



University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

## **Archaeological Excavation**

Chapel Street,  
Plots E7 and E8,  
Salford

### **Planning Ref:**

N/A

### **Client:**

ECF/ Muse  
Developments

### **Technical Report:**

Sarah Cattell

**Report No:** SA/2018/58

<i>Summary</i>	2
<i>1. Introduction</i>	3
<i>2. Historical Background</i>	4
<i>3. Methodology</i>	7
<i>4. Excavation Results</i>	9
<i>5. Discussion</i>	50
<i>6. Archive</i>	58
<i>7. Acknowledgments</i>	59
<i>8. Sources</i>	60
<i>Appendix 1: Figures</i>	62
<i>Appendix 2: Post Excavation Assessment</i>	76
<i>Appendix 3: Context List</i>	86
<i>Appendix 4: 1851 Census</i>	97



Salford Archaeology (SA) was commissioned by Muse Developments/ECF to undertake an archaeological open area excavation on vacant land at Chapel Street, Salford (centred on SJ 82845 98507) as part of a housing development scheme. This report presents the results from the excavation work.

The study area lay on the western side of the historic core of Salford and by the late 18th century was occupied by a small hamlet at the cross roads of Cross Bank (Chapel Street), Adelphi Street and Oldfield Road. This area was initially known as White Cross. Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century the area was heavily built up with various forms of workers housing, commercial properties and Public Houses, all catering for the rapidly expanding population of industrial workers. The construction of the houses and status of the area was never high leading Frederick Engels, following his visit in the 1830s, to describe the area as a slum which vied with 'the dwellings of the Old Town in filth and overcrowding'.

Following the archaeological evaluation of the site in February 2018, significant remains of back-to-back and courtyard housing, as well as commercial properties were uncovered which necessitated further investigation to fully expose and assess these structures. The work involved the excavation of three areas to target the remains of Butterworth Court, residential and commercial buildings fronting onto Scholefield Street and back to back and single depth housing on Sidney and Wickham Streets.

The excavation uncovered well-preserved remains of both the residential and commercial buildings in all three areas and was able to provide evidence of four phases of occupation on the site. With the exception of the properties in Butterworth Court, all the buildings excavated were found to possess cellars and in some cases these were found to overlie earlier drainage features. The majority of the structures uncovered were in a good state of preservation and were able to illustrate the living conditions of the members of this early 19<sup>th</sup> century industrialised community.

# ***1. Introduction***

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## ***1.1 Background***

Salford Archaeology (SA) was commissioned by Muse Developments/ECF to undertake an archaeological excavation on vacant land at Chapel Street, Salford (centred on SJ 82845 98507) as part of a housing development scheme (**Fig. 3**). The work was carried out in order to further examine, assess and record the residential and commercial buildings uncovered, commensurate with the significance of the archaeological resource. The excavation was undertaken in June and July 2018.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, compiled by Sarah Cattell of Salford Archaeology submitted June 2018.

## ***1.2 Location, Topography and Current Land Use***

The excavation area is located on the eastern side of Salford, Greater Manchester, (centred on SJ 82845 98507) c.1km from Manchester City Centre. The site is bounded to the north by Chapel Street, to the east by Islington Park, to the south by North Star Drive and to the west by Islington Street. The study area is located at approximately 32m AOD.

The site comprises two vacant plots of land, either side of Sidney Street and the closed north-eastern end of North Star Drive, formerly occupied by a mix of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings including workers housing, a Bank and a Public House. Since the demolition and clearance of the site, completed in 2016, the land has remained vacant.

## ***1.3 Personnel***

The project was conducted by professional archaeologists from Salford Archaeology. On-site excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Mandy Burns, Rob Howarth and Will Mitchell. This report was compiled and written by Sarah Cattell and illustrated by Richard Ker. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

## ***1.4 Monitoring***

Norman Redhead, the Heritage Management Director for Greater Manchester (Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service, GMAAS) monitored the archaeological works.

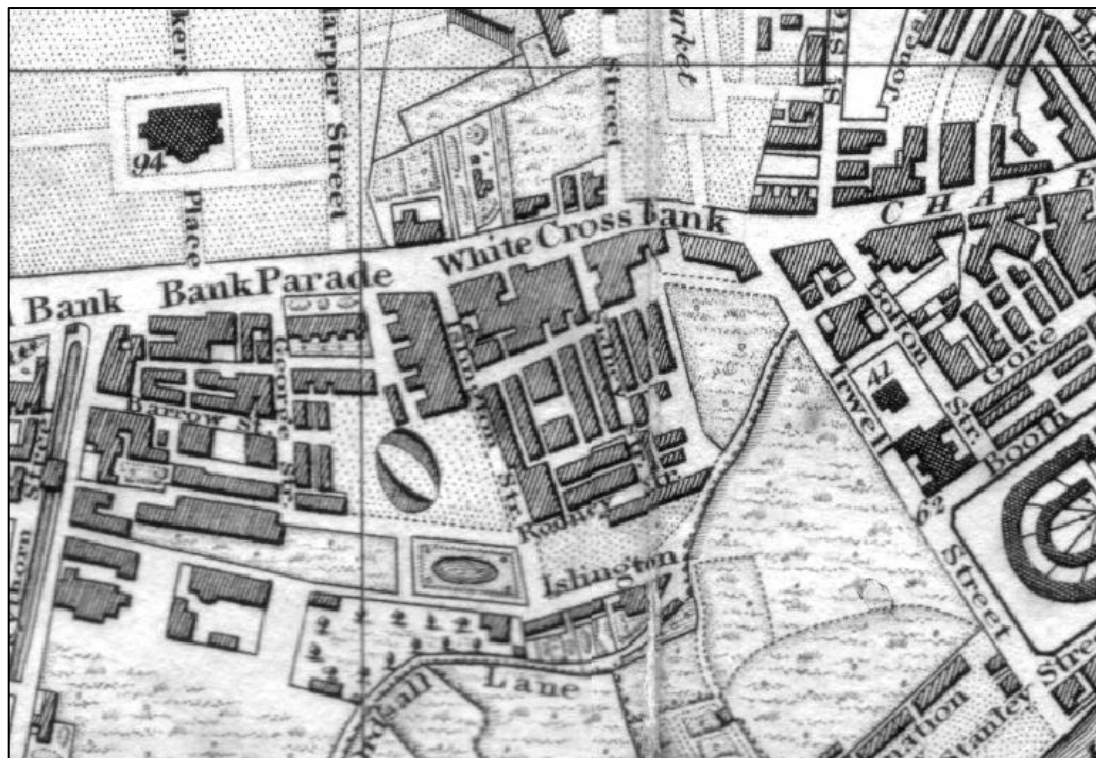


## 2. Historical Background

### 2.1 Historical Background

In the vicinity of the study area, which lay on the western side of the historic core of Salford, by the late 18th century a small hamlet had developed at the cross roads of Cross Bank (Chapel Street), Adelphi Street and Oldfield Road. This area was initially known as White Cross. Green's map of 1794 (*Fig 49*) is largely undeveloped at this point, with only a couple of dwellings each enjoying landscaped gardens set within large field boundaries. The land covered by the study area at this time is labelled as being owned by Messrs Bateman & Co and the Duke of Bridgewater.

Swire's 1824 map (**Fig.1**) shows that within the study area that by this time the field boundaries between the lands belonging to Bateman & Co and the Duke of Bridgewater had been replaced by streets heading south from White Cross Bank. The stand-alone houses (18th Century) had become a large built up area, however it is not until Bancks 1831 map (**Fig.50**) that the development of this area can be seen in detail. Already by this time heavy industrialisation was evident due to the study area's proximity to the main thoroughfare of White Cross Bank and proximity to the Islington cotton mills. The main traffic routes were flanked by commercial properties and Public Houses, and various forms of housing including back-to-back and court houses which were constructed for the workers of the area. The growth in population is also evident from the emergence at this



**Figure 1.** Detail of Swire's map of Salford, 1824 showing the study area in the centre.

time of the Irwell Street Chapel and graveyard built in 1829. This would have been the main burial place for the residents of the surrounding area as well as catering to their spiritual needs in life.

By 1849 greater detail is visible within the study area. The Nelson Vaults public house lay alongside commercial properties fronting the main road at the north end of the study area and alleyways and courts were visible between blocks of terraced housing and commercial blocks. Pigot & Slaters 1841 trade directory shows at this time the occupations of the residents of Wickham Street were mainly textile related. Other occupations within the study 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 study area and wider White Cross area had been described in the 1830s by the social commentator Frederick Engels as containing housing that 'vie with the dwellings of the Old Town in filth and overcrowding' - in other words it was 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, 1845).

Throughout this time the Irwell Street Chapel continued to stand to the south of the study area, with a small part of the burial ground lying just within the study area boundary. Overcrowding along with the inevitably high rate of disease in the area, caused by the conditions described by Engels, is likely to have contributed to the closure of the burial ground by 1851 when it had presumably reached its capacity. Despite this, the chapel itself remained in use well into the 20th century.



**Figure 2.** Chapel Street around the cathedral in 1930 showing the study area in the foreground.  
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Towards the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century structural changes to the properties in the study area began to be made with the back-to-back houses of Sidney Street converted into double depth terraces. By the 1930s the court houses accessed from Islington Street were no longer visible and the commercial properties to the west of Sidney Street were replaced by a large rectangular building.

In the mid-20th century a large-scale clearance of the area occurred leading to all the buildings south of Mason Street being demolished apart from one beer shop labelled Wigan Arms. None of the internal court houses were identifiable at this time. To the north of Mason Street and Schofield Street, buildings were demolished or incorporated into larger commercial units fronting Chapel Street. The properties fronting Irwell Terrace were also demolished by this point, as was the Irwell Street Chapel, with its surrounding graveyard abandoned.

By the 1960s all the structures to the south of Mason Street were cleared to make way for a new housing block, Islington House which was part of a wider development to the south of the study area. This development also included the creation of a small park on the site of the Irwell Street Chapel burial ground which, although not cleared, was landscaped and has remained undeveloped. By the end of the 20th century the entire site was demolished and cleared and the last remaining building fronting Chapel Street, the Ye Old Nelson pub was finally demolished in 2016.



## 3. Methodology

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### 3.1 Excavation Methodology

Before excavation, the client provided SA with service plans for the area and all excavation Areas and surrounding areas were scanned with an appropriate instrument to ensure that no live cables would be disturbed during the programme of works. The open Areas were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket down to archaeological features or natural geology. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The locations of the open Areas are shown on the trench location plan (**Fig. 88**).

The locations of the excavation Areas were informed by the results of the previous evaluation trenches and were targeted to fully expose and record the structures in these areas. The works followed the design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by SA in June 2018.

- **Area 1** – 20m x 25m. Located to further investigate the low status housing of Butterworth Court and the buildings surrounding it.
- **Area 2** – 10m x 30m. Located to assess the nature of the residential and commercial buildings fronting onto Scholefield Street.
- **Area 3** – 12m x 35m. Located to expose the remains of back to back and single depth housing on Sidney and Wickham Streets.

Where depth allowed further excavations and cleaning proceeded by hand. In any areas deemed too deep to enter, cleaning was carried out by machine. Excavated spoil was placed in specified areas, at least 1m away from trench edges.

### 3.2 Recording Methodology

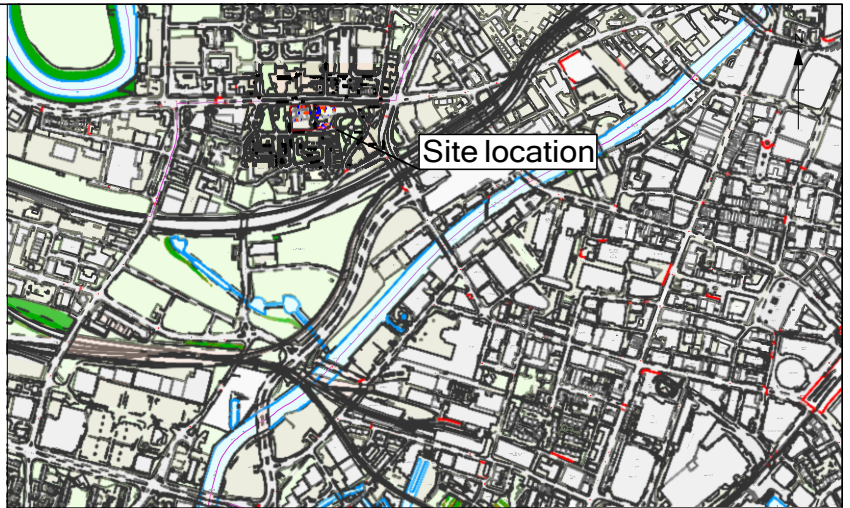
Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology (SA) pro-forma trench sheets. All trenches were recorded either digitally using a Total Station Theodolite or by hand, whichever was deemed most appropriate.

Photography of all relevant phases and features were undertaken in digital format. General working photographs were taken during the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

Where appropriate, finds were recorded by context, with significant ‘small finds’ located within three dimensions to the nearest 10mm, bagged and labelled separately.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. All archaeological works carried out by SA are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.



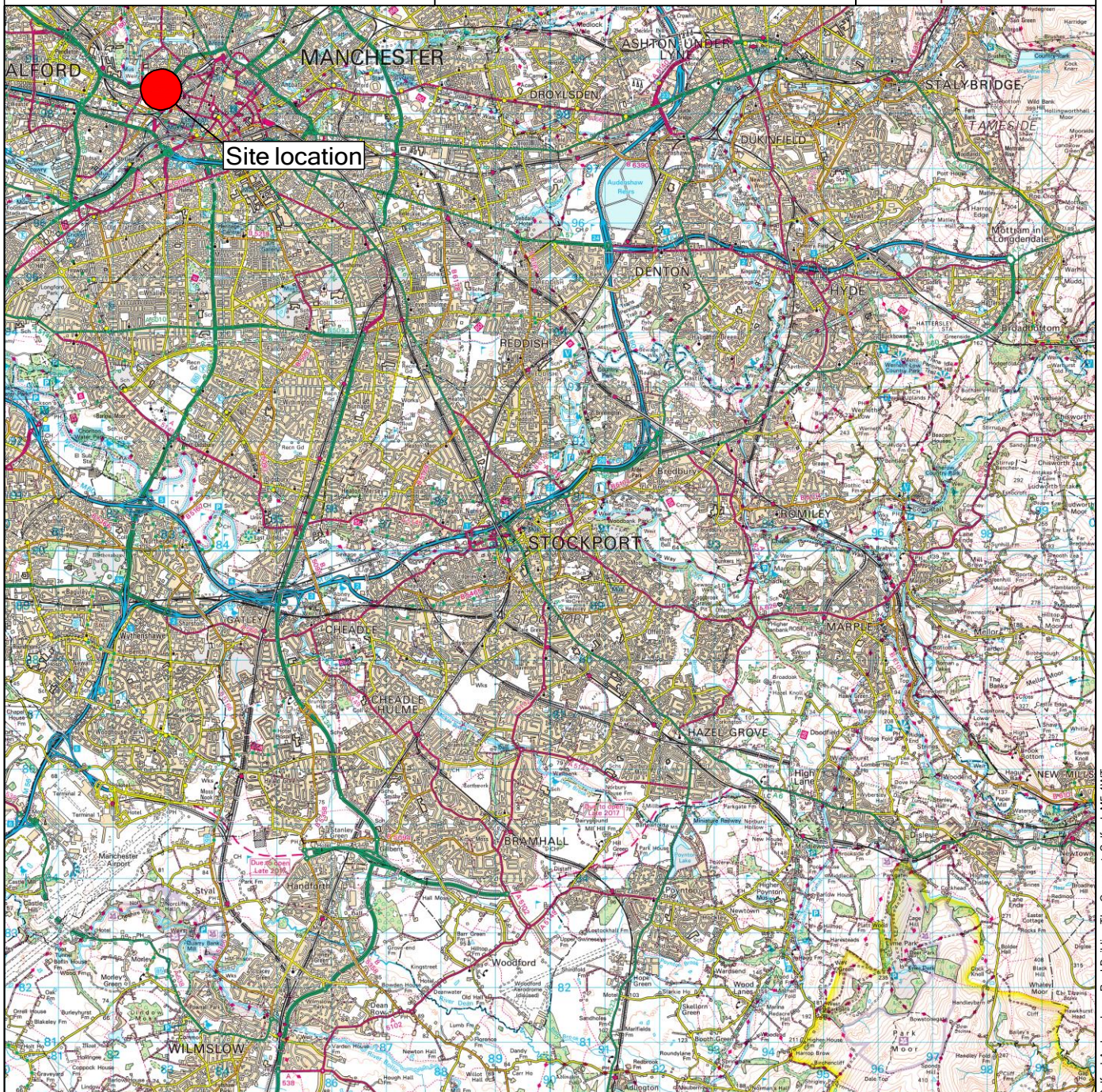


ELCA1140 Chapel Street Plots E7 & E8

Figure 3: Site location plan



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## ***4. Excavation Results***

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### ***4.1 Introduction***

Across the northern part of the study area where Areas 1 & 2 were located, the ground surface was characterised by an area of scrub, demolition debris and made ground (001) resulting from the demolition of the buildings occupying this area. To the south and east the car park surface (002) was retained which had to be broken out in order to excavate Area 3. Where observed, the natural ground comprised firm yellow silty clay.

### ***4.2 Area 1***

Area 1 lay on the western side of the site and was located to expose the remains of dwellings associated with Butterworth Court and the remains of the larger buildings fronting onto Sidney and Mason Streets. The excavation area measured 21m x 21m.

Following the removal of the existing overburden and demolition debris, archaeological features were revealed almost immediately and in some cases, were found to lie only 0.10m below the present ground surface. The Area was bisected north-south by the remains of two 20<sup>th</sup> century brick walls associated with the warehouse seen on the 1968 OS mapping. These walls abutted each other with the eastern wall (017) constructed from handmade wire-cut bricks laid 3 courses wide with a series of projecting buttress along the



**Figure 4.** General view of Area 1 looking northeast.



eastern side. The western wall (044) was composed of machine made frogged bricks laid 4 courses wide with a white cement mortar 0.48m wide. A third wall (045) relating to the warehouse structure was uncovered running east-west along the northern edge of the area. This wall was also constructed from machine-made brick laid with a white mortar, three courses wide (0.47m).



**Figure 5.** Cellars to the west of walls (017) and (044). Looking southeast.

To the east of the warehouse wall lay three domestic cellar rooms to the south and two cellar rooms to the north, thought to be part of the bank which can be seen occupying the north-eastern corner of the block on historic mapping. The northernmost of these rooms measured 4.30m x 4.70m and consisted of three, 3 course machine-made brick walls with glazed white bricks as the interior course on the south, east and west, (014), (015) and (013) respectively. These walls surrounded a concrete floor (009) which retained the foundations of four, 2 course brick walls, (010), (011) and (012).

**Figure 6.** Bank Room 1, showing glazed brick walls, concrete floor and wall scars (010), (011) and (012). Looking southwest.





As corresponding scars on the walls were not identified, it is likely that these walls did not represent dividing walls within the room, rather they were associated with smaller scale features within the room.

**Figure 7.** Brick structure (41) showing internal floor (42) and demolition deposit (043). Looking east.



**Figure 8.** Northern side of external area west of Bank Room 1, showing walls, (038), (039) and (040). Looking north.

To the west of this room lay a small external area measuring 2.70m x 4.80m enclosed by a 2 course handmade brick wall with black mortar to the north (038), (013) and (014) to the east and south and (017) to the west. This space contained the remains of a small brick structure in the south-eastern corner (041) and a drain in the north-western corner. Structure (041) lay 0.27m from the western wall of Bank Room 1 and was constructed from 2 course handmade brick and black mortar walls on all four sides, surrounding a handmade brick floor surface (042) measuring 1.18m x 1.23m. The southernmost 0.48m of this floor was missing and revealed the underlying deposit of demolition debris (043) below. A 0.26m thick layer of concrete was identified abutting the top course of the south of the structure extending to the southern wall of the external area, c.0.26m. The northern wall was abutted by an L shaped north-south handmade brick wall (040), again 2 courses wide, measuring 0.24m x 2.00m, which ran parallel to the western wall of the Bank Cellar

Room. In the north-western corner of the space lay an L shaped, truncated single course handmade brick wall (039), measuring 0.23m x 0.70m (N-S)/0.74m (E-W). This lay c.0.48m from the northern wall and enclosed the remains of a ceramic drain c.0.35m wide.

To the south of this area lay a second external space which extended to the west of Houses 4, 1 and 2 which measured 1.88m x 10.00m. The location of this area corresponds with an alleyway which appears on historic mapping and is supported by the presence of drains abutting the western side of Houses 2 and 4. A short section of 2 course handmade brick walling was identified in the centre of this area lying 1.10m from wall (019) which measured 0.24m x 3.60m. To the east of this walling the ground surface comprised a compacted layer of silty clay (082) with frequent inclusions of natural pebbles, but to the west a darker demolition layer (083) was observed which indicates that the wall formed the eastern boundary of a smaller building before being cut by the later warehouse wall.

**Figure 9.** External alleyway area to west of Houses 4, 1 and 2. Looking south.



House 4 lay immediately south of Room 1 and was constructed from handmade brick walls on all four sides measuring 3.03m x 5.50m and standing to a height of between 1.04m-2.13m. The northern wall of the room was formed by (014), although a short length of handmade brick walling (081) was identified in the north-western corner of the room which measured 0.24m x 1.80m and lay 0.20m from (014). To the east, a wall (016), lay along the edge of the excavation which extended south through Houses 1-3 and appeared to cut the east-west walls of these houses. The wall was bonded with black mortar in English Garden Wall bond with a band of concrete adhered to the base. Six large buttresses were found along the length of this wall which measured 0.45m x 0.74m and were constructed in the same way as the main body of the wall. The southern wall (020) was a single course wide and truncated at the eastern end where the remains of a fireplace





**Figure 10.** Room 1, showing floors (022) and (024) and walls (014), (018) and (020) to the left centre and right of the picture respectively. Looking east.

were identified on the southern face of the wall. The truncated remains of a cross wall with a central opening (023) was revealed, extending northwards from (014), with the portion to the north retaining evidence of plaster and paint. At the southern end of (020) a single course of handmade bricks was found to abut the wall which was interpreted as the base of a staircase. Wall (018) was 2 courses wide, bonded in an unspecified bond with a white lime mortar and also formed the western wall of Houses 1 & 2 to the south. The floor of this House was a mix of handmade bricks to the east (024) and stone flags (022) to the west with a drain in the south-eastern corner.

**Figure 11.** House 1 showing wall (26) in the foreground and western room and wall (018) in the background. Looking west.





House 1 lay to the immediate south of House 4 and measured 3.66m x 5.50m. The house shared its northern wall with House 4 which, as mentioned above, possessed a fireplace complete with *in situ* lintel measuring 1.43m x 0.51m at the eastern end and two brick buttresses measuring 0.50m x 0.24m at the western end forming a second fireplace. To the east and west walls (016) and (018) identified in House 4, continued through this house with no change in their form or construction. The southern wall of the house, (028), was again a single course wall bonded with white lime mortar abutted by a second course of bricks to the west measuring 1.70m in length. The house was divided into two rooms to the east and west by a single course brick wall (026) with evidence of plaster on both faces. This wall contained a central doorway, 0.74m in width. A complete brick floor (27) was revealed to the west of this wall but the flooring to the east was a truncated mix of bricks and flags (025).

**Figure 12.**  
House 1  
showing wall  
(016) in the  
background  
and the eastern  
room. Looking  
east.



**Figure 13.**  
Fireplace in  
eastern room of  
House 1.  
Looking north.



House 2 was identical in construction and layout to House 1 with only minor differences in some of the internal features. The fireplace in the eastern room on the southern face of (028) was less well preserved and did not retain its brick lintel like that in House 1. In addition the central part of the brick floor in the western room (031), was either missing or broken, although the remaining bricks indicated its similarity to the floors in the houses either side. Finally, a row of bricks laid as headers in wall (018), measuring 0.78m, indicated the position of a cellar light on this side of the room.



**Figure 14.** General view of House 2. Looking northwest.

House 3 lay in the south-eastern corner of Area 1, but unlike Houses 4, 1 and 2 extended westwards beyond the alleyway measuring 7.65m in length. This house appeared to be cut to both the southern and western sides by the later warehouse structures (016) and (036) although a section of the earlier southern wall (084) still existed in the eastern room of the house. This wall measured 0.24m x 2.88m and was 2 handmade brick courses wide, bonded with white lime mortar. Again, the eastern wall had been removed by the construction of (016) and the northern wall (032) was shared with House 2. This wall, however, extended further westwards to form the southern boundary of the alleyway and was constructed from a single course of handmade brick which grew to 2 courses within the alley. A short section of an additional course was also revealed in the north-eastern corner of the western room which measured 1.70m in length. As before the house was divided into two rooms by a single course plastered wall with a central doorway (034). The flooring in both rooms was composed of stone flags (033) and (035), although many were missing from the eastern room (033). Several setts were identified in the southern section of this area beyond walls (036) and (084) indicating that House 3 is likely to be the two roomed building seen on the corner of Sidney and Mason Streets on historic mapping.





**Figure 15.** General view of House 3, showing walls, (0320, (034), (036) and (016) and floor (033).

To the west of the bisecting warehouse walls lay the remains of two flagged surfaces and several cellars associated with the housing at Butterworth Court and fronting onto Mason Street.



**Figure 16.** Flagged surfaces to the west of Area 1. Looking northeast.

The northernmost of the flagged surfaces was bounded on all sides by the frogged brick walls of the 20<sup>th</sup> century warehouse, (045), (057), (044) and (085) to the north, south east



and west respectively. The cuts for these walls were identified on the northern, eastern and western side of the surface and cut through the 19<sup>th</sup> century remains uncovered. A collection of 2 course handmade brick walls were revealed in the north-eastern corner of the area with the northernmost, (048), measuring 3.00m x 0.60m and aligned east-west. The northern courses of this wall formed a 3 course wide surface at ground level and may indicate the presence of a fireplace or internal brick floor to the north of the wall. This wall was abutted to the south by a short north-south wall (049) measuring 0.24m x 0.70m which in turn abutted another east-west wall (051). A flagged surface (050) was found to be enclosed by these walls and wall (047) to the west which measured 1.15m x 0.70m. The western end of (051) possessed a single stone step which corresponded to the position of (050) and measured 0.21m x 0.92m. A second stone step was revealed to abut the eastern end of (051) as part of wall (052) which extended 1.20m southwards before returning eastwards for 0.80m. This wall was 2 courses wide bonded with black mortar, and truncated to the east. The area to the south of (052) was excavated to a depth of c.0.50m but no evidence of any further floor surfaces were identified in the area.



**Figure 17.** Northern flagged area showing walls (047) – (049) and (051) and surfaces (050) and (053). Looking south.

Wall (047) lay to the west of walls (048) and (051) and was aligned north-south with angled section in the centre measuring 0.86m in length. The wall, measuring 0.25m x 5.60m, was constructed from 2 courses of handmade brick bonded with a grey sandy mortar and stood to a height of 0.85m at its southern end. To the west the wall was abutted





**Figure 18.** Surface (053) with wall (047) to the east and (046) to the west. Looking south.



**Figure 19.** Surface (056) with wall (046) to the east and wall (085) to the west.

by a fragmented stone flagged surface (053) comprised of stones measuring approximately 0.80m x 1.00m with a drain to the south. A third stone step was revealed within wall (086) in the north-eastern corner of (053). The wall was again 2 courses wide, L shaped in plan, bonded with black mortar. The step extended 1.05m from wall (047) before the brick section returned northwards beyond the edge of the excavation area. Lying 1.34m to the west, another north-south 2 course handmade brick wall (046) was revealed against the western edge of (053) which measured 0.25m x 6.10m. This wall was abutted to the west by a second area of stone flags (056) which were almost identical to those making up (053). This surface extended 3.20m westwards before being cut by the warehouse wall (085).

Another 20<sup>th</sup> century warehouse wall (057) was identified 8.40m south of (045) which was again built 3 courses wide from machine made bricks and white mortar. The wall was heavily truncated in the middle but was keyed into the warehouse walls (044) and (085) at either side. To the south of this lay another area of handmade brick walls and flagged surfaces, although the surfaces were much reduced in this area. Only two patches of stone flags were identified, (063) in the centre of the area against wall (059), a 2 course handmade brick wall with black mortar running parallel to (057), and (064) on the western side between walls (060) and (062). Both were comprised of gritstone flags measuring c.0.50m x 0.70m with (063) measuring 3.00m x 1.20m overall and (064) measuring 2.30m x 1.10m overall. A drain was revealed set within the northern end of (063) and lay within the central, narrower course of flag stones.

Walls (060)-(062) were all constructed from handmade bricks laid 2 courses wide (0.24m) with a white lime mortar. Wall (060) was aligned east-west and lay 1.20m south of (059) with two 0.24m wide brick projections along the northern face. Wall (061) abutted (060) running north-south and measured 1.20m. Wall (062) lay at the western end of (060)



**Figure 20.** General view of southern flagged and walled area. Looking southeast.

measuring 2.00m in length. The western brick course on both this wall and (061) showed evidence of black staining, although this did not seem to continue onto (063). To the west of (063) lay another handmade brick wall, (058) which abutted (059) to the north and measured 3.50m x 0.24m. Both the surface and the wall were truncated at the same point. Another 2 course wall (086) was identified 1.50m from (058) which also extended southwards from (059) but was heavily truncated after only 0.60m. Scars within (087), the light brown silty loam onto which the structures appear to have been built, suggests that wall (086) originally continued southwards to abut (065). This was another truncated section of handmade brick wall running east-west and abutting (058) to the east, measuring 1.40m. The only evidence of flooring in this area was the presence of two stone flags (066), one lying between (086) and (059) and one 3.50m to the south abutting (068), both measured c.0.60m x 1.00m. Lying against the more southerly of the flags, lay a short L shaped handmade brick wall (067) which measured 0.80m long and lay 1.88m south of (065).



**Figure 21.** Detail of walls (060), (061) and (062) and floor (064). Looking west.





**Figure 22.**  
Detail of  
walls (062),  
(058), (065)  
and floor  
(063).  
Looking  
south.

To the south of the flagged areas, further remains of the 20<sup>th</sup> century warehouse were uncovered which again cut through several of the earlier, 19<sup>th</sup> century features. These were represented by contexts (070) and (080) and were identical in construction to those described above. The features cut by these walls were the remains of cellars within the buildings fronting onto Mason Street, the most complete of which lay in the south-western corner of the Area. The western and southern walls of this cellar were formed by the southern continuation of wall (085) and its eastern return, the cut of which, [072], truncated the flagged floor within the cellar (071). This floor was comprised of stone flags c.0.60m x 1.00m and extended 3.40m eastwards where it was cut by another 20<sup>th</sup> century warehouse wall (070). The northern wall of the cellar was formed by a heavily truncated handmade brick wall (068) which was again truncated by (085) and measured 1.20m in length. Another handmade brick wall had been constructed running north-south lying on top of surface (071). This was poorly constructed and laid 2 courses high with white lime mortar c.2.00m from (070).



**Figure 23.** Cellars within the houses fronting onto Mason Street. Looking northeast.

To the east of (070), a second flagged floor (074) was uncovered which had again, been truncated by the warehouse wall but was almost identical in construction to (071). A roughly constructed 2 course handmade brick wall (073) was constructed on top of this floor, measuring 0.25m x 4.00m. This floor abutted to the east, a single course handmade brick wall (075) measuring 3.70m in length. This wall lay 1.16m west of a second single course wall (077) measuring 3.40m long. The two were linked by a third single course wall (076) running east-west between, however this and the area between (074) and (077) could not be fully excavated. To the east of (077) lay a handmade brick floor (078) enclosed by wall (079) to the east and wall (088) to the south. Wall (079) was a 2 course wide handmade brick wall standing to a height of 1.00m and measuring 4.40m x 0.24m. an additional course was identified on the western side of the wall but this only stood to a height of c.0.35m. Wall (088) to the south appeared to have been missing its outer course as the northern face was poorly constructed with no evidence of mortar. Several broken stone slabs were identified to be set into the wall at varying heights and may have been related to steps allowing access to the cellar. Floor (078) had been removed at the southern end of the cellar to reveal the natural clay beneath.



**Figure 24.** Westernmost cellar showing 20<sup>th</sup> century walls (085) and (070) (l-r) with flagged floor (071) and wall (073) in the centre. Looking north.

The easternmost of the Mason Street cellars had been removed by the construction of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century warehouse which caused the construction of a large concrete and machine made brick structure measuring 1.40m x 5.50m approximately 0.50m to the east of (079). This structure in turn, lay 1.20m from wall (044) with no evidence of 19<sup>th</sup> century structures between.





**Figure 25.** Easterly cellared area, showing walls (075), (076) and (077) in the centre, (088) and (079) to the left and floors (074) and (078). Looking south.

**Figure 26.** Detail of wall (088) showing stone slabs set into the wall. Looking south.



#### **4.3 Area 2**

This Area was excavated to expand on the remains uncovered in Trenches 5, 6 and 9 of the evaluation phase and covered the area occupied by terraced housing and commercial use buildings fronting onto Scholefield and Sidney Streets. The area lay in the north-eastern corner of the site and measured 35.00m x 11.00m, running east-west.





**Figure 27.** General view of Area 2 showing Houses 1, 2 and 3 in the foreground. Looking west.

Following the removal of the scrub and overburden, archaeological features were identified within the demolition deposits (003) and (004) at a depth of between 0.50m and 1.00m. Within this area the remains of eight houses were uncovered along with associated external spaces to the north. House 1 lay on the eastern side of the excavation area and comprised two cellar rooms with an open area to the rear, all of which were bounded to the east by wall (150), measuring 8.80m x 0.36m and constructed from handmade bricks laid 3 courses wide with white lime mortar. The western wall of the house (155) was shared with House 2 to the west and was a 2 course handmade brick wall measuring 5.00m x 0.25m and 1.20m high. The wall had been badly damaged to the north by the insertion of a concrete stanchion during the construction of the 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings formerly

**Figure 28.** House 1, showing walls (155) and (150) and floors (154) and (153). Looking north.







**Figure 29.** Depression in floor (153) before excavation. Looking east.



**Figure 30.** Section through depression showing deposits (007) and (008). Looking south.

occupying the site. The southern wall of the house was not exposed but the northern wall (151) was again shared by Houses 1, 2 and 3 and was almost identical to (155) in construction, measuring 12.30m x 0.25m. The northernmost room in House 1 measured 4.20m x 3.70m and contained the remains of a central fireplace on the eastern side and a handmade brick floor (153) which had evidence of linear subsidence to the east c.0.50m from the wall (150). This feature corresponded with a field boundary seen on Greens map of 1794 and was excavated to assess the potential for pre-19<sup>th</sup> century occupation evidence. Following the removal of (153) in this area two discreet silting deposits (007) and (008) (upper and lower respectively) were encountered cutting into the natural clay onto which the house floor had been constructed. These deposits contained a small number of pot sherds and clay pipes dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries thought to have been associated with the construction of the houses, however one sherd of 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century slipware was also recovered from (008) which indicated that the depression may have been the result of an earlier landscape feature. Such alignments were common in the laying out of new housing and can also be seen in the location of some of the houses at the Gore Street excavations 230m to the east (Harvey & Mottershead, forthcoming).



**Figure 31.** Partially exposed arch in wall (150) with wall (152) visible to the left. Looking east.

The southernmost room in



House 1 was separated from the northern room by a single course handmade brick wall (152) measuring 4.20m x 0.13m which had collapsed during excavation. The floor of this room, (154), was composed of stone flags measuring c.0.50m x 0.70m, although this surface was only exposed up to 1.00m in width. The only other features revealed in this room were the remains of a fireplace on wall (155) and an arched opening in wall (150). This opening could not be fully excavated due to its proximity to the edge of the excavation area but was revealed to be at least 0.65m wide with the 2 course segmental arch lying c.0.90m from the floor level. The depth of demolition deposit running under the arch suggested that the arch was the full width of the wall and provided access to an adjacent building or room.



**Figure 32.** General view of House 2, showing walls (159), (151) and (155) and floors (160) and (158). Looking north.

House 2 lay to the west of House 1 and was almost identical in construction with a mirrored layout. The house was bounded by wall (159) to the west which measured 4.40m x 0.25m and was constructed from 2 courses of handmade brick laid in white lime mortar with a central fireplace. The northernmost room measured 4.10m x 3.80m and again had a central fireplace, this time on the western wall and a brick floor (158). This room also contained the remains of a brick and stone staircase (156) abutting wall (155) which had been heavily truncated by the concrete stanchion mentioned above. The exposed remains measured 0.80m x 0.80m and consisted of three stone steps 0.25m deep and 0.20m high. Given the mirroring of the fireplaces, it is likely that a staircase also existed to the east of this wall in House 1 which has since been removed by the 20<sup>th</sup> century stanchion. The only other feature in this room was a narrow rectangular opening in wall (151) approximately 0.75m from the top of the wall measuring 0.30m wide and extending 0.60m northwards. The interior of the opening was sloped up towards the rear yard area and had evidence of black staining, suggesting it may have been used for the delivery of coal. Wall (157) separated the northern and southern rooms of House 2 and, as in House 1, was a single



**Figure 33.** Staircase (156) with wall (155) behind and the remains of the concrete stanchion. Looking east.



**Figure 34** Possible storage feature in the corner of the southern room of House 2. Looking east.

course handmade brick wall that had collapsed during excavation. Again, the southern room had a stone flagged floor (160) which had been truncated to the southwest by the concrete foundations of the later 20<sup>th</sup> century structure. The only feature to be revealed in this room lay in the north-eastern corner abutting wall (157) and consisted of two brick projections from (155) measuring 0.40m x 0.25m with the remains of a sandstone slab across at a height of c.0.80m. The black staining on the wall between the projections suggested its use as a fireplace, however the lack of hearth and furniture and the presence of the stone slab indicated that this was not the case and that this structure was more likely to be used for cold storage or as a workbench.

House 3 lay to the west of House 1 but although the houses shared wall (159), the main cellar room lay further west on the other side of a narrow passageway. The passage ran the full depth of House 3, measuring 0.80m x 7.20m and was constructed from a handmade brick floor (161) with a 2 course handmade brick wall to the west (162). The northern section of the wall was only visible in plan and had been truncated to the north and in the centre, however a break in the standing section to the south suggested that this may have been a doorway. The position of the passageway directly corresponds with the position of an alleyway at ground level between the houses, the surfacing of which may account for the increased number of flagstones found in the fill of this room.





**Figure 35.** General view of House 3, showing floors (161) and (163) and the extent

The main cellar room of House 3 was much larger than those to the east and west, spanning the full depth of the house, and measuring 4.00m x 7.00m. Again, this room had been quite heavily disturbed by 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete foundations, although some of the handmade brick walls affected could be seen below the level of the concrete. The room was bounded to the north by wall (151) to the east by (162), to the west by wall (165) and to the south by wall (164), all constructed from handmade brick with white lime mortar. Wall (165) was by far the worst affected by the later use of concrete, being truncated in three places by 2m high stanchions along with a 0.50m deep layer of concrete which removed the top of the wall. The wall measured 7.00m in length and 1.90m high with the projecting remains of a possible fireplace lying 1.43m from the south-western corner of



**Figure 36.** Passageway to the east of House 3, showing the truncated remains of walls (162) and (159). Looking north.



**Figures 37-39.** Southern, central and northern sections of wall (165) respectively, showing blocked fireplaces to either end and possible fixing holes in the centre. Looking west.

the room. A missing brick adjacent to the edge of the chimney breast and a fragmented course of bricks both at a height of 0.57m indicated that another structure, partially wooden may have occupied this area at some point. The central section of the wall measured 1.70m wide and also had two missing bricks, evenly spaced at 0.70m from the floor level, also interpreted as supports for a possible wooden structure such as shelving/workbench/storage etc. The northern section of the wall measured 1.80 in width and contained the remains of a blocked fireplace to the south with a 0.25m wide upright with a rounded corner to the north. Abutting the northern side of the fireplace lay a stone topped brick structure which was flush with the front of the fireplace and measured 0.90m wide. A second section of brick walling with a hard grey mortar was identified above this which appeared to have been inserted later. Due to its truncation, the purpose of these features could not be fully ascertained. The southern wall (164) abutted (162) and (165) and measured 4.30m in width and 1.30m in height. The top courses of this wall had also been lost to the concrete layer but below this the wall was reasonably well preserved. The



**Figure 40.**  
Wall (164)  
showing cellar  
light and  
possible fixing  
holes. Looking  
south.



main feature of the wall was the base of a cellar light window lying 1.06m from (165) and 0.94m from the floor level which measured 1.07m wide x 0.42m high. Within the opening a wooden beam was identified which was thought to be part of the window frame. The wall also had three further instances of missing bricks evenly spaced across the wall at a height of between 0.64m-0.74m, indicating additional workspace along this wall.



**Figure 42.** Arch in wall (166). Looking north.

**Figure 41.** Yard area to the north of House 1. Looking east.



**Figure 43.** Yard area to the rear of House 2 showing wall (170) and possible coal chute in wall (151).

To the north of Houses 1, 2 and 3 lay a collection of small, truncated handmade brick walls which were related to the rear yards of the houses and corresponded to the walls visible in this area on the 1849 mapping. All the walls revealed were constructed from handmade brick with white lime mortar laid 1 or 2 courses wide. Behind House 1, wall (150) continued 2.60m north to form the eastern boundary of the small outbuildings seen on historic mapping on this side of the yard. It is likely that wall (167) extending south from (166) was also associated with this structure. Wall (166) formed the northern boundary of the yard and extended 2.30m westwards where it was truncated by 20<sup>th</sup> century development. The area between (151) and (166) was excavated to reveal that the foundations of the walls were built directly into the natural clay and that ceramic drains

had been installed from the north through (166) to provide drainage for the houses. To the rear of House 2 a dog-legged wall, (170), was identified which was also thought to be associated with the outbuilding of this house. Two walls were revealed to extend 2m north from (151) which were aligned with those forming the passageway in House 3. Again, these corresponded with the alleyway from Scholefield Street to the rear of Houses 1 and 2 as seen on the 1849 mapping. One other wall was found to extend north from (151) which was L shaped in plan measuring 1.20m (n-s) and 2.00m (e-w). This was thought to have been associated with a later outbuilding not seen on mapping until the 1890s when House 3 was reduced in size.



**Figure 44.** General view of House 4, showing walls (180), (182) and (177) and floor (201). Looking north.

Houses 4, 5 and 6 were located to the west of House 3 but were smaller than this house, measuring 6.50m x 3.40m overall. All three houses were identical in plan, consisting of two rooms measuring 2.80m x 3.40m, each with a fireplace on the eastern wall and linked by a doorway in the western end of the cross wall. No staircases were identified within any of these houses but a doorway in the southern wall of House 5 suggests that access was gained from pavement level at the front of the houses. The houses shared the front and rear walls, (178) and (175) respectively, which were both heavily truncated but found to be constructed from 2 courses of handmade brick with white lime mortar. The western wall, (186) stood to a height of 1.90m and was also constructed from 2 courses of handmade brick with lime mortar. Six internal walls were identified, all consisting of a single course of handmade brick bonded with white lime mortar and were found in varying states of degradation. Walls (180), (182) and (185) formed the eastern walls of Houses 5 and 6 and included a central fireplace measuring 1.80m x 0.50m, the corresponding wall in House 4 had been removed by the 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete layer mentioned above. Of these, only



(180) was fully excavated due to health and safety concerns but indicated that the fireplaces were built with hollow uprights and arched firebox openings. Walls (177), (181) and (183) formed the cross walls of the houses and were again found in varying states of collapse with (183) only visible in plan. No floor surfaces were identified within these houses, with the exception of a stone flagged floor in the southern room of House 4 (201). This was composed of limestone flags measuring c.0.80m x 0.60m. The only other feature to be revealed in these houses was a stone culvert (184) running north-south along the western side of House 6. This lay below the projected floor level and measured 5.60m x 0.40m, comprising handmade brick sidewalls and capping stone flags.



**Figure 45.** Rear of fireplace in House 5, visible from House 4 showing hollow uprights. Looking west.

**Figure 46.** Front of fireplace in House 5, showing surviving pilaster to the south. Looking east.





**Figure 48.** Blocked doorway in wall (178).  
Looking south.

**Figure 47.** Culvert below the floor level  
within House 6. Looking north.

Again the features to the rear of the properties confirmed the presence of the yards seen on 19<sup>th</sup> century mapping. Wall (186) continued northwards for 2.40m to form the western wall of the yards, where it abutted wall (176) with an angled brick edging. Wall (176) was of identical construction measuring 8.00m x 0.25m, with two 0.80m wide openings lying 2.00m apart to give access into the yards from outside. Within the yard area two 2 course handmade brick walls (202) and (203) were found to extend between (175) and (176) and lay 1.30m apart. A truncated area of stone flags (179) was identified in the north-western corner between (186) and (176) but this did not extend further east between the walls. The lack of flooring, along with cartographic evidence suggests that these walls may be associated with an outbuilding or privy block to the rear of Houses 5 and 6.

A large area of stone flags (174) was revealed to the north of (176), measuring 2.00m x 10.20m and comprising 0.40-0.60m x 0.70-0.90m flags. An L shaped, 2 course handmade brick wall (204) was found to abut the northern side of (174) which measured 1.40m/5.30m x 0.25m. It is thought that this may continue south to abut (175) however this area had been damaged by 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete. Surface (174) was also revealed to lie to the west of (186) to form an alley giving access from Sidney Street to the houses of Wiltshire Court. The western side of the alley was bounded by another 2 course handmade brick wall (187), measuring 8.70m x 0.25m with a 1.20m opening to the south. To the west of wall (187) lay the remains of the rear yards of three houses fronting onto Sidney Street. A small area of flag stones (192) was revealed to lie between (191) and (187) which was abutted by two single course brick walls identified in plan (205) and (206).





**Figure 49.** Yard areas and alley to the north of Houses 4-6, showing surface (174) and walls (176), (202) and (203). Looking south.

The presence of a ceramic drain adjacent to (205) suggests that these walls were related to privies to the rear of 5 Sidney Street. House 8 was the southernmost of these houses and appeared to be a double-depth dwelling, although the western (front) room was not fully excavated, the eastern room measured 3.40m x 3.40m. The house contained a stone flagged floor (200) and was bounded to the south by wall (199), a 2 course handmade brick wall which had been heavily truncated and was not fully observed during the excavation. The wall was found to abut to the east wall (191), which formed the northern boundary of both Houses 7 and 8. This was 2 courses of handmade brick wide bonded with white lime mortar in stretcher bond and measuring 8.50m x 0.25m x 1.75m high with an opening to the north in House 7. Wall (198) formed the western wall of the house and was also abutted by (199). The wall was a single course of brick wide with a 0.80m opening just to the south of the centre allowing access to the western room. The northern wall of this house was shared with House 7 and spanned both the eastern and western



**Figure 50.** General view of Houses 7-9 and alley to the east, showing House 9 in the foreground, 8 in the centre and 7 in the background. Looking south.



rooms of the houses. The wall was constructed from handmade brick 1 course thick laid with white lime mortar in an unspecified bond and measuring 5.90m x 0.15m x 1.80m high. Back to back fireplaces measuring 1.70m wide were identified on this wall in the eastern rooms of the houses with a third in the western room of House 7. The fireplace in House 8 was largely intact with stone pilasters to either side of the main opening, which had a range inserted complete with iron firebox and grate and an angled flue. Other elements had also been inserted to either side of the fireplace, with a low slate shelf supported by brick c.0.35m high to the east and the remains of a set pot to the west. The latter still possessed its cast iron grate and part of the stone surround for the pot itself and stood to a height of 0.80m.



**Figure 51.** General view of House 8 showing walls (198), (197) and (191) and floor (200). Looking northwest.



**Figure 52.** Blocked doorway in wall (198). Looking west.



**Figure 53.** Detailed view of range and set pot inserted into wall (197). Looking north.



As mentioned above, House 7 stood to the north of House 8, sharing the central wall (197) and the eastern wall (191) and measuring 6.00m x 4.80m overall. The eastern room of this house measured 3.00m x 3.20m and possessed an opening in wall (191) in the far north-eastern corner. Due to the fragility of the wall in this area the eastern side of (191) could not be excavated, however, the presence of an opening suggests there may have been a staircase in this part of the yard. The fireplace in the eastern room was the same shape and size as the one found in House 8, although it had been blocked by a course of handmade brick laid with a hard white mortar. The western wall was formed by wall (195) a single course handmade brick wall which had collapsed during excavation. The remains of a wooden step was revealed at the northern end of this wall linking the eastern and western rooms of the house. The northern wall of the room (193), spanned both rooms and was of an identical construction to (191), measuring 5.60m x 0.25m. A second stone step was



**Figure 54.** General view of eastern room of House 7 showing walls (191), (197), (195) and (193). Looking south.

found to lie in this wall in the north-western corner of the western room which lead to a narrow passageway running the full depth of the house. No floor surface was revealed in this room. The western room of House 7 was almost identical in layout, although the western wall was not identified, and measured 2.60m x 3.00m. The fireplace on the southern wall was heavily truncated but appeared to have also been blocked in a similar way to the one in the eastern room. A stone flagged floor was uncovered in this room (194), formed from flags measuring *c.*0.50m x 0.90m, some containing round and square holes approximately 0.05m in diameter. The passageway to the north, accessed from a single step up from this room, measured 1.20m wide and contained a single flag stone. No



**Figure 55.** General view of western room of House 7, showing walls (195), (197) and (193) and floor (194). Looking south.

**Figure 56.** Detailed view of floor (194) showing square and rounded cuts. Looking west.



**Figure 57.** Detailed view of wooden step within wall (195). Looking west.

other access to this passage was revealed, however, cellar lights seen on the historic mapping may also represent the presence of an access point on Sidney Street. The northern wall of the passageway was formed by a 2 course handmade brick wall (188) measuring 7.40m x 0.25m which abutted (187) to the east and was truncated to the west.





**Figure 58.** Eastern end of passageway in House 7, showing wall (193). Looking south.

Very little of House 9 was revealed during the excavation and what did survive had been affected by a 20<sup>th</sup> century frogged brick wall. Only three walls were revealed which related to this house, (187), (207) and (190). Wall (187) continued north to form the eastern boundary of the house and was abutted by a single course handmade brick wall (207) measuring 1.40m x 0.15m. The third wall, (190) was a larger structure comprising three courses of handmade brick laid with white lime mortar measuring 1.80m x 0.36m with an additional course to the east added 1.00m from (188). This appears to correspond with the front wall of 1 Sidney Street which was set back from the road with a closed yard at the front.



**Figure 59.** Remains of House 9 showing walls (188) and (190). Looking west.

#### 4.4 Area 3

Area 3 was excavated to uncover the remains of back-to-back housing fronting onto Sidney and Wickham Streets and single depth terraced housing on the eastern side of Wickham Street. The area lay in the south-eastern corner of the site and measured 14.00m x 28.00m, running east-west.

Following the removal of the existing overburden, tarmac and demolition debris, archaeological features were revealed at a depth of between 0.70-0.80m and took the form of handmade brick walls, brick and flagged floors and stone culverts. Where natural deposits were encountered, they were found to be composed of a greyish-yellow clay with inclusions of rounded pebbles.



**Figure 60.** General view of the western end of Area 3, showing Houses 2, 3, 4 and 5. Looking southeast.

Although the original road surface did not survive, the position of Wickham Street could be clearly seen by the absence of structural features and the presence of two stone drainage culverts (110) and (111). Culvert (110) was 0.50m wide, aligned north-south with handmade brick walls and a stone cap, although several of the capstones were missing. Culvert (111) was identified during the evaluation phase and was also aligned north-south. This was of a similar construction to (110) but slightly larger, measuring 1.40m in width and was identified at a depth of c.2.00m.





**Figure 61.** Culvert (111). Looking west.

**Figure 62.** Culvert (110). Looking south.

To the west of these culverts lay the remains of the back-to-back housing on Wickham/Sidney Street. The construction, in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century, of blocks of flats on this part of the site lead to some disturbance of the archaeology to the south, although the northern houses survived in a slightly better condition. House 5 lay on the far western side of Area 3 and comprised a fragmented stone flagged floor (095) which was bounded to the north, east and west, (094), (097) and (090) respectively, by handmade brick walls laid with white lime mortar and filled by demolition debris (006). Floor (095) had been heavily truncated by blocks of 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete but also had two areas of earlier concrete on the eastern edge which was associated with a single course of bricks which may have represented an internal division.

**Figure 63.** Area 3, House 5, showing walls (090), (094) and (097), floor ((095) and culvert (148). Looking north.



Wall (090) ran north-south, measuring 3.80m x 0.15m and stood to a height of 0.90m. The wall abutted (091) to the north and was truncated to the south, and in the centre by the 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete foundations. To the east, wall (097) was a 2 course wall which measured 10.00m x 0.25m and continued beyond the extent of (095) to both the north and south. A section of the western course of this wall was revealed to be missing close to the south-eastern corner of (095), again this was thought to have been caused by 20<sup>th</sup> century construction. The southern face of northern wall (094), which measured 0.89m in height, appeared to be a single construction with a truncated buttress to the east. However, when viewed in plan, the wall was a single course thick to the east but to the west appeared to form a western return for a wider, 3 course wall (091). This wall extended northwards for 1.40m where it abutted (092) and measured 0.42m wide laid in stretcher bond. A second, single course wall (093) also ran north-south between (092) and (094) 0.47m east of (091), with the space between the two filled by a dark blackish-brown demolition deposit. Wall (092) was a 2 course handmade brick wall measuring 3.00m x 0.25m running parallel to (094) and abutting the northern end of (097).



**Figure 64.** Walls (from foreground) (092), (098), (091) and (094). Looking south.



**Figure 65** Walls (094) and (091) from the south.

The only features to survive to the south of House 5 were a single course handmade brick wall (089) which was identified during the evaluation phase, and a stone culvert (148) which appeared to cut through the truncated southern end of wall (090). Wall (089) was aligned east-west and measured 2.00m x 0.12m before being removed to the east by a concrete stanchion.

To the east of wall (097) lay the remains of the entrance steps seen on the historic mapping of the 19th century. An L shaped stone flagged floor (102) filled the area between walls (097), (099) and (101) and was composed of broken flags measuring c.0.75m x 0.60m. Wall (099) lay 1.00m east of (097) and was a 2 course handmade brick wall measuring 4.00m x 0.25m bonded with white lime mortar in English Garden Wall bond. The steps





**Figure 66.** Entrance steps and flagged floor to the east of House 5. Looking north.

themselves, (100), lay between (099) and (101) and comprised the remains of four brick risers 0.20m deep and three truncated stone treads approximately 0.80m x 0.20m. The southern extent of the entrance area was formed by another 2 course handmade brick wall (103) lying between (097) and (101) and measuring 0.25m wide and 0.92m high, bonded with black mortar.

**Figure 67.** Area south of wall (104) showing (104) in the foreground, (101), (097), (105), (106) and (107).



Walls (097) and (101) continued southwards to enclose another small area to the south of the entrance steps. The northern wall of this area (104) lay 0.80m south of (103) and was almost identical in construction, standing to a height of 0.80m. At the base of this wall and (097), evidence for a layer of truncated stone flags could be seen projecting up to 0.15m from the walls. Directly below this level several brick walls were revealed, (105)-(108) were all constructed from handmade bricks laid with white lime mortar. Wall (105) was a single course wide, c.0.50m high and extended 1.00m eastwards from the northern end of (097) where it abutted (106). Wall (106) was 3 courses wide and ran north-south extending 1.40m from (107) where it had been truncated. Wall (107) was only identified in section but appeared to be of a similar construction to (103) and (104) standing to a height of 4 courses, c.0.32m, running east-west to abut (097).

On the eastern side of Wickham Street lay the remains of three single-depth dwellings and features associated with the yards of these properties. As illustrated on the 1849 OS mapping, Houses 2, 3 and 4 were all cellared with direct access via steps down from the pavement level. Wall (113) and (118) were both constructed from handmade brick, 2 courses wide, laid with white lime mortar and were located 0.78m west of the main terrace wall (119). Three stone steps (114) were revealed to lie between (113) and (119), each measuring 0.78m x 0.25m, which lead onto a stone flagged floor (115) containing a drain on the western side. A single course handmade brick wall (116) was found to lie 1.34m south of the bottom step to enclose the entrance area. To the east a stone threshold was



**Figure 68.** General view of Houses 2, 3 and 4, showing the entrance steps to the west and yards to the east. Looking north.





**Figure 70.** Sandstone threshold within wall (119). Looking west.

**Figure 69.** Entrance steps to the west of House 2. Looking north.

revealed within wall (119) comprised of two square red sandstone blocks measuring 0.31m with a sandstone sill between measuring 0.75m x 0.25m x 0.08m, although a course of three bricks were found to lie on top of the sill. No steps were identified to be associated with (118) to the south, however a single course of bricks (117) extending westwards from (119) were thought to be related to another set of entrance steps in this area. In addition, an opening was identified in (119) which had been subsequently blocked by a single course of bricks with black mortar, but which was in a similar position in relation to (118) as the stone sill was to (113). The opening measured 0.89m in width with the blocking on the outer wall course only.

The main terrace wall (119) was constructed from handmade bricks laid 2 courses wide to a height of 0.90m. The wall measured 11.00m x 0.25m and was laid in English Garden wall bond with a white lime mortar. To the north it abutted the northern terrace wall (125) but continued southwards beyond the edge of excavation. The main eastern wall of the terrace was (126), almost identical in construction to (119) but with a single U shaped projection at the far northern end which measured 1.20m x 1.00m. The wall measured 9.40m x 0.25m overall. Wall (125) had been heavily truncated, with missing sections in the centre and the north-eastern corner at its projected junction with (126). The wall measured 4.45m x 0.60m at its widest point which was a central projecting section containing the remains of a small segmental arch extending 0.75m from the base of the wall. A butt joint between the bricks further along the projecting section to the east, suggested that this section may have been remodelled at some point. The size and location of the arch was similar to the oven structure found during the excavation of Plots E3 & E6 and may have been added at the same time as the repairs to the floor, possibly as a change from domestic to industrial use (Nash, Vallance & Reader, 2013).

Wall (125) formed the northern boundary of House 2 which was slightly larger than Houses 3 and 4 to the south, measuring 4.85m x 4.52m. The flooring within this house (124) also differed from those to the south, comprising an uneven patchwork of stone flags



**Figure 71.** Projecting fireplace showing truncated arch at base. Looking north.



**Figure 72.** House 2 showing floor (124) and wall (123). Looking south.

and handmade bricks with evidence of iron fittings protruding between and overlain by pockets of blackened clinker-like material. No other internal features were identified. Houses 2 and 3 were separated by a single course handmade brick wall (123) laid in English Garden wall bond with white lime mortar and evidence of plaster on both sides. To the south of this wall, the floors of Houses 3 and 4, (122) and (120) respectively, were both constructed from well laid stone flags measuring c.0.60/0.80m x 0.80/1.00m. Both houses appeared to have identical floor plans with a fireplace on the northern wall



measuring 1.55m wide and lying 0.95m from wall (119). The blocked opening in wall (119) mentioned above lay in the southwest corner of this room. House 3 was found to be slightly smaller than House 2 measuring 3.92m x 4.52m. The wall between House 3 and 4, (121), had been removed during demolition or later construction works and was therefore only visible in plan, but appeared identical to (123). House 4 was not fully excavated as it continued beyond the edge of the excavation area but was measured at 1.96m x 4.52m.



**Figure 73.** Blocked opening in wall (119) in House 3, showing truncated remains of (121) to the south. Looking west.

Historic mapping indicates that the area to the east of this terrace was occupied by small yards and outbuildings (**Fig. 96**). This is reflected in the presence of a collection of small single and double course handmade brick walls to the east of (126). Wall (134) was the longest of these walls, measuring 8.60m x 0.25m with an eastern return abutting wall (136) of House 5. The wall lay 1.40m east of (126) and was 2 courses wide, bonded with white lime mortar. Two shorter 2 course walls were revealed to lie between (126) and (134), lying 1.20m east of (126), but were both badly degraded. Wall (130) was the more northerly of the two and lay parallel to House 2, measuring 3.60m x 0.25m. Wall (128) was located on the same alignment but lay 1m south of (130) but was identical in construction, measuring 2.80m x 0.25m. At its northern end the wall abutted a single course wall (129) running east-west to meet (134), which measured 1.00m x 0.15m, again bonded with white mortar. Wall (131) was a short L shaped 2 course wall abutting the eastern side of (130) measuring 0.25m x 0.60m (e-w) and 1.00m (n-s). A single course of bricks (133) was revealed to lie against (134), parallel to (130) and measuring 5.00m x 0.15m. All of the walls in this yard area were surrounded by (127) a dark black-brown demolition deposit with frequent inclusions of broken brick and mortar.

The eastern side of wall (134) had been cut directly into the natural clay which could be seen spanning the 1.00m wide area between this wall and the main western wall of House 1 (136). Wall (136) measured 4.59m x 0.25m x 1.70m, aligned north-south and was constructed from handmade bricks bonded with white lime mortar. At its northern end the



**Figure 74.** Yard area to the east of Houses 2, 3 and 4. Looking south.

wall abutted the truncated remains of the eastern return of (134) which may have originally projected into form a doorway between the main part of the cellar room and a small antechamber to the north. This structure abutted the north-western corner of House 1, measuring 2.60m x 1.45m and constructed from three roughly laid 2 course handmade brick walls; (144), (145) and (146) to the east, north and west respectively, all with black staining. Evidence of a brick vaulted ceiling was identified at the northern ends of (144) and (146) and the floor (147) was also roughly laid brick. The location and height of this structure would suggest it was a subterranean chamber which lay beneath the pavement and road of Scholefield Street. A similar, albeit larger, structure of this sort was also found during excavations at Plots E3 & E6. Both examples appear to have had a storage function, possibly for coal or as a cold store, separate from the main room.



**Figure 75.** Possible outbuilding formed by walls (128) and (129) abutting (134). Looking north.





**Figure 76.** House 1, looking south.

The main cellar room of House 1 measured 3.80m x 3.40m bounded to the south by (139), the east by (141), to the north by (142) and to the west by (136) and filled by demolition debris (005). The room was accessed by stone steps (138) in the south-western corner which measured 0.80m wide x c.0.20-0.40m deep and 0.21m high and were bounded to the south by (137), a 2 course handmade brick wall which continued east beyond the trench edge. The floor (140) comprised stone



**Figure 77.** Detailed view of cellar steps (138). Looking south.

flags measuring c.0.65m x 0.75m with a 0.30m drain lying against (142). The southern wall (139) lay 0.74m from (136) to allow access to the spiral steps and continued eastwards for 1.60m before a second opening 0.73m wide was identified. Although the wall continued beyond the trench edge, removal of the fill of the room allowed the junction between walls (139) and (141) to be seen c.0.80m east of this second opening. The wall was 2 handmade brick courses wide, laid in an unspecified bonding style with white mortar. Wall (141) was also 2 courses wide (0.25m) but increased to a width of 0.60m in the centre where a blocked fireplace was revealed to measure 1.74m in width and 0.40m in depth. The original opening of the fireplace measured 1.04m but had been blocked by handmade brick laid with black mortar, a single course thick. In the niche to the north of the fireplace a degraded brick structure was identified to have been built with a grate near the base and a curved recess above measuring 0.46m wide, the structure as a whole projected 0.54m into the room. This was interpreted to be a second fire setting or 'set pot' used for boiling water.



**Figure 79.** The remains of vaulting on walls (144) and (146). Looking north.

**Figure 78.** Subterranean chamber to the north of House 1. Looking north.

The northern wall (142) was of an identical construction to the other walls of the house and measured 2.12m x 0.25m. A scar identified on the brick floor (147) suggested that this wall, like (134) may have also projected into this area to form a doorway. The wall was abutted to the north at ground level by a curved structure (143) comprising a 2 course handmade brick wall which enclosed a stone flagged base, measuring 1.50m x 0.60m. Its location at ground level indicated that this structure was a cellar light, albeit in an unusual shape.





**Figure 80.** Wall (141) showing blocked fireplace and possible 'set pot' to the north. Looking east.



**Figure 81.** Curved cellar light (143) abutting wall (142). Looking north.



**Figure 82.** Overview of House 1. Looking east.

## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Discussion

The excavation of Plots E7 & E8 was able to uncover extensive remains associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the southern side of Chapel Street. The remains showed evidence for the construction, modification and occupation of the houses throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The houses fell into several categories of workers accommodation indicating the range of dwelling types that could be found within a relatively small area and the high level of demand for housing that such a concentration implies. A mix of double-depth, blind back and back-to-back properties, along with commercial premises, were excavated and corresponded with the houses identified on mapping from the 1840s onwards (**Fig. 96 & 97**).

Archaeological designation	Proposed 19th Century Address
Area 1 House 1	6 Sidney Street
Area 1 House 2	8 Sidney Street
Area 1 House 3	10 Sidney Street & 2 Mason Street
Area 1 House 4	4 Sidney Street
Area 1 Western side	4 & 6 Mason Street
	1 & 3 Butterworth Court
Area 2 House 1	12 Scholefield Street
Area 2 House 2	10 Scholefield Street
Area 2 House 3	8 Scholefield Street
Area 2 House 4	6 Scholefield Street
Area 2 House 5	4 Scholefield Street
Area 2 House 6	2 Scholefield Street
Area 2 House 7	3 Sidney Street
Area 2 House 8	5 Sidney Street
Area 2 House 9	1 Sidney Street
Area 3 House 1	1 Irwell Terrace
Area 3 House 2	1 Wickham Street
Area 3 House 3	3 Wickham Street
Area 3 House 4	5 Wickham Street
Area 3 House 5	2 & 4 Wickham Street

**Figure 83.** Table of houses excavated and proposed corresponding 19<sup>th</sup> century street address.

During the later 18<sup>th</sup> century the study area lay on the rural fringes of the industrialised centres of Salford and Manchester. Although a row houses and shops were seen along White Cross Bank (now Chapel Street) on Greens Map of 1794 (**Fig. 95**), these were typical of the types of buildings frequently found on main thoroughfares. However, the

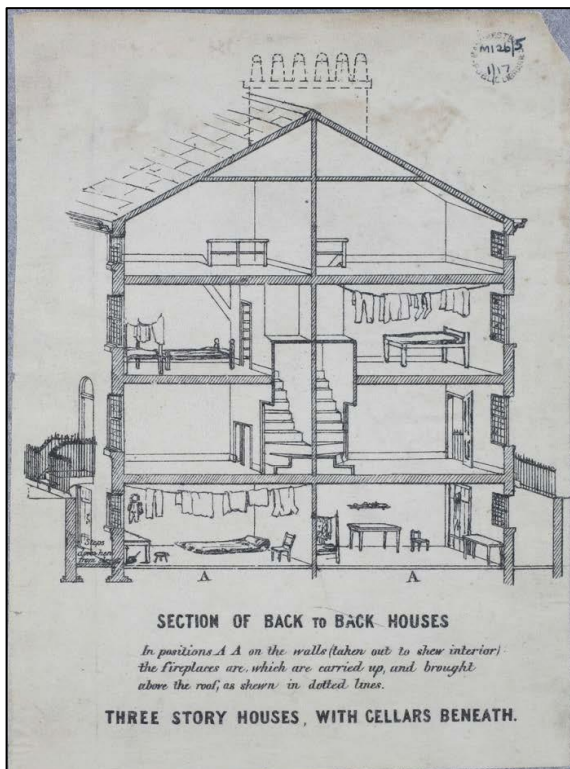


semi-rural nature of the area was completely overturned in the following 20-30 years by the rapid expansion of the city and its population. Between 1801 and 1851 the population of Manchester quadrupled in size as a result of the explosion in the numbers of mills and manufacturing companies in the city and the workers needed to sustain such industrial growth. Although the study area falls within Salford, there was no less a demand for labour in this area, with Islington cotton mills and a range of timber yards, foundries and other industrial sites a stone's throw away. Evidence of such rapid expansion could also be seen at other sites in the area, at Plots E3 & E6 and at Gore Street to the east, where both sites had a similar mix of housing styles and occupants (Nash, Vallance & Reader, 2013, Harvey & Mottershead, forthcoming). Census records from 1851 indicate that the population of the study area was not only made up of locals born in Salford, but also a large number of Irish families as well as several others from elsewhere in England. This demographic was by no means unusual across Manchester and Salford and serves as evidence of the perceived opportunities to be had in the area, as opposed to the shortage of work elsewhere, that so many should travel so far. It also indicates, however, that these newcomers were some of the poorest inhabitants of the city.

The arrival of a large labour force in the area also created demand for additional trades, merchants and artisans to provide the essentials of life; food, fuel and clothing. As a result, the streets off Chapel Street necessarily included a mix of shops, public houses, banks and other commercial premises as well as housing. Census records indicate that coal dealers, tailors, shoemakers, victuallers and provisions dealers were amongst the residents in the excavation area in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century (Appendix 4). The census also indicates the density of the population within the area, with the majority of families in the street-fronting double depth housing consisting of at least four members, although many had more than that. It is also clear that some families, particularly in the larger houses on Sidney Street, were sufficiently well off as to be able to take on one, or in some cases, two servants. This is in contrast with those living in the smaller single depth and back-to-back housing who not only had larger families on average, but also in some cases, needed to supplement their earnings by taking in lodgers.

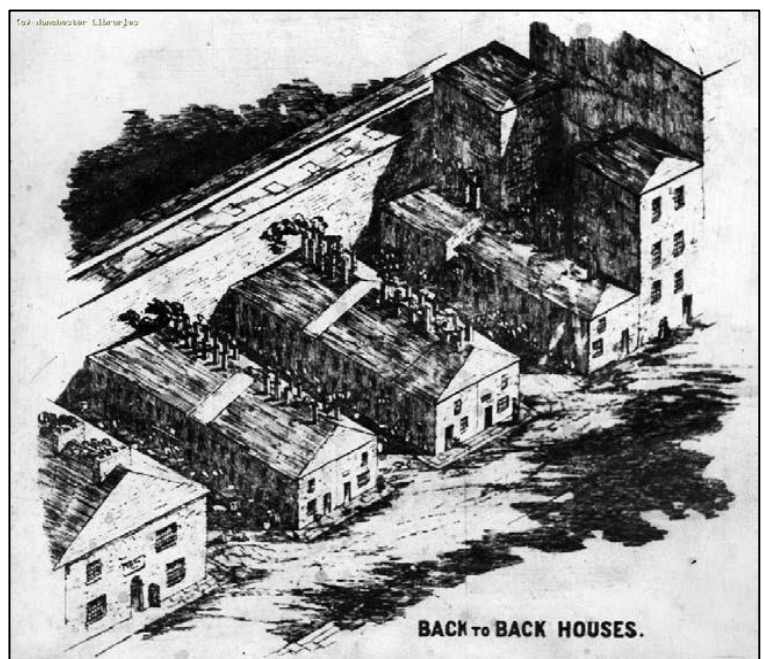
As mentioned above, the types of housing available to those living in the study area in the 19<sup>th</sup> century varied wildly, even within such a small area. Over the past 20 years a number of excavations have taken place in the centres of Manchester and Salford which show a similar story. The rapid growth of the urban sprawl meant that although large amounts of average quality new housing was laid out along both existing and new streets, the demand was such that all available parcels of land were snapped up and filled with increasingly smaller, poorer quality houses. This practice gave rise to the courts system, where the spaces between terraces and other properties were filled with back-to-back or blind back houses, often only accessed by a narrow passageway between larger buildings fronting onto the street. Archaeological evidence of this can be seen both across the city at the excavations for the Piccadilly Place development in central Manchester and Ancoats, another peripheral area to be rapidly developed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and (Miller, Wild & Gregory, 2010, Nevell, 2014) also nearby at Gore Street and Plots E3 & E6 (Nash, Vallance & Reader, 2013, Harvey & Mottershead, forthcoming). Like the

current excavation area, these sites already had several courts constructed within the main grid of streets by the 1830s. The lack of space, both inside and out, light and sanitary provisions for these houses naturally made them cheaper to rent, buy and run than the larger dwellings on the main streets. They were therefore, largely populated by lower paid, poorer families for whom they were the only affordable option (Nevell, 2014). This was undoubtedly the case in both Butterworth and Wiltshire Courts, where the lack of sufficient privies and water supplies would have likely lead to the creation of shared middens and the possibility of flooding after heavy rain. Such houses also suffered from poor light and ventilation and were widely blamed by local and national governments for exacerbating outbreaks of disease and poor health (Harrison, 2017).



**Figure 84.** Cross section of back-to-back houses. Manchester Local Image Collection M126/5.

**Figure 85.** Drawing from 1850 depicting the typical arrangement of back-to-back houses. Manchester Local Image Collection.





Similar beliefs were also held with regards to back-to-back housing, another vastly utilised form of affordable housing in use across Manchester and Salford in the 1800s. These were also smaller in size with little or no external spaces and with limited numbers of privies and water supplies available. Concerns about the sanitary and living standards in back-to-back and court housing lead to a range of national and local legislation throughout the early-mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Ultimately, the intention was to outlaw this type of accommodation but many of the Parliamentary Acts and by-laws relating to these houses concentrated on building regulations and public health provisions rather than addressing the state of the houses directly. Several national acts were passed between 1847 and 1858 that addressed improvements to building regulations, street layouts and sanitation, including the 1848 Public Health Act which dealt directly with water supplies, sewerage and improving the conditions within habitable cellars, which were all common issues faced by the inhabitants of these densely populated urban areas. Manchester was equally concerned about the



**Figure 86.** Example of Court houses at Morres Court, Ancoats. The narrow entrance alley can be seen in the background. Manchester Local Image Collection.

standard of living of its poorest inhabitants and during the early 19<sup>th</sup> century both the Police Commissioners and the Borough Council passed a number of by-laws regulating various elements of low quality buildings, such as the thickness of party walls, the width of streets and external access to cellars (Nevell, 2014). The most significant of these by-laws, the Manchester Police Act, was passed in 1844 and finally banned the building of back-to-back houses. This was followed up in 1853 by a Borough by-law stopping the building and habitation of cellars and finally in 1867 by the Manchester Waterworks and Improvement Act which demanded the renovation and repurposing of all existing back-to-

backs. Whilst some housing of these types continued to be built after this time, such legislation proved to be a turning point in the living conditions of the poor.

The archaeological evidence uncovered at Plots E7 & 8 illustrates the reality of living in such houses and what an impact the various acts and by-laws would have had to those living there. A Sanitary Association report from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century describes cellars of a similar size to those found during the excavations, which housed 7 or more people in a single room (Archives+, 2018). Other problems highlighted by the report include damp, poor light, privies in such a poor state ‘as to be useless’ and rats and mice. It is likely to have been a similar situation in the cellars revealed during the excavation, as the presence of street entrances into these spaces suggests that they were likely to have been used as cellar dwellings at some point before, and possibly continuing after, the 1853 act was passed. Although various ceramic drains were uncovered, these date to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century with only a few of the earlier stone culverts identified, again indicating that a poor state of sanitary provision also prevailed in this area. These issues were made worse by the overcrowding described in a number of contemporary sources on workers housing and confirmed by the census records for the study area from 1851. Several houses on Sidney Street, including numbers 4 and 8 (Area 1 Houses 4 and 2 respectively) were recorded as inhabited by two separate families of between 4 and 6 members with some also housing lodgers or servants. The same was also true of 3 and 4 Wickham Street with up to nine family members recorded for one of the entries at number 4. Not only is this further confirmation of the use of cellar dwellings but also illustrates the numbers of people crammed into a reasonably small area with limited facilities and the implications that had on their living conditions. Whilst this state of affairs was common in the more industrialised areas of Piccadilly and Ancoats, evidence from Gore Street, where few houses were occupied by more than one family, suggests it was not as widespread in Salford. The reason for this is unclear but may be related to the higher numbers of poorer inhabitants from outside Salford.



**Figure 87.**  
Example of  
terraced housing  
with cellar  
dwellings below  
from Knott Mill.  
Manchester  
Local Image  
Collection.



**Figure 88.**

Example of the interior of a 19<sup>th</sup> century cellar dwelling showing a similar layout and flooring to those excavated in Plots E7 and E8. Manchester Local Image Collection.



Evidence of alterations to the cellars exposed during the excavations, especially in Areas 2 and 3, show that efforts were made to upgrade or re-purpose as necessary to ensure that the existing housing complied with the successive rounds of legislation. Such alterations were most visible in the modifications of fireplaces and doorways. All of the cellars excavated contained reasonably standardised, simple fireplaces comprising a roughly 1m wide firebox flanked by brick uprights supporting an arched header although in Area 2 House 8, a range and set pot had been inserted, possibly during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century (Miller, Wild & Gregory, 2010). This would suggest that either the cellar continued to be illegally used for dwelling after the 1853 act or the layout of the house was altered and the kitchen moved to the basement. Similarly, a set pot was found in Area 3 House 1 although rather than a range, the fireplace seems to have been reduced, suggesting an even later modification to remove the range, possibly as late as the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The blocking or opening of doorways also hinted at changes of use, in particular the blocking of external entrances to cellars would indicate that these spaces had been taken out of use as dwellings and brought into the ownership of the house above. Evidence of this was found in Area 3 Houses 2 and 3 and the blocking of the passageway adjacent to House 5, indicating all three had previously been used as cellar dwellings. The latter, however may have been related to late 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century when the houses were converted to double depth and the entrances moved to Sidney Street (**Fig. 101**). The date of these alterations serves as proof that despite various acts and by-laws, including the Acts explicitly banning back-to-backs and cellar dwellings, their occupation continued well into the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Almost identical modifications could also be seen at both Plots E3 and E6 and at Gore Street, providing further evidence of the ineffectiveness of such legislation in poorer areas (Nash, Vallance & Reader, 2013, Havey & Mottershead, forthcoming).

As the majority of the houses revealed during the excavation date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, there is only limited evidence for phasing of occupation, however the alterations and modifications mentioned above give some insight into how the houses were used throughout their occupation.

#### *Phase 1- Late 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

The only structures standing on the site during this phase were those visible on Greens map of 1794 on White Cross Bank, but these did not encroach onto the excavation area. A field boundary was identified from this mapping to cross the north-eastern side of the site which was revealed to have caused the depression in Area 2 House 1. The deposits found to fill this feature contained early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, presumably discarded shortly before or during the construction of the housing and a single sherd of earlier 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century slipware, confirming the use of this feature prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Three other features were assigned to this phase, all were stone and early handmade brick culverts in Areas 2 and 3. These are likely to have been related to the structures on White Cross Bank as drains from the buildings into the open land to the south. The fact that the later housing respects their position and alignment suggests that all three culverts continued in use during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### *Phase 2- Pre-1831.*

This is by far the most extensive occupation phase as it saw the construction of all the workers housing identified during the excavation in a period of little over 30 years (**Fig. 90**). As almost identical construction materials and techniques appear to have been used in both the street fronting houses and those within Butterworth Court, it is not possible to ascertain if both housing types were constructed simultaneously or if the Court houses were added slightly later within the period. The frequent instances of direct entrances from the street to the cellars, and the later blocking of these entrances indicates that cellars were inhabited from the beginning and were planned for in the construction of the houses. It was clear from the construction methods used that the houses in this area were comparable with workers housing across Manchester and Salford built at this time. Property speculators wanting to capitalise on the explosion in the numbers of workers, wanted to build quickly and cheaply and so kept wall thicknesses to a minimum and made economies where possible. As a result many examples of workers housing, including those in the study area, have been found to comprise double course outer walls and single course dividing walls which compounded problems of heating, damp and noise.

#### *Phase 3 – 1850-1900.*

Historic mapping from this period suggests that the houses in the study area continued to be inhabited with little change to either the layouts of the streets or the houses. This phase was, therefore, characterised by small scale modifications to some of the cellars in Areas 1 and 2. This took the form of the alteration of fireplaces and the insertion of set pots in Area 2 House 8 and Area 3 House 1, as well as the addition of a cellar light in the latter, the repair of the flooring in Area 3 House 2 and the blocking of cellar entrances in Area 3 Houses 3 and 5. Although such modifications comply with both the 1844 and 1853



Sanitation Acts it is unlikely that they were made immediately, rather work was carried out as and when necessary, as a result of a change in occupancy or to comply with the later 1867 Waterworks and Improvement Act.

#### *Phase 4 – Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.*

Whilst the eastern side of the study area remained unchanged in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, considerable work had been undertaken in Area 1. This involved the demolition of the houses on the western side of Sidney Street sometime during the 1910s. Historic mapping indicates that the land lay vacant until the late 1930s/early 1940s when a warehouse was constructed to the south over the site of Houses 1-4 and a bank to the north, the remains of which were uncovered and recorded as Room 1. This phase also saw the piecemeal demolition of the housing on Mason Street, Scholefield Street and Butterworth Court throughout the 1930s and 40s.

#### *Phase 5 – Later 20<sup>th</sup> Century.*

The remaining 19<sup>th</sup> century housing on the site was finally demolished during the late 1950s, making way for a number of new buildings within the study area. The largest of these was the warehouse revealed in Area 1 over the site of the houses on Mason Street and Butterworth Court. Historic mapping also indicates that an extension to the properties fronting onto Chapel Street was built over the site of Houses 1-3 in Area 2, which almost certainly relates to the large deposits of concrete found in this area. Finally in Area 3, not only were the houses demolished but the street layout was also completely overhauled by the construction of several blocks of flats in the late 1950s. Again, these structures account for the concrete stanchions and truncation to the features observed in this area.

The excavation of Plots E7 & E8 has enabled an insight into the life and living conditions experienced by an early 19<sup>th</sup> century industrialised community. With the exception of the alteration from back-to-back to double depth houses on Wickham Street, the house structures uncovered remained relatively unchanged throughout their occupation with only minor modifications to their interiors, in part brought about due to changes in the law relating to poorer quality workers housing. Contemporary descriptions of the area, coupled with census returns, paint a picture of the site as overcrowded, squalid and unsanitary with which the archaeological evidence appears to agree. The lack of evidence for alterations over the course of the following century would suggest that these conditions are likely to have prevailed to some degree until the clearance of the site in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The parallels between this and other sites in both Salford and Manchester indicate that such tightly packed, densely populated blocks were commonplace across the city and clearly illustrate the need for the successive legislation passed to tackle the problems associated with such housing.

## ***6. Archive***

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The archive comprises of digital drawings, survey data and digital photographs. This archive is currently held by Salford Archaeology.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS)



## *8. Acknowledgments*

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Salford Archaeology would like to thank Muse Developments on behalf of English Cities Fund (ECF) and Appleyard and Trew for commissioning and monitoring the archaeological works, and in particular Simon Hourihan, Gerard Clarke and Julian Reynolds for their help and support throughout the project. SA would also like to thank Mr Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAAS. The on-site excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Mandy Burns, Rob Howarth, Sarah Mottershead and Will Michell. This report was written and compiled by Sarah Cattell. The report was illustrated by Sarah Mottershead and Richard Ker.

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### ***Maps***

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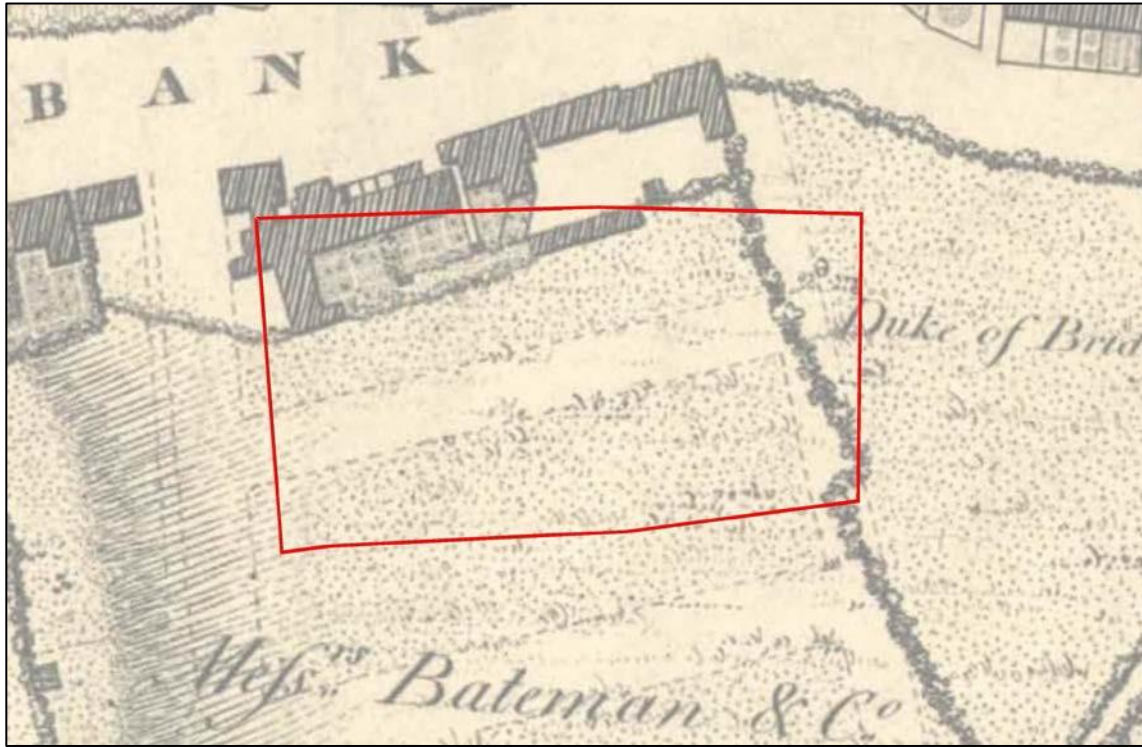
British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>, (accessed 1/3/18).

## Appendix 1: Figures

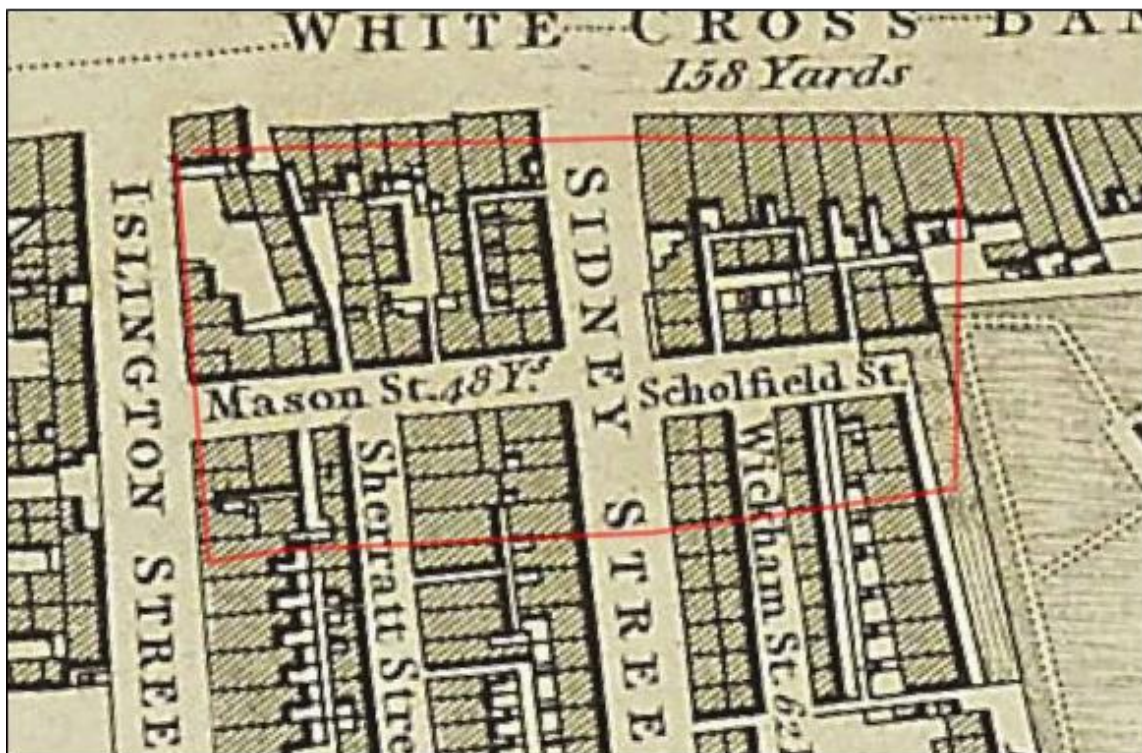


**Figure 89.** Trench location plan with previous evaluation trenches shown in blue.





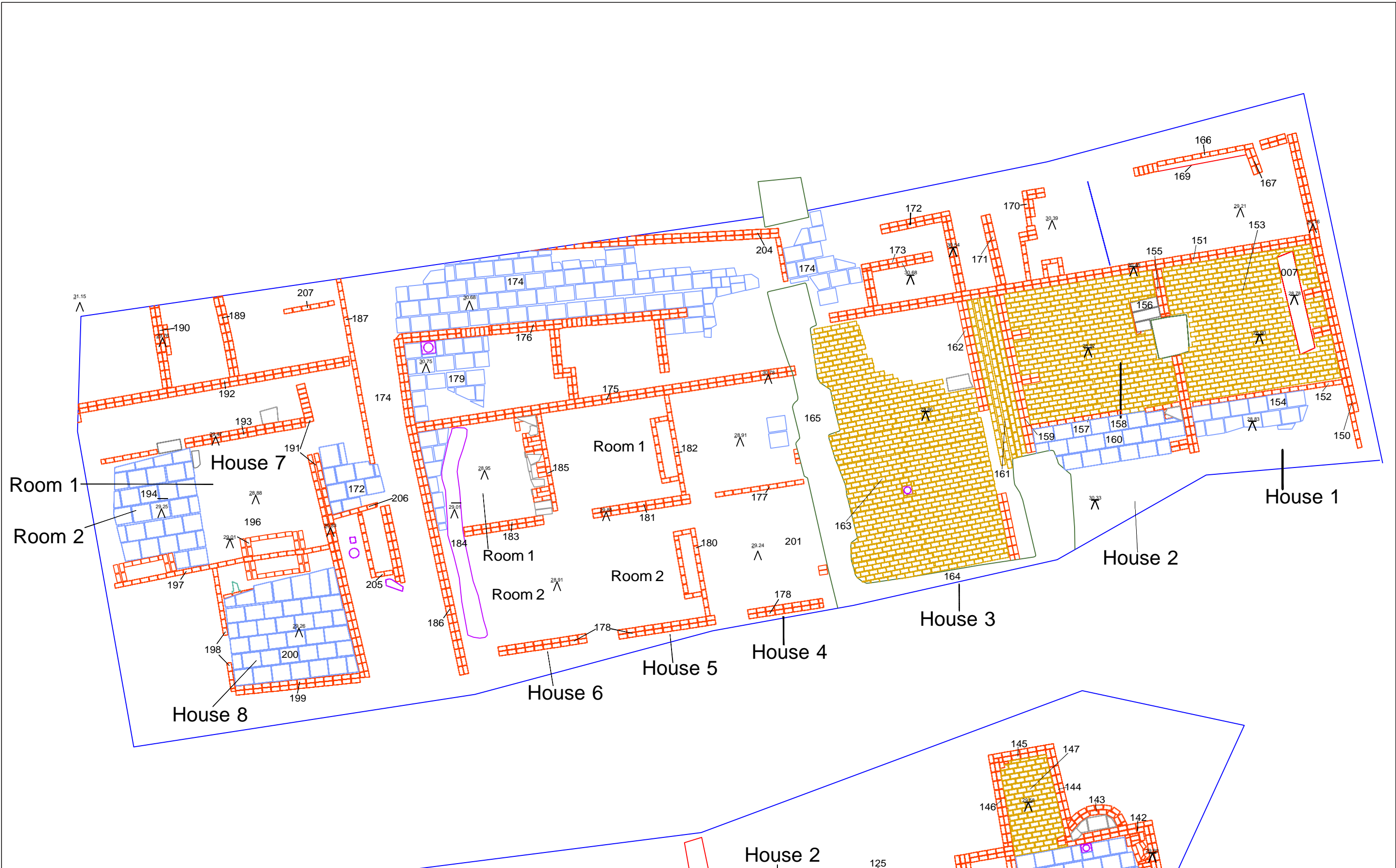
**Figure 90.** Detail of the study area superimposed on Greens Map of 1794.

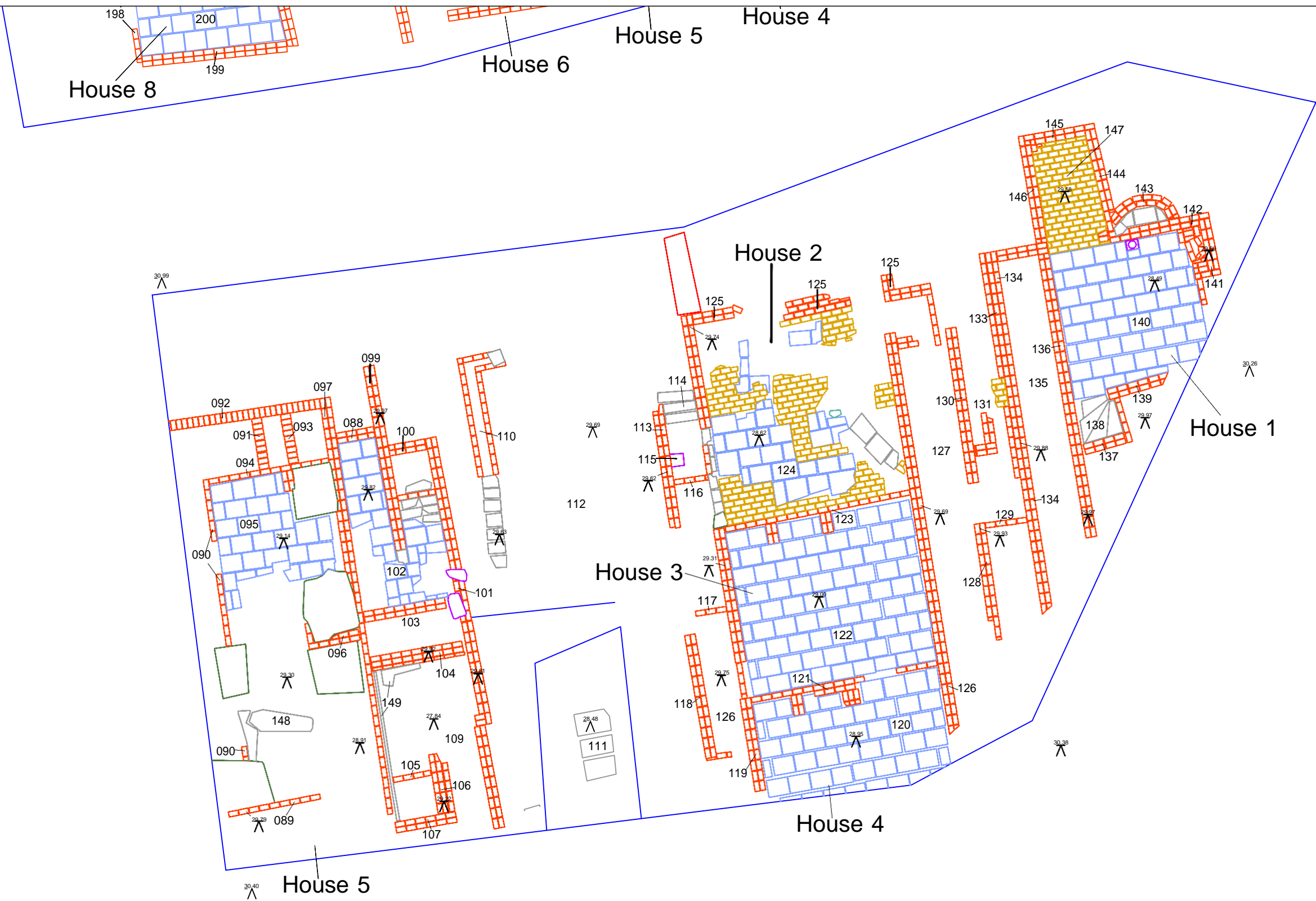


**Figure 91.** Detail of the study area superimposed on Bancks Map of 1831.











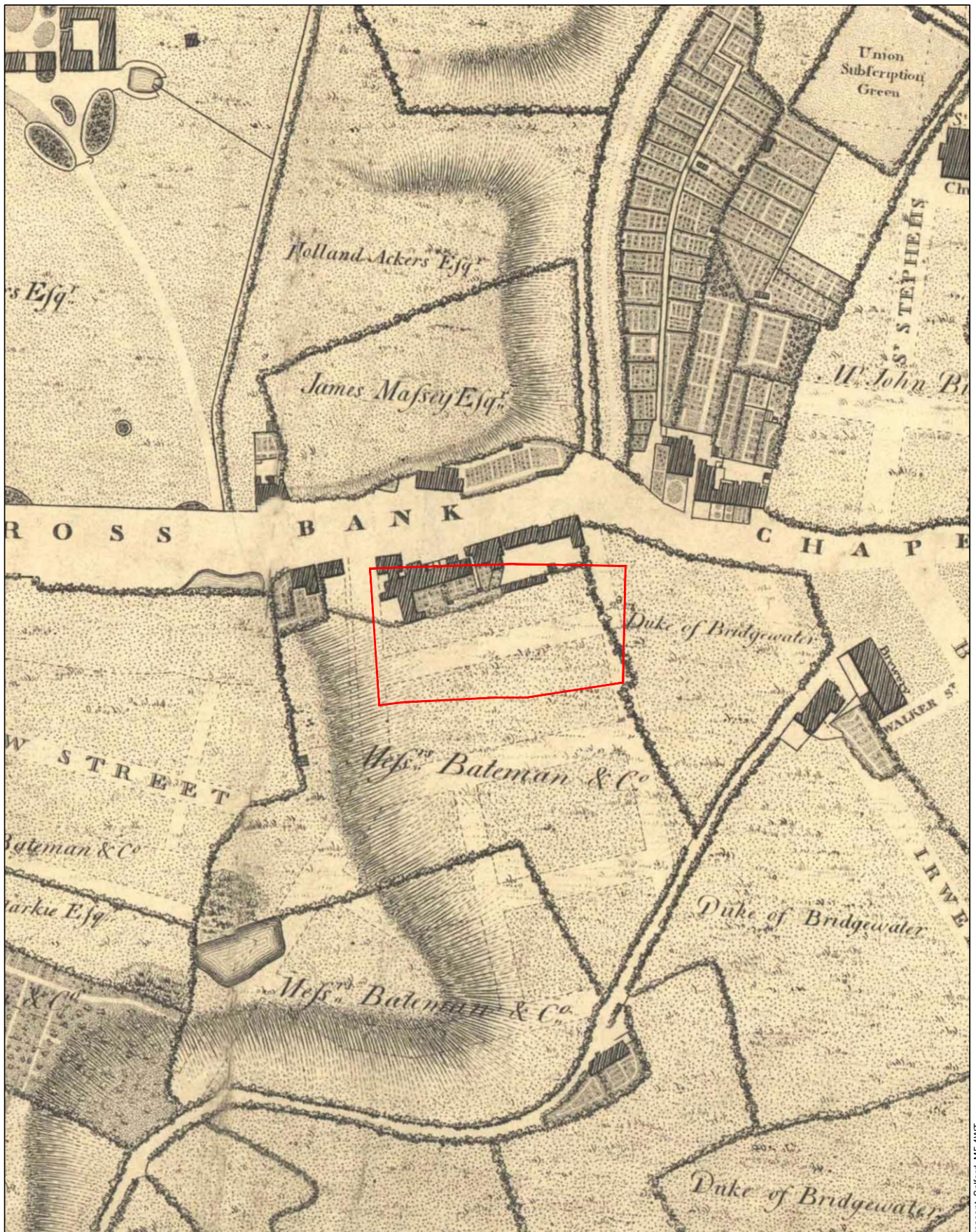


Figure 95:  
Site Boundary Superimposed on Greens Map of Manchester and Salford 1787-94



Key:

— Site Boundary

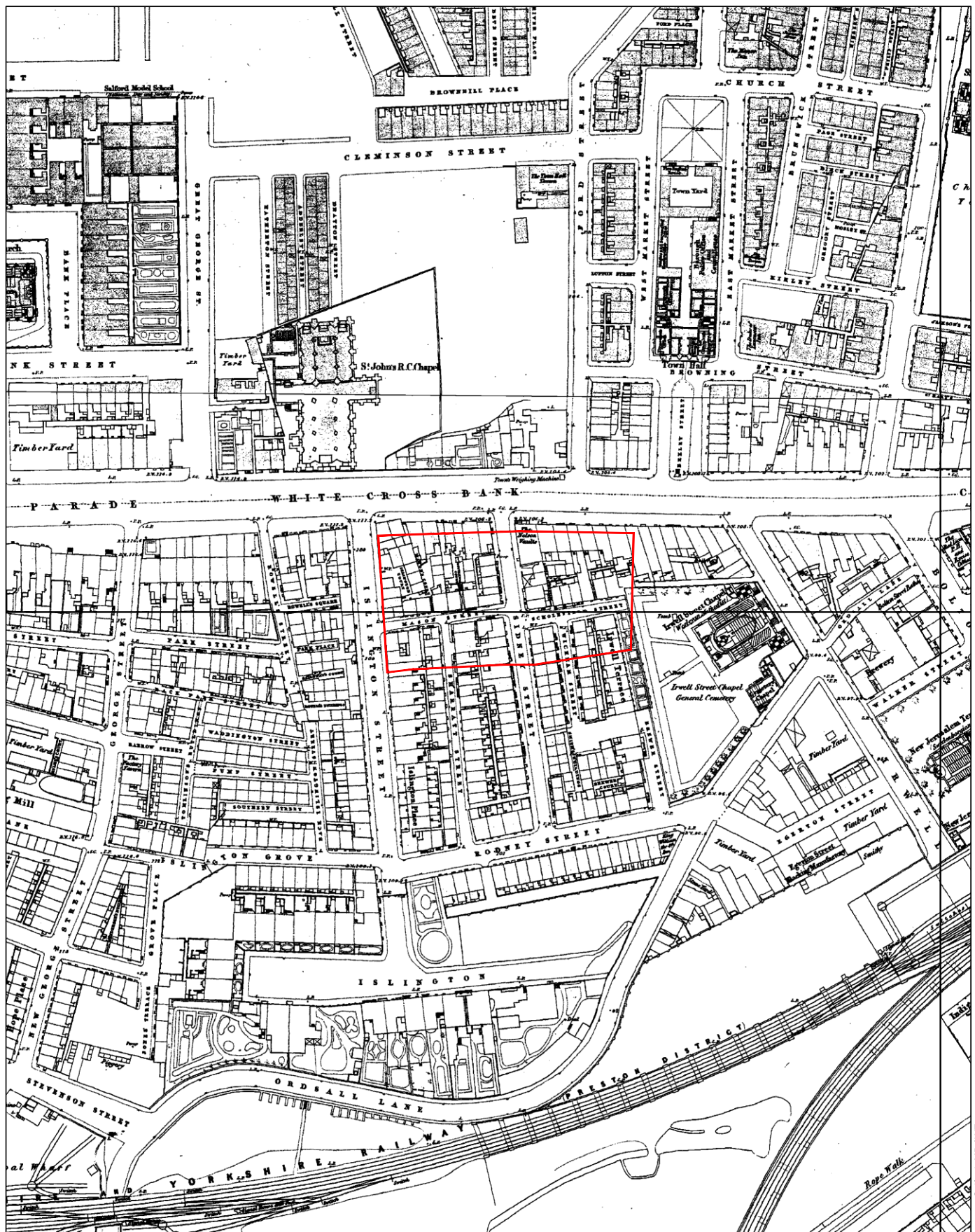


**SA**  
SALFORD  
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 100 m

Scale at A4 1:2000







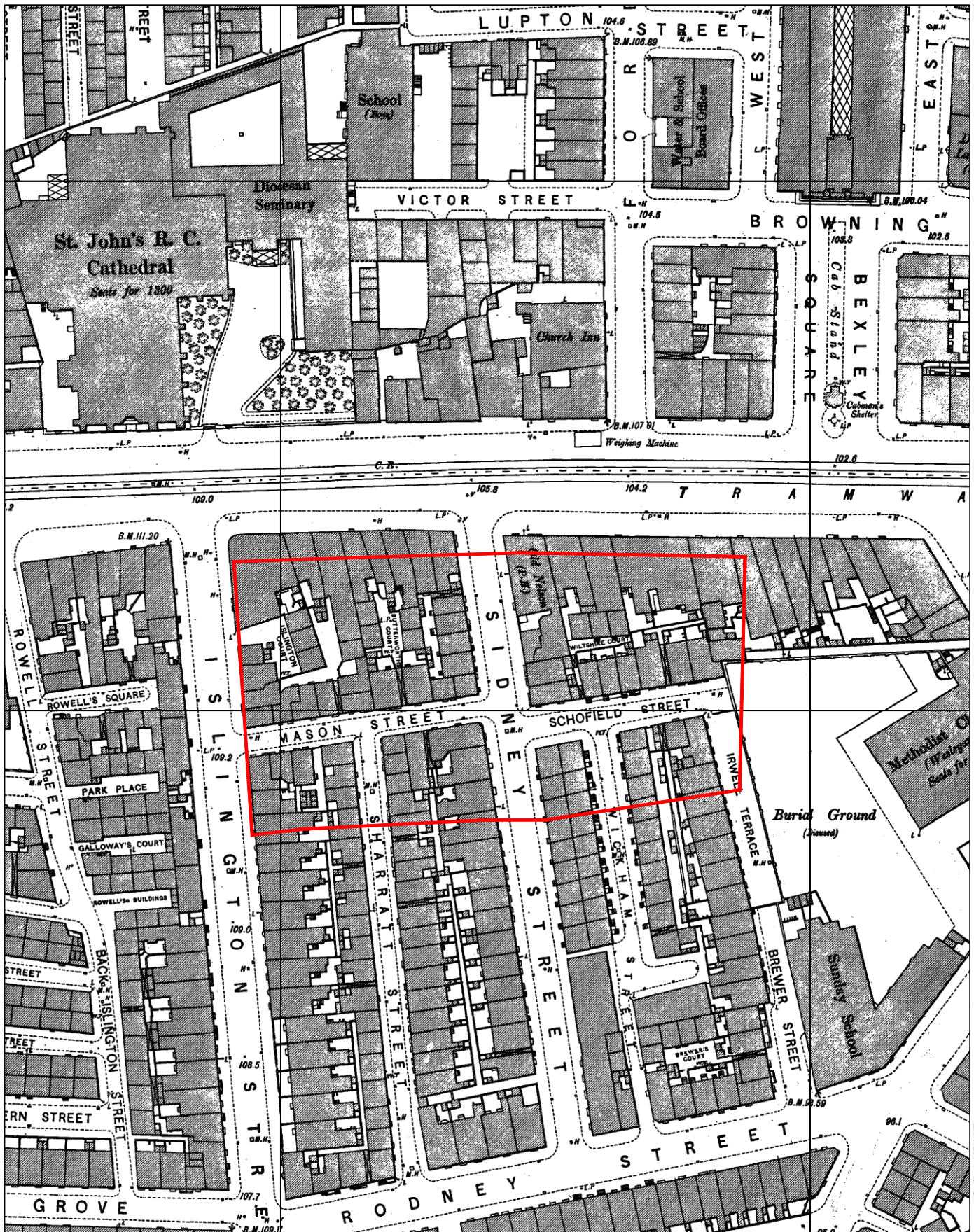


Figure 97:

Site Boundary Superimposed on the OS 1:500 Town Plan of 1891



Key:

— Site Boundary

0

50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000





**SA**  
SALFORD  
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0 10 m  
Scale at A3 1:200

Figure 98:  
Area Plans Overlaid onto Greens Map of Manchester and Salford 1787-94



Brick Wall	Flags	Metal	Feature
Brick Floor	Concrete	Stone	Grid
Brick	Drain	Steps	Limit of Excavation



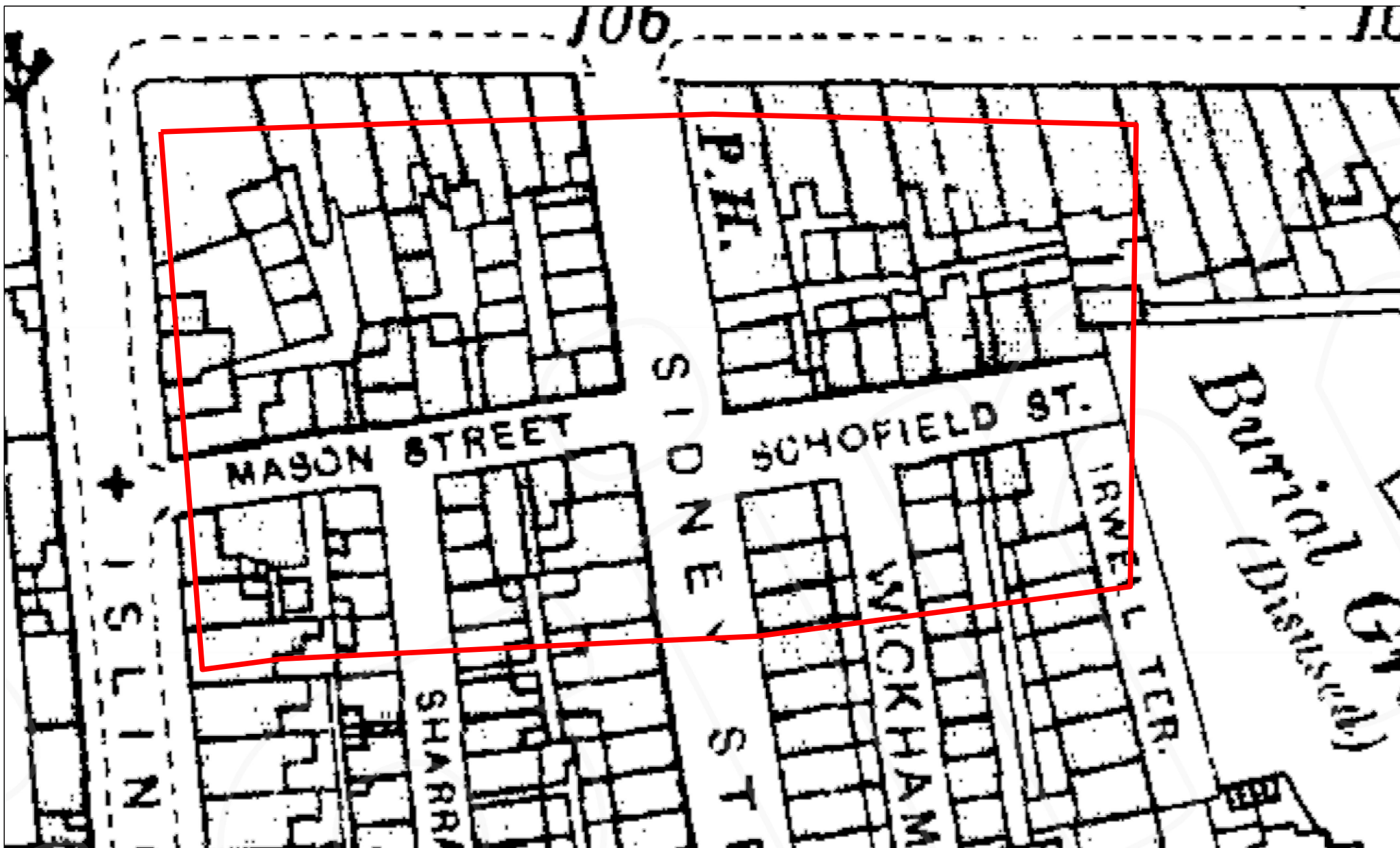


Figure 99:  
Area Plans Overlaid onto OS 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851










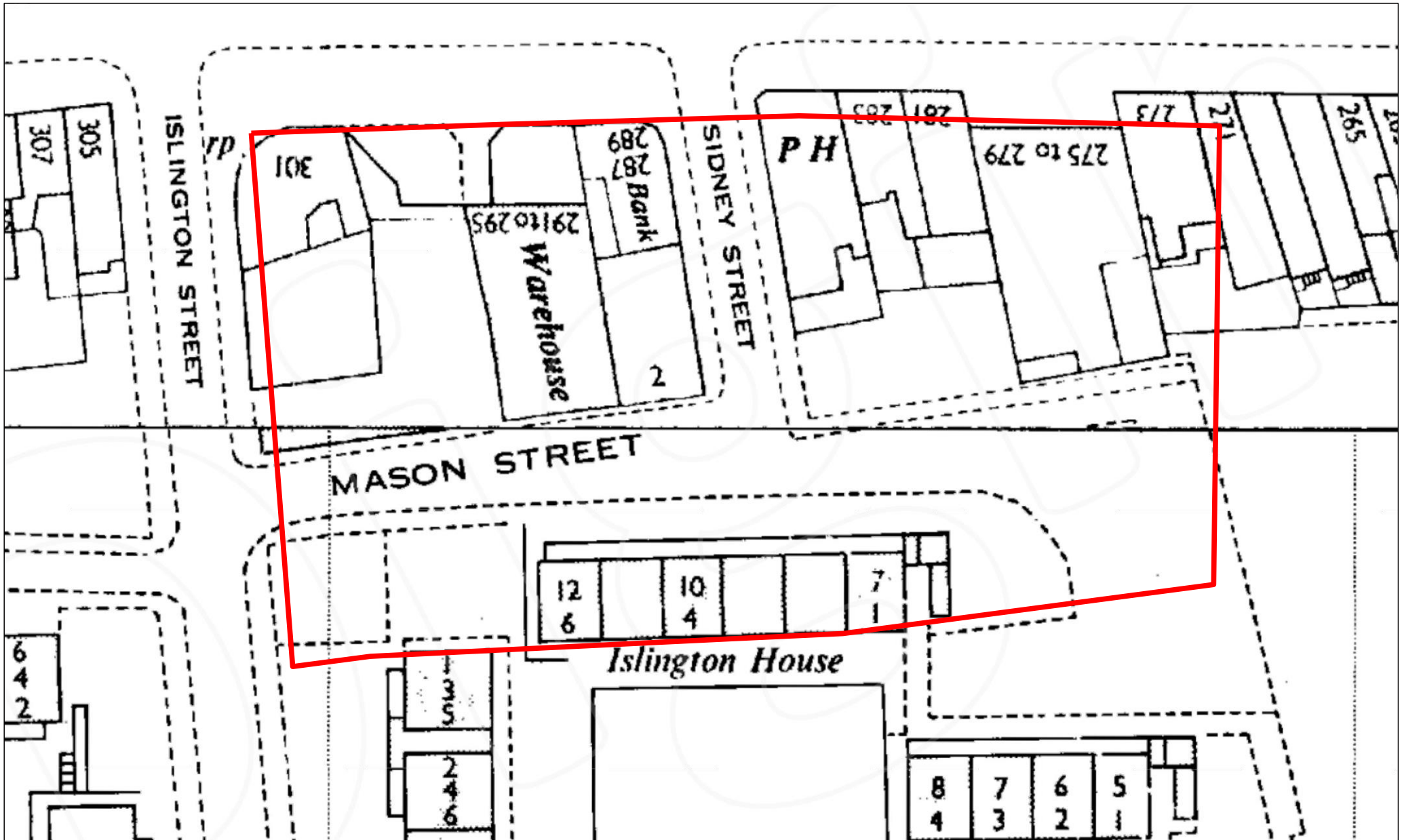


The Centre for  
Applied  
Archaeology

0 20 m  
1:500  
Scale at A4 1:500

 Study Area Boundary





### Chapel Street (plot E7 + E8) 2018

#### Post excavation assessment

**Samantha Rowe**

#### Aims and objectives

The aim of the finds assessment is to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess its research potential and regional significance.

The objectives of the assessment are to:

- Assess the quantity, provenance, condition and date of all artefactual evidence from the site
- Comment on the range and variety of material in the assemblage
- Assess the potential of material for future research purposes

#### Methodology

Finds were collected from site using a pre-determined sampling procedure during the strip and record excavation. All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds lab. Finds were washed and catalogued by material, and sealed in labelled polyethylene bags. A finds catalogue was produced for the assemblage, providing details on each artefact's context, description, quantification, weight and date.

#### Overview

The archaeological work undertaken at Chapel Street resulted in the recovery of 168 artefacts, weighing 22.7kg. All finds were retrieved from demolition deposits from areas within the early 19<sup>th</sup> century workers' housing plots. The site was recorded by area, house and room. Two contexts (007, 008) were recorded from a relict soil just below House 1 in Area 2. The finds were catalogued, counted and weighed (see table 1). All finds date from the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century and the main classes of material present are glass and pottery.

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Clay tobacco pipe	11	21
Copper alloy/brass	2	173
Glass	95	20949
Leather	4	26
Plastic	1	197
Pottery	55	1385
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>22.7kg</b>

Table 1: table of materials from Chapel Street



## The pottery

The pottery assemblage is very fragmentary and consists of 55 sherds from demolition deposits. The vast majority was retrieved from Area 2 from Houses 1 and 2 (003, 004). Deposit (008) which lay beneath house 1 contained the earliest fragment of pottery from the site; a small sherd of feathered slipware which is 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> century in date and predates the workers' housing (figure 1).

The assemblage is very small, but the most plentiful pottery type present is pearlware, mainly comprising of plate/dish fragments. By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century shell-edged pearlwares and dishes had become the most widely used table wares in the region (Barker 2010, 15). Also present is a mixture of typical 19<sup>th</sup> century wares including a sherd from a mochaware cup (figure 2) and a sherd from a creamware jug or similar vessel with an inscription in black mentioning the 'Formby Channel' (figure 3). It is likely this creamware fragment comes from a jug or cup made in Staffordshire, which was later applied with black transfer print in the Merseyside region.

The pottery assemblage is very fragmentary and little more information can be derived from the material.

Pottery class	Count	Weight (g)	Period
Agateware	1	5	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Brown-glazed earthenware	3	13	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Creamware	7	58	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Dark-glazed coarseware	4	681	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
Industrial slipware	3	32	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Mochaware	1	19	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Mottled ware	2	4	18 <sup>th</sup> century
Pearlware	15	87	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Porcelain	2	94	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Red earthenware (unglazed)	1	14	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Slipware	1	2	17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century
Slip coated buff	2	13	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Stoneware	3	295	19 <sup>th</sup> century
Transfer printed	8	20	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
Yellow ware (modern)	2	48	19 <sup>th</sup> century

Table 2: all pottery from Chapel street site



Figure 1: mid-17<sup>th</sup>-mid 18<sup>th</sup> century feathered slipware, fn 74 (008)



Figure 2: sherd of mochaware cup, fn 96 (Area 2, House 2 004)



Figure 3: small sherd of creamware with verse in black slip mentioning the 'Formby Channel', fn 98 (Area 2, House 2 004)



### The clay pipes

11 clay pipe fragments were retrieved from the demolition deposits at Chapel Street. This consists of 10 plain tobacco pipe stems and a small bowl fragment with fluting and leaf design. The pipes are very fragmentary and can be roughly dated to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

### Glass

Glass finds were the most plentiful material type recovered from the site comprising 95 items, including at least 81 complete or near complete bottles/vessels. All glass bottles date from the mid-19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Also contained in the assemblage are fragments of window glass and toy glass marbles. A full catalogue of glass has been produced and is contained in the site archive.

Glass vessels present in the assemblage include:

Finds number	Identification	Date	Description/label
<b>Area 1 House 3 (002)</b>			
12	1 small rounded clear bottles	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top
13	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Harry Edmondson Swinton', shoulder decoration (figure 4)
14	1 green beer bottle	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Chesters, Manchester' (figure 5)
15	1 clear sauce bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Rogers Brown Sauce' labelled bottle with screw top (contains liquid)
16	1 green bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Morris Swinton' with screw top (figure 6)
17	1 clear small milk bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
18	1 clear rectangular squat bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	(contains liquid)
<b>Area 3 House 1 (005)</b>			
63	2 'Allied Dairies' clear bottles	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Wide necks
64	1 rectangular clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top
<b>Area 3 Room 5 (006)</b>			
11	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Sterilised Milk' 'Smiths Hygienic Dairies'
19	2 clear small sauce bottles	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top, square base
20	3 clear tall sauce bottles	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top, square base
21	1 green glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Coldwell' on base
22	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Sub rectangular 'Boots the chemist' (figure 7)
23	1 clear glass jar	20 <sup>th</sup> century	square
24	1 beer bottle	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	'C. Wilhem' '47 temperance street Ardwick' (figure 8)
25	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Harry Edmondson'
26	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'cheerio sauce' square base with screw top

27	1 clear round bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	With cork
28	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Colgate' sub rounded grip shoulder moulding
29	1 clear glass round jar	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Wide neck
30	1 clear suboval bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top, perfume bottle?
31	1 rectangular clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Chesters Manchester'
32	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Rectangular with screw top
33	1 brown glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'white horse distillers Ltd' with screw top
34	1 clear bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Rectangular with screw top
35	1 small milk bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
36	1 clear glass rounded drink bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
37	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Wild Bros' 'TEL: 6396 Heywood'
38	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
39	3 brown glass bottles	20 <sup>th</sup> century	1x'Wilsons Manchester' 1x'The Palatine bottling company' 1x plain
40	1 clear milk bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Allied Dairies Ltd', broad neck, drop shoulders
41	1 clear milk bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'the Cheshire sterilised milk co, Ltd Stockport'
42	1 tall glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Wray +Ward' 'Manchester', internal screw top
43	1 clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Spardal Ltd Manchester', Screw cap lid
8	1 clear glass suboval bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Colgate' bottle with grip moulding and screw lid (figure 9)
9	1 square bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'N...' '...kles' probably pickles jar with screw lid
10	1 glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'J+B' and 'Jewsbury Ltd Manchester'
<b>Area 2 House 1 (008)</b>			
44	4 squat jars	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Squat condiment jars, each with grip moulding and 5 flat label panels
45	3 circular squat jars	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Condiment jars with grip moulding, label space panel
46	3 clear glass jars	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Sub-rounded condiment jars with grip and shoulder detail (figure 10)
47	1 squat jar	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Condiment jar 'CWS'
48	2 small clear glass jars	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Wide neck and grip (figure 11)
49	3 clear glass squat pots	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw cap necks
50	1 small squat jar	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Condiment jar same as fn 44
51	1 small clear glass pot	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Narrow neck
52	1 small clear glass pot	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Same as fn 51
53	1 small jar	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Condiment jar 'shippams'
54	1 small clear pot	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
55	1 small round bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top
56	1 small squat wide	20 <sup>th</sup> century	



	necked pot		
57	1 squat bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top, residue in bottle
58	1 brown glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top ointment jar
59	1 rounded clear bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top
60	1 rounded clear glass bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top
61	1 clear glass medicine bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Measured increments of 'dessert spoons'
62	1 sub-square bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top beauty product 'Women' 'WC' on lid
<b>U/S</b>			
1	2 'Allied Dairies Ltd' bottles	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Wide neck milk bottles
2	3 sauce bottles	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Square bases
U/S Fn 3	1 clear bottle with metal lid	20 <sup>th</sup> century	'Stothers' 'West Brommich' 'Warrington'
4	1 clear medicine bottle	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Tbsp measures and cork, pink residue (figure 12)
5	1 clear square jar	20 <sup>th</sup> century	Screw top, condiment jar

Table 3: catalogue of glass bottles from Chapel Street



**Figure 4: Harry Edmondson glass bottle (fn 13)**



**Figure 5: green glass bottle 'Chesters Manchester' (fn 14)**



**Figure 6: green bottle 'Morris Swinton' with screw top (fn 16)**



**Figure 7: Boots the chemist bottle (fn 22)**



**Figure 8: 'C. Wilhem' '47 temperance street Ardwick' (fn 24)**



**Figure 9: Colgate bottle with grip moulding (fn 8)**





Figure 10: small condiment jars (fn 46)



Figure 11: small glass pots (fn 48)



Figure 12: medicine bottle with cork and internal residue (fn 4)

### **Metalwork**

Two copper alloy objects were retrieved including a metal soup spoon (figure 13) and an elongated decorative mount (figure 14). Both appear modern in appearance. Both are unstratified.



Figure 13: copper alloy soup spoon (fn 6)



Figure 14: copper/brass mount (fn 7)

### Other finds

Other finds include two fragments of leather and two fragments of decorative copper alloy which probably derive from a single leather shoe, recovered from area 2 house 2 (004) (fn 92). The remains of a gameboy console with a plastic cartridge of the game 'Supermario land' was also retrieved from an unstratified context (figure 15).



Figure 15: Gameboy console and cartridge (fn 91), U/S

### Provenance

All contexts from Chapel Street comprise demolition layers associated with the buildings on the site or from unstratified contexts. Two contexts (007, 008) were recorded from a relict soil just below House 1 in area 2. A single fragment of feathered slipware was retrieved from context (008) which predates the buildings on the site. All other material is 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century in date, the majority of which dates to the period of the 19<sup>th</sup> century dwellings on the site.



### **Potential of assemblage and future work**

The assemblage from Chapel Street is small and fragmentary and contains little material pre-19<sup>th</sup> century in date. The assemblage does contain a good collection of late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century glass bottles, which would have been used in the local area during the period of the dwellings. However, due to the lack of contextual information and lack of stratigraphic features, further research for the collection is limited.

### **Recommendations**

As the material from Chapel Street derives from unstratified demolition fills and the ceramic assemblage is fragmentary, it is not deemed necessary to study the collection further. Local recipient museums will be notified of the collection, though if it is not deemed worthy of being accessioned the material will be held at Salford Archaeology for educational purposes and selectively discarded.

### **References**

Barker, D. (2010) Producing for the table: a view from the Staffordshire potteries, in J. Symonds (ed), *Table settings: the material culture and social context of dining*, Oxford, 6-20.

## Appendix 3: Context List

Context No.	Area	Description
(001)	1, 2 & 3	Topsoil/scrub found across all Areas.
(002)	1	Demolition debris containing broken brick and stone below (001) in Area 1.
(003)	2	Demolition debris containing broken brick and stone, mortar and 20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic and glass. Fill of House 1.
(004)	2	Demolition debris containing broken brick and stone, mortar and 20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic and glass. Fill of House 2 & 3.
(005)	3	Demolition debris containing broken brick and stone, mortar and 20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic and glass. Fill of Houses 1-4.
(006)	3	Demolition debris containing broken brick and stone, mortar and 20 <sup>th</sup> century ceramic and glass. Fill of House 5.
(007)	2	Upper fill of depression in House 1, mid-brown silty loam. Lies directly below (153).
(008)	2	Lower fill of depression in House 1, dark brown silty loam. Lies directly below (007). Contained sherd of feathered slipware.
(009)	1	Concrete floor bounded by three walls (013,014,015) Bank room 1.
(010)	1	Southernmost 2 course brick wall within concrete floor 009 at floor level, bonded with hard white mortar. 0.25m wide.
(011)	1	Eastern 2 course brick wall within concrete floor 009 at floor level bonded with hard white mortar. 0.25m wide.
(012)	1	E-W 2 course brick wall within concrete floor 009 at floor level bonded with hard white mortar. 0.25m wide.
(013)	1	3 course white glazed brick wall to west of (009), measuring 0.42m x 5.40m x 2.00m.
(014)	1	3 course white glazed brick wall to south of (009), measuring 0.45m x 4.10m x 2.00m.
(015)	1	3 course brick wall to east of (009), measuring 0.42m x 5.40m x 2.00m. White glazed brick facing was truncated to north.
(016)	1	20 <sup>th</sup> Century wall running N-S along eastern edge of Area 1 cutting Houses 1-4. Machine made bricks bonded with black mortar with buttresses at 2-3m intervals.
(017)	1	20 <sup>th</sup> Century wall running N-S along centre of Area 1 cutting features associated with the rear yards of Houses 1-4. Machine made bricks bonded with black mortar with buttresses at 2-3m intervals.
(018)	1	Two course N-S handmade brick wall bonded in lime mortar forming back wall of Houses 4, 1 and 2.0.25m x 5.20m x 1.50m.
(019)	1	2 course brick wall lying 1m west of (018) and against (083). Measures 0.25m 3.60m running north-south.



(020)	1	Southern wall of House 4, handmade brick and white lime mortar with 2 fireplaces on the southern face. Measures 0.15m x 4.90m, truncated by 016.
(021)	1	Void
(022)	1	Stone flagged floor in eastern room of House 4.
(023)	1	Remains of single course wall between east and west rooms of House 4. Identified in plan only, 0.15m x 1.10m.
(024)	1	Handmade brick floor in western room of House 4.
(025)	1	Truncated remains of stone flagged floor with handmade brick repairs in eastern room of House 1. 1.40m x 2.20m.
(026)	1	Handmade single course brick wall with a central doorway (0.70m wide) abutting (020) to north. Dividing wall of House 1 0.15m x 3.40m.
(027)	1	Handmade brick floor in western room of House 1.
(028)	1	Southern wall of House 1, handmade brick and white lime mortar with 2 fireplaces on the southern face. Measures 0.15m x 4.80m, truncated by 016.
(029)	1	Handmade single course brick wall with a central doorway (0.70m wide) abutting (028) to north. Dividing wall of House 2. 0.15m x 3.40m.
(030)	1	Stone flagged floor in eastern room of House 2 with some evidence of handmade brick repairs.
(031)	1	Handmade brick floor in western room of House 2.
(032)	1	Handmade single course brick wall dividing Houses 2 & 3 and extending west to form southern boundary of yard area. Single fireplace on southern face in eastern room. 6.40m x 0.15-0.25m
(033)	1	Stone flagged floor in eastern room of House 3 truncated by (016).
(034)	1	Single course handmade brick wall dividing eastern and western rooms of House 3 with no central doorway. Truncated by (036) to the south. 0.15m x 3.00m
(035)	1	Stone flagged floor in western room of House 3. Truncated by (036).
(036)	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century machine made brick wall with black mortar and abutting (017) to the west. 0.35m x 4.40m
(037)	1	
(038)	1	Brick wall at the northern extent of external area west of wall (013). Constructed from a mix of machine and handmade bricks with black mortar, 3 courses wide. 0.35m x 1.40m x 1.00m.
(039)	1	L shaped truncated single course brick wall within external area west of wall (013) surrounding ceramic drain. 1.00m/0.40m x 0.25m.
(040)	1	L shaped brick wall abutting the north wall of structure (041) with a return eastwards towards but not abutting (013). 0.25m x 1.80/0.80m
(041)	1	Rectangular brick structure constructed from 2 course handmade brick and black mortar walls on all four sides,

		surrounding (042). 1.70m x 2.00m
(042)	1	Handmade brick floor surface within (041) measuring 1.18m x 1.23m.
(043)	1	Demolition deposit below southern portion of (042).
(044)	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century 3 course machine made brick wall running north-south against (017) and abutting (045) to the northwest. 0.36m x 21.20m.
(045)	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century 3 course machine made brick wall running east-west abutting (044) to the east, (085) to the west and truncated in the centre. 0.36m x 12.00m.
(046)	1	North-south 2 course handmade brick wall measuring 0.25m x 6.10m. Lies against (053) and abutted to west by (056).
(047)	1	Handmade brick wall 2 courses laid with black mortar. Angled dog-leg in centre. Measured 1.15m x 0.70m.
(048)	1	2 course handmade brick wall measuring 3.00m x 0.60m and aligned east-west. Additional courses formed a 3 course wide surface at ground level.
(049)	1	North-south wall measuring 0.24m x 0.70m and lying between (048) and (051).
(050)	1	Broken flagged surface enclosed by (047), (048), (049) and (051) measuring 1.15m x 0.70m.
(051)	1	East-west 3 course handmade brick wall with a single stone step adjacent to (050) which measured 0.21m x 0.92m. 0.25m x 2.60m.
(052)	1	2 courses handmade brick wall bonded with black mortar, truncated to east with a stone step abutting eastern end of (051). 0.25m x 1.20m/0.80m.
(053)	1	Fragmented stone flagged surface stones measuring c.0.80m x 1.00m with a drain to the south. Measured 2.50m x 3.40m.
(054)	1	Flagged floor surface to south of (047). Truncated to south, measuring 1.20m x 2.00m.
(055)	1	Truncated remains of L shaped single course handmade brick wall running north-south between (054) and (055). 0.15m x 1.40m/1.00m.
(056)	1	Flagged floor surface to west of wall (046) truncated by (085). Measures 7.50m x 2.30m.
(057)	1	Later 20 <sup>th</sup> century wall, 3 courses wide abutting (085). Measures 0.40m x 3.90m.
(058)	1	Handmade brick wall, abutted (059) to north and measured 3.50m x 0.24m
(059)	1	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with black mortar running parallel to (057), and abutted by (061). 0.18m x 3.40m
(060)	1	Handmade brick wall 2 courses wide with white lime mortar, aligned east-west 1.20m south of (059) with two 0.24m wide brick projections along the northern face. 0.25m x 3.10m.
(061)	1	Handmade brick wall 2 courses wide with white lime mortar, abutted (060) running north-south and measured 1.20m x 0.25m.
(062)	1	Handmade brick wall 2 courses wide with white lime mortar,



		abuts (060) to east, measuring 2.00m x 0.25m. Black staining seen on western face.
(063)	1	Truncated stone flag floor between (058) and (062) measuring 3.00m x 1.20m.
(064)	1	Truncated stone flag floor to south of (060) measuring 2.30m x 1.10m.
(065)	1	Short section of 2 course handmade brick wall running east-west abuts (058) to the east. 0.25m x 1.40m.
(066)	1	Fragmentary remains of flagged floor to south and west of (058). Two flags remaining c.0.60m x 1.00m each.
(067)	1	L shaped 2 course handmade brick wall abutting (066) and (068). 0.25m x 0.80m.
(068)	1	Handmade 2 course brick wall, truncated by (085) and measured 0.25m x 1.20m.
(069)	1	Handmade brick structure abutted by (070). No evidence of bonding style or mortar.
(070)	1	20 <sup>th</sup> century L shaped 2 course frogged brick wall.
(071)	1	Truncated flagged floor, stones measured c.0.60m x 1.00m cut by (070). Measured 2.80m x 4.60m.
[072]	1	Cut of 20 <sup>th</sup> century wall (085) filled by 19 <sup>th</sup> century demolition debris.
(073)	1	Roughly constructed 2 course handmade brick wall constructed on top of (071), measuring 0.25m x 4.00m.
(074)	1	Stone flagged floor truncated by (085) lying between (070) and (075). 0.90m x 3.60m.
(075)	1	Single course handmade brick wall measuring 3.70m x 0.18m, lies 1.16m west of (077).
(076)	1	Single course wall running east-west between (075) and (077). 0.18m x 0.90m.
(077)	1	Single course handmade brick wall, white lime mortar abutting (076). 0.15m x 3.20m
(078)	1	Handmade brick floor enclosed by (079) and (088) measured 1.20m x 3.40m.
(079)	1	Roughly constructed 2 course handmade brick wall measuring 4.40m x 0.24m x 1.00m. Additional course to west stood to a height of c.0.35m.
(080)	1	Large 20 <sup>th</sup> century brick and concrete wall/stanchion truncating all features in the southern central part of Area 1.
(081)	1	Short length of machine made brick walling with black mortar in the north-western corner of House 4. Measured 0.24m x 1.80m and lay 0.20m from (014).
(082)	1	Compacted layer of silty clay with frequent inclusions of natural pebbles to west of (018).
(083)	1	Dark grey-brown demolition layer between (014) and (017).
(084)	1	2 course handmade brick wall, bonded with white lime mortar. measured 0.24m x 2.88m and was truncated by (036).
(085)	1	L shaped 3 course 20 <sup>th</sup> century wall forming the western and part of the southern boundary of Area 1.
(086)	1	L shaped 2 course handmade brick wall with black mortar

		abutting (058) to north, containing stone step extending 1.05m from (047).
(087)	1	Light brown silty loam natural into which foundations for Butterworth court were laid.
(088)	1	Roughly constructed handmade brick wall with no evidence of mortar or bonding but remains of stone flags set within, possibly steps. Measures 0.15m x 1.80m.
(089)	3	Remains of single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar at southern end of House 5. First revealed during evaluation. Measures 0.15m x 2.00m.
(090)	3	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar. Forms the western wall of House 5. Measures 0.15m x 3.80m x 0.90m.
(091)	3	L shaped handmade brick wall 3 courses wide English Garden Wall bond with white lime mortar. Abuts (092) and (094). Measures 0.36m x 1.40m/1.20m.
(092)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with white lime mortar abutting (097), (098) and (091). 0.25m x 3.00m.
(093)	3	Handmade brick 1 course wall between (092) and (094). Measures 0.15m x 1.40m.
(094)	3	Single course handmade brick wall white lime mortar abutting the corner of (091) and (097). Projecting buttress on southern face. Measures 0.15m x 1.00m x 0.89m.
(095)	3	Stone flagged floor in House 5 with patches of concrete. 2.20m x 3.00m
(096)	3	Lowest course of L shaped single course handmade brick wall, heavily truncated to west & abuts (097) to east. Measures 0.15m x 0.50m/1.15m.
(097)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses English Garden Wall bond with black mortar, eastern wall of House 5. Western course missing adjacent to concrete patch in (095). Measures 0.25m x 10.00m.
(098)	3	Single course handmade brick wall bonded with black mortar lying between (097) and (099) & truncated at the top. Measures 0.15m x 0.90m.
(099)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with white lime mortar and remains of stone door jamb to south. Abuts (102) and (100) measuring 0.25m x 4.15m.
(100)	3	Stone and brick steps to east of (099) very fragmented. 3 treads each measured 0.20m wide risers 0.20m. Overall measurements 0.80m x 2.00m.
(101)	3	Double course N-S handmade brick wall white lime mortar to east of (100) & abutting (103) and (104). Cut by ceramic drains in centre. Measures 0.25m x 9.20m.
(102)	3	Stone flagged floor at base of (100), flags c.0.60m x 0.75m. measures 4.00m x 2.00m.
(103)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses running E-W between (097) and (101) with black mortar. 0.25m x 2.00m x 0.92m.
(104)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses running E-W between (097)



		and (101) with black mortar. 0.25m x 2.00m x 0.80m.
(105)	3	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar, abuts (097) and (106). Measures 0.25m x 1.00m x 0.50m.
(106)	3	Handmade brick wall 3 courses running N-S abuts (107). Measures 0.36m x 1.40m.
(107)	3	Handmade brick wall only visible in section running E-W with black mortar. 1.50m long x 0.32m high.
(108)	3	Handmade brick wall only visible in section below (104) with black mortar. 1.50m long x 0.32m high.
(109)	3	Reddish-brown clay below (149).
(110)	3	L shaped stone and brick culvert running N-S. handmade brick walls with stone capping. 0.50m x 5.00/0.60m.
(111)	3	Stone culvert, only 3 capping stones visible at 2.00m depth. Measures 0.80m 1.60m/
(112)	3	Yellowish brown silty clay natural with occasional inclusions of brick and stone fragments.
(113)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with white lime mortar. Running N-S abutting (114) and (116). Measures 0.25m x 2.90m x 0.75m.
(114)	3	Stone steps with 3 intact between (113) and (119). Treads 0.78m wide.
(115)	3	Broken stone flagged floor at the base of (114) between (114) and (119). Measured 0.78m x 1.20m
(116)	3	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar abutting (115), (113) and (119) measuring 0.15m x 0.78m x 0.10m.
(117)	3	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar abutting (119) measuring 0.15m x 1.00m.
(118)	3	L shaped handmade brick wall 2 courses white lime mortar lying 0.78m from (119) measuring 0.25m x 3.00m.
(119)	3	Western wall of Houses 2, 3 and 4 handmade brick 2 courses English Garden Wall bond with white lime mortar. 2 openings with stone door jamb in House 2 and blocked in House 3.
(120)	3	Stone flagged floor in House 4 measures 4.40m x 1.00m. flags 0.60/0.80m x 0.80/1.00m.
(121)	3	Lowest course of truncated single course handmade brick wall with central fireplace 1.50m wide. Measures 0.15m x 4.40m.
(122)	3	Stone flagged floor in House 3 measures 4.40m x 1.00m. flags 0.60/0.80m x 0.80/1.00m.
(123)	3	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar and plaster on both sides. Central fireplace 1.50m. measures 0.15m x 4.40m.
(124)	3	Uneven floor surface within House 2 predominantly stone flags with patches of handmade brick and iron fixings. Measures 4.85m x 4.52m.
(125)	3	Heavily truncated 2 course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar. Central fireplace has angled recess and small,

		low segmental arch on western side. Measures 0.25m x 4.40m.
(126)	3	Main eastern wall of houses 2, 3 and 4, handmade brick 2 courses English Garden Wall bond with white lime mortar. U shaped projecting section in north-eastern corner measuring 1.00m x 1.20m. measures 0.25m x 9.40m x 1.20m.
(127)	3	Demolition debris between (126) and (133) containing fragments of mortar, stone and brick.
(128)	3	Degraded 2 course handmade brick wall with white mortar running N-S and abutting (119). Measures 0.25m x 2.80m.
(129)	3	Single course handmade brick wall running E-W between (128) and (134). Measures 0.15m x 1.00m.
(130)	3	Degraded 2 course handmade brick wall with white mortar running N-S and abutting (131). Measures 0.25m x 3.60m.
(131)	3	L shaped 2 course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar abutting (130). Measures 0.25m x 0.60/1.00m.
(132)	3	
(133)	3	Fragmented single course handmade brick wall lying against north end of (134). Measures 0.12m x 5.20m.
(134)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with white lime mortar running N-S with an eastern return abutting (136). Measures 0.25m x 8.60m.
(135)	3	Light yellowish-brown silty clay lying between (134) and (136) with moderate inclusions of brick and stone fragments.
(136)	3	N-S aligned handmade brick wall with white lime mortar main western wall of House 1 measuring 0.25m x 4.95m x 1.70m.
(137)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses white lime mortar to south of (138). Measured 0.25m x 1.00m.
(138)	3	Stone steps in corner of House 1. 4 steps survive 0.80m wide x 0.20m-0.40m wide risers 0.21m high.
(139)	3	Southern wall of House 1 2course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar running E-W. cut by doorway to the east and opening for (138) to the west. Measures 0.25m x 1.40m.
(140)	3	Stone flagged floor of House 1 with drain on northern edge. Flags 0.65m x 0.75m. measures 3.10m 3.20m.
(141)	3	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with white lime mortar and central fireplace 1.74m wide x 0.40m deep. Fireplace later reduced in size and set pot in northern niche. Measured 0.25m wide x 1.70m high and continued beyond trench edge.
(142)	3	Northern wall of House 1 2 course handmade brick wall with white mortar measuring 0.25m x 2.12m x 1.70m.
(143)	3	Curved 2 course handmade brick wall abutting (142) to south and enclosing stone flags at ground level. Measures 0.60m x 1.50.
(144)	3	Roughly constructed 2 course handmade brick wall with no specific coursing and black staining evidence of brick vaulting at the top of the wall. Eastern wall of possible store. 0.25m x 2.40m.



(145)	3	Roughly constructed 2 course handmade brick wall with no specific coursing and black staining abutting (144) and (146). Measures 0.25m x 1.80m.
(146)	3	Roughly constructed 2 course handmade brick wall with no specific coursing and black staining evidence of brick vaulting at the top of the wall. Western wall of store.
(147)	3	Roughly laid uneven handmade brick surface in possible store abutted by (144), (145) and (146). Measures 1.40m x 2.50m.
(148)	3	Truncated remains of stone culvert in south end of House 5, lying below (090). Measures 0.40m x 2.70m.
(149)	3	Fragmented remains of stone flagged floor to south of (104) and against (097).
(150)	2	Handmade brick wall 3 courses with white lime mortar, eastern wall of House 1. Central fireplace in northern room 1.30m wide. Arched opening in southern room unexcavated. Measures 0.36m x 8.80m.
(151)	2	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with white lime mortar but truncated to the east. Projecting sloped opening at ground level in centre 0.60m x 0.80m. forms rear wall of Houses 1, 2 and 3 measuring 0.25m x 13.40m x 1.80m.
(152)	2	Single course handmade brick wall between rooms in House 1. Seen in plan except for a small section to the east with evidence of plaster to both sides. Measures 0.15m x 4.00m.
(153)	2	Handmade brick floor in northern room of House 1 with linear depression on eastern side in front of fireplace and truncated to west by 20 <sup>th</sup> century concrete.
(154)	2	Stone flagged floor southern room House 1 measuring 3.20m x 1.00m. flags 0.50m x 0.70m.
(155)	2	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with white lime mortar truncated in the centre by 20 <sup>th</sup> century concrete and abutted by (156) to west. Measures 0.25m x 5.00m x 1.20m.
(156)	2	Heavily truncated stone steps between House 2 and 3. 3 steps survive 0.80m x 0.25m with 0.20m risers. Measures 0.80m x 0.80m.
(157)	2	Single course handmade brick wall revealed in plan, dividing wall between rooms in House 2 with central opening for doorway. 0.15m x 4.00m.
(158)	2	Handmade brick floor in northern room House 2. Identical to (153).
(159)	2	Heavily truncated single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar. Seen only in plan with evidence of central fireplace on eastern side. Western wall of House 2 measures 0.15m x 4.40m.
(160)	2	Stone flagged floor in south room House 2.
(161)	2	Roughly laid handmade brick floor between (159) and (162). Measures 0.80m x 7.00m.
(162)	2	N-S handmade brick wall 2 course with white lime mortar seen in plan between ((161) and (163) and as a scar on (151).

		Measures 0.25m x 7.10m.
(163)	2	Handmade brick floor in House 3, truncated in places with large patches of concrete. 4.00m x 7.00m
(164)	2	Handmade brick wall seen in section below 20 <sup>th</sup> century concrete with white lime mortar, 4.30m wide and 1.30m high. Contains remains of cellar light opening 1.07m x 0.42m and 0.97m from floor. Several bricks missing elsewhere possibly fixing points.
(165)	2	Handmade brick wall with white lime mortar, heavily truncated at the top by concrete and cut by concrete stanchions. Possible truncated fireplaces to N and S and blocked niche to N. Also has possible fixing holes. 7.00m long.
(166)	2	Rear wall of yard House 1, 2 course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar. Lies over natural but cut by ceramic drain to the west and abuts (167) measuring 0.25m 3.10m.
(167)	2	N-S 2 course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar abutting (166). Measures 0.25m 0.80m
(168)	2	Void
(169)	2	Cut for (166) c.0.20m wide and filled with mid-brown silty clay.
(170)	2	Handmade brick wall mix of 1 and 2 courses in dog-leg arrangement. Abuts (151) to south measuring 0.25m x 2.50m.
(171)	2	Handmade brick wall running N-S, 2 courses abutting (151) to the south. Aligned with (159). 0.25m x 1.80m.
(172)	2	L shaped handmade brick wall running N-S, 2 courses abutting (151) to the south. Aligned with (162). 0.25m x 2.20m/1.30m.
(173)	2	L shaped handmade brick wall running N-S, 2 courses to the west of (172) abutting (151) to the south. 0.25m x 0.90m/1.70m.
(174)	2	L shaped stone flagged surface to north of (176) and west of (186) measuring 2.00m x 10.20m (e-w) and 1.00m x 10.00m (n-s) and comprising 0.40-0.60m x 0.70-0.90m flags.
(175)	2	Heavily truncated 2 course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar. Rear wall of Houses 4-6. Measures 0.25m x 10.30m.
(176)	2	Handmade brick wall 2 courses with white lime mortar measuring 8.00m x 0.25m, with two 0.80m wide openings 2.00m apart. Yard wall to rear of Houses 4-6.
(177)	2	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar running E-W between rooms in House 4. 0.15m x 2.20m.
(178)	2	Heavily truncated 2 courses handmade brick wall with white lime mortar. 0.80m wide openings for doorways in the south-western corner of each house. 0.25m x 10.00m.
(179)	2	Truncated area of stone flags, north-western corner of yards between (186) and (176). Measures 2.20m x 1.80m.
(180)	2	Single course handmade brick wall with central fireplace measuring 1.80m x 0.50m with hollow uprights and arched



		firebox. Eastern wall House 5. Measures 0.15m x 3.05m.
(181)	2	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar running E-W between rooms in House 5. Abuts (182) measuring 0.15m x 2.20m.
(182)	2	Single course handmade brick wall with central fireplace measuring 1.80m x 0.50m only revealed in plan. Measures 0.15m x 3.05m. Eastern wall House 5.
(183)	2	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar running E-W between rooms in House 6. Only revealed in plan measuring 0.15m x 2.20m.
(184)	2	Stone culvert running N-S to west of House 6. Handmade brick side walls and capping stone flags. Lies below projected floor level. Measures 5.60m x 0.40m.
(185)	2	Single course handmade brick wall with central fireplace measuring 1.80m x 0.50m with hollow uprights. Measures 0.15m x 3.05m. Eastern wall House 6.
(186)	2	Western wall of House 6, 2 courses, handmade brick with lime mortar. Abutted by (178) and (175) and has angled joint with (176). 0.25m x 7.30m x 1.90m.
(187)	2	Handmade brick wall, 2 courses abutted by (174) and (188). Measuring 8.70m x 0.25m with a 1.20m opening to the south.
(188)	2	2 course handmade brick wall measuring 7.40m x 0.25m. Abuts (187) to east and truncated to west.
(189)	2	20 <sup>th</sup> century 3 course machine made brick wall with hard white mortar. Cutting House 9.
(190)	2	Handmade brick wall, N-S, 3 courses with white lime mortar measuring 1.80m x 0.36m with additional course to east 1.00m from (188).
(191)	2	Handmade brick wall 2 course with white lime mortar and opening to north. Eastern wall of Houses 7 and 8. Measures 0.25m x 8.40m.
(192)	2	Small area of flag stones between (191) and (187) abutted by (205) and (206). 1.50m x 1.80m
(193)	2	Handmade brick wall 2 course with white lime mortar measuring 5.60m x 0.25m. northern wall of House 7.
(194)	2	Stone flagged floor in western room House 7. Flags c.0.50m x 0.90m, some containing round and square holes c.0.05m in diameter.
(195)	2	Single course handmade brick wall only seen in plan. Wooden step at northern end linking eastern and western rooms. 0.15m x 3.00m.
(196)	2	Dark brown silt with frequent inclusions of brick, stone and mortar below floor level in eastern room of House 7.
(197)	2	Single course handmade brick wall with white lime mortar dividing House 7 and 8. Back-to-back fireplaces in eastern rooms and fireplace on northern face in western room, all 1.70m wide. Measures 0.15m x 6.00m.
(198)	2	Single course handmade brick with an 0.80m opening to the south of the centre. Western wall of House 8 abutted by

		(199). Measures 0.15m x 3.30m.
(199)	2	Heavily truncated single course handmade brick wall abutting (191). 0.15m x 3.40m.
(200)	2	Stone flagged floor in House 8. Flags 0.70m x 1.00m. Measures 2.70m x 3.40m.
(201)	2	Stone flagged floor in the southern room of House 4. Measures 3.40m x 3.20m.
(202)	2	2 course dog-leg handmade brick wall between (175) and (176) and 1.30m from (203). 0.25m x 2.00m.
(203)	2	2 course handmade brick wall abutting (176) and east of (202). Measures 0.25m x 1.40m.
(204)	2	L shaped, 2 course handmade brick wall abuts northern side of (174). Measured 1.40m/5.30m x 0.25m.
(205)	2	L shaped single course brick wall identified in plan abutting (181) and (206). Measures 0.15m x 1.80m/0.60m.
(206)	2	Single course brick wall identified in plan abutting (191) and (192). Measures 0.15m x 1.20m.
(207)	2	Single course handmade brick wall (207) running E-W and abutting (181) to east. Measures 0.15m x 1.40m.



## Appendix 4: 1851 Census

### Sidney Street

	Name	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
1 & 3 Sidney Street	Deborah Taylor	Head	45	Victualler	Bradford, Yorkshire
	Henry Taylor	Son	19	Assistant Salesperson	Salford
	Sarah Taylor	Daughter	17	Victuallers Daughter	Salford
	James Annular Taylor	Son	14	Warehouseman	Salford
	Hannah Norcross	Servant	30	House Servant	Frodsham
	George Artingstall	Servant	55	Journeyman Brewer	Manchester
4 Sidney Street	Joseph Beestnall	Head	32	Clogger	Manchester
	Joseph Beestnall	Son	23	B Filer	Manchester
	Nancy Beestnall	Daughter	8	Scholar	Manchester
	Mary Minshull	Servant	33	Servant	Scotland
4 Sidney Street	Edward Connor	Head	40	Shoemaker	Ireland
	Esther Connor	Wife	38		Ireland
	Dennis Connor	Son	16	Shoemakers apprentice	
	John Connor	Son	11	Shoemakers apprentice	Salford
	James Connor	Son	7		Salford
	Mary Connor	Daughter	1		Salford
5 Sidney Street	Patrick Roach	Head	59	Clock Manufacturer	Ireland
	Ann Armstrong	Sister	37	House Keeper	Ireland
	William Armstrong	Brother	47	Clock Collector	Ireland
6 Sidney Street	Charles Brierly	Head	23	Carter	Salford
	Margaret Brierly	Wife	21		Manchester
	Thomas Brierly	Son	0		Salford
8 Sidney Street	George Gresty	Head	27	Machinist Shop Labourer	Cheshire
	Elizabeth Gresty	Wife	28		Salford
	Ellen Gresty	Daughter	7		Salford
	Mary Gresty	Daughter	2		Salford
8 Sidney Street	Frederick Lewis	Head	27	Chimney Sweep	Manchester
	Mary Lewis	Wife	27		Manchester
	Mary Lewis	Daughter	8		Salford
	William Lewis	Son	5		Salford
	Henry Lewis	Son	2		Salford
	Emma Lewis	Daughter	9 Months		Salford
	James Seddon	Lodger	14	Servant	Salford
10 Sidney Street	John Watson	Head	39	Coach Painter Journeyman	Newcastle on Tyne
	Mary Watson	Wife	35		Newcastle on Tyne
	Margaret Watson	Daughter	7		Manchester
	Mary Ann Watson	Daughter	4		Manchester
	John Watson	Son	10 Months		Manchester

## Wickham Street

Address	Name	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
1 Wickham Street	John Greenhalgh	Head	40	Labourer	Eccles
	Elizabeth Greenhalgh	Wife	46	Labourers Wife	Salford
	Margaret Greenhalgh	Daughter	16	Frame tenter (Worsted)	Salford
	John Greenhalgh	Son	14	Errand Boy	Salford
	Thomas Greenhalgh	Son	12	Errand Boy	Salford
	Samuel Greenhalgh	Son	8	Scholar	Salford
	Henry Greenhalgh	Son	4	Scholar	Salford
	Mary Sherman	Lodger	18	Cotton Weaver	Gibraltar
3 Wickham Street	Philip Brady	Head	39	Shoemaker	Ireland
	Bridget Brady	Wife	36		Ireland
	Ann Brady	Daughter	15	Cotton Spinner	Ireland
	Mary Brady	Daughter	13	Cotton Spinner	Ireland
	Catherine Brady	Daughter	9		Ireland
	Frances Brady	Daughter	5		Ireland
	Robert Brady	Son	3		Ireland
3 Wickham Street	William Allmark	Head	35	Clerk Callenderer	Salford
	Hannah Allmark	Wife	31		Salford
	John Allmark	Son	13		Salford
	Ellen Allmark	Daughter	10		Salford
	Henry Allmark	Son	8		Salford
	William Allmark	Son	4		Salford
4 Wickham Street	Frances Darragh	Head	48	Joiner	Ireland
	Alice Darragh	Wife	45	Joiners Wife	Ireland
	James Darragh	Son	18	Joiner (Carpenter)	Liverpool
	Francis Darragh	Son	15	End Piecer (Silk)	Salford
	Alice Darragh	Daughter	13		Salford
	Daniel Darragh	Son	11	Scholar	Salford
	Jane Darragh	Daughter	8	Scholar	Salford
	Edward Darragh	Son	5		Salford
	Joseph Darragh	Son	2		Salford
4 Wickham Street	Ann Dawson	Head	41		Ireland
	Thomas Dawson	Son	15	Carter	Preston
	William Dawson	Son	12	Scholar	Preston
	Ann Dawson	Daughter	8	Scholar	Salford
	Sidney Caffey	Lodger	60	Plasterer	Ireland
	William Simon	Lodger	48		Salford
5 Wickham Street	Richard Chidgey	Head	40	Bricklayer	Somerset
	Ann Chidgey	Wife	44	Bricklayers Wife	Somerset
	John Chidgey	Son	19	Bricklayer	Somerset
	James Chidgey	Son	12	Errand Boy	Salford
	Jane Chidgey	Daughter	8	Scholar	Salford



## Other Addresses identified

Address	Name	Relationship	Age	Occupation	Birthplace
2 Mason Street	William Shirran	Head	56	Bill Poster & Billman	Lancashire
	Elizabeth Shirran	Wife	49		Derbyshire
	Willam Shirran	Son	18	Bookbinder	Salford
	John Shirran	Son	14	Errand Boy	Salford
	Albane Shirran	Son	12	At Home	Salford
	Daniel Shirran	Son	9	Scholar	Manchester
	James Marsden	Lodger	52	Commission Agent	Pendleton
6 Mason Street	John Procter	Head	39	Book Keeper	Shropshire
	Jane Procter	Wife	43		Shropshire
	John David	Son	20	Machinist	Shropshire
	Ann Procter	Daughter	19	Silk Piecer	Shropshire
	Mary Procter	Daughter	17	Silk Piecer	Shropshire
	Frances Jane	Daughter	15	Silk Piecer	Shropshire
	William Procter	Son	14	Cengeeve Match Maker	Shropshire
	Henry Procter	Son	13	Cengeeve Match Maker	Shropshire
	Elizabeth Procter	Daughter	10	Scholar	Shropshire
	Samuel Procter	Son	8	Scholar	Cheshire
	Edward Procter	Son	6	Scholar	Manchester
	George Procter	Son	4	Scholar	Salford
	Emma Procter	Daughter	3		Salford
1 Butterworth Court	Robert Eden	Head	26	Cooper	Pendleton
	Elizabeth Eden	Wife	23		Pendleton
	Elizabeth Eden	Daughter	0		Salford
3 Butterworth Court	Thomas Wroe	Head	26	Wash Sizer Cot	Salford
	Ann Wroe	Wife	23		Salford
1 Irwell Terrace	Jonanthan Watmough	Head	34	Overlooker to Worsted Factory	Yorkshire
	Rachel Watmough	Wife	33	House Wife	Yorkshire
	Joseph Watmough	Son	12	Lithographic Printer Assistant	Yorkshire
	Benjamin Watmough	Son	11	Scholar	Yorkshire
	Jonathan Watmough	Son	7	Scholar	Yorkshire
	Sophia Watmough	Daughter	4		Bradford
	Harriet Watmough	Daughter	2		Salford
	Martha Taylor	Lodger	30	Worsted Spinner	Salford
	Betsey Taylor	Lodger	27	Worsted Spinner	Salford

### CONSULTANCY



### DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



### WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



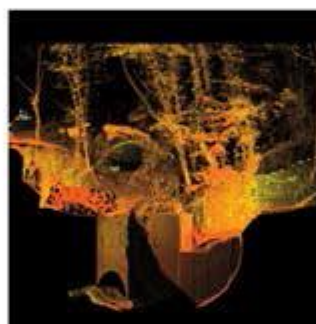
### EXCAVATION



### BUILDING SURVEY



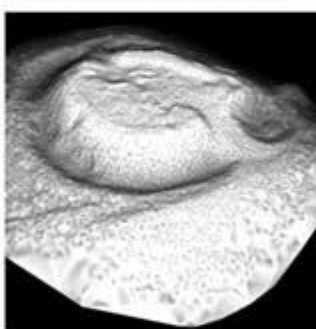
### 3D LASER SCANNING



### COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



### LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



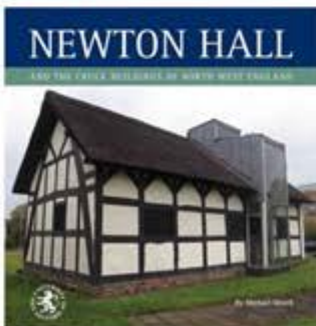
### GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



### WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



### RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



### SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

