

University of  
**Salford**  
MANCHESTER

## **Archaeological Excavation**

Trinity Way,  
Blackfriars,  
Salford

**Client:**

Domis Property Group

**Planning Ref:**

14/65407/FUL

**Technical Report:**

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**Report No:**

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**Site Location:** The study area currently comprises a plot of land bounded by Trinity Way, Blackfriars Road, Garden Lane and Bury Street in Salford city centre

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## Summary

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In June 2017, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Domis Property Group, acting on behalf of Property (Done) Ltd, to carry out an archaeological excavation of a site bounded by Trinity Way, Blackfriars Road, Garden Lane and Bury Street in Salford city centre (centred on NGR 383270 398860). The work was required satisfy a condition attached to planning consent for the redevelopment of the site (Planning Ref 14/65407/FUL).

The archaeological interest in the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was compiled to support the planning application, and concluded that the site had good potential to contain buried remains of workers' housing dating to the early and mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. This was tested subsequently via a programme of evaluation trenching, carried out by Salford Archaeology in February and March 2017, which comprised the excavation of a series of trenches placed across the footprint of various blocks of workers' housing and the former Globe public house.

The results obtained from the evaluation demonstrated that significant buried remains of early to mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century dwellings, including court and terraced houses, survived *in-situ* across the site. 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 two parts of the site would be an appropriate course of action to offset the damage or loss of the archaeological remains. This was targeted on the footprint of the surviving remains of the early 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' houses, and aimed to establish the plan form, chronology, and dating for a group of urban workers' houses.

The excavation enabled two blocks of different types of workers' housing to be examined in detail, contributing to a growing body of evidence of workers' housing and the urbanisation of Salford and Manchester. In particular, the excavation has outlined the value of archaeological investigation alongside documentary research in revealing subtle differences of construction and modification. This investigation was proved particularly useful in defining the function of rooms and changing status of the properties through time.



# *1. Introduction*

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## *1.1 Background*

Property (Done) Ltd has obtained planning consent to redevelop a plot of land bounded by Trinity Way, Blackfriars Road, Garden Lane and Bury Street in Salford city centre (Planning Ref 14/65407/FUL). The consented scheme allows for the demolition of existing modern industrial buildings, with the exception of the former Black Friar public house, and erection of two buildings (ground plus 12 storeys and ground plus 16 storeys) comprising 380 residential units (Use Class C3) and 889 sq/m commercial space (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, D1 and D2). In addition, the scheme allows for an ancillary basement providing space for refuse, cycle parking, car parking and plant. The vacant former Black Friar public house, a derelict Grade II listed building, will be repaired to accommodate offices, management suite and other ancillary functions, together with associated access, car parking, public realm and other associated works.

In order to secure archaeological interests, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), Salford City Council attached a condition (N<sup>o</sup> 6) to planning consent that allowed for an appropriate scheme of archaeological work to be implemented in advance of development:

‘No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title have secured the implementation and of a programme of archaeological work. The programme is to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include background documentary research and an archaeological building survey and building recording at English Heritage level 2/3.
2. A programme for post-investigation assessment to include analysis of the site investigation records and finds; any outstanding historical research into the site; and production of a final report.
3. Provision for dissemination of the analysis and report on the site investigation.
4. Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation.

In February 2017, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by the Domis Property Group, acting on behalf of Property (Done) Ltd, to undertake the required programme of works. In the first instance, this comprised the excavation of a series of evaluation trenches, which were opened in February and March 2017 and revealed that significant remains of early and mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century workers’ housing survived in-situ. Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), it was recommended that further archaeological excavation was undertaken in advance of development.

## 1.2 Location and Geology

The study area (centred on NGR 383270 398860) lies to the south of the junction of Trinity Way and Blackfriars Road, in Salford. It is bounded by Trinity Way to the north-west, Blackfriars Road to the north-east, Garden Lane to the east and William Street to the south. The Blackfriars Pub is situated at the northern extent of the site. The remainder of the site had until recently been taken up by an engineering complex and garage, visible on a recent aerial image (Plate 1).



*Plate 1: Recent aerial view looking south across the study area prior to the clearance of the modern industrial buildings, with arrow marking the position of the Black Friar public house*

The site covers approximately 0.66 hectares and comprises a fairly level plot, which lies at a height of approximately 32.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The solid geology of the area comprises Chester Pebble Bed formation of sedimentary material and a series of Triassic rocks, consisting mainly of Sandstone. The overlying drift incorporates till deposits of Devensian sands and gravels.







The initial development of the site occurred around the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is captured on a survey by Bancks and Thornton, published in 1800. Although most cartography from this period lacks the detail of later maps, six blocks of housing are discernible in the eastern part of the study area. A group of buildings is depicted to the south of York Street, close to the junction with Garden Lane. In the south-east corner of the site, a block of buildings is depicted on the northern side of Bury Street, adjacent to Garden Lane. Over the next decade, additional buildings were built on plots of land to the south of York Street, around Pear Street and Blossom Street, and to the west of Crown Street.

Overall, these maps reveal the area's diminishing rural aspect, as the town encroached ever westwards. This growth was facilitated by an expansion of the region's textile industry, associated engineering trades and heightened connectivity, realised by the country's burgeoning canal network. The sheer demand for factory workers spurred house construction on an unprecedented scale, eventually transforming a predominantly agricultural borough to a packed urban centre, containing a mixture of industrial, commercial and residential buildings. This pattern is evident not only in Salford's built environment, but also the changing make-up of inhabitants. The list of noteworthy residents in Schole's directory of 1794, for instance, includes a small number of prominent weavers and fustian cutters, merchants, traders, dealers and gentlemen. By the time of Pigot's 1841 directory, the range of occupations was considerably more diverse and included various craftsman and professionals (*eg* gilder, shopkeeper, dress-maker, and earthenware-dealer). The influx of workers in their masses had created demand for the provision of a range of goods and services.

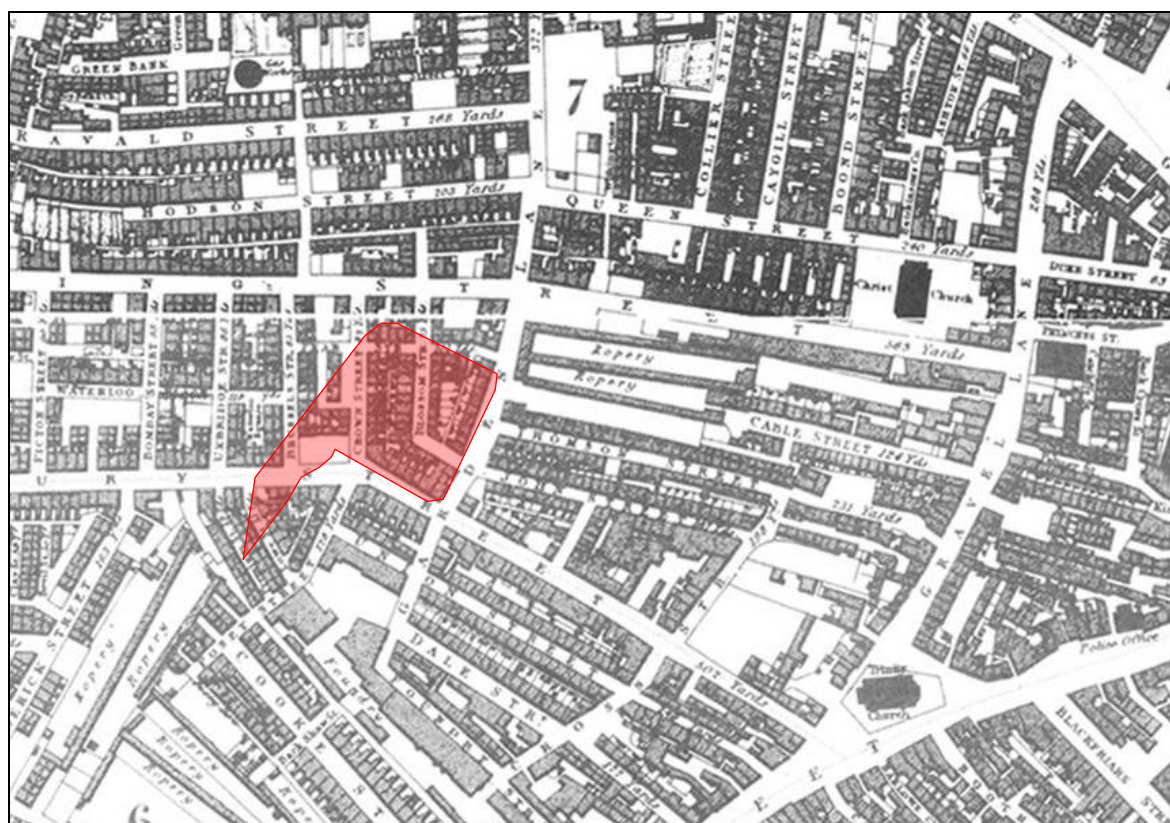
The next available maps of the study area include those produced by Pigot in 1819 and Johnson in 1820. A comparison of the 1809 and 1819 map editions reveals how John Bury's estate was carved up into regular plots, soon to be taken up by rows of terraces and groups of courts. These included a row of buildings that was added to an existing row on the northern side of Bury Street.

The development of the newer plots within the study area is first captured on a map produced in 1824 by William Swire, which details the completion of the housing between Crown Street and Uxbridge Street (Plate 3). It also reveals an additional row of buildings built on the east side of Crown Street, including the Globe public house, which wrapped around the corner of Bury Street and Crown Street, placing its construction to *c* 1823.

The first detailed map of the area was produced in 1831 by Bancks & Co, allowing more meaningful analysis of house construction and use of space (Plate 4). This shows the footprint of the buildings in detail and above all else indicates the array of approaches to construction. Whilst there are overarching similarities in the typology of building, each block displays intricacies which set them apart. This in part reflects the piecemeal nature in which the land was developed, the buildings added as they were over a period of 30 years or more. The buildings constructed in the south-east corner of the site include a row of through terraced houses with rear outshuts, yards and privies, constructed between the Globe Inn and Garden Lane and along Blossom Street, Crown Street and Garden Lane.



*Plate 3: Extract from Swire's map published 1824, marking the study area boundary*



*Plate 4: Extract from Bancks & Co's map of 1831, marking the study area boundary*

By the time of Pigot's 1841 directory, the range of occupations was considerably more diverse and included various craftsman and professionals (*eg* gilder, shopkeeper, dress-maker, and earthenware-dealer). The influx of workers in their masses had created demand for the provision of a range of goods and services.

The extent of development in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century is also apparent from the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 (Figure 3). This map exemplifies how building space was at a premium; almost every available plot of land was developed. This detailed representation is usefully accompanied by comprehensive labelling of streets, back-streets and courts. The professions of individual occupants can therefore be closely investigated, through cross-examination of cartographic and documentary evidence, namely census returns and trade directories. Those more spacious terraces, for example the houses that lined Crown and Bury Street, were occupied by professionals (*eg* land agents, businessman and those of independent means). They tended to house single families, often employing live-in housemaids and can broadly be categorised as 'affluent'. In contrast, those housed in the back-to-back dwellings, such as those around Waterloo Square, were more cramped, occasionally occupied by multiple families and mostly comprised of labourers and unskilled craftsmen.

Additional elements of architectural detail can be gleaned from the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Many of the buildings within the study area were evidently cellared and had cellar lights or stairwells on the street frontages of the properties. The configuration of property divisions, outbuildings and access can also be understood. It is apparent that the two rows of terraces located between Crown Street and Blossom Street were separated by a narrow alleyway, affording access to the rear of the properties and allowing the collection of 'night soil' from the privies. A similar alley runs the length of the Bury Street properties from the Globe Inn, to an entranceway on Blossom Street, while another is located at the rear of a row of terraced houses, fronting Garden Lane.

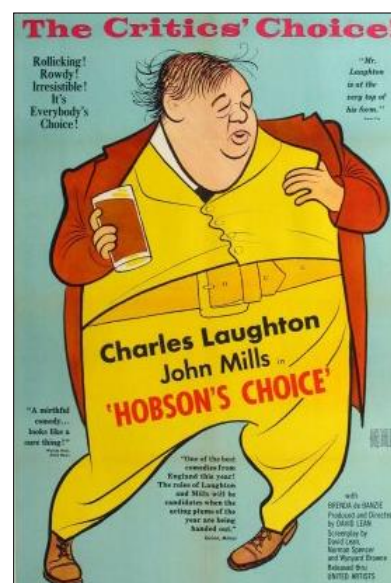
The next available editions of Ordnance Survey mapping was surveyed in the late 1880s and published at a scale of 1:500 in 1891 (Figure 4) and at 25":1 mile in 1894. These plans provide an additional detailed view of the buildings within the site. The most notable change came with the construction of Blackfriars Road in 1880, which led to large tracts of land to be cleared, including a number of properties fronting Garden Lane. Only a small portion of the study area was affected directly. A group of houses to the north of Pear Street were demolished and replaced by a block of irregular, oblong buildings erected along the newly completed road.

Ordnance Survey mapping published in 1908 shows the same arrangement of buildings within the study area, with no significant changes. The next editions of Ordnance Survey mapping, published in 1922 and 1932, similarly show little change. The next major change came subsequent to the 1930s map edition, as many of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century buildings were demolished to make way for an engineering complex; a large swathe of the eastern part of the study area was cleared, including the Bury Street, Crown Street, Blossom Street and Garden Street terraces and buildings.



The western part of the site, comprising the buildings to the west of Crown Street (and including Waterloo Square) remained very much unchanged, apart from the loss of three single-storey houses on Robert Street and the construction of a workshop or garage on the site of courts to the north of Bury Street.

Waterloo Square provided the set for the acclaimed British film 'Hobson's Choice', produced in 1954. Directed by David Lean, this film was based on the play of the same name by Harold Brighouse. It starred Charles Laughton in the role of Victorian bootmaker Henry Hobson, Brenda De Banzie as his eldest daughter and John Mills as a timid employee. Hobson's Choice won the British Academy Film Award for Best British Film 1954.



*Plate 5: Poster for 'Hobson's Choice'*

The configuration of the site remained relatively unchanged from the 1950s onwards. The Globe public house was taken over by Wilson's Brewery in 1949, which retained ownership until the early 1990s, when the pub gained new owners and was re-named the Queen Victoria. However, the pub was closed five years later, and the building was demolished in 1998.



*Plate 6: The Globe public house in the early 1980s, showing the works on Bury Street that replaced the 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses*

## 3. Methodology

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### 3.1 Excavation Methodology

Prior to excavation, the client provided Salford Archaeology with service plans for the area, and the position of the evaluation trenches and surrounding areas were scanned with a cable avoidance tool to ensure that no live cables would be disturbed during the programme of works. The land was prepared by Network Demolition beforehand. The two areas were excavated using a 21 ton tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket down to the level of surviving archaeological features or natural geology. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The locations of the trench are shown on the trench location plan (Figure 2).

### 3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology *pro-forma* trench sheets. The trenches and level aOD were located and planned using GPS technology. Photography of all relevant phases and features were undertaken in digital format using a digital SLR camera. General working photographs were taken during the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

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

## 4. Evaluation Results

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### 4.1 Introduction

The initial phase of archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of five evaluation trenches with a combined total length of 105m across the study area, which aimed to establish whether any buried archaeological remains survived *in-situ*. The trenches were placed across the footprint of a variety of types of 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers housing and the former Globe public house (Figure 2). The proposed location of Trench 1, however, was not available initially due to demolition material being stockpiled in that part of the site. The remaining four trenches were excavated in March 2017.

### 4.2 Trench 2

The trench measured 4.25 x 16.5m, and was targeted on a block of workers' housing arranged around a courtyard in the central part of the site. Following the removal of 21<sup>st</sup>-century demolition debris and overburden (**001**), a second layer of darker demolition debris (**004**) was encountered. This contained large quantities of hand-made brick and stone fragments, clinker, charcoal and occasional sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. This is likely to have been laid down as a result of the demolition of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century structures in the mid- to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. This, in turn, overlay a compacted layer of dark reddish-yellow silty sand with frequent flecks of brick and charcoal. This layer was only found at the western end of the trench, and was cut by the brick walls to the east, suggesting its use as a levelling/make up layer surrounding the structures in this part of the site.

The remains of eight walls and two flagstone surfaces were revealed in this trench which corresponded to the location of structures as seen on the 1850 OS town plan of the area (Figure 3). All the walls were constructed from hand-made brick laid with black mortar, with the exception of wall **013** which had an off-white lime-based mortar, consistent with an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction date. At the western end of the trench lay wall **014**, a north/south-aligned wall that measured 0.23 x 4.55m. The northern end of this wall was abutted to the east by walls **011** and **012**, and to the west by a small rough brick surface comprising three rows of two bricks laid with mortar. Parallel walls **011** and **012** were set 0.79m apart and measured 0.23 x 1.62m, and abutted the east wall (**010**). In the space within, a ceramic drain was identified lying against wall **014**, surrounded by deposit **004** that was excavated to a depth of 0.30m. A third north/south-aligned wall (**013**) was found to abut wall **011**, lying between walls **014** and **010** and measuring 0.23 x 3.32m. This wall had been cut in the centre by the junction of two ceramic drain pipes.

Situated to the east of wall **010** lay the remains of a flagstone surface (**009**), which retained small fragments of a tan-brown linoleum covering. The flagstone surface (**008**) was revealed to lie 1.20m to the east of surface **009**, and may have been part of the same surface as both were constructed from 0.08m thick yellowish-grey sandstone flags. This was abutted to the east by **007**, a three-course wall measuring 0.30 x 2.60m, which had been disturbed at its eastern end.



The final two brick walls identified in Trench 2 lay approximately 0.35m lower than those mentioned above, and appeared to be cutting into the natural sand and gravel (**003**), along with the remains of two ceramic drain pipes which lay *c* 2.00m east of wall **013**. Wall **006** was composed of two brick courses, one laid in header bond and one in stretcher and measured 0.36 x 7.10m, orientated east/west. At the eastern end, the upper course of the wall had been damaged to reveal a lower, possibly projecting foundation course, which was composed of two rows of bricks laid as headers. The far eastern end of this wall was abutted at right angles to the south by wall **005**, which measured 0.23 x 1.41m and appeared to continue beyond the trench edge.

The remains revealed in this trench indicate that much of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century fabric of the workers' housing which occupied this area survived in a reasonable condition. The structures identified were suggestive of smaller or internal walls (**010-014**) to the west, perhaps room divisions or small outbuildings with more substantial walls (**006** and **007**) to the north and south. The fragments of floor covering found on flagstone floor **009** indicates that this surface was, at some point, an interior surface, which is also likely to be the case for floor **008**. The difference in mortar and its disturbance by a later 19<sup>th</sup>-pipe would suggest that wall **013** may have been part of an earlier construction phase. The layout of the walls revealed on site correspond closely with a structure that can be seen on the historic mapping from the 1890s lying between housing blocks fronting onto Brussell Street and Crown Street. Prior to this date, the land is shown as either an alley between the blocks or later as an enclosed yard with small out buildings. The mapping sequence shows the retention of these outbuildings even after the land is built on with a small strip also retained as an alley or yard.

Due to the good condition of the features within Trench 2, it was concluded that further excavation of this area may reveal the full layout of the sequence of buildings occupying this plot of land. Later mapping of the site suggests that, certainly on the southern side of the block, these buildings had cellars which are also likely to be preserved to a reasonable standard as this part of the site has been occupied by only one structure since their demolition.

### 4.3 *Trench 3*

Trench 3 measured 10 x 2m, and was located to investigate the footprint of a U-shaped block of housing immediately to the north of Trench 2. Following the removal of the 21<sup>st</sup>-century demolition layer (**001**), only two deposits were encountered (**002** and **003**). Deposit **002** was a 0.30m thick layer of yellowish-grey-brown sandy silt with occasional clay lenses and sub-rounded pebbles, which directly overlay the natural yellow sand and gravel (**003**). No archaeological features were identified within the trench up to a depth of 1.50m. Due to similarities in the layering of deposits between this trench and the northern end of Trench 4, it appeared that following the demolition of the workers' housing which occupied this area, the structures lining the northern end of Crown Street were completely cleared and any traces of cellars and foundations were removed and the ground levelled with layer **002**. It was thus concluded that no further archaeological investigation of this part of the site was merited.

#### 4.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 measured 20 x 2m (Plate 7), was located across the footprint of a terrace of double-depth houses in the north-eastern part of the site, which appeared on historic mapping to contain cellars. The northern part of this trench was almost identical in character to Trench 3, with only layer **002** identified to be lying between the demolition debris (**001**) and the natural sand and gravel layer (**003**). In this trench, layer **002** was also found to be 0.30m thick, but had several clay lenses of the same colour present at the far northern end of the trench.



*Plate 7: View looking north along Trench 4*

Archaeological features were identified in the southern 3m of the trench (Plate 7), and comprised four hand-made brick walls with an associated area of demolition deposit (**004**). All four walls were two courses (0.23m) wide, laid with white lime-based mortar in stretcher bond and appeared to be cut into layer **002**. The northernmost wall (**016**) measured 0.90m long, orientated east/west and abutted wall **017** to the east. This wall measured 2.45m long, orientated north/south and continued south beyond the trench edge. Wall **017** was abutted in the centre by wall **019**, a second east/west wall measuring 0.87m long and abutting wall **018** to the east. Wall **018** was also aligned north/south, and measured 1.50m long before continuing beyond the trench edge to the south. Lying against these walls to the south was an area of grey-brown demolition debris (**004**) containing hand-made brick fragments, stone, mortar, charcoal and 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>- century ceramic sherds. This deposit was found to contain a greater proportion of charcoal in the area between walls **017** and **018**, with an area of black staining lying against wall **018**.

Like Trench 2, the potential features in the northern part of this trench seem to have been removed by the same episode of clearance and levelling, with the natural sand and gravel exposed, possibly representing evidence of redeposition from elsewhere. The structural features that were exposed, although limited, appeared to correspond with the position of the small structures seen in the back yards of the housing on the eastern side of Crown Street. The size and position of these buildings along with the black staining seen during the excavation indicates that they contained the coal stores of the houses.

The good survival of structural remains in part of the trench suggested that the remains of the southernmost house on Crown Street and the northern portion of the Globe Inn were likely to survive in a similar condition, and were worthy of further investigation.

#### *4.5 Trench 5*

The final trench was intended to measure 30 x 2m, and was targeted on the footprint of a terrace of workers' housing and the eastern side of the Globe Inn in the south-eastern part of the site. However, the position of this trench was revised due to the presence on this part of the site of a knotweed exclusion area. As a result, the trench was located approximately 2m north of its proposed location. Again, all archaeological deposits lay below the 21<sup>st</sup>-century demolition deposit (**001**), which in this section of the site included layers of tarmac and a yellow levelling gravel. Directly below this lay **004**, which was found to surround all archaeological features identified within the trench.

Several hand-made brick walls were revealed at the far north-western end of the trench, all of which measured 0.23m wide and were laid with a gritty off-white mortar. The first of these was wall **020**, which was orientated north/south, measured 2.30m and continued in both directions beyond the edge of the excavated trench. This was abutted at right angles on the eastern side by two further walls that were set 1.20m apart. Wall **022** lay to the north, measuring 0.70m, and **023** to the south, measuring 3.93m. Wall **021** lay between these walls and approximately 0.27m to the east and parallel to wall **020**.



A second north/south-aligned wall (**024**) was identified abutting wall **023**, which measured 1.20m before continuing south beyond the trench edge. Along with walls **026**, **027**, **028** and **029**, these walls enclosed an L-shaped brick surface (**025**), that was overlain by a mortar-rich demolition deposit (**044**), similar to **004** but with a higher mortar content. An early 19<sup>th</sup>-century decorated clay pipe was found at the base of this deposit in the southern corner of this feature. A void was identified to the south of this feature between the southern faces of walls **027** and **028**, but could not be excavated due to its proximity to the southern trench edge.

Approximately 2.50m south-east of the L-shaped feature, another hand-made brick wall (**030**) was found to lie across the trench at a level c 0.50m higher than the features to the west. This was orientated north/south and was again 0.23m wide, laid with lime-based mortar and was excavated to a length of 2.10m. Abutting the southern end of this wall was a three-course wall of hand-made bricks (**031**), which extended south-eastwards along the remaining extent of the trench. With the exception of an area of truncation to the east, the wall was broken along its length by four openings, each measuring 0.90m wide and set 3.60m apart. Each opening was lined with two 0.04m thick sandstone slabs and filled with a deposit of coal fragments set within a dark brown sandy silt. The eastern side of each opening was formed by a north/south-aligned, two course, hand-made brick wall represented by contexts **034**, **037** and **045**, all of which abutted wall **031** and continued northwards beyond the edge of the trench. Two further hand-made brick walls were identified to cross wall **031** orientated north/south; **035** which lay 2.10m east of **034**, and **038** which lay 2.10m east of **037**. Both walls were laid in header bond with white lime-based mortar, 0.23m wide and extended beyond the trench edges to the north and south.

The character of wall **031** and its correspondence with the terrace of workers' housing seen on the historic mapping, suggested that this was the main rear wall of the terrace with the stone-lined openings indicating the positions of coal chutes for each dwelling. Based on this it was decided to extend the eastern end of the trench southwards to investigate the survival of the cellars shown on the 1890 OS map. As a result, several features were identified which confirmed that this was indeed the rear of the house, with a cellar room.

The cellar was revealed to the south of wall **031**, and was bounded by wall **038** to the west and wall **040** to the south with a third, unexcavated wall to the east. Wall **038** extended 7.50m south from wall **031**, and appeared to form the eastern wall of the house. This was abutted to the east by wall **040**, a 3.95m long, two-course hand-made brick wall with a doorway at the eastern end and laid with white mortar. The northern face of the wall retained evidence of white limewash with areas of black staining.

Two brick buttresses measuring 0.36 x 0.50m were found to abut the eastern face of wall **038** lying 1.70m apart and forming the uprights for the room's fireplace and chimney. The southern face of wall **031** was found to be badly degraded, although the remains of white limewash were revealed. The base of the coal chute was also able to be viewed and was found to have a sandstone sill approximately 1m below the top of wall **031**, with wall **033** lying over it. The floor of the room was constructed from hand-made bricks (**046**), but the bonding material and pattern could not be established with confidence.

The doorway in wall **040** led into the front cellar room to the south, which remained unexcavated but was revealed in plan to measure 3.10 x 3.95m, also with a brick fireplace on the western wall. The southern and eastern walls (**042** and **043** respectively) of this room were only partially revealed, but appeared to be of identical construction to **038** and **040**. Both cellar rooms were filled by **004**, with a thin layer of black clinker material in the upper 0.15m, possibly used as a levelling deposit following demolition.

#### *4.6 Conclusions*

Based on the results obtained from the initial evaluation trenching, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as Archaeological Advisors to Salford City Council, it was concluded that further archaeological investigation of the site was merited in advance of development. Two parts of the site were targeted for detailed archaeological excavation, which was intended to ensure that a detailed record of buried remains of interest was produced prior to their ultimate loss during the proposed construction programme. The excavation was carried out in June 2017.

## 5. *Excavation Results*

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### 5.1 *Introduction*

The second stage of archaeological fieldwork comprised the excavation of two areas. These targeted different types of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' housing identified during the initial evaluation trenching: a block of terraced houses fronting Bury Street (Area 1); and courtyard dwellings built around Waterloo Square, together with two rectangular courtyard blocks situated between Crown Street and Brussels Street (Area 2).

### 5.2 *Phasing*

As part of the post-excavation analytical process, each of the deposits and structures encountered during the investigation has been ascribed to one of three general phases of activity:

- Phase 1: Early Industrial (1770s to early 19<sup>th</sup> century AD);
- Phase 2: Later Industrial (early 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century AD);
- Phase 3: Modern (20<sup>th</sup> century)

### 5.3 *Area 1: Bury Street Houses*

A 1.9 x 7.3m trench, aligned north-east/south-west, was placed across the south-east corner of the site to investigate the remains of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' housing, exposed during the initial programme of archaeological evaluation. The surviving cellars of two properties (Houses A and B) were excavated. These originally formed two of a block of four buildings, erected between the Globe public house and the adjoining end-of-terrace properties fronting Bury Street. These can be ascribed to the second phase of activity, constructed as they were in c 1820.

Natural deposits of fine orangey brown sand were encountered at a height of between 30 and 30.5m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), immediately beneath the cellar floors of Houses A and B; the sand was archaeologically inert. The natural ground surface appeared to be severely truncated across much of the study area. Deposits of natural river gravels and sand were exposed in the middle of the site and in discrete parts of the evaluation trenches; the deposits showed signs of reworking and contained lenses of brick rubble, and a single sherd of 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. A firm re-deposited clay with frequent inclusions of charcoal and occasional brick fragments was encountered to the north-west of the structural remains in Area 1, and likely formed the 19<sup>th</sup>-century ground surface.

The foundations of the two houses on Bury Street survived in good condition. They were built to a repeated pattern; Houses A and B were effectively identical in construction, consisting of a front, south-west room measuring 4.2 x 3.1m, and a back, north-east room, measuring 4.2 x 3.95m. The front rooms were floored with light grey sandstone flags, whilst the back rooms had brick surfaces.



The fabric of the walls comprised hand-made brick, laid predominantly in four-stretcher English Garden Wall bond, surviving to a maximum height of 1.98m; the front and rear walls utilised frequent half-size/broken bricks, which in places interrupted this pattern. The main walls of the houses were bonded with a crumbly, light greyish-white lime-based mortar, typical of an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction date. The south-eastern wall of House A and rear walls of both properties were three brick-courses wide. The front and party walls of the houses were only two brick-courses wide. Remnants of partition walls, two brick-courses wide, divided the front- and back rooms of the cellars. Both cellars had partially surviving stairwells abutting the eastern end of the rear wall affording access to the upper levels of the buildings. A doorway in the southern corner of both cellars, 0.78m wide, allowed access to a subterranean area at the front of the building. Following the original phase of construction, storerooms were built in front of the doorways, blocking access to the front of the houses. To the north-west of the doorways within the front walls of the properties were cellar lights. The north-west walls of each cellar room had brick-built rectangular pillars tied-in to the south-east face of the walls.

To the rear of the buildings, at ground level, were outshut extensions, presumably of single-storey construction. The footprint of these extensions and backyard privies were exposed to the rear of House B.

**House A:** the remains of this building were located at the south-east extent of Area 1. It occupied a rectangular plan, comprised of a front and back cellar room with a total floor area of 31m<sup>2</sup>. The partial rectangular footprint of an outshut was revealed to the rear of the building. The building was demarcated by three outer walls (**103**, **104** and **117**) and party wall (**102**), which separated it from House B.

The front cellar room of House A (4.2 x 3.1m) was formed by walls **102**, **103**, **104**, **105** and **106**. The room was floored with rectangular sandstone flags, ranging from 0.81 x 0.77m to 1.05 x 0.76m in size, and 48–95mm in thickness. An elongated rectangular area in the southern corner of the room was constructed of hand-made bricks (Plate 8). These floor surfaces were laid approximately 2m below the present ground level of Bury Street, directly onto natural sand (**116**). A brick-built drain measuring 0.41 x 0.41m was inserted into the middle of the room, capped with a cast-iron cover and trapezoid-shaped flagstones; the exact date at which the drain was inserted was not established, although it is likely to represent late 19<sup>th</sup>-century improvements to sanitation.

The front wall of House A (**104**) was two brick-courses wide and 3.3m long, surviving to a height of 1.8m. Its eastern end was a stopped-end, leaving a gap of 0.76m between it and the south-east wall (**103**). This formed a doorway to a small vaulted storeroom constructed at the front of the property. Indications that it was once fitted with a door were identified within the fabric of wall. Two red sandstone stone pads built into the south-east side of the doorway (210 x 200 x 270mm) were fitted with iron pintels. Another larger sandstone pad (0.34 x 0.27 x 0.24m) built into the opposite wall (**104**) contained two circular perforations through the wall, representing later modification.

A 1.3m wide window was positioned to the north-west of the doorway, housed in the middle of wall **104** (Plates 8 and 9). The window aperture was well-preserved and retained its sandstone sill, although what is likely to have been an arched crown had not survived. Given that the surrounding wall had survived in places to the present level of the street, it is probable it was positioned level with or above street height, which would have allowed a greater amount of light to penetrate the room.



*Plate 8: The excavated remains of House A on the northern side of Bury Street*

The north-west limit of the front room was formed by party wall **102**, which had retained the extant remains of a brick-built fireplace. The outer cheeks of the fireplace were cuboid in shape. The north-east cheek was 0.38m wide and had an L-shaped plan; it housed the flue, which sloped upwards. The south-west cheek was 0.3m wide and formed a hollow box shape; its hollow interior contained a deposit of fine ash and soot. Both outer cheeks were tied into party wall **102** at alternate courses, demonstrating that they were of a contemporary build.

The internal structure of the fireplace was more shoddily built, consisting of two solid inner cuboid pillars, which were stepped front to back to form an open fireplace. The front breast of the chimney was formed of a single-skin of bricks constructed between the outer pillars, supported by a shallow arch. A ceramic tile (0.12m in thickness) was in-built between the inner pillars at the back of the hearth, functioning as a shelf. The mouth of the fireplace was flanked by sandstone columns, topped with an overmantel. The brickwork was faced with a concrete render (Plate 10).





*Plate 9: The front wall (104) of House A*

The south-eastern wall (**103**) of the building was three brick-courses in width (0.35m) and had a total length of 7.5m, surviving to a height of 1.85m. The southern extent of wall **103** had a north-western return into which the stone pads and door fittings were constructed. Wall **103** had been damaged by two concrete piles. A facing of render had been added to the wall and survived as patches adhered to other walls of the front room. The walls of the front room also showed signs that it had received a coat of bluish-white lime wash, beneath the render. It is likely that the lime wash represented the original wall finish, and that the render had been added at a later date.

The back cellar room was demarcated by outer walls of the block of housing, and surviving internal partition walls (**105** and **106**), and covered an area of 15.5m<sup>2</sup>. The back room (4.2 x 3.95m) was floored with hand-made bricks (each measuring 229 x 111 x 71mm) that were laid stretcher, directly onto the natural sand (**116**). The walls of the room were similarly constructed of hand-made brick. The rear wall (**117**) of the property was three brick-courses wide, extending the full width of Houses A and B, approximately 8.54m in length and surviving to a height of 1.8m. An aperture (0.84m wide) in the upper, north corner of the room within wall **117** showed signs of blackening from coal dust, indicative of its use as coal chute. Sandstone flags had been laid on edge to the sides and back of the aperture.





*Plate 10: Front room fireplace of House A*

Brick-built rectangular pillars tied into the party wall appear to have formed a fireplace, although it showed no signs of an installation or burning. It is possible it was intended only as support for the fireplaces in the upper storeys of the building. A coating of lime wash, applied to the floor surface and faces of the pillars, implies the recess remained open and was had perhaps been used for storage purposes. This notion is supported by the discovery of a large, brown-glazed flagon found intact within the lower lenses of ash and brick rubble.

An internal partition dividing the front and back rooms was formed by two sections of brick wall (**105** and **106**). Wall **105**, measuring 0.89 x 0.24m, abutted wall **103**; the brickwork was not keyed into the wall and instead was simply tied in to the wall by two iron nails hammered into outer wall (**103**). Conversely, wall **106**, measuring 2.4 x 0.24m, was keyed into wall **102**, implying walls **102** and **106** were constructed simultaneously. A 0.76m wide gap between the walls acted as access between the front and back rooms.

Additional access to the upper levels of the building was afforded by a brick-built stairwell in the eastern corner of the back room, of identical construction to that uncovered in House B. The stairwell was found in poor condition, with only the outer walls of the structure surviving. These walls lay parallel to wall **103**, and were constructed of hand-made brick and bonded with a light sandy lime mortar. The mix of the mortar, however, was much harder than that of the outer walls, and contained considerably less inclusions.

**House B:** the remains of this property lay immediately to the north-west of House A, separated by party wall **002**. The building was delineated by walls **002**, **117**, **118** and **119**. It conformed to the same two-room arrangement as House A, differing only in its modifications and finish (Plate 11). The north-west party wall and front wall of the property were two brick-courses wide and contained the brick-built pillars for fireplaces in the front and back rooms. The dividing walls between the rooms (**123** and **124**) were also tied into the party walls.



*Plate 11: The excavated remains of House B on the northern side of Bury Street, looking east*

The front cellar room measured 4.24 x 3.1m and was defined by walls **102**, **118**, **119**, **123** and **124**. As with House A, the floor comprised grey sandstone flags, ranging from 0.4 x 0.64m to 1.3 x 0.71m in size and 50–90mm in thickness. The floor surface was laid directly onto natural sand. A drain had been sunk close to the front wall of the property; it was of near identical construction to that found in House A, but had been finished differently. An assortment of whole and half bricks were inserted around the metal drain cover. As with House A, the drain is likely to have been inserted during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Access to and from the cellar was similarly attained by an entrance within the front wall of the house and stairwell in the rear of property. The entrance was 0.76m wide and 1.7m high, topped with a shallow arch formed of whole bricks. Built into the end of wall **104**, on the south-east side of the entrance were red sandstone pads with iron pintels. On the opposite side was another sandstone pad with a looped iron fitting, perhaps to secure a sliding bolt or lock. To the north-west of the door was a large cellar light housed within wall **118**; this aperture measured 1.96 x 0.88m. Recesses within the brickwork at the base of the window, measuring 60 x 60mm on either side, originally housed a sill, presumably stone.





*Plate 12: Back room cellar light, House B*

The north-west party wall (**119**) separated the house from the adjacent property, which was left unexcavated. This wall closely resembled party wall **102**; the identical position and dimension of the fireplace pillars in both suggest they were original to the construction of the property. As with House A, only the front room showed signs of a working fireplace. This was indicated by the insertion of two courses of hand-made brick, laid stretcher, at the base of the fireplace. The interior also showed signs of burning, with soot adhered to the walls, which was absent from the faces of the pillars in the back room. A sub-circular (0.16m wide) aperture had been made in the northern pillar of the fireplace, putatively for the installation of a boiler in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Two sections of upstanding wall (**123** and **124**), measuring 0.89 x 0.24 x 2.1m and 0.45 x 0.24 x 2m respectively, formed a partition between the front and back room. The north-east limit of the back room was formed by wall **117**. A cellar light in the northern corner of the room measured a maximum 1.2m wide. An additional 0.11m wide brick mould and partially surviving wooden frame were inserted within. The window was fitted with sandstone sill (80mm thickness), onto which bullnose bricks were bedded on end.

The north-east extent of the party wall, forming the back cellar room, contains two brick-built pillars (0.35 x 0.4m), surviving to 1.9m in height. The south-west face of the pillar showed signs that it had been modified for storage; horizontal grooves were cut into the brickwork of the pillar and nails inserted into wall **124** to support shelves. There was no evidence to demonstrate that the pillars housed a fireplace. The brick walls appear to have remained open and were coated with a thick layer of lime wash.





*Plate 13: The excavated remains of House B, looking north*

A quarter-turn stairwell (**125**) was constructed in the back room of the house, affording access to the upper level of the building (Plate 14). It measured 2.7 x 0.9m, and survived to a height of 1.8m. The stairwell was formed of two parallel walls. A single-skin brick wall was added to the party wall **102**, and a two course-wide brick wall was situated 0.6m to the north-west. Single-skin brick risers supporting winder and rectangular sandstone tread (44mm thickness) were tied into the parallel walls. A cement render similar to that used in the front room of the house was added to the party wall within the stairwell (Plate 14).



*Plate 14: Stairwell in the back room of House B*



A later addition to both House A and B were the storerooms constructed at the front of the buildings. The best preserved store was found at front of House B, occupying a rectangular plan (2.1 x 1.4m) with a barrel-vaulted roof. The outer walls and vaulted roof of the building abutted the front wall of the house; the arc of the roof also sat below the arched top of the entrance (Plates 15-17) and extended in front of the cellar light. It was constructed of hand-made bricks bonded with a lime-based mortar.

A small (3.6 x 2.44m) rectangular outshut was built at the rear of the property, at ground level, with a privy inserted at the north-west extent (1.6 x 1.2m). The outer walls of the building and privy were two brick-courses wide, surviving to a maximum height of 0.4m.



*Plate 15: Arched entrance at front of House B with vaulted storeroom behind*



*Plate 16: Detail of vaulted roof of storeroom abutting the front entrance of House B*



*Plate 17: Vaulted storeroom viewed from the interior of House B*

According to documentary sources, the buildings were demolished in the 1930s or 1940s, replaced by an engineering complex. The upper levels of the building were removed leaving only the below-ground remains. The cellars of the buildings were backfilled with demolition rubble and ash. Contained within the backfill were a small number of finds, including glass and ceramic bottles. The Globe public house was retained until the late 1990s.

A modern deposit made up of clinker and rubble overlaid the identified structural remains (maximum 0.4m in thickness) and was capped in places with tarmac. The archaeological potential of the area to the north of the limit of investigation had been diminished by the construction of deep foundations for 20<sup>th</sup>-century buildings. Prior to the onset of archaeological investigation the modern buildings had been demolished and their foundations removed. This left a large open crater in the middle of the site, exposing natural sandy deposits with inclusions of river worn pebbles.

#### *5.4 Area 2: Waterloo Square/Brussell Street*

Area 2 had formerly housed a garage with tarmac car park (**137**) to the west, some of which still remained at the time of excavation. Two modern deposits existed below **137**, consisting of 0.15m of light grey stone and 0.60m of crushed yellow sandstone (**138**), acting as levelling material for the modern surface. The natural deposit was almost certainly yellow sands and river pebbles (**003**) and possibly lenses of red sand (**171**), which appeared below the foundation of the western wall of Room 3 (**155**). The uppermost layer at the eastern end of Area 2 consisted of modern rubble from the recent demolition of the garage.

**Cellar 1 (141):** this comprised the remains of a possible back-to-back dwelling found furthest west of Area 2. The interior of the room measured 3.78m east/west by 3.39m north/south. The fabric of the surviving sections of wall comprised hand-made brick (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m) bonded with light brown sandy mortar, typical of the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The entrance to the cellar was via an external staircase (**143**), leading down from the north. All four walls survived to a maximum height of 1.08m (Plate 18).

The northern wall was aligned east/west, measured 4.14m in total and incorporated a single entrance doorway at its eastern end, which had been bricked-up. The doorway measured 0.75m and had been bricked-up at some point during the later 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century, using hand-made bricks bonded with black ash mortar, typical of construction materials used from about 1860 (Plate 19).

The eastern wall formed the party wall between Cellar 1 and Cellar 2, consisting of only a single-course of hand-made bricks, laid stretcher, aligned north/south, surviving to a maximum height of 1.08m. The wall of the house measured 3.85m in total, and appeared to continue north through to the construction of the staircase. Traces of light blue lime wash could be seen on the face of parts of the wall.



The southern wall was aligned east/west, measured 4.14m in total, and showed signs of later modification. Part of this wall appeared to have been rebuilt, due to the presence of black ash mortar in a 1m section towards the western end of the wall, below which, part of a small wall (damaged) protruded slightly (Plates 20 and 21). The southern wall appeared to have continued west, but had been truncated by what appeared to be the addition of a toilet block directly west of the cellar.

The western wall, aligned north/south, measured 3.85m in total and contained the remains of a fireplace. The internal measurement of the fireplace was 0.97m, with the two flanking pillars measuring 0.23m wide and protruding 0.36m from the western wall. A small wall had been added slightly off-centre within the fireplace, consisting of only a single course of hand-made bricks bonded with black ash mortar, measuring 0.47m in length. This had probably supported a type of range used for cooking, heating water, etc (Plate 22).



*Plate 18: Cellar 1, looking north*



*Plate 19: The northern wall of Cellar 1 showing bricked-up doorway on the right, looking north*





*Plate 20: The eastern (party) wall of Cellar 1, looking east*



*Plate 21: The southern wall of Cellar 1 showing possible later modifications, looking south*





*Plate 22: The western wall of Cellar 1 showing the remains of a fireplace and the addition of a smaller wall, looking west*

The floor of the cellar appeared to have been laid on yellow clay, consisting of an irregular mixture of hand-made bricks and flagstones (Plate 23). A square drain cover was uncovered in the north-east corner of the room (0.96m from the northern wall and 0.87m from the eastern wall), measuring 0.26 x 0.26m with a circular, slotted recess in the centre for drainage. A further drain was found constructed into the floor against the southern wall, below the area, which had been rebuilt. A late 19<sup>th</sup>-century broken glass bottle was found inside the drain, below the floor surface.



*Plate 23: Detail of the brick and stone-flagged floor in Cellar 1, looking west*



**Cellar 2 (142):** this lay directly east of Cellar 1, adjoined by the party wall described above. Access had been via a separate staircase (**143**) next to and the same as those entering Cellar 1. The internal measurements of the room were 3.97m east/west by 3.40m north/south, not dissimilar to that of Cellar 1. The walls survived to a maximum height of 1.28m (Plate 24).



*Plate 24: Cellar 2, looking south*

The northern wall was aligned east/west, measuring 4.20m in total and incorporated a single entrance doorway (0.75m wide) at its western end, which had been bricked-up (Plates 25 and 26), as seen in Cellar 1. The foundation cut (**148**) for the wall could be seen cut into the natural geology (**003**) at a distance of 0.43m from the northern side of the wall (Plate 27), which in turn, appeared to join the cut for the staircase **147**.



*Plate 25: The northern wall of Cellar 2 showing the bricked-up doorway on the left of the photo, the wall was lowered by machine on the right of the photo to allow safe access into the cellar, looking north*





*Plate 26: Detail of the bricked-up doorway into Cellar 2, looking north-west*



*Plate 27: Wall foundation cut **148** along the northern wall of Cellar 2*



The eastern wall was aligned north/south, consisted of two brick-courses in width and appeared to have been an external wall of the house adjacent to the western edge of Brussell Street (**145**). All of the component bricks were hand-made, bonded with light brown sandy mortar, consistent with an early 19<sup>th</sup>-century construction date (Plate 28).



*Plate 28: The eastern wall of Cellar 2, looking north-east*

The southern wall was aligned north/south, measured 4.20m in total, and consisted of two brick-courses in width. Two low walls had been added to the north façade, which appeared to have supported a stone sink (Plates 30 and 31). The bricks of these later walls were hand-made and bonded with black ash mortar, suggesting a construction date in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century. A lead pipe cutting through the wall above the sink area could possibly have been a water supply to the sink (Plate 30). The sink had been balanced precariously on one of the low walls, so it was removed, which enabled further cleaning of the floor area. This revealed a brick-built drain in the floor below the sink area (Plate 32). The floor of the cellar was constructed from hand-made bricks.





*Plate 29: The southern wall of Cellar 2 (after the collapse of the fireplace), looking south*



*Plate 30: Part of a stone sink found in the south-west corner of Cellar 2, from above, looking north*





*Plate 31: Part of a stone sink found in the south-west corner of Cellar 2, looking west*



*Plate 32: Brick-built drain found in the floor of Cellar 2, below the location of the stone sink*



**Staircase:** the entrance to the cellars was via separate brick- and stone-built stairs (**143**) leading down from the north, side by side (Plates 33-35). The structure itself consisted of double-skin walls using hand-made bricks, bonded with light brown sandy mortar. The internal cross-walls used the same materials, but were only a single brick-course wide. The steps were stone slabs sitting on two rows of bricks. Within the backfill were broken stone slabs, which were possibly broken upper steps and large stone blocks, which showed working suggesting they were door jambs. The staircase wall appeared to have been cut into the natural geology (**003**); the foundation cut could be seen on the northern side, measuring 0.20m from the northern outer wall (Plate 27). The bottom of the wall was reached at six brick-courses deep, built onto natural sand and river pebbles (**003**). The bottom step into Cellar 1 could be seen below the bricked-up doorway wall.

The structure measured 2.08m east/west by 1.66m north/south. The width of the stairwells was 0.75m, the stone steps measured 0.75 x 0.22m, with the tread depth 0.25m consisting of the stone step 0.045m thick sitting on two rows of brick courses. The outer walls and single-course dividing wall were tied into the cellar walls, making them contemporary with the original construction of the houses.



*Plate 33: The northern wall of the entrance staircase structure to both Cellars 1 and 2, looking south*





*Plate 34: Detail of the staircase leading into Cellar 2 and the later wall bricking-up the entrance doorway, looking south*



*Plate 35: Separate staircases into each of the cellars, looking west*



**Later Toilet Block and Alleyway:** to the west of Cellar 1, whilst the southern wall continued west, it seemed that a toilet block had been added later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The southern wall had been truncated, and a ceramic drain pipe could be seen, aligned north/south about 1m west of the western wall of Cellar 1. West of the pipe, two further parallel walls had been added, a double-course wall with black ash mortar and a three-course wall 0.44m west, also with black ash mortar. However, these two walls appeared to have been truncated east/west, but this remained unexcavated. To the immediate west of the three-course brick wall was the remains of what appeared to be a stone-flagged path or alleyway, measuring 2.29m north/south by 1.90m east/west. A narrow lead pipe, which had truncated the southern wall, appeared to continue north below the flagstones. It remains possible that this pipe was associated with the water supply to the toilets. The northern wall of the cellars also appeared to have continued west in the area of the toilets, running parallel to the southern wall, with the two later walls running between them. Fragments of glass and domestic pottery recovered from the fill dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century.



*Plate 36: Possible toilet block, west of Cellar 1 in the far western corner of Area 2, looking north-west*

**Outer courtyard:** to the north of Cellar 1, the western wall continued north. However, this wall was not tied into the cellar wall and had been bonded with black ash mortar, placing it later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century than the houses. It was also shallower, having been constructed onto natural sand and river pebbles (003). A return to the east could be seen at its northern end, but this only survived in a fragmentary condition consisting of only three to four brick-courses. Either side of the wall had been backfilled with a slightly sandy, mid-brown clay with fairly frequent flecks of manganese (I39). Within this deposit, to the east of the wall and west of the staircase, was a 0.50m wide, circular, possible pub midden (I49) containing a significant number of broken, black-glass bottles and some domestic pottery dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.





*Plate 37: Possible outer courtyard area north of the cellars (rubbish pit white arrow parking the position of the rubbish pit), looking west*



*Plate 38: Probable outer courtyard wall (146) heading north shown by the white arrow on the left and a possible return to the east shown by the arrow on the right, looking north-west*

The strip of land south of the cellars was investigated, but a live electricity cable was found just below the surface, precluding the opportunity to undertake an further excavation.



**Brussell Street:** part of the cobbled surface of the former Brussell Street (145) was found to the east of the cellars, possible at its junction with Bury Street, suggested by a change in the size and orientation of the cobble setts (Plate 39). The area measured 4.22m east/west by 3.56m north/south, with the cobbles measuring an average of 0.21m in depth and had been set into a black clinker deposit. The northern set of cobbles, which formed the southern end of the street surface, measured an average of 0.28 x 0.17 x 0.21m and were aligned lengthways east/west, whilst the southern cobbles, which may have formed part of Bury Street were slightly smaller measuring an average of 0.23 x 0.15m (depth not excavated) and were aligned lengthways north/south. A possible edging stone was found consisting of a flagstone laid vertical on edge, which may have formed the separation between the road surface and footpath, had there been one (no surface was found), which would have measured 1.62m to the eastern wall of Cellar 2.



*Plate 39: Cobbled surface likely to have formed the southern end of Brussell Street, possibly with the junction of Bury Street, looking east*



Below the cobble setts and clinker (0.06m thick) was a 0.42m thick layer of re-deposited natural material containing infrequent broken brick, below which a brick and stone constructed drain/culvert (**150**) was found aligned east/west and probably ran below the road (Plate 40). The length exposed measured 3.47m east/west, the stone caps 0.58m in width, the brick structure measured a minimum of 0.47m in height (only six brick-courses were visible but there could have been more below) with the thickness of the stone caps measuring 0.08m. The top of the drain was 0.65m below the top of the cobbles. The foundation cut (**151**) was seen on the northern and western sides, cutting through the natural geology.



*Plate 40: Brick and stone constructed drain/culvert (**150**), looking south*



*Plate 41: A cross-section of the drain/culvert at the eastern end, looking west*



A man-hole (**152**) was found 1m north of the drain/culvert (**150**), which appeared to have been constructed using hand-made bricks, bonded with sandy mortar, however, hard grey mortar was visible on the upper surface. The brick structure measured 1.17m north/south by 0.92m east/west with the interior measuring 0.73 x 0.53m. The foundation cut (**153**) was visible on all sides, measuring 0.40m along the northern side, 0.30m on the east and west and 0.12m to the south. The cut had been backfilled with red sand/crushed red sandstone (**154**).

**Area East of Brussell Street:** the southernmost plot within the excavation area is shown vacant on historic maps until the 1840s. This area contained the remains of 19<sup>th</sup>-century housing and remains of a modern garage that had occupied the plot prior to commencement of works.

The earliest remains in this area appeared to be a single surviving hand-made brick wall bonded with sandy mortar (**161**). Overlying the results onto the 1851, 1890 and 1908 Ordnance Survey maps suggests this was part of the rear wall of the southernmost house of a row of houses fronting Brussell Street, which had been demolished by 1954 according to the historical mapping. The wall was aligned north/south, measured 4.04m in length, 0.23m (two brick-courses) in width and had survived to a height of 1.16m with the base of the wall sitting on the natural geology. The northern end of the wall appeared to have a stopped-end. The southern end of the wall could not be determined, but appeared to possibly have been truncated by a later brick- and stone-built drain (**168**).



*Plate 42: Early 19<sup>th</sup>-century hand-made brick wall, looking west*



The southernmost part of the excavation area contained what were possibly the foundations of the walls of a house, Room 3 (*155*). The western wall was substantial, surviving to a height of 1.87m (Plate 43). The bottom of the foundation was reached on the western side, sitting on probable natural, red sand (*171*). The main body of the wall consisted of two brick-courses in width with two foundation steps at the base, constructed from hand-made bricks (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m) bonded with black ash mortar. This wall continued north forming the western wall of two further rooms. The eastern façade of the wall contained two brick pillars reaching the foundation level. These measured 0.49m wide, with a gap of 0.74m in between, which have been interpreted as the foundations of the chimney stack for the upper floors.



*Plate 43: The western wall of Rooms 3, 4, and 5, looking north*





*Plate 44: The location of Room 3 in relation to the site, looking west*



*Plate 45: Detail of the west-facing side of the western wall of Room 3 (155), showing the foundation sitting on red sand (171), looking east*



The southern wall was equally as substantial, using the same construction materials apart from the top two courses of bricks, which comprised modern, wire-cut bricks (Plate 46). These were probably the vestiges of the demolished garage, which appeared to have taken advantage of the existing wall and built on top of. The wall had a slight curve, which followed the contour of the plot of land shown curving on the historic maps and appeared to continue east. The wall was either two or three brick-courses thick, with five foundation steps with a makeshift buttress in the corner at its junction with the western wall (Plate 46). The foundation steps measured, from top to bottom, 0.11m, 0.05m, 0.06m, 0.05m and 0.065m, with the bottom course sitting on the natural geology. Below the top brick-course was a thin layer of natural slate, which was likely to have formed a damp-proofing layer below the ground-floor level (Plate 46).



*Plate 46: The southern wall of Room 3, looking south*

The northern wall of Room 3 also formed the southern wall of Room 4. This wall had been constructed using hand-made bricks, bonded with black ash mortar and consisted of only a single brick-course in width, having been constructed on a concrete foundation. Both the wall and concrete foundation appeared to have been truncated at their eastern end. The concrete foundation survived to a length of 3.62m and was 0.45m wide, aligned east/west. The brick wall sat slightly off-centre on the concrete foundation, to the south, consisting of one stepped-out foundation course, surviving to a length of 2.35m and eight brick-courses in height. Neither the wall nor the foundations were tied into the western wall.

The eastern wall appeared to be much later in date, having been constructed using wire-cut bricks bonded with black ash mortar abutting the southern wall. The foundation course bricks had been laid header on edge, which was different to any other wall found in this area. The wall was aligned north/south, consisting of three brick-courses wide and surviving to a length of 3.97m. It is probable that this wall was not part of the houses, but was part of an internal wall left over from the demolition of the modern garage. The total length of the room, east/west, measured 4.87 x 3.30m and was excavated to a depth of 1.34m.





*Plate 47: The northern wall of Room 3, looking north-west*



*Plate 48: The eastern wall of Room 3, looking east*

Room 4 (**156**) lay directly north of Room 3, sharing its southern and western walls with Room 3. The only wall to the east was the continuation of the wire-cut brick wall as seen in Room 3. The northern wall was shared with Room 5, aligned east/west, parallel to the northern wall of Room 3, and sharing the same construction method. The wall consisted of a single brick-course in width with one foundation step and a concrete foundation, measuring 2.92m in length (east/west), with the concrete foundation measuring approximately 0.59m in width. The width of the room was 1.75m. A slot was dug against the east-facing wall of the western wall, which revealed a much shallower depth of foundation than that of Room 3 at less than 1m from the top of the surviving wall. A ceramic U-bend was found in the demolition rubble in the south-west corner of the room, and a ceramic drain pipe also found diagonally crossing the room in the rubble below the concrete foundation of the northern wall, which if considered together suggest this was possibly an outhouse with toilets. Overlaying the drawing onto historic maps shows that the drain pipe headed towards the man-hole found in the road area of Brussell Street.

Room 5 was directly north of Room 4, sharing the southern and western walls. As with Room 4, no distinct eastern wall was found. The northern wall, aligned east/west, was rather more substantial, suggesting an exterior supporting wall of a building as opposed to an out-building, which survived to a height of 2.20m where the foundation was found sitting on the natural geology (Plates 49 and 50). On the southern façade of the wall it appeared that the foundations of a chimney breast had been added suggesting this was the interior of the wall. Part of a compacted earthen floor surface also survived in the north-west corner of the room to the west of the chimney breast foundation. It is not clear whether there had been any flagstones present. Bricks were hand-made (probably re-used) bonded with black ash mortar, indicative of a late 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century construction date. The western wall was distinctly shallower than the northern wall as seen in Room 4, and the southern wall has already been covered in the description of Room 4.





*Plate 49: The interior of Room 5, looking north-west*



*Plate 50: The northern wall of Room 5 and associated cut through natural, looking south*



To the north of Room 5 were the remains of two drains. One of these (**169**) appeared to relate to the ceramic drain pipe (**167**) passing through Room 4 and was not excavated further, whilst the second was of brick construction with a flagstone capping (**168**), similar in construction to **150**, and could have been associated with the earlier housing shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851. Overlaying the results onto mapping shows the drains heading towards the man-hole found below Brussell Street.

Also to the north of Room 5, the western wall appeared to have continued north and increased in width to three brick-courses laid header (Plate 51), surviving to three brick-courses in height, which formed a stepped foundation. It is more than probable that the remains of this wall (**158**) relate to a large building shown on the 1954 map. Scant remains of the eastern return were found, which also corresponded to this building.



*Plate 51: The white arrow shows the western wall of the three rooms continuing north although truncated and much altered, and the possible eastern return, looking north*



## 5.5 Finds

A moderate-sized assemblage of artefacts was recovered from the investigation. The main classes of material present included fragments of pottery, clay tobacco pipes, and glass.

**The Pottery:** as may be anticipated, the finds assemblage was dominated by fragments of pottery, with a combined total of 227 sherds of pottery being recovered from the evaluation and excavation trenches (Table 1). The assemblage was examined by eye, and photographed digitally. It was then sorted into ware groups on the basis of fabric, form, glaze, and decorative technique.

Area	Count	Date	Description
003	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Single sherd of dark-glazed earthenware
Trench 2	8	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century	One fragment of under-glaze transfer-printed ware, five fragments of a stoneware flagon, a small fragment of a feather-edge Pearlware plate and one fragment of white-glazed earthenware
Trench 2	10	19 <sup>th</sup> century / early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Four fragments of stoneware vessels; two under-glaze transfer-printed ware plate; one fragment of industrial slipware; two undecorated stoneware marmalade jars; one fragment of white-glazed earthenware; and two fragments of yellow-glazed earthenware
Trench 2	22	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Single sherd of yellow-glazed earthenware, a fragment of an under-glaze transfer-printed ware plate, and 20 fragments of white-glazed earthenware
Trench 2	6	19 <sup>th</sup> century / early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	Three fragments of dark-glazed earthenware storage jar; one small sherd of under-glaze transfer-printed ware; two sherds of stoneware ginger beer bottle
Trench 2	11	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century	A very small fragment of a feather-edge Pearlware plate, one small fragment of an under-glaze transfer-printed ware plate, and nine fragments of white-glazed earthenware
Area 1	65	18 <sup>th</sup> century	One rim sherd of dark-glazed earthenware; 12 sherds of a Blackware hollow ware; nine fragments of Pearlware, including a feather-edged plate and a gravy boat; and 43 fragments of creamware vessels.
Area 1	92	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> century / early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	12 fragments of dark-glazed earthenware storage jars/panceons; five sherds of feather-edge Pearlware plate; five sherds of brown-glazed stoneware; one sherd of slat-glazed stoneware; three sherds of an industrial slipware (?) vase and nine sherds of cups/mugs; three sherds of porcelain; 22 sherds of under-glaze transfer-printed wares; and 20 sherds of white-glazed earthenware.
Area 1	3	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Three fragments of dark-glazed earthenware storage jar
Area 1	4	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Three fragments of industrial slipware and a stoneware bottle neck
Area 1	5	19 <sup>th</sup> century	One fragment of dark-glazed earthenware storage jar; three fragments of white-glazed earthenware dish; and a fragments of transfer-printed ware mug

Table 1: Quantification of the post-medieval pottery

Most of the pottery was in reasonable condition, and several large and co-joining sherds were recovered from the excavation, although nearly all the fragments were retrieved from demolition material and was thus essentially unstratified. Whilst the bulk of this material can be dated to the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, a component is of 18<sup>th</sup>-century date. The pottery included a range of kitchen and table wares fabrics, all of which were in widespread use (Table 1).

The lack of chronological precision is a reflection on the longevity of some of the wares seen at the site, notably the dark-glazed red earthenwares, which have a long life-span and are notoriously difficult to date, unless accompanied by other, more precisely dated, pottery types.

**Dark-glazed red earthenwares:** one of the largest groups from the site consists of dark-glazed red earthenwares (Table 1). This particular ware was ubiquitous in the North West, and largely represents coarse or kitchen wares. The forms attributed to this group are fairly conservative, consisting of cylindrical and globular jars. In terms of source, the dark-glazed red earthenwares could have been produced at any of a number of different local manufacturing sites using the clays of the South Lancashire coalfields, including Rainsford, active in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (Davey 1989, 104-5), and Prescott, Merseyside, which was producing dark-glazed redwares from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (*op cit*, 103-4).

**Creamware:** from the 1760s and 1770s onwards demand for this type of ware was increasing (Barker 2010, 13). The demand was for tablewares, often attributed to Josiah Wedgwood's success in securing royal patronage for his Creamwares, subsequently marketing of them as Queen's ware (*ibid*). Plates form a large part of the group, although some hollow wares in the form of mugs were also present.

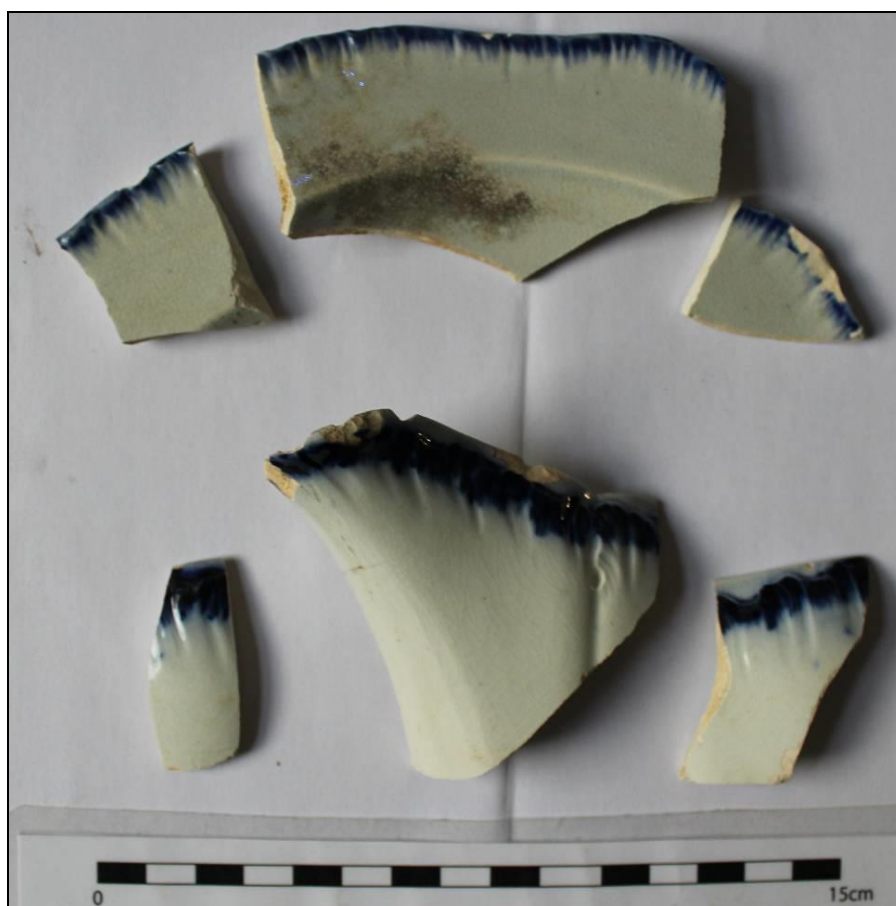
**Pearlware:** numerous sherds of Pearlware were also recovered from the excavation (Plates 52-53). By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, shell-edge Pearlwares had become the most widely used table wares, partially because of their cheapness (Barker 2010, 15). These date, in broad terms, to between 1780 and the 1830s (Barker 2008).

**Transfer-printed wares:** this type became dominant from the 1820s (Barker 2008, 15), popular initially with the wealthier classes but graced the tables of less-affluent classes by the end of the century when mass-produced, and cheaper, types of transfer-printed wares became available.

**Porcelain:** a few fragments of porcelain are present in the pottery assemblage (Plate 54). These are mostly under-glaze blue-painted hollow ware, probably teawares, with occasional floral or Chinese scenes, all of which are likely to be 18<sup>th</sup> century or early 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

**Brown salt-glazed stoneware:** this type included a large wine flagon of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century date that is likely to have been produced in one of the large stone-ware-producing centres of Nottingham or Derby (Plate 56). Other fragments of brown stoneware are characteristically more utilitarian, and include locally produced bottles.

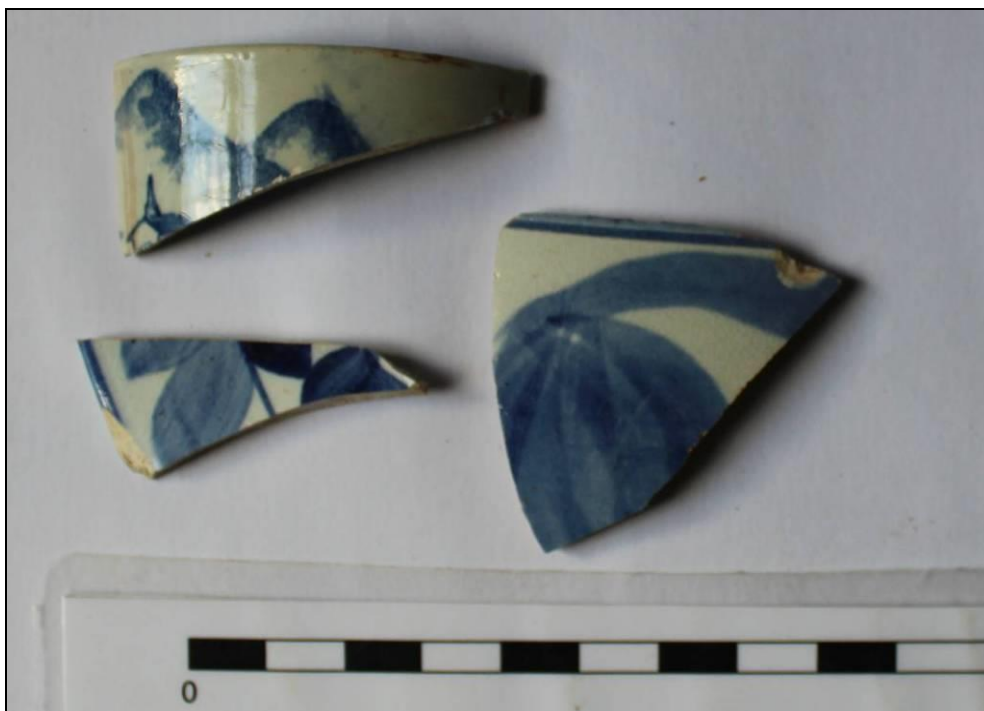




*Plate 52: Fragments of feather-edged Pearlware recovered from pit 014*



*Plate 53: Fragments of feather-edged Pearlware recovered from 020*



*Plate 54: Fragments of porcelain recovered from 020*



*Plate 55: Fragment of industrial slipware recovered from 020*





*Plate 56: Brown stoneware vessel recovered from Area 1*

**Clay Tobacco Pipes:** in total, 59 fragments of clay tobacco pipes were recovered from the excavation. For the most part, the clay pipe assemblage was of 19<sup>th</sup>-century date, and was dominated by undiagnostic stem fragments. Six fragments of pipe bowls were also present within the assemblage, although none had any decoration other than a rouletted strip around the rim of a single bowl fragment from the foundations of wall **006** (Trench 2). The largest group of clay pipe fragments was recovered from the fill (**149**) of the possible pub midden in Area 2. However, this group largely comprised short stem fragments (Plate 57), together with a small part of a bowl, none of which retained any diagnostic features to enable close dating. Indeed, none of pipe fragments within the whole assemblage had a makers' stamp, and their origin cannot be established, although they are likely to have been produced locally.

Context	Count	Date	Description
<b>003</b>	3	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century	A small complete pipe bowl of probable 18 <sup>th</sup> -century date, and two short fragments of pipe stems
<b>005</b>	6	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Four fragments of pipe stems and two small fragments of pipe bowl.
<b>006</b>	4	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Part of a pipe bowl with rouletted decoration around the rim, and three fragments of pipe stems
<b>009</b>	1	19 <sup>th</sup> century	Single fragment of pipe stem
<b>020</b>	27	19 <sup>th</sup> century	25 fragments of pipe stems and two fragments of a pipe bowls
<b>149</b>	18	18 <sup>th</sup> / 19 <sup>th</sup> century	17 short fragments of pipe stems, , one with a glazed tip, and a small fragment of a pipe bowl

Table 2: Quantification of the clay-tobacco pipes



Plate 57: Fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems recovered from the fill (**149**) of the probable 18<sup>th</sup>-century pub midden



**The Glass:** the earliest glass finds came from the fill (149) of a probable pub midden in Area 2, which contained several large fragments of ‘black’ glass bottles that most likely contained wine. There was also two green wine bottle necks with simple hand-applied string rims, to which an 18<sup>th</sup>-century date may be attributed (Plate 58). Stretch and twist marks can be seen on the neck where the glass blower has manipulated the glass to form the shape, indicating that the bottles had been made by hand rather than machine pressed (Plates 59-61).

‘Black’ glass dates to the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and is essentially dark green but appears black unless held up to the light. The bottles were hand-made and formed without the use of a mould. The bottle maker hand-gathered the glass from the furnace with a blow pipe, which was mouth-blown then the shape of the bottle formed by rolling it on a metal table called a ‘marver’. Once this was done, his assistant used a ‘pontil’ rod to hold the bottle by attaching it to the base, hence the ‘kick-up’ or ‘push-up’ (Plate 62). The bottle was then cracked off the blow pipe and the bottle maker would then apply the lip by hand and form it using shaped metal tools), although the early string rims were just added by hand (Wills 1974, 34-5; Beck 1974, 35). Moulds for forming the bottle were introduced from the early 1800s, but this was used more so for mineral water and beer bottle.



Plate 58: Two early 18<sup>th</sup> century wine bottle necks with rounded string rims, from the pub midden 149



*Plate 59: Four late 18<sup>th</sup>-century wine bottle necks with string rims*



*Plate 60: Four late 18<sup>th</sup>-century wine bottle necks with string rims*



*Plate 61: Three wine bottle neck sherds with string rims and one neck sherd, late 18<sup>th</sup> century*





*Plate 62: Two 'black' glass wine bottle bases with 'kick-up' and pontil scar, late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century*

*Cellar 1 fill 141*: a complete example of a Codd mineral water bottle was recovered from the fill (**141**) of Cellar 1. The 'Codd' bottle was first patented in November 1870 by Hiram Codd (Patent No 3070). The pinched neck with glass marble was designed to keep in the gases of the contents, which were likely to have been aerated water. This drink was sold with a wooden device which was applied to the top of the bottle and a lever pressed down to pop down the glass marble, which then sat in the pinched neck and allowed the purchaser to drink the contents (Talbot 1974, 46). The bottle is embossed on the body, which was formed in a mould, reading, "SPENCER CONNOR & CO. MANCHESTER" (mineral/aerated water producers) and "REDFEARN BROS BOTTLE MAKERS BARNESLEY". Research suggests Redfearn Brothers were in operation from 1900 (Stanton 2014, 78).

The base of a second glass bottle was also recovered from fill **141** (Plate 63). This bottle probably contained aerated water and dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The bottle was made in a mould and embossed with lettering, only part of which reads, "...ORSIDE ROAD". The marking on the base read "N & CO 2109", which indicates that the bottle was made by Nuttall and Co and the number was probably the client reference number or batch number. Research suggests N & Co were in operation from 1873 in Ravenhead, St Helens (Stanton 2014).



*Plate 63: Base of a probable mineral water bottle from fill 141*

*Cellar 2 – floor drain (170):* the following items were found in a floor drain within the house referred to in this report as Cellar 2. These are almost certainly 20<sup>th</sup> century and represent the last phase of occupation of the house.



*Plate 64: Aqua coloured, mould made bottle embossed “BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS”, which probably contained a household product or personal use product such as for hair or body*





*Plate 65: Probable 20<sup>th</sup> century colourless small, oval, glass dish with pressed pattern on the base, possibly a soap dish or similar*



*Plate 66: Late 19<sup>th</sup> century aqua bottle base with embossed lettering around the edges. There was not enough of this bottle to make any identifications as to maker or contents but it was probably household, the glass is not thick enough to have contained a carbonated beverage*

*Cellar 2 fill (142)*: colourless glass became more common during the 20<sup>th</sup> century when the required ingredients were cheaper and more plentiful. This bottle was produced in a mould and is embossed with “TRY PRITCHARDS TEETHING POWDERS”, which presumably was the former contents? The closure was likely to have been a cork stopper.

A machine-made, brown glass beer bottle from the 20<sup>th</sup> century with crown and cap closure. The merchant details are acid-etched around the bottom of the body. Acid etching became common during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Jones *et al* 1989).

Excavation of the cellar also yielded three 20<sup>th</sup>-century sterilised milk bottles, embossed “Allied Dairies Ltd STERILIZED MILK. Base: A.D.Ltd U679 L 4 UGB”. Research suggests Allied Dairies Ltd and UGB were established in 1913 (Stanton 2014).

***The Molluscs:*** in total, 15 oyster shells, six cockle shells and 21 mussel shells were recovered from the excavation, all deriving from the fill (*149*) of the pit in Area 2. These shells almost certainly represented food waste, and are likely to have been discarded from a public house, as shellfish was a popular ‘bar snack’ in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The molluscs were found in association with numerous glass bottles, many of which have been attributed an 18<sup>th</sup>-century date.

***Conclusion:*** the finds assemblage has provided a useful insight into domestic life for the occupants of the site in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, especially those who resided in the houses on Bury Street (Area 1). In particular, the range and quality of tableware forms represented in the pottery assemblage suggest that the residents enjoyed an element of affluence in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. However, with the exception of the complete brown stoneware flagon, the artefacts recovered from the excavation do not merit long-term retention, and it is recommended that they are discarded.



## 6. Discussion

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### 6.1 Discussion

The programme of archaeological investigation has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate the physical remains of the initial development and urbanisation of part of Salford during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The excavation has facilitated a detailed examination of two cellars that had formed part of terrace of workers' houses on one part of Bury Street, together with several courtyard dwellings further along Bury Street. This has underlined the various approaches to workers' housing and helped characterise Salford's urban landscape. The excavation revealed building types that were not observed within some of the larger-scale excavations of other workers' housing in the Manchester area (*eg* Miller and Wild 2007; Miller and Wild 2015), and demonstrates that whilst the sequence of historical mapping suggests phases of construction of relatively uniform housing types, the physical remains continue to produce an ever-increasing variety of solutions to the problem of housing the rapidly expanding population.

The results obtained from the excavation inform several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007). In particular:

- *Initiative 7.6*: 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types...' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139);
- *Initiative 7.7*: 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households...' (*ibid*);
- *Initiative 7.25*: 'Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas regarded as slums' (*op cit*, 147);
- *Initiative 7.41*: 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects' (*op cit*, 156).

The excavation also provided some evidence for activity on the site prior the construction of the tracts of workers' housing in early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Whilst largely truncated, the pit exposed in Area 2 may well have served as a rubbish midden for an adjacent public house, as suggested by the large quantity of glass bottles and mollusc shells. The nearest public house is the Black Friar, situated approximately 60m to the north-east, and whilst its precise construction date is uncertain, it has been suggested that it was erected on the site of an earlier pub, the 'Old School Inn', although this has not been corroborated. A detailed survey of the Black Friar public house was undertaken as part of the present development, in advance of the refurbishment of the building for office use. The results obtained from that survey are presented in a separate report (Salford Archaeology 2017).

## 6.2 *Bury Street Houses*

The remains of houses fronting Bury Street have contributed to a growing body of evidence of workers' housing and the urbanisation of Salford and Manchester. In particular, the excavation has outlined the value of archaeological investigation alongside documentary research, in revealing subtle differences of construction and modification. This investigation was proved particularly useful in defining the function of rooms and changing status of the properties through time.

Documentary sources suggest that the Bury Street Houses were constructed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The land on which the houses stood was formerly utilised for agricultural purposes and was later laid out as gardens, forming part of John Bury's estate by the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. Maps from this period indicate the north-eastern extent of Bury Street had been tentatively laid out but not developed prior to 1794. The first indication of house building within the site is found on maps dating from 1800; the investigated houses (A and B) first appear on a map of 1819 by Pigot. A terrace of four was seemingly added onto two existing buildings located at the corner of Bury Street and Garden Lane. The houses appeared to have been relatively well built, in as far as their size and construction divulge. Compared to nearby courtyard dwellings and back-to-back properties, which were tightly packed, small and afforded little privacy, this terrace was more spacious and arguably built with well-to-do residents in mind.

This is supported by census records, which reveals some of the earliest residents of the houses were more affluent members of society. The 1841 and 1851 census returns reveal that a small number of professionals lived in the Bury Street properties, including an engineer, a grocer and a land agent; other residents are listed as of 'independent' means, indicating that they were retired or could afford not to work (Plates 67). The occupants of the excavated houses were George Yoxall, a grocer, who lived with his family and housemaid (House A) and Jane Miner, aged 53 of independent means, who also had a servant (House B). The keeping of domestic servants further reinforcing the notion these were middle-class families.

The census records are also important in exploring broader demographic trends and highlight that many people residing in the area had been born elsewhere in Britain. Birthplaces listed include towns in Lancashire and Cheshire, but also locations as far afield as Leicester, Bristol and Caernarvonshire, Wales. Salford's growth is often attributed to incoming people, attracted by the prospects and security offered by the town's flourishing textile industry and associated engineering trades. Evidently skilled workers, professionals and business people flocked to the city amidst the mass of unskilled labourers.

This economic environment is reflected in the construction of the houses. The fabric of the buildings deviated from the practice of two-skin exterior walls with single-skin partitions, commonly found in the cheaply built houses of Salford and Manchester. Instead, the rear and end wall of the property were three brick courses in width, whilst the front and partition walls were two-courses wide. The extra use of building materials and sturdiness of the buildings reinforces the notion these were more affluent properties, whilst the assemblage of pottery recovered from the demolition rubble within the houses suggested a modicum of affluence.



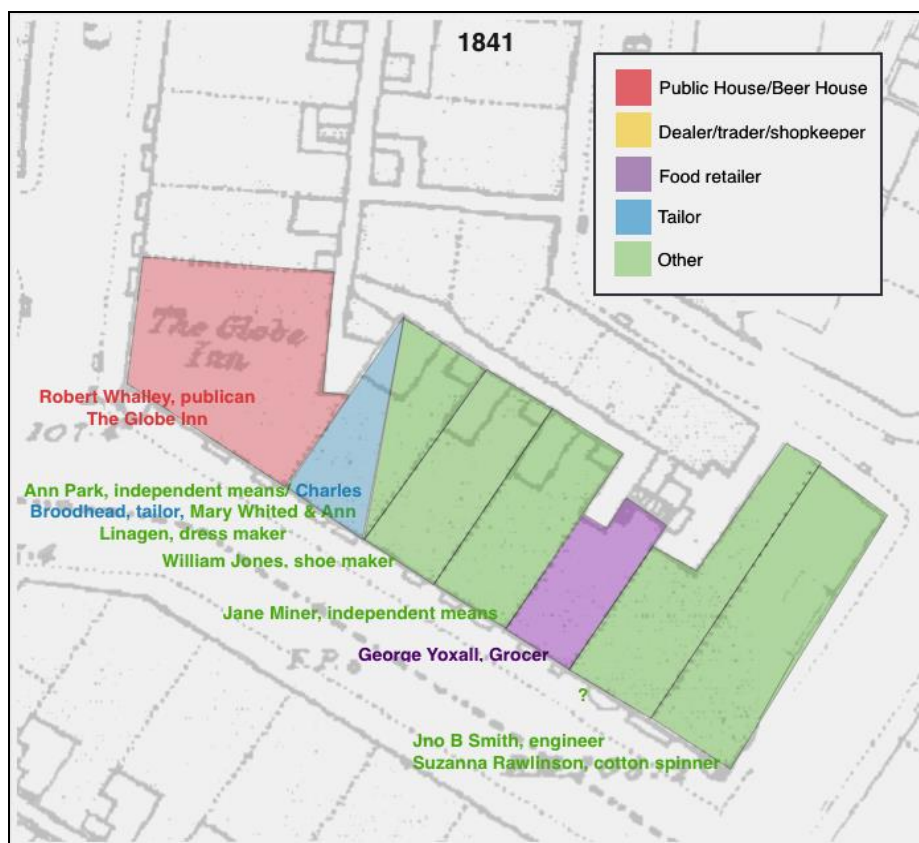
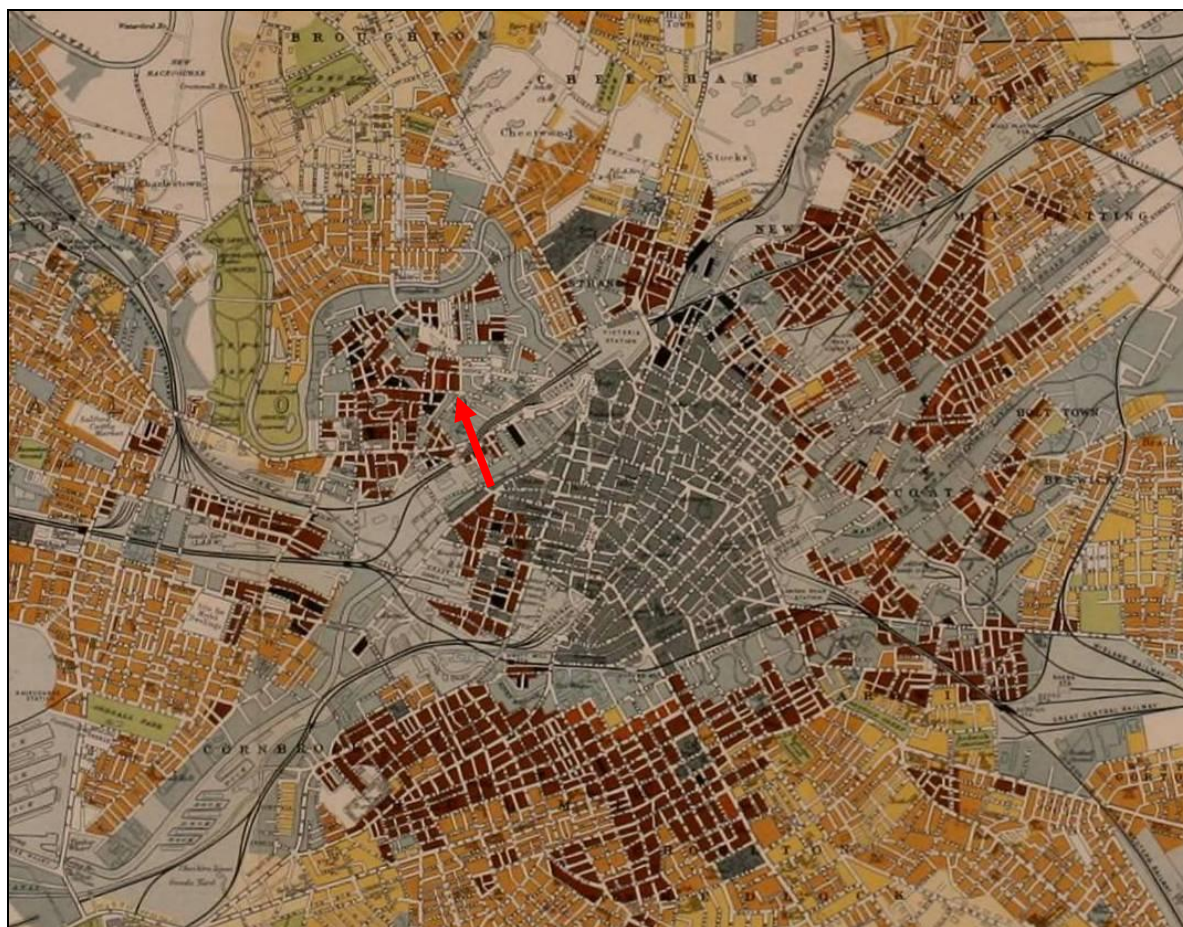


Plate 67: Occupations of the Bury Street residents in 1841-61

These indications of 19<sup>th</sup>-century prosperity amongst the residents of the Bury Street houses excavated in Area 1 is reflected on a plan produced in 1904 for the Citizens' Association for Manchester, which captured the condition of the housing stock in Manchester and Salford in the early Edwardian period; sub-standard housing, referred to as 'slum dwellings', are shown on the plan in dark brown. The Bury Street houses were evidently not considered to be sub-standard properties, in contrast to the houses that were excavated on Brussell Street, which are shown as slum dwellings on the 1904 plan (Plate 68).



*Plate 68: Citizens' Association of Manchester map of 1904, showing the distribution of slum property in the city (marked in dark brown). The red arrow marks the present study area*

In accessing the function of the cellar rooms, it is first important to consider how they were accessed and how the space was used. Firstly, it is important to note that although divided into two rooms, restricting movement between front and back rooms was maintained. Access to and from the cellars was gained via quarter-turn stairs at the rear of the property, which led to the front of the house at ground level. Although no above ground-level structural remains survived, the stairs probably led to a hallway or directly into the front room of the property. The originality of the stairs was suggested by a lack of facing to the interior walls to which the structure was added. No traces of the bluish-white limewash used elsewhere in the back room was found adhered to the north-west face of party wall **102**, implying the stairwells were erected early on in the buildings' use.



The doorways in the front elevation of the houses (**104** and **118**) latterly functioned as entrances to underground storerooms; however, these arguably represent re-use of an existing point of entry. The originality of the doorways is suggested by their construction: sandstone pads, door fittings and shallow arches were built into the fabric front walls of the property. Had it functioned solely as a store room, the investment in the sturdy door fittings seems unnecessary and costly. The storerooms in both cases do not respect the position of the walls, doors and windows. In the case of House B, the line of the vaulted roof was lower than the surviving arch of the doorway and projected in front of the cellar light. It is therefore probable that the doorway initially afforded access to a subterranean area at the front of the properties and that the store was a later addition; the exterior elevation of the front wall lay beyond the area available for excavation, and thus this assertion could not be tested via intrusive investigation.

The presence of two entrances to the cellar is highly suggestive they functioned somewhat separately from the main house. It is possible they were used as workshops, the front entrances functioning as goods access from the street. The position and size of the cellar lights in the front walls of the house certainly would have allowed ample natural light to penetrate the front rooms, necessary for small-scale industry. Censuses and trade directories record amongst other trades several household industries (tin-plate working, shoe-making and dress-making and sewing), which may have been conducted on-site.

There is a possibility the cellars may also have functioned as accommodation. The use of such spaces as living quarters was common practice in Salford and Manchester until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is, however, no documentary evidence to suggest that this formed a separate residence. The census return for 1841-1871 indicates single-occupancy was predominant for this row of houses with only several properties occupied by multiple parties at one time. The census returns do, however, list a number of domestic servants, who may have retained living quarters within the house, perhaps in the cellars or attics. The presence of fireplaces in the front cellar rooms is certainly indicative of their use beyond storage, perhaps for sleeping or household activities.

If indeed the cellars were separate units or workshops, the construction of stores at the front of the property indicates a change in use and would have restricted access to and from the stairs leading to the back cellar room. From this point onwards it seems more likely the cellars functioned as accommodation for domestic servants or as scullery/wash house or storage area to the main house. Clear indications of activity are found in the front rooms with the installation of working fireplaces, showing signs of use. In House A, it was retained as an open fireplace, whilst the arrangement in House B shows signs of alteration; an aperture through the north-east outer pillar may relate to the installation of a boiler.

Finishes made to the interior of the cellar rooms provide additional indication of their use. The front rooms of both houses had flagstone floors, a building material not readily available from the local area; such stone was commonly imported from quarries in the Pennine foothills to the north of Manchester and thus more expensive than locally produced brick.

A wide range of flag sizes were encountered; this has been taken elsewhere in the study of workers' housing in the Manchester region as evidence for the use of offcuts. The insertion of brick-built drains, capped with cast-iron covers implies the floor was partly re-laid during improvements; the regular pattern of the flags around the drains was disrupted. Trapezoid flags were employed around the drain in House A, whilst in House B bricks were slotted into around the cover. Other signs, present within the walls of the properties indicate their continued use and modification. The front wall of House A displays two rectangular recesses and a sub-circular aperture housing a length of lead water pipe, adjacent to the doorway; two similar recesses were found in the rear wall of the house. It is plausible these changes represent the provision of water to the lower levels of the building. The remodelling of the front room floors, the insertion of drainage and provision of running water strongly suggests the cellar rooms were updated and modernised.

In 1875, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act was introduced to provide the mechanism of slum clearance, the first act of its kind, as others, such as the 1868 Torrens Act, only dealt with individual buildings (Pearlman 1956, 28). However, there was local opposition to this on the grounds of expenditure, and some councils preferred to adopt a policy of gradually reconditioning areas. Most major slum clearance at this time was actually as a result of commerce, where areas were cleared for large warehouses or for railway lines (*ibid*). Finally, in 1890, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act was reconsolidated, so that the council were to take responsibility for the construction of new dwellings. Slum clearance and regeneration then began in earnest in Salford in the 1890s, almost 20 years after the government had envisaged it (*op cit*, 34), although as is abundantly clear from the map produced by the Citizens' Association for Manchester in 1904 that clearance was a slow process (Plate 68).

Improvements within individual properties are often recorded (*eg* Miller and Wild 2015), and have even be seen at municipal level. Archaeological excavation of workers' housing on George Leigh Street in Ancoats, for instance, charted the demolition of blocks of houses in the 1890s, presumably to allow some improvement in air and light quality for the remaining properties. Excavations carried out in 2009 in Manchester examined the upgrading of the sanitation and drainage systems to late 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' housing in Angel Meadow, and provided evidence for large and often deep drains being excavated not only in yards and under pavements and passageways, but also beneath cellars (OA North 2011). A similar picture emerged from excavations in Chorlton-upon-Medlock, which provided evidence for major remodeling of the existing housing stock to improve the sanitary conditions (OA North 2013).

Evidence obtained from other excavations of workers' houses in Manchester and Salford has indicated that the adaptation of cellar spaces for use as a scullery, frequently furnished with a hot water boiler, was common practice in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This was again presumably undertaken in response to legislation introduced to improve sanitary conditions.



### 6.3 *Brussell Street*

By overlaying the results of the excavation of Cellars 1 and 2 in Area 2 onto historic maps, it seems probable that they represented the remains of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century back-to-back houses at the corner of Brussell Street and Bury Street.

numbers 58 and 60, , which fronted Bury Street. Between 1890 and 1954, number 62 appeared to have been demolished and the excavated remains correspond to the 1954 map, suggesting there was indeed a toilet block added and the former location of number 62 became a passageway. However, the remains to the north of the cellars do not exactly correspond with detail shown on some of the maps. For example, the entrance staircases were found on the northern side of the houses but this is not shown on any of the maps. The 1851 and 1890 OS maps show the houses on the east of Waterloo Square as back-to-back houses, but by 1908 and the 1954 OS maps, the six houses to the north of Cellars 1 and 2 appear to have been made into three houses with small back yard areas. It is not clear why Cellars 1 and 2 have survived as back-to-back houses, but the enclosures directly north appear to have been outer courtyard areas in which were the access staircases.

The remains found on the eastern side of Brussell Street relate in the most part to a building or buildings constructed in the 1940s, which appear on the 1954 OS map. Prior to this, the southern-most plot is shown empty on historic maps. Between 1908 and 1954 the three southernmost houses on Brussell Street appear to have been demolished, which explains why only one early 19<sup>th</sup>-century wall was found, whilst the rest of the walls seem to correspond with what was likely to have become the perimeter wall of the later garage.

### 6.4 *Conclusion*

The excavation has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate a block of early 19<sup>th</sup>-century houses in Salford. The physical remains of 18<sup>th</sup>- and 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' housing has been recognised as a legitimate avenue of research. This is articulated in the current Archaeological Research Framework for North West England (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007), which identifies several initiatives that should be prioritised for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods, including Initiative 7.6: 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types...' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139).

Since the publication of the Research Framework, a considerable body of significant data has been generated from the archaeological investigation of workers' housing, enabling a variety of plan forms and construction details to be identified. In particular, large-scale excavations in Chorlton-upon-Medlock (*eg* OA North 2013), together with numerous excavations in the Shudehill (Miller and Wild 2015) and the Ancoats area of Manchester (Miller and Wild 2007), have recorded the foundations of workers' housing spanning the late 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. These have included cellar dwellings, back-to-backs, single-depth cottages, and numerous examples of double-depth houses. Within these broad categories, a broad range of different construction details and plan forms has been identified, although information pertaining to the development of certain types of workers' housing is still lacking.

## 7. Curation

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### 7.1 Recipient Museum

The project archive will be offered for deposition with the Salford Museum and Art Gallery:

Peel Park,  
Crescent,  
Salford

### 7.2 Conservation

There are no conservation requirements.

### 7.3 Storage

The complete project archive, which will include written records, plans, photographs, and artefacts, will be prepared for long-term storage following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3), and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990). However, it is anticipated that the majority of the artefacts will be discarded, as very few provide good examples of their type and are of little intrinsic interest, with the exception of the brown stoneware bottle recovered from Area 1.

### 7.4 Dissemination

The complete results obtained from the archaeological investigation are incorporated in this final excavation report. In addition to Domis Property Group, copies of the report will be forwarded to the Salford Museum and Art Gallery and the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.



## *Acknowledgments*

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The on-site excavations were directed by Oliver Cook, Mandy Burns and Sarah Cattell, assisted by Simon Hinchliffe and Liz Statham. The report was compiled by Oliver Cook and Mandy Burns, and illustrated by Richard Ker. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

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## Appendix 1: Census Data

Name	Position	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
<i>87 Coupland Street</i>				
John Ball	Head	27	-	Manchester
Susannah Ball	Wife	26	Laundress	Manchester
Mary	Daughter	3		Manchester
Ellen	Daughter	1 month		Manchester
<i>89 Coupland Street</i>				
William Bateman	Head	43	General labourer	Cheshire
Ann Bateman	Wife	45	Laundress	Derbyshire
Hugo Bateman	Son	16	Blacksmith	Manchester
Martha Bateman	Daughter	13	Dressmaker	Manchester
Robert Bateman	Son	6	Scholar	Manchester
Robert Kenny	Head	35	Bricklayer	Altrincham
Kate Kenny	Wife	25	-	Ireland
Robert Kenny	Son	13	Scholar	Altrincham
Annie Kenny	Daughter	4 months		Manchester
Mary Kenny	Daughter	4 months		Manchester
<i>91 Coupland Street</i>				
John Smith	Head	30	Bricklayer	Manchester
Julia Smith	Wife	23	-	Manchester
John Smith	Son	6		Manchester
Joseph Smith	Son	5		Manchester
Ellen Smith	Daughter	3		Manchester
Thomas Smith	Son	3 months		Manchester
<i>93 Coupland Street</i>				
Joshua Billcliffe	Head	60	Cabinet Maker	Penistone, Staffs
Hannah Billcliffe	Wife	45	-	Manchester
Alfred Billcliffe	Son	15	Scholar	Manchester
Harry Billcliffe	Son	12	Scholar	Manchester
Joshua Billcliffe	Son	9	Scholar	Manchester
Joseph Billcliffe	Son	9	Scholar	Manchester
<i>95 Coupland Street – House used as a Workshop</i>				

*Entries in the 1881 Census Returns*



## *Appendix 2: Figures*

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- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Trench locations superimposed on current OS mapping
- Figure 3: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1851 map
- Figure 4: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1890 map
- Figure 5: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1922 map
- Figure 6: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1980 map
- Figure 7: Detail plan of the excavated remains in Area 1
- Figure 8: Detail plan of the excavated remains in Area 2

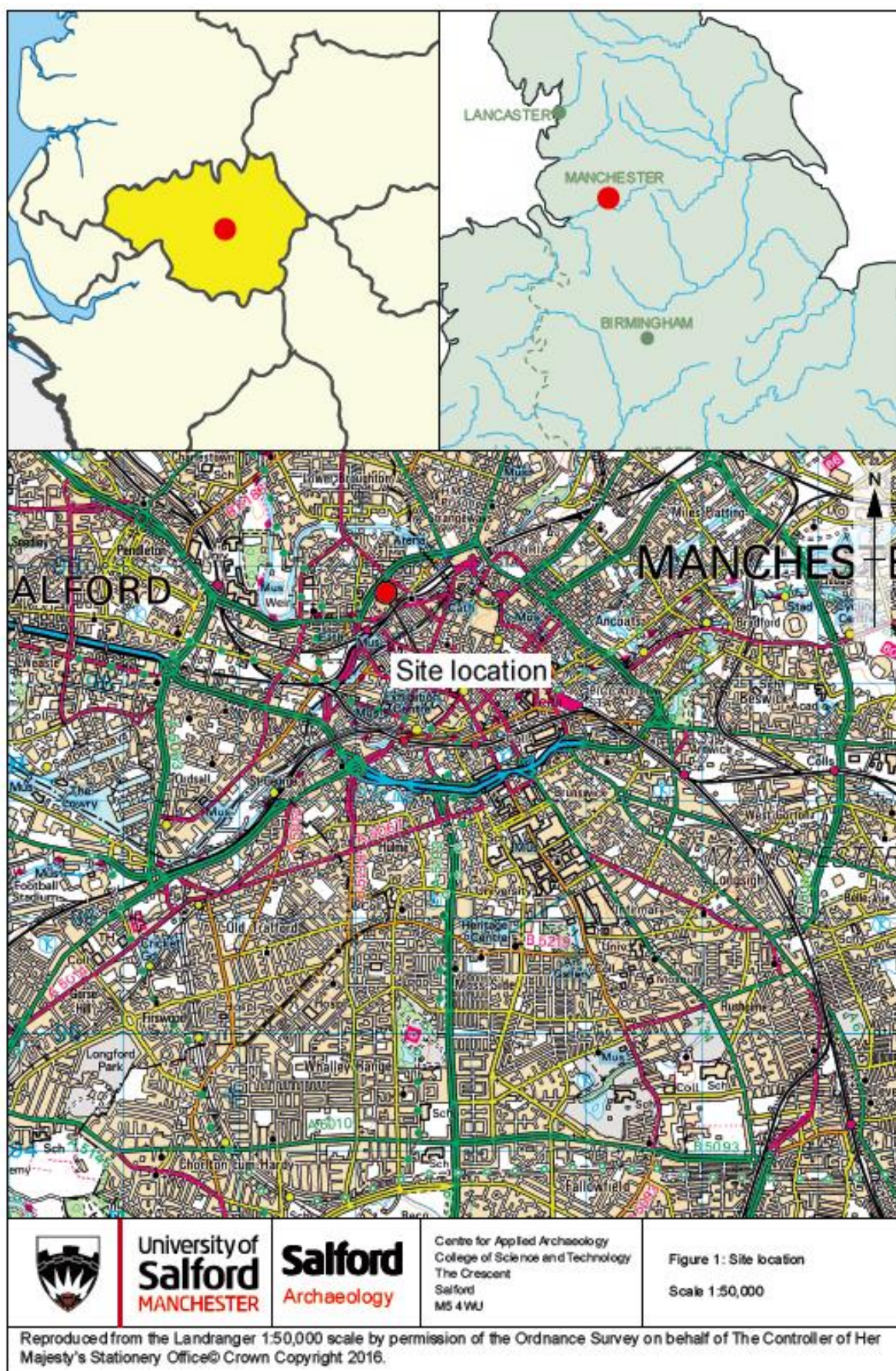


Figure 1: Site location map



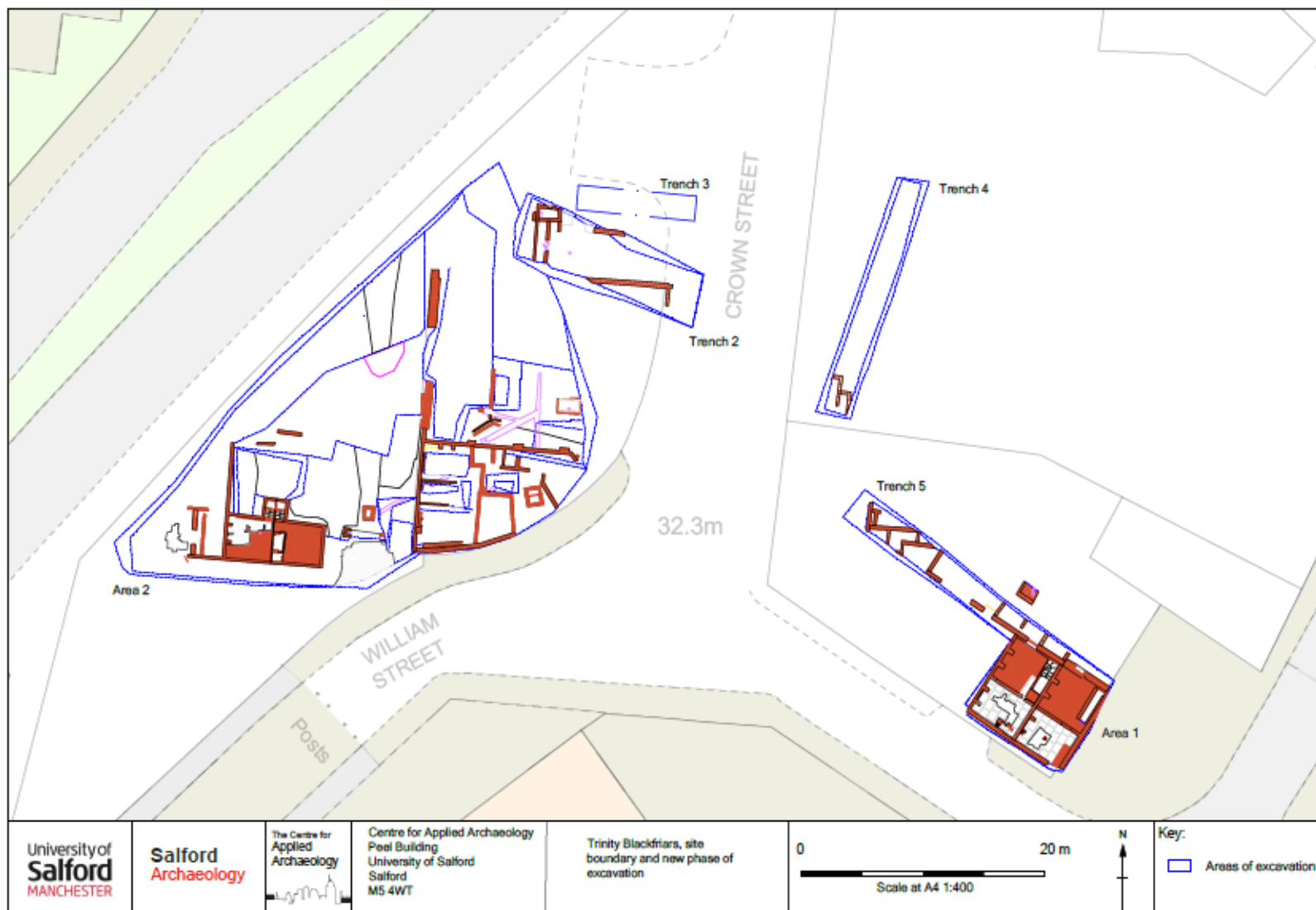


Figure 2: Trench locations superimposed on current OS mapping

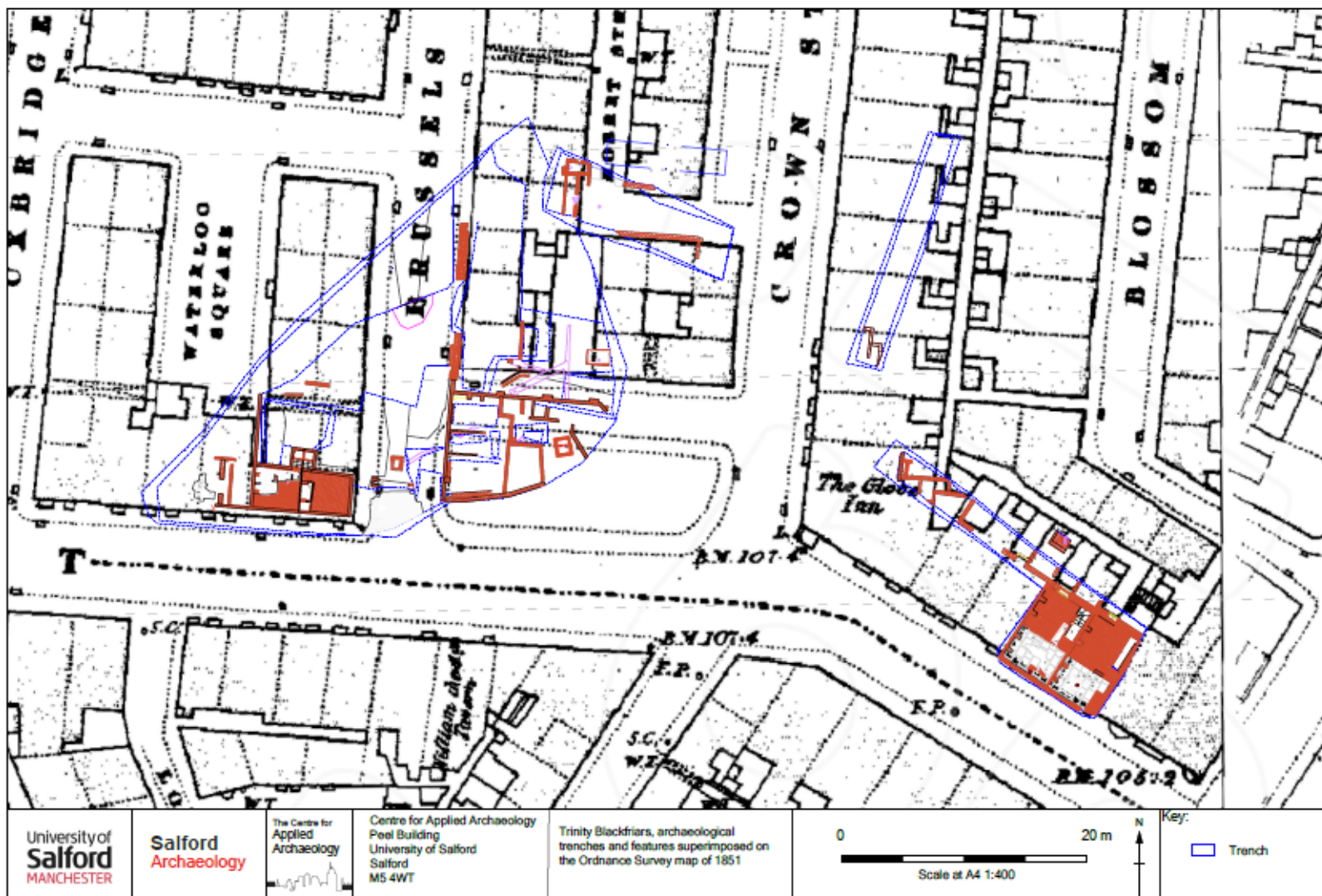


Figure 3: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1851 map





Figure 4: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1890 map



Figure 5: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1922 map



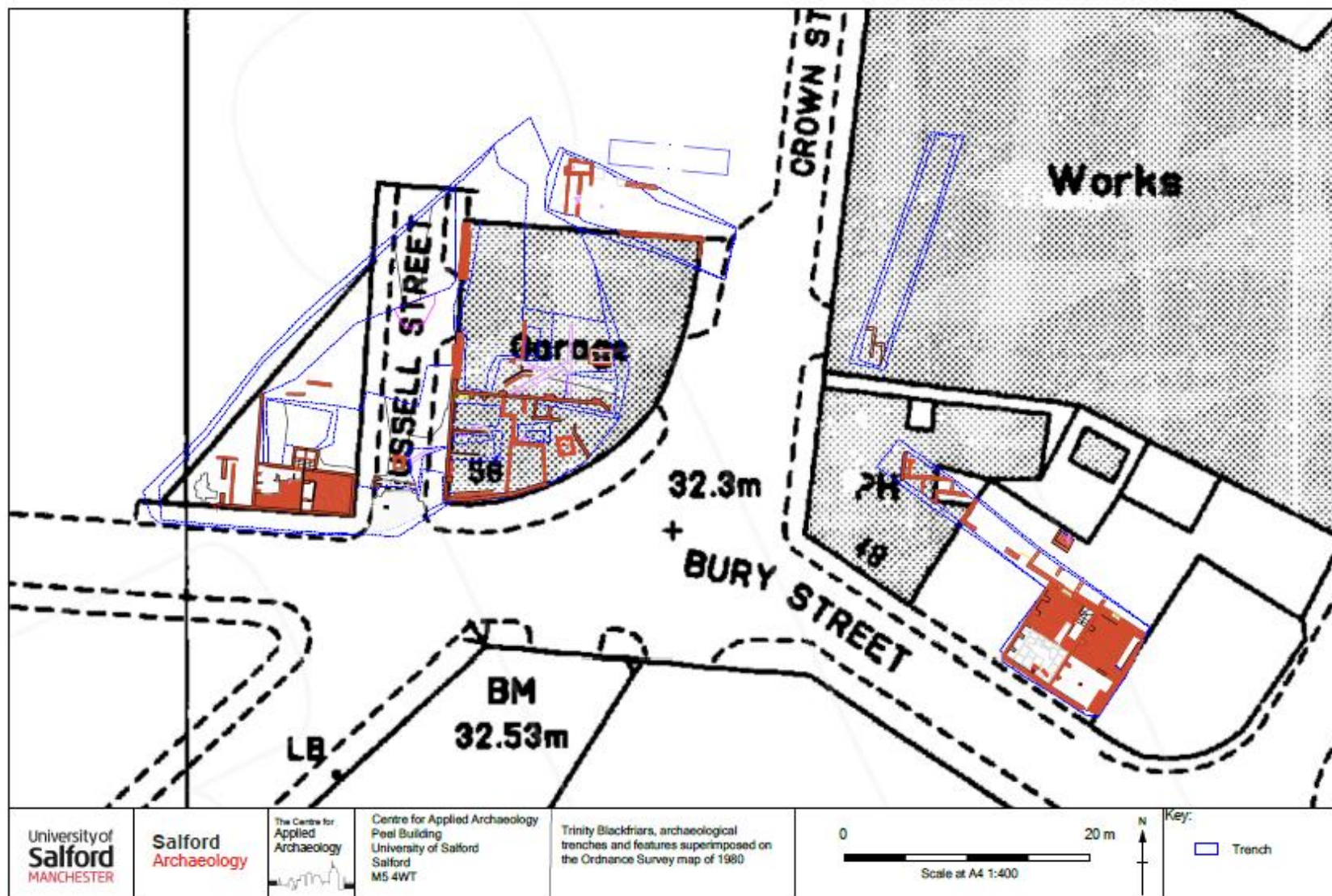


Figure 6: The excavated remains superimposed on the OS 1980 map

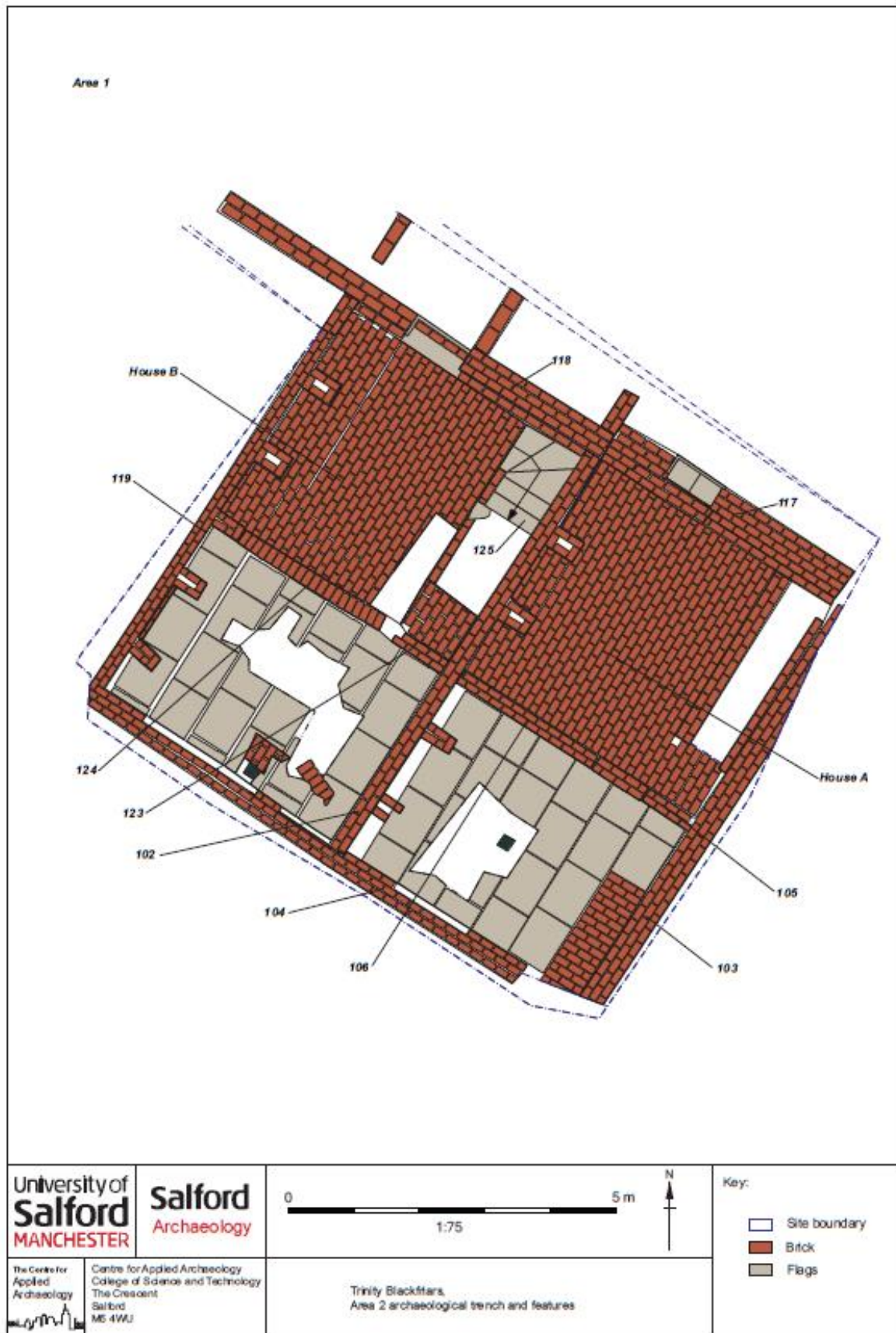


Figure 7: Detail plan of the excavated remains in Area 1



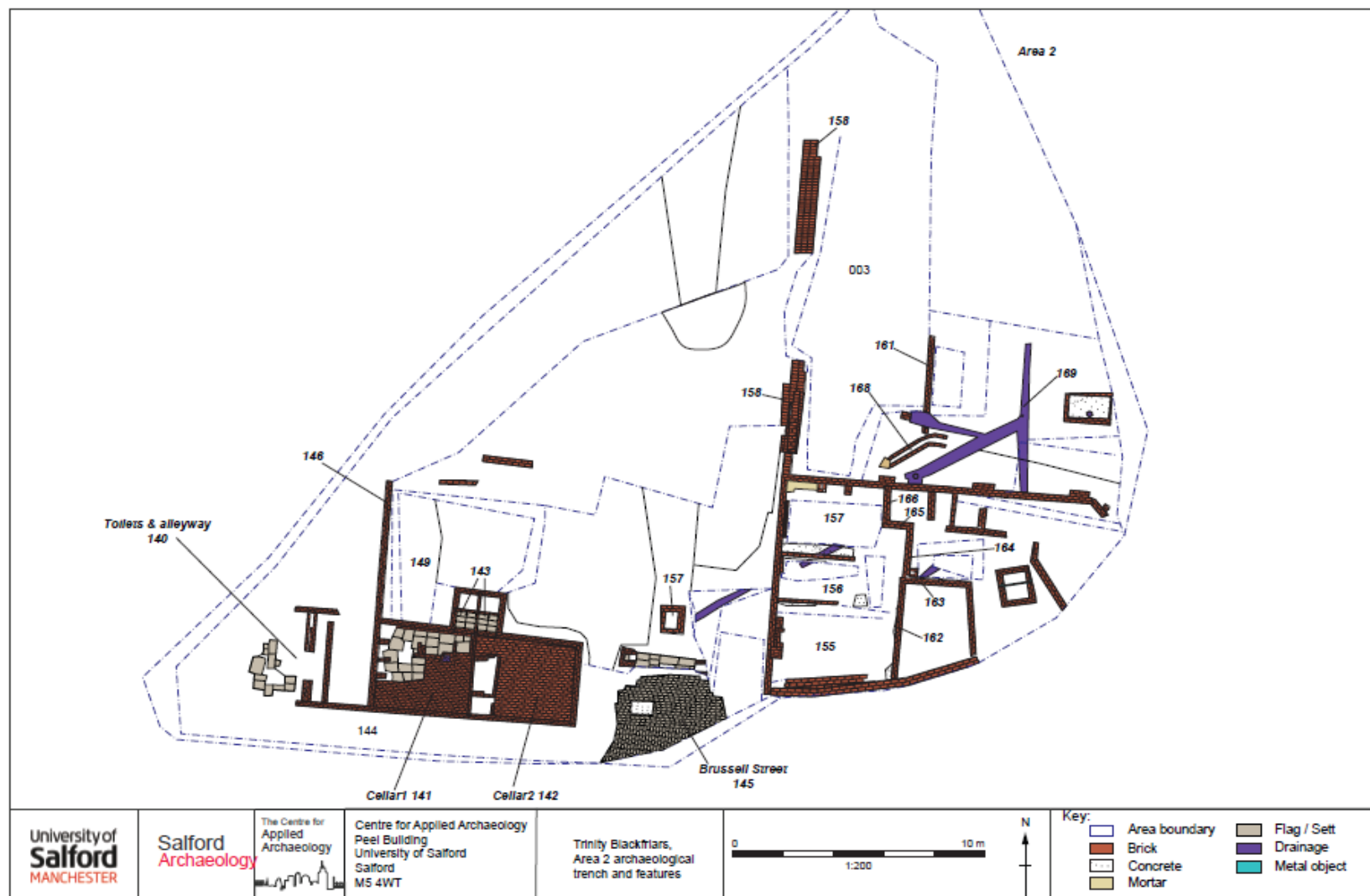
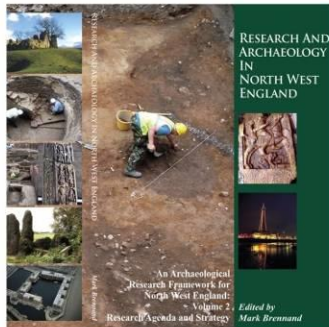
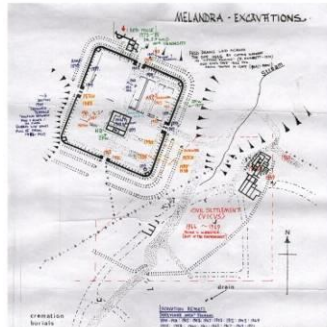


Figure 8: Detail plan of the excavated remains in Area 2

### CONSULTANCY



### DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



### WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



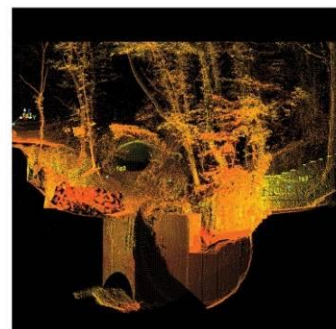
### EXCAVATION



### BUILDING SURVEY



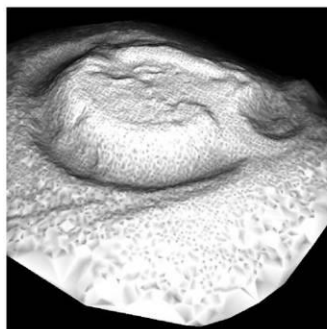
### 3D LASER SCANNING



### COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



### LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



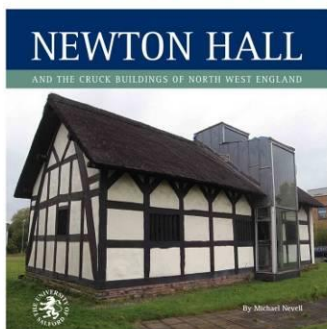
### GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



### WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



### RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



### SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

