



University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

## Archaeological Excavation Report

Manchester Engineering  
Campus Development,  
Grosvenor Street,  
Manchester

**Client:** University of  
Manchester

**Planning Ref:**  
111758/FO/2016/C1

**Technical Report:**  
Mandy Burns

**Report No:**  
2016/47





**Site Location:** The study area comprises a brownfield site, bounded on the north by Grosvenor Street, on the east by Upper Brook Street, on the south by Booth Street East and on the west by Oxford Road, the Aquatic Centre and York Street in Manchester

**NGR:** Centred at NGR SJ 8450 9710

**Internal Ref:** SA/2016/47

**Prepared for:** The University of Manchester

**Planning Ref:** 111758/FO/2016/C1

**Document Title:** Manchester Engineering Campus Development, Grosvenor Street, Manchester

**Document Type:** Archaeological Excavation Report

**Version:** Version 1.1

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**Position:** Assistant Director

**Date:** October 2016

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## Summary

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In March 2016, Salford Archaeology, within the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford, was commissioned by the University of Manchester to carry out an archaeological excavation of a site situated off Grosvenor Street in the University District of Manchester (centred on NGR SJ 8450 9710). The work was required to inform and support a planning application (Planning Ref 111758/FO/2016/C1) for the proposed Manchester Engineering Campus Development, which will form a key component of the University's campus master plan to create a world-leading teaching, learning and research campus.

The excavation was carried out in the light of the conclusions drawn from an archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken in two phases between April and June 2016, and comprised the excavation of three trenches, which were placed across the footprint of early nineteenth-century workers' housing. The evaluation was intended to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework.

The results obtained from the evaluation trenching demonstrated that the northern part of the study area contained substantial survival of buried archaeological remains, and specifically those pertaining to early nineteenth-century dwellings. It was not considered that any of these remains are of national importance that would necessitate preservation *in-situ*, although, in archaeological terms, the remains encountered during the excavation were considered to be of local significance, which merited a strategy for further investigation to be implemented to mitigate their ultimate loss during the proposed construction programme.

Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council, it was recommended that a programme of detailed archaeological excavation of the northern part of the site would be an appropriate course of action to mitigate the damage or loss of the archaeological remains. This was targeted on the footprint of the surviving remains of the early nineteenth-century workers' houses, to establish the plan form, chronology, and dating for a group of urban workers' houses. Remarkably, given the intensive development of the site as part of the university campus, excavation revealed well-preserved remains of early nineteenth-century workers' housing, providing a valuable opportunity to study this type of monument class.



# 1. Introduction

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## 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

The University of Manchester has submitted a planning application (Planning Ref 111758/FO/2016/C1) to construct the proposed Manchester Engineering Campus Development (MECD), which will form a key component of the University's campus master plan to create a world-leading teaching, learning and research campus for student engineers, and will also act as a new gateway between the existing University of Manchester site and the city. The MECD will also be one of the largest, single construction projects ever undertaken by a higher education institution in Britain, and it is envisaged that it will transform the way in which the University educates future engineers in response to the needs of the fast-changing global economy.

The construction of the new building will inevitably require considerable earth-moving works, which have a potential to impact on any below-ground archaeological resource. The archaeological interest in the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was produced by Dr Peter Arrowsmith at an early stage in the development design process (Arrowsmith 2014). This comprehensive study concluded that proposed development area had some potential to retain buried archaeological remains of local significance, which would merit recording should they be damaged or destroyed by the construction works. In particular, it was considered that the site had potential to contain buried remains of early nineteenth-century workers' houses on the former Back Grosvenor Street.

In the light of the conclusions drawn by the desk-based assessment, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which provides archaeological advice to Manchester City Council, recommended that an archaeological investigation should be carried out in advance of the construction work for the proposed development. In the first instance, the investigation comprised the excavation of a series of evaluation trenches, which were intended to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource to enable informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, Paragraph 128.

The results obtained from the evaluation trenching demonstrated that the northern part of the study area contained substantial survival of buried archaeological remains, and specifically those pertaining to early nineteenth-century dwellings. It was not considered that any of these remains are of national importance that would necessitate preservation *in-situ*, although, in archaeological terms, the remains encountered during the excavation were considered to be of local significance, which merited a strategy for further investigation to be implemented to mitigate their ultimate loss during the proposed construction programme.

Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council, it was recommended that a programme of detailed archaeological excavation of the northern part of the site would be an appropriate course of action to mitigate the damage or loss of the archaeological remains. This was targeted on the footprint of the surviving remains of the early nineteenth-century workers' houses, to establish the plan form, chronology, and dating for a group of urban workers' houses.

In July 2016, Salford Archaeology, within the Centre for Applied Archaeology at the University of Salford, was commissioned by the University of Manchester to carry out the recommended scheme of archaeological excavation, which comprised the excavation of two open area trenches. These were placed across the footprint of the early nineteenth-century workers' housing on the former Back Grosvenor Street, the remains of Boundary Street East and properties to the south of Boundary Street East. The evaluation was carried out in two stages between April and June 2016.



## 2. The Setting

### 2.1 Site Location

The site of the MECD (centred on NGR SJ 8450 9710) lies at the south side of Manchester city centre, in the University District (Fig 1). It is bounded on the north by Grosvenor Street, on the east by Upper Brook Street, on the south by Booth Street East and on the west by Oxford Road, the Aquatic Centre and York Street (Plate 1). The area of archaeological interest as identified in the desk-based assessment (Arrowsmith 2014), however, is limited to the northern part of the development site, enclosed by recently demolished modern university buildings at Grosvenor Place.



*Plate 1: Recent aerial view across the study area prior to demolition works, showing the study area boundary and areas of archaeological interest*

Until recently, the study area contained a suite of University building including, on the east, the James Chadwick Building, the Materials Science Centre, and the Oddfellows Hall and, on the south-west, the Manchester Business School East. Between these, extending from Grosvenor Street to Booth Street East, were the Grosvenor Halls of Residence, comprising the Grosvenor Street Building, Grosvenor Place, Ronson Hall and Bowden Court Blocks 2 and 3. An access road divided the Grosvenor Halls of Residence from the buildings to the east. Some of these buildings have been demolished to enable the development of the MECD.

## 2.2 *Geology*

Geologically, the area is underlain a series of glaciofluvial sheet deposits of sand and gravel with till at the south-east. Underlying this is strata of the Chester Pebble Beds Formation of the Sherwood Sandstone Group and the Manchester Marls Formation of the Cumbrian Coast Group. The West Manchester Fault runs north-west/south-east across the centre of the study area.



## 3. *Historical Background*

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### 3.1 *Background*

The following section summarises the historical development of the study area, and is intended to place the excavated remains in their wider context. The historical information is drawn largely from the desk-based assessment of the site (Arrowsmith 2014).

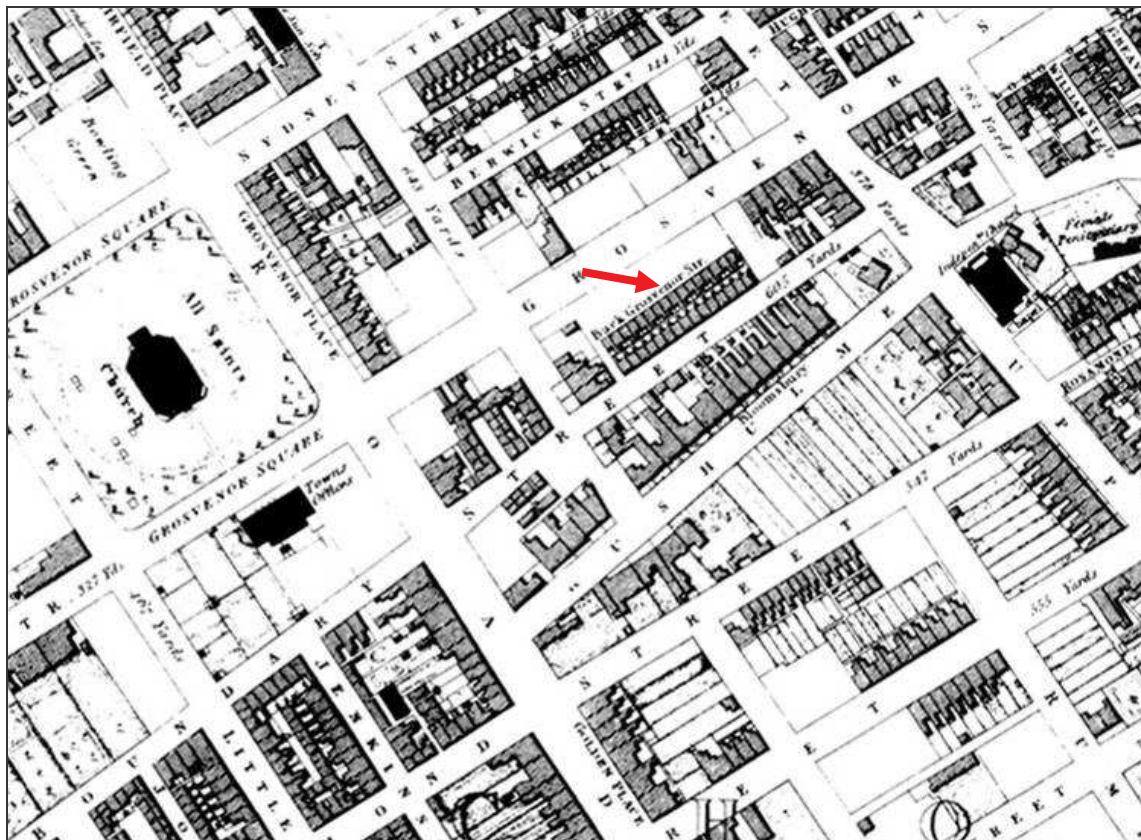
Historically, the study area lay within the township of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, known formerly as Chorlton Row, and originally simply as Chorlton. The land-use of the area is captured on late eighteenth-century mapping, such as that produced by Charles Laurent in 1793. This survey shows that the study area was crossed from east to west by Rusholme Road, an early routeway which ran from the Stockport road. On the north-west Boundary Lane, the forerunner of Boundary Street, branched off Rusholme Road before this swung southward to follow the line of Oxford Road. To the north of this point Oxford Road is shown on Laurent's map as a broad thoroughfare, which had opened in 1790 as a link from St Peter's Square (Brumhead and Wyke nd, ii). On the south and east sides of Rusholme Road at this period, the study area lay within a single large field, the southern boundary of which roughly coincided with the later Booth Street East and the eastern boundary with the later Upper Brook Street. To the north of Rusholme Road the study area lay mainly within a group of small fields, bounded on the east by Brook Street, which at this date terminated at the junction with Rusholme Road.

Laurent's map also indicates that the land to the south of Boundary Lane and west of Oxford Road/Rusholme Road were in the ownership of Sir Gore Booth, baronet. The Gore Booth family were heirs to the estate of Humphrey Booth, the seventeenth-century Salford merchant and benefactor who is recorded as holding land in Chorlton in the 1630s (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 208-9). This family connection is presumed to have given rise to the name of Booth Street.

The character of Chorlton-upon-Medlock was transformed after the late eighteenth century by the rapid expansion of Manchester. Shortly after the opening of Oxford Road in the early 1790s, the Chorlton Hall estate on the north side of Boundary Lane was bought by local entrepreneurs with an intention to develop the land as a suburb to Manchester. The centrepiece of this development was to be a new square, originally known as Grosvenor Square and later as All Saints after the church that was built there in 1819-20. Notwithstanding this impressive development, however, the initial growth of Chorlton-upon-Medlock was relatively slow, although the population of the township had reached 8209 by 1821 (Brumhead and Wyke nd, ii-iii). As a consequence of Chorlton's accelerated growth in population during the following decade, the township was included within the boundary of the new municipal borough of Manchester in 1838 (Farrer and Brownbill 1911, 252).

Johnson's map of 1818-19 shows that the old course of Rusholme Road had been straightened to run directly to Oxford Road, and that the block between Rusholme Road and Grosvenor Street had been divided by a realignment of Boundary Street. Within these streets, the main development had taken place on Rusholme Road where a row of sizeable houses had been constructed. Later mapping identifies this row as Bloomsbury, presumably after the fashionable London district. Within the block between Boundary Street and Grosvenor Street, the only development at this date was a pair of workers' houses built on the corner of York Street and Boundary Street.

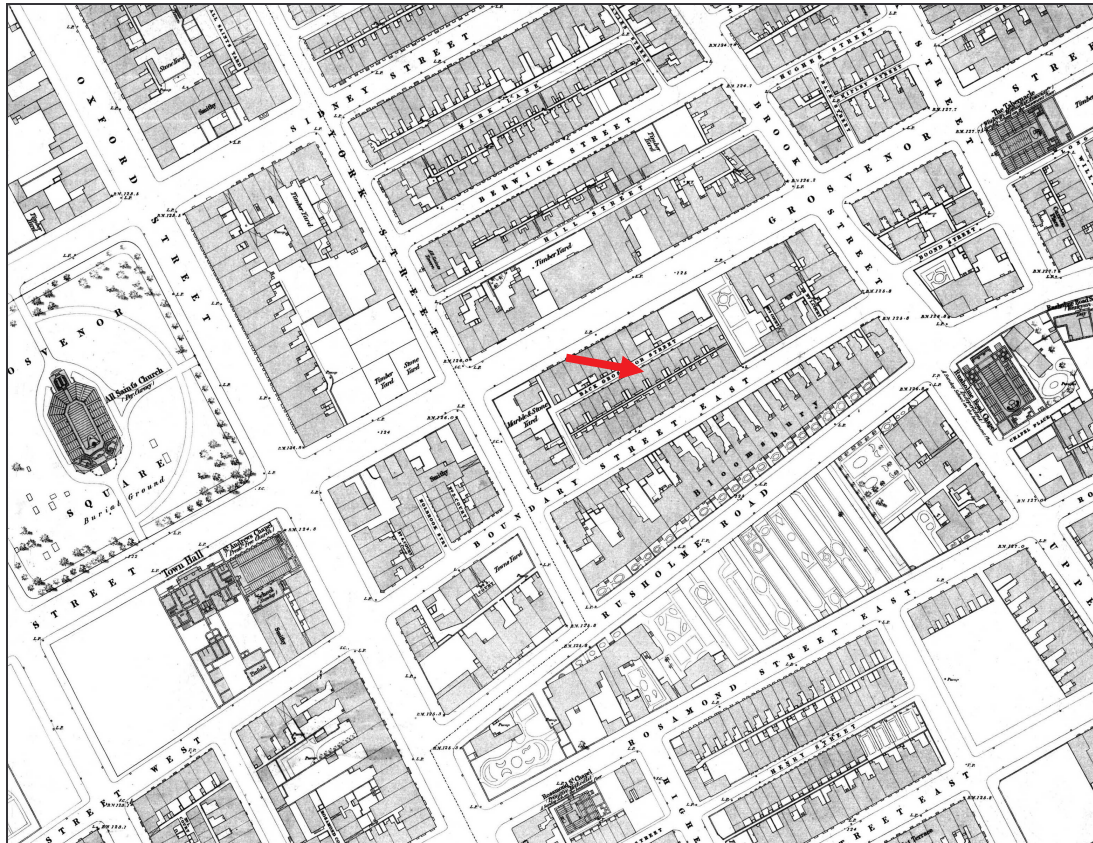
By 1824, much more development had taken place in the block between Grosvenor Street and Boundary Street, including the construction of a row of double-depth workers' houses on Boundary Street, and to the rear of these a row on Back Grosvenor Street comprising single-depth houses with paired outshuts. Rate books show this last row to have been built by John Goadsby, a druggist, and to have originally comprised 12 houses built in 1824 with an additional four being added in 1830-1 (MCL Rate Book Microfilm Rolls 66 & 67). Other, larger houses had also been built by 1824 at the eastern end of Grosvenor Street. Development between 1824 and 1831 appears to have been less extensive, but included additional housing on York Street in the north of the study area, as captured on a map produced by Bancks & Co in 1831 (Plate 2).



*Plate 2: Extract from Bancks & Co's map of 1831, with arrow marking the houses subject to archaeological evaluation*



Between 1831 and 1845, new houses were added on Grosvenor Street, together with more houses that infilled vacant plots to the south. The resultant layout is captured on the Ordnance Survey map of 1850 (Plate 3), which shows the houses along Back Grosvenor Street in detail.



*Plate 3: Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1850, with arrow marking the houses subject to archaeological evaluation*

The footprint of the houses along Back Grosvenor Street remained largely unaltered on subsequent edition of Ordnance Survey mapping until the mid-twentieth century. The houses forming the northern part of the row were demolished during the late 1950s/early 1960s, and the entire block had been cleared by 1970. The site was developed subsequently by the University of Manchester.

## 4. Methodology

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### 4.1 Excavation Methodology

Two open area trenches, placed across the footprint of workers' houses on Back Grosvenor Street, the former location of Boundary Street East and properties to the south of Boundary Street East were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times.

After machine excavation had taken place, all further excavations proceeded by hand. Excavated spoil was placed at least 1.00m from the edge of each trench and spoiled on one side only. Any archaeological features identified on site were excavated by hand to a depth of 1.2m, after which only machine excavation took place to reach their complete depth, where possible, and recorded using the following methodology. All material removed during the excavation was left in place at the request of the client.

### 4.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on CfAA pro-forma context sheets. Plans and sections were recorded on CfAA pro-forma drawing sheets at an appropriate scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings were individually identified and cross referenced, contexts enumerated and principal layers and features annotated with OD level information.

Photography of all relevant phases and features was undertaken with digital formats. General working photographs were taken throughout the duration of the evaluation to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts was carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. All finds were recorded by context.

### 4.3 Archive

A full archive of the work has been prepared to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The archive will be deposited with the Greater Manchester County Record Office on completion of the project. In addition, a copy of the report will be forwarded to the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER).



## 5. Excavation Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

In total, two open-area trenches were placed across the proposed development site (Fig 2). These were targeted on the footprint of workers' housing on Back Grosvenor Street that were considered in the desk-based assessment compiled during the design stage of the project to be of potential archaeological interest (Arrowsmith 2014), and the results of three evaluation trenches undertaken by Salford Archaeology between April and June 2016.

### 5.2 Area 1A – Area South of Boundary Street East

Located towards the north-west corner of the study area, a north-west/south-east-aligned open-area trench, measuring approximately 20 x 40m, was positioned across two rows of former workers' housing on Back Grosvenor Street and Boundary Street East. The aim of the investigation was to identify and record the extent, date and chronology of any surviving recordable features.

Excavation determined that yellow clayey sand formed the upper natural deposit of the area covered in this report. This natural geological horizon was reached at various depths within the excavated trench, with the highest encountered at approximately 0.50m below the existing ground surface. The southernmost 5m of the trench remained unexcavated due to material stored on this area by the client. Progressing along Area 1 from the southern extent, various remains of archaeological interest were encountered. Two areas of bonded stone setts were revealed in the northern-most part of Area 1A, just below the modern ground surface, as seen in Trench 1 during the evaluation trenching. It is likely that these setts formed part of a road surface which can be identified as Boundary Street East.

Natural deposits of sand were reached at a depth of approximately 0.50m at the southern end of Area 1. Built directly onto the natural sand were the remains of two early walls (**003** and **004**), aligned north-west/south-east, constructed from hand-made bricks and bonded with lime mortar. These were likely to have formed part of the late eighteenth-century properties fronting Rusholme Road that had originally occupied the site south of Boundary Street East, first seen on Johnson's map of 1819. Wall **003** survived to only one or two courses in height, and was found laid directly onto natural sand, measuring 1.50m (surviving) in length and 0.24m in width (brick dimensions: 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07m).

Brick wall **004** was located approximately 4m east of wall **003**, and was also constructed from hand-made bricks (brick dimensions: 0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07m) and bonded with a light brown sandy mortar. This wall was excavated to a length of 3m (surviving), 0.85m (maximum) in height and was three brick-courses wide at 0.36m. The foundation had been cut into natural sand, and was visible on the western side at varying widths from 0.07m to 0.30m. The eastern side of the wall appeared to have originally formed an internal wall of a cellar.

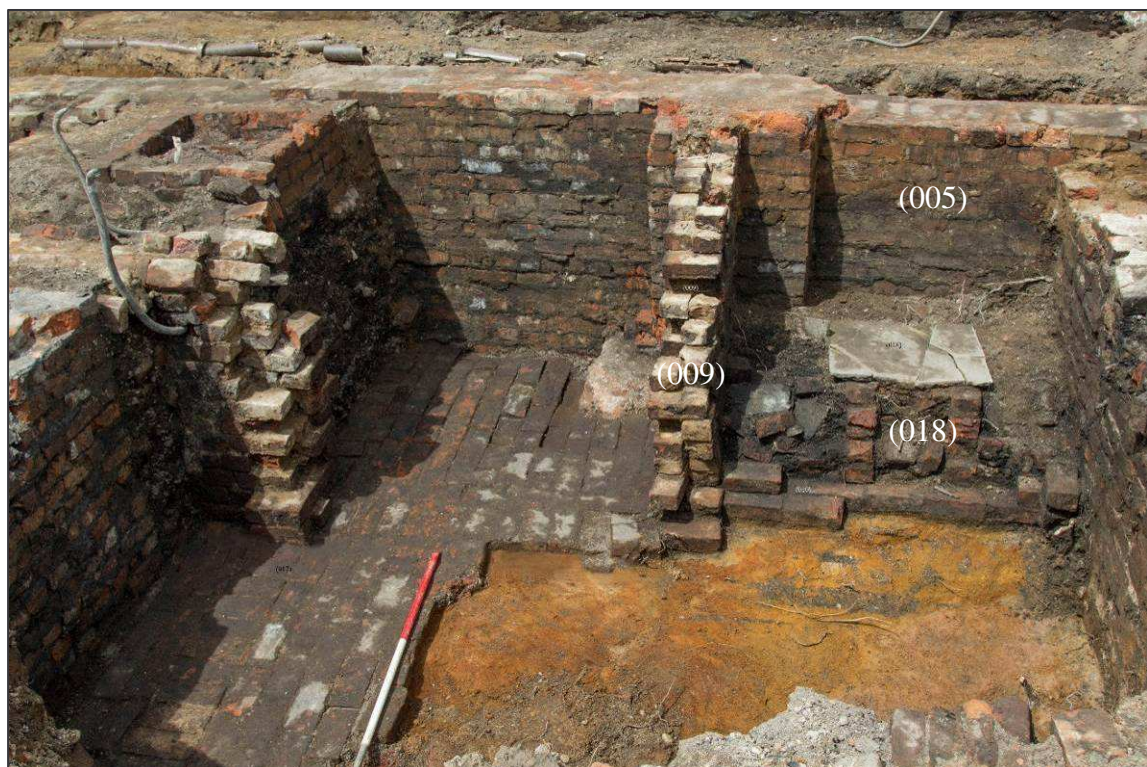
Three further walls (**008**, **009** and **010**), which had originally formed part of a cellar, were revealed to the east of wall **004**. Wall **008** was aligned east/west and appeared to be abut wall **004** to the east. The surviving fabric comprised hand-made bricks bonded with light brown sandy mortar. The wall was excavated to a length of 1.80m (surviving) east/west and 1.10m in height, the width appeared to be approximately 0.35m (three brick-courses) but the returns and vaulting made this difficult to confirm. Where the wall was truncated, it appeared to have returned south (the scar of the wall could be seen in the brickwork pattern on the floor), but also showed characteristics of double-vaulting, which started at 0.90m from the floor (**017**). Removal of this wall revealed a later feature (**007**) cut in to the cellar backfill.

Wall **009** was aligned north-west/south-east, and ran parallel to wall **004**. It was constructed from hand-made bricks (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m) and bonded with light brown sandy mortar, surviving to a height of 1.28m, 1.50m in length and two brick-courses wide 0.23m. The continuation of the wall could be seen in the north-facing section of the trench. On the west-facing elevation, the bricks had a blackened appearance.

Wall **010** was located on the eastern side of wall **009** and at a right-angle, aligned east/west. Preservation was poor, which resulted in the wall collapsing during excavation. However, it had evidently been constructed using hand-made bricks (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m) and bonded with light brown sandy mortar. This wall continued into the eastern baulk.

The cellar floor (**017**) comprised hand-made bricks (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m), laid on natural sand and was excavated to 3.38m in length, 1.86m in width (maximum surviving) having been truncated by what appeared to be a tree bowl. Nevertheless, it seemed most likely that the floor was associated with walls **008**, **009** and **010**, dating to the early nineteenth century.

A series of three brick-built drains (**012**, **013** and **014**) capped by flagstones appeared to be the only other surviving remains from the early phase. All three of these drains had been cut deep into natural sand, and appeared to have ‘stepped down’ from south to north. Drain **012** comprised a linear cut aligned north-west/south-east that was visible in the natural sand, 0.80m in width and was excavated to a length of 1.20m by 1m in depth. No brick structure was found, and the cut was filled by a grey ashy deposit (Plate 5). Drain **013**, also a linear cut, was located 0.80m east of **012** measuring 0.70m in width and excavated to 0.90m in length and 1m in depth. The sides of the cut were vertical and contained the remains of two parallel rows of bricks laid header, which had been capped by rectangular stone flags (Plate 6). A further drain (**014**) was situated 0.88m east of drain **013**, which also contained the remains of a brick and stone constructed drain. Drain **014** measured 0.70m in width and was excavated to 0.90m in length and 1m in depth (Plate 7). The continuation of this drain (**018**) was found heading south, having been truncated by later wall (**005**; Plate 4). A further continuation could be seen in the north-facing section of the trench.



*Plate 4: Exposed cellar floor, and associated walls, looking north-west*





*Plate 5: Drain cut 012, looking north-west*



*Plate 6: Drain cut 013 and associated structure, looking north-west*

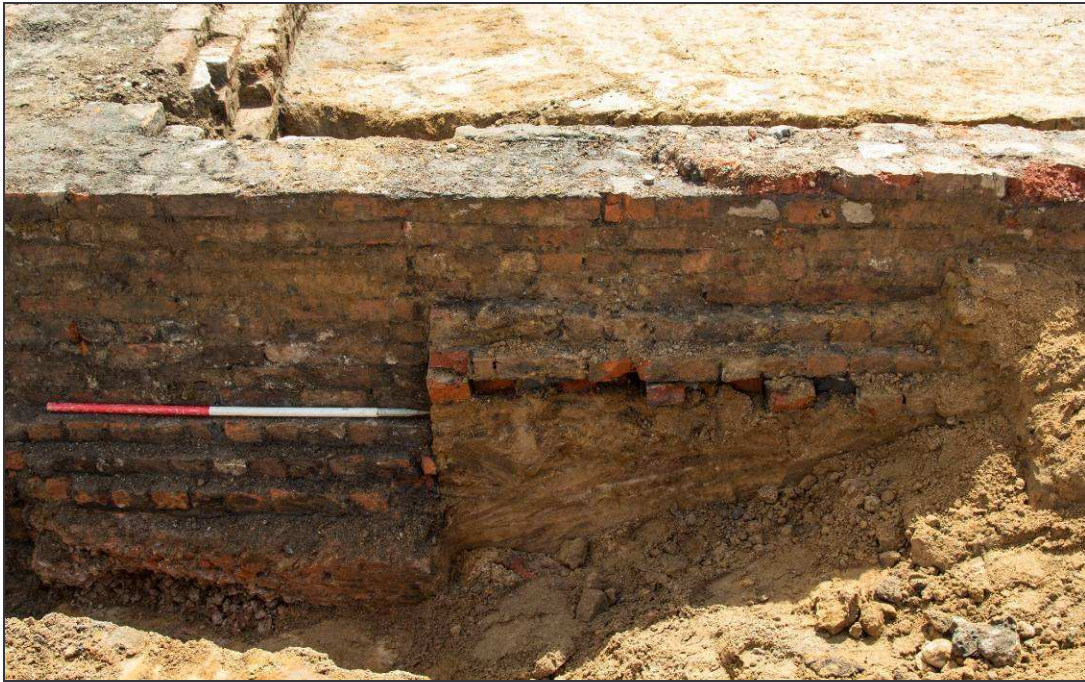




*Plate 7: Drain cut **014** and associated structure, looking north-west*

Several walls relating to a later phase in development were found truncating the earlier remains. In particular, a substantial hand-made, mould-thrown brick wall (**005**), bonded with black ash mortar, which research suggests belonged to a twentieth-century printing works (brick dimensions 0.225 x 0.11 x 0.07m). This was a substantial wall excavated to 12m in length and 1.46m in height. The width of the wall was 0.38m plus 0.17m each side of the foundation steps, giving a total width of 0.72m. The wall was aligned east/west, and had been cut into or constructed on natural sand, whilst also truncating demolished earlier structures. The western half of the wall was fairly shallow and constructed directly onto natural sand. Whilst the eastern half had cut through natural sand, its foundations were much deeper than the western half (Plate 8). Buttresses approximately 0.30m wide had been incorporated on both sides of the wall with the cut visible in places (**015**), with a width of approximately 0.27m, which had been backfilled with redeposited natural material (Plate 10). A sondage was inserted along the southern side of the wall, aligned east/west in order to investigate the depth of the foundation and the foundation cut, and to establish a sequence of events (Plate 11). This revealed that in the centre of the wall **004** of the earlier structure had been partly demolished at its northern end for the purpose of constructing wall **005**, and the cut (**016**) was backfilled with demolition material.





*Plate 9: Printing works wall (005), looking south*



*Plate 10: Printing works wall (005), showing a buttress and associated cut (015), looking west*





*Plate 11: Printing works wall (005) and associated cut (016), truncating wall 004, looking north-east*

Two features found cut into the backfill of the cellar consisted of an unidentified square feature (007) and a brick-built privy (006). The privy had been constructed on the eastern side of wall 004, into the remains of the backfilled cellar, having been constructed using hand-made bricks (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m) and bonded with black ash mortar. The structure measured 1.40m north/south, 1m east/west and survived to a height of 1.20m. The remains of a ceramic soil pipe/u-bend partly survived at the top of the structure. Missing bricks in the floor (017) suggests this structure probably truncated the floor, and its location had removed any remains of the southern vaulting of wall 008 (Plate 12).

To the north of the privy, truncating the northern vaulting of wall 008 was a square feature (007), which had also been cut into the backfill of the cellar, but this structure was relatively shallow, not reaching the cellar floor. The structure measured 0.85m square and survived to a height of 0.40m (five brick-courses), having been constructed using hand-made bricks and bonded with black ash mortar. The function of this structure could not be determined (Plate 12).





*Plate 12: Privy **006** on the left and the square feature (**007**) on the right, looking west*

The southern footpath of Boundary Street East lay to the north of printing works wall **005**. None of the surface survived, having been truncated by the insertion of modern services consisting of a twentieth-century electricity supply and a ceramic drain pipe (**011**; Plate 13).



*Plate 13: Location of the southern footpath of Boundary Street East, looking east*



The surface of Boundary Street East (022) survived in two areas, Patch 1 (Plate 14b) to the east of the trench and Patch 2 (Plate 14a) to the west. The surface had been formed using small square stone cobble setts, each measuring 0.11m cubed, bonded with pitch and secured in place along the edges by rectangular stone slabs (021) set upright on edge (Plate 14a), measuring 0.70m (varies) in length, 0.08m in width and 0.35m deep. Patch 1 measured 3m east/west by 2.50m north/south. Patch 2 measured 2.50m east/west by 1m north/south.



*Plate 14a: Patch 2 – small area of cobbles remaining of Boundary Street East, looking north*



*Plate 14b: Patch 1 – large area of cobbles remaining of Boundary Street East, looking north*



### 5.3 Area 2

A 20 x 10m trench, aligned north-west/south-east, was located towards the northern end of the development site in a landscaped area in between the footprint of two of the university buildings. This area was targeted based on the results of evaluation trench 3, which revealed remains of nineteenth-century workers' housing. In total, the remains of four houses were uncovered, two fully and two partial, revealing cellars with fireplaces and rear yard areas. Two houses fronted Back Grosvenor Street (House A and House B), and two fronted Boundary Street East (House 1 and House 2).

House A was located at the northern end of Area 2, fronting Back Grosvenor Street, and aligned north-north-east/south-south-west. The house had been constructed using hand-made bricks (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m) and bonded with white lime mortar. The front of the house comprised a cellar room measuring 3.85m north/south by 3.45m east/west. The front wall was two brick-courses wide, and survived to a height of 0.80m and had been truncated at the eastern end by a modern pile associated with the former university building. The rear wall of the cellar was also two brick-courses wide and survived to a height of 0.60m. The eastern wall consisted of one brick-course in width and survived to a height of 0.72m, also having been truncated by the modern pile. At the southern end of this wall was a stopped-end, forming a gap of 0.60m in width, which contained the remains of metal boiler (diameter 0.34m) and a ceramic sink, neither being *in-situ*. Unstable trench sides made further excavation impossible, but it is most probable that this was the under-stairs storage cupboard as seen in all the other houses in this row. The western wall contained a fireplace measuring 0.98m wide with the cheeks measuring 0.35m in width and 0.49m in length and survived to a height of 0.33m minimum and 1.16m maximum, comprising only one brick-course in width. To the north of the northern fireplace cheek, a stone staircase could be seen in the elevation but this belonged to House B to the west. The floor comprised hand-made bricks laid east/west (Plates 15-18). The rear yard area remained unexcavated below modern services.



*Plate 15: House A cellar comprising the brick floor and fireplace cheeks, looking north-west*





*Plate 16: House A cellar fireplace on the western wall, looking north-west*



*Plate 17: House A, under-stairs storage space containing the upturned boiler, looking north-east*



*Plate 18: House A, ceramic sink found in the under-stairs storage area*



House B lay to the west of House A. Spoil-management issues resulted in approximately 10% of the cellar remaining unexcavated, although the majority of the front wall was exposed, comprising the same construction as House A, and surviving to a height of 0.80m. The room shared its party wall with House A, and the rear wall of the cellar was a continuation of the rear wall of House A, surviving to a height of 0.60m. As before, the floor had been constructed using hand-made bricks aligned east/west.

In the south-east corner of the room were the remains of a staircase, which appeared to have had an under-stairs storage area, which had been bricked-up at a later date (Plate 22). The in-fill contained large amounts of black cinder and domestic rubbish, including animal bone, glass bottles and some pottery fragments, some of which appeared to have been burned in a fire or mixed in with hot ash and cinder. By far the most unusual content was the remains of a bicycle frame. The wall of the staircase and bricked-up section comprised only one brick-course in width. The staircase wall measured 1.56m in length (north/south) and survived to a height of 0.45m. The bricked-up section of wall measured 0.58m and survived to a height of 0.78m. Only two of the stone steps of the staircase survived, which measured 0.74m by 0.33m (visible), the northerly-most step was 0.30m from the cellar floor surface. The bottom of the steps had been truncated by a modern pile as before (Plates 19-22).



*Plate 19: House B, general shot of cellar room, looking south*





*Plate 20: House B, general shot of cellar room, looking east*



*Plate 21: House B, staircase as seen in the party wall from House A, looking west*





*Plate 22: House B, staircase wall and bricked-up section, looking east*

House 1 (Plate 23) lay to the south of House A and fronted Boundary Street East, comprising a cellar at the front of the house (Plate 24) measuring 4.42m east/west by 3.40m north/south with what appeared to be a storage area along the eastern side of the room. The floor in the main cellar room consisted of flagstones, whilst the storage area, measuring 1m wide, had a brick floor and was separated from the main room by a single brick-course wall aligned north/south (Plate 25). A thick deposit of coal fragments and dust found at the southern end of the storage area suggest this may have been the coal store. The main room comprised a fireplace (Plate 27) on the western wall, 0.88m wide, flanked by two brick cheeks, two brick-courses wide. The floor around the fireplace and to the north in the corner of the room was brick-laid, which had been truncated during the evaluation trenching. A strip of brick floor, three brick-courses wide also lay along the front wall of the room stretching from the south-west corner to approximately half way across the room. A square ceramic drain, with circular recess, lay at the back of the room against the northern wall.

The front wall of the house lay to the south, and comprised two brick-courses of hand-made bricks (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m), bonded with light brown sandy mortar, surviving to a height of 1.16m (maximum) and had been heavily truncated by the installation of modern services (Plate 26). The back wall of the room lay to the north, and had clearly been cut into natural sand and clay material. This wall also consisted of two brick-courses and survived to a maximum height of 0.86m. To the east, the wall came to a stopped-end appearing to form part of a doorway, which could also be seen in the floor arrangement, with the other side of the doorway/continuation of the wall surviving at the far eastern side of the house footprint.





*Plate 23: House 1, cellar room, coal store and corridor (House A in the background), looking north-west*

The western wall of the house, surviving to a height of 0.80m, formed the back of the fireplace and the party wall with House 2, consisting of only a single brick-course. Similarly, the eastern wall, whilst forming the trench side, could also be seen to be a single-skin party wall, surviving to 0.50 – 1.25m in height. The doorway at the rear of the room appeared to lead into a subterranean corridor in the rear yard area, which appeared to turn east into what might have been a shared rear yard with the house next door (Plate 28). The proximity of the trench edge to a modern footpath prevented any further excavation to confirm this. The corridor floor was brick-laid measuring 0.73m in width and approximately 3.50m in length, with the flanking east and west walls comprising only a single brick-course in width. The far northern wall forming the end of the corridor comprised two brick-courses in width, aligned east/west and continued beyond the eastern trench edge. The corridor walls only survived at ground level.

During the evaluation trenching, remains of the rear courtyard walls had been found, including a rubbish pit, which was likely to have lay within the narrow alleyway separating the two rows of houses. These were again located, but did not survive the backfilling and re-excavation process very well (Plate 30).





*Plate 24: House 1, cellar room with stone flag and brick floor, fireplace and drain, looking west*



*Plate 25: House 1, cellar room. The remains of the doorway leading into the corridor can be seen on the left of the photo, looking east*

Post-excavation, a sondage was dug through the floor by lifting one of the flagstones to establish whether the floor was constructed with a stone-flagged floor or whether this was a later renovation. The presence of bricks under the concrete strip but absence below the flags, where natural sands and clay were found, suggests the stone-flagged floor was original to the construction, but the concrete was a later addition (Plate 29).





*Plate 26: House 1, front wall showing intrusion by modern services, looking south-east*



*Plate 27: House 1, fireplace detail, looking west*





*Plate 28: House 1 rear courtyard area subterranean corridor, looking south*



*Plate 29: Sondage through the floor of House 1 showing bricks beneath the strip of concrete and natural deposits below*





*Plate 30: House 1 and House A, rear courtyard/back alleyway area surviving walls as seen during the excavation of evaluation trench 3, looking west*

House 2 (Plates 31-34) also fronted Boundary Street East on the western side of House 1. This too consisted of one cellar room at the front of the house with an internal storage area as seen in House 1, measuring 3.90m (total) east/west by 3.30m north/south. The floor in both the main room and the storage area consisted of smooth, light-grey concrete with a ceramic drain (0.30x0.30m) as seen in House 1, towards the north-east corner of the room. Along the eastern side of the room, the storage area was separated from the main room by a single brick-course wall aligned north/south, part of which survived to 0.64m in height. The front wall of the house, to the south, consisted of a continuation of the front wall of House 1, constructed using the same hand-made bricks and bonded with light-brown sandy mortar, surviving to 0.66m in height. This wall had been truncated by a modern pile, as seen previously. The eastern wall of the dwelling has been discussed previously, which formed the party wall with House 1. The western wall only survived to 1.40m in length and 0.55m in height, which again, appeared to be only one brick-course thick, having been truncated by modern piles to the south and partly covered in the north-west corner by a large spoil heap. The rear wall of the cellar room, to the north, remained partly covered by the large spoil heap as before, only surviving to 0.07m (one brick-course) in height, hence, it was not quite possible to ascertain whether the wall comprised one or two brick-courses in thickness. However, the continuation of the wall to the east, across a doorway, appeared to be a continuation of the rear wall of House 1, which was two brick-courses wide. No fireplace was present in the main room.



In the north-east corner of the room, within the rear wall of the cellar, were the remains of a doorway (blocked by a modern pile), which appeared to lead into an internal corridor (0.70m in width) and staircase, comprising single brick-course walls and a concrete floor with the steps formed by stone slabs measuring 0.54m in length (the width of the stairwell) and approximately 0.26m in width. Only two of the lower steps survived, and these were in a precarious condition (Plate 34). The stairwell and corridor were excavated to a length of 2m, further north towards the rear of the house remained covered by the large spoil heap and therefore, no further excavation could take place in this area and the bottom of the steps not reached. The walls survived to a maximum height of 0.50m along the corridor, and 0.68m east of the staircase.



*Plate 31: General view of House 2 fully excavated, looking south*





*Plate 32: General view of House 2 fully excavated, looking south*



*Plate 33: House 2 staircase and corridor, looking south-east*





*Plate 34: House 2 staircase and corridor, looking north (upright bricks supporting the step are not in-situ)*



#### *5.4 Area 1B – North of Boundary Street East*

The houses excavated within this part of Area 1 were a continuation of the two rows of houses excavated in Area 2. In total, the cellars of seven houses were exposed, two fronting Boundary Street East (referred to as Houses 3 and 4) and five fronting Back Grosvenor Street (Houses C - G). The stone-flagged alleyway between the backs of the two rows of houses was also located.

Although the cellars of Houses 3 and 4 were exposed, unfortunately they could not undergo full excavation due to the presence of asbestos contaminated material. Therefore, basic measurements and general photographs were taken and the area backfilled.

House 3 was constructed from hand-made bricks bonded with light brown sandy mortar measuring 4.60m east/west (excavated length) by 3.40m north/south. The remains of a staircase could be seen in the south-west corner of the room, but these did not appear to have survived very well. Any remaining walls survived to a height of 1.50m maximum. The floor surface was concrete and the southern wall appeared to have been truncated by a modern service and tree roots (Plate 35). The distance from the back wall of the cellar to the garden wall measured 4.10m, and the distance from the garden wall to the narrow alleyway measured 1.80m (Plate 36).



*Plate 35: House 3, looking south*





*Plate 36: House 3 showing alleyway in the foreground and back yard area, looking south*

House 4 (Plate 37) lay to the south-west of House 3, sharing a single-skin party wall measuring 3.30m north/south by 3.35m east/west. The poorly preserved remains of a fireplace could be seen on the east-facing wall, however, no evidence of the staircase was apparent. The north-facing wall contained a vertical drain pipe and gaps in the brickwork which suggest the property might have been fitted with fixtures and fittings contemporary with commercial activity. The remains of the metal boiler were recovered from the spoil along with three glass bottles and a fairly large ‘polo-mint’ shaped object (Plate 38). The flooring appeared to consist of a strip of concrete approximately 1m wide along the eastern wall with the rest of room containing a brick-laid floor. The back yard arrangements appeared to be the same as House 3.



*Plate 37: House 4 cellar, looking south*





*Plate 38: House 4 finds recovered from the cellar*



*Plate 39: The narrow, stone-flagged alleyway separating the backs of the two rows of houses. Boundary Street East houses to the right of the photo, Back Grosvenor Street houses on the left of the alleyway, looking east*

House C (Plates 40-41) belonged to the row of houses fronting Back Grosvenor Street. The front and back walls of the cellar comprised a double-course brick wall with the party walls comprising only a single-course in width, laid header. The room measured 4.14m in total east/west by 3.84m north/south, comprising a brick floor. The staircase (not surviving) ran north/south along the eastern wall, measuring 0.72m in width and 2.90m in length, comprising a brick construction with stone-flagged steps. Two stone flags lay at the bottom of the stairs in the north-east corner of the room.



The western wall comprised a fireplace measuring 1.50m in length by 0.48m in depth and survived to a height of 1.58m maximum. This fireplace had been bricked-up to a height of 1.33m at some point before demolition. The presence of hard, dark grey mortar could suggest this occurred around 1860 or later into the early twentieth century. The front wall of the house survived to a height of 1.36m maximum, 0.44m minimum, where the room had been truncated by a pile associated with the recently demolished university building. The highest surviving part of the front wall contained the remains of half a cellar light, which provided a useful cross-section, showing natural material to the north of the wall, where the footpath would have been located (Plate 42). The rear wall of the cellar survived to a height of 1.58m and had been truncated by a modern service pipe.



*Plate 40: House C cellar, looking north-west*



*Plate 41: House C cellar, looking south-east*





*Plate 42: House C cellar light – cross-section, looking west*

House D (Plates 43-46) lay directly west, adjacent to House C, sharing a party wall, measuring 3.75m north/south by 4.10m east/west, comprising a brick-laid floor. The layout remained the same as House C with the staircase along the eastern wall and fireplace on the western wall. However, there were no flagstone at the bottom of the staircase, instead, there was a stone-flagged area in the north-west corner of the room at the side of the fireplace.

The staircase comprised five surviving stone steps at the lower end, whilst the top steps appeared to have been lost during demolition. The stone steps had been built into the fabric of the party wall confirming their contemporaneity with the original construction of the property. The western wall of the staircase survived to a height of 1.60m, as did the rear wall of the cellar, measuring 1.24m in length from the bottom step to a stopped-end where it remains probable that this formed access to the under-stairs storage cupboard (Plate 44).

The fireplace did not survive excavation particularly well, however, the remains could be clearly seen on the western wall (Plate 46), which survived to a maximum height of 1.55m, forming the party wall with House E. The cellar light survived almost completely intact comprising a brick construction with stone sill (Plate 45).





*Plate 43: House D showing the staircase on the right, fireplace on the left and cellar light at the top of the photo, looking north-west*



*Plate 44: House D staircase, looking east*





*Plate 45: House D cellar light as seen from above*



*Plate 46: House D fireplace on the western wall, looking south*



House E (Plates 47-49) lay directly west, adjacent to House D, sharing a party wall, measuring 3.75m north/south by 4.15m east/west, comprising a brick-laid floor. The layout remained the same as House D with the staircase along the eastern wall and fireplace on the western wall. This room did not have flagstone at the bottom of the staircase or next to the fireplace, instead, there was a stone-flagged strip alongside the interior staircase wall (Plate 47).

The staircase comprised five surviving stone steps at the lower end, whilst the top steps appeared to have been lost during demolition. The stone steps had been built into the fabric of the party wall confirming their contemporaneity with the original construction of the property (Plate 48). The rear wall of the cellar survived to a height of 1.70m maximum, gaps in the brickwork could have housed fixtures and fittings associated with commercial activity. The front wall of the house again, contained a cellar light constructed as reported earlier in Houses C and D, surviving to a maximum height of 1.31m.

The fireplace survived reasonably well with this example illustrating how the cheeks forming the sides of the fireplace were built hollow, perhaps to save on the number of bricks used (Plate 49). The northern pillar survived to a height of 1.65m maximum.



*Plate 47: House E, looking south*





*Plate 48: House E staircase, looking south*



*Plate 49: House E fireplace, looking south*



House E (Plates 50-53) lay directly west, adjacent to House E, sharing a party wall, measuring 3.75m north/south by 4.15m east/west, comprising a brick-laid floor. The layout remained the same as Houses C-E, with the staircase along the eastern wall and fireplace on the western wall. Heavily truncated walls and the depth of the remains rendered full excavation unattainable due to health and safety concerns, hence it was not possible to fully uncover the floor surface, fireplace and staircase. However, enough information could be gathered to confirm this house comprised the same build specifications as each of houses C-E and G.

The front wall of the house survived to a height of 1.75m maximum, contained a cellar light (Plate 53), and had been truncated by the recently demolished building marked by the large deposit of red sand in the north-west corner of the room (Plate 50). As with the other houses the eastern party wall remained only a single-skin wall comprising the staircase, which, again had only five surviving steps where the stopped-end formed the opening to the under-stairs cupboard (Plate 51). The rear wall survived to a maximum height of 1.70m and had been truncated near the top (Plate 52). The fireplace remained the same as in all the other houses (Plate 52).



*Plate 50: House F front wall with cellar light, looking north-west*





*Plate 51: House F staircase, looking north-east*



*Plate 52: House F rear wall with fireplace on the right, looking south-east*





*Plate 53: House F cellar light, looking north-west*

House G was located to the east of House C. This was excavated as an extra because the houses fronting Boundary Street East could not be excavated due to the presence of large quantities of chrysotile asbestos. The front of the house did not survive to a similar height to the others, probably because this was below the edge of the former university building had been. The north-west corner of the room had been truncated by a modern pile as seen throughout the site. The front wall survived to a maximum height of 0.50m with the room measuring 3.82m north/south by 4.14m east/west. The rear wall survived to a height of 2.37m (maximum) and as seen in House E, gaps in the brickwork suggest the possibility of commercial use of the property. As with the other houses, the floor was brick-laid with two flagstone against the front wall, slightly west of central to the wall. It was unclear whether this was original to the construction or a later repair or addition.

The fireplace followed the same build format as all the other houses, with the exception of having a stone hearth 0.08m in depth. The width of the interior of the fireplace measured 1.02m with the cheeks projecting by 0.48m. The staircase had not survived very well, as seen on the left of Plate 54.





*Plate 54: House G, looking south-east*



*Plate 55: House G fireplace, looking west*





*Plate 56: House G, looking north-west*



## 6. Discussion

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### 6.1 Discussion

In total, two open area trenches were placed across targeted locations, and were intended to establish the presence and record buried remains pertaining to former workers' housing on Rusholme Road, Back Grosvenor Street and Boundary Street East. Documentary research has concluded that these houses were built *c* 1818-19 and *c* 1824 (Arrowsmith 2014).

### 6.2 Area 1A

*Nb. Official house numbers are given in blue type*

The identification of the of two-course brick walls, a cellar floor and the internal partition walls in evaluation Trench 1 confirmed that there were structural remains of archaeological interest surviving on the site. This was indeed confirmed during the open area trenching.

In the central area of the trench, exposed stone setts which had been discovered in a section of evaluation trench 1 were confirmed as a surviving area of east/west-aligned road, Boundary Street East. Two patches were found and recorded within Area 1A, which comprised the road surface, southern footpath area and part of the rear properties to the south, which fronted Rusholme Road further south, known as Bloomsbury. Comparing the trench location plans and OS 1850 map (Fig 3), it is possible to confirm that the setts represent the former Boundary Street East. The precise date at which stone setts were first used for paving streets in the Manchester area is uncertain, although their use in residential districts has not been identified previously as early as the mid-1820s. Confirmation that the stone setts formed the original surface of Boundary Street East should be an objective for further research, as this would represent an early application, perhaps reflecting the original intention for this to be a middle-class residential district. The construction of the road comprised an unusual feature in the form of flagstones laid on edge in what appeared to be a method of holding the cobble setts in place, positioned between the edge of the road and the footpath.

The structures excavated on the southern side of Boundary Street East (Bloomsbury) fronted the street further south, Rusholme Road, hence the remains of rear courtyard buildings were uncovered including the partial remains of an early cellar (Plate 4), all of which had been truncated by a printing works building installed sometime between 1915 and 1932.



The earliest remains appeared to consist of a series of three, brick and stone constructed drains (**012**, **013** and **014**), cut deep into natural sand, aligned north-west/south-east, which had been truncated during the construction of the early nineteenth-century housing. Two parallel, double-course walls found sitting on natural sand, possibly belonging to rear outshuts of no. 114, were also likely to have belonged to the early housing. The presence of white lime mortar is consistent with an early nineteenth-century date, so these probably formed part of the first phase of housing constructed. Whilst the cellar walls had been bonded with sandy mortar, these can still be dated to the same period, also seen in the housing excavated in Area 2. It is possible that wall **004** also belonged to the same phasing, forming the western wall of the partial remains of the cellar. Walls **008**, **009**, **010**, **019**, **020** and brick floor **017** formed the rest of the surviving cellar walls within the trench area. It remains likely that these continued outside of the trench area.

According to historic maps, following the construction of the housing fronting Rusholme Road (Bloomsbury), which first appear on Johnson's map of 1818-19, they remained virtually unchanged until sometime between 1915 and 1932. According to documentary research, between 1849 and 1888, the fourth (no. 116) and fifth (no. 114) houses from the western end of Bloomsbury had been knocked through and converted into one building referred to as a 'Home and Hospital' for children and widows (Arrowsmith 2014, 16), which was the area covered by the trenching, covering mostly the fourth house from the west, no.114. This is likely to explain the different phasing and alterations seen in the archaeology recovered.

By 1948, OS map 1:2500 shows that the two properties no longer functioned as a home and hospital and in fact had been demolished and a printing works building had been constructed. This is corroborated by the archaeology, and wall **005** can be attributed to the northern wall of the structure. Privy **006** and unidentified square structure **007** had been cut into the backfill of the cellar. The privy also truncated the cellar floor, which suggests these features were contemporary with the printing works.



### 6.3 Area 1B

*Nb. Official house numbers are given in blue type*



*Plate 63: a photograph from the 1960s showing the rear of the properties fronting Boundary Street East after the demolition of the row of houses behind, fronting Back Grosvenor Street, looking south-west*

The northern half of Area 1 comprised the footprint of terraced housing situated on Boundary Street East (Houses 1-4), facing south-east and Back Grosvenor Street (Houses A-G) facing north-west. Houses 1, 2, A and B are discussed in 6.4 Area 2 below.

The double-course wall revealed in the northern part of the trench almost certainly represents the front external wall of the houses on Back Grosvenor Street. In total, five houses were excavated as part of Area 1 and a further two in Area 2. In general, all of the houses in this row followed a uniform layout with the stairs to the cellar along the eastern wall leading in from the rear of the property. Fireplaces were positioned opposite the staircase on the western wall, all of which measured similar in size. Room sizes varied very little with only a 0.05m difference between some of them. All appeared to have cellar lights built into the front walls. The rear yard wall lay directly against the narrow stone passage floor to the south with access to the rear of the yard via a back gate. Two of the houses (E - no. 23 and G – no. 17) showed evidence for possible commercial use, having gaps in the brickwork of the rear cellar wall, which could have housed fixtures and fittings. By 1970, this row of houses has been demolished, whilst Boundary Street East remained extant (Plate 63).



Only two cellars from the houses fronting Boundary Street East could be partially excavated due to substantial quantities of chrysotile asbestos present. However, it was possible to identify certain differences between those and Back Grosvenor Street. For example, Houses 3 and 4 were approximately 0.50m wider than Houses A-G but slightly smaller in length (front to back) by approximately 0.45m. House 3 showed the possible remains of a staircase on the western party wall, which appeared to be the opposite to Houses A-G but on entering the house from the rear, if that was the case, this would still be on the right hand side on entering the cellar, which would place the fireplace on the left of the room. It was not possible to excavate the eastern wall and it appeared probable that it had been truncated so this theory could not be confirmed. House 3 comprised a concrete floor. In House 4, the remains of a fireplace could be seen on the western party-wall but no evidence for the staircase could be detected. As with Houses E and G, gaps in the brickwork and an internal down-pipe (in this case on the front wall) might suggest a commercial use for the property (Plate 37). House 4 comprised a brick and concrete floor, brick on the western two thirds and concrete on the eastern third. Whilst the back yards of Houses 3 and 4 appeared similar in size to Houses A-G, there was a space of 1.80m between the back yard wall and the stone paved alleyway, which could suggest they were slightly more ‘up-market’ than Houses A-G.

## 6.4 Area 2

*Nb. Official house numbers are given in blue type*

Whilst Area 2 was partially covered by spoil generated from the demolition programme at the time of excavation, substantial remains of the c 1824 terraced housing was nevertheless uncovered. Walls found during the evaluation trenching were relocated and fully recorded, which confirmed theories deduced from the evaluation results. The walls exposed at the northern end of the trench formed cellars from early nineteenth-century workers’ dwellings situated on the southern side of Back Grosvenor Street, as shown on the Ordnance Survey 60”:1 mile map of 1850. The shallow walls found in the central area of the trench can be confirmed as the rear yard area of both the houses fronting Back Grosvenor Street and those fronting Boundary Street East. As identified on historic mapping, only the front of the houses contained cellars, whilst the outer rear yard areas were not cellared, these had been built directly onto natural sands and clay. The partition wall between the second (no. 3) and third (no. 5) houses from the eastern end of the row, was exposed in the eastern trench edge, but the close proximity to a modern footpath, the depth of the trench and the instability of the trench sides prevented any excavation of no. 3, although some of the rear yard area walls were uncovered (Plate 64).





*Plate 64: Remains of outshuts in the rear yard area of the unexcavated house, no. 18 Boundary Street East, Area 2, looking north*

Excavation of Houses A (no.5) and B (no. 7) provided firm evidence that they had been constructed during the 1820s, having been built using hand-made bricks and bonded with either lime or sandy mortar, both typical of the period. These two houses had simple brick floors and basic fireplaces, which may or may not have been altered later during the nineteenth or twentieth centuries to contain a range and boiler. A boiler was found upside-down on the floor in the under-stairs storage cupboard in the eastern wall of House A (Plate 17). Artefacts recovered from the fill of both houses confirmed an early construction date, but most related to the final phase of occupation, which is thought to be the 1950s – 60s. Historic maps show the only houses still extant in 1964 were no's 16-26 (Boundary Street East), but these too had been demolished by 1970. Domestic pottery, leather shoes (found in the rubbish pit during the evaluation), complete glass bottles and animal bone were present in abundance. Unusual objects encountered included a bicycle frame found in the under-stairs space of House B and a metal advertising sign for 'Virginia Cigarettes, London, England' with what appeared to be a picture of a black cat. A metal fireplace tool stand was also found in the same location (Plate 62). Unfortunately, the rubbish pit found and partly excavated during the evaluation (trench 3) could not be relocated a second time or had been removed by the machine whilst re-excavating.



Houses 1 (no. 20) and 2 (no. 22), whilst these comprised the same construction methods as Houses A and B (double-course front and back cellar walls and single-course party walls), had significantly different flooring material. House 1 comprised a mixture of both brick and stone-flagged flooring, whilst House 2 comprised a concrete floor, which a sondage proved to be more than likely contemporary with the original build. Also, the rear yard area contained a subterranean corridor, which appeared to turn east towards the next house (no. 18), suggesting there could have been a shared area or access for commercial purposes. Artefacts found within the cellar fill appeared to relate mostly to the later phase comprising a few glass bottles and minimal domestic pottery. Curiously, another bicycle frame was found in the south-west corner of the cellar of House 2.

Another noticeable difference between the two rows of houses was the presence of a separate storage area in the cellar rooms of Houses 1 and 2, which appeared likely to have been coal stores. Whilst the cellars of Houses A and B contained black deposits within the fill, no obvious areas were found for coal storage, which could suggest the occupants stored their coal outside in the rear yard area.

This evidence could suggest that even though the two rows of houses were built at the same time, the houses fronting Boundary Street East were built to a slightly higher standard than those fronting Back Grosvenor Street and were therefore likely to have been more expensive or constructed specifically for commercial use of the ground floor and cellar.

## *6.5 Conclusion*

Following a site inspection on the final day of excavation by Dr Andrew Myers, representing the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council, it was concluded that sufficient work had been undertaken to expose and record the archaeological remains in order to form a narrative regarding the construction, integrity and both commercial and domestic history of the households over 140 years.



## *7. Archive Location*

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### *7.1 Archive*

The archive comprises annotated field drawings, digital photographs and written records. This archive is currently held by Salford Archaeology, and a copy of this report will be forwarded to the University of Manchester.

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



## *Acknowledgements*

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Salford Archaeology would like to thank BuroFour, and particularly Marc McVey, for commissioning and supporting the archaeological evaluation on behalf of the University of Manchester. Thanks are also expressed to Kevin Brooks and Mark Riley of Connell Brothers Ltd for considerable logistical support on site. Salford Archaeology would also like to thank Norman Redhead and Dr Andrew Myers for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAAS. The excavation trenching was undertaken by Mandy Burns, Oliver Cook, Sarah Mottershead, Alaina Kaiser and Graham Mottershead surveyed the excavated remains. This report was written and compiled by Mandy Burns and the illustrations were produced by Richard Ker. The project was managed by Ian Miller.

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## *Appendix 1: Figures*

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- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Plan of the excavated remains
- Figure 3: Excavated remains superimposed on Laurent's map of 1793
- Figure 4: Excavated remains superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 5: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851
- Figure 6: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1938
- Figure 7: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1948
- Figure 8: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1965
- Figure 9: Excavated remains superimposed on the Ordnance Survey map of 1970



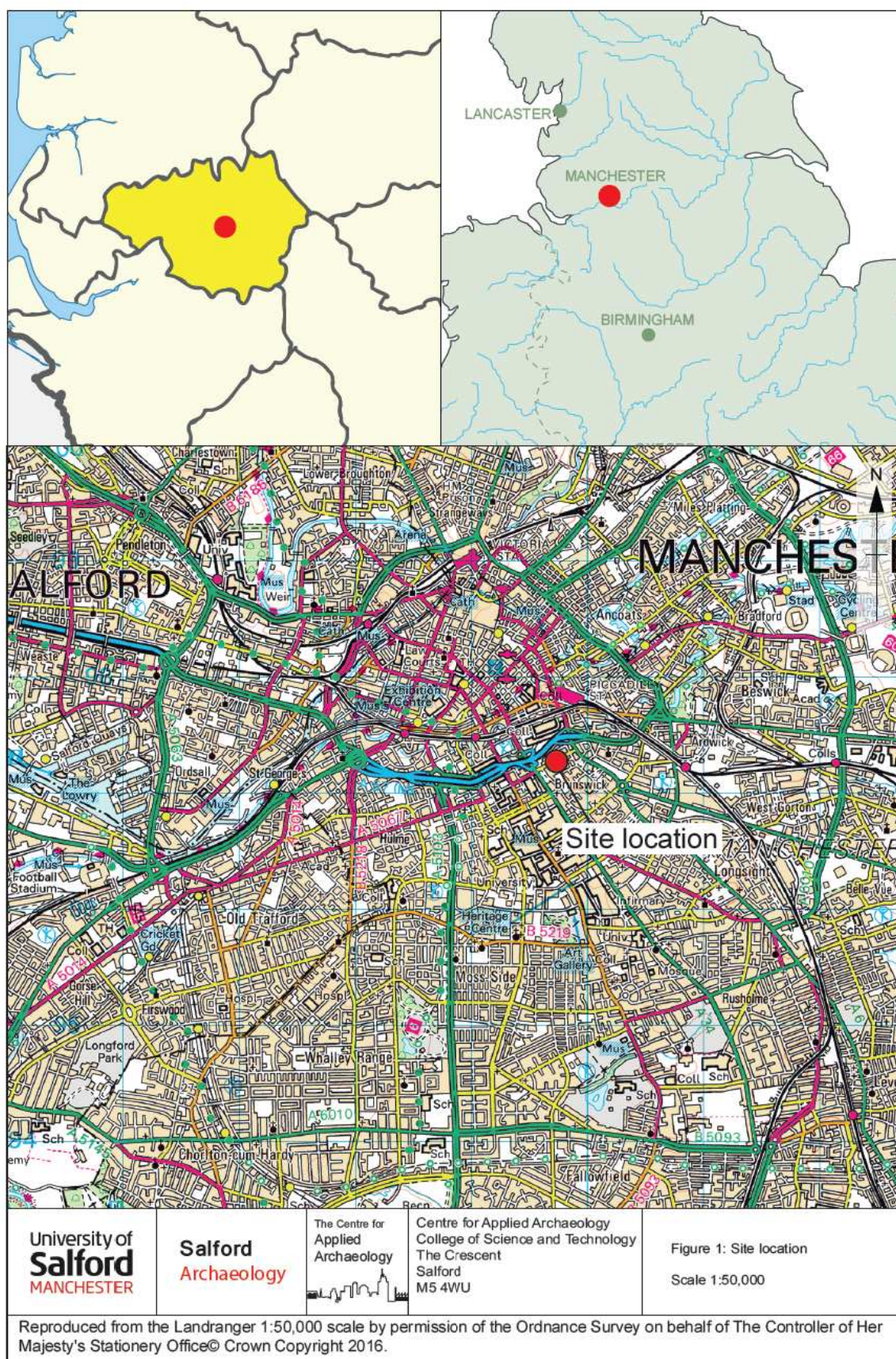


Figure 1: Site location



