

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Plots E7 and E8,
Chapel Street,
Salford

Client:

English Cities Fund

Technical Report:

Simon Hinchliffe

Report No:

26/2017



Site Location: The study area lies to the west of Salford's historic core, and is bounded by Chapel Street to the north, Islington Street to the west, Islington Park to the west and by North Star Drive / Schofield Street to the south

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Summary

In March 2017, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by English Cities Fund to carry out an archaeological desk-based assessment of land adjacent to Islington Park in Salford (centred at NGR: SJ 82835 98499) to support a planning application for the next stage of the Salford Central scheme, one of the largest regeneration projects in the country. The aim of the archaeological assessment was to identify as far as possible the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains.

Research has revealed that the site lay beyond the edge of Salford's historic medieval core and remained undeveloped until the early 19th century, when the town experienced rapid industrial development and an associated expansion of population. By the mid-19th century, the study area had been developed entirely, with commercial properties along the Chapel Street frontage and blocks of workers' dwellings, many seemingly containing cellars, to the rear. In the late 1820s, the Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel was established, together with a large cemetery that continued to be used for burials until around 1858, by which date some 17,209 interments had occurred; the north-western corner of this cemetery extends into the proposed development area. The configuration of buildings in the study area remained largely unchanged throughout the second half of the 19th century, although the stock of workers' housing was subject to improvement measures in the early 20th century, which included the replacement of back-to-back houses with larger double-depth properties. Despite these improvements, however, large parts of the study area had been cleared of buildings by late 1950s. Subsequent development of the area included the erection of some new residential properties in the southern part of the study area, and the later redevelopment of the site of the Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel and its disused cemetery as Islington Park, although research has indicated that the cemetery was not cleared prior to landscaping.

The proposed development area does not contain any designated heritage assets or archaeological remains that are considered to be of sufficient importance to require preservation *in-situ*. However, the site potentially contains buried remains of early 19th-century workers' housing, including back-to-back and court housing of high local or borough importance, pending the extent of survival and condition. In addition, there is some potential for human remains from the Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel cemetery to exist in the north-eastern corner of the proposed development site.

Consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Salford City Council, has concluded that a programme of intrusive investigation is required in advance of construction work. GMAAS has advised that, in the first instance, an appropriate scheme of works will involve the excavation of 12 trenches targeted on early 19th-century workers' housing and the small part of the former cemetery that extends into the site. Should significant remains be revealed in these initial trenches, further excavation work may be anticipated in advance of development to ensure an appropriate record is compiled prior to the ultimate loss of the remains.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

In March 2017, the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned by the English Cities Fund to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of land bounded by Chapel Street, North Star Drive / Schofield Street and Islington Street in Salford (referred to hereafter as the Site Area). The study was required to support the next phase of development as part of the Salford Central scheme, one of the largest regeneration projects in the country that will regenerate over 50 acres of Salford's civic and historic centre. The project is being delivered by English Cities Fund, a delivery vehicle established by Muse Developments, Legal & General and the Homes & Communities Agency, in partnership with Salford City Council. The Chapel Street area is a key component of the wider scheme, as its regeneration will create a new gateway to the city centre.

The aim of the archaeological assessment was to identify as far as possible the nature, extent and significance of the archaeological resource so as to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. This information was required in order to inform and support a planning application for the proposed redevelopment of the site for residential purposes.

1.2 Government and Local Planning Policies

1.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The significance of the archaeological resource identified within this report has been assessed as recommended in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Local Communities, March 2012).

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the 12 core planning principles underpinning plan and decision making, conserving 'heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations' is one.

Section 12 specifically deals with the historic environment (paragraphs 126-41) and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;

- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 128 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets. This should be sufficient so as to understand the potential impact on their significance and this should be done using the appropriate expertise where necessary.

Paragraph 135 indicates that the effect of the proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 132-134) should be taken into account. Paragraph 141 requires developers to record and advance understanding of heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact.

1.2.2 Local Development Framework

The NPPF outlines the need for local planning authorities to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Salford City Council is currently preparing its Local Plan, although a number of policies have been saved from the Salford Unitary Development Plan which informs the Council's decisions on planning applications (2009).

This approach is encapsulated in Policy CH1-8, specifically CH5 and CH8:

CH5 Archaeology and Ancient Monuments

Planning permission will not be granted for development that would have an unacceptable impact on an ancient monument, or site or feature of archaeological importance, or its setting. Where planning permission is granted for development that will affect known or suspected remains of local archaeological value, planning conditions will be imposed to secure the recording and evaluation of the remains and, if appropriate, their excavation and preservation and/or removal, prior to the commencement of the development.

Reasoned justification

13.16 Archaeological remains are a finite and non-renewable resource, which are often highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. A sites and monuments record [now known as HER – Historic Environment Records] is maintained, providing information on known archaeological remains...

13.17 Wherever possible, development should be located and designed so as to avoid damage to archaeological remains, ensuring that they are preserved in situ. Where this is not possible, or appropriate, the developer will be required to make suitable provision to ensure that the archaeological information is not lost, and in many cases to secure the preservation of the remains.

CH8 Local List of Buildings, Structures and Features of Architectural, Archaeological or Historical Interest

The impact of development on any building, structure or feature that is identified on the council's local list of buildings, structures and features of architectural, archaeological or historic interest will be a material planning consideration.

Reasoned justification

13.23 The city council maintains a local list of around 450 buildings, structures and features that have been identified as being of value due to their contribution to the local street scene or their local historical association. Whilst these buildings, structures and features do not enjoy the protection of statutory listing, which is the responsibility of English Heritage, nevertheless the buildings are of some local value. Accordingly, any material impact that a proposed development might have upon a building, structure or feature identified on the local list will be taken into account as part of the development control process.

Salford City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the development control archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service (GMAAS).

2. Method Statement

This assessment comprised an archaeological desk-based study and a site inspection. The works followed the ClfA standard and guidance for undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments (*Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, 2014).

2.1 Research

The desk-based assessment made use of the following sources:

- published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources;
- the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER), formerly the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) at the University of Salford, Manchester;
- Salford Archives & Local Studies Library;
- historical trade directories, census returns and rate books.

The aim of the research was to provide the relevant historical and archaeological background relating to the development of the site. The available sequence of historical mapping was the principal source of information, as this provides evidence for the development of the Site Area since the late 18th century.

2.2 Site Inspection

The aim of the site inspection was to relate the findings of the desk-based study to the existing land use of the study area in order to identify any evidence of the structures which formally stood on the site along with the sites potential for surviving below-ground remains. The site visit was conducted on Friday 10th March 2017.

3. The Setting

3.1 Location, Topography and Land use

The study area (centred SJ 82835 98499) is bounded by Chapel Street to the north, Islington Street to the west, Islington Park to the east and North Star Drive / Schofield Street to the south (Figures 1 and 2). The site lies some 840m to the west of Salford's historic core, which is bounded by Chapel Street, Greengate and Gravel Lane.

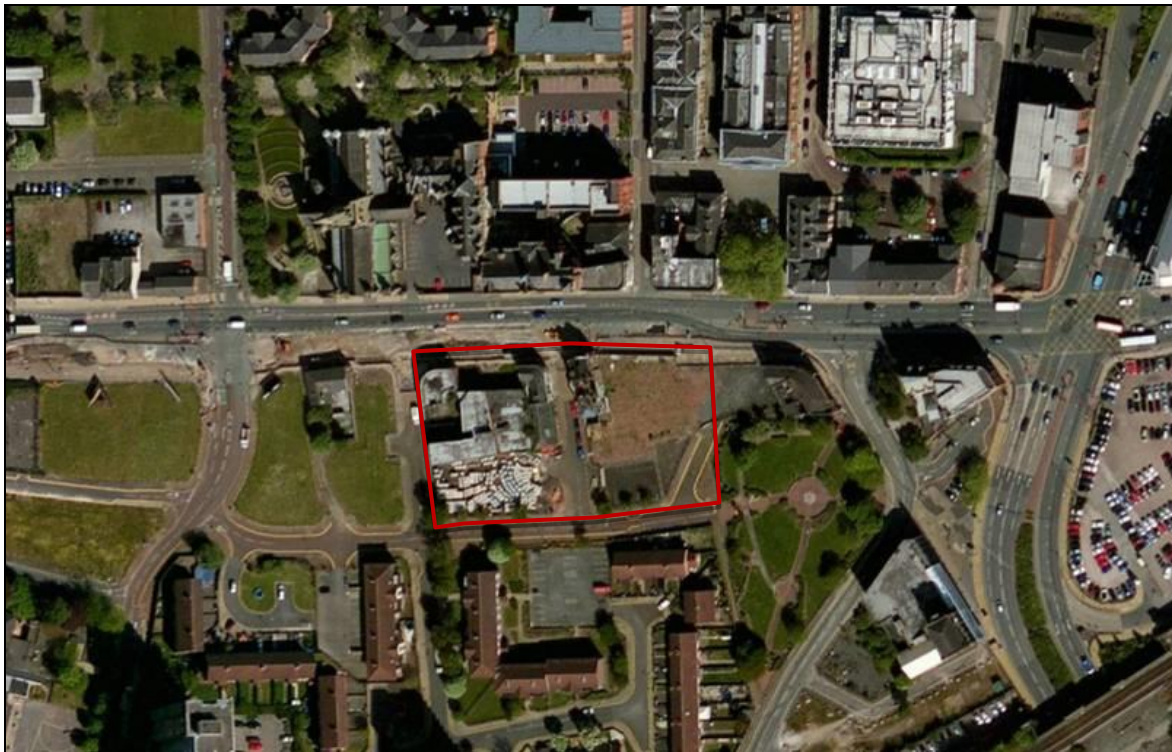


Plate 1: Recent aerial view across Chapel Street, marking the Site Area boundary

The Site Area occupies relatively flat, levelled, made-ground at a height of 32.9m above Ordnance Datum at its northern extent, and 32.4m at its southern extent.

3.2 Geology

The overlying drift geology, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey, comprised glacio-fluvial sand and gravel. The underlying solid geology comprised of Permo-Triassic, interbedded sandstone and conglomerate, also known as Sherwood Sandstone (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

3.3 *Designations*

There are no designated heritage assets such as Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings within the Site Area. Similarly, the Site Area does not form part of a Conservation Area or Registered Park and Garden.

3.4 *Previous Archaeological Works*

In February 2013, the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned to produce a desk-based assessment of Plots E3 to E10 on the southern side of Chapel Street as part of the Salford Central redevelopment scheme. This study, which included the present Site Area, concluded that the proposed development area had potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest, specifically the remains of early 19th-century workers' housing, and recommended that a scheme of evaluation trenching was carried out to establish the extent and significance of any buried archaeological remains (Nevell 2013).

In the light of the conclusions drawn from the desk-based assessment, the Centre for Applied Archaeology was commissioned to undertake a scheme of evaluation trenching, which involved the excavation of trenches across plots E3 and E6, and two trenches across Plot E7. Significant archaeological remains were revealed in most of the evaluation trenches excavated across Plot E3, which led to a further phase of more detailed excavation in October 2013. By comparing the results of the excavations with historical mapping it was possible to identify four phases of development within the archaeological remains dating from the early 19th century through to the mid-20th century. In addition, by overlaying the measured survey of the exposed remains onto historic mapping, it was possible to identify a total of 19 individual structures within the excavated areas (Nash *et al* 2013).

The two evaluation trenches (trenches K1 and K2) placed across Plot E7 investigated the south-western part of the present Site Area. Trench K1 was aligned north-west/south-east across the south-western corner of the proposed development plot, and was targeted on the footprint of a block of early 19th-century workers' houses. However, no remains of archaeological interest were encountered, and it was concluded that all foundations of the 19th-century buildings had been removed entirely during 20th-century clearance works. Conversely, the excavation of Trench K2 revealed well-preserved remains of early 19th-century workers' houses, which were exposed at a shallow depth beneath the modern ground surface. It was concluded that these remains were of sufficient archaeological interest to warrant further investigation in advance of development, although this has yet to be carried out.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

The following section provides a framework to the present study, working chronologically through the periods listed below. Key sites are summarised in the Gazetteer of Sites and are mapped on Figure 12 (*Appendix I*).

Period		Date Range
Prehistoric	Palaeolithic	Pre-10,000 BC
	Mesolithic	10,000 – 3500 BC
	Neolithic	3500 – 2200 BC
	Bronze Age	2300 BC – 700 BC
	Iron Age	700 BC – AD 43
Romano-British		AD 43 – AD 410
Early Medieval		AD 410 – AD 1066
Late Medieval		AD 1066 – AD 1540
Post-medieval		AD 1540 – c 1750
Industrial Period		c AD1750 – 1914
Modern		Post-1914

Table 1: Summary of British archaeological periods and date ranges

4.2 Prehistoric Period

4.2.1 Archaeological Evidence

Firm archaeological evidence for activity in Salford during the prehistoric period is lacking, although worked flints have been discovered on the gravel terraces in the vicinity of Ordsall Lane and Albert Park. The main local focus of prehistoric activity, however, seems to have been on the Manchester side of the River Irwell on a high spur of land bounded by the Irwell and its tributary the River Irk, an area which now contains Manchester Cathedral and Chetham's School (UMAU 2006).

4.2.2 Archaeological Potential

The potential for buried archaeological remains deriving from prehistoric activity within the Site Area is considered to be low. The possibility of isolated artefacts should not be dismissed entirely, although it is considered most unlikely that artefacts will be found *in-situ* given the intensive development of the site since the 19th century.

4.3 Roman Period

4.3.1 Archaeological Evidence

The first military occupation of Manchester was established during the governorship of Agricola (AD 77-84), and commenced with a five-acre wooden fort, known as *Mamucium* (Gregory 2007). The site of this encampment is marked today by Camp Street in the Castlefield area of Manchester city centre, situated approximately 1.5km to the south of the Site Area. During the 2nd century, the fort was developed in association with a substantial extramural settlement, or *vicus*, which expanded in both a northerly direction, and along the line of Chester Road to the south (Grealey 1974, 11). Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Ribchester to the north (HER 14.1.0), Castleshaw, and York to the north-east, Wigan to the north-west, Chester to the south, and Buxton to the south-east (HER 28.1.3).

The Roman road between the forts at Manchester and Ribchester is known to cross the River Irk and continue northwards through Broughton, approximately along the line of Bury New Road. Whilst some Roman finds have been discovered along the route of the road, this lies some distance from the Site Area. It is feasible that another Roman road, perhaps linking Manchester with the settlement at Wigan, forded the River Irwell at a point close to the modern Princes Bridge, although this awaits confirmation.

No *in-situ* Roman finds are known from the Site Area. Two sherds of Roman pottery are reported to have been recovered from an archaeological excavation undertaken by the former Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit in 1986 on land situated a short distance to the south-east of the Site Area, but these were recovered from an area disturbed by 19th-century drains and need not be taken as evidence of the survival of Roman deposits (Gregory and Miller 2015).

4.3.2 Archaeological Potential

No known Romano-British remains have been recovered previously from the Site Area, and the potential for any buried remains is considered to be very low.

4.4 Medieval Period

4.4.1 Archaeological Evidence

Salford has a place-name of Old English origin, meaning ‘the ford by the willow trees’, presumably referring to a crossing point on the River Irwell (Mills 1976, 130). This may have been situated immediately upstream of the medieval Salford Bridge (replaced by Victoria Bridge) at the junction of Greengate and Chapel Street (UMAU 2006).

Prior to the Norman Conquest, Salford was a royal manor, held directly by the king, and the administrative centre of the much larger area known as the Salford Hundred. Domesday refers to a royal hall here, possibly on the site of the later Salford Hall that stood on Chapel Street. Although in the late Anglo-Saxon period Salford was the secular capital of its hundred, ecclesiastically it was subordinate to Manchester, which was the location of the parish church of St Mary, later to become Manchester Cathedral (Gregory and Miller 2015).

Whilst the origins of the manor of Salford are uncertain, it is known to have been in existence by the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086, when it formed the principal centre of administration for the region, referred to as the Hundred of Salford (Tupling 1962, 115). In 1399, Salford came to the Crown as part of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Queen today retains the distinction of being the Lady of the Royal Manor of Salford (Kidd 1996, 13). The manor was extensive, with estimates putting it at over 360 acres, although exactly what the manor consisted of remains largely unknown, including the precise location of the manorial hall, although this is thought to have been situated towards Victoria Bridge and Gravel Lane (Gregory and Miller 2015).

Within the manor, the town of Salford became established and was granted market status by Henry III in 1228, and became a free borough by 1231 (Frangopulo 1962). The free borough status, granted by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, listed all the right and privileges awarded to the burgesses and to the land they owned, known as burgage plots. These were often delimited by boundary ditches or other features, and were probably formally laid out. The nature of a free borough encouraged population migration and a good level of prosperity for Salford. This is reflected in the number of burgages in the town, which was estimated by a survey of 1346 to be in excess of 129 (Higham 2004).

The town plan was an irregular triangle, comprising Greengate (known as Back Salford), Sergeant Street (known subsequently as Chapel Lane), and Gravel Lane. The interior of the triangle is likely to have been occupied by garden plots, orchards or crofts, whilst the frontages of the main streets would have been clustered with buildings. The market was held on a rectangular green on Greengate, near its junction with Gravel Lane, immediately to the north-west of the present study area. This provided the site for the market cross, the stocks and the town pump, together with the exchange building or courthouse.

This street plan persisted into the post-medieval period, and is depicted on the earliest detailed maps of the area. During this period, Salford was connected to Manchester via a wooden bridge across the river Irwell, which was extant by 1226 (Thomson 1966, 37). This was replaced by a stone bridge, the presence of which is mentioned in the will of Thomas del Bothe of Barton in 1368, who bequeathed £30 for the erection of a chantry chapel on it (*op cit*, 52). The bridge lay at the eastern edge of the town, close to the point where Greengate and Chapel Lane converged.

Archaeological work centred at the junction of Greengate and Gravel Lane, opposite the present Site Area, uncovered evidence for continuous occupation of the site from the thirteenth century (UMAU 2005). The medieval activity appeared to be associated with plots to the rear of buildings that had fronted onto Greengate, and the excavated features included two rubbish pits, one of which yielded a leather archer's bracer. Evidence for medieval property boundaries in the form of burgage ditches was also recovered, and a deep layer of garden soil may have represented intense garden activity associated with a building that had fronted onto Gravel Lane (*ibid*).

4.4.2 Archaeological Potential

Given the location of the Site Area away from known medieval settlement activity, the potential for buried archaeological remains is unlikely. The possibility of medieval finds should not be ruled out completely given the historic landscape, although it is considered unlikely that any *in-situ* finds will be recovered.

4.5 Post-Medieval and Industrial Periods

4.5.1 Archaeological Evidence

According to Aston, who was writing in the early 19th century, it was during the reign of James I that Salford became ‘a populous place; Sergeant Street and Greengate being nearly in the state they are now’ (Aston 1816, 15). It was not until after the Reformation, in 1635, that the medieval parish church (Holy Trinity) in Salford was founded (Pevsner 1993, 389). The market area continued to provide a focus for the town, and the market cross is annotated upon the earliest known map of the area, which has been dated to *c* 1650. This depicts the form of the post-medieval town, showing the main medieval streets, building ranges, and the position of the market cross.

By 17th century the domestic based manufacture of textiles was firmly established as part of the town’s economy. Wealthy clothier merchants and woollen manufacturers were responsible for the construction of many of the towns prestigious institute buildings and charitable trusts. In the early 18th century, the market was described as ‘taking up two streets’ length usually occupied by textile production’ (Fiennes 1995). The limits of the town during this period are shown on two surviving maps. The earliest of these, produced by Hill in 1740 at a scale of *c* 1:2000, replicates the detail of the *c* 1650 map, and annotates a series of buildings fronting onto the main thoroughfares with open land to the rear.

A summarised description of the town at the end of the 18th century is provided by Aikin, who noted that ‘Salford is to Manchester what Southwark is to London’ (1795, 202). Aikin also highlighted the significance of Salford as a market centre, and noted the importance of the newly-developed canal network in delivering produce to the town from across the country.

Salford, like its larger neighbour Manchester, entered upon an era of massive expansion due largely to the upsurge of the region’s textile industry. By 1801 Manchester had a population of 75,281 and Salford around 18,525 (Hartwell 2001, 17). By 1851 central Salford’s population had risen to 87,523, and Manchester’s population to 339,483 (Hartwell *et al* 2004, 258; Bergin *et al* 1989, 42).

4.6 Development of the Site Area

By the late 18th century, settlement had developed at the intersection of Cross Bank (Chapel Street), Adelphi Street and Oldfield Road, to the west of Salford's historic core. This area was initially known as White Cross, and included the Site Area. Green's map of 1794 shows several buildings along the southern side of White Cross Bank, elements of which extended into the Site Area (**Site 2**). Green's map identifies that the land was owned by two landowners, Messrs Bateman & Co and the Duke of Bridgewater, separated by a field boundary that crossed the centre of the Site Area (Fig 3). It is also evident from the detail of Green's map that intensive development of the area was anticipated, as the projected course of several proposed streets are shown to have been laid out. These streets had evidently been constructed by the early 19th century, as the Site Area is shown to have been developed entirely on Swire's map of 1824 (Plate 2). As part of this development, the main road appears to have been subject to improvement that included a slight realignment to remove the dog-leg between White Cross Bank and Chapel Street.



Plate 2: Extract from Swire's map of 1824, showing the Site Area boundary

This revised line of White Cross Bank, and layout of the buildings in the Site Area, is shown in detail on a survey produced by Bancks & Co in 1831 (Fig 4). This shows White Cross Bank to have been flanked by commercial properties and public houses, and various forms of housing including back-to-back and court dwellings to the rear (**Sites 3-8, 11-14**). A few of the buildings are shown to have been at an oblique angle to White Cross Bank, perhaps reflecting their origins prior to the re-alignment of the main thoroughfare. Bancks & Co's map also shows that the Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel had been established immediately to the east of the Site Area (Plate 3). Whilst Bancks & Co's map does not identify the area to the rear of the chapel as a cemetery, the land was used for burials from 1829 (Manchester Archives M196/5).



Plate 3: An early 19th-century engraving of the Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel

The study area was described in the early 1830s by the social commentator Frederick Engels, who evidently considered it to be a slum with high levels of overcrowding, lack of sanitation and a high level of disease. Engels full description of the White Cross and Chapel Street areas reads as follows:

‘The narrow side lanes and courts of Chapel Street, Greengate and Gravel Lane have certainly never been cleansed since they were built. Of late, the Liverpool railway, has been carried through the middle of them, over a high viaduct, and has abolished many of the filthiest nooks; but what does that avail? Whoever passes over this viaduct and looks down, sees filth and wretchedness enough; and, if anyone takes the trouble to pass through these lanes, and glance through the open doors and windows into the houses and cellars, he can convince himself afresh with every step that the workers of Salford live in dwellings in which cleanliness and comfort are impossible. Exactly the same state of affairs is to be found in the more distant regions of Salford, in Islington, along Regent Road, and behind the Bolton railway. The working men’s dwellings between Oldfield Road and Cross Lane, where a mass of courts and alleys are to be found in the worst possible state, vie with the dwellings of the Old Town in filth and overcrowding. In this district I found a man, apparently about sixty years old, living in a cow-stable. He had constructed a sort of chimney for his square pen, which had neither windows, floor, nor ceiling, had obtained a bedstead and lived there, though the rain dripped through his rotten roof. This man was too old and weak for regular work, and supported himself by removing manure with a hand-cart; the dung-heaps lay next door to his place!’ (Engels 1971, 74-5).

Pigot & Slater's trade directory for 1841 lists the occupations of the residents of Wickham Street, in the south-eastern part of the Site Area, and indicates that they were mainly textile related. Other occupations within the Site Area were beer retailers and shopkeepers. Census Returns from the mid-19th century indicate an influx of migrant workers' from Ireland living within and around the study area.

The next plan of the area is provided by the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1849, which provides a detailed survey of the Site Area (Fig 5). The Nelson Vaults is identified on the Chapel Street frontage, at the northern end of Sidney Street, alongside various commercial premises that formed the northern part of the Site Area (**Site 2**). The land to the rear of the street frontage is characterised by alleyways and courts of terraced housing and small commercial premises (**Sites 11-14**). The Ordnance Survey map also shows that the land to the west of the Irwell Street Chapel was used as a large cemetery, the western edge of which extended very slightly into the Site Area. This cemetery remained in use until c 1857 (Manchester Archives M196/5).

The next available detailed plans of the area are provided by the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan of 1891 (Plate 4), which was also published at a scale of 25": 1 mile in 1893 (Fig 6). These plans show the layout of buildings within the Site Area to have remained largely unaltered since the mid-19th century, although the cemetery associated with the Irwell Street Chapel is marked 'disused'.

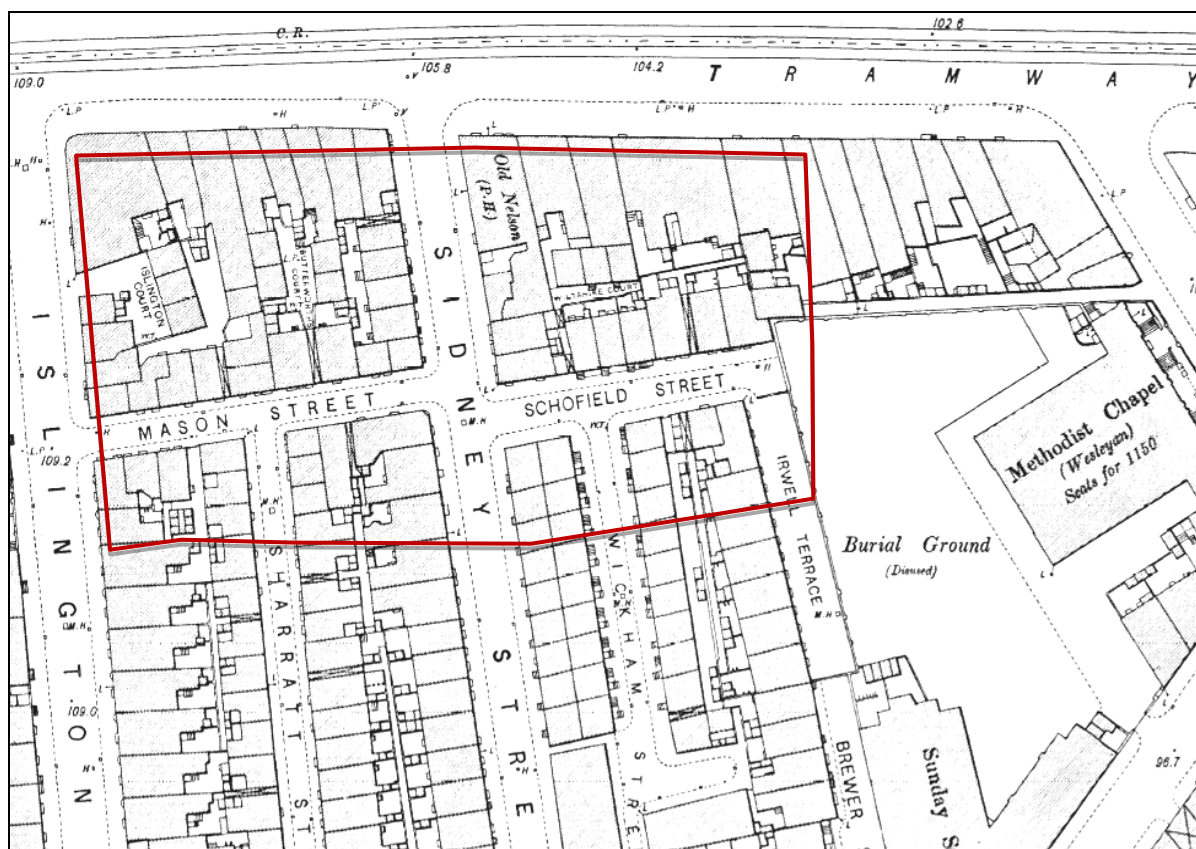


Plate 4: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, showing the Site Area boundary

A plan produced in 1904 (Plate 5) showing the quality of residential accommodation in Salford indicates that the housing stock in the Site Area was considered to be slum dwellings (shaded dark brown). However, changes in the footprint of the buildings in the Site Area are clearly apparent from a comparison of the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and the next edition of mapping, published in 1908 (Fig 7). The back-to-back cottages along Sidney Street (**Site 4**), for instance, appear to have been converted into double-depth properties by 1908, presumably in an attempt to address the sub-standing living conditions in Salford. The court houses accessed from Islington Street (**Site 11**) are no longer visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1931 (Fig 9) and the commercial properties to the west of Sidney Street have been replaced by a large rectangular building (**Site 10**).



Plate 5: Site Area boundary superimposed on a plan of the housing quality in Salford in 1904

By the 1951 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 10), a large-scale clearance of the area has occurred. All the buildings south of Mason Street (**Sites 7 and 8**) have been demolished apart from one beer shop labelled Wigan Arms. None of the internal court houses are identifiable at this time (**Sites 12-14**). To the north of Mason Street and Schofield Street, buildings have been demolished or incorporated into larger commercial units fronting Chapel Street (**Sites 3 and 9**). The properties fronting Irwell Terrace (**Site: 6**) have also been demolished by this point.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1968 shows that all of the buildings in the Site Area south of Mason Street has been cleared (**Sites 4, 5 and 7**), and new housing had been constructed as Islington House (Fig 11). In 1987, the site of the Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel and its disused cemetery was redeveloped and opened as Islington Park, although the cemetery was not cleared of human remains prior to landscaping.

5. Gazetteer of Sites

Site Number: 1
Site Name: Sidney Street (E) to Schofield St.
NGR: SJ 82847 98519
Site Type: Mixed Commercial and Housing
Date: Late 18th/ Early 19th Century
Description: Sidney Street had been fully developed by 1824, as shown on Swire's map, whilst Bancks & Co's map of 1831 shows that to the south of a rectangular public house fronting White Cross Bank (**Site 2**) three further buildings of varying shapes fronted the east side of Sidney Street, forming a corner with Schofield Street. The 1849 OS map indicates that the building abutting the public house had a large walled front yard and a canopy, whilst the pavement lights against the buildings to the south indicate that they incorporated cellars. The OS map of 1908 shows that the public house had been extended to the south and incorporated the abutting commercial property. The houses remained unchanged, but had been demolished by 1956.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 2
Site Name: White Cross Bank (HER 6655.1.0 and 6637.1.0)
NGR: SJ 82836 98533
Site Type: Commercial
Date: Late 18th/ Early 19th Century
Description: Well-established buildings with landscaped gardens shown Green's 1794 map. By the publication of Swire's 1824 map the Study Area had been largely developed. Bancks & Co's 1831 map shows individual commercial and housing units. The OS map of 1849 shows a range of buildings fronting onto White Cross Bank (Chapel Street), many of which appear to have contained cellars. A public house identified as The Nelson Vaults formed the corner of White Cross Bank and Sidney Street; this building was erected in 1809. Six commercial properties to the east extended towards the north-east corner of the Site Area. All these units had enclosed yards and outbuildings to the rear. Further commercial properties extended to the west of Sidney Street. On the corner of White Cross Bank and Islington Street stood the Royal Liver Building. The Nelson Vaults was rebuilt in 1899. There was little notable change to the buildings along the Chapel Street frontage prior to the mid-20th century, although they were progressively cleared during the later 20th century. The Royal Liver Building was demolished in 2014-15, and the Nelson Vaults was demolished in 2016.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 3
Site Name: Schofield Street.
NGR: SJ 82869 98519
Site Type: Mixed Housing and Commercial
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A row of houses fronting the northern side of Schofield Street shown on Swire map of 1824 map. The OS map of 1849 shows that many of the buildings incorporated pavement lights, implying that they contained cellars, whilst a passage at the western end led to an unnamed enclosed court (**Site 13**). Three terraced properties with a shared rear yard and outbuilding lay to the west, with another three, slightly larger, properties at the west end of Schofield Street. A passageway between these gave access to the rear yards. These terraces had been demolished by 1956.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 4
Site Name: Sidney Street
NGR: SJ 82835 98499
Site Type: Housing
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A block of back-to-back cottages situated on the eastern side of Sidney Street, shown on Swire's map of 1824. The Ordnance Survey map of 1849 shows pavement lights against the housing, implying that they contained cellars. The Ordnance Survey map of 1908 appears to show that the houses had been converted into double-depth properties, which were demolished in the mid-20th century. By the publication of the OS 1968 map, modern housing/flats as part of Islington House had been constructed over the site.
Summary: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of the cellars may survive *in-situ*, pending the extent of earth-moving works associated with the later 20th-century development.

Site Number: 5
Site Name: Wickham Street
NGR: SJ 82856 98504
Site Type: Housing
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A block of buildings shown on Swire's map of 1824, comprising a row of workers' housing. The 1849 OS map shows that the houses to the east of Wickham Street contained cellars. The properties had a mix of shared and private rear yards with associated outbuildings. Little change was noted to these properties until their demolition in the latter half of the 20th century.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 6
Site Name: Irwell Terrace
NGR: SJ 82885 98503
Site Type: Housing
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A terrace of double-depth houses, first shown on Swire's map of 1824, with small private gardens to the front, occupying the south-eastern corner of the Site Area. The Ordnance Survey map of 1849 indicates that all of the houses had cellars, with small yards to the rear. The footprint of the houses remained unaltered throughout the 19th century, although the front gardens appear to have been subsumed by a street by the 1890s. The houses were demolished in the mid-20th century.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 7
Site Name: Sidney Street
NGR: SJ 82856 98504
Site Type: Mixed Housing and Commercial
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A block of mixed commercial and residential properties of varying sizes situated in the southern part of the Site Area, first shown on Swire's map of 1824. Three properties fronted on Sidney Street, with stairs and pavement lights to their front and private enclosed yards to the rears. Research identified two of these buildings to be beer shops named the Queens Arms and Wigan Arms. The buildings had been cleared by the mid-20th century, and the site partially redeveloped for housing.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, although the types of buildings shown on historic mapping are of limited archaeological interest, and buried remains are likely to have been damaged or destroyed during redevelopment of the site in the mid- to late 20th century.

Site Number: 8
Site Name: Sharrat Street (E)
NGR: SJ 82826 98494
Site Type: Mixed Housing and Commercial
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A block of terraced properties fronting Islington Street to the west and Sharrat Street to the east shown on Swire's map of 1824. The buildings had all been demolished by the mid-1960s.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, although the types of buildings are of limited archaeological interest.

Site Number: 9
Site Name: Mason Street
NGR: SJ 82803 98493
Site Type: Commercial
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A row of properties of varying shapes and sizes fronting onto the north side of Mason Street, first shown on Swire's map of 1824. The Ordnance Survey map of 1849 indicates that each of the buildings was furnished with cellars. Little structural change is evident on later mapping up to the mid-20th century. The majority of this block has been demolished by the mid-20th century. Two properties remained standing towards the east end of the row, including a large unlabelled rectangular building at the corner of Mason Street and Sidney Street. This building extended north and was constructed over several of the properties fronting Sidney Street. The 1968 map shows a large warehouse was constructed over two of the surviving properties.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 10
Site Name: Sidney Street (HER 16241.1.0)
NGR: SJ 82834 98524
Site Type: Commercial
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A block row of properties fronting Sidney Street shown on Swire's map of 1824. The Ordnance Survey map of 1849 shows a terrace of five properties, with stairs and pavement lights to the front, indicating the presence of cellars. The rear of these buildings was accessed by a passage from Sidney Street to the north end of this row. The Ordnance Survey map of 1938 shows that the buildings fronting Sidney Street had been demolished. The Ordnance Survey map of 1956 labels a bank (HER No 16241.1.0) at the northern end of this area and a large rectangular structure formed the corner of Mason and Sidney Street. These buildings were demolished in 2013.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 11
Site Name: Islington Court
NGR: SJ 82801 98514
Site Type: Housing
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A block of workers' housing around a central court, shown Bancks & Co's 1831 map and labelled Islington Court on the Ordnance Survey map of 1849. The 1893 map shows that a large building formed the corner of White Cross Bank and Islington Street, identified on subsequent mapping as a bank. By the publication of the 1938 map the court has been cleared.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 12
Site Name: Masons Court
NGR: SJ 82817 98512
Site Type: Housing
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: Workers' housing shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831, comprising three small buildings in an open area in the centre of the heavily developed block. The southernmost of these buildings was irregular in shape and appears to have had its own enclosed yard. The court is shown in detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1849. All of the buildings had been cleared by the mid-20th century.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 13
Site Name: Unnamed Court
NGR: SJ 82865 98516
Site Type: Housing
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: An unidentified court of workers' housing accessed from Schofield Street, shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. From the Ordnance Survey map of 1849 it seems that the court comprised three small houses, possibly cellared, with a shared yard to the front and rear. These buildings appear unchanged until their demolition in the mid-20th century.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest, and particularly the cellars, may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 14
Site Name: Butterworth Court
NGR: SJ 82824 98514
Site Type: Housing
Date: Early 19th Century
Description: A block of workers' housing shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. The layout of the buildings is captured in greater detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1849, which shows four properties on side of a central courtyard that was accessed from Mason Street. It is unclear what these buildings are, it is possible they were housing related to the commercial units fronting White Cross Bank to the north. All buildings had been demolished by the mid-20th century. A warehouse was constructed over part of the area by 1968.
Assessment: The footprint of the buildings lie within the Site Area, and buried remains of archaeological interest may survive *in-situ*.

Site Number: 15

Site Name: Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel and Cemetery

NGR: SJ 82892 98500

Site Type: Cemetery

Date: Early 19th Century

Description: The cemetery belonging to Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel was constructed over bounded land first shown on Green's map of 1794 map. It is not until Banks & Co's map of 1831 that the chapel appears on the available historical mapping. The land surrounding the chapel was labelled as 'Burial Ground' up to the mid-19th century. After this it is labelled as 'Disused' until the 1956 OS map. The chapel was demolished in 1959 and the land left to ruin until a compulsory purchase order was undertaken by Salford Council in 1971. The site was redeveloped as Islington Park in 1987. Archival research identified that during the cemetery's use, 17209 burials occurred between the years 1829 and 1858. The cemetery site has not been cleared.

Assessment: The footprint of the chapel lies beyond the Site Area, although a small element of the associated cemetery encroaches into the eastern part of the Site Area.

6. Significance

6.1 *The Policy Context of Heritage Assets*

The archaeological resource of an area can encompass a range of assets, including below-ground remains, earthworks, and standing buildings and other structures. Some of these remains may have statutory protection, as Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings. Others do not but may nevertheless be of archaeological significance. Under both national and local planning policy, as outlined below, both statutory and non-statutory remains are to be considered within the planning process.

The NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012) sets out the Secretary of State's policy on planning and includes a section on the conservation of the historic environment (including historic, archaeological, architectural and artistic heritage assets, NPPF paras 126-141), and its wider economic, environmental and social benefits. The NPPF emphasises the significance of an individual heritage asset within the historic environment and the value that it holds for this and future generations in order to minimise or avoid conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the planning proposals. The NPPF draws a distinction between designated heritage assets of national importance and heritage assets that are not designated but which are of heritage interest and are thus of a material planning consideration (paras 134 and 135). In the case of the former, the presumption should be in favour of conservation; in the case of the latter, where this is warranted by its significance, the developer is required to record and understand the significance of the heritage asset before it is lost, in a way that is proportionate to the nature and level of the asset's significance, by the use of survey, photography, excavation or other methods.

The NPPF states that non-designated assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments should be considered in the same manner as designated sites (NPPF para 139). Regarding this policy a lack of formal designation does not itself indicate a lower level of significance; in this instance the lack of designation reflects that the site was previously unknown and therefore never considered for formal designation. Wherever possible, development should be located and designed so as to avoid damage to archaeological remains, ensuring that they are preserved in situ. Where this is not possible, or appropriate, the developer will be required to make suitable provision to ensure that the archaeological information is not lost, and in many cases to secure the preservation of the remains.

The Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) act as archaeological curator for the Greater Manchester Region, providing archaeological advice to Salford City Council, and have been consulted for the present assessment.

6.2 *Assessment Methodology and Significance Criteria*

The most commonly accepted methodology for assessing archaeological significance is the Secretary of State's criteria for the scheduling of ancient monuments, outlined in Annex 1 of *Scheduled Monuments: identifying, protecting, conserving and investigating nationally important archaeological sites under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979* (DCMS March 2010). These criteria have all been utilised in this assessment and are listed below:

- Period
- Rarity
- Documentation
- Group Value
- Survival/Condition
- Fragility/Vulnerability
- Diversity
- Potential

6.3 *Baseline Significance Conditions for the Study Area*

Period

The Site Area remained undeveloped as far as can be assessed until the early 19th century, and it is therefore likely that any finds will date from this period. These remains belong to three main types of activity:

- Housing - **Sites 3-8 & 11-14**: early 19th to mid-20th century;
- Commercial Premises - **Sites 1-3 & 7-10**: late 18th to mid-20th century;
- Cemetery- **Site 15**: early 19th to mid-20th century.

Rarity

Buried remains of early 19th-century workers' housing would not have a particularly high rarity value, although well-preserved remains of the cellars are of potential archaeological interest, particularly where these are known to have formed slum accommodation. The archaeological importance of this type of heritage asset in the area has been demonstrated recently via archaeological excavation on adjacent plots (Nash *et al* 2013).

Documentation

The historical development of the study area from the late 18th century can be traced reasonably well from cartographic and other primary sources. Further documentary research would undoubtedly furnish additional evidence, including more precise dating of the construction of the relevant buildings, although this is unlikely to alter the outline and conclusions presented in this assessment.

Group Value

The archaeological interest within the Site Area comprises different types of workers' housing that were built during the period intensive development in this part of Salford during the early 19th century. In this respect, the potential archaeological remains identified in the Site Area have a high group value.

Survival / Condition

The extent and survival of the below-ground archaeological remains within the study area is presently unknown. Cartographic sources confirm that the majority of the archaeological remains identified within the study area were not cleared until the mid- to late 20th century, and since this clearance some areas have remained undeveloped. Therefore the study area does have the potential to contain intact archaeological remains relating to the late 18th- to mid-19th century workers' housing and commercial premises.

Diversity

The archaeological interest identified in this assessment relates mainly to the industrial expansion of the area, and the associated development of domestic housing. None of the sites within the Site Area are considered to be significant due to diversity.

Potential

The study area contains the potential to yield intact archaeological remains relating to the early urbanisation of Salford during the late 18th and early 19th centuries (**Sites 1-15**) and its subsequent industrialisation. There is no potential for the study area to contain any buried remains pertaining to any earlier periods.

Previous excavations carried out by the Centre for Applied Archaeology on the land to the immediate west of the Site Area have revealed extensive intact archaeological remains of 19th- and 20th-century date, similar to those identified within this report (Nash *et al* 2013).

6.4 Significance

Based on the information gained from the desk-based research, it can be concluded that the site as a whole is of some archaeological interest, and whilst there are no known buried archaeological remains that are of sufficient importance to warrant preservation *in-situ*, well-preserved remains of early 19th-century workers' houses (**Sites 1-14**), together with a mid-19th- century cemetery (**Site 15**), would potentially be of high local or even borough importance.

Physical remains of 19th-century workers' housing have been recognised as a legitimate avenue of research. This is articulated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007), which identified several initiatives that should be prioritised for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods, including *Initiative 7.6*: 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types...' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139).

Since the publication of the *Research Framework*, a considerable body of significant data has been generated from the archaeological investigation of workers' housing, enabling a variety of plan forms and construction details to be identified. In particular, large-scale excavations in the Shudehill area of Manchester (OA North 2011), together with numerous excavations in Ancoats (Miller and Wild 2007) and excavations in Piccadilly (eg Miller *et al* 2010), have recorded the foundations of workers' housing spanning the late 18th to early 20th centuries. These have included cellar dwellings, single-depth cottages, and numerous examples of double-depth houses. Within these broad categories, a broad range of different construction detail has been identified, although there is still scope for further research.

Using the above criteria, and particularly rarity and survival/condition, the Site Area is likely to contain non-statutory remains of at least local significance and, pending the extent to which buried remains survive *in-situ*, borough significance.

Gazetteer Site	Potential For Buried Remains	Significance
Site 1: Sidney Street to Schofield Street Properties	High	High Local / Borough
Site 2: White Cross Bank Properties	High	High Local / Borough
Site 3: Schofield Street Properties	High	High Local / Borough
Site 4: Sidney Street Houses	High	High Local / Borough
Site 5: Wickham Street Houses	High	High Local / Borough
Site 6: Irwell Terrace	High	High Local / Borough
Site 7: Sidney Street Properties	Low	Low Local
Site 8: Sharrat Street Properties	Low	Low Local
Site 9: Mason Street Properties	High	High Local / Borough
Site 10: Sidney Street Properties	High	High Local / Borough
Site 11: Islington Court	High	High Local / Borough
Site 12: Mason's Court	High	High Local / Borough
Site 13: Unnamed Court	High	High Local / Borough
Site 14: Butterworth Court	High	High Local / Borough
Site 15: Irwell Street Cemetery	High	High Local / Borough

Table 2: Significance of sites of archaeological interest within the Site Area

7. *Effect of Development*

7.1 *Effect of Development on Below-Ground remains*

Groundworks for the proposed redevelopment of the Site Area, including the reduction or other disturbance of ground levels, the digging of foundations and service trenches, have the potential for having a direct impact by damaging or destroying any below-ground archaeological remains that survive *in-situ*.

Following on from the above considerations, the scale of impact on below-ground heritage assets within the Site Area considered to be of high local or potentially borough importance has been determined as substantial, based on an assumption that there will be significant ground-breaking works associated with the proposed development.

None of the sites of below-ground archaeological interest identified within the Site Area are afforded statutory designation, and are thus not considered to necessarily merit preservation *in-situ*. However, the sites of archaeological interest within the Site Area have been determined to be of potential high local or even borough significance. Should well-preserved remains of these heritage assets survive as buried remains, then they will merit preservation by record, where they will be directly affected by development. This is in line with the guidance provided by the NPPF, which advises that ‘where the loss of the whole or a material part of a heritage asset’s significance is justified by a development, the developer should be required to record that asset and advance understanding of its significance, and to make this evidence publicly accessible’ (NPPF para 141).

Whether the sites of archaeological interest identified during the present assessment survive as below-ground remains awaits confirmation via a programme of intrusive site investigation. The results obtained from such investigative work will inform a better understanding of the impact of development, and will allow an appropriate strategy to be devised that will mitigate any harm to buried archaeological remains.

8. Further Investigation

8.1 Heritage Assets

The potential impact of development can be seen to be major, as any redevelopment necessitating significant earth-moving works would involve the loss and disturbance of the below-ground archaeological remains identified within this report. Where appropriate because of their significance, mitigation will need to be undertaken through an archaeological record (NPPF 2012, paras 141).

8.2 Mitigation Measures

The requirement for further archaeological investigation of buried remains within the Site Area has been recommended by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council. In the first instance, the excavation of 12 of trial trenches to establish the presence or absence of buried remains has been requested. These trenches will be targeted on the different types of workers' housing shown on the sequence of historical mapping (Figs 13 and 14), together with the small part of the former cemetery that extends slightly into the eastern part of the Site Area. Previous work included the excavation of two trenches in the south-western part of the Site Area. One of these trenches (Trench K2) revealed significant archaeological remains (Nash *et al* 2013); this part of the Site Area does not require any further evaluation, but further investigation in advance of development will ultimately be required.

The trenching plan recommended by GMAAS has been designed to test for surviving archaeological remains of all the different types of 19th-century workers' housing that have been identified during the present assessment. This includes the late 18th- or early 19th-century commercial properties fronting onto both sides of Sidney Street (**Sites 1 and 10**) and the south side of Chapel Street (**Site 2**), the comparatively large residential properties on Schofield Street (**Site 3**), Irwell Terrace (**Site 6**) and Mason Street, and single-depth and back-to-back workers' cottages on Sidney Street (**Site 4**), Wickham Street (**Site 5**), Islington Court (**Site 11**), Mason's Court (**Site 12**), an unnamed court (**Site 13**) and Butterworth Court (**Site 14**).

It should that in the event of the trial trenching revealing significant, intact archaeological remains, further targeted archaeological works in the form of an open-area excavation is likely to be required. This would need to be coupled with more detailed historical research into the occupants of the various houses, which may be gleaned from a thorough review of the available Census Returns and rate books.

9. Sources

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A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

Appendix 1: Figures

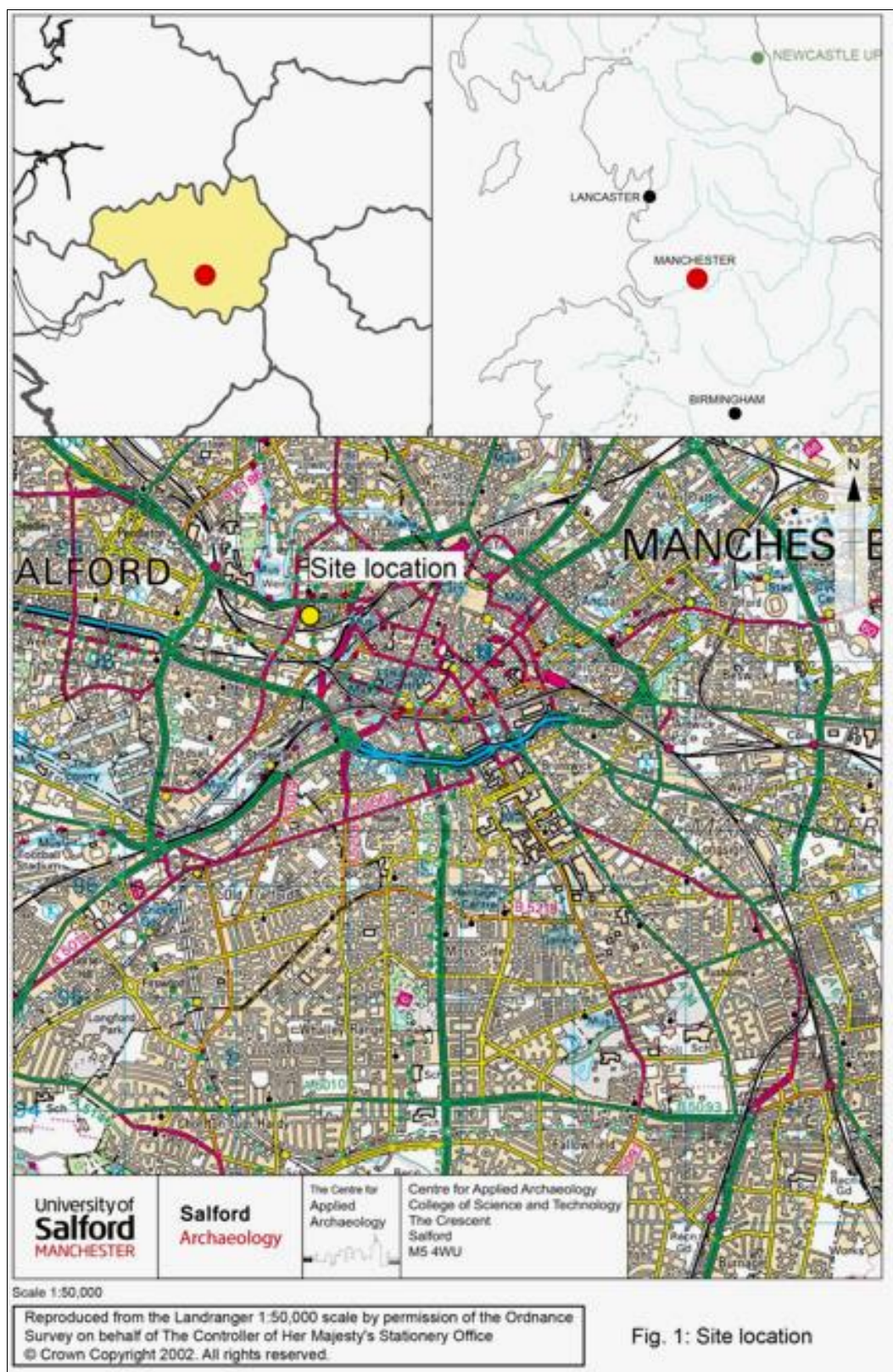




Figure 2: Site Area boundary superimposed on modern mapping

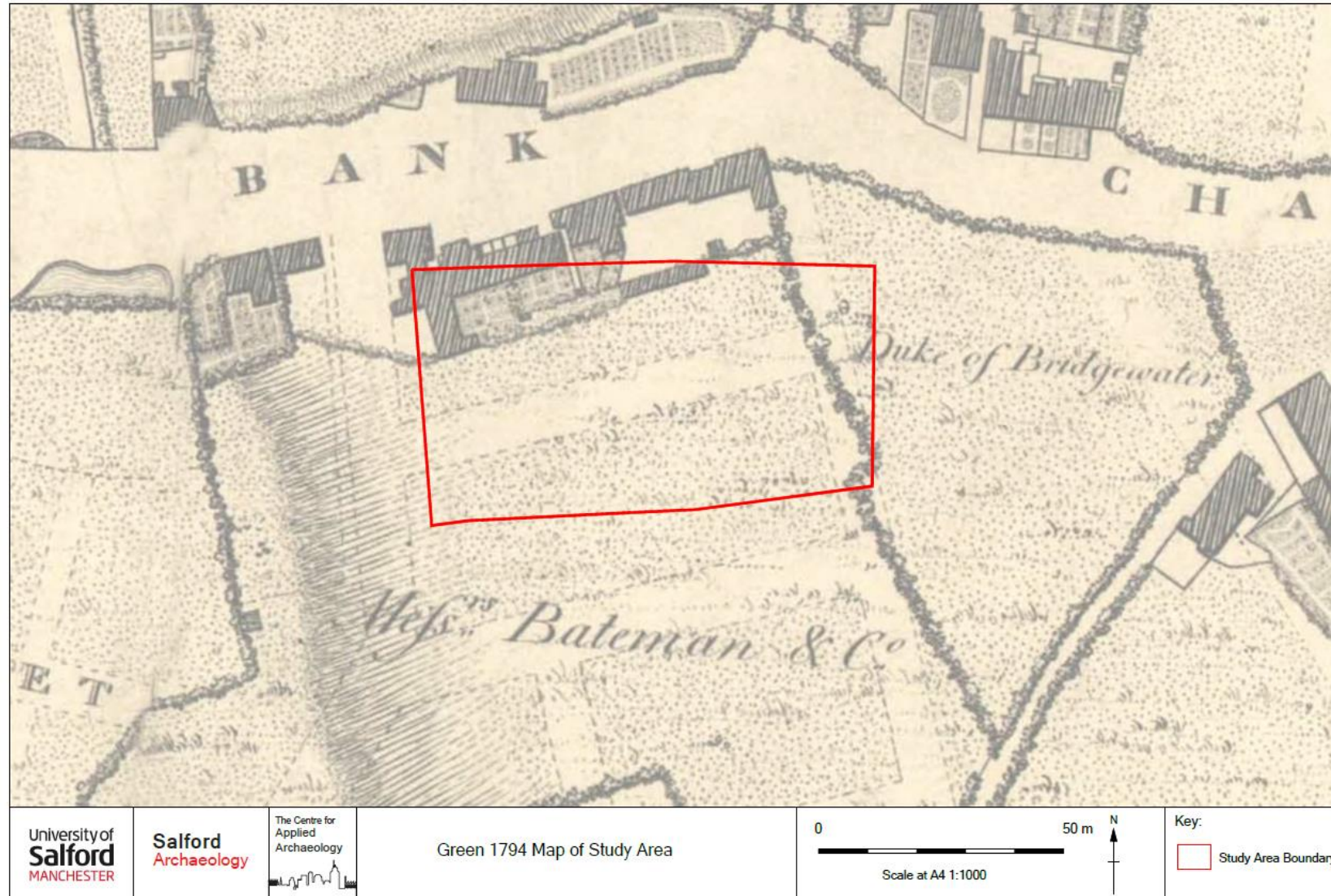


Figure 3: Site Area boundary superimposed on William Green's map of 1787-94

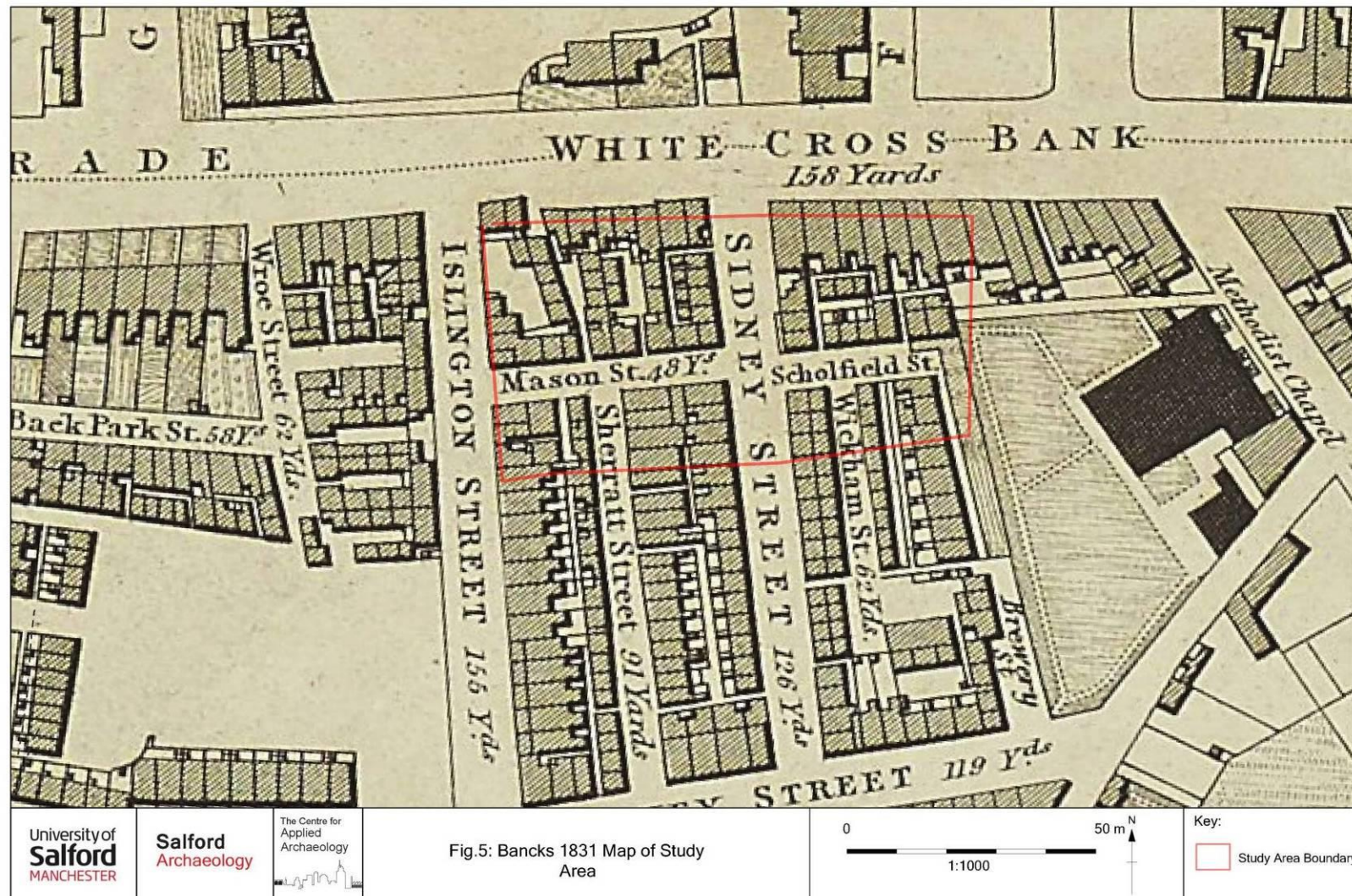


Figure 4: Site Area boundary superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831



Figure 5: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1849



Figure 6: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1893



Figure 7: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908

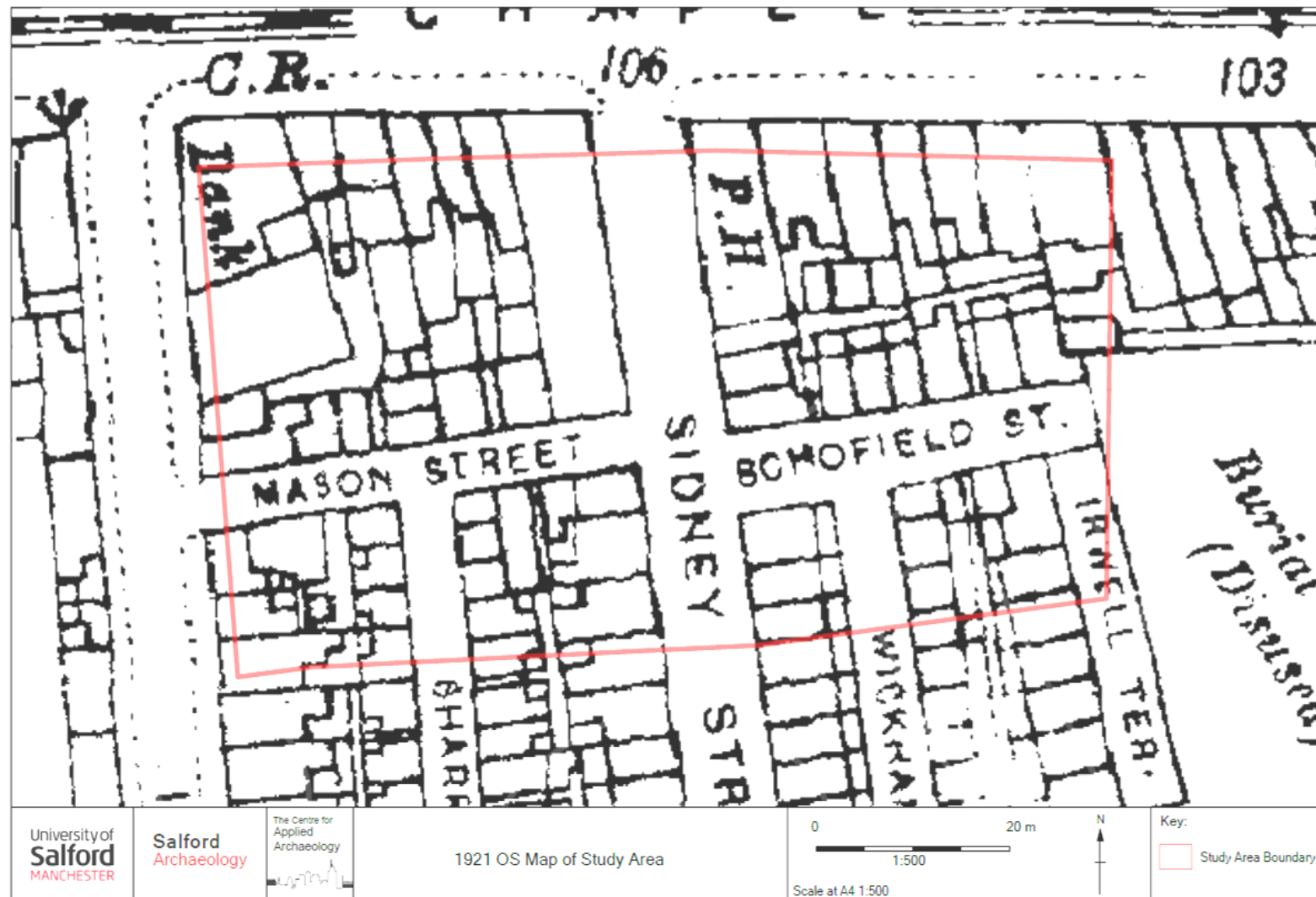


Figure 8: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1921

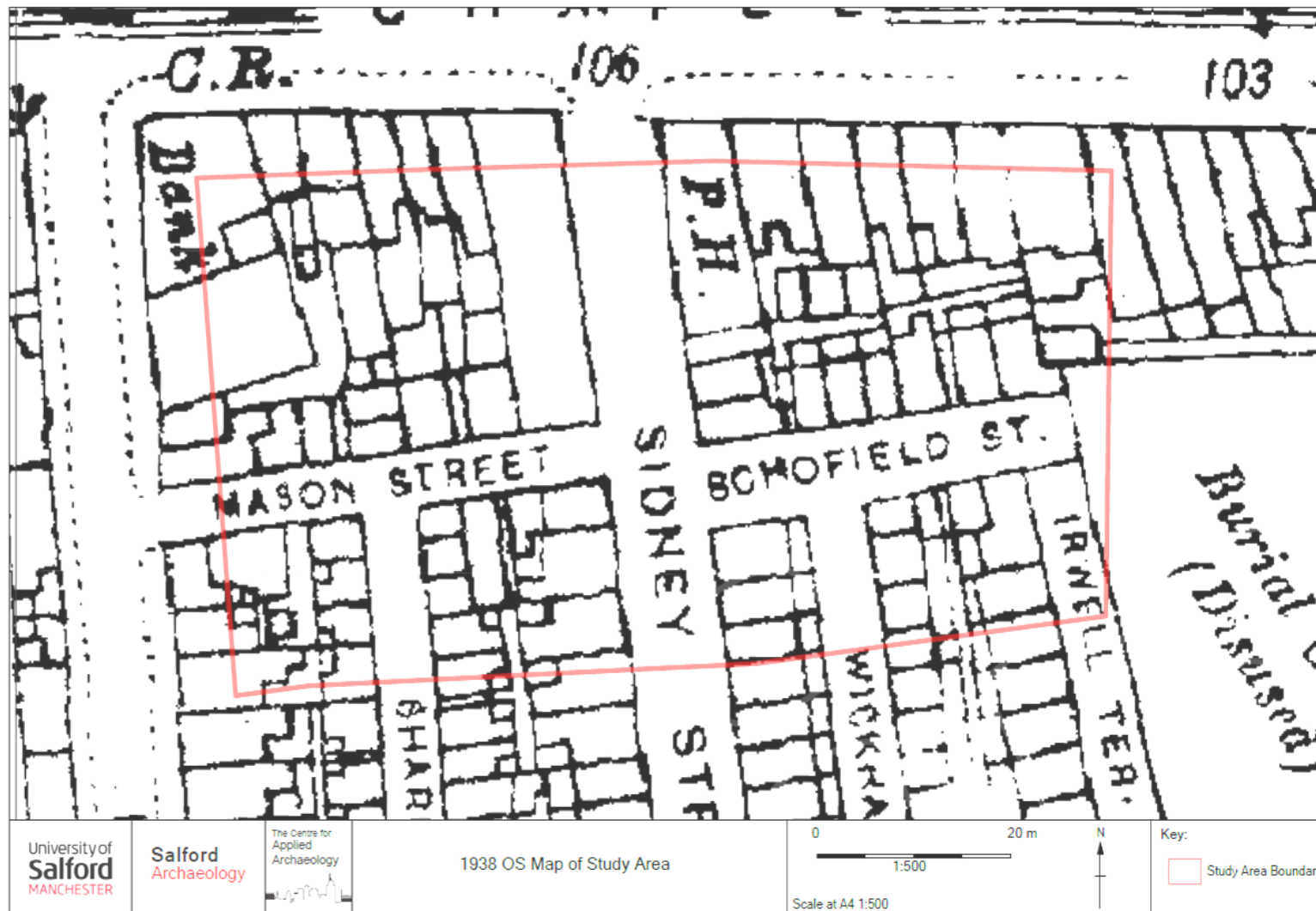


Figure 9: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938



Figure 10: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1951

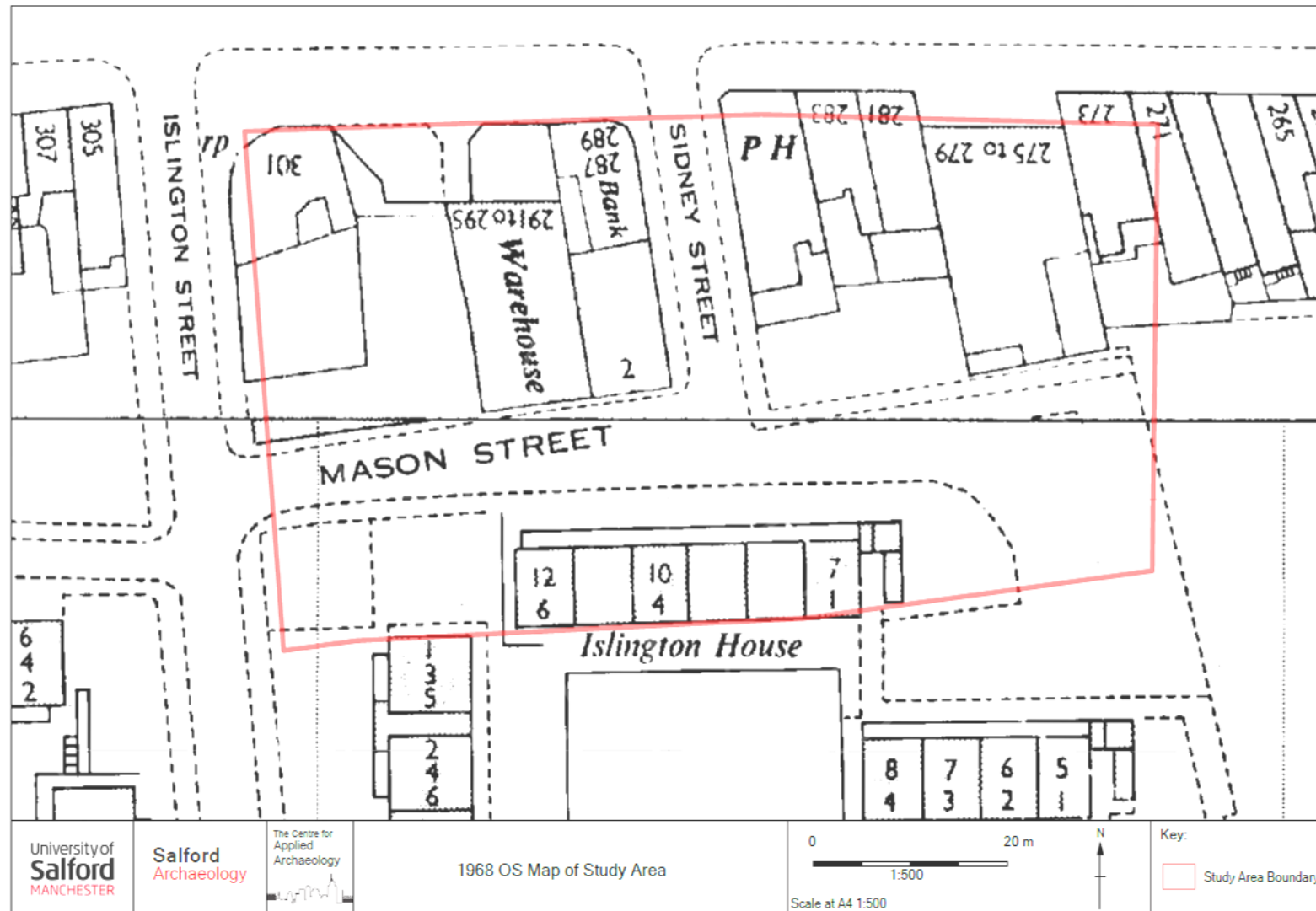


Figure 11: Site Area boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1968

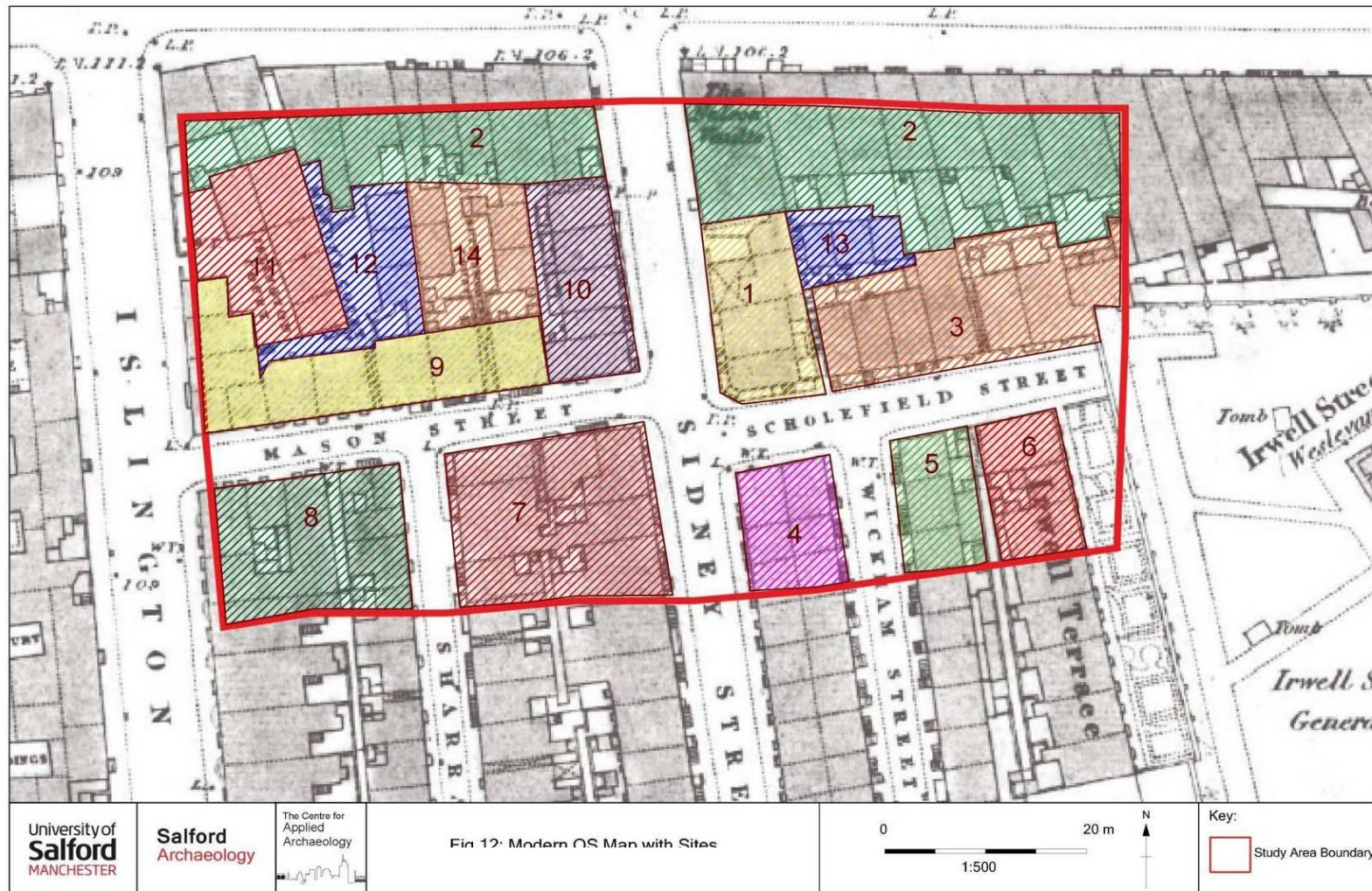


Figure 12: Gazetteer sites superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1849

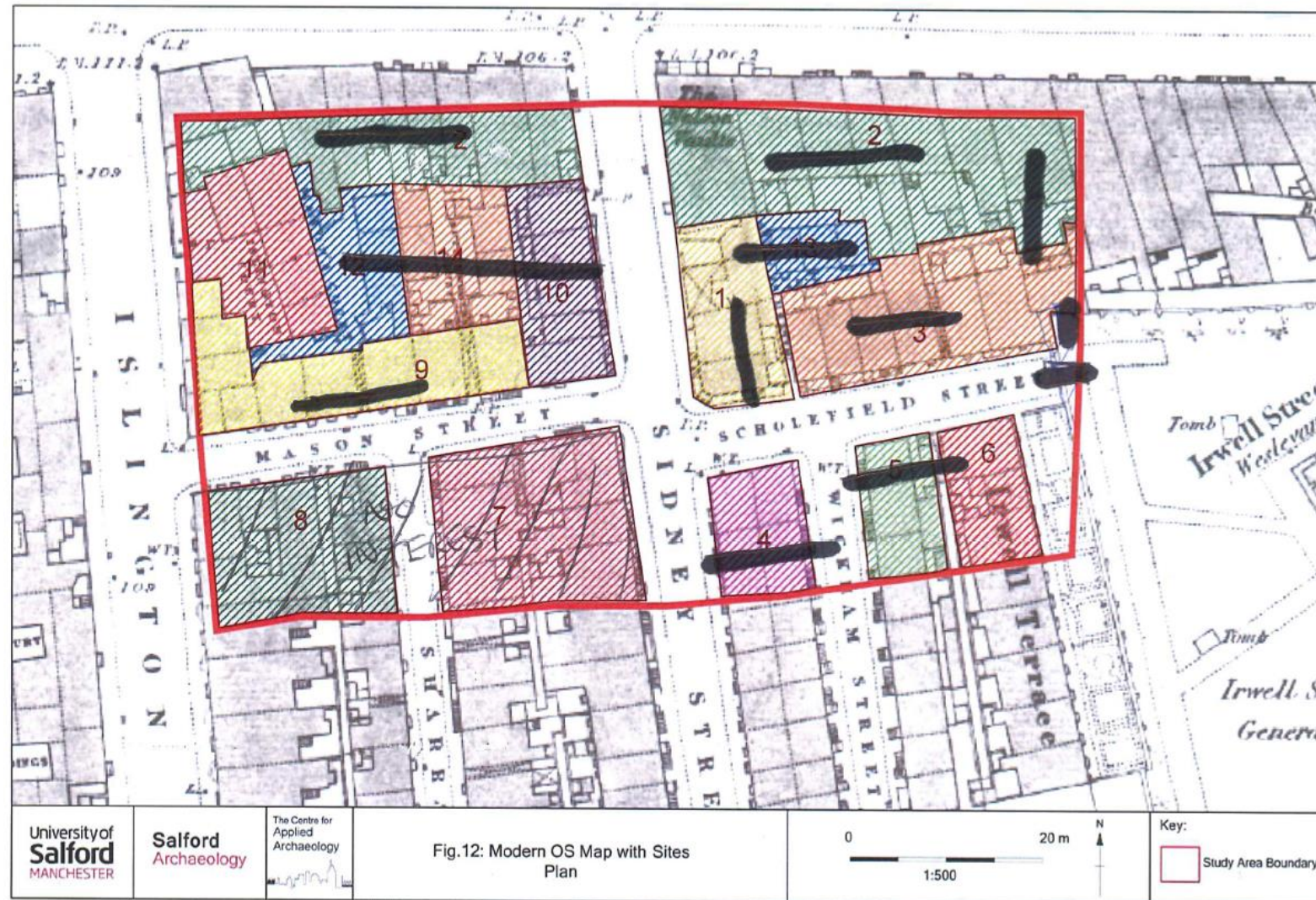


Figure 13: Proposed location of evaluation trenches superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1849

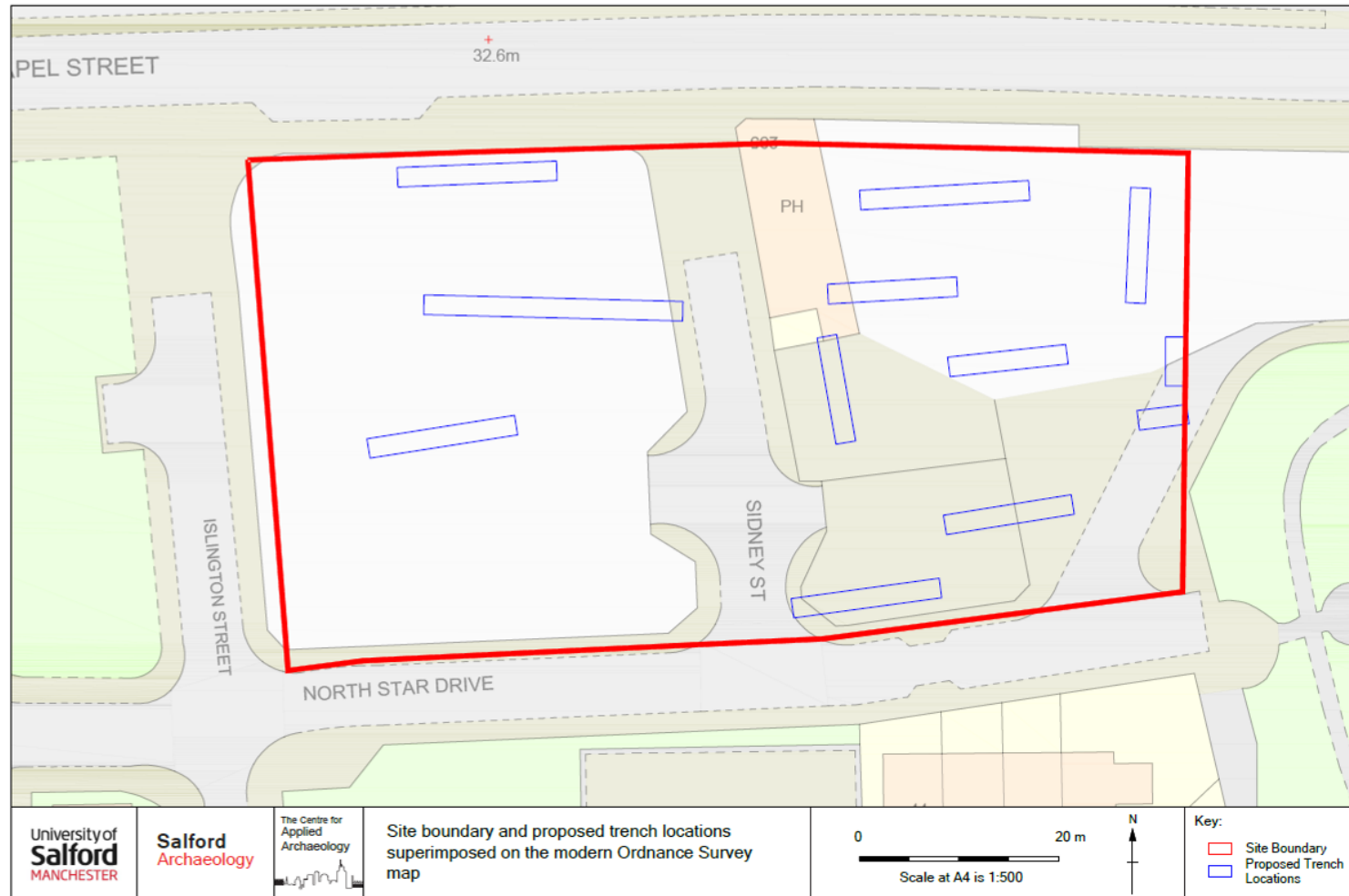
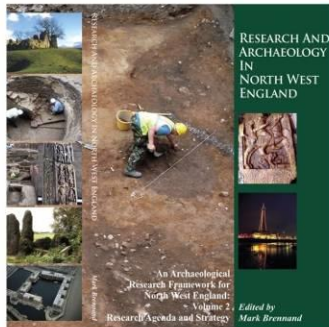
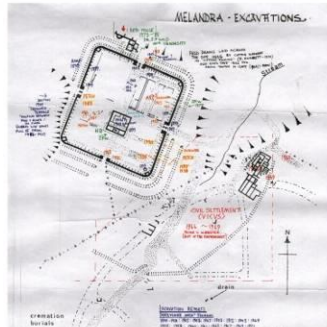


Figure 14: Proposed location of evaluation trenches superimposed on modern mapping

CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



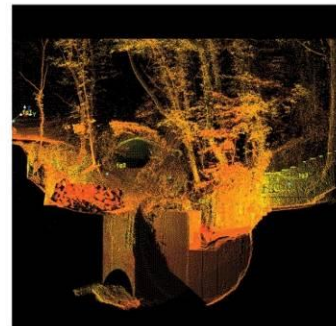
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



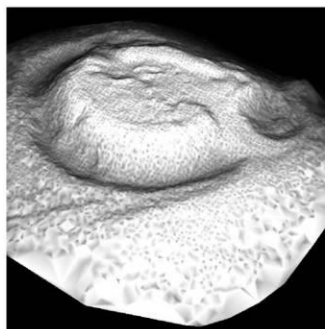
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



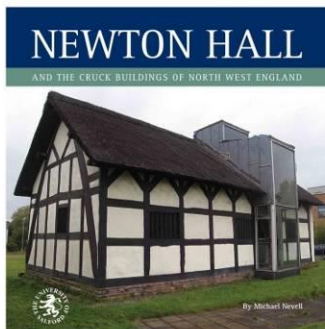
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

