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Salford
MANCHESTER

Archaeological Post-Excavation Assessment

Globe and Simpson,
Old Granada Studios,
Quay Street,
Manchester

Client:
Allied London

Planning Ref:
109660/FO/2015/C1

Technical Report:
Katie Harvey and
Graham Mottershead

Report No:
SA/2019/59



Location: The study area comprises the former Globe and Simpson building and the triangle of land to the north, on Quay Street, Manchester bound by New Quay Street, Quay Street and Water Street

NGR: NGR 383130 398040

Project: Globe & Simpson, Old Granada, Quay Street Manchester

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Summary

Allied London has obtained planning consent to deliver a major new development on the southwestern edge of Manchester city centre, known as the St John's Quarter. One element of this development incorporates the former Globe and Simpson building on Quay Street (NGR 383130 398040). A desk-based assessment produced by OA North in 2015 concluded that the proposed development area had some potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, including elements of workers' housing, warehouses and industrial buildings. In addition, the proximity to known remains dating to the Roman period at Castlefield suggested that there may be the possibility of surviving remains of this date within the development area. Evaluation trenching on the site of the former Globe and Simpson building was carried out in September 2018 and highlighted the survival of archaeologically significant remains below the uncellared areas of the demolished Globe and Simpson building and within a triangle of land to its immediate north. Following these results a three phase programme of excavation was carried out during October and November 2018.

The first phase was to strip the designated excavation areas and record any structural remains, followed by detailed excavation of select buildings. On completion of this phase an area along the northern half of Area 1 was stripped to ascertain the extent of relict soils. The third and final phase of excavation was the recording of those soils and any features cut into them. Following completion of the fieldwork this post-excavation assessment report was written.

The excavations recorded the remains of a number of 18th and 19th century buildings including workers houses, and larger domestic buildings that were later converted into boarding houses, shops and workshops. A significant relict soil containing pottery spanning the medieval and post-medieval periods was excavated across the Quay Street side of the site and a number of post-medieval orchard/kitchen garden features were recorded.

The excavations at Globe and Simpson spanned a period of large scale drastic change in the landscape and demography of Manchester, and the whole of Britain. The rapid move throughout the late 18th and early 19th centuries from rural and semi-rural pastoralism to urban industrialism was a change which affected much of the world, the repercussions of which are still felt into the 21st century. Although only a small keyhole area the excavation site demonstrated a trend which can be extrapolated across the city.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Allied London has obtained planning consent to deliver a major new development on the southwestern edge of Manchester city centre, known as the St John's Quarter. This 13-acre site incorporates the former Granada Television Estate, together with adjacent cleared sites between Water Street and the River Irwell. One element of the proposals, referred to as St John's Place, lies within the northern part of the St. John's Masterplan, on a site bounded by the River Irwell to the northwest, Quay Street and the associated Manchester College and multi-storey car park to the northeast, Nos 36 to 40 Young Street to the east and the Granada HQ Building and associated North Street car parking to the south (Plate 1; Figure 1).

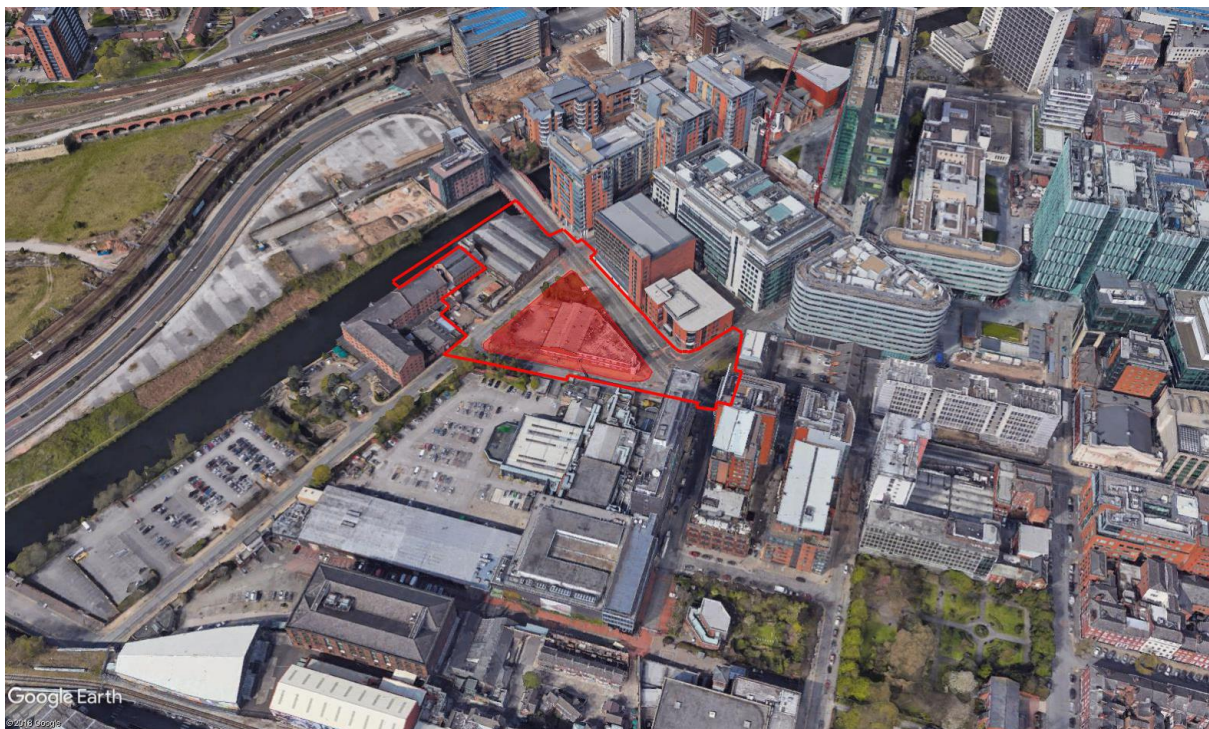


Plate 1: Recent aerial view across the site looking north showing the development site boundary, the Globe and Simpson site is shaded in red

In order to support the planning application for the proposed development of St John's Quarter, Allied London commissioned a desk-based assessment to establish the significance of the below-ground archaeological resource (OA North 2015). This study concluded that the proposed development area has some potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, including elements of workers' housing, warehouses and industrial buildings. In addition, the proximity to known remains dating to the Roman period at Castlefield suggests that there may be the possibility of surviving remains of this date within the development area. Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory

Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to Manchester City Council, it was recommended that it would be appropriate to undertake a staged programme of archaeological investigation in advance of development works, beginning with an initial archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. A WSI was produced for this trenching (Salford Archaeology 2018) which included trenching below both the Globe and Simpson building and the 20th shed on the northwest side of Water Street, following demolition of those buildings. The evaluation trenching on the site of the former Globe and Simpson (NGR 383130 398040) was carried out in September 2018 and an interim statement produced. This highlighted the survival of archaeologically significant remains below the uncellared areas of the demolished Globe and Simpson building and within a triangle of land to its immediate north. Following these results a three phase programme of excavation was carried out during October and November 2018. In the first instance a 'strip and record' excavation was undertaken of the Globe and Simpson site and the grassed area to its north. Following this two areas of relict soils were stripped and assessed for archaeological potential. Finally, the soils were excavated and fully recorded.

Following completion of the fieldwork, an assessment has been made of the project archive, with a view to defining the costs of completing an appropriate programme of post-excavation analysis and publication, in accordance with the wording of the condition attached to planning consent for the proposed development (Planning Ref: 109660/FO/2015/C1). The culmination of this process is a revised project design, presented here.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the excavation was strip and map the extent of 18th and 19th century buildings on the site, to assess the potential of any relict soils and to fully excavate and record any pre-industrial features associated with those soils. This was a process which would fit with 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). These include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

- *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 and to inform conservation agendas (Newman and McNeil 2007, 139);
- *Initiative 7.7*: 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households... (Newman and McNeil 2007, 139);
- *Initiative 7.25* Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working-class areas regarded as slums (Newman and McNeil 2007, 147);

- *Initiative 7.41* The retention of all later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects (Newman and McNeil 2007, 156).

The programme of archaeological investigation was designed to preserve by record any archaeological remains within the designated excavation area that were to be removed by the proposed development.

The principal aims of the project were:

- to produce a record of the form of 18th- and 19th-century housing;
- to determine any changes to properties over time;
- to further understanding of the changing urban landscape of Stockport through the late 18th and 19th centuries;

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation were:

- to carry out full open area archaeological excavations on the designated area (Figure 2);
- to produce a full written and illustrated report of the findings of the excavation;
- to produce an ordered archive for the project;
- to make available the results of the work.

2. Original Research priorities

2.1 Research Aims

The aim of the excavation was strip and map the extent of 18th and 19th century buildings on the site, to assess the potential of any relict soils and to fully excavate and record any pre-industrial features associated with those soils. This was a process which would fit with 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). These include, but are by no means limited to, the following:

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2.2 Objectives

The programme of archaeological investigation was designed to preserve by record any archaeological remains within the designated excavation area that were to be removed by the proposed development.

The principal aims of the project were:

- to produce a record of the form of 18th- and 19th-century housing;
- to determine any changes to properties over time;
- to further understanding of the changing urban landscape of Manchester through the late 18th and 19th centuries;
- To record all surviving pre-industrial deposits and features;
- advance understanding of late medieval and early post-medieval occupation and land-use in this part of Manchester.

In order to meet the aims stated above, the following objectives were devised:

- to make a full record of any archaeological remains to mitigate their damage or destruction during the proposed development;
- to carry out a programme of post-excavation assessment, which provides recommendations for further analysis and publication;
- to prepare a project archive for long-term deposition.

3. The Setting

3.1 *Location, Topography and Land use*

The development Site (centred on NGR 383130 398040) lies to the southeast of the River Irwell on a plot of land that had been developed into a level quayside, which facilitated the loading and unloading of ships during the 19th century. Several warehouses, workers' housing, locks and a branch of the Manchester and Salford Junction Canal characterised the surrounding area. The site currently occupies a plot of land bound by New Quay Street to the northeast, Quay Street to the south and Water Street to the northwest. The site had previously contained the former Globe and Simpson building, which has recently been demolished. The immediate surroundings of the site consist primarily of light-industrial units, hotels, multi-storey car parks and office blocks.

Topographically, the Manchester conurbation as a region lies within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey river valley, whilst the rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses in Manchester.

Although concealed by development the topography of the area reflects the natural slope of the river valley, falling gently to the west from a height of 30m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) on Atherton Street to approximately 26.8m on Water Street.

3.2 *Geology*

The site is located on superficial Devensian glacio-fluvial sand and gravel deposits, formed up to 2 million years ago. The bedrock within the site consists of sandstones of the Cheshire Formation, formed during the Triassic Period 250 million years ago (British Geological Survey, 2018).

4. Historical Background

4.1 Prehistoric Period

Prehistoric archaeological evidence is generally sporadic in the North West of England and is often based on chance finds. Prehistoric activity tends to be confined to well-drained areas usually located on sands and gravels that are in close proximity to watercourses or wetlands, rather than on impermeable boulder clays that form the geology of the majority of the region.

Although archaeological evidence for the prehistoric period in Manchester is scarce, it is reasonable to suggest that the Castlefield area, situated c 250m to the southeast of the site may have been a suitable place for prehistoric settlement due to its location on sands and gravels and riverside location (Miller 2017; UMAU 2002). The most promising evidence for prehistoric activity in Manchester was excavated at Liverpool Road in Castlefield comprising, two Mesolithic flints, one Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake, and a single fragment of late Bronze Age/iron Age pottery were recovered, although none were found in securely stratified deposits (Gregory 2007, 181).

4.2 Romano – British Period

The first military occupation of Manchester was established during the governorship of Agricola (AD 77-84), and commenced with a five-acre wooden fort, known as *Mamucium* (Gregory 2007). The site of the encampment is marked today by Camp Street in the Castlefield area of Manchester city centre. During the 2nd century, the fort was expanded and a substantial extramural settlement, or *vicus*, developed to the north of the military fort (Grealey 1974, 11). A network of Roman roads extended from the fort of *Mamucium* leading to several military settlements including Ribchester to the north, Castleshaw (near Oldham), Slack and York to the northeast, Wigan to the northwest, Northwich and Chester to the south (Gregory 2007), and Buxton to the southeast.

The site boundary lies beyond the projected limit of the Roman *Vicus*, however, it is possible that some activity may have taken place between the Roman settlement and river (Miller 2017, 10). This is suggested by reports of six Roman coins, at least five of which dated to the 2nd century, are reported to have been found 'in 1876 while foundations were being dug for a bridge over the Irwell, near Quay Street' (Conway *et al* 1909, 84-5). Furthermore, archaeological investigations at the junction of Deansgate, Great Bridgewater Street and Trafford Street, situated beyond the northern extent of the *vicus*, have exposed the remains of several phases of Roman development comprising gravel pits, boundary ditches, timber-framed buildings and the remains of a grid-like street layout (Pre-Construct Archaeology 2005).

Beyond the extent of the *vicus* lay the agricultural hinterland of *Mamucium*, a network of field systems, interspersed with villas and agricultural buildings (Connelly 2002).

Recent excavations at Owen Street have identified a spread of relict plough soil, containing Roman pottery and a series of ditches, the longest with a total recorded length of 36.8m was lined on one side by a row of post holes, cut into the bedrock (Salford Archaeology 2017). It is possible this constituted a field boundary, delineating a plot of agricultural land.

4.3 *Medieval Period*

Following the collapse of the Roman Empire and Roman withdrawal from Britain, the area is likely to have been a sparsely populated and isolated part of the country demonstrated by a lack of archaeological evidence in the North West region as a whole. Literary sources indicate that Manchester came under the ownership of several kingdoms but, by AD 620, Edwin conquered and occupied Manchester, possibly establishing a settlement in the town around the cathedral (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).

During the Anglo-Saxon Period, in AD 919, Edward the Elder established a fortified base, or *burh*, at Manchester, which lay within the area of the cathedral. The cathedral provided a focus for the settlement, which by the 11th-century was defined by the Rivers Irwell and Irk, Hanging Ditch and Toad Lane.

Following the Norman Conquest of 1066, William I assigned most of the land between the Ribble and Mersey rivers to Roger of Poitou, who retained the manor of Salford demesne (Tupling 1962, 116), but divided his other newly acquired land into several fiefdoms (Kidd 1996, 13). The largest of these was the landholding centred on Manchester and was granted to Albert Grelley, the first baron of Manchester (Tupling 1962, 116). The Grelley family established a castle on the site of Chetham's school as well as a manor house and the parish church of St Mary, located over 1km to the north of the site. The manor house was the Grelley family's main residence and provided a suitable base to govern both the manor and extensive barony. The township of Manchester subsequently developed around the manor.

By 1223, the right to hold an annual fair was obtained, and the town was important enough to be granted a charter in 1301 by Edward I (Kidd 1993, 14). During this period, the site remained undeveloped and likely comprised field systems.

4.4 *Post-Medieval and Industrial Period*

During the Post-medieval period, Manchester remained a manorial township, which began to expand away from its historic medieval core, both northwards and eastwards. During the 16th and 17th centuries, the textile trade began to develop, stimulated by the introduction of cotton in the late 17th century, which resulted in Manchester becoming a prominent cotton milling town. By the late 18th century, the rural landscape of Manchester was diminishing as a network of formally laid streets were established to accommodate the large number of houses, industrial and commercial premises that were needed to meet the demands of rapidly expanding trade and industry. The industrialisation of Manchester was greatly facilitated by the expansion of the canal network and canalisation of the city's waterways, which provided the first efficient means of transporting bulk loads of goods. An Act of Parliament that made the rivers

Mersey and Irwell navigable from Warrington to Manchester, opened up trade to Manchester and Salford from the expanding port of Liverpool (Miller 2017, 14).

Edward Byrom, a wealthy fustian dealer and one of the proprietors of the Mersey & Irwell Navigation Company, established a quay, which was completed in 1736. The quay was built to the northwest of the site in 1735, at the western extent of the newly laid Quay Street, which was strategically located to carry much of the town's trade, with a river frontage of 136 yards (George and Brumhead 2002, 22). The construction of the quay marks the initial development of the area surrounding the site and is depicted on Casson and Berry's plans of Manchester from 1741 to 1751 (Figure 2). During this phase of development, the site was situated within a group of fields to the north of Quay Street.

The second half of the 18th and early 19th centuries were characterised by significant advances in waterborne infrastructure in Manchester, and particularly the expansion of the canal network, and the development of pre-existing areas of wharfage along Water Street (George and Brumhead 2002). By 1740, the quay was modified to accommodate wharfage facilities for boats of up to 50 tons. Quay Street adjoined Water Street at a right angle and provided a more direct link between the quay and the town, and appears from the map evidence to have been laid out in about 1750 (Gregory and Bell 2008). The two thoroughfares converged at the buildings of the Old Quay Company on the River Irwell.

William Green's map of 1787-94 captures the rapid development of the site area during the late 18th century, showing that the former fields had been carved up into a network of formally laid streets (Figure 3). Although the majority of the surrounding land demarcated by the new street pattern had not yet been developed, buildings within the site boundary had already been constructed along the lines of Back Quay Street, Pitt Street, Young Street and Wright Street. A block of buildings fronting Water Street and Pitt Street were likely to have formed a mixture of industrial and commercial buildings along with workers' housing. Land was entirely developed along the newly established streets to the north of Back Quay Street, from Water Street in the west to Young Street in the east of the site boundary.

Land to the south of Back Quay Street had not yet been intensely developed and comprised open grassland with an L-shaped block of buildings situated at the junction of Young Street and Back Quay Street, which likely formed a plot of single-depth workers houses with small out-shuts to the rear. In addition, a small square and rectangular block of buildings were constructed along a former field boundary, situated opposite the line of Pitt Street.

Bancks and Co's map of 1831 provides more detail of individual buildings at the site and also demonstrates that the site had been further developed (Figure 4). The properties to the north of Back Quay Street appear small in comparison to the large warehouses situated on Water Street. It is therefore like that the majority of the buildings were domestic with some small industrial and commercial premises. Land between Quay Street and Back Quay Street remained partly developed, however,

additional larger buildings with yards had been constructed adjacent to earlier buildings situated along the line of a former field boundary.

Industrialisation coincided with a massive expansion of the town's population. Low-cost mass housing was constructed to provide accommodation for workers' employed in the newly established factories. Plots of land were developed by private owners who were keen to cram as many houses as possible within their land, resulting in poorly constructed and badly ventilated buildings that became known as slums. Back-to-back, blind-back, single-depth and double-depth dwellings are examples of this form of housing. Several examples of these housing forms are evident along the north extent of Pitt Street, Back Wright Street, Wright Street and Back Quay Street, which are most clearly illustrated on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 (Figure 5).

The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 clearly depicts the configuration of buildings along the streets within the site boundary and demonstrates that the area was densely packed with buildings. Various forms of workers' housing in-filled land between Back Quay Street, Pitt Street and Water Street. Two small irregular shaped houses fronted Back Quay Street, while double-depth buildings fronted Water Street with small outshuts to the rear and staircases at the front of the building implying that they were cellared. Several types of dwellings were constructed along Pitt Street including four small rectangular dwellings to the north of the site boundary, four cramped court dwellings situated off Pitt Street and a larger irregular shaped building that may have formed a commercial or industrial building. The Three Sugar Loaves Public Houses was situated on the junction of Back Quay Street and Water Street. In the centre of Back Quay Street were an additional three dwellings, two of which had either window lights or staircases implying that they were cellared.

On the southern side of Back Quay Street was a rectangular building labelled 'The Portable Steam Engine Manufactory', which was bound to the west and south by a large irregularly shaped timber yard. An additional smaller timber yard was situated in the west part of the site, on the junction of Quay Street and Water Street. Domestic dwellings fronted Back Quay Street, which backed four buildings that fronted Quay Street (Plate 2). The footprints of these dwellings were targeted during the archaeological evaluation, which were found to be well-preserved (Mottershead 2018). On the Opposite side of Quay Street, beyond the site boundary, was the Manchester & Salford Junction Canal basin, which opened on 28 October 1839 at a cost of £60,000. The canal extended for 940m from its western terminus at the River Irwell to the Rochdale Canal via four sets of locks, raising the canal by 40ft.



Plate 2: the rear of properties facing Quay Street and Back Quay Street in 1908, courtesy of Manchester Local Image Collection

Interestingly, the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 shows that the site has been completely transformed by the demolition of the previously described ensemble of workers' housing and industrial buildings (Figure 6). Furthermore, a new street layout had been established to form the street pattern that is currently present. Workers' housing along Pitt Street had been entirely demolished along with the properties that fronted Water Street. Dwellings along Wright Street and Back Wright Street had also been cleared. The Three Sugar Loaves Hotel is depicted at the tip of the triangular new street layout, standing in isolation (situated in Area 2). Both timber yards and the portable steam engine manufactory were demolished to make way for New Quay Street, a large new road that extended from the newly established Irwell Street Bridge, located to the northwest of the site, to Quay Street situated in the southeast part of the site.

The larger properties that fronted Quay Street and Back Quay Street still existed, with the addition of four smaller rectangular terraces that each comprised a back yard and probable cellar indicated by steps depicted at the front of the buildings (Plate 3). A smithy and U-shaped range of buildings are depicted in the southwest part of the site.

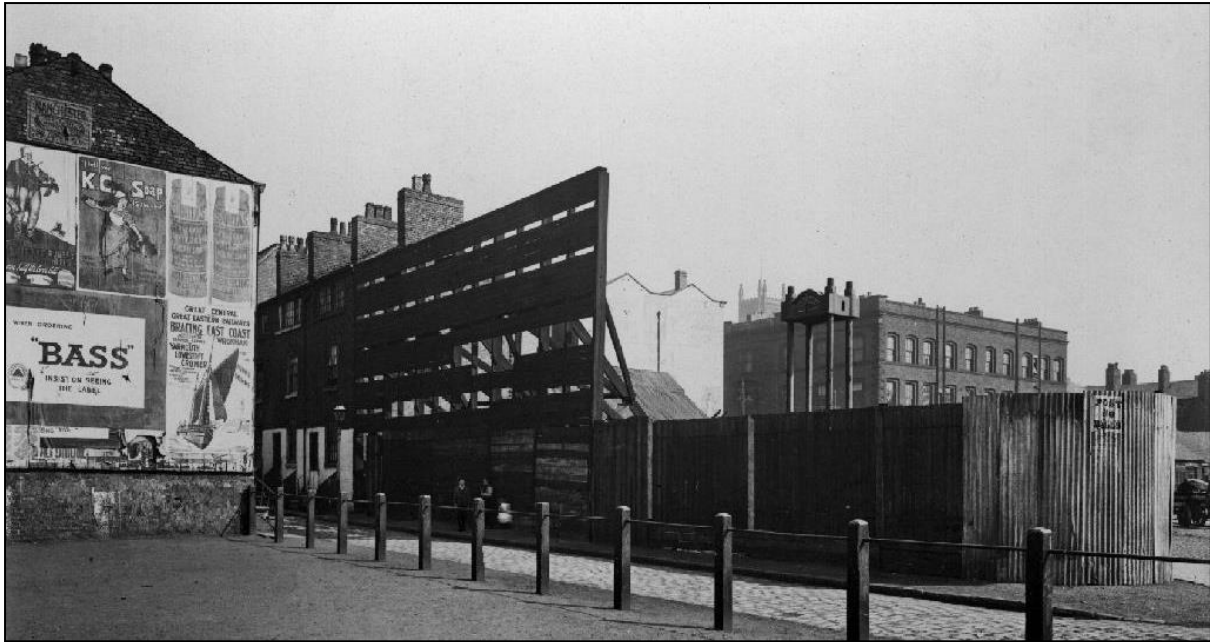


Plate 3: View of Back Quay Street during the construction of New Quay Street. The four buildings in the left of the photograph are likely to represent those shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891

The same arrangement of domestic buildings are depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1908, however, two large, presumably industrial buildings, have been built along Water Street and New Quay Street (Figure 7). These buildings were extended to cover large parts of the site by the Ordnance Survey map of 1922, but the domestic buildings retain the same plan until the 1950s (Figures 8 and 10).

The Ordnance Survey map of 1948 demonstrates that all of the terraced houses within the site had been demolished to expand larger businesses such as the Engineering Works, which produced automobiles and electrics (Figure 9). Another large building adjoined the engineering works, infilling the space between Quay Street and Back Quay Street. The Three Sugar Loaves continued to stand in the northern limit of the site until it was demolished between 1948 and 1954.

4.5 Archaeological Background

The archaeological significance of the site was first highlighted in a desk based assessment produced by Salford Archaeology in 2017 (Archaeological Desk-based Assessment Old Granada Studios, St John's, Quay Street, Manchester). This work concluded that buried remains of archaeological interest survived within the development area, and specifically deposits dating to the post-medieval and industrial periods.

Based on the findings of the desk based assessment GMAAS recommended that an archaeological evaluation should be carried out to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their form, nature, condition and potential, which was carried out by Salford Archaeology in September 2018.

The evaluation concluded that archaeological remains dating to the 18th and 19th centuries, and relict soils pre-dating the industrial period structural remains, were

present within several evaluation trenches (Figure 11). Based on the findings of the evaluation GMAAS recommended that a programme of archaeological excavation within two significant areas of the Site would mitigate against the impact of the proposed redevelopment. Salford Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation for this work in September 2018, followed by the archaeological excavation in October 2018.

5. Excavation Results

5.1 Introduction

The results of the archaeological evaluation prompted further investigations by request from GMAAS, comprising two open-area excavations, one within the former Globe & Simpson building (Area 1) and a second within the triangular plot of land to the north between Back Quay Street and New Quay Street (Area 2; Figure 12). The excavation was undertaken as a 'strip and plan' to the level of any ground floor wall footings, and the top of any cellar walls. Once the area was stripped to the appropriate level, the remains were rapidly cleaned, photographed and planned. Following the strip and plan investigation, a number of cellared structures were chosen to be fully excavated. The final phase of archaeological investigation included the identification of relict soils and associated post-medieval features, which were excavated, recorded and sampled.

Area 1 targeted below-ground remains of workers' housing and relict soils pre-dating industrial period activity at the site. Area 2 also targeted the remains of workers' housing and the footprint of the Three Sugar Loaves public house.

Unless otherwise stated, all bricks mentioned in the text were hand-made and of varying sizes, although each roughly measured 230 by 110 by 70mm and were bonded with lime-based mortar.

As part of the post-excavation assessment process, each of the features encountered during the investigation have been ascribed to one of four phases of activity (Figures 13 to 17):

- *Phase 1:* Pre-industrial period agricultural features cut into the early plough soil
- *Phase 2:* Pre-industrial period features associated with kitchen garden planting cut into the relict garden soil
- *Phase 3:* Early industrial period activity associated with Bancks and Co's map of 1831
- *Phase 4:* Late industrial period activity associated with the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 and the early 20th century
- *Phase 5:* Post World War II activity at the site.

5.2 Area 1 – The Globe and Simpson Site Buildings

Area 1 (Figure 18) was located in the southern and central part of the site, where the former Globe and Simpson building was situated. The excavation area formed an irregular triangle shape bounded by Back Quay Street to the north, New Quay Street to the east, Quay Street to the south and Water Street to the east. Modern overburden, accumulated during the demolition of the former Globe and Simpson building, was removed to a depth of 0.5m. The excavation of area 1 commenced in the eastern part

of the site, initialing exposing the remains of 19th century buildings. Once the 19th century structural remains had been recorded, and chosen cellars fully excavated, relict soils and negative features preserved beyond the structural remains were sampled, excavated and recorded. Some of these earlier archaeological remains were preserved beneath 19th century structures and were likely to have been associated with agricultural purposes prior to Green's map of 1787-94 (see 5.4 Soil Investigations).

Natural sands and gravels were encountered within discrete parts of the excavation at a depth of 0.5m - 1.4m. Natural deposits were overlain by modern demolition rubble accumulated during the demolition of the former Globe and Simpson building (Plate 4).



Plate 4: View of the eastern tip of the excavation area showing 19th-century structural remains and garden features, looking south

Following the removal of modern demolition rubble, the footprint of four terraced houses was exposed and are likely to represent a block of terraced dwellings first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, Phase 4 (Plate 5; Figure 19). The original phase of building was constructed in handmade bricks and sandy lime mortar with later modification bonded by black mortar. The installation of copper boilers, surviving in two of the cellars, may imply that they were constructed and inhabited after legislation in 1853, which sought to ban cellar dwellings and prior to the Artisans and Labourers Dwellings Improvement Act of 1875. Access into the cellars was provided from the front and rear of the properties, with no evidence of internal staircases up to the ground floor, reinforcing the notion that they formed a separate

dwelling. Blocked stairwells and doorways that led into the cellars imply that they became out of use, forming the final phase of modification prior to the demolition of the buildings in the 1930s.

The four dwellings have been named respectively as Houses 1, 2, 3 and 4 from east to west. House 1-4 were demarcated to the south by wall **023** and to the north by wall **012** and stairwell corridor **028**, implying that the four dwellings were contemporary. Evidence of staircases to the rear of all four properties contradicts the Ordnance Survey mapping of 1891, which only depicts one set of stairs, situated to the rear of House 3.

As outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation, only a sample of the 19th century cellared houses was to be fully excavated, therefore, the remains of Houses 3 and 4 were exposed. Demolition back-fill, found within each cellar, was assigned a context number if dateable finds were retrieved from it.



Plate 5: Houses 1-4 from east to west, looking south

House 1

House 1 lay at the eastern end of the block of terraced houses situated along Quay Street, facing south. The house comprised cellared front and back rooms, which both included fireplaces. Access into the cellared rooms was provided at both the front and back of the houses via staircases. The foundations of the former Globe and Simpson building had truncated the front stairwell, however, the bricked-up entrance into the room was visible.

House 1 was demarcated to the east by gable-end wall **003** measuring 3.32m by 0.23m-0.36m, aligned north/south (Plate 6). The majority of wall **003** comprised handmade bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar, however, signs of later alterations were evident in the addition of wall **004**. Wall **004**, aligned east/west, was keyed into **003** in the eastern corner and was bonded with black ash mortar, implying that it had been constructed at a later date. A third skin of bricks **005** reinforced the northern half of wall **003** and was abutted by L-shaped wall **001**. Wall **001** comprised handmade bricks bonded with black ash mortar and measured 0.83m by 0.63m by 0.11m. Presumably, wall **001** formed a small outdoor coal store, which was filled by black cinder **002** that contained 20th-century clay pipe and pottery remains.



*Plate 6: Eastern gable-end wall **003** of House 1, looking north. Scale 1m.*

The front and back rooms of House 1 were divided by single skin wall **013**, measuring 3.60m by 0.11m wide (Plate 7). Fireplaces **006** and **011** were constructed against the western side of wall **003**. Fireplace **006** was situated in the front room and comprised a single skin of handmade bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar measuring approximately 1.40m by 0.38m. Fireplace **011** was located in the back room and was

identical in construction and size as fireplace **006**. Demolition rubble **007** filled the front room and contained 19th and 20th century domestic pottery, while demolition rubble **009** filled the back room of House 1.

Two strange walls **008** and **010** were found crossing both the front and back rooms. These two walls abutted the dividing walls between House 1 and House 2 to the west and abutted the fireplaces to the east. The bricks were handmade (no mortar visible) and were arranged haphazardly in no particular pattern, three to four courses wide. Both walls measured 3.25m in length, aligned east/west (See Houses 3 and 4 for more detail.).



*Plate 7: House 1 showing **008**, **010**, **013**, looking north. Scale 1m*

House 1 was demarcated to the south by wall **023**, which formed the front wall of the building and was aligned east/west measuring one and a half bricks wide. The majority of wall **023** survived below-ground, however, exposed parts of the wall showed that the quality of the brickwork was poor and no clear bond could be defined. Traces of render or sealant were visible on the interior face of wall **023**. A modern wall associated with the former Globe and Simpson building truncated the position of a stairwell built into wall **023**. Curiously, there was no evidence to suggest that wall **023** was keyed into wall **003**, however, only the top few courses of the walls were exposed during the investigations (Plates 8 and Plate 9). Further excavation, comprising the removal of demolition rubble **007** would have confirmed the relationship of walls **023** and **003**. Otherwise, it remains possible that the front wall could have been rebuilt at some point.

Wall **012**, formed the rear wall of House 1, situated to the north, measured 15.05m by 0.36m (Plate 8). Interestingly, there was no evidence to suggest that wall **012** was

keyed into east gable-end wall **003** (Plate 10 and Plate 11). The cellar was accessed via a staircase **029** leading down from west to east, which led into a corridor.



*Plate 8: Eastern gable **003** at the front room of House 1, looking west. Scale 1m.*



*Plate 9: Detail of House 1 eastern gable-end wall **003** and wall **023**, looking northwest. Scale 1m.*



*Plate 10: Rear wall **012** of House 1 on the right and the stairwell **028** on the left, looking east. Scale 1m.*



*Plate 11: Detail of rear wall **012** abutting eastern gable-end wall **003**, looking southeast. Scale 1m.*

Single skin walls **014** and **015** formed a partition between House 1 and House 2. Wall **014** measured 3.10m long and separated the back rooms, whilst wall **015** measured 4m long and separated the front rooms. The remains of walls **014** and **015** showed that the front cellar rooms, and no doubt the front rooms of the floors above, were larger than the back rooms (Plate 12). Both walls had lime plaster on each side, measuring approximately 1cm thick.

External wall **023** continued beyond House 1 and demarcated the front wall of House 2, while wall **012** demarcated the rear external wall. Single skin wall **016** aligned east/west, measuring 3.70m long, divided the front and back rooms of House 2

Fireplace **020** was situated in the front room of House 2, but was partly covered by a concrete encased modern drain pipe (Plate 13). The front room was filled with demolition rubble and produced no finds.

Fireplace **018** was situated in the back room and measured 1.84m by 0.37m. Evidence of a brick arch lintel was visible just below the surface of demolition rubble **017**, which filled the back room and contained 19th to 20th century finds including domestic glass and ceramics (Plate 14).

Single skin wall **019** formed a partition between House 2 and House 3, which was fully excavated on the western side measuring 7.23m long (aligned north/south) and survived to a maximum height of 1.20m. Sandy lime plaster was visible on both sides of wall **019**, surviving up to 1cm thick. House 2 did not contain the unusual arrangement of bricks as seen in Houses 1, 3 and 4.



Plate 12: House 2, looking north. Scale 1m



*Plate 13: Fireplace **020** truncated by a concrete encased drain pipe, looking east. Scale 1m*



*Plate 14: House 2 back room fireplace **018** brick arch lintel detail, looking west. Scale 1m*

House 3 was fully excavated in order to better understand the construction of the houses and the living conditions and habits of its former occupants (Plate 15 shows the house prior to the removal of rubble **071**). Demolition rubble **071** was removed

from the front room of House 3 using a mechanical excavator, which exposed the remains of wall **023**. Wall **023**, measured 3.67m long and survived to a height of 1.30m. Traces of blue lime wash were visible on the interior face of wall **023**.

The entrance from the stairwell measured 0.84m wide, however, it had been blocked using hand-made bricks, with no visible sign of mortar. The remains of a broken stone sink were propped up against the blocked entrance. To the east of the doorway were the remains of a cellar light, measuring 1.12m long and survived to a height of 0.31m. The cellar light had also been bricked-up using the same haphazard technique, implying that the blocking of the window and doorway took place at the same time.

At the base of wall **023**, set into the stone floor, were the remains of a shallow drainage channel, which led into a circular drain set through a square hole that passed through wall **023** (Plate 16).



Plate 15: Houses 3 & 4 as seen from above prior to excavation (taken from the NCP car park, looking south).

Eastern wall **019** comprised the remains of a fireplace and boiler **021**, the copper boiling pot was not present but a recess in the upper surface revealed where it had been as did a curvature of brickwork below within the structure. Boiler **021** measured 1.38m by 0.72m wide and had been constructed against the northern side of the fireplace, comprising two brick walls, one against the fireplace and one against the dividing wall, both measuring 0.23m wide, and survived to their original height of 0.90m, capped with a stone surface. The majority of the bricks were wire-cut (230 by

110 by 70mm) and bonded with black ash mortar, which suggests that the boilers were installed during the late 19th century or early 20th century, Phase 4.



*Plate 16: Front wall **023** of House 3 showing bricked-up doorway and bricked-up cellar light, looking south. Scale 1m*

Two original brick-cheeks of the fireplace (measuring 1.90m by 0.37m by 1.20m) could be identified by sandy lime mortar used to bond the brickwork, which had been clad with stone. The presence of black mortar indicated that the interior structure had been modified, possibly during the installation of boiler **021**. The remains of both structures were blackened and soot stained. (Plate 17).

Single skin wall **024** formed the western wall of the front room measuring 3.78m in long and survived to a maximum height of 1.23m. Plaster and blue paint were visible on the internal face of wall **024**, but otherwise contained no features (Plate 18).

Single skin wall **022** formed a partition between the front and back rooms in House 3 measuring 3.60m long and survived to a maximum height of 1.30m. Plaster and blue paint were visible on both faces of wall **022** (Plate 18). A doorway, measuring 0.82m, had been incorporated into wall **022**, however, it had been blocked by multiple courses of hand-made bricks laid in no particular bond and had not been mortared together, as seen in the sealing up of the front door. Brick-sized wooden blocks were built into wall **022** (visible on the northern side), situated on either side of the former doorway, forming the hinges for the original door. A stone flag threshold was visible at the base of the blocked doorway. Stone flags paved the entire floor surface.



*Plate 17: fireplace and boiler **021** against the eastern wall **019** in the front room cellar of House 3, looking northeast. Scale 1m*



*Plate 18: Dividing wall **022** with bricked-up doorway and western party wall **024**, looking north.*



*Plate 19: Dividing wall **022** and bricked-up doorway as seen from the back room of House 3, looking southeast. Scale 1m*

The initial stripping of modern overburden had revealed an unusual wall **033** crossing the centre of the back room aligned north south, abutting walls **012** to the north and **022** to the south. Wall **033** measured 3.24m by 0.47m and was removed during excavation, but no clues to its function were revealed. Wall **033** was constructed haphazardly, comprising bricks stacked on top of one another with no evidence of mortar.

The back room in House 3 was not as well-preserved as the front room; the stone flagged floor only survived in the northeast corner of the room, adjacent to the dividing wall and western wall **026** had been mostly demolished leaving a section that measured 0.73m and survived to a height of 1.17m. Wall plaster and blue paint were evident on both sides.

Nevertheless, several other features survived largely intact, including eastern wall **019**, which comprised the remains of fireplace **083**, measuring 1.84m by 0.40m deep and survived to a height of 1.17m. Evidence of stone cladding could be seen on both sides of fireplace **083** and a small piece of a timber surround on the northern side survived *in-situ*. The top of fireplace **083** had a brick arch, similar to fireplace **018**, but this collapsed during excavation (Plate 19).

A sondage was excavated through the base of the back room to check for earlier remains below. During the excavation, a large concrete block was removed from the floor level suggesting that the damage to the stone flag surface was the result of

previous demolition works. Natural sand and gravel was reached at a depth of below 0.5m, showing no evidence of earlier activity.

Rear wall **012** survived to the east but the western end had been demolished. The eastern side of the entrance doorway survived quite well and included stone inserts where the door hinges and latches would have been. The foundations of wall **012** measured five brick-courses wide were exposed showing that it had been built onto natural sand gravel, below the floor surface. The upper courses of wall **012** were two brick-courses wide with a third skin built against the northern side to form the stairwell (Plate 20). The lower stone block at the side of the doorway had been built into the two northern-most brick-courses. The remains of a stone slab built into the rear suggests there was once a cellar light.

Stairwell **031** was built into wall **012** and comprised six stone steps aligned east/west. Staircase **031** also provided access into the cellarage of House 4, situated to the west of House 3. Each step measured 0.69m wide with a tread depth of 0.24m, capped with a stone flag measuring 0.06m thick. The stone flag was positioned above two brick-courses, with the height of each step measuring 0.24m. The steps appeared to be original comprising handmade brick bonded with sandy lime mortar.



*Plate 20: Back room of House 3 showing fireplace **083**, staircase **031** and remnants of dividing wall **026**, looking east. Scale 1m*

The remains of House 4 were fully excavated, situated to the west of House 3. House 4 had a similar layout to House 3 comprising both a front and back room. Unmortared walls **036/037** and **034**, similar to **033**, crossed both the front and back room. Wall

036/037 was situated in the front room and was aligned east/west, while wall **034** was located in the back room and was aligned north/south. Wall **034** was similar to wall **033** situated in the back room of House 3 (Plate 15).

During the excavation of the front room, demolition rubble was removed from the southern side of wall **036** in an attempt to understand its function and to retrieve any dating evidence (Plate 21). Wall **036** abutted the eastern end of wall **024**, the northern end of fireplace **038** and the western end of wall **027**. Wall **036** was removed by hand in order to preserve the original walls of House 4, which revealed that the entire northern end of the front room was filled by stacked bricks with no visible trace of mortar. Wall **037** initially appeared as a surface but on further investigation was actually part of the stack of stored bricks.

Removal of the stacked bricks exposed the remains of a blocked-up doorway (0.82m wide), originally connecting the front and back rooms. The blocked doorway was positioned within single skin partition wall **025** (Plate 22). Wall **025** measured 3.68m and survived to a height of 1.38m with evidence of plaster measuring 0.02m thick and paint. Remnants of a stone flagged floor survived around the edges of the room and below the fireplace and doorways.



Plate 21: Wall (036) in the front room of House 4 prior to removal, looking north.



*Plate 22: Fully excavated remains of the front room in House 4 showing fireplace **038** on wall **027**, looking northwest. Scale 1m*

Wall **023** demarcated the front of House 4 and survived to a maximum height of 1.50m. In the centre of wall **023**, were the remains of a stone sill measuring 1.24m long and 0.13m thick, presumably forming the bottom of a cellar light in the front stairwell (Plate 23). The entrance into the cellar measured 0.83m wide however, it had been blocked-up by roughly laid bricks situated below a layer of randomly positioned stone blocks. At the base of the blocked doorway were the remains of a door threshold.

Fireplace **038** was built against western wall **027**, measuring 1.55m by 0.46m and survived to a height of 1.25m. The remains of fireplace **038** comprised original cheeks indicated by hand-made bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar and a brick arch lintel, which collapsed during the excavation. The interior of fireplace **038** had been modified in order to hold a boiler indicated by the presence of black ash mortar and a stone slab with curved recess where the copper pot would have been positioned (Plate 24). On top of the stone slab, two courses of bricks laid stretcher-on-edge spanned the interior. These brick were visually different being more purple in colour and measuring 250 by 110 by 85mm. A soot stain marked the original line of the flue, visible at the back of fireplace **038**.



*Plate 23: Wall **023** with blocked-up doorway, looking south.*



*Plate 24: Fireplace **038** detail, looking northwest. Scale 1m*

The back room of House 4 was filled by demolition rubble **039**, which contained an unusual brick wall **034**, which crossed the centre of the room, aligned north/south,

abutting wall **025** to the south and **012** to the north. Demolition rubble (**039**) was removed from the eastern side of wall **034** where access was easiest (Plate 25). As seen in the front room, this was an extensive amount of handmade bricks stacked up within the cellar in a manner that could perhaps suggest storage. The bricks were removed by hand in order to protect the integrity of the house walls and features.

Following the removal of the stored bricks, the remains of fireplace **035** were exposed. Fireplace **035** was built against the western wall **027**, measuring 1.45m x 0.48m and survived to a height of 1.20m. The surviving brickwork appeared to be original, with stone cladding survived on both sides of the fire (Plate 27).

A concrete block truncated the position of a doorway, which was marked by a stone door threshold that remained *in-situ*.

The remains of stairwell **028** survived at the rear of House 4, providing access into the back room. Stairwell **028** was well-preserved, however, the northwestern corner had been removed. At the western end of the corridor, more loose bricks had been stacked up (Plate 26).

The northern wall of stairwell corridor **028** extended behind House 1-4 and comprised a wall measuring 15.05m by 0.24m bonded with three different types of mortar; sandy lime mortar, a white lime mortar and some black ash mortar. Small buttress **040** was visible on the northern side of the wall, which probably provided additional support, measuring 0.62m by 0.69m and survived to a height of 1.36m. Stairwell **028** was filled by demolition rubble (**030**) at the rear of House 2 and **032** at the rear of House 3 (Plate 27). A small, square brick-built drain was found on the northern side of **028** close to wall **040**, cut into garden soil deposits, measuring 0.46m by 0.45m (not fully excavated).



Plate 25: Collection of bricks **034** in the back room of House 4 prior to removal, looking southwest.



Plate 26: Collection of bricks **034** in the back room of House and stairwell corridor **028**, looking west.



Plate 27: Back room fireplace **035** and stairwell corridor **028**, looking west. Scale 1m

To the west of the row of houses, crossing the site north/south was the remains of an early 20th century building, which contained concrete floors and square concrete stanchions, some of which were removed during the excavation (Figure 20). Within these remains were the fragmentary remains of earlier, 19th century buildings (Phase 3) constructed with hand-made bricks and sandy lime mortar. Towards the centre was

the partial remains of a brick floor **050**, laid stretcher-on-edge, measuring 2.20m north/south and 2m east/west (Plate 28).

A group of walls **051** were positioned to the north of surface **050**, but had been truncated by a modern wall and survived in poor condition. Wall **051** formed an L-shape, measuring 0.35m wide, and was likely to have been associated with surface **(050)** (Plate 28).

To the west of **051** were a collection of associated walls **054/056** that had also been truncated by the former Globe and Simpson building (Plate 29). The top four surviving courses of wall **056** were exposed, which formed an L-shape measuring 0.24m wide. Immediately to the north of **056** were the remains of a poorly preserved wall **054**, measuring 0.36m wide.



*Plate 28: Wall **051** in the foreground, truncated by modern wall and surface **050** situated in the background, looking south. Scale 1m*



*Plate 29: Walls **054** in the foreground, and wall **056** above. The eastern side of 'Apse' **062** is visible to the immediate right of wall **056**, looking south. Scale 1m*

The 'Apse House'

The cellar of a large building that had an apse at the northern end, was situated to the west of Houses 1-4 (Figures 20 and 21). The remains of the building were demarcated by wall **057** measuring 11.10m north/south and wall **112** measuring 3.30m east/west. The eastern side of the building, was truncated by a 1920's building. Western wall **057** extended north beyond the 'apse house' forming the western edge of a flagged courtyard **061**. Within the cellar, **057**) had a third skin of bricks added on to the western side, surviving to a height of 1.90m and comprised hand-made bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar. The remainder of the wall to the north of the 'apse house' measured 0.24m wide. Wall **110** demarcated the north of the building and measured 3.26m x 0.24m and survived to a height of 1.90m. A bricked up doorway was situated within the eastern extent of wall **110**, measuring 1.04m wide. The bricked up doorway was removed by hand and was constructed by hand-made bonded with black ash mortar dating it to the late 19th- to early 20th- century. Hand-made bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar **111** paved the floor surface (Plate 30).



*Plate 30: Western cellar of 'apse house' showing western wall **057** on the left, northern wall **110** with blocked doorway and flagged courtyard **061** beyond, looking north. Scale 1m.*

Wall **113** formed the east internal dividing wall, however the room had been truncated by the 1930s Globe and Simpson building. Wall **113** comprised one brick-course of hand-made bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar, survived to a height of 1.90m and housed a fireplace **115**. Fireplace **115** had been bricked-up at the front leaving only a small grate at the bottom with parts of a wooden surround still *in-situ*, which measured 0.30m in width (Plate 31). Fireplace **115** measured 1.21m and also comprised two hollow 'cheeks' measuring 0.47m by 0.36m. The front wall of the fireplace was deconstructed to investigate whether earlier remains of a range survived however, none were present. The cellar had been filled by demolition rubble **128**, which produced some early 20th century artefacts in the northeast corner of the room.

The southern wall **112** was mostly hidden behind a later wall, which was probably associated with the 1930s building although it was not clear why it was there as it abutted the two original walls to the east and west. The original wall was partly exposed and comprised hand-made bricks bonded with sandy lime mortar and had traces of paint on the northern face. The later wall had been built up against it and comprised machine-made bricks (100 by 70 by 225mm) bonded with cement mortar and was partially keyed-into the original wall, surviving to a height of 1.71m (Plate 32).



Plate 31: the eastern wall of the 'apse house' 113 and fireplace 115, looking southeast. Scale 2m.

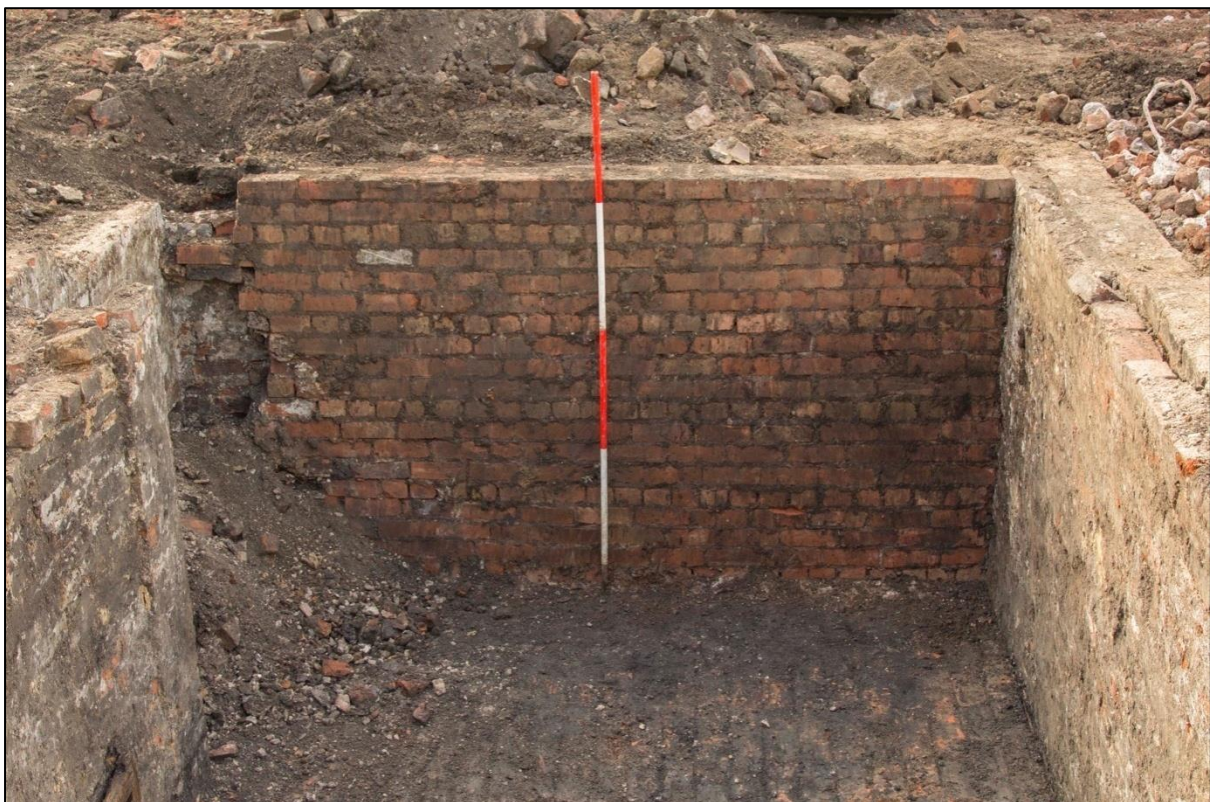


Plate 32: the southern wall 112 of the 'apse house' looking south. Scale 2m.

Access into the cellar was filled with black-ash and cinder (127), which was removed by hand and produced some early 20th century artefacts. A total of eight steps survived

intact and comprised a stone flag step (820 by 220mm) sat on two brick-courses (step height 220mm). The steps were flanked on either side by hand-made brick walls **063** with the addition of large pink sandstone blocks with carved recesses situated near the top eastern side forming the threshold. To the east of the stones was a ceramic exterior drain, which probably took excess water from the flagged courtyard. It appeared that after the staircase had been bricked-up and filled in, the courtyard floor had been extended over the top using concrete (removed). On the western side of the staircase, were the partial remains of hand-made brick wall **048** stone flag floor surface **127** (Plate 34).

At its eastern end wall **110** continued into a curving 'apse' **062** built from the same hand-made brick and lime mortar (Plate 36). This had been partially truncated by the later Globe and Simpson building and, at its east end, was keyed into wall **054/056** forming the eastern wall of courtyard **061**. The 'apse' was most likely a bay window but its positioning, at the rear of the property looking out over a flagged courtyard, is unusual.

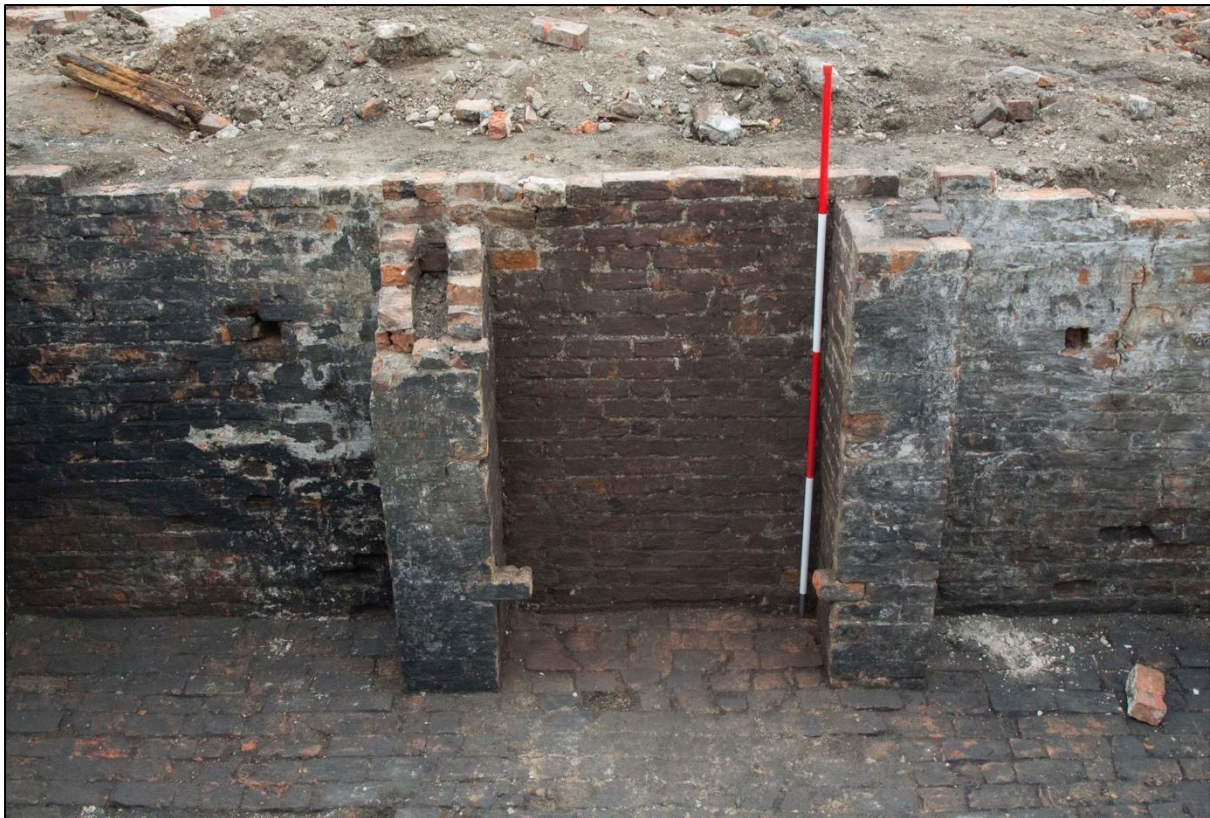
To the west of the 'apse house' were the remains of another possible room formed by walls **065** and wall **068** that formed a return at the western end. Wall **065** was aligned southeast/northwest, measuring 3.53m x 0.23m, and abutted wall **057** at the eastern end. Wall **068** was aligned northeast/southwest, and was exposed to a length of 3m by 0.23m, where it had been truncated at the southern end. On the southern side of wall **065** were two possible fireplace cheeks (0.50m x 0.36m, 1.03m apart), filled by pebbles. In front of the fireplace were the remains of a rectangular structure (1m by 0.72m) that was filled with ash and could formed the base of a later boiler (Plate 33).



*Plate 33: possible room next to the 'apse house' showing fireplace and possible addition of a boiler, wall **068** to the left and wall **065** in the centre looking northeast. Scale 1m.*



Plate 34: View from above of the 'apse house' cellar fully excavated showing brick floor 111 detail and staircase, looking north. Scales 1m.



*Plate 35: the 'apse house' fireplace **115** fully excavated, looking east. Scale 2m.*



*Plate 36: Remains of the brick-built apse **062** and flagged courtyard **061** beyond, looking northwest. Scale 1m.*

Courtyard

To the north of the 'apse house' was a large stone flagged courtyard **061** (Figures 20 and 21). The courtyard was flanked by wall **057** to the west, wall **058** to the north, the 'apse house' to the south and had been truncated by the construction of the Globe and Simpson building. The total length of the courtyard measured 10.30m north/south by 6.80m east/west. In the northeast corner, group of walls **060** represented the remains of two outside privies. Wall **060** measured 2.27m by 0.22m north/south, 1.25m by 0.22m east/west and was built using a mixture of hand-made and wire-cut bricks bonded with black-ash mortar suggesting a date later in the 19th or earlier 20th century.

An L-shaped wall **059**, north of walls **060** and **058**, measured 1.15m north/south by 0.22m by 1.50m by 0.22m east/west, represented another outside privy. Bricks were handmade (0.22m by 0.10m by 0.07m) bonded with black-ash mortar. A concrete floor was situated within L-shaped wall **059**, which had been truncated by the modern drain to the east (Plate 37).



Plate 37: Flagged courtyard **061**, looking northeast. Scale 1m.

Outbuildings

The remains of a series of walls were situated to the west of courtyard **061**, which were likely to correspond to small out-shuts and back-yard privies depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, Phase 4 (Figure 21). A large number of the walls abutted wall **057**. Wall **068** ran north/south before returning to form wall **064** that extended 3.33m and ran parallel to wall **065**, the three walls forming three sides of a small rectangular room. Wall **064** abutted wall **057**. The room contained a floor surface of sub-rounded pebbles **067** (Plate 33).

The top surviving course of several other walls associated with out-shuts were exposed in this area and were surrounded by building rubble. The walls extended from the east part of the excavation to the west. Wall **120**, aligned northeast/southwest, measured 1.42m by 0.24m and abutted wall **064** to the south and wall **121** to the north (Plate 38).

Wall **121**, aligned southeast/northwest, measuring 3.20m x 0.24m was truncated to the northwest. Wall **121** incorporated several drainage features comprising a ceramic drainpipe, with a diameter of 0.15m, surviving on the southwestern side of wall **121** and a small rectangular brick-built drain situated where wall **120** abutted wall **121** (Plate 38).

Other walls that bore evidence of drainage included wall **122** aligned northeast/southwest, measuring 1.50m x 0.23m. Wall **122** abutted wall **121** to the southwest and wall **125** to the northeast. A ceramic soil pipe, with a diameter of 18cm diameter was positioned on the northwestern side of wall **122** along with the remains of a ceramic U-bend that measured 0.48m long. Walls **121**, **120**, **122**, **123**, **124** and **125** formed an external privy block (Plate 38).

Wall **123** was situated 1.30m southeast of wall **122**, orientated northeast/southwest, measuring 1.50m by 0.24m. Brick floor **126** partially survived in between walls **123** and **122**. Wall **123** abutted both walls **121** to the southwest and **125** to the northeast.

Positioned 1.04m southeast of wall **123** were the remains of wall **124** comprising a northeast/southwest aligned wall, measuring 1.50m by 0.24m. Wall **124** was truncated but formed the return of wall **121** and abutted wall **125** to the northeast. Wall **130** measuring 1m x 0.24m also abutted wall **125** to the southwest and was constructed along the same alignment as wall **123**.

Both walls **125** and **129** were heavily truncated, aligned southeast/northwest and may have originally formed the same wall. Wall **125** measured 3.48m by 0.24m and abutted wall **057** to the southeast, while wall **129** measured 0.72m by 0.24m.

The remains of wall **131** were situated 0.91m to the northeast of wall **125**, aligned southeast/northwest, and measured 0.60m by 0.23m (Plate 38).

Approximately in the centre of the excavation of Area 1, walls **133-139** were excavated to investigate the foundations of a small sample of walls that formed outbuildings (Plate 39). The excavation revealed that foundations of wall **133** survived 1.15m below the top surviving course and that the bottom six courses were not well laid. The remaining courses above were much better quality, with a partial row of headers-on-edge laid above the lower brickwork. The full extent of wall **133** measured 4.30m by 0.23m and appeared to be keyed into wall **134** at the southeastern end, while at the northwestern end it appeared to be keyed into wall **138** (Plate 40).

Adjoining wall **133** were the remains of wall **134** aligned southwest/northeast, measuring 2.78m by 0.23m. The foundations of wall **134** were not exposed. Wall **135** adjoined wall **134** to form the northwest return measuring 3.18m long. The presence of a joint and small section of wall bonded with white mortar in the northwestern extent

of wall **135**, implied that two phases of construction or later modifications had been undertaken (Plate 41).



Plate 38: Series of out-building remains, looking southwest. Scale 2m.

Constructed against wall **134**, were the remains of wall **136**, aligned southwest/northeast. Two phases of construction were visible within the fabric of wall **136**, comprising a possible joint in the centre of the wall. The northeast side of wall **136** was constructed above a stone flag and survived to a height of 1m, while the southwest extent comprised only five brick-courses constructed above natural sand and gravel (Plate 42).

The remains of wall **137** measured 1.20m x 0.24m, surviving to a height of 1m and abutted wall **135** to the southeast. Wall **137** comprised very loose, broken brick rubble laid header-on-edge, sat below five brick-courses of brickwork (Plate 41).

Wall **138** abutted wall **139** at its northwest extent and was roughly keyed into wall **133** to the southeast. The full extent of wall **138** was not excavated, with the exposed remains measuring 0.80m x 0.35m (Plate 39). Wall **139**, measured 1.42m by 0.24m and was aligned southwest/northeast. Wall **139** had a butt-end cut into natural sand and gravel to the northeast (Plate 43).



*Plate 39: multi-phase walls of the out-buildings **133-139**, looking west.*



*Plate 40: Wall **133** and **138**, with part of **135** in the foreground, looking southwest. Scale 1m.*



Plate 41: From left to right wall 137 and wall 135 looking northeast. Scale 1m.



Plate 42: Wall 136, looking southeast. Scale 1m.



*Plate 43: wall **139** with the remains of a ceramic U-bend to the right, looking northwest. Scale 1m.*

Walls **140/141** were situated to the north of wall **125** and either formed the same wall or two adjacent walls. The excavation exposed the top remaining course of walls **140/141**, each measuring 1.30m by 0.23m. A modern drain truncated the northeastern end, while the southwestern end was abutted by wall **129** (Plate 38). Situated to the northeast of walls **140/141** were the remains of **142/143**, which were constructed along the same alignment as, implying that walls **142/143** formed a continuation of **140/141**. Walls **142/143** were exposed to a length of 3.34m by 0.46m

To the northeast, were the remains of wall **144**, which formed an L-shape, measuring 2.30m along a southeast alignment, before returning 0.83m along a northeast alignment. Wall **144** survived between a single skin and 0.46m wide, indicating that some of the brickwork may have formed an adjacent yard or privy surface, and may have been associated with wall **147**, which was situated opposite, to the northeast (Plate 38). Single skin wall **147** measured 0.90m and presumably demarcated the same structure at **144**.

Other walls associated with wall **144** included wall **145**, comprising a small remnant of brick wall adjacent to wall **057**, and single skin wall **146** that was laid stretcher-on-edge, measuring 1.26m (Plate 38).

Walls **148**, **149**, **150** and **151** were situated to the northeast and were likely to have been associated with each other. Wall **149** formed an L-shape measuring 2.75m northwest/southeast, before returning 1.55m along a northeast orientation. The northeast part of wall **149** was truncated, but remained in close proximity to single skin wall **151** (measuring 1.43m long), which ran parallel to wall **149**, situated at a distance

of 1.15m to the northeast. The southeastern extent of wall **149** abutted wall **057**. On the southwest side of wall **149**, were the remains of wall **148**. Wall **148** extended 0.24m to the southwest of wall **149**, returning along a northwest/southeast aligned, parallel to wall **149** for 1.54m until it returned along a northeast alignment where it abutted wall **149**. Single skin wall **150** was constructed against wall **057** and abutted wall **149** to the southwest, measuring 1.10m. Wall **150** was also likely to have been associated with the structure that was demarcated by this series of walls (Plate 44).

L-shaped wall **152** probably formed a continuation of wall **129** and measured 4m southeast/north west, before returning to the northeast for 1.20m where it had been truncated. Wall **152** ran parallel to wall **135**, situated at a distance of 1.50m, implying that wall **152** and **135** demarcated an alleyway. Adjoining the southwestern side of wall **152**, was single skin wall **153**, measuring 2m.



Plate 44: Shot of the out-buildings, looking southwest. Scales 2m and 1m.

Wall **154**, **155** and **156** demarcated the remains of a privy block. Wall **154** formed a continuation of wall **152**, comprising a T-shaped wall measuring 2.30m before returning 1.10m to the southeast at the northeast end. Remnants of a handmade brick floor survived on the southeastern side of wall **154**. The northeastern extent of wall **154** had been truncated by wall **158** (Plate 45)

Single skin wall **155** ran parallel to wall **154**, situated at a distance of 0.98m to the southeast. Wall **155** measured 1.14m, was bonded with black mortar and demarcated the southeastern extent of the brick floor associated with wall **154**. The presence of

black mortar indicated that wall **155** formed a later addition or modification to the out-building or privy. Wall **156** was similar to wall **155** comprising a single skin of bricks bonded with black mortar, situated parallel to wall **154** at a distance of 0.88m to the southeast. The southwestern extent of wall **156** abutted wall **154** and probably once abutted **157** (measuring 0.88m by 0.24m, aligned northwest to southeast) to the northeast.



*Plate 45: Remains of privy formed by walls **154**, **155** and **156** situated at the western end of the site, looking southwest. Scale 2m.*

Wall **158** was exposed to a length of 1.90m by 0.43m, aligned southwest/northeast, and was bonded with black mortar. The southwestern extent of wall **158** truncated wall **154**.

Single skin wall **159**, was aligned southwest/northeast and measured 1.40m and extended southeast of the privy block formed by wall **155** and other associated walls. Wall **159** formed the northwest return of wall **160**, which measured 1.90m, aligned northwest/southeast. Together these walls formed an L-shape, which contained two sunken bricks that possibly covered a drain (Plate 44).

Modern wall **165** was exposed during the excavation and was likely to have been associated with the former Globe and Simpson building (Plate 46). Several earlier walls were also exposed in this area, which were bonded with black ash mortar and were likely to represent the remains of buildings that briefly occupied the site during the 1900s (Phase 4). The most substantial remaining walls comprised wall **166** (measuring between 0.37m and 0.56m wide), wall **169** (measuring 0.90m by 0.37m,)

and wall **172** (measuring 1.19m by 0.37m). Wall **166** survived at foundation level and was situated parallel to wall **165**, on the northwestern side. Wall **169**, aligned northwest/southeast, formed a right angle with wall **166** and abutted wall **167**, with wall **172** situated in between walls **166** and **167**.

Walls **167** and **168** extended alongside the northwest side of modern wall **165**, implying that the modern wall was constructed against earlier walls to reinforce the modern building. Abutting walls **172** and **169** were the remains of wall **167**, extending alongside the northwest side of wall **165**, measuring 2.20m by 0.23m. Wall **168** was situated to the southwest of wall **167**.

Single skin wall **170**, aligned north/south, measuring 1.17m in length, was situated to the northwestern end of wall **169**. The remains of another single wall **171**, aligned northwest/southeast, measuring 0.98m was situated at the north west end of wall **167**.

Several other walls associated with the Phase 4 buildings were recorded including wall **173** (measuring 0.87m by 0.23m) which abutted wall **172** at its southwestern end, wall **174** (measuring 1.61m by 0.23m) situated parallel to wall **166**, wall **175** (measuring 0.47m by 0.23m) that formed a cross-wall between walls **166** and **174** and L-shaped wall **176** (measuring 2.07m along its longest extent before returning for 0.92m) (Plate 46).



*Plate 46: Partial remains of buildings, showing walls **165-167** and walls **172-176** looking southwest.
Scales 1m.*

Walls **177-181** and **321** lay at the edge of the heavily truncated western end of the excavation. These formed part of a series of buildings associated with the 19th century timber yard and showed signs of repair and rebuilding, being bonded with black ash

mortar. Beyond these walls, to the west, the whole area had been heavily disturbed with no remains visible.

5.2 Area 2 – Northern Triangle Buildings

Area 2 comprised the excavation of a triangular plot of land in the northern extent of the site bound by New Quay Street to the northeast, Back Quay Street to the south and Water Street to the northwest. The area was positioned to target the remains of the Three Sugar Loaves Inn with the possibility of uncovering early 19th century terraced houses depicted on Green's map of 1787-94 (Figure 22). Only the northwestern third of the area could be adequately excavated due to the presence of live services and the proximity to the public highway. The area to the southeast of the excavated portion had been very heavily disturbed by the laying of numerous services and the concrete base of a former advertising sign.

Area 2 comprised extensive structural remains associated with the houses shown on the 1787-94 map and the Three sugar Loaves Inn depicted on mapping from at least 1831, Phase 3. External wall **322**, aligned northeast/southwest, was exposed to a length of 7.30m and survived to 2.60m, where it continued to the northeast, beyond the limits of excavation. Two phases of construction were evident within the fabric of wall **322** comprising a single skin of bricks bonded, which was poorly preserved and a double skin wall bonded with black mortar. A return was found at the southwestern end of wall **322**, presumably forming a doorway into another room but this was too close to the edge of the trench to excavate. Wall **322** also comprised a brick-arched doorway, 1m in width, which led into a room to the northwest (Plate 47 and Plate 48).



Plate 47: Pub wall **322** with brick-arched doorway, looking north. Scale 1m.



*Plate 48: Detail of the brick-arched doorway in pub wall **322**, looking north. Scale 1m.*

Internal wall **323** ran parallel to wall **322** and was excavated to a length of 2.60m by 0.24m. A stopped-end was visible at the to the southwest extent of wall **323**, before it continued under the modern footpath to the northeast. White paint was present on both sides of the wall (Plate 48). Abutting wall **323**, were the remains of wall **324**, aligned northwest/southeast, which was excavated to a length of 4.70m x 0.23m and survived to a height of 1m. White paint was present on the exposed side of wall **324**, which also incorporated an arched doorway, measuring 1.10m in width, which had slumped down with the demolition rubble. Walls **324** and wall **327** presumably demarcated an internal corridor, with wall 327 situated at distance of 1.06m from wall **324**. Stone block inserts associated with a doorway were visible at the northwest end of wall **327**. Wall **324** returned to the southwest, forming wall **325** (Plate 50).

Wall **325** formed a return to the southwest of wall **324**, measuring 1.20m x 0.24m and was excavated to a depth of 1.10m. A return was visible at the t the southwestern extent of wall **325**, extending in both directions although these were badly damaged. A possible doorway or large gap was visible in wall **325**, which appeared to continue southwest, however this area could not be excavated. The return inside the excavated area was part of a truncated wall **327** (Plate 49).

A substantial L-shaped wall **326** was partly excavated in the northeast extent of Area 2. Wall **326** survived up to four courses high, measured 0.34m wide and abutted wall **324** to the southwest. Wall **326** returned to the southeast comprising a 0.34m wide wall, which showed signs of later repair work bonded in black mortar and possibly formed an external wall (Plate 50). At the southwest side of the trench was wall **328**,

forming the southwest external wall of the pub, which was exposed to a length of 9.20m by 0.23m and survived up to 2.60m.

A small area of the concrete floor **329** was exposed at a depth of 2.60m from the top of walls **322** and **328**. The depth of this feature, and its proximity to the road, meant that it had to be photographed and immediately back-filled.

The cellar was filled entirely by demolition rubble related to the building and comprised decorative stonework from the exterior and green, glazed tiles from the internal decoration (Plates 51 and 52). An interesting find within the cellar were two Second World War tank shells. These were solid shot with intact firing caps and were found in the proximity of the heath, suggesting that they may have been souvenirs from the war.



*Plate 49: pub walls **323** and **324** with slumped brick-arched doorway, looking northeast. Scale 1m.*



*Plate 50: Pub walls **324**, **325** & **326**, looking northeast. Scale 1m.*



Plate 51: Decorated tiles found in the demolition rubble



Plate 52: Decorative stonework found in the demolition rubble

5.3 Area 3 – Globe and Simpson Site Relict Soils and Features

During the strip and plan investigation that took place in Area 1, garden soils and several associated archaeological features were exposed. An additional phase of

archaeological works was required to fully investigate these remains, which were mainly associated with pre-industrial activity at the site, Phases 1 and 2, and some later postholes, presumably associated with Phase 3. Initially, plough and garden soils and associated features, dating to the 17th and early 19th century were excavated, recorded and sampled prior to their removal. Archaeological features had survived within three discrete parts of Area 1, comprising an area at the far eastern tip of the excavation, an area to the north of the row of four terraced houses and another in the location of the out-buildings (Figures 23 to 26).

Eastern Excavation Area

Natural sand and gravel survived at a depth of 0.5m - 1.40m to the east of Houses 1-4 (Figure 24). These lay below a layer of mixed clayey silt material **202** that appeared to be a relict plough soil that had been mixed and disturbed by later activity. This layer contained an abundant quantity of artefacts, mainly pottery and glass, dating to the 18th and early 19th centuries. Following the collapse of wall **004** and the removal of overburden **105**, the remains of a linear feature were clearly defined by cut **073** and upper fill **072** (Plate 53). A slot was excavated through upper fill **072** to clearly define the profile of cut **073** and to retrieve any dating evidence. Cut **073** was linear in plan, extending along a northeast/southwest alignment. Removal of fill **072**, comprising light brownish orange sandy clay, revealed three further fills **102**, **103** and **104**. Fills **102-104** were very similar in colour and composition. The base of cut **073** was concave, with gradually sloping sides, measuring a width of 1.50m and depth of 0.32m. It is possible that ditch **073** demarcated a former field boundary or hedgerow associated with pre-industrial activity at the site.

At its southwestern side the linear was cut by wall **004**, beyond which was a rubble filled cellar. This cut was enhanced by machine to reveal the stratigraphy across and below the linear feature. This revealed that **073** cut through a mottled light brown clay **074** at its northwest side, and through a light brown river clay **075** to the southeast. Both of these clays were natural.

At the very base of **073**, below **074** were the remains of very light greyish clay, river-laid deposit **077**. Similarly, below **075**, were the remains of very light greyish clay **076**, which was very similar in colour and composition to **075**. Light-mid grey clay **108**, containing frequent rounded and angular stones was exposed below **076** and **077** and was probably associated with a river deposit. Deposit **107**, overlay natural glacio-fluvial sand and gravel **078** (Plate 55).



*Plate 53: post-medieval ditch **073** after removing overburden, looking northeast. Scale 1m.*



*Plate 54: ditch **073**, looking northeast. Scale 1m.*



*Plate 55: the southwest facing machine-excavated section of the post-medieval ditch and glacio-fluvial stratigraphy below **073** looking north, scale 2m.*

The remains of a shallow sub-circular post-hole formed by cut **081** and filled by **080** and **106**, were cut into earlier ditch fill **072**. Cut **081** was sub-circular in plan and contained upper fill **080**, comprising mid grey, sandy clay, and lower fill **106**, consisting of dark reddish brown sandy clay, containing occasional flecks of charcoal. A half-section excavated through the feature revealed that cut **081** measured a diameter of 0.35m and a depth of 0.22m comprising steep sides and a flat base (Plate 55).

In addition, sub-circular cut **095**, also cut into the base of ditch **073**, below fill **072**. Cut **095** was sub-circular in plan and had gradually sloping sides with a concave base. It was filled by yellowish grey silty clay **082** (Plate 56).



*Plate 56: Southwest facing section of feature **095** showing the southwest facing section, looking northeast, scale 8cm.*

At the western side of ditch **073** several pockets of relict plough soil, **108**, were observed above natural clay **074**. These were removed by hand and contained no artefactual evidence.

Central Excavation Area

To the north of houses 1-4 and below the former Globe and Simpson building was a thin band of black cinder **045** which had sealed a layer of mixed mid brown clayey silt **043/044**. This layer was the upper, disturbed, layer of a deposit of relict garden soils which were sealed below it. Upon removal of this layer two distinct relict soils were observed. The upper relict soil consisted of a partly mixed mid brown clayey silt deposit **202** which contained a large amount of pottery, glass, clay pipe and bone, dating from the 15th to the 19th century. Below this was a second relict soil consisting of a friable brown clayey silt **197**. This contained a large amount of pottery and clay pipes dating from the 16th to 18th centuries (Figure 25).

The earliest plough soil layer, **197**, was quite thin (0.05m to 0.1m) and lay directly above natural light yellowy brown clay. Cut through this layer were a series of narrow linear features interpreted as plough scars, which ran southeast to northwest and represented the earliest, Phase 1, features on the site. Three plough scars (**292**, **293** and **356**) ran parallel to each other and then began to converge to the northwest. These were filled with a uniform mid to dark brown silty clay (**331** and **357**) which

contained no artefactual evidence. At the point of convergence brick wall **220** cut across them but beyond this the features converged into a large feature with a curving northwest end. This was interpreted as the point at which they plough turned around at the edge of the field and to the immediate northwest were two spreads of stoney silty clay deposit, **271** and **290**, which represented piles of stones removed over time by continuous ploughing. The stone piles both contained 17th and 18th century pottery (Plates 57 and 58).



*Plate 57: Eastern area showing plough-scars **291**, **292**, **293**, patch of ploughed stones **290**, looking north-east, scale 1m.*

Two more plough scars, **291** and **352**, ran parallel to the northeast, neither of which contained any dating evidence. One more plough scar, feature **294**, was recorded within this central area. This also ran southeast/northwest but was much narrower than the others. It may be that this was due to only the very bottom of the plough blade cutting in where the ground began to slope off towards the river and the plough soil may have been deeper. The alignment and dimensions of this feature suggest that it

was a continuation of similar scars, **273** and **279**, which lay within the western part of the evaluation, truncated between the two areas by modern structures associated with the former Globe and Simpson building.



*Plate 58: East-facing section through plough-scars **292/293**, looking west, stone piles 271 and 290 visible at the top of the photograph, scale 1m.*

Plough soil layer **197**, and the plough associated features described above, were sealed by a later relict soil layer **202**. This was interpreted as a later garden soil, resulting from the kitchen gardens that occupied the area after it went out of agricultural use and the first houses were built. This contained a very large quantity of pottery, glass, clay pipe and bone, mostly dating to the 18th and early 19th centuries but with some pottery sherds dating back to the 15th century, clearly redeposited from close by horticultural activity. Cut into this material were a series of features, mainly small pits, which cut through layer **202** and, in several cases, truncated the earlier plough features below. These features were assigned to Phase 2.

At the southwest side of the central area were a row of five pits (**286**, **199**, **184**, **186** and **288**) which ran in a line from southeast to northwest (Plates 59 and 60). These varied slightly in size and shape, had very mixed fills and showed a high rate of bioturbation. These were interpreted as a row of planting pits from a kitchen garden, possibly a row of fruit trees or bushes.. Only the fills of **184** and **288** contained any dateable material, 18th and 19th century pottery, but as they were cut into the top of layer **202** they are likely to be early 19th century in date. Between pits **199** and **184** was a small rectangular posthole **313** with an associated much smaller rectangular feature **315**. These were very shallow and the fill of the larger pit **313** contained pottery dated to the 17th and 18th centuries. These were likely to be the fragmentary remains of a timber fence, **313** as one of the main uprights and **315** as one of the smaller upright stakes between, from an 18th century garden.



*Plate 59: Feature **184** filled by **183**, looking north-east, scale 30cm*



*Plate 60: south-west facing section of feature **199**, looking north-east, scale 1m.*

To the northeast of wall **220** was a tight row of small rectangular pits (**305**, **307**, **309** and **311**) running southwest/northeast, with a small sub-circular pit, **303**, to the southeast (Plates 61 and 62). None of these pits contained dating material but were able to be attributed stratigraphically to the 18th or early 19th centuries and were also probably planting pits for fruit or vegetables.

A final planting feature in this area was only visible in a slot excavated across linear feature **235** (see below). A small sub-circular pit **237** lay to the southwest of linear **235** and contained no dating evidence. It was cut into natural but, due to its ephemeral nature, it was not possible to ascertain whether it was cut from above or below layer **197**. As no earlier features were observed when layer **197** was removed it can be assumed that this was also an 18th/19th century planting feature.



*Plate 61: East-facing section of features **303/305/307/309/311**, looking west, scale 20cm.*



*Plate 62: East-facing section of **311** looking west, scale 20cm.*

In the northern portion of the central area were two linear features cut into layer **202**. The earliest was a 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep linear feature **297** running northeast/southwest (Plate 63). It had been truncated by modern disturbance at its northeast end and by linear feature **235** at its southwest end. As it did not appear to continue southwest beyond linear **235** it is likely to have ended there, although its shallow nature and the presence of wall **220** to the southwest may indicate that it had simply not survived further in that direction. The fill **298** was very mixed with brick fragments and cinder and contained 19th and 20th century glass. It may be that this was a drainage feature associated with the timber yard depicted on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map. Cut into the top of this linear feature were two small sub-

circular pits or post-holes **299** and **301**. These were shallow both very shallow and contained mixed clayey fills. The only artefacts from the fills of these pits was a piece of 17th century pottery from pit **301**, interpreted as redeposited due to the fact that the pits were cut into the top of a late 19th century drainage ditch.



*Plate 63: Showing features **297**, **299** & **301**, looking north, scale 30cm*

Running northwest/southeast was another drainage ditch **235** which cut linear feature **297**. This was 0.48m in width and 0.23m deep. It had a mixed fill **236** which contained abundant cinders, brick, a large amount of kiln waste and pieces of late 19th century ceramic soil pipe. It was capped with a yellow clay (Plates 64 and 65). The kiln waste suggested the presence of a kiln nearby but its exact function and location were impossible to determine.



*Plate 64: Part-excavated ditch **235** showing yellow clay **213** capping the ditch, looking north-east, scale 1m.*



Plate 65: drainage ditch 235, looking west, scale 2m

Western Excavation Area

The trench investigating the relict soils was extended from the western side of the Globe and Simpson building basement almost to Water Street at the western side of the site. The western 27m of the trench had been heavily disturbed by modern activity and contained no visible features of archaeological significance. However, a 12m wide area at the eastern side of this excavation, up to the modern wall footings of a basement associated with the Globe and Simpson building, contained relict soils with features cut into them (Plate 66; Figure 26).



Plate 66: The western part of Area 1, looking north-east, scale 1m.

Plough soil **197** survived above the natural clay to between 2.5m and 8.1m west of later brick wall **057**. Above this relict garden soil **202** had also survived at the east side of wall **057** but did not extend beyond this to the west. This corresponds with the boundary of gardens appearing on Green's map of 1787-94.

The only features surviving below layer **202**, cut into plough soil **197**, were three narrow linear furrows **273**, **277** and **279**. These were interpreted as plough furrows, although feature **277** ran at right angles to the other furrows and so may be associated with a boundary of some kind. No dating evidence was recovered from these features but they could be stratigraphically associated with Phase 1 (Plates 67 and 68) .



*Plate 67: View of plough scars **279**, **277** and **273** from left and pit **283** looking west, scale 1m*



*Plate 68: Section of plough-scar **279**, looking north, scale 1m.*

To the east of wall **057** several pits, all associated with Phase 2, could be seen cutting relict garden soil layer **202**. Pits **244**, **242**, **247**, **249** and **281** were all sub-circular and of varying but similar sizes and depths. All had similar very mixed fills with cinder and brick fragments. Only the fills of pits **244** and **242** contained dateable material, namely 18th and 19th century pottery, but all can be stratigraphically placed within the 18th or early 19th century and represent kitchen garden planting (Plates 69 and 70).



*Plate 69: South-facing section of **244**, looking north, scale 1m*



*Plate 70: South-facing section of **247**, looking north, scale 1m.*

To the south of these features was another pit **283** cut into layer **202**. This was different as it was rectangular and slightly deeper. This was probably the remains of a fence running across the garden plot, the rest of the postholes probably having been removed by the later 19th century buildings surrounding it (Plate 71).



*Plate 71: south-east facing section of **283**, looking north-west, scale 1m.*

At the western side of wall **057** layer **202** was not present, possibly as **057** represented the boundary of the kitchen gardens in this area. Plough soil **197** continued for a short distance before being truncated by later activity. At the south side three pits were cut into layer **197**. Pit **225** was sub-circular and shallow and contained 19th century pottery and glass. Pit **223** was sub-rectangular and contained a handmade brick in its fill. Pit **228** was irregular in shape, and possibly had been truncated at its eastern side, and contained 18th century clay pipe. Although all three pits were cut into layer **197** the material within the fills suggested they were associated with the later buildings depicted on the mapping (Phase 3) rather than any pre-industrial agricultural activity (Plates 72 and 73).



*Plate 72: West-facing section of **223**, looking east*



*Plate 73: West-facing section of **228**, looking east, scale 1m.*

Similarly a series of larger intercutting pits to the north was associated with Phase 3 rather than the agricultural/horticultural activities of Phases 1 and 2. Pits **251**, **253**, **255**, **257**, **259**, **260**, **264** and **269** formed an amorphous series of intercutting pits with fills containing a mixture of pottery, glass and clay pipe dating from the 16th to 19th centuries. As the earliest pits in this sequence contained an equal amount of 19th century material to the later cuts it can be surmised that all the earlier material was redeposited and that these pits represented the digging and infilling of rubbish pits at the rear of the 19th houses to the north (Plates 74 and 75). As such it is not necessary here to describe the exact stratigraphic relationships in detail.



Plate 74: series of inter-cutting rubbish pits, looking north-east, scale 1m.



Plate 75: Series of inter-cutting pits, looking south-east, scale 1m.

6. Material Assessed

6.1 Introduction

The entire paper and material archive generated from all stages of the fieldwork was examined to ascertain its potential for further study. The method of assessment used varied with the class of information examined, although in each case it was undertaken in accordance with guidance provided by English Heritage in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991a) and subsequently updated by MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006). All classes of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the records generated during the course of the fieldwork and maintained within the project archive. Quantifications are incorporated within the individual assessments. A breakdown of the paper and photographic archive appears in Table 1.

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Total Contexts | 336 |
| Drawings | 12 |
| Palaeoenvironmental Sample Records | 5 |
| Total Digital Photographs | 850 |

Table 1: Quantification of the paper archive

6.2 Aims and Objectives

The aim of the assessment was to evaluate all classes of data from the investigations, in order to formulate a project design for a programme of further analysis appropriate to the potential demonstrated by the site archive. A statement of the significance of the results from each element of the archive is given below. The quantification and assessments represent an amalgamation of the total body of work undertaken in 2018. The objectives of this assessment correspond to *Appendix 4* of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition (English Heritage 1991a). They are:

- to assess the quantity, provenance and condition of all classes of material: stratigraphical, artefactual and environmental;
- to comment on the range and variety of that material;
- to assess the potential of the material to address questions raised in the course of the project;
- to formulate any further questions arising from the assessment.

This assessment will present:

- a factual summary, characterising the quantity and perceived quality of the data contained within the site archive;
- a statement of the academic potential of the data;
- recommendations for the storage and curation of the data.

6.3 Stratigraphic Data

The paper archive represents a percentage of the overall data gathered during the course of the excavation (Appendix 1). In total, 336 contexts were recorded.

Assessment: the context record has confirmed the identification of areas where earlier remains have survived and where they have been truncated by later development and have allowed several broad phases of activity from medieval to modern to be established for the whole area of the site. Overall, the main features of significance can be grouped into earlier pre-industrial agricultural activity (Phase 1), 18th and early 19th century kitchen garden planting (Phase 2), early industrial period activity visible on Bancks and Co's map of 1831 and the 1851 Ordnance Survey (Phase 3), later 19th century and early 20th century activity visible on Ordnance Survey mapping from 1891 to 1922 (Phase 4) and activity/structures associated with the construction of the former Globe and Simpson building during the 1930s (phase 5).

Potential: the stratigraphic sequence is simple and does not offer any potential for more detailed analysis.

6.4 Photographic Data

Quantification: in all, there are 850 images. The photographs cover the whole of the excavation works (Appendix 2).

Assessment: the images are an invaluable aid in all aspects of post-excavation analysis. They provide a general and detailed pictorial record of the site throughout all phases of its excavation and recording.

Potential: the images include archaeological features and finds, and record how the site was excavated. They have aided in the stratigraphic analysis through the assessment process and have been integrated into the site database to provide a visual element, which is helpful when dealing with a large corpus of information.

6.5 Digital Data

Quantification: in all, there are 6 AutoCAD .dwg files, 42 raw survey data files (.txt, .cvs and .tml files), 18 PDF scans of site drawings and 136 mapping image files.

Assessment: the digital data include all the records of survey undertaken using total station theodolite and GPS, the scans of site drawings and mapping images.

Potential: the digital data forms an integral element of the project archive. However, it has been interrogated fully as part of the post-excavation assessment process, and has little potential to yield any additional information through further analysis.

6.6 The Finds Evidence

Introduction

An artefactual assemblage of moderate size was recovered from the excavation of the Globe and Simpson site. The assemblage comprises finds from various material categories; mainly pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe of 15th-20th century date. An

assessment of each class of artefact group is provided in the following sections. The aim of the finds assessment is to evaluate all classes of archaeological material from the excavation to assess their research potential and regional significance.

Methodology

A 100% retention policy was implemented on the site for finds from features and post-medieval garden soils. Diagnostic material was collected from demolition deposits associated with the 19th century housing on the site.

All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds laboratory in sealed and labelled polyethylene bags. All finds were washed, except metal and organic material, which were air dried and brushed, and grouped by material for assessment.

Overview

The excavation resulted in the recovery of 1587 artefacts weighing 32kg. The finds were catalogued by material, counted and weighed. The assemblage ranges in date from the 15th-20th centuries. The majority of the assemblage derives from post-medieval gardens soils or features including drainage ditches and pits, as well as from demolition fills associated with the 19th century housing on the site. 51% of the assemblage is post-medieval to modern pottery, 28% is clay tobacco pipe, and 17% is glass (see table 1).

The earliest material from the site comprises Midlands Purple pottery fabrics, dark-glazed fineware fragments, yellow ware sherds and slipware sherds dating from the 15th-17th centuries recovered from post-medieval occupational layers and garden soils.

| Material | Contexts | Count | Weight | Period (century) |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Animal bone | 12 | 27 | 1158 | Undated |
| Brick | 2 | 2 | 1098 | 17 th -19 th |
| Ceramic (other) | 1 | 1 | 108 | 18 th -20 th |
| Clay tobacco pipe | 26 | 452 | 1225 | 17 th -20 th |
| Clay marble | 1 | 1 | 4 | 18 th -20 th |
| Copper | 3 | 3 | 70 | 16 th -20 th |
| Cork | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 th |
| Glass | 28 | 275 | 11441 | 17 th -20 th |

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Iron | 2 | 4 | 497 | 19 th -20 th |
| Leather | U/S | 3 | 70 | 18 th -20 th |
| Lead | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 th -20 th |
| Plaster | 1 | 1 | 194 | 19 th -20 th |
| Pottery | 48 | 812 | 16243 | 15 th -20 th |
| Slag | U/S | 2 | 55 | Undated |
| Wood | U/S | 2 | 6 | Undated |
| Total | | 1587 | 32kg | |

Table 1: all finds recovered from Globe and Simpson by material, count, weight and period

The pottery

The pottery assemblage is fragmentary and is post-medieval to modern in date, ranging from the 15th-20th centuries. A total of 812 sherds weighing 16243g were retrieved from garden soils, post-medieval features and demolition fills. Table 2 provides a list of all ware types present in the assemblage.

| Pottery Class | Contexts | Count | Weight | Period (century) |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Agateware | 2 | 2 | 12 | 19th |
| China (including blue and white) | 9 | 63 | 564 | 19th-20th |
| Creamware | 10 | 48 | 366 | 19th |
| Dark-glazed coarseware | 20 | 134 | 5005 | 17th-19th |
| Dark-glazed fineware | 16 | 93 | 869 | 16th-18th |
| Midlands Purple | 5 | 10 | 361 | 15th-16th |
| Modern ceramic | 1 | 1 | 6 | 20th |
| Mottled ware | 16 | 89 | 619 | 18th |
| Pearlware | 4 | 10 | 268 | 18th-19th |
| Porcelain | 2 | 5 | 20 | 19th |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|----|-----|------|-----------|
| Redware | 2 | 2 | 38 | 18th-19th |
| Self-coloured ware | 7 | 18 | 344 | 16th-18th |
| Slip-coated buff | 8 | 34 | 373 | 18th-19th |
| Slipware | 8 | 34 | 373 | 16th-19th |
| Stoneware | 19 | 187 | 5985 | 16th-20th |
| Tin-glazed earthenware | 3 | 8 | 15 | 18th |
| Transfer-printed | 5 | 38 | 554 | 19th-20th |
| Unglazed coarseware | 2 | 3 | 77 | 16th-20th |
| Yellow ware | 8 | 19 | 232 | 16th-19th |

Table 2: all pottery types identified in the Globe and Simpson assemblage

Dark-glazed coarseware

Dark-glazed coarsewares form 18% of the pottery assemblage from Globe and Simpson, totalling 144 sherds. 10 of these fragments are of a Midlands Purple fabric, consisting of storage jar rims and the rim of a probable dripping pan (Plates 76 and 77). These were retrieved from occupational garden soils and unstratified contexts. The remaining 134 sherds are typical dark-glazed coarseware fragments from jar and storage vessels. Dark-glazed coarsewares were ubiquitous in the North West of England and largely consist of kitchen or dairy wares. They are inherently difficult to date and are continued to be produced into the late 19th century. Notable groups have been recovered from Wigan, Lancaster and Liverpool, and more recently in Manchester and Salford including sites at Chapel Wharf and Greengate Towers (Philpott 1985, OA North 2008, OA North 2014, Mottershead and Garrett 2008).

Dark-glazed fineware

A total of 93 sherds of dark-glazed fineware were retrieved from the site. This includes sherds ranging from 16th-19th century in date, though the majority are 17th century in date. This includes fragments of small drinking cups and fragments of tygs, a typical mid-17th century style of cup known to have been made in Rainford, St Helens. These were recovered from the post-medieval occupational soil layers and garden soils (197, 202, 290).

Self-coloured ware and Yellow ware

A total of 37 sherds were classed as yellow ware or self-coloured ware. These fabrics and forms are very similar and therefore have been discussed together. The self-coloured sherds have an orange to buff fabric with a clear glaze. Forms include dishes

and storage vessels. The yellow ware sherds are very similar but have a pale cream fabric and clear glaze turning yellow when fired. Forms identified include bowls (Plate 78). Most of these ware types date to the 17th century.

Slipware

A small variety of slipware fragments were collected from garden or occupational soils. This includes metropolitan slipware and yellow feathered and trailed slipware from dishes and cups (Plate 79). The source of the slipware is likely to be North Wales or Staffordshire and most dates to c.1650-1730. The assemblage also contains one sherd of industrial 19th century slipware.

Tin-glazed earthenware

Eight very small fragments of tin-glazed earthenware were collected from garden soils on the site. They are likely to be a product of 18th century Liverpool manufacturers, but are so fragmentary provide no research potential.

Mottled ware

A total of 89 mottled ware sherds were retained from the site. The material was very fragmentary, and no forms could be identified, though they are likely to derive from cups and small jugs. Mottled wares date predominantly to the 18th century and the nearest production centre is Prescot, Merseyside. No decoration was identified.

Slip-coated buff ware

48 sherds were classed as slip-coated buff ware. This ware has a cream fabric with very dark, almost black shiny glaze. The sherds are very fragmentary, deriving from post-medieval garden soils. They are typically 18th-19th century in date.

Stoneware

Stoneware forms the largest percentage of the pottery assemblage from Globe and Simpson, accounting for 23% of the total pottery assemblage. The majority of vessels are 18th-19th century jars, jugs and bottles to store ginger beer, ale, waters and preserves. This includes a complete stoneware bottle inscribed 'H AND J COOPER ORDSALL SALFORD' (Plate 80). Deposit (202) also contained two small sherds of stoneware of 16th-18th century date.

Creamware

A total of 48 sherds of creamware were collected from deposits on the site. This consists of fragments of plates and pieces of a green-coloured creamware teacup. Creamware increased in demand in the late 18th century and is a typical find in most 19th century urban assemblages.

Pearlware

10 sherds of pearlware were collected from deposits on the site. This consists of predominantly shell-edged plate sherds. By the early 19th century shell-edged

Pearlwares had become the most widely used table wares and date broadly to c.1780-1830.

Other pottery types in the assemblage include two sherds of agateware, 63 sherds of plain and patterned china, two sherds of redware, 38 sherds of transfer-printed ware, five sherds of porcelain, and three sherds of unglazed coarseware. These sherds mainly derive from demolition fills associated with 19th century buildings on the site.

Clay tobacco pipes

A total of 452 clay tobacco pipe fragments were retrieved from the excavations. This comprises 383 stem fragments, 64 complete or fragmentary bowls, and five mouthpieces.

The majority of the stems are plain, except two which exhibit roller decorative stamps (Plate 81) and one which has a makers' mark: 'ELIZ: SAVAGE' (Plate 82). This stamp is rare and has been recorded from an excavation in Warrington and in collections in Kendal museum (Davey, Elsworth and Mace 2016, 69, Higgins 2008, 156). Recent excavations in 2018 carried out by Salford Archaeology at Lancaster Castle also recovered two pipe stem fragments with the same makers' mark. No pipe-maker is recorded under this name, though Elizabeth Savage is recorded in parish records in Warrington (1728) and Lancaster (1732).

A total of 64 complete or partial clay pipe bowls were collected during the excavations. This includes a number of 17th century stamped bowls, details of which are given in table 3. The pipe bowls range in date from the 1630s to 1910, though the majority of bowls date to c.1640-1680 (Plate 83).

A total of four different makers' initial stamps were identified on the pipe bowls. Four exhibit 'IB' bowl stamps. This is an extremely common set of initials on 17th and 18th century pipes in the North West of England and occur widely across Merseyside, Cheshire, Lancashire and Greater Manchester, where they make up a third of all stamped marks found (Higgins 2008, 134). They have successfully been attributed to the Baxter, Billing and Birch/Birchall families of the 17th century in Rainford.

One partial eroded bowl exhibited a 'RL' heel stamp, dating to c.1640-1680. This is similar to a bowl found at Timperley Moat, which may be attributed to Robert Lyon of Rainford (Higgins 2008, 144).

Five bowls exhibit heel stamp initials 'PT' on 17th century bowls. This has been identified as a Rainford stamp and one example is included in Peel Park museum, Salford (Higgins 2008, 157).

| Context | Identification | Date (AD) |
|----------------|--|--------------------------|
| (17) fn 61 | Plain bowl with spur | 1680-1720 |
| (96) fn 22 | Partial bowl with fluting | 1840-1880 |
| (99) fn 41 | Complete large bowl with leaf stem pattern | 1850-1910 |
| (110) fn 9 | Heel fragment stamped 'N/HC'? | 18 th century |
| (202) fn 10 | 1 complete plain bowl and 1 partial bowl | 1700-1720 |
| (202) fn 148 | At least 4 partial plain bowls | 1750-1840 |

| | | |
|--------------|--|------------------------|
| (202) fn 285 | Complete eroded bowl, plain | 1660-1680 |
| (202) fn 151 | 8 complete bowls x4 'PT' heel stamp, x1 'IB' bowl stamp, x1 illegible heel stamp, x2 plain 3 early 18 th century partial plain bowls | 1660-1680 1700-1720 |
| (227) fn 258 | Partial plain bowl with spur | 1720-1750 |
| (236) fn 268 | Partial eroded bowl 'RL' heel stamp | 1640-1680 |
| (290) fn 215 | Plain squat bowl | 1640-1680 |
| (318) fn 248 | Complete bowl with spur bowl stamp 'IB' | 1640-1680 |
| (219) fn 185 | Complete squat plain bowl | 1640-1680 |
| (197) fn 198 | 3 complete bowls, 1 plain with spur, 1 with spur and bowl stamp 'IB', 1 complete with heel stamp 'PT' | 1640-1680 |

Table 3: list of bowls and stamps present in the Globe and Simpson assemblage

CBM

A small fragment of architectural plaster was also retrieved from topsoil deposits, which has very limited research potential. Two partial bricks were retrieved from occupational layers and a ditch fill. Both are handmade, one of which exhibits burning and may have lined a kiln (Plate 84).

Glass

A total of 275 fragments of glass were recovered during the excavations. The vast majority of the assemblage consists of 19th-20th bottle glass, as well as a small portion of window glass. At least 40 partial or complete glass bottles are present in the assemblage, a list of which is compiled in table 4. The earliest glass is the base of a probable onion bottle dating to the late 17th to early 18th century (Plate 85).

| Context | Identification | Date (century) |
|-------------|--|--------------------------------|
| (202) fn 13 | Base and neck of probably onion bottle (Plate 85) | c.1680-1720 |
| (98) fn 133 | Complete clear ale bottle with internal screw thread 'WALKER & HOMFRAYS LIMITED SALFORD' | Early 20 th century |
| (39) fn 208 | 2 complete clear hexagonal base ointment bottles | 20 th century |
| (99) fn 48 | Almost complete green octagonal based squat ointment bottle | 20 th century |
| (99) fn 50 | Complete green beer bottle with internal screw stopper 'MACK'S LIMITED TRADE 'SYCLO' MARK MANCHESTER' (Plate 86) | Late 19 th century |
| (98) fn 132 | 2 complete clear squat half pint milk bottles; 'ALLIED DAIRIES LIMITED' and 'BURGESS' DAIRY LIMITED' | Early 20 th century |
| (99) fn 47 | Lid and base of blue spirit bottles with white residue around neck | Early 20 th century |
| (99) fn 46 | 3 near complete codd bottles, one with marble intact: 'SNOWDROP HYON H MANCHESTER REGISTERED BIRKENHEAD' | Late 19 th century |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | 'MORRIS & SON SWINTON MANCHESTER' 'AUSTIN CRAVEN BROOKS'S BAR MANCHESTER EST.D 1842' (Plate 87) | |
|--|---|--|

Table 4: list of bottle profiles recorded in the Globe and Simpson assemblage

Iron

A total of four pieces of ironwork were retrieved from superficial deposits on the site. This includes a corroded nail, a bracket and fitting, and a probable corroded chisel. All are modern in date and provide little research potential.

Non-ferrous metalwork

Three copper objects were retrieved during the excavations. This includes a modern copper pipe fitting, and illegible post-medieval corroded coin, and a corroded lump (Plate 88). It is unclear whether this lump was part of another object and may be mistaken for a medieval or earlier object. However, due to its vicinity in an occupational layer which predominantly produced 17th-18th century material it is likely to be post-medieval in date.

A lead token was also retrieved from deposit (202); a post-medieval occupational layer. Though worn and faded, the token is roughly circular with decoration on both sides, though one side is almost illegible. One face is decorated with a six petalled flower with hollow ovals in relief forming the petals. One of the faces is heavily worn but may have also depicted petals (Plate 89). Lead tokens were used for a variety of purposes including gaming pieces, tickets, and weights. They are likely to have been locally produced and are therefore difficult to date. They mimic Medieval penny designs and date to c.AD1500-1850.

Metal-working residues

Two small pieces of slag were collected from unstratified deposits on the site. Due to their lack of contextual information they provide no research potential.

Organics

A total of 27 animal bones were collected from deposits on the site, including a tooth. No butchery marks were noted on the bones. Though they have been catalogued as part of the assessment, no attempt has been made to identify species, though they are likely to be from domesticated animals.

Two small fragments of wood were collected from an unstratified deposit and are likely to be modern debris.

Leather

Three pieces of leather were retrieved from an unstratified context on the site. These all appear to be fragments of a leather shoe. One piece has two lines of copper nails still intact to fit the sole to the rest of the shoe (Plate 90). It is difficult to establish the shoe form due its fragmentary state, but it is likely to be a 19th century workers' shoe.



Plate 76: Midlands Purple jar rims, from occupational deposit 197



Plate 77: rim of probable dripping pan, unstratified



Plate 78: yellow ware dish rim from post-medieval garden soil 42



Plate 79: variety of slipware sherds from garden soil deposits 197, 202, 219



Plate 80: complete stoneware bottle, unstratified



Plate 81: clay pipe stem with roller and spiral decoration, deposit 258 fill of pit



Plate 82: stamped pipe stem 'ELIZ: SAVAGE', deposit 197 relict soil



Plate 83: variety of 17th and 18th century clay tobacco pipes from the excavations, including makers' mark stamped examples



Plate 84: brick fragment from occupational layer 221



Plate 85: base and neck of late 17th century onion bottle, deposit 202



Plate 86: green ale bottle 'MACK'S LIMITED TRADE 'SYCLO' MARK MANCHESTER', deposit 99



Plate 87: selection of codd bottles, deposit 99



Plate 88: corroded copper lump from occupational deposit 202



Plate 89: post-medieval lead token depicting petalled flower, from deposit 202



Plate 90: fragment of leather shoe with copper nails. Unstratified.

Potential of assemblage and recommendations

The finds assemblage from Globe and Simpson is moderate in size and provides a range of dateable material from the 15th-20th centuries. Excavations in Manchester and Salford often provide evidence of 18th-20th century occupation, but it is unusual to find such a range of earlier post-medieval material. Of particular interest are the 15th-17th century pottery ware types recovered from garden and occupational soils; namely dark-glazed wares, slipwares, and yellow wares, which are often missing from urban assemblages. It may be beneficial for this material to be compared to assemblages recovered at Greengate Towers, Salford, and Chapel Wharf, Salford, to compare the types of pottery in use during the early post-medieval period in the city.

The clay pipes are also worth further research, particularly into the maker Elizabeth Savage' which is an uncommon pipe name but has been found on a number of pipes in the Manchester and Salford region in recent years.

The majority of the metalwork is not deemed worthy of further research.

6.7 Palaeo-Environmental Samples

Quantification: in all a total of five environmental samples were taken during the excavation.

Assessment: the samples comprise five buckets of soil sampled from five deposits..

Potential: the samples have been assessed for palaeo-environmental potential and have been found to contain no material that would provide environmental or dating evidence. The collection of samples has little potential to yield any additional information through further analysis.

6.8 Historical Documentary Evidence

Quantification: Census records from 1851 to 1911 and trades directories between 1850 and 1909.

Assessment: the documentary evidence consists of digital (.xls) files containing census and trade directory information in tabular form.

Potential: the analysis of census and trade directory records adds a social historical element to the narrative which, when put together with physical information from the excavations and cartographic information, can be used to develop a picture of the development and nature of the area and its inhabitants. The analysis of the historical documentation has been carried out as part of the post-excavation assessment and has little potential to yield any information through further analysis within the immediate area. There is, however, potential to cross reference this information with historical data within a wider area. This analysis would be best carried out as part of the overall publication encompassing all sites excavated as part of the overarching Old Granada Studios development.

7. *Curation and Conservation*

7.1 *Recipient Museum*

The finds, the paper archive and the electronic archive will be deposited within Salford Museum. Contact details are:

Museum of Science and Industry,
Liverpool Road,
Manchester,
M3 4FP

7.2 *Conservation*

There are no conservation requirements

7.3 *Storage*

The complete project archive, which will include digital plans, photographs, datasheets and artefacts, will be prepared following the guidelines set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC 1984, Conservation Guidelines 3) prior to deposition.

For long-term storage of the digital data, DVDs will be used, the content including the reports, plans, scanned images and digital photographs. Each DVD will be fully indexed and accompanied by the relevant metadata for provenance.

All dry and stable finds will be packed according to the museum's specifications, in either acid-free cardboard boxes, or in airtight plastic boxes for unstable material. The very small artefactual assemblage is stable, but will be packed carefully with bubble wrap protecting the bags to minimise movement and abrasion in the boxes.

7.4 *Packaging*

The assemblage is currently well-packaged and will require no further packaging. Box lists derived from the site database have been compiled.

7.5 *Discard Policy*

A discard policy will be prepared, in consultation with the recipient museum. Material of no discernible long-term archaeological potential will be discarded, with the museum's agreement. It is recommended, however, that all the material except for the Roman and medieval pottery, is discarded.

8. Statement of Potential

8.1 Introduction

The archaeological investigation undertaken at Globe and Simpson has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate the development of a small section of the city from its pre-industrial agricultural roots to its growth into a built-up industrial urban centre. The excavation also produced an interesting collection of early post-medieval artefactual material which can be compared with similar collections found on excavations across Salford and Manchester.

Overall, the results of the 2018 excavation can be regarded as being of regional importance. Data pertinent to all of the original research themes was recovered. Assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data generated by the fieldwork is primarily concerned with the potential of the data to address these fieldwork aims and, if appropriate, formulate new questions and research aims that can be addressed by an analytical phase of the post-excavation programme.

8.2 Principal Potential

The present section reviews the success of the fieldwork and post-excavation assessment in providing data to address the original research aims. Assessment of the primary stratigraphic records has established activity on the site during the post-medieval and industrial periods. The sequence is summarised in *Section 5*, above. Of particular importance is the collection of a significant assemblage of early post-medieval pottery and clay pipes. Of equal importance is the body of historical data available for the area between 1851 and 1911. The development of the site, the physical evidence uncovered during the excavation and the accompanying historical information gleaned from the Census Returns and Trade Directories is discussed below (note that Figure 28 only details buildings for which physical evidence was uncovered).

8.3 Phase 1: Pre-Industrial Agricultural Activity

Deposit **197** represented a pre-industrial plough soil which had likely built up gradually over centuries of agricultural use. The only features associated with this were plough scars and two patches of stones that had piled up at the turning point of the plough marks. Although the plough scars contained no dating evidence the piles of small stones both contained small fragments of 17th century pottery. The area is shown as open agricultural fields on Casson and Berry's Town Plan of 1751, as it had presumably been since the medieval period (Figure 13). The ditch excavated at the eastern end of the site was cut into natural and ran northeast/southwest, mirroring the alignment of the rest of the boundaries within the study area. Unfortunately this contained no dateable evidence and its stratigraphy was impossible to correlate with the other features on site as, in this area, the overlying ploughsoils had been heavily disturbed. If cut through the ploughsoils the ditch is likely to have been a field boundary

contemporary with the agricultural activity evident from the plough scars, probably post-medieval in date. There remains the possibility, given the presence of similar features at nearby Chapel Wharf (Mottershead and Garratt 2007) that the ditch represents an earlier, possibly medieval, boundary that has remained in use.

8.4 Phase 2: Post-medieval Kitchen Gardens

Once Salford began to expand during the late 18th century, new roads were laid out and new houses and industrial buildings were constructed. Alongside the new expansion of buildings was the development of kitchen gardens. These were often associated with groups of properties but were also located in separate locations, much like modern allotment gardens. Many of these gardens are evident in the late 18th century on Green's map of 1787-94 (Figure 27).

Within the study area houses had filled in Area 2, with a row of double depth properties with outbuildings along Water Street, smaller houses, probably single depth, along Back Quay Street, and single depth houses along Pitt Street. The walls in Area 2 associated with the Three Sugar Loaves Hotel match well with the properties depicted on Greens map of 1787-84 and it is likely that the houses present there by that time were converted into the later hotel, shown on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, rather than being demolished and rebuilt (Figures 14, 28 and 29).

Within area 1 three single depth houses (Buildings 6 to 8; Figures 14, 28 and 29) had been built on the south side of Back Quay Street by 1787-94, and two double depth houses with outbuildings on the north side of Quay Street (Buildings 9 and 10). The outbuilding walls and cobbled surface to the rear of Building 10 match with the rear outbuilding of the southeastern double depth house shown on Green's map. Wall **057**, between buildings 10 and 11, also follows the boundary of these houses, running northeast beyond the Quay Street houses towards Back Quay Street. This also appears to form the western boundary of a narrow garden plot. This continuity of boundaries from at least the post-medieval period, if not earlier, is a factor seen on post-medieval and industrial period sites across central Salford. At Chapel Wharf Phase 2 (Mottershead and Garratt 2007) brick building and boundary walls were found to have been along the same line as late medieval and early post-medieval burgage boundary ditches which had survived below the walls. The garden soils extended further east, beyond the narrow plot, into an area shown as a field on Green's map. It is likely that this area would have still been in use for planting trees or bushes and planting pits were evident during the excavation.

8.5 Phase 3: late 18th/early 19th century industrial development

By the time of Bancks and Co's map of 1831 more buildings were evident (Figures 15, 27 and 30). The houses on Water Street, Pitt Street and the north side of Back Quay Street had not altered. The houses on the south side of Quay Street remained similar but an alley is shown between Buildings 6 and 7 and the row had gained rear yards with outbuildings, presumably privies. The walls of the outbuildings and backplots were uncovered during the excavation (Buildings 6 to 8).

Along Quay Street several new buildings had been added including a narrow building to the west of Building 9 (later incorporated into Building 9), two houses to the east of Building 10 (Buildings 11 and 12), and a narrow range to the west of these. Remains of the outbuildings to the rear of Buildings 9 and 10 were uncovered during the excavation including what were clearly privies. That these houses had built privies in 1831, 14 years before the first of the house and sanitation improvement Acts (the *Manchester Borough Police Act* of 1844) is unusual and suggests a higher standard of building even in this early period. Only part of the rear wall of the narrow eastern range survived within the excavation area, at the eastern side of building 16.

The first map to show the layout of the area in detail is the Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851 (Figure 31). This shows that more buildings had been constructed in the preceding 20 years with a timber yard at the western end of the site on Water Street (Buildings 3 to 5). The narrow building appearing on the 1831 map at the western end of the Quay Street houses had been partially demolished to make way for the timber yard, with the southern half of the building incorporated into Building 9. Another house had been added to the east of Building 8, but any remains of this had been removed by the construction of the Globe and Simpson building. At the eastern side of the area was another timber yard.

Remains of the outbuildings and privies were uncovered during the excavation, as were the western and rear walls of the 'apse' house, Building 11. This house was particularly unusual as the bay window forming the 'apse' was located at the rear of the property and looked out onto a stone flagged yard that was enclosed on all sides and accessed from a narrow ginnel between house 8 and the building to its east. Even earlier in 1831 the yard was enclosed on three sides.

The 1851 mapping shows evidence of cellar lights and steps down indicating that Buildings 6, 7, 9, 10 and 11 were cellared. The timber yard buildings were not cellared, and nor were Buildings 8 and 12, although the lack of any indication on the mapping could mean that cellars present did not have lights or external access. The narrow range first visible on the 1831 map shows cellar lights, at least at its east end. No internal divisions were shown on the 1851 map for this range, suggesting that it was a commercial or industrial property rather than a row of domestic dwellings. As no remains of 8 and 12 had survived the presence or absence of cellars here could not be ascertained. One cellar room was excavated within Building 11. This had external access from the flagged yard to the north and contained a hearth which had not had a range built into it. The southern wall had been rebuilt at some point in the early 20th century, possibly as a result of the building becoming a lodging house between 1901 and 1911, which may have removed any internal access from other parts of the basement.

The presence of privies is much clearer on the 1851 map and indicates that the domestic properties had at least one, or more, privies per house, although this may be slightly skewed due to the large size of the properties along Quay Street. The average at that time in Manchester was one privy per 12 houses. It is a generally accepted fact

that the national *Towns Improvement Clauses Act* of 1847 was largely unsuccessful, but the presence of individual property's privies at this period may indicate that the *Manchester Borough Police Act* of 1844 was a success, superseding the later national Act, and that, in areas of Manchester at least, individual properties were already being built with privies prior to these Acts. As the Acts were intended to improve conditions in the worst areas, such as Ancoats and Angel Meadow, it may well be that outside these 'slum' areas the situation was much better with a much higher quality of housing. The same indicator can be seen with the presence of water pumps. Only one pump is depicted on the mapping in the study area, but this gives a ratio of one pump to eight houses, much better than the Manchester average of one pump per 32 houses.

The evidence for the area in 1851 can be further enhanced by data from the Census Records. The first useable information is from 1851 and shows that the area was predominantly populated by people from Manchester and Salford, with a few incomers from other parts of England. The families seem to have been in Manchester for a while as most children were born in the area even if their parents were. The jobs were mostly lower class with many labourers and seamstresses. Only four textile industry jobs were listed, a cotton weaver, silk weaver and two silk winders. Two listings were particularly interesting, the first being a 'Botanist's Wife'. No male head of the family is listed in the census which may indicate that her botanist husband was travelling as part of his profession. The second was a 60 year old Chelsea Pensioner living in 27 Back Quay Street. This house was the only one listed with multiple families in occupation, and also the only house with lodgers, although the two silk winder sisters at 101 Water Street were listed as visitors which may mean the same thing. The rest of the listed houses contained single families.

8.6 Phase 4: Later 19th century and early 20th century development

Three sets of maps allow us to add detail to the physical remains uncovered in this phase (Figures 16, 32-34). The biggest change to the area was the construction of New Quay Street between 1851 and 1891. This had removed much of the housing in Area 2 and the Portable Steam Engine Manufactory that originally lay to the east of the study area on Back Quay Street. The original Three Sugar Loaves Public House had been demolished and the two houses to its immediate northeast (Buildings 1 and 2) had been converted into the new Three Sugar Loaves Hotel, the only building left standing within the triangle of land forming Area 2.

The timber yard on Water Street had gone out of use with Building 3 and the range fronting Water Street demolished. The building was not listed in the contemporary Trades Directories and so can be assumed to have gone out of business by 1891. It is listed in the census as an office in 1861 but does not appear in 1871.

The house to the immediate east of Building 8, on Back Quay Street, had also been demolished, Building 12 on Quay Street had been widened, extending to the east, and next to it a row of four smaller double depth houses had been built with small rear yards and privies. These houses were excavated in their entirety. All four were cellared with front and rear external access via steps from the rear yards and from Quay Street.

All four had window lights in the front cellars and hearths in each of the cellar rooms. All the hearths had ranges built into them suggesting that the cellars were occupied. Although these houses do not appear in the census until 1901 this is more likely due to the incomplete records and similar houses on Water Street are listed in the 1871 census as having families occupying the cellars. This goes against the *Manchester New Streets Act* of 1853, which was intended to ban cellar dwellings, however this Act was very difficult to enforce and was generally unsuccessful. Interestingly, although the occupation of the cellars suggests that the 1853 Act had been ignored Most of the cellars showed evidence of the addition of boilers, which were built using hard black ash mortar and were therefore later additions. This is likely to have happened following the *Torrens Act* of 1868. The houses had internal dimensions of roughly 12' by 25', with rooms measuring 12' square. This was much smaller than the earlier houses in the area and more in line with the worker's houses being built elsewhere in the poor areas of the city, although still slightly larger than those in many of the slum areas. Although these houses do not appear on the 1851 map the building materials, wire cut bricks with sandy lime mortar, and the presence of the hearth ranges all suggest a date closer to 1851 than 1891.

Within the stone flagged yard flanked by Buildings 7, 8, 10 and 11 a number of structures are shown on 1891 and 1908 maps. No evidence of these was observed during excavation, suggesting that these were temporary, possibly wooden, outbuildings that left no trace in the archaeological record.

Between 1851 and 1891 the census shows that there were some gradual changes to the demographic of the area over time but that the drastic changes seen in many other areas over this period, with the influx of lowly paid immigrant textile workers, did not really affect the study area. The population remained predominantly from Manchester and Salford, with incomers mainly from other parts of England. Although the number of immigrants increased slightly towards the 1870s and 1880s, down to roughly 50% English immigrants by 1871, the number of Manchester and Salford natives had gone back to roughly 90% by 1891. There appears to have been little movement of the population, other than initial immigration to Manchester, with children mainly born in the local area.

The census shows that between 1851 and 1891 a large proportion of the population were involved in commerce, either owning or working in shops. By 1861 number 98 Quay Street had changed from a domestic property to a laundry and by 1891 number 96 had also become a laundry. The rest of the population were mainly employed as skilled tradesmen or artisans but a number of people are listed as 'living on own means'. These listing all occur in the larger houses built during the 18th or early 19th century and may well be the remnants of the original wealthier inhabitants. These included a church minister and house proprietor, both with large families in which none of the women are listed with jobs. The vast majority of the houses had single families in them in 1851 but by 1861 one house was listed as having multiple occupancy, rising to half the properties by 1871, although none of these are the very large families

commonly seen in the Catholic Irish areas. This had again changed by 1881 with no multiple occupancies listed in the census. As stated above, one house on Back Quay Street was clearly a boarding house in 1851 this had reverted to a domestic property by 1861 when no boarding houses were evident. By 1871, although many houses had multiple occupancy there was only one lodger listed. By 1881 number 100 Quay Street, one of the largest properties, can be clearly seen to be a boarding house, and continued in this function from then on. Interestingly, from 1881 many of the boarders in the house were listed as working in the entertainment profession with comedians, actors, vocalists and dancers listed on all subsequent censuses.

The next two Ordnance Survey maps, 1908 and 1922 (Figures 33 and 34) show some minor changes in the area. The area to the north of Building 4 on the corner of Water Street and Back Quay Street, had been filled in with a large building. Another range had also been added to the north of Buildings 13 to 16, on New Quay Street, by 1908 but had been demolished by 1922.

By 1901 the population had again moved towards immigrants, with around half of the heads of families from other parts of the England, Scotland and Wales, but the vast majority of the children had been born in Manchester. In 1911 Almost all of the people in domestic properties were local but in the boarding houses over three quarters were from outside Manchester, including Barbados and America. Laundries had expanded over numbers 92, 96 and 98 Quay Street by 1901 but by 1911 on the laundry at 96 remained with 94, 98 and 100 listed as boarding houses. Throughout this period, outside the laundries and boarding houses, the jobs were in decline with the majority of people listed in lower paid professions such as labourers, seamstresses, and textile workers.

It seems that, prior to demolition, Buildings 13 to 16 had gone out of use as domestic properties and been used as storage by a builder or builder's merchant, with large quantities of bricks stacked up in the cellars. This has been seen on a number of sites across Manchester and Salford such as Spinningfields, The peoples History Museum, Higher Chatham Street and the School of Digital Arts.

8.7 Phase 5: The Globe and Simpson building

During the 1930s all the buildings within Area 1 were demolished and the Globe and Simpson engineering works was constructed (Figure 35). Within Area 2 the Three Sugar Loaves Hotel was demolished between 1948 and 1954 (Figure 36).

8.8 Regional Research Priorities

The publication of the *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (NWARF; Brennand 2006; 2007) has provided a region-specific agenda that includes several research topics that are relevant to the study of the archaeological remains at Globe and Simpson. As a detailed national research agenda has been compiled, however, there is significant overlap between many of the research topics discussed in the regional and national research agendas, and the repetition of previously noted themes will be avoided.

The following key research themes for the medieval and later periods are outlined by NWARF:

- ***Post-medieval period***
 - *The Urban Landscape*: An urban atlas charting and categorising the growth of towns across the region would assist in examining the transformation of towns from small medieval markets into the variety of urban forms that began to form in the late 17th and 18th centuries (Newman and McNeil 2007, 122).
 - *Trade, Exchange and Interaction*: Improve the regional knowledge of ceramic vessel form and fabric type chronologies. Analyse and publish thus far major unpublished assemblages of post-medieval artefacts (*ibid*, 130).
- ***Industrial period***
 - *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 and to inform conservation agendas (Newman and McNeil 2007, 139)
 - *Initiative 7.7*: 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households... (Newman and McNeil 2007, 139)
 - *Initiative 7.25* Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas regarded as slums (Newman and McNeil 2007, 147)
 - *Initiative 7.35* Industry specific studies are needed for those industries that have received little archaeological attention (Newman and McNeil 2007, 154)
 - *Initiative 7.41* The retention of all later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects (Newman and McNeil 2007, 156)

9. Conclusion

9.1 *The Key Results*

The excavations at Globe and Simpson spanned a period of large scale drastic change in the landscape and demography of Manchester, and the whole of Britain. The rapid move through the late 18th and early 19th centuries from rural and semi-rural pastoralism to urban industrialism was a change which affected much of the world, the repercussions of which are still felt into the 21st century. Although only a small keyhole area the excavation site demonstrated a trend which can be extrapolated across the city.

The presence of the relict plough soil and plough scars was a rare survival from pre-industrial Manchester, a time when much of the built up areas of Manchester and Salford we know now were farmed fields with small farms and settlements dispersed across the landscape. The plough soils uncovered on site contained 16th to 18th century pottery and clay pipe. By the late 18th century houses were being built and street patterns laid out across the area and much of the former agricultural land began to be used as kitchen gardens. The relict soils resulting from these gardens were also examined and contained 18th and 19th pottery, glass and clay pipe. These soils appeared to respect a boundary appearing on Green's map of 1787-94 which demarcated the edge of the planted gardens associated with the surrounding properties. A boundary ditch was also uncovered at the eastern end of the site and, although later truncation meant that its exact stratigraphic relationship was unknown, it followed a pattern of continued use of earlier boundaries seen on a number of post-medieval sites across Salford.

From the end of the 18th century building began in earnest and by 1831 much of the study area had been built over, with further periods of building and demolition over the next century. It appears that the earliest buildings on the site were quite well built, with some large properties on Quay Street, and that there was a good level of sanitation with privies for each individual house before any regulations began to be put in place to force house builders and landlords to provide such amenities. With the influx of people into Manchester with the expansion of the city and its flourishing textile industry newer smaller houses began to be built around the earlier larger properties. It seems though that the smaller mid-19th century properties were still built to a slightly higher standard than those in the 'slum' areas of the city, with individual privies and good access to water. Construction gradually expanded across the area from the early 19th century until the early 20th century when, in the 1930s, the area was demolished to make way for the Globe and Simpson engineering works.

The historical records suggest that the area was originally somewhat affluent, with large domestic properties, but that by the beginning of the 19th century had gone slightly into decline with the addition of the smaller houses and a much larger population. The area did not see the influx of large amounts of Irish textile workers,

the poorer elements of society, probably due to the slightly better quality properties commanding slightly higher rents than they could afford. As a result of this the population was a mix of locals and immigrants from other parts of England. The families did not appear to move around the country following work as their children were mainly born in the same area.

During this time many of the larger residences appear to have become commercial properties rather than domestic, although the families owning these properties may have still occupied them. Some of the larger properties had more affluent families living in them throughout the early 19th century and there seemed to be a broad mixture of residents with some 'living on their own means', some business owners, skilled tradesmen, lower paid jobs and some unemployed. Another indication of the mixed population in this area was the presence of cellar dwellings, both in the archaeological record and in the census. People are listed as living in cellars of the smaller mid-19th century dwellings after regulations were passed to outlaw such practices, whilst at the same time other regulations, generally thought to have been unsuccessful, were being adhered to with the provision of sanitation. It may be that this is due to economic reasons, with the provision of superior sanitation being a cheap price to pay for higher rents, and putting more people in the houses maximises the amount of rent being paid. Only the smaller houses maximised rents in this way, with the larger properties containing single families, suggesting that the new houses were owned by different landlords to the older larger properties.

By the 1870s there were a larger amount of lower paid trades evident and most of the larger properties were shops or workshops. The number of laundries present by the late 19th century attests to the huge growth in the population of Manchester and Salford. From this time there was also an increase in the number of larger houses being turned in boarding houses. By the 1900s the area was mainly occupied by lower paid trades and many shops had been converted to boarding houses. Interestingly the boarding houses catered to a large number of entertainers and it may be that they were known to the people travelling around the country on various theatre circuits who came back to the same boarding houses when in the area.

9.2 Dissemination

Whilst the excavation has provided an enhanced understanding of the Quay Street/Water Street area throughout the very important period of transition to industrialisation, and has provided an important collection of post-medieval ceramics to add to the growing body of material from this period, the assessment of the dataset has concluded that no elements merit further analytical work. It would be entirely appropriate, however, to make the results from the excavation available publicly, in accordance with the guidelines provided in *MAP2* and *MoRPHE* (English Heritage 1991; Historic England 2015). It is proposed that the results of the project should be presented as follows:

Project archive: the completion of the project will result in an integrated project archive, which it is envisaged will be deposited with Manchester Museum of Science and Industry. It is proposed that the present report is deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, in addition to its deposition with the site archive.

Publication: the results obtained from the excavation will be placed in the public domain via an appropriate level of publication. Given the importance of the material, it is anticipated that dissemination will require the production of a dedicated volume in the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series. This publication will be produced to cover the full body of archaeological works carried out as part of the Old Granada Studios/St Johns development, once all the necessary fieldwork is complete, rather than for individual sites. It is anticipated that this will collate the findings of the desk-top studies, evaluations, excavations at both Manchester Goods Yard and Globe and Simpson, Water Street T2 (planned for 2020) and any further excavations that may result from the final St Johns evaluation.

Information board: it is suggested that the results obtained from the excavation could be used to inform the production of one or more historical information boards. This should be a permanent installation on the site and should be designed to inform the public of the heritage of the site.

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The on-site excavations were conducted by Mandy Burns, assisted by Ashley brogan, Andy Coutts, Rob Howarth and Alaina Kaiser, with support from Graham Mottershead. The site survey was carried out by Graham Mottershead. The report was written by Katie Harvey and Graham Mottershead, and illustrated by Sarah Mottershead. The finds section was written by Samantha Rowe. The report was edited by Graham Mottershead, who was also responsible for project management.

Appendix 1: Context List

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 1 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (001) | H's 1-4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | L-shaped wall on east side of (003) |
| (002) | H's 1-4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Fill – black cinder within wall (001) some finds. |
| (003) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | East wall of H1 |
| (004) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Later brick addition in wall (003) |
| (005) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Extra skin of bricks on east side of wall (003) |
| (006) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Fireplace in front room of H1 |
| (007) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | DEMO rubble fill of H1 front room south of wall 008 |
| (008) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Later brick 'wall' east/west across H1 front room. |
| (009) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | DEMO rubble fill of H1 front room north of wall (008) |
| (010) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Later brick 'wall east/west across H1 back room. |
| (011) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Fireplace in back room of H1 |
| (012) | H's1-4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Rear wall of houses 1-4 aligned east/west |
| (013) | H1 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single course-dividing wall between H1 front & back rooms |
| (014) | H1 + 2 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single course-dividing wall between H1 & H2 back rooms |
| (015) | H1 + 2 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single course-dividing wall between H1 & H2 back rooms |
| (016) | H2 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single course-dividing wall between H2 front & back rooms |

| | | | | |
|-------|--------|-----------------|---|---|
| (017) | H12 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | DEMO rubble fill of H2 back room – no finds |
| (018) | H2 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Fireplace H2 back room |
| (019) | H1 + 2 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single-course – diving wall between H1 & H2 |
| (020) | H2 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Fireplace H2 front room |
| (021) | H3 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Fireplace H3 front room |
| (022) | H13 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single course-dividing wall between H3 front & back rooms |

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 2 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (023) | H's 1-4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Front wall of houses 1-4 |
| (024) | H3 + 4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single course -dividing wall between H3 + H4 front rooms |
| (025) | H4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single course-dividing wall between H4 front + back rooms |
| (026) | H3 + 4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Single course-dividing wall between H3 + H4 back rooms |
| (027) | H4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | West wall of H4 |
| (028) | H1 – 4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Stairwell wall rear of H's 1-4 |
| (029) | H1 + 2 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Stone step-stairs leading down to H1 + H2 cellars |
| (030) | H1 + 2 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | DEMO rubble fill of h1 + H2 stairwell |
| (031) | H3 + 4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Steps/stairs leading down to H3 + H4 cellars |
| (032) | H3 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | DEMO rubble fill of H3 + H4 stairwell |
| (033) | H3 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Later brick 'wall' across H3 back room |
| (034) | H4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Later brick 'wall' across H4 back room |
| (035) | H4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Fireplace in H4 back room |

| | | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------------|---|--|
| (036) | H4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Later brick 'wall' across H4 front room |
| (037) | H4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Spread of brick appearing on top of rubble-H4 front room |
| (038) | H4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Fireplace in H4 front room |
| (039) | H4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | DEMO rubble fill of H4 back room |
| (040) | H1 – 4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Small brick wall/buttress on north side of wall (028) |
| (041) | H1 – 4 | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Small square brick drain on north side of wall (028) |
| (042) | East corner | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Post-Medieval garden soil in far east corner |
| (043) | East half | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Large area of post-medieval garden soil north of H3 + 4 |
| (044) | East half | Oct. '18 M.B | 1 | Post-Medieval garden soil below (045) below later building finds |

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 3 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (045) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Thin lens of black cinder above (044) – finds |
| [046] | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Possible 19 th – 20 th century post-hole cut through (044) |
| [047] | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Post-hole 19 th – 20 th century post-hole cut through (044) (A.C) |
| [048] | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Post-hole 19 th – 20 th century post-hole cut through (044) (R.H) |
| [049] | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Possible small rectangular feature cut through (044) |
| (050) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Partial H/M brick floor below 20 th century building |
| (051) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Various group of walls below 20 th building |
| (052) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Group of walls below 20 th century building |

| | | | | |
|-------|--|-----------------|---|--|
| (053) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Partial wall possible associated with (052) |
| (054) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Group of walls south of (052) |
| 055 | | Oct. '18 M.B | | |
| (056) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Group of walls south of (054) |
| (057) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | North/south wall on west side of flagged floor (061) |
| (058) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | East/west wall along north edge of (061) |
| (059) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | L-shaped brick wall on north side of (058) |
| (060) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | L-shaped brick wall on south side of (058) |
| (061) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Stone flag/concrete tile floor associated with (057), (058) |
| (062) | | Oct. '18 M.B | 7 | Curved/angled brick wall sandy lime mortar |
| (063) | | Oct. '18 M.B | 7 | L-shaped wall joining (110) south of (061) west of (062) (west wall of stairs) |
| (064) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | East/west abutting west side of (057) |
| (065) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | East/west wall south of (064), parallel abutting west side of (057) |
| 066 | | Oct. '18 M.B | | |

C/AA CONTEXT RECORD FORM
SHEET NO. 4

| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (067) | | Oct. '18 M.B | | Small natural pebble floor surface between (064), (065) |
| (068) | | | | North/south wall at west end of (064), (065), (067) |
| (069) | | | | Fill along north edge of trench below 20 th century building – finds |
| (070) | | | | DEMO rubble overlaying (043) to north of H's 1-4 |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| (071) | | | | DEMO rubble fill of H3 front room |
| (072) | | 16/10/18 G.M | 2, 5 | Main fill of post-Medieval [073] |
| [073] | | 16/10/18 G.M | 2, 4, 5 | Cut of post-medieval ditch. Fills = (072), (102), (103), (104) |
| (074) | | 16/10/18 G.M | 2, 4 | Agricultural soil cut by [073] |
| (075) | | 16/10/18 G.M | 2, 4 | Agricultural/river clay cut by [073] |
| (076) | | 16/10/18 G.M | 4 | Rive-laid deposit below (075) |
| (077) | | 16/10/18 G.M | 4 | Rive-laid deposit below (074) |
| (078) | | 16/10/18 G.M | 4 | River terracing |
| (079) | | 16/10/18 G.M | / | Garden soils/overburden eastern corner |
| (080) | | 16/10/18 G.M | 2, 5 | Primary fill of posthole [081] padding? |
| [081] | | 16/10/18 G.M | 2, 5 | Cut of later post-hole (Industrial) |
| (082) | | 16/10/18 G.M | 2, 3 | Fill of late post-hole [095] |
| (083) | | 16/10/18 A.C. | | Fireplace H3 back room |
| (084) | | 16/10/18 M.B | | Iron panning at (excavated) base of [047] post-hole (A.C.) |
| (085) | | 16/10/18 M.B | | |
| (086) | | 16/10/18 M.B | | Yellow/orange compact clay overlaying (085) |
| (087) | | 16/10/18 M.B | | Mid orange/brown sandy clay overlaying (086) |
| (088) | | 16/10/18 M.B | | Dark red/orange sandy clay overlaying (087) |
| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 5 |
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (089) | | 16/10/18 A.C. | | Black/grey, friable, ash clinker, overlaying (088) |
| (090) | [048] eat facing section | 16/10/18 M.B | | Mid grey, compact clay fill at excavated base of [048] – finds |

| | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------|----------------|------|---|
| (091) | [048] east facing section | 16/10/18 M.B | | Yellow/orange compact clay fill of [048] above (090) – finds |
| (092) | [048] east facing section | 16/10/18 M.B | | Mixed rubble, clay, clinker fill of [048] above (091) |
| (093) | [048] east facing section | 16/10/18 M.B | | Timber post, clinker + ash fill of [048] cut into (092) |
| (094) | H3 back room | 17/10/18 M.B | | Crude drain below flagged floor in H3 back room |
| [095] | East corner | 17/10/18 M.B | 2, 3 | Small post-hole through ditch fill filled by (082) + (106) |
| (096) | West side | 19/10/18 M.B | | Black cinder covering almost everything west of (057) |
| (097) | West side | 19/10/18 M.B | | Mixed redeposited natural in () |
| (098) | Apsidal building | 19/10/18 M.B | | Fill of apsidal building cellar – finds from northeast corner |
| (099) | Apsidal building | 19/10/18 M.B | | Black cinder + rubble fill of the staircase |
| (100) | Apsidal building | 19/10/18 M.B | | Apsidal building |
| (101) | Apsidal building | 19/10/18 M.B | | Apsidal building, staircase |
| (102) | Eastern corner | 19/10/18 M.B | 5 | Slumping basal fill of [073] (same as (103)?) |
| (103) | Eastern corner | AK 22/10/18 | 5 | Slumping/basal fill of [073] (same as (102)?) |
| (104) | Eastern corner | AK 22/10/18 | 5 | Basal fill [073] |
| (105) | Eastern corner | AK 22/10/18 | 5 | Overburden above (075) |
| (106) | Eastern corner | AK 22/10/18 | 2, 5 | Secondary fill of [081] |
| (107) | Eastern corner | AK 22/10/18 | 4 | River deposit (?) below (077) + (078) |
| (108) | Eastern corner | AK 22/10/18 | 2 | Agricultural soil same as (074) |
| (109) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Steps under flags leading to cellar of H5 |
| (110) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 1, 7 | brick wall joining or abutting (057) & (063) in H5, 2 courses |

| C/AA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 6 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (111) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Brick floor of H5 |
| (112) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Southern wall of H5, machine made bricks w/cement mortar, 2 courses (Modern) |
| (113) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Eastern wall of H5 behind fireplace, 1 course |
| (114) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Brick wall running north south out of (112) on south side of H5 2 modern courses |
| (115) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Fireplace on eastern side of H5 |
| (116) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Small truncated 1-course brick wall east of steps next to H5 |
| (117) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Small truncated 1-course brick wall adjacent to (118) north of H5 |
| (118) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Small brick wall/footing?) joining/butting (057) & (117) |
| (119) | H5 cellar | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Small brick 2 course wall/footing? Joining/butting (057) |
| (120) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course? Brick wall running north south between (064) & (121) |
| (121) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course? Brick wall running east west truncated on east side. Joined to walls (120), (122), (123) |
| (122) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course? Brick wall running north south between (121) & (125), adjacent to U-bend |
| (123) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course brick wall running north south between (121) & (125) |
| (124) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course brick wall running north south (121) |

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| | | | | & (125), truncated before joining (121) |
| (125) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course brick wall running east west out of (157). Joined by (124), (123), (121) truncated |
| (126) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | Brick floor surrounded by (121), (122), (123), (125) |
| (127) | | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Fill of stairwell above brick cider levelling layer – Finds |
| (128) | | AK 23/10/18 | 7 | Cellar fill, DEMO rubble – Finds |
| (129) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | Continuance of (125) after truncation |
| (130) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | Continuance of (123) through (125, truncated after 1m north sandy-lime mortar |
| (131) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | Truncated wall north of (125) 2 course, sandy lime mortar. Possibly continued into (157) |
| (132) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | DEMO-rubble excavated above natural – Finds |

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 7 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (133) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course brick wall, east west of excavated room sandy-lime. Joins (134) on west side |
| (134) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course brick wall, north south joining (133), (135) sandy-lime |
| (135) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course brick wall, east west, joins west of (134). Next to ceramic pipe, next but not joining (137) |
| (136) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | Later 2 course brick skin wall, free standing in front of (134) sandy lime mortar |
| (137) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course brick wall east west in line with (135), but not joined. Truncated on |

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| | | | | east-side. Sandy lime mortar |
| (138) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 3 course brick wall added later- touching |
| (139) | | AK 23/10/18 | 6 | 2 course brick wall running next to (138), near room (132) |
| (140) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 course(?) Brick wall. Truncated by modern drain,. Sandy lime mortar. Runs alongside (141) |
| (141) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned brick wall running next to (140) truncated by drain |
| (142) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 1skinned brick wall. Possibly continuance of (141) |
| (143) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned brick wall running next to (142), possible continuance of (140) |
| (144) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Multiple course L-shaped wall. Possible evidence of more walls. |
| (145) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Short 2 skinned wall. Goes into (057). Sandy mortar. |
| (146) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 1 course single skinned brick wall |
| (147) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 1 skinned brick wall north of (144). Linked to no other walls. Sandy lime mortar |
| (148) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Dogleg 2 skinned brick wall. Truncated, would have joined (149) sandy lime mortar |
| (149) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 course L-shaped brick wall. Sandy-lime mortar joins (148) |
| (150) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 1 course single skinned brick wall, running east side of (57) & north (149). Sandy-lime. |
| (151) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skinned wall running east west out of (057) |
| (152) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned L-shaped wall. Truncated eastern end. Sandy-lime mortar |

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| (153) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 1 course single skinned brick wall running along south side of (152). Sandy-line mortar |
| (154) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned wall running north south, truncated at southern end, additional L-shaped wall joined on eastern side |

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 8 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (155) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skin wall running south out from (154) Black ash mortar? |
| (156) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skin brick wall running north out from (154). Black ash |
| (157) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned brick wall running east west. Touching, but not joining the north end of (151). Truncated on west side. Black ash mortar. |
| (158) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 4 skin wall running east west, lays near (154), (157) at north end. Black ash mortar |
| (159) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skin L-shaped wall. Truncated on both side. East west header wall sunken. |
| (160) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skin wall running east west along north side of (159). Truncated at west end. Black ash mortar. |
| (161) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 3 course L-shaped brick wall coming out of west side of (143). Black ash. |
| (162) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | T-shaped single skinned wall coming out of north side of (161), joining west side of (143). Black ash. |
| (163) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skin brick wall sunning south next to out |

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| | | | | of (161), parallel to (164). Black ash mortar. |
| (164) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skin brick wall (Headers) running north south adjacent to (163). Black ash mortar. |
| (165) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 3 skinned brick wall running north south. Black ash mortar. Butting, joining 3 concrete pads. |
| (166) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned header brick wall, turns into 3 skinned at 2 nd course down. Running north south along (165). Black ash mortar. |
| (167) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned wall running north south alongside (165). Black ash mortar. |
| (168) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Stone flags running north south alongside. Partially excavated (165). |
| (169) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Stone flags, east west alignment. Butting against (168) |
| (170) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skin wall running northeast southwest, butting against (169) at east end. |
| (171) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | Single skinned brick wall running east west near (170) |
| (172) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned brick wall, 1 skin of headers, 1 skin of stretchers. Running east west. Butting against (165). (167), (169) at east end. Black ash. |
| (173) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned L-shaped wall running north south next to (172) at south end, and (174) at north end. Black ash mortar. |
| (174) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned wall running north south next to (173), (175). Black ash mortar |
| (175) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned wall running east west, truncated, next to (174). Black ash |

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| (176) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 course L-shaped wall coming out west side of (166). Black ash mortar |
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| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 9 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (321) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 3 course (?) L-shaped wall. Wooden block in northern end. Westside butting against (177). |
| (177) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 3 skinned wall running east west, next to southern end of (178), & west side of (321) |
| (178) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned (upside down U-shaped) wall running north south. Next to (177), (179), (180), (181) |
| (179) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned brick wall running north south running along (178), joining (180) at northern end. |
| (180) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned brick wall running east west, alongside (181) on northern side. Joins (179) on southern side. |
| (181) | | AK 24/10/18 | 6 | 2 skinned brick wall running east west alongside (180) & northern end of (178) |
| (182) | | AK 08/10/18 | | Yellow mixed garden soils. Clay near eastern corner below industrial level. |
| (183) | | AK 08/10/18 | | Fill of posthole [184] cut into (182) |
| [184] | | AK 08/10/18 | 32. sheet 9. | Cut of posthole within (182). Filled with (183) |
| (185) | | AK 08/10/18 | Sheet 3 No's 11 + 12 | Fill of posthole [186] cut into (182) |
| [186] | | AK 08/10/18 | Sheet 3 No's 11 + 12 | Cut of posthole within (182). Filled with (185) |

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| (187) | | AK 08/10/18 | | Fill of posthole [188] cut into (182) |
| [188] | | AK 08/10/18 | | Cut of posthole within (182). Filled by (187) |
| (189) | | AK 08/10/18 | | Fill of modern pipe [190] |
| [190] | | AK 08/10/18 | | Cut of modern pipe. |
| (191) | | AK 08/10/18 | | Fill of modern pipe [192] |
| [192] | | AK 08/10/18 | | Cut of modern pipe. |
| (193) | | AK 08/10/18 | | Fill of modern/industrial? Ceramic pipe [199] |
| [194] | | AK 08/10/18 | | Cut of modern/industrial? Ceramic pipe. |
| (195) | | AK 08/10/18 | | Fill of [196] |
| [196] | | AK 08/10/18 | | Cut of void left by removal of modern stanchion. |
| (197) | | AK 08/10/18 | | Brown occupation deposit very silty clay. |

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 10 |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (198) | | AK 31/10/18 | Sheet 3, no's 9+ 10 | Fill of posthole [199] cut into (197) |
| [199] | | AK 31/10/18 | Sheet 3, no's 9+ 10 | Cut of posthole within (197) |
| (200) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Fill of posthole [201] cut into (197) |
| [201] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Cut of posthole within (197). Filled by (200) |
| (202) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Brown occupation deposit. |
| (203) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Lighter brown deposit diffusing(?) into (203) |
| (204) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Modern stanchion. |
| [205] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Cut of modern stanchion. |
| [206] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Cut of brick foundation wall (Fill is 220) |
| (207) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Brick wall (cut is [208]) |

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| [208] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Cut of brick wall (Fill is (207)) |
| (209) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Fill of posthole [210] cut into (202) |
| [210] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Cut of posthole within (202) filled by (209) |
| (211) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Fill of [212] grey clay. |
| [212] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Possible feature cut into (197) |
| (213) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Yellow deposit running east west through/above (219) |
| (214) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Fill of [215], cinders. |
| [215] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Cut of possible feature within (219). Filled by (211) |
| (216) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Fill of brick wall cut. |
| [217] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Cut of brick wall. |
| [218] | | AK 31/10/18 | | Possible cut/division between (202) + (219) |
| (219) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Dark brown occupation deposit. |

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 11 |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| (220) | | AK 31/10/18 | | Brick wall, cut is [206] |
| (221) | West area | | | Dark brown occupation/fir? |
| (222) | West area | | | Dark brown occupation deposit. Same as 202 |
| (223) | West area | | Sheet 6, no's 13 + 14 | P/H fill |
| [224] | West area | | Sheet 6, no's 13 + 14 | Cut for (223) |
| (225) | West area | | Sheet 6, no's 13 + 14 | P/H fill |

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| [226] | West area | | Sheet 6, no's 13 + 14 | Cut for (225) |
| (227) | West area | | | P/H fill |
| [228] | West area | | Sheet 6 no's 17 + 18 | Cut for (227) |
| (229) | West area | | | Disturbance. |
| [230] | West area | | | Cut for (230) |
| (231) | West area | | | Relict soil over layer (222) & (182) |
| (232) | | | | Fill of plant feature [199] |
| (233) | | | | Fill of plant feature [199] |
| (234) | | | | Fill of plant feature [186] |
| [235] | East half | 06/11/18 M.B | | Ditch on east half filled by (213) + (236) kiln fabric. |
| (236) | East half | 06/11/18 M.B | | Primary fill of ditch [235] kiln fabric. |
| [237] | East half | 06/11/18 M.B | | Small circular feature in sond. Filled by (10) |
| (238) | | AK 06/11/18 | | Fill of pit [224] |
| (239) | | AK 06/11/18 | | Fill of posthole/small pit [240] |
| [240] | | AK 06/11/18 | | Posthole or small pit cut (239) |
| (241) | | AK 06/11/18 | | Fill of posthole/small pit [242] |

| C/AA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 12 |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| [242] | | AK 06/11/18 | Sheet 6 No's 29 | Posthole or small pit (Cut of 241) |
| (243) | | AK 06/11/18 | | Fill posthole/small pit [244] |
| [244] | | AK 06/11/18 | Sheet 6 No's 28 | Cut of posthole/small pit. |
| [245] | | 07/11/18 M.B | | Possible post-hole on west half. |
| (246) | | | | Fill of [245] |
| [247] | | L.M 08/11/18 | Sheet 6 No's 30 | Feature – circular. |
| (248) | | L.M | | Fill of feature [247] |

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| | | 08/11/18 | | |
| [249] | | L.M 08/11/18 | Sheet 6 No's 31 | Feature – circular. |
| (250) | | L.M 08/11/18 | | Fell of feature [249] |
| [251] | | G.M 09/11/18 | Sheet 7 No's 20, 21 | Initial upper cut of Intercutting Fill (221 – Major feature [251]) |
| (252) | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of [253] |
| [253] | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Pit cut. |
| (254) | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of drain [255] |
| [255] | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Drain cut. |
| (256) | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of drain [257] |
| [257] | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Drain cut. |
| (258) | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of [259] |
| [259] | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Pit cut. |
| [260] | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Pit cut. |
| (261) | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of [260] |
| [262] | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Pit cut. |
| (263) | | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of [262] |

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 13 |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| [264] | West half | G.M 09/11/18 | | Pit cut. |
| (265) | West half | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of [264] |
| (266) | West half | G.M 09/11/18 | | Primary fill of [259] |
| (267) | West half | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of [268] |

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| [268] | West half | G.M 09/11/18 | | Pit cut – early. |
| (269) | West half | G.M 09/11/18 | | Fill of [270] |
| [270] | West half | G.M 09/11/18 | | Pit cut. |
| (271) | | | | Brown soil lump north of [273], [275] |
| (272) | | | | Fill of [273] |
| [273] | | | Sheet 6, no' 23 Sheet 8, no' 22 | Narrow linear. |
| (274) | | | | Fill of [275] |
| [275] | | | | Narrow linear. |
| (276) | | | | Fill of [277] |
| [277] | | | Sheet 6, no' 24 Sheet 8, no' 22 | Narrow linear. |
| (278) | | | | Fill of [279] |
| [279] | | | Sheet 6, no' 25 Sheet 8, no' 22 | Narrow linear. |
| (280) | | | | Fill of pit/post hole. |
| [281] | | | Sheet 6, no' 26 Sheet 8, no' 22 | Pit-posthole. |
| (282) | | | | Fill of pit. |
| [283] | | | Sheet 6, no' 27 Sheet 8, no' 22 | Pit cut (Late?). |
| (284) | | | | Raised deposit containing [245] |
| (285) | | | | Darker, compacted area within (197) |
| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 14 |
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number [cut]/(fill/layer) | Area no./ Trench/ Co-ords. | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |
| [286] | East half | 23/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No' 34 | Cut of possible tree bowl in line with other 4; [184], [186], [199], [288] |
| (287) | East half | 23/11/18 | | Fill of [286] |

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| | | M.B. | | |
| [288] | East half | 23/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 8 No' 35, 36 | Cut of possible tree bowl (as [286]) |
| (289) | East half | 23/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [288] |
| (290) | East half | 23/11/18 M.B. | | Patch of pebbles in (202) |
| [291] | East half | 23/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No' 45 | Plough scars? Furthest NE in natural. |
| [292] | East half | 23/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No' 49 | Plough scars in natural. – central ones. |
| [293] | East half | 23/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No' 48 | Plough scars furthest S. |
| [294] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 8 39, 40, 41 | Narrow linear feature aligned East/West, west of conc footing (220) |
| (295) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [294] |
| (296) | East half | 26/11/18 A.K. | | Second fill of possible post hole [288] |
| [297] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 8 No's 43 | Cut of linear feature. |
| (298) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [297] |
| [299] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 8 No's 44 | Cut of circular feature within [297] |
| (300) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [299] |
| [301] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 8 No's 42 | Rectangular feature within [297] |
| (302) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [301] |
| [303] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No's 47 | Circular feature (probably Victorian) in gap in (20) conc. Footing. |
| (304) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [303] |
| [305] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No's 37 | Rectangular NE-most (Probably Victorian) |
| (306) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [305] |
| [307] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No's 37 | Rectangular (Centre) (Probably Victorian) |

| CfAA CONTEXT RECORD FORM | | | | SHEET NO. 15 |
|--------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Site: Globe & Simpson | | Site Code: GS18 | | Date: |
| Context Number | Area no./ Trench/ | Date & Initials | Drawing Numbers | Context Description |

| [cut]/(fill/layer) | Co-ords. | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|------------------|-------------------|---|
| (308) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fil of [307] |
| [309] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No' 37 | Rectangle – S – most (Probably Victorian). |
| (310) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [309] |
| [311] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No' 38 | Circular, south of [309] |
| (312) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [311] |
| [313] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | Sheet 9 No' 33 | Rectangular between [199] + [184] |
| (314) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [313] |
| [315] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Very small rectangle east of [313] |
| (316) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [315] |
| [317] | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Rectangular within plough scars (292) |
| (318) | East half | 26/11/18 M.B. | | Fill of [317] |
| (319) | East half | 26/11/18 A.K. | No' 35, 36 | Another fill of [288] |
| [320] | East half | 28/11/18 R.H. | | Squarish feature at west end of (292/293) plough scars. |
| (321) | West half | 13/12/18 R.H. | | L-shaped brick wall abutting (177) |
| (322) | Area 2 | 20/02/19 M.B. | | Brick wall of pub aligned NE/SW |
| (323) | Area 2 | 20/02/19 M.B. | | Brick wall of pub aligned NE/SW |
| (324) | Area 2 | 20/02/19 M.B. | | Brick wall of pub aligned NW/SE |
| (325) | Area 2 | 20/02/19 M.B. | | Brick wall of pub aligned NE/SW |
| (326) | Area 2 | 20/02/19 M.B. | | Brick wall of pub aligned NE/SW |
| (327) | Area 2 | 20/02/19 M.B. | | Brick wall of pub aligned NW/SE |
| (328) | Area 2 | 20/02/19 M.B. | | Brick wall of pub aligned NW/SE |
| (329) | Area 2 | 20/02/19 M.B. | | Concrete floor of former pub |
| (330) | | 11/03/19 M.B. | | Mid. Br. Silty clay, fill of [320] |

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|-------|-----------|------------------|---------------|--|
| (331) | East half | 11/03/19 M.B. | Sheet 9 | Light, grey/brown sandy clay fill of plough-scars [291/292/293] |
| [332] | East half | 11/03/19 M.B. | 46 Sheet 9 | Cut of a probable post-hole filled by (333) (334) |
| (333) | East half | 11/03/19 M.B. | 46 Sheet 9 | Fill of cut [332], light, grey sandy clay |
| (334) | East half | 11/03/19 M.B. | 46 Sheet 9 | Light, orange/brown, mottled, clayey silt, post-pipe within (333) defined along the edges by a dark brown line of humic material |
| [335] | East half | 11/03/19 M.B. | 46 Sheet 9 | Cut of a probable plough-scar filled by (336) |
| (336) | East half | 11/03/19 M.B. | 46 Sheet 9 | Light, grey/brown clay fill of [335] with flecks of charcoal |

Appendix 2: Photographic Record

| | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Site Name: Globe & Simpson | Site Code: GS18/122 | Sheet * of *: |
| Media Type: | Media Number: | |

| Number | Subdivision | Description | Looking | Initials |
|--------|-------------|--|---------|----------|
| 7528 | | Concrete floor of 20 th century building. | N | A.C. |
| 7529 | | Concrete floor of 20 th century building. | N | A.C. |
| 7530 | | Concrete floor of 20 th century building. | S | A.C. |
| 7531 | | Concrete floor of 20 th century building. | S | A.C. |
| 7532 | | Concrete floor of 20 th century building. | S | A.C. |
| 7533 | | Concrete floor of 20 th century building. | S | A.C. |
| 7534 | | Concrete floor of 20 th century building. | S | A.C. |
| 7535 | Aerial | East end of site on 1 st strip showing H's 1-4 & 20 th century building, take from NCP car park. | S | A.C. |
| 7536 | Aerial | East end of site on 1 st strip showing H's 1-4 & 20 th century building, take from NCP car park. | S | A.C. |
| 7537 | Aerial | Centre & west end of site. 1 st strip. | SW | A.C. |
| 7538 | Aerial | H3 & H4 in plan from above. | S | A.C. |
| 7539 | Aerial | H3 & H4 in plan from above. | S | A.C. |
| 7540 | Aerial | H3 & H4 in plan from above. | S | A.C. |
| 7541 | Aerial | H's 1-4 in plan from above. | S | A.C. |
| 7542 | Aerial | H's 1-4 in plan from above. | S | A.C. |
| 7543 | Aerial | H's 1-4 in plan from above. | S | A.C. |
| 7544 | Aerial | As 7534 | S | A.C. |
| 7545 | Aerial | As 7534 | S | A.C. |
| 7546 | Aerial | As 7537 | SW | A.C. |
| 7547 | Aerial | 20 th century building & flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7548 | Aerial | 20 th century building & flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7549 | Aerial | Centre & eat of site in plan. | SW | A.C. |
| 7550 | Aerial | H1 & H2 in plan – 1 st strip. | S | A.C. |
| 7551 | Aerial | H3 & H4 in plan 1 st strip. | S | A.C. |
| 7552 | Aerial | H4 & centre of site. | SW | A.C. |
| 7553 | Aerial | Centre of site 1 st strip. | SW | A.C. |
| 7554 | Aerial | H3 & H4 back room & stairwell. | S | A.C. |
| 7555 | Aerial | H4 back room & brick floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7556 | Aerial | Various remains in centre of site. | SW | A.C. |
| 7557 | Aerial | Various remains in centre of site. | SW | A.C. |
| 7558 | Aerial | 20 th century building – concrete removed. | SW | A.C. |
| 7559 | Aerial | 20 th century building – concrete removed. | SW | A.C. |
| 7560 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7561 | Aerial | (Needs deleting) | / | A.C. |
| 7562 | Aerial | Flag path | SW | A.C. |

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|------|--------|---|----|------|
| 7563 | Aerial | South end of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7564 | Aerial | H1 & H2 (No good – lens flare) | S | A.C. |
| 7565 | Aerial | H3 & H4 – pre-exc. | S | A.C. |
| 7566 | Aerial | H4 – pre-exc. | S | A.C. |
| 7567 | Aerial | South end of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7568 | Aerial | South end of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7569 | Aerial | H1 & H2. | S | A.C. |
| 7570 | Aerial | H3 & H4. | S | A.C. |
| 7571 | Aerial | As 7553. | SW | A.C. |
| 7572 | Aerial | As 7553. | SW | A.C. |
| 7573 | Aerial | H2 & H3 back room & stairwell. | S | A.C. |
| 7574 | Aerial | H4 back room. | SW | A.C. |
| 7575 | Aerial | Centre of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7576 | Aerial | Centre of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7577 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7578 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7579 | Aerial | Garden soil area 2st strip. | SW | A.C. |
| 7580 | Aerial | Garden soil within 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7581 | Aerial | Centre of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7582 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7583 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7584 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7585 | Aerial | Garden soil area & post holes. | SW | A.C. |
| 7586 | Aerial | North end of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7587 | Aerial | North end of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7588 | Aerial | North end of flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7589 | Aerial | Garden soil & post hole area. | SW | A.C. |
| 7590 | Aerial | As 7586. | SW | A.C. |
| 7591 | Aerial | As 7586. | SW | A.C. |
| 7592 | Aerial | Flagged path. | SW | A.C. |
| 7593 | Aerial | Centre & east end of site. | S | A.C. |
| 7594 | Aerial | H1 & H2 in plan. | S | A.C. |
| 7595 | Aerial | H1 & H2 in plan. | S | A.C. |
| 7596 | Aerial | H2, H3 & H4 – pre-exc. | S | A.C. |
| 7597 | Aerial | H3 & H4 – pre-exc. | S | A.C. |
| 7598 | Aerial | H4 & centre south. | S | A.C. |
| 7599 | Aerial | South end of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7600 | Aerial | South end of 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7601 | Aerial | H1 & H2. | S | A.C. |
| 7602 | Aerial | H2, H3 & H4 back room & stairwell. | S | A.C. |
| 7603 | Aerial | H3 & H4 back room & stairwell. | S | A.C. |
| 7604 | Aerial | H4 & 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7605 | Aerial | 20 th century building & brick floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7606 | Aerial | 20 th century building & brick floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7607 | Aerial | 20 th century building & flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7608 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7609 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |

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|------|-------------|---|----|------|
| 7610 | Aerial | Garden soil & post holes area. | SW | A.C. |
| 7611 | Aerial | Garden soil within 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7612 | Aerial | 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7613 | Aerial | 20 th century building & flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7614 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7615 | Aerial | Flagged floor. | SW | A.C. |
| 7616 | Aerial | Garden soil & post holes area. | SW | A.C. |
| 7617 | Aerial | Garden soil & 20 th century building. | SW | A.C. |
| 7618 | Aerial | As 7612. | SW | A.C. |
| 7619 | Aerial | As 7607. | SW | A.C. |
| 7620 | Aerial | Flagged path. | SW | A.C. |
| 7621 | From ground | Garden & post holes area. | NE | M.B |
| 7622 | From ground | Garden & post holes area. | W | M.B |
| 7623 | From ground | Garden & post holes area. | W | M.B |
| 7624 | From ground | Garden & post holes area. | W | M.B |
| 7625 | From ground | H's 1-4 pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7626 | From ground | H's 1-4 pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7627 | From ground | Corner of H1. | W | M.B |
| 7628 | From ground | H1. | W | M.B |
| 7629 | From ground | H1 - east wall detail. | W | M.B |
| 7630 | From ground | H1 - east wall detail. | W | M.B |
| 7631 | From ground | H1 - east wall. | N | M.B |
| 7632 | From ground | H1 – east wall front room. | N | M.B |
| 7633 | From ground | H1 – east alterations. | N | M.B |
| 7634 | H1 | East wall alterations detail. | N | M.B |
| 7635 | H1 | Full length view. | N | M.B |
| 7536 | H1 | Full length view. | N | M.B |
| 7637 | H1 | Half of front room & back room. | N | M.B |
| 7638 | H1 | Half of front room & back room. | N | M.B |
| 7639 | H2 | Full length view. | N | M.B |
| 7640 | H2 | Back room. | N | M.B |
| 7641 | H3 | Full length view. | N | M.B |
| 7642 | H3 | Back room. | N | M.B |
| 7643 | H4 | Full length view. | N | M.B |
| 7644 | H4 | Half of front room & back room. | N | M.B |

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|------|-------------|---|----|-----|
| 7645 | H1 | South east corner detail. | NW | M.B |
| 7646 | H1 | Southeast corner detail. | NW | M.B |
| 7647 | H1 | Southeast corner detail. | W | M.B |
| 7648 | H1 | Southeast corner detail. | W | M.B |
| 7649 | H1 | Front room f.p. detail. | W | M.B |
| 7650 | H1 | Front room f.p. detail. | W | M.B |
| 7651 | H1 | Later additions detail. | N | M.B |
| 7652 | H1 | Later additions detail. | W | M.B |
| 7653 | H1 | East wall brickwork detail. | W | M.B |
| 7654 | H1 | East wall brickwork detail. | E | M.B |
| 7655 | H1 | Stairwell walls. | E | M.B |
| 7656 | H1 | East end of stairwell walls detail. | E | M.B |
| 7657 | H1 | East end of stairwell walls detail. | SE | M.B |
| 7658 | H3 & H4 | Stairwell walls – pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7659 | H3 | Stairs detail. | W | M.B |
| 7660 | East corner | Collapsed cellar wall. | E | M.B |
| 7661 | H2 & H3 | Internal walls detail. | | M.B |
| 7662 | H2 & H3 | Internal walls detail. | | M.B |
| 7663 | H3 | Back room later wall detail. | | M.B |
| 7664 | H1 | South east corner detail. | | M.B |
| 7665 | H2 & H3 | f.p.'s detail pre-exc. Front room. | | M.B |
| 7666 | H2 & H3 | f.p.'s detail pre-exc. Front room. | | M.B |
| 7667 | H2 & H3 | f.p.'s detail pre-exc. Front room. | | M.B |
| 7668 | H2 & H3 | f.p.'s detail pre-exc. Back rooms. | | M.B |
| 7669 | H2 & H3 | f.p. detail pre-exc. Back rooms. | | M.B |
| 7670 | H2 & H3 | f.p. detail pre-exc. Back rooms. | | M.B |
| 7671 | H2 & H3 | f.p. detail pre-exc. Back rooms. | E | M.B |
| 7672 | H2 | Back room-later wall detail. | W | M.B |
| 7673 | H3 | Top of stairs & later wall detail. | S | M.B |
| 7674 | H3 | Later wall detail-back room. | S | M.B |
| 7675 | H3 | Top of stairs – pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 7676 | H3, H2 & H1 | Stairwell – pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 7677 | H4 | Stairwell – pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7678 | H4 | Stairwell – pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7679 | H1 – H4 | Stairwell – pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 7680 | H4 | Full length view – pre-exc. | S | M.B |
| 7681 | H4 | Back room – later wall detail. | S | M.B |
| 7682 | H4 | Back room -f.p. – pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7683 | H4 | Back room -f.p. – pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 7684 | H4 | Front room -f.p. – pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 7685 | H4 | Front room later wall detail (036), (037) | E | M.B |
| 7686 | H4 | Front room later wall detail (036, (037) | E | M.B |
| 7687 | H4 | Front room later wall detail (037) | E | M.B |
| 7688 | Post holes | (044) area poss. post-holes pre-exc. | N | M.B |
| 7689 | Post holes | (044) area poss. post-holes pre-exc. | N | M.B |
| 7690 | Post holes | (044) area poss. post-holes pre-exc. | W | M.B |

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|------|------------|--|----|------|
| 7691 | Post holes | Post-hole (047) pre-exc. | N | M.B |
| 7692 | Post holes | Post-hole (047) pre-exc. | N | M.B |
| 7693 | Post holes | (047) pre-exc. | E | A.C. |
| 7694 | Post holes | (047) pre-exc. | E | A.C |
| 7695 | Post holes | (047) pre-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7696 | | Wall group (051) | E | A.C. |
| 7697 | | Wall group (051) | S | M.B |
| 7698 | | Wall group (051) | S | M.B |
| 7699 | | Wall group (051) | W | M.B |
| 7700 | | Wall group (051) | W | M.B |
| 7701 | | Wall group (052) | E | M.B |
| 7702 | | Pebble floor (067) surrounding walls | NE | M.B |
| 7703 | | Pebble floor (067) (067), (057), (064), (065), (068) | NE | M.B |
| 7704 | | As 7703 & flagged floor (061) | NE | M.B |
| 7705 | | As 7703 & flagged floor (061) | NE | M.B |
| 7706 | | A.C. digging post-hole (047) | NE | M.B |
| 7707 | | Flagged floor (061) | SE | M.B |
| 7708 | | North east of (061), & (058), (059), (060) | SE | M.B |
| 7709 | | Flagged floor (061) & (067) etc. | S | M.B |
| 7710 | | (058), (059), (060) | E | M.B |
| 7711 | | (058), (059) | N | M.B |
| 7712 | | End of apse-house-pre-exc. | S | M.B |
| 7713 | | Group of walls (054) | | M.B |
| 7714 | | Group of walls (054) | | M.B |
| 7715 | | Group of walls (052) | W | A.C. |
| 7716 | | Group of walls (052) | S | A.C. |
| 7717 | | Group of walls (052) | S | A.C. |
| 7718 | | Group of walls (052) | S | A.C. |
| 7719 | | Group of walls (052) | W | A.C. |
| 7720 | | Group of walls (052) | W | A.C. |
| 7721 | | Group of walls (052) | S | A.C. |
| 7722 | | Group of walls (052) | S | A.C. |
| 7723 | | | | A.C. |
| 7724 | | Group of walls (052) | W | A.C. |
| 7725 | | Group of walls (052) | W | A.C. |
| 7726 | | Group of walls (052) | W | A.C. |
| 7727 | | End of apse-house (062), (063) | N | M.B |
| 7728 | | Apse detail (062) | NW | M.B |
| 7729 | | Apse detail (062) | NE | M.B |
| 7730 | | Apse detail (062) | E | M.B |
| 7731 | | Apse detail (062) | E | M.B |
| 7732 | | Apse detail (062) | E | M.B |
| 7733 | | Apse detail (062) | S | M.B |
| 7734 | | Apse detail (062) | S | M.B |
| 7735 | | Apse detail (062) | E | M.B |
| 7736 | | Site of apse-stairs – pre-exc. | S | M.B |

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| 7737 | | Site of apse-stairs – pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 7738 | | Site of apse-stairs – pre-exc. | N | M.B |
| 7739 | | Site of apse-stairs & floor (061) | N | M.B |
| 7740 | | Site of apse-stairs & floor (061) | N | M.B |
| 7741 | | Site of apse-stairs & floor (061) | N | M.B |
| 7742 | | Apse (062) & floor (061) | NW | M.B |
| 7743 | | As 7742 | NW | M.B |
| 7744 | | As 7742 | NW | M.B |
| 7745 | | Group (052) | W | M.B |
| 7746 | | Group (052) | E | M.B |
| 7747 | | Group (052) | E | M.B |
| 7748 | | Group of walls (056) | E | M.B |
| 7749 | | Group of walls (056) | S | M.B |
| 7750 | | Post-hole (048) | W | R.H. |
| 7751 | | Post-hole (048) | S | R.H. |
| 7752 | | Poss. post-medieval ditch-section. | NE | R.H. |
| 7753 | | Poss. post-medieval ditch-section. | NE | R.H. |
| 7754 | | Poss. post-medieval ditch-section. | NE | R.H. |
| 7755 | | Poss. post-medieval ditch-section. | NE | R.H. |
| 7756 | | Poss. post-medieval ditch-section. | NE | R.H. |
| 7757 | | Poss. post-medieval ditch-section. | NE | R.H. |
| 7758 | | Poss. post-medieval ditch-section. | N | R.H. |
| 7759 | H1 | Front wall (023) | S | M.B |
| 7760 | H1 | Front wall (023) | S | M.B |
| 7761 | H1 | Front wall (023) detail. | S | M.B |
| 7762 | H1 | Front wall (023) detail. | s | M.B |
| 7763 | Ditch | Poss. post-Medieval ditch-section. | NE | M.B |
| 7764 | Ditch | Poss. post-Medieval ditch-section. | NE | M.B |
| 7765 | H3 | Bricked-up door front/back room. | N | M.B |
| 7766 | H3 | Bricked-up door front/back room. | N | M.B |
| 7767 | H3 | Bricked-up door front/back room. | N | M.B |
| 7768 | H3 | Bricked-up door front/back room. | N | M.B |
| 7769 | H3 | f.p. (021) & Boiler. | E | M.B |
| 7770 | H3 | f.p. (021) & Boiler. | E | M.B |
| 7771 | H3 | f.p. (021) & Boiler. | E | M.B |
| 7772 | H3 | Front wall (023) & bricked-up door. | S | M.B |
| 7773 | H3 | Front wall (023) & bricked-up door. | S | M.B |
| 7774 | Post-hole | Section. | | |
| 7775 | Post-hole | Sides. | | |
| 7776 | Post-hole | Sides. | | |
| 7777 | Post-hole | Section with tape measure. | | |
| 7778 | Post-hole | Sides with tape measure. | | |
| 7779 | H3 & H4 | All-part-exc. | NW | M.B |
| 7780 | H3 & H4 | All-part-exc. | SW | M.B |
| 7781 | H4 | Front room - part-exc. | N | M.B |
| 7782 | H4 | Front room - part-exc. | NW | M.B |
| 7783 | H3 | Front room – fully exc. | N | M.B |

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|------|-------------|----------------------------------|----|-----|
| 7784 | H3 | Front room – fully exc. | NE | M.B |
| 7785 | H4 | Front room – part-exc. | NW | M.B |
| 7786 | H4 | Front room – part-exc. | N | M.B |
| 7787 | H3 | Front room – f.p. & boiler | E | M.B |
| 7788 | H3 | Front room – bricked-up doorway. | S | M.B |
| 7789 | H3 | Back room – f.p. & stairs | E | M.B |
| 7790 | H3 | Back room – f.p. detail | E | M.B |
| 7791 | H3 | Back room stairs | NE | M.B |
| 7792 | H3 & H4 | Stairwell | E | M.B |
| 7793 | H3 | Stairwell | E | M.B |
| 7794 | H3 | Stairwell | E | M.B |
| 7795 | H3 | Bricked-up doorways | S | M.B |
| 7796 | H3 | Bricked-up doorways | S | M.B |
| 7797 | H3 | Front room | S | M.B |
| 7798 | H4 | Back room | W | M.B |
| 7799 | H4 | Back room | W | M.B |
| 7800 | H4 | Back room & passageways | W | M.B |
| 7801 | H4 | Passageway – fully-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7802 | H4 | Passageway fully detail | W | M.B |
| 7803 | H4 | Back-room – part-exc. | SW | M.B |
| 7804 | H4 | Back-room – part detail. | SW | M.B |
| 7805 | H3 & H4 | All – part-exc. | SE | M.B |
| 7806 | H3 & H4 | All – part-exc. | SE | M.B |
| 7807 | H3 | f.p. back room | E | M.B |
| 7808 | H4 | Front wall & bricked-up doorway | S | M.B |
| 7809 | H4 | Bricked-up doorway detail | S | M.B |
| 7810 | H4 | Bricked-up doorway detail | S | M.B |
| 7811 | H4 | Front room f.p. – part-exc. | SW | M.B |
| 7812 | H4 | OS 7809-10 | S | M.B |
| 7813 | H3 | Back room & f.p. | E | M.B |
| 7814 | H3 | f.p. detail | E | M.B |
| 7815 | H3 | f.p. detail | E | M.B |
| 7816 | H4 | Passage wall detail | S | M.B |
| 7817 | H4 | Back room-wall (034) pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7818 | H4 | Back room-wall (034) pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 7819 | East corner | ‘Post-hole’ | W | |
| 7820 | East corner | ‘Post-hole’ | W | |
| 7821 | East corner | ‘Post-hole’ | W | |
| 7822 | East corner | ‘Post-hole’ | W | |
| 7823 | East corner | ‘Post-hole’ | W | |
| 7824 | East corner | ‘Post-hole’ | S | |
| 7825 | H3 & H4 | Working shot – fully exc. | SW | |
| 7826 | H3 & H4 | All-fully exc. | S | |
| 7827 | H3 & H4 | All-fully exc. | S | |
| 7828 | H3 & H4 | All-fully exc. | NW | |
| 7829 | H3 & H4 | All-fully exc. | NW | |
| 7830 | H3 & H4 | All-fully exc. | NW | |

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|------|-------------|--------------------------------|-----|------|
| 7831 | H3 & H4 | All-fully exc. | W | |
| 7832 | H3 & H4 | All-fully exc. | W | |
| 7833 | H3 & H4 | All-fully exc. | E | |
| 7834 | H3 | All-fully exc. | NW | |
| 7835 | H3 | Bricked up doorway | N | |
| 7836 | H3 | Front room - fully exc. | NE | |
| 7837 | H3 | Front room f.p. & boiler. | NE | |
| 7838 | H3 | Front room boiler detail. | NE | |
| 7839 | H3 | Front room - full exc. | SSW | |
| 7840 | H3 | Front room doorway detail. | SSW | |
| 7841 | H4 | Front room - fully exc. | NW | |
| 7842 | H4 | Bricked-up door detail. | NNW | |
| 7843 | H4 | Front room f.p. | NW | |
| 7844 | H4 | Front room f.p. detail. | NW | |
| 7845 | H4 | Front room fully exc. | SE | |
| 7846 | H4 | Front room front wall. | S | |
| 7847 | H4 | Front wall, bricked-up detail. | SSE | |
| 7848 | H3 & H4 | Back rooms fully exc. | E | |
| 7849 | H3 | Back room, fully exc. | E | |
| 7850 | H3 | Back room f.p. | E | |
| 7851 | H3 | Bricked-up doorway. | SSE | |
| 7852 | H3 | Bricked-up doorway. | SSE | |
| 7853 | H3 | Back room & stairs. | E | |
| 7854 | H3 | Back room f.p. detail. | E | |
| 7855 | H3 | As 7853 | E | |
| 7856 | H3 | Stairwell wall detail. | NE | |
| 7857 | H3 | Stairwell wall detail. | E | |
| 7858 | H4 | Back room - fully exc. | W | |
| 7859 | H4 | Back room - fully exc. | W | |
| 7860 | H4 | Back room f.p. detail. | W | |
| 7861 | H4 | Back room bricked-up doorway | S | |
| 7862 | H4 | Detail bricked-up doorway | S | |
| 7863 | H3 & H4 | Sondage through floors | E | |
| 7864 | H4 | Passage detail | W | |
| 7865 | H3 & H4 | Passage detail | W | |
| 7866 | H4 | Passage detail | W | |
| 7867 | H4 | Corner detail | SW | |
| 7868 | | Penny & camera | / | / |
| 7869 | East end | H3 & H4 & flags from car park | S | R.H. |
| 7870 | East end | H3 & H4 & flags from car park | SSW | R.H. |
| 7871 | C & W | Flags * west end - part-exc. | SSW | R.H. |
| 7872 | H3 & H4 | Fully exc. from car park | S | R.H. |
| 7873 | H4 | H4 & post-holes from car park. | S | R.H. |
| 7874 | East corner | Working shot from car park. | S | R.H. |
| 7875 | | | | R.H. |
| 7876 | C & W | As 7871 | SW | R.H. |
| 7877 | H3 & H4 | 7872 same from car park. | S | R.H. |

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| 7878 | West end | Working shot | SW | R.H. |
| 7879 | H3 & H4 | Fully exc. From car park. | S | |
| 7880 | H3 & H4 | Fully exc. Working shot from car park. | S | |
| 7881 | H3 & H4 | Fully exc. Working shot from car park. | S | |
| 7882 | H3 & H4 | Fully exc. Working shot from car park. | S | |
| 7883 | Post-hole | East corner post-hole [081] pre-exc. | W | |
| 7884 | East corner | Post-hole & grey clay [081] | W | |
| 7885 | East corner | Ditch pre-exc. | N | |
| 7886 | East corner | Post-hole [081] in ditch fill pre-exc. | W | |
| 7887 | | As 7884 | W | |
| 7888 | East corner | As 7886 | W | |
| 7889 | East corner | As 7884 & 7887 | W | |
| 7890 | East corner | As 7886 & 88 | W | |
| 7891 | East corner | As 7885 | N | |
| 7892 | East corner | 'Post-hole' [095] half sectioned | | A.K. |
| 7893 | East corner | 'Post-hole' [095] half sectioned | | A.K. |
| 7894 | East corner | 'Post-hole' [095] half sectioned | | A.K. |
| 7895 | East corner | 'Post-hole' [095] half sectioned | | A.K. |
| 7896 | Centre | Wall (139) | W | A.C. |
| 7897 | Centre | Wall (139) | W | A.C. |
| 7898 | Centre | Wall (139) | W | A.C. |
| 7899 | Centre | Wall (136) | E | A.C. |
| 7900 | Centre | Wall (136) | E | A.C. |
| 7901 | Centre | Wall (136) | E | A.C. |
| 7902 | Centre | Walls (136) & (133) corner. | SE | A.C. |
| 7903 | Centre | Walls (136) & (133) corner. | SE | A.C. |
| 7904 | Centre | Wall (133) | S | A.C. |
| 7905 | Centre | Wall (133) | S | A.C. |
| 7906 | Centre | Walls (133-7) & (139) | SW | A.C. |
| 7907 | Centre | Walls (133-7) & (139) | W | A.C. |
| 7908 | Centre | Walls (135) & (137) | N | A.C. |
| 7909 | Centre | Walls (135) & (137) | N | A.C. |
| 7910 | Centre | Walls (135) & (137) | N | A.C. |
| 7911 | Centre | As 7906 | E | A.C. |
| 7912 | Centre | As 7906 | E | A.C. |
| 7913 | Centre | As 7906 | W | A.C. |
| 7914 | Centre | As 7906 | W | A.C. |
| 7915 | Centre | Walls (133), (135) & (136) | E | A.C. |
| 7916 | Centre | Walls (133), (135) & (136) | E | A.C. |
| 7917 | Centre | 'Apse' house cellar – fully exc. | N | M.B |
| 7918 | Centre | 'Apse' house bricked- stairs. | N | M.B |
| 7919 | Centre | 'Apse' house bricked- stairs. | N | M.B |
| 7920 | Centre | 'Apse' house f.p. | SE | M.B |
| 7921 | Centre | 'Apse' house f.p. | SE | M.B |
| 7922 | Centre | 'Apse' house f.p. | E | M.B |
| 7923 | Centre | 'Apse' house f.p. | E | M.B |
| 7924 | Centre | f.p. west of 'apse' house. | N | A.C. |

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| 7925 | Centre | f.p. west of 'apse' house. | N | A.C. |
| 7926 | Centre | f.p. west of 'apse' house. | N | A.C. |
| 7927 | Centre | f.p. west of 'apse' house. | N | A.C. |
| 7928 | Centre | As 7924-6 | N | A.C. |
| 7929 | Centre | f.p. wall (065) & pebbles (067) | E | A.C. |
| 7930 | Centre | Pebbled floor (067) & f.p. | S | A.C. |
| 7931 | Centre | f.p. detail. | N | A.C. |
| 7932 | Centre | 'Apse house' later wall to south. | S | M.B |
| 7933 | Centre | 'Apse house' later wall to south. | S | M.B |
| 7934 | Centre | 'Apse house' f.p. | SE | M.B |
| 7935 | Centre | 'Apse house' f.p. | E | M.B |
| 7936 | Centre | 'Apse house' f.p. | NE | M.B |
| 7937 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar. | NW | M.B |
| 7938 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar. | NW | M.B |
| 7939 | Centre | As 7932 | S | M.B |
| 7940 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs – part-exc. | S | M.B |
| 7941 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs – part-exc. | S | M.B |
| 7942 | Centre | 'Apse house' bricked - up-stairs. | NE | M.B |
| 7943 | Centre | As 7942 – bricks removed. | N | M.B |
| 7944 | Centre | As 7942 – bricks removed. | N | M.B |
| 7945 | East corner | Ditch & p.h. [081] half-section. | N | |
| 7946 | East corner | Ditch & p.h. [081] half-section. | N | |
| 7947 | East corner | As 7946 – in plan. | W | |
| 7948 | East corner | As 7946 – in plan. | W | |
| 7949 | East corner | As 7946 – in plan. | W | |
| 7950 | East corner | As 7946 – in plan. | W | |
| 7951 | East corner | As 7946 – half-section. | N | |
| 7952 | East corner | As 7946 – half-section. | N | |
| 7953 | East corner | As 7946 – half-section. | N | |
| 7954 | East corner | As 7946 – half-section. | N | |
| 7955 | East corner | As 7946 – half-section. | N | |
| 7956 | East corner | Ditch & p.h. [081] half-section. | N | |
| 7957 | East corner | Ditch & p.h. [081] half-section. | N | |
| 7958 | Centre | Outhouse & back yard walls. | SE | M.B |
| 7959 | Centre | Outhouse & back yard walls. | W | M.B |
| 7960 | Centre | Outhouse & back yard walls. | S | R.H. |
| 7961 | Centre | Outhouse & back yard walls. | S | R.H. |
| 7962 | centre | Outhouse & back yard walls. | S | R.H. |
| 7963 | Centre | Outhouse & back yard walls. | S | R.H. |
| 7964 | Centre | Outhouse & back yard walls. | S | R.H. |
| 7965 | West end | Timber yard walls | S | M.B |
| 7966 | West end | Timber yard walls | S | M.B |
| 7967 | West end | Timber yard walls | N | M.B |
| 7968 | West end | Timber yard walls | | |
| 7969 | West end | Timber yard walls | | |
| 7970 | West end | Timber yard walls | | |
| 7971 | Centre | Outhouse etc. | | |

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| 7972 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | N | A.C. |
| 7973 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | N | A.C. |
| 7974 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | N | A.C. |
| 7975 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | N | A.C. |
| 7976 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | N | A.C. |
| 7977 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | | A.C. |
| 7978 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | E | A.C. |
| 7979 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | N | A.C. |
| 7980 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | N | A.C. |
| 9781 | Centre | 'Apse house' cellar floor. | N | A.C. |
| 7982 | Centre | 'Apse house' & cellar stairs | N | A.C. |
| 7983 | Centre | 'Apse house' & cellar stairs | N | A.C. |
| 7984 | Centre | 'Apse house' & cellar stairs | N | A.C. |
| 7985 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7986 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7987 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7988 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7989 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7990 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7991 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7992 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | NE | A.C. |
| 7993 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | NE | A.C. |
| 7994 | Centre | 'Apse house' stairs fully-exc. | N | A.C. |
| 7995 | Centre | 'Apse house' threshold detail | N | A.C. |
| 7996 | Area 2 | 'The Three Sugar Loaves Hotel' | N | M.B |
| 7997 | Area 2 | 'The Three Sugar Loaves Hotel' | NE | M.B |
| 7998 | Area 2 | 'The Three Sugar Loaves Hotel' | N | M.B |
| 7999 | Area 2 | 'The Three Sugar Loaves Hotel' | W | M.B |
| 8000 | Area 2 | 'The Three Sugar Loaves Hotel' | W | M.B |
| 8001 | Area 2 | 'The Three Sugar Loaves Hotel' | W | M.B |
| 8002 | Area 2 | 'The Three Sugar Loaves Hotel' | SW | M.B |
| 8003 | Centre | 'Apse house' f.p. fully exc. | E | M.B |
| 8004 | Centre | 'Apse house' f.p. fully exc. | E | M.B |
| 8005 | Centre | 'Apse house' f.p. fully exc. | SE | M.B |
| 8006 | Area 2 | Pub wall 1 st strip | N | M.B |
| 8007 | Area 2 | Pub wall 1 st strip | N | M.B |
| 8008 | Area 2 | Pub - west wall | N | M.B |
| 8009 | Area 2 | Pub - west wall | NW | M.B |
| 8010 | Area 2 | Pub - west wall | W | M.B |
| 8011 | Area 2 | West wall – top of doorway | W | M.B |
| 8012 | Area 2 | North east corner walls | E | M.B |
| 8013 | Area 2 | Pub – North walls | W | M.B |
| 8014 | Area 2 | Pub – North walls | E | M.B |
| 8015 | Area 2 | Pub – North walls | E | M.B |
| 8016 | Area 2 | Pub – North walls detail | N | M.B |
| 8017 | Area 2 | Pub later wall to south | S | M.B |
| 8018 | Area 2 | Pub south wall, west wall & floor | SW | M.B |

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| 8019 | Area 2 | Pub west wall | W | M.B |
| 8020 | Area 2 | As 8018 | SW | M.B |
| 8021 | Area 2 | Pub cellar. | W | M.B |
| 8022 | Area 2 | Pub cellar. | NW | M.B |
| 8023 | Area 2 | Top of doorway in west wall. | NW | M.B |
| 8024 | Area 2 | Pub cellar. | NW | M.B |
| 8025 | Area 2 | Pub cellar. | N | M.B |
| 8026 | Area 2 | Collapse doorway in north wall. | N | M.B |
| 8027 | Area 2 | Collapsed doorway in North wall detail. | N | M.B |
| 8028 | Area 2 | Pub cellar north east corner. | NE | M.B |
| 8029 | Area 2 | Pub cellar east wall. | NE | M.B |
| 8030 | Area 2 | Pub cellar tiles recovered. | / | M.B |
| 8031 | Area 2 | Pub cellar tiles recovered. | / | M.B |
| 8032 | Area 2 | Carved decorated stone in rubble. | / | M.B |
| 8033 | East half | Whole area after 1 st clean. | E | A.K. |
| 8034 | East half | Whole area after 1 st clean. | W | A.K. |
| 8035 | East half | Whole area after 1 st clean. | NNE | A.K. |
| 8036 | East half | Whole area after 1 st clean. | S | A.K. |
| 8037 | East half | Whole area after 1 st clean. | NE | A.K. |
| 8038 | East half | Ditch in foreground. | S | A.K. |
| 8039 | East half | Ditch – part-exc. | W | A.K. |
| 8040 | East half | P.h./tree bowl-half section [199] | N | A.K. |
| 8041 | East half | P.h./tree bowl-half section [199] | N | A.K. |
| 8042 | East half | P.h./tree bowl-half section [199] | N | A.K. |
| 8043 | East half | P.h./tree bowl-half section [186] | N | A.K. |
| 8044 | East half | P.h./tree bowl-half section [186] | N | A.K. |
| 8045 | East half | P.h./tree bowl-half section [186] | N | A.K. |
| 8046 | Centre | Yellow clay & [224], [226] | E | A.K. |
| 8047 | Centre | Yellow clay & [224], [226] | E | A.K. |
| 8048 | Centre | Whole area 1 st clean. | E | A.K. |
| 8049 | Centre | Whole area 1 st clean. | E | |
| 8050 | Centre | Pits? (221) fill of. | NNE | |
| 8051 | Centre | As 8048/9 | NE | |
| 8052 | Centre | As 8048/9 | W | |
| 8053 | Centre | As 8048/9 | W | |
| 8054 | Centre | Sondage across ditch. | NNE | R.H. |
| 8055 | Centre | Sondage across ditch. | SSW | R.H. |
| 8056 | Centre | Sondage across ditch. | SSW | R.H. |
| 8057 | Centre | Sondage across ditch & section. | W | M.B |
| 8058 | East half | Ditch, sondage & section. | W | M.B |
| 8059 | East half | Ditch, sondage & section. | W | A.K. |
| 8060 | Centre | P.h's [224], [226] half section. | E | A.K. |
| 8061 | Centre | P.h's [226] - half section. | E | A.K. |
| 8062 | Centre | P.h's [226] - half section. | E | A.K. |
| 8063 | Centre | P.h's [226] - half section. | E | A.K. |
| 8064 | Centre | P.h's [226] - half section. | E | A.K. |
| 8065 | East half | Section drawing no.15 | W | M.B |

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| 8066 | East half | Section drawing no.15 | W | M.B |
| 8067 | East half | Section drawing no.15 | W | M.B |
| 8068 | East half | Section drawing no.15 | W | M.B |
| 8069 | East half | Section drawing no.15 | W | M.B |
| 8070 | West half | South facing section & [228] | NE | M.B |
| 8071 | West half | South facing section & [228] | NE | M.B |
| 8072 | West half | Feature [228] post-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8073 | West half | West facing section of [228] | E | M.B |
| 8074 | West half | West facing section of [228] | SE | M.B |
| 8075 | West half | Feature [240], [242], [244] pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8076 | West half | Feature [240], [242], [244] pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8077 | West half | Feature [244] | NE | M.B |
| 8078 | West half | Feature [242] | NE | M.B |
| 8079 | West half | Feature [249] | NE | M.B |
| 8080 | West half | Feature [249] closeup section. | NE | M.B |
| 8081 | West half | Feature [247] | NE | M.B |
| 8082 | West half | Feature [247] plan from above. | Down | M.B |
| 8083 | West half | Feature [247] closeup section. | NE | R.H. |
| 8084 | West half | Pits north east facing section. | SW | R.H. |
| 8085 | West half | Pits west facing section. | E | R.H. |
| 8086 | West half | Pits west facing section. | E | R.H. |
| 8087 | West half | Pits west facing section. | E | R.H. |
| 8088 | West half | Pits-fully exc. | SW | R.H. |
| 8089 | West half | Pits-fully exc. | SW | R.H. |
| 8090 | West half | Pits-fully exc. | SW | R.H. |
| 8091 | West half | Pits-fully exc. | SW | R.H. |
| 8092 | West half | Pits-fully exc. | SE | R.H. |
| 8093 | West half | Pits south west facing section. | NE | R.H. |
| 8094 | West half | Pits south west facing section. | NE | R.H. |
| 8095 | West half | Pits fully exc. | W | R.H. |
| 8096 | West half | Whole west half. | E | M.B |
| 8097 | West half | Whole west half. | W | M.B |
| 8098 | West half | Whole west half. | W | M.B |
| 8099 | West half | Whole west half. | W | M.B |
| 8100 | West half | Linears at east side pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8101 | West half | Linears at east side pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8102 | West half | Linears at east side pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 8103 | West half | Linears pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 8104 | West half | Raised area before removal. | NE | M.B |
| 8105 | West half | Raised area before removal. | W | M.B |
| 8106 | West half | Raised area before removal. | S | M.B |
| 8107 | West half | Raised area before removal. | S | M.B |
| 8108 | West half | Raised area before removal. | E | M.B |
| 8109 | West half | Feature [273] post-exc. | NNE | M.B |
| 8110 | West half | Feature [273] post-exc. | W | M.B |
| 8111 | West half | Feature (277) post-exc. | W | M.B |
| 8112 | West half | Feature (277) post-exc. | NNE | M.B |

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| 8113 | West half | Feature (279) post-exc. | N | M.B |
| 8114 | West half | Feature (279) post-exc. | W | M.B |
| 8115 | West half | Feature (281) post-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8116 | West half | Feature (281) post-exc. In plan | E | M.B |
| 8117 | West half | Feature (283) post-exc. | NNE | M.B |
| 8118 | West half | Feature (283) in plan. | NNE | M.B |
| 8119 | East half | Full area after cleaning. | E | M.B |
| 8120 | East half | Full area after cleaning. | S | M.B |
| 8121 | East half | Full area after cleaning. | W | M.B |
| 8122 | East half | Full area after cleaning. | N | M.B |
| 8123 | East half | Full area after cleaning. | NNE | M.B |
| 8124 | East half | Possible Linears in central area. | NNE | M.B |
| 8125 | East half | Possible plough scars. | E | M.B |
| 8126 | East half | Possible plough scars. | E | M.B |
| 8293 | East half | Ditch [235]; features [297], [299], [301] pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 8294 | East half | Ditch [235]; features [297], [299], [301] pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8295 | East half | Features [297], [299], [301] pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8296 | East half | Victorian disturbance. | W | M.B |
| 8297 | East half | Victorian disturbance. | NE | M.B |
| 8298 | East half | Victorian disturbance. | E | M.B |
| 8299 | East half | Features [297], [299], pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8300 | East half | Feature [303], [305], [307], [309], [311] | S | M.B |
| 8301 | East half | Feature [303], [305], [307], [309], [311] | S | M.B |
| 8302 | East half | Plough scars? (291) pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8303 | East half | Plough scars? (292), (293) pre-exc. | W | M.B |
| 8304 | East half | All area west of (220) pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8305 | East half | All area west of (220) pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8306 | East half | Features (290), (292) pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8307 | East half | Features (290), (292) pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8308 | East half | Features (290), (292) pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8309 | East half | Features (290), (292) pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8310 | East half | Features (290), (292), (293) pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8311 | East half | Features (290), (292), (291) pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8312 | East half | Features (290), (292), (291) pre-exc. | E | M.B |
| 8313 | East half | Features (290), (292), (293) pre-exc. | NE | M.B |
| 8314 | East half | All area west of (220) | S | M.B |
| 8315 | East half | All area west of (220) | S | M.B |
| 8316 | East half | Features (290), [305], [307], [309], [311] | S | M.B |
| 8317 | East half | Features (290), [299], [305], [307], [309], [311] | S | M.B |
| 8318 | East half | Whole area. | SE | M.B |
| 8319 | East half | All west of (220) & plough scars. | NE | M.B |
| 8320 | East half | All west of (220) & plough scars. | NE | M.B |
| 8321 | East half | All west of (220) & plough scars. | NE | M.B |
| 8322 | East half | All west of (220) & plough scars. | NE | M.B |

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| 8323 | Eat half | Features [228] (Scale) ½ sec. | NE | A.K. |
| 8324 | East half | Features [228] (No scale) ½ sec. | NE | A.K. |
| 8325 | East half | Features [228] (Scale) ½ sec. | NE | A.K. |
| 8326 | East half | Features [184] (Scale) ½ sec. | NE | A.B. |
| 8327 | East half | Features [184] (No scale) ½ sec. | NE | A.B. |
| 8328 | East half | Features [313] (Scale) ½ sec. [313] | NE | A.B. |
| 8329 | East half | Features [313] (No scale) ½ sec. [313] | NE | A.B. |
| 8330 | East half | Features [286] (Scale) ½ sec. | W | R.H. |
| 8331 | East half | Features [286] (Scale) ½ sec. | W | R.H. |
| 8332 | East half | Features [286] (No scale) ½ sec. | E | R.H. |
| 8333 | East half | Features [286] (Scale) ½ sec. | W | R.H. |
| 8334 | East half | Feature [315] | NE | A.B. |
| 8335 | East half | Features [305], [307], [309] | W | A.B. |
| 8336 | East half | Features [305], [307], [309] | W | A.B. |
| 8337 | Eat half | Feature [311] | W | A.B. |
| 8338 | East half | Features [305], [307], [309], [311] | W | A.B. |
| 8339 | East half | Feature [294] east facing section. | W | A.K. |
| 8340 | East half | Feature [294] west facing section. | E | A.K. |
| 8341 | East half | Feature [294] in plan. | N | A.K. |
| 8342 | East half | Feature [303] ½ section. | W | A.B. |
| 8343 | East half | [305], [307], [309], [303], [311] | W | A.B. |
| 8344 | East half | Possible linear. | W | R.H. |
| 8345 | East half | Possible linear. | W | R.H. |
| 8346 | East half | Feature [301] ½ section. | NE | A.K. |
| 8347 | East half | Feature [301] in plan. | W | A.K. |
| 8348 | East half | Feature [301] in plan. | W | A.K. |
| 8349 | East half | Plough scars (292) part-exc. | E | A.B. |
| 8350 | East half | Plough scars (292) part-exc. | E | A.B. |
| 8351 | East half | Plough scars (293) | E | A.B. |
| 8352 | East half | Plough scars (293) | E | A.B. |
| 8353 | East half | Plough scars (291) | E | A.K. |
| 8354 | East half | Plough scars (291) | E | A.K. |
| 8355 | East half | Plough scars (291) | W | A.K. |
| 8356 | East half | Plough scars (291) | W | A.K. |
| 8357 | East half | Plough scars (292) | E | A.B. |
| 8358 | East half | Plough scars (292) | E | A.B. |
| 8359 | East half | Plough scars (292) | E | A.B. |
| 8360 | East half | Possible plough scar & rootage. | NE | A.K. |
| 8361 | East half | Possible plough scar & rootage. | NE | A.K. |
| 8362 | East half | Plough scars (292) | E | A.B. |
| 8363 | East half | Plough scars (292), (293) | E | A.B. |
| 8364 | East half | Plough scars (292), (293) | W | M.B |
| 8365 | East half | Plough scars (292), (293) | W | M.B |
| 8366 | East half | Plough scars (292), (293) | S | M.B |
| 8367 | East half | Plough scars (292), (293) | E | M.B |
| 8368 | East half | Plough scars (292), (293) | E | M.B |
| 8369 | East half | Feature [299] ½ section. | NE | M.B |

| | | | | |
|------|-----------|------------------------------|----|------|
| 8370 | East half | Feature [299] ½ section. | NE | M.B |
| 8371 | East half | Feature [299] in plan. | E | M.B |
| 8372 | East half | Feature [299] in plan. | NE | M.B |
| 8373 | East half | Features [297], [299], [301] | N | M.B |
| 8374 | East half | Features [297] ½ section. | N | M.B |
| 8375 | East half | Features [297] ½ section. | N | M.B |
| 8376 | East half | Features [299] | N | M.B |
| 8377 | East half | Feature [320] pre-exc. | S | R.H. |
| 8378 | East half | Feature [320] pre-exc. | S | R.H. |

Appendix 3: Census Records

1851 Census

| Water Street | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|-----|-------------------|----------------------|
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 101 | Mary Ann Smith | Head | 37 | Botanist's Wife | Manchester |
| | James " | Son | 19 | Machine Printer | Manchester |
| | Franci " | Son | 13 | | Manchester |
| | Samuel " | Nephew | 9 | | Manchester |
| | Francis Atkin " | Brother | 28 | Iron D... | Manchester |
| | Emma Cooper " | Visitor | 20 | Silk Winder | Salford |
| | Elizabeth Cooper | Visitor | 21 | Silk Winder | Salford |
| 103, The Three Sugar Loaves | Mary Daniels | Head | 49 | Inn Keeper's Wife | Bakewell, Derbyshire |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 19 | | Manchester |
| | John " | Son | 14 | | Manchester |
| | Sarah " | Daughter | 16 | | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth Davies | Servant | 23 | Servant | Derbyshire |
| Back Quay Street | | | | | |
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 23 | Robert Holding | Head | 31 | Nail maker | Manchester |
| | Maria " | Wife | 30 | | Manchester |
| | Sarah " | Wife | 7 | | Manchester |
| | William " | Son | 3 | | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 0 | | Manchester |
| | William " | Father | 70 | | Manchester |
| 25 | Margaret Dodd | Head | 40 | Seamstress | Leicestershire? |
| | Thomas " | Son | 10 | | Manchester |
| | Robert " | Son | 10 | | Manchester |
| | Harriett " | Daughter | 4 | | Manchester |
| | Joseph " | Son | 1 | | Manchester |
| | Ellen Heap | Visitor | 50 | Seamstress | Manchester |
| 27 | Ralph Atherton | Head | 25 | Boat Driver | Warrington |
| | Ann " | Wife | 26 | Dressmaker | Warrington |
| | John " | Son | 6 | | Manchester |
| | Richard | Lodger | 19 | Iron Turner | Warrington |
| | Sarah Gregory | Lodger | 15 | Cotton Weaver | Warrington |
| | Francis Davies | Head | 23 | Tailor | Market Deighton? |
| | Mary Davies | Wife | 21 | | Manchester |
| | Thomas Williams | Head | 60 | Labourer & Chelse | North Wales |
| | Mary " | Wife | 55 | | Ireland |
| | Ellen " | Daughter | 23 | Laundress | Derbyshire |
| | Catherine | Daughter | 14 | Silk Weaver | Manchester |
| | Mary Ann " | Daughter | 10 | | Manchester |

1861 Census

| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|-----|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 98 | John Henry Johnson | Head | 57 | Minster of Church | Herefordshire? |
| | Catherine " | Wife | 53 | | Scotland |
| | Harriett " | Daughter | 26 | | Manchester |
| | Clara " | Daughter | 21 | | Manchester |
| | Arthur " | Son | 16 | | Manchester |
| | James " | Son | 11 | | Manchester |
| | ? Holland | Servant | 21 | Servant | Ireland |
| 100 | Francis H.....? | Head | 38 | Green Grocer, employing 2 boys | Cheshire |
| | Sarah " | Wife | 24 | | Salford |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 4 | | Manchester |
| | ? " | Daughter | 4 | | Cheshire |
| | Edward " | Brother | 24 | Tea Dealer | Cheshire |
| | William Taylor | Assistant | 19 | Assistant Grocer | Cheshire |
| | Richad Read | Assistant | 19 | Assistant Grocer | Lancashire |
| | Fanny ...stone | Servant | 20 | Servant | Manchester |
| 102 | John Woolham | Head | 60 | Proprietor of Houses | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth " | Daughter | 26 | Livivng Independent | Manchester |
| | H. J " | Daughter | 24 | Livivng Independent | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth Litherland | Servant | 39 | Servant | Manchester |
| | Mary Litherland | Servant | 38 | Servant | Manchester |
| 104 | Office | | | | |
| Water Street | | | | | |
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 107 | Thomas Birch | Head | 25 | Last maker | Manchester |
| | Margaret " | Wife | 26 | | Manchester |
| | George " | Son | 3 | | Manchester |
| | John Jones | Head | 45 | Joiner | North Wales |
| | Elizabeth " | Wife | 33 | | North Wales |
| | Ernest " | Son | 2 | | Manchester |
| Back Quay Street | | | | | |
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 29 | James Radcliffe? | Head | 37 | Green Shops | Cheshire |
| | Phoebe " | Wife | 37 | | Lancashire |
| | Thomas " | Son | 10 | | Manchester |
| | George " | Son | 1 | | Manchester |
| | Ann " | Daughter | 0 | | Manchester |
| 31 | James Davies | Head | 42 | Shopkeeper | Wales |
| | Mary " | Wife | 41 | | Manchester |
| | Jane Bready " | Servant | 48 | Servant | Ireland |
| 33 | William Smith " | Head | 60 | Provisions Dealer & Baker | Lancashire |
| | Harriett " | Wife | 66 | | Lancashire |
| | Elizabeth " | Daughter | 21 | Silk Weaver | Manchester |
| | John " | Son | 19 | Baker | Manchester |
| | James " | Son | 16 | Assistant in Shop | Manchester |
| | Joseph " | Son | 14 | | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth Shoebottom | Servant | 21 | Servant | Manchester |
| 35 | William Cooper | Head | 52 | Retired Greengrocer | Lancashire |
| | Mary " | Wife | 53 | | Yorkshire |
| | Nelly B..... | Mother in Law | 73 |Prom? Services | Yorkshire |
| | Sarah Manier | ? Daughter | 2 | | Manchester |
| 37 | Charles Black | Head | 41 | Railway Labourer | Scotland |
| | Ann " | Wife | 38 | | Manchester |
| | John " | Son | 17 | Warehouse Assistant | Manchester |
| | William " | Son | 15 | Frame maker | Manchester |
| | Thomas " | Son | 9 | | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 4 | | Manchester |

1871 Census

Back Quay Street

| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-----|---|----------------|
| 35 | William Painter | | 62 | Independent means | Little Houlton |
| | Mary " | Mary " | 63 | | Yorkshire |
| | Mary Stanier | Granddaughter | 14 | | Manchester |
| | Edward Painter | Grandson | 11 | | Wales |
| | Louisa Awkers | Servant | 17 | Servant | Cheshire |
| Cellar under 35 | Margaret Fenton | Head | 80 | Receives Parish Relief | Manchester |
| 33 | John Smith | Head | 29 | Provision Dealer | Manchester |
| | Ann " | Wife | 27 | | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth " | Daughter | 3 | | Manchester |
| | John " | Son | 2 | | Manchester |
| 31 | George Dawson | Head | 47 | Provision Dealer & Agent for Loan Society | Manchester |
| | Sarah " | Wife | 48 | | Salford |
| | James " | Daughter | 19 | Pawnbroker's Assistant | Manchester |
| | Alfred " | Son | 17 | Gas Fitter's Apprentice | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 5 | | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth Taylor | Niece | 32 | Servant | Manchester |
| 29 | James Hadfield | Head | 47 | Grocer & Warehouse Porter | Cheshire |
| | Phoebe " | Wife | 48 | | Lancashire |
| | Ann " | Daughter | 10 | | Manchester |
| | Alice Bradley | Foster Child | 19 | Servant | Lancashire |
| Cellar under 29 | Thomas Butler | Head | 30 | Porter | Warwickshire |
| | Alice " | Wife | 28 | Lack? Tenter | Salford |
| | James " | Son | 1 | | Salford |
| 27 | John Williams | Head | 53 | Furniture Painter | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Wife | 53 | | Shropshire |
| | Frances " | Daughter | 17 | Upholsteress | Manchester |
| | John " | Son | 15 | Furniture Painter | Manchester |
| | Kate " | Daughter | 10 | | Manchester |
| Cellar under 27 | Isaac Garner | Head | 28 | Hammer Man | Manchester |
| | Sarah " | Wife | 27 | Drawing Tenter | Trafford |
| | William " | Son | 1 | | Manchester |
| | Sophia Holt | Head | 26 | Braid Tenter | Salford |
| | Martha " | Daughter | 5 | | Salford |

Water Street

| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------|-----|----------------------------|----------------|
| 87 & 89 | Frederick Daniels | Head | 40 | Joint? Merchant & Publican | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth " | Wife | 41 | | Manchester |
| | Maragret " | Daughter | 3 | | Manchester |
| | John Spencer | Servant | 28 | Waiter | Lancashire |
| | John Pearson | Servant | 19 | Waiter | Cheshire |
| | Phoebe Kirkham | Servant | 19 | Servant | Manchester |
| 85 | Ralph Rhodes | Head | 55 | Pentioner (Soldier) | Manchester |
| | Maragret " | Wife | 57 | | Manchester |
| | John Harrison | Head | 43 | Painter | Liverpool |
| | Beth " | Wife | 44 | | Liverpool |
| | Thomas Faulkner | Head | 29 | Carpenter | Dublin |
| | Mary " | Wife | 27 | | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 10 | | Bolton |
| | John Dennis | Head | 60 | Book Keeper | Preston |
| | Emma " | Wife | 51 | | York |
| | George Knight | Head | 40 | Railway Pointsman | Bolton |
| Cellar under 85 | Emma " | Wife | 30 | | Derby |
| | Richard Hulme | Head | 71 | Clockwatch Maker | London |
| | Ann " | Wife | 74 | | London |

| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
|--------------|--------------------|----------|-----|-----------------|----------------|
| 94 | Thomas Anson | Head | 39 | Cabinet Maker | Manchester |
| | Ann " | Wife | 39 | | Trafford |
| | Joseph " | Son | 13 | Cabinet Maker | Salford |
| | Thomas " | Son | 10 | | Manchester |
| | Louisa " | Daughter | 8 | | Manchester |
| | John " | Son | 6 | | Manchester |
| | William Smith " | Lodger | 62 | Cabinet Maker | Yorkshire |
| 96 | Daniel Boam | Head | 55 | Timber Dealer | Derby |
| | Mary " | Wife | 60 | | Leicestershire |
| | Phillis " | Servant | 29 | | Manchester |
| | Danny Wright | Servant | 21 | Servant | Cheshire |
| 98 | William Mc.... | Head | 32 | Launderer | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Wife | 38 | Laundress | Ireland |
| 100 | Amelia Spencer | Head | 60 | Seamstress? | Manchester |
| | Hannah " | Daughter | 36 | Seamstress? | Salford |
| 102 | John Woollham | Head | 70 | Out of Business | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth " | Daughter | 40 | | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 39 | | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth Litherla | Servant | 30 | Servant | Manchester |

1881 Census

| Quay Street | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------|-----|----------------------|----------------|
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 96 | William Shibey | Head | 50 | General Agent | Cheshire |
| | Mary " | Wife | 41 | | Shewsbury |
| | Thomas Owen | Brother in Law | 47 | Provsions Dealer | Newport |
| | Thomas " | Nephew | 21 | Grocer | Manchester |
| | Mary Bradley | Niece | 22 | Servant | Staffordshire |
| | Victoria " | Niece | 17 | Servant | Staffordshire |
| | George Wilkes | Boarder | 24 | Printer compositor | Whitchurch |
| | Mary " | Servant | 17 | Servant | Whitchurch |
| | Louis Smith | Visitor | 60 | Occupation not known | London |
| 98 | Stephen Wilkinson | Head | 46 | Laundry Townsman | Manchester |
| | Catherine " | Wife | 43 | | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth " | Daughter | 21 | Laundress | Manchester |
| | Stephen " | Son | 18 | Shop Boy | Manchester |
| | Agnes " | Daughter | 16 | Laundress | Manchester |
| | James " | Son | 13 | Errand Boy | Cheshire |
| | Frances " | Daughter | 8 | | Cheshire |
| | Rebecca " | Daughter | 5 | | Oldham |
| | Catherine " | Daughter | 3 | | Manchester |
| | Jane " | Daughter | 0 | | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 10 | | Cheshire |
| 100 | Mary Dunkiley | Head | 50 | Boarding Housekeeper | Oldham |
| | Robert " | Son | 12 | | Manchester |
| | James Mc..... | ? | 39 | Colour Maker | Scotland |
| | Martha Banks | Servant | 32 | Servant | Manchester |
| | Louis Edwards | Head | 33 | Theatre Artist | London |
| | Eleanor " | Wife | 25 | Theatre Artist | Birmingham |
| | Henry " | Son | 12 | | Scotland |
| | Victor " | Son | 10 | | Manchester |
| | Horace " | Son | 3 | | Manchester |
| | Herbert " | Son | 0 | | Manchester |
| 102 | Eizabeth Woolham | Head | 49 | | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth Litherland | Servant | 70 | Servant | Manchester |
| 104 | Woolham & Co | | | | |

1891 Census

| Back Quay Street - No Information | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|---------------------|----------------|
| House Number | Name | House owner | House Type | | |
| 31 | Elizabeth S..... | Wood | House & Shop | | |
| 33 | Elizabeth S..... | Stanier | House | | |
| 35 | Joseph Slow | Stanier | House | | |
| New Quay Street | | | | | |
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| Three Sugar Loaves Hotel | Harry Frogatt | Head | 33 | | Ireland |
| | Tillie " | Wife | 26 | | Manchester |
| | Willie " | Son | 4 | | Manchester |
| | Bella " | Servant | 40 | Servant | Salford |
| | Mary Hackett | Servant | 14 | Servant | Manchester |
| | A. Ryder | Servant | 22 | Barman | Manchester |
| | Thomas Harrison | Servant | 19 | Barman | Cumberland |
| | John Frogatt | Brother | 36 | Clerk | Ireland |
| Quay Street | | | | | |
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 96 | Moses Southern | Head | 45 | Laundry Proprietor | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Wife | 38 | | Cheshire |
| | Robert " | Son | 15 | Office Boy | Manchester |
| | Albert " | Son | 14 | Office Boy | Manchester |
| | Frank " | Son | 13 | | Manchester |
| | Leonard | Son | 8 | | Manchester |
| | Nelly " | Daughter | 6 | | Manchester |
| | Daisy " | Daughter | 3 | | Manchester |
| | Jack " | Son | 0 | | Manchester |
| | Mary Donnelly | Servant | 40 | Servant | Ireland |
| 98 | Pater Wilkinson | Head | 66 | Laundry Proprietor | Manchester |
| | Rebecca " | Wife | 40 | | Scotland |
| | Charlie Foster | Son | 18 | Launderer | Manchester |
| | Baetrice " | Daughter | 15 | Hosier's Assistant | Manchester |
| | Peter " | Son | 13 | | Manchester |
| | Basil " | Son | 10 | | Blackpool |
| | Mary Wynn | Servant | 18 | Servant | Manchester |
| 100 | Elizabeth Craig | Head | 53 | Living on Own Means | Manchester |
| | Joseph Ginn | Son | 26 | Lamp Lighter | Manchester |
| | Mary Seabridge | Lodger | 53 | Lady's maid | London |
| | Henry | Lodger | 37 | Actor? | London |
| | Bridget Connor | Lodger | 43 | Umbrella Maker | Ireland |
| | James " | Lodger | 44 | Umbrella Maker | Ireland |
| 102 | John Wolstenhulme | Head | 41 | Veterinary Surgeon | Salford |
| | Elizabeth " | Wife | 42 | | Salford |
| | Alice " | Daughter | 16 | Miliner | Manchester |
| | Thomas " | Son | 10 | | Manchester |
| | Annie " | Daughter | 8 | | Manchester |

1901 Census

| Back Quay Street | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 31 | John S..... | Visitor | 38 | Hydraulic Packer | Salford |
| | Harriett " | Visitor | 28 | | Manchester |
| | Gilbert " | Visitor | 5 | | Manchester |
| | Herbert " | Visitor | 3 | | Manchester |
| | Frank " | | 1 | | Manchester |
| | Herbert Smith | Son | 18 | Electrical Engineer | Manchester |
| | James Smith | Son | 14 | Brass Finisher's Apprentice | Manchester |
| | James Lemming | Lodger | 55 | Milliner? | Preston |
| 33 | Charles Glover | Head | 28 | Groom | Ireland |
| | Mary " | Wife | 24 | | Ireland |
| | William " | Son | 1 | | Ireland |
| | Daniel Berry " | Head | 37 | Labourer | Liverpool |
| | Lizzie " | Wife | 38 | Tailoress | Salford |
| | Edward Hewside | Head | 54 | Railway | USA |
| | Sarah " | Wife | 52 | Charwoman | Manchester |
| | John Garnett | Head | 33 | Book Seller | Manchester |
| | Isabella " | Wife | 39 | | Scotland |
| | John O'Grady | Head | 34 | Hotel Packer | London N K |
| | Jessie " | Wife | 37 | | Ireland |
| | Mary " | Daughter | 1 | | Manchester |
| | Mary Harris | Head | 48 | Tailoress | Scotland |
| 35 | Alfred Webb | Head | 34 | Groom | Oxfordshire |
| | Mary " | Wife | 28 | | Lancashire |
| | Edward M..... | Nephew | 10 | | London N K |
| | Elizabeth Clinton | Son | 17 | Servant | Salford |
| | Sidney Herman | Lodger | 24 | Comedian | London N K |
| | Amy " | Lodger | 25 | Vocalist | Leamington |
| | Annie Barton | Lodger | 18 | Vocalist | Yorkshire |
| | Milton Noble | Lodger | 22 | Actor | Yorkshire |
| | Stanley Garnett | Lodger | 6 | | Colchester |
| | Thomas Anderson | Lodger | 36 | Comedian | Yorkshire |
| | Emily " | Lodger | 31 | Vocalist | Yorkshire |
| New Quay Street | | | | | |
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 89 Water St, 91 New Quay Street | Lily Forgatt | Head | 37 | Licensed Victualler | Manchester |
| | William " | Son | 14 | Clerk | Manchester |
| | Beatrice " | Daughter | 9 | | Manchester |
| | Laura Crewe | Visitor | 46 | | Hanley, Staffordshire |
| | Florence " | Visitor | 16 | Milliner | Manchester |
| | John " | Visitor | 12 | | Manchester |
| | Margaret Cook | Servant | 24 | Servant | Manchester |
| | Elizabeth Winstanley | Servant | 15 | Servant | Cheshire |
| | William Selby | Servant | 18 | Barman | Chepstow |

| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----|---------------------------|----------------|
| 88 | James Kilsall | Head | 60 | Ex- Police Inspector | Cheshire |
| | Mary " | Wife | 60 | | Cheshire |
| | Louisa Ollier | Niece | 30 | Shirt maker by machine | Cheshire |
| 90 | James Winstanley | Head | 45 | Waterman? | Cheshire |
| | Rebecca " | Wife | 39 | | Birmingham |
| | Gertrude " | Daughter | 13 | Servant | Cheshire |
| | Ethel " | Daughter | 11 | | Manchester |
| | Minnie " | Daughter | 9 | | Manchester |
| | Harry " | Son | 7 | | Manchester |
| | Nelly " | Daughter | 5 | | Manchester |
| | Ann " | Daughter | 2 | | Manchester |
| | Mary Dean | Lodger | 29 | | Yorkshire |
| | John " | Lodger | 4 | | Yorkshire |
| | Arthur " | Lodger | 2 | | Yorkshire |
| 92 | Mary Hayes | Head | 70 | Laundress | Manchester |
| | Laurence | Son | 40 | Carter | Manchester |
| | John Malvern | Son in Law | 37 | Stoker Gas | Manchester |
| | Luke " | Grandchild | 13 | | Manchester |
| | Sarah " | Grandchild | 9 | | Manchester |
| | William " | Grandchild | 16 | Crossing Sweeper | Manchester |
| 94 | Joseph Coleman | Head | 41 | Chair Maker | High Wycombe |
| | Fanny " | Wife | 43 | | High Wycombe |
| | Fred " | Son | 19 | Apprentice Chair Maker | Manchester |
| | Harry " | Son | 16 | Apprentice Cabinet Maker | Manchester |
| | Alfred " | Son | 7 | | Manchester |
| 96 | Mary Souther | Head | 48 | Laundress | Cheshire |
| | Robert " | Son | 25 | Laundry man | Manchester |
| | Leonard " | Son | 18 | Brass Finisher's Labourer | Manchester |
| | Nelly " | Daughter | 15 | Apprentice Dressmaker | Manchester |
| | Daisy " | Daughter | 13 | | Manchester |
| | Jack " | Son | 10 | | Manchester |
| 98 | Rebecca Wilkinson | Head | 50 | Laundress | Scotland |
| | Charlie Foster | Son | 28 | ? | Manchester |
| | Beatrice " | Daughter | 25 | | Manchester |
| | Peter " | Son | 23 | Laundry Manager | Manchester |
| 100 | Elizabeth Gervis | Head | 70 | Lodging Housekeeper | Manchester |
| | Joseph " | Son | 37 | House Painter | Manchester |
| | Martha " | Daughter in Law | 29 | Cotton Weaver | Sheffield |
| | Joseph " | Son | 8 | | Manchester |
| | James " | Son | 5 | | Manchester |
| | Charles " | Son | 3 | | Manchester |
| | Patrick Byrne | Lodger | 36 | Labourer | Ireland |
| | Elizabeth " | Lodger | 33 | | England N K |
| | Edward Cockham | Lodger | 32 | Groom | London N K |
| | Emily " | Lodger | 25 | | London N K |
| | Henry Seabridge | Lodger | 40 | Theatre | London N K |
| | Frank Leathwood | Lodger | 68 | ? Repairer | Manchester |
| | Florence " | Lodger | 18 | Print Warehouse | Liverpool |
| | Harriett Withingson | Lodger | 19 | Waitor, Hotel | Manchester |
| 102 | John Wolstenholme | Head | 51 | Veterinary Surgeon | Salford |
| | Elizabeth " | Wife | 51 | | Salford |
| | Thomas " | Son | 20 | Medical Student | Manchester |
| | Annie | Daughter | 18 | | Manchester |
| | Annette ? | Servant | 18 | Servant | Manchester |

1911 Census

| Quay Street | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------------|-----|---------------------|----------------|
| House Number | Name | Relation | Age | Occupation | Place of Birth |
| 90 | James Winstantley | Head | 57 | Labourer | Cheshire |
| | Rebecca " | Wife | 47 | | Wolverhampton |
| | Minnie " | Daughter | 19 | Printer | Manchester |
| | Harry " | Son | 17 | Carpenter | Manchester |
| | Lily " | Daughter | 15 | Printer | Manchester |
| | Amy " | Daughter | 12 | | Manchester |
| | Harold " | Son | 9 | | Manchester |
| 92 | John Leonard | Head | 58 | Tailor | Manchester |
| | Theresa " | Wife | 40 | | Manchester |
| | Sarah " | Daughter | 19 | Waitress | Kent |
| | Albert " | Son | 18 | Labourer | Aldershot |
| | William Reeves | Boarder | 20 | Labourer | Salford |
| 94 | Charles Fletcher | Head | 69 | Foreman Carter | Salford |
| | Alice " | Granddaughter | 17 | | Manchester |
| 96 | Robert Southern | Head | 35 | Launderer | Manchester |
| | Mary " | Wife | 31 | | London |
| | James? " | Visitor | 20 | Mechanical Dentist | Manchester |
| | Nelly " | Sister | 26 | Dressmaker | Manchester |
| | Eliza " | Sister | 23 | | Manchester |
| | Robert " | Son | 5 | | Manchester |
| | James " | Son | 4 | | Manchester |
| | Frank " | Son | 2 | | Manchester |
| | Jack " | Son | 0 | | Manchester |
| | Mildred D.... | Boarder | 22 | Dressmaker | Cheshire |
| 96 | Annie Habbuck | Head | 27 | Lodging Housekeeper | Staffordshire |
| | Lucy " | Step Daughter | 18 | | Manchester |
| | Joseph " | Son | 7 | | Manchester |
| | Frank " | Son | 2 | | Manchester |
| | Beatrice " | Daughter | 0 | | Manchester |

| | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----------|----|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 98 | Caroline Meralin | Lodger | 32 | Servant | Manchester |
| | Annie Reynolds | Lodger | 51 | Servant | Cumberland |
| | Annie Taylor | Lodger | 45 | Charring | Manchester |
| | Louisa Jolley | Lodger | 31 | Nurse | Hulme |
| | Eliza Fowley | Lodger | 46 | Charwoman | Liverpool |
| | Jane Waters | Lodger | 27 | Servant | Liverpool |
| | Martha Mather | Lodger | 47 | Laundress | Dudley |
| | Edith Earnshaw | | 56 | Cotton polisher | Miles Platting |
| | Steale Smith | Lodger | 26 | Hawker | Ardwick |
| | Nelly Vincent | Lodger | 50 | Charwoman | Bury |
| | Mary Mortimer | Lodger | 39 | Servant | Leicestershire |
| | Bridget Davies | Lodger | 45 | Lavender seller | Wilmslow |
| | Elizabeth Delamey | Lodger | 67 | Servant | Wolverhampton |
| | Catherine Graham | Lodger | 54 | Servant | Wales |
| | Annie Brown | Lodger | 70 | Hawker | Salford |
| | Catherine Cunningham | Lodger | 37 | Winder | Cardiff |
| | Mag " | Lodger | 75 | Pensioner | Ireland |
| | Emily Robb | Lodger | 51 | Charwoman | Ireland |
| | Martha Wilkinson | Lodger | 32 | Shirt Maker | Manchester |
| | Martha Johnston | Lodger | 22 | Bottle Washer | Manchester |
| | Millie Collins | Lodger | 43 | Deputy in Lodging House | Ardwick |
| | Mary Davies | Lodger | 67 | Winder | Manchester |
| | Carrie Wilson | Lodger | 30 | Dressmaker | Blackpool |
| | Louise Nixon | Lodger | 40 | Office Cleaner | Manchester |
| | Emily Fletcher | Lodger | 22 | Weaver | Bolton |
| | Annie Jones | Lodger | 30 | Laundress | Liverpool |
| | Elizabeth Kelsall | Lodger | 59 | Market | Stretford |
| | Rosie Malone | Lodger | 30 | Soap Worker | Manchester |
| | June Wotherington | Lodger | 35 | Dancer | Manchester |
| | Eliza Rutter | Lodger | 46 | Hawker | Manchester |
| | Martha Williams | Lodger | 60 | | Hulme |
| 100 | Albert Leigh | Head | 42 | Unemployed Lawyer | Manchester |
| | Emmolene " | Wife | 35 | | ? |
| | Albert " | Son | 21 | Lawyer | Salford |
| | ? " | Son | 16 | Nipper? Boy | Salford |
| | Gladys " | Daughter | 15 | Messenger | Salford |
| | James " | Son | 13 | | Manchester |
| | William " | Son | 11 | | ? |
| | William Fitzgibbons | Lodger | 50 | Tailor | Ireland |
| | Henry Smith | Head | 30 | Comedian | Barbados, West Indies |
| | Jane " | Wife | 27 | Vocalist | Scotland |
| | Albert " | Son | 2 | | Scotland |
| | Elizabeth Watkins | Lodger | 24 | Servant | Cheltenham |
| | Henry Seabridge | Lodger | 50 | Checker | London |
| | Arthur Fowland | Head | 44 | Motor Cleaner | Kent |
| | Isabella " | Wife | 36 | | Kent |
| | Cecil " | Son | 15 | Errand Boy | Hulme |
| | Bertha " | Daughter | 11 | | Hulme |
| 102 | John Wolstenholme | Head | 61 | Veterinary Surgeon | Salford |
| | Elizabeth " | Wife | 62 | | Salford |
| | Annie " | Daughter | 28 | Dispenser, Hospital | Manchester |
| | Margaret Fulford | Servant | 24 | Servant | Porterstown |

Appendix 4: Trade Directories

| Trade Directories | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Slater's Trade Directory of 1850 | | |
| Water Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 99 | James Penketh | |
| 103 | Frederick Daniels | The Three Sugar Loaves Tavern, |
| 107 | Matthew Lousdale | Clerk |
| Slater's Trade Directory of 1863 | | |
| Water Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 85 | Ralph Rhodes | Householder |
| 87 | Frederick Daniels | Three Sugar Loaves Tavern |
| 113 | Thomas Birch | Boot Tree maker |
| Quay Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 94 | Thomas Hanson | Cabinet Maker |
| 96 | Rev John Henry Smithson | |
| 98 | Francis Stanier | Grocer |
| 100 | John Woltham Esq | |
| 104 | Daniel Boam | Timber Merchant |
| Slater's Trade Directory of 1879 | | |
| Quay Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 94 | Thomas Hampson | Cabinet Maker |
| 98 | Peter Wilkinson | Launderer |
| 100 | Mary Dunkerley | |
| 102 | Elizabeth Wollam | Householder |
| 104 | Daniel Boam | Timber Merchant |
| Water Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 87 & 89 | Nathaniel Bagshaw | Three Sugar Loaves |
| Slater's Trade Directory of 1895 | | |
| Back Quay Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 31 | Elizabeth Smith | Shopkeeper |
| 35 | Mrs Ann Slowe | Householder |
| 6 | Ralph Barnes | Cabinet maker |

| Quay Street | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 94 | Jospeh Ball | Chair maker |
| 96 | M. W Southern | Launderer |
| 98 | Peter Wilkinson | Launderer |
| 100 | Elizabeth Craig | Householder |
| 102 | John Wolstenholme | Vet Surgeon |
| Water Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 89 & 91 | Harry Froggatt | Three Sugar Loaves |
| Slaters Trade Directory of 1909 | | |
| Back Quay Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 33 | Mrs Harriett Snelson | Householder |
| 35 | Frederick Barnes | Householder |
| Quay Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 88 | Samuel Crowshaw | Mechanic |
| 90 | James Winstantley | Boatman |
| 92 | Alexander Diamond | Warehouseman |
| 94 | Charles Fletcher | Householder |
| 96 | Robert Southern | Launderer |
| 100 | Albert Leigh | Householder |
| 102 | John Wolstenholme | Vet Surg |
| 104 | R. Kilner | (exors of) Carriers |
| Water Street | | |
| House Number | Name | Occupation |
| 89 & 91 | Harris Culpan | Three Sugar Loaves Public House |

Appendix 5: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed onto Casson and Berry's map of 1751
- Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94
- Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed onto Bancks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1056 (60" to 1 mile) Town Plan 1851
- Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891
- Figure 7: Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1908
- Figure 8: Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1922
- Figure 9: Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series 1948
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- Figure 19: Plan of buildings in excavation area 1 east
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- Figure 21: Plan of buildings in excavation area 1 west
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- Figure 25: Plan of relict soils in excavation area 1 centre
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- Figure 34: Plan of buildings superimposed onto Ordnance Survey map of 1922
- Figure 35: Plan of buildings superimposed onto Ordnance Survey map of 1948
- Figure 36: Plan of buildings superimposed onto Ordnance Survey map of 1954

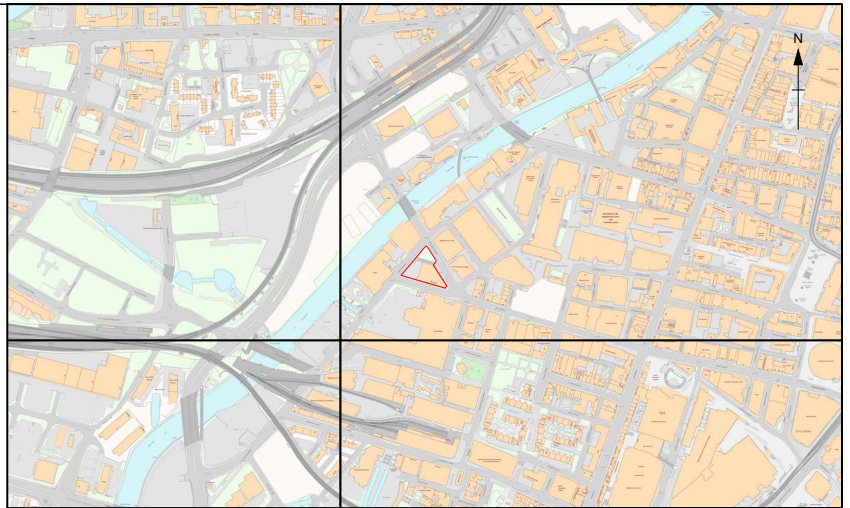
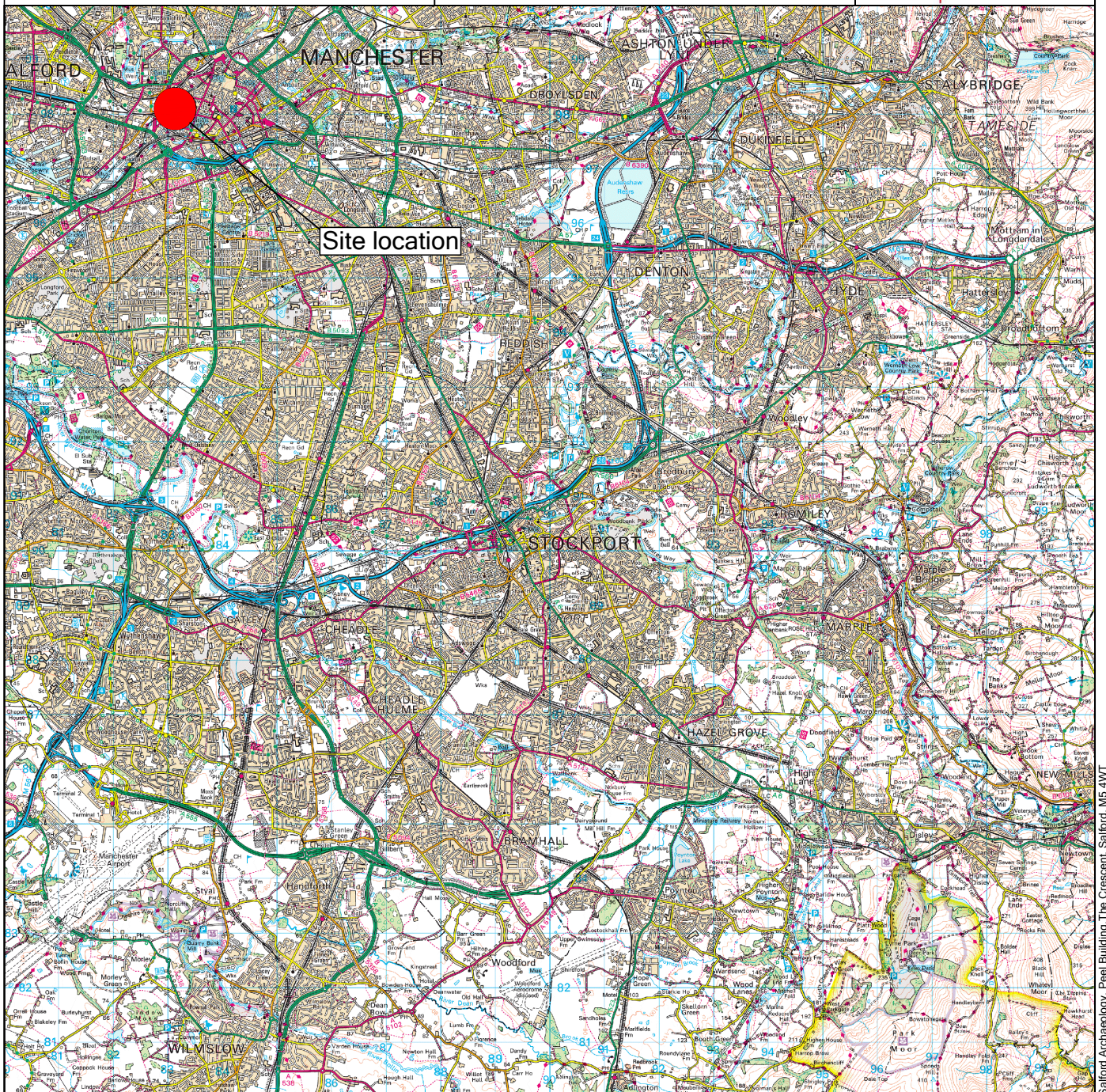


Figure 1:

Site location



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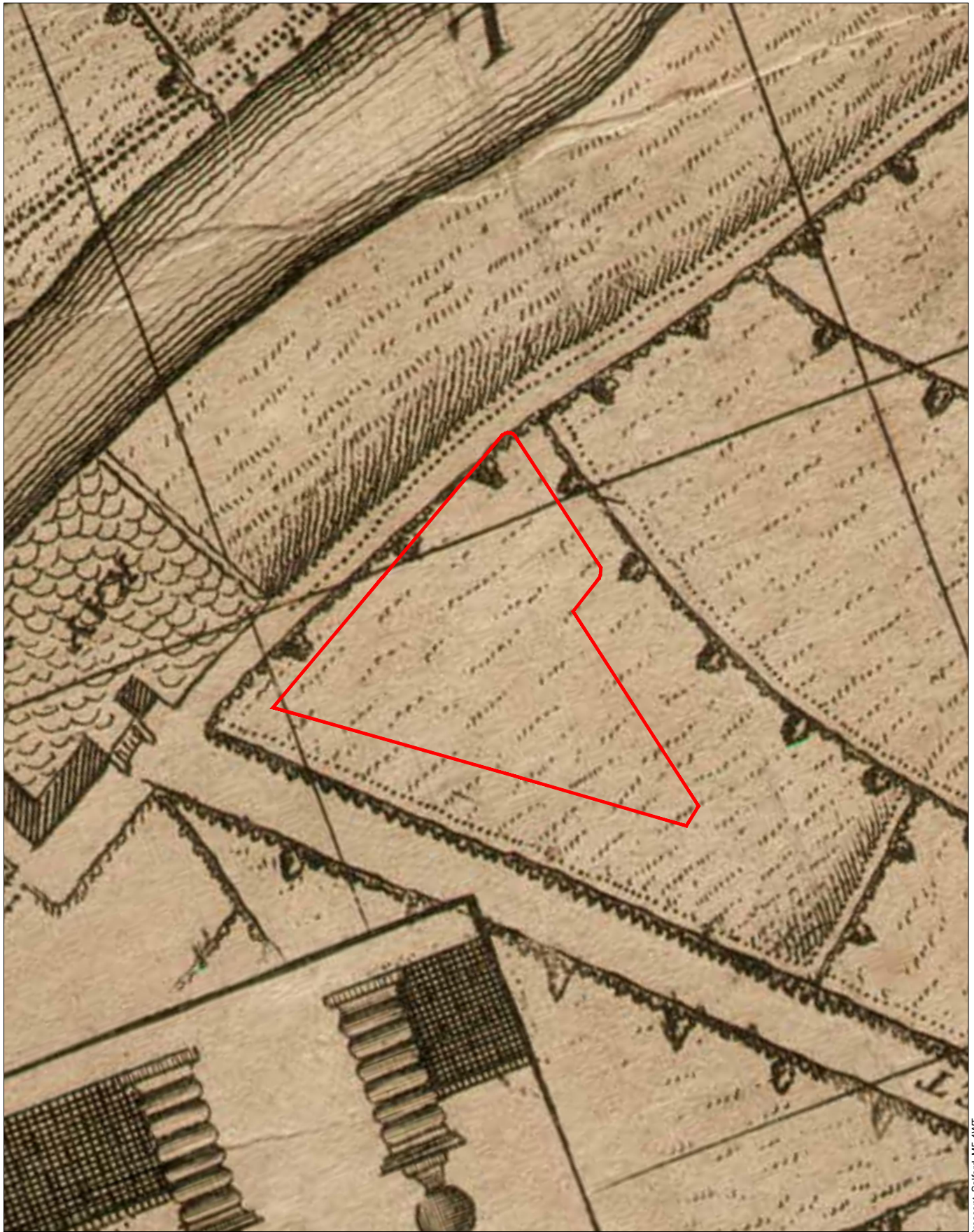


Figure 2:

Site boundary superimposed onto Casson and Berry's Plan of the Towns of Manchester and Salford 1751



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

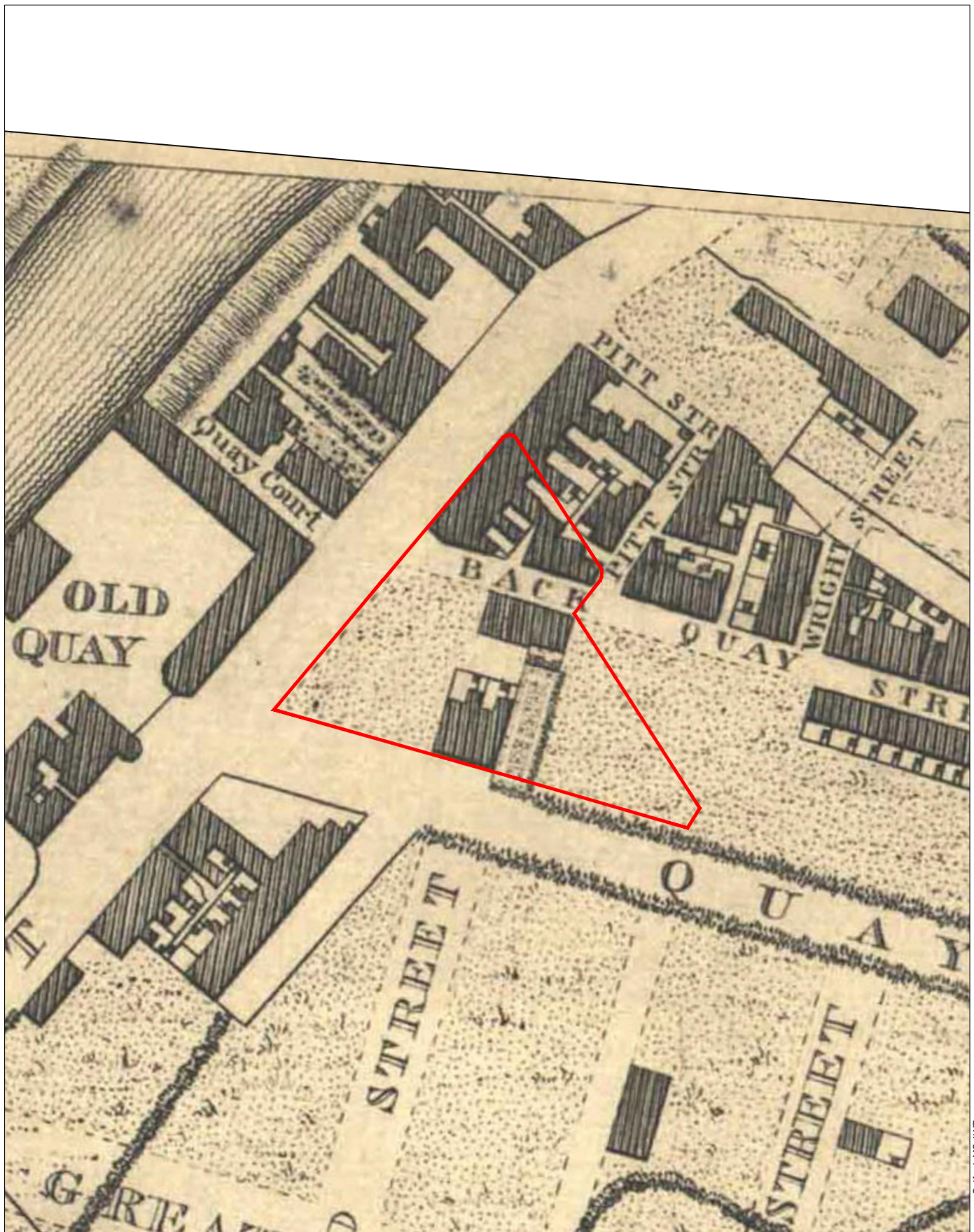


Figure 3:

Site boundary superimposed onto Green's Plan of Manchester and Salford 1787-94



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

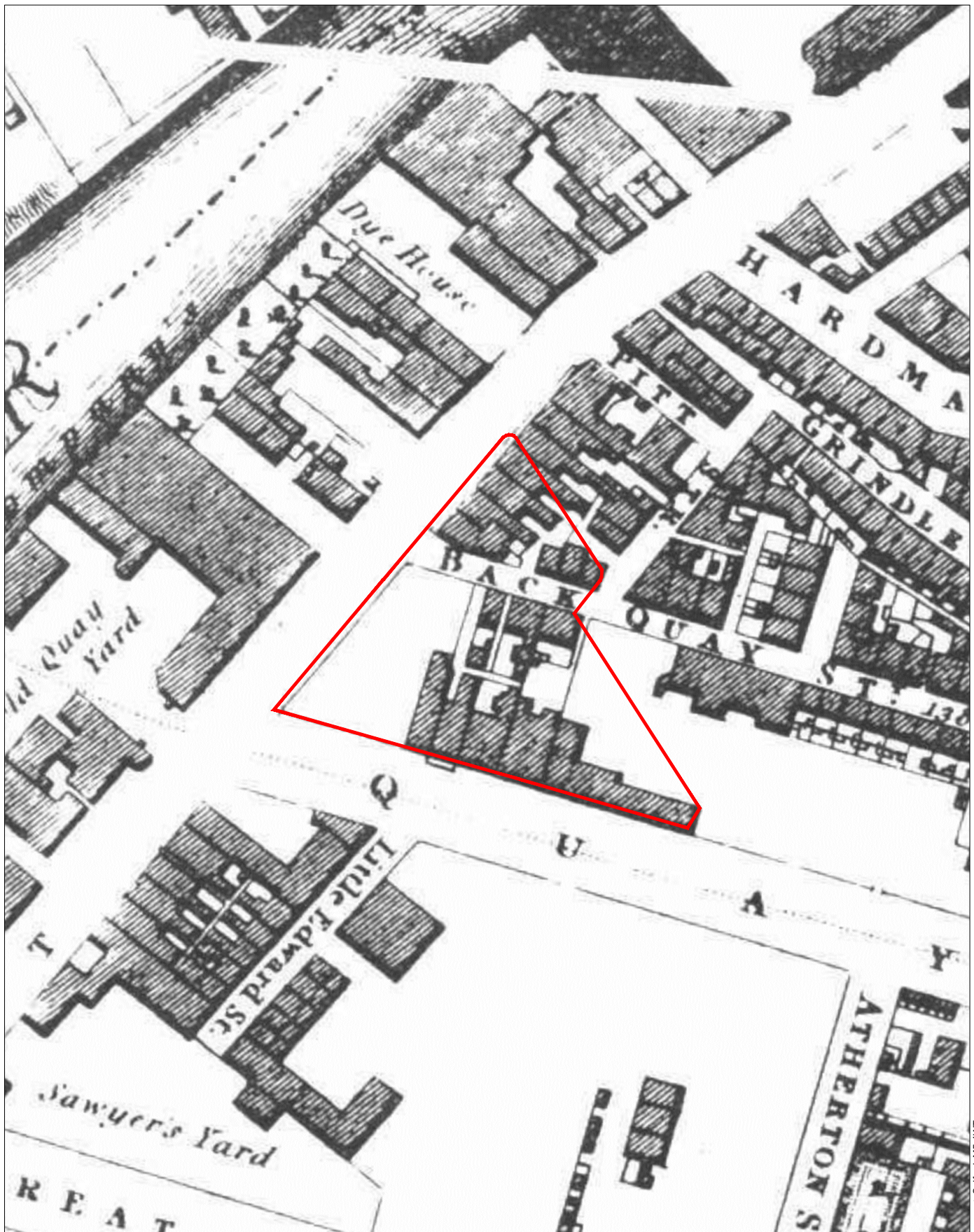


Figure 4:

Site boundary superimposed onto Bancks & Co's Plan of Manchester and Salford 1831



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

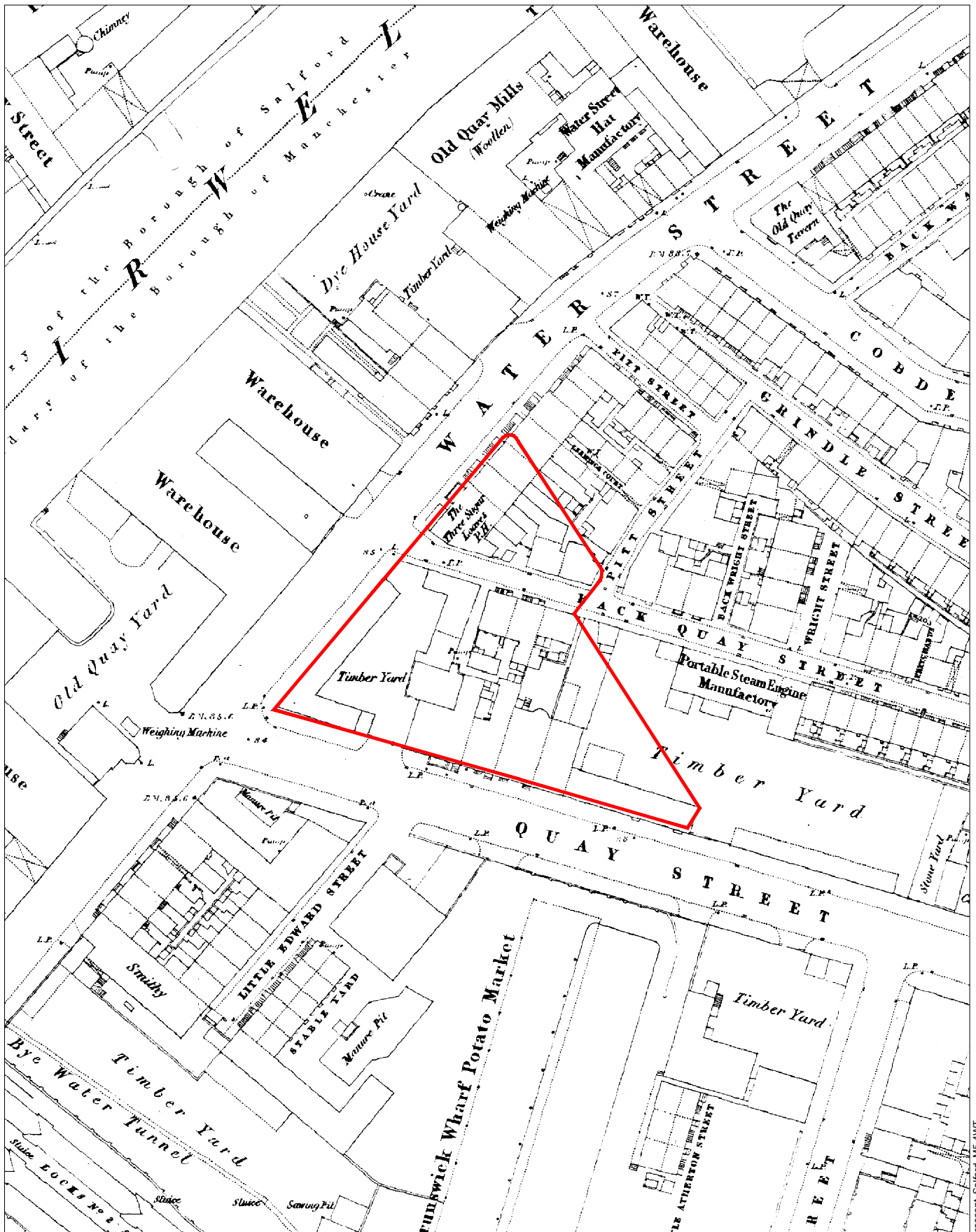


Figure 5:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan 1851



Key:

— Site boundary



**SALFORD
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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

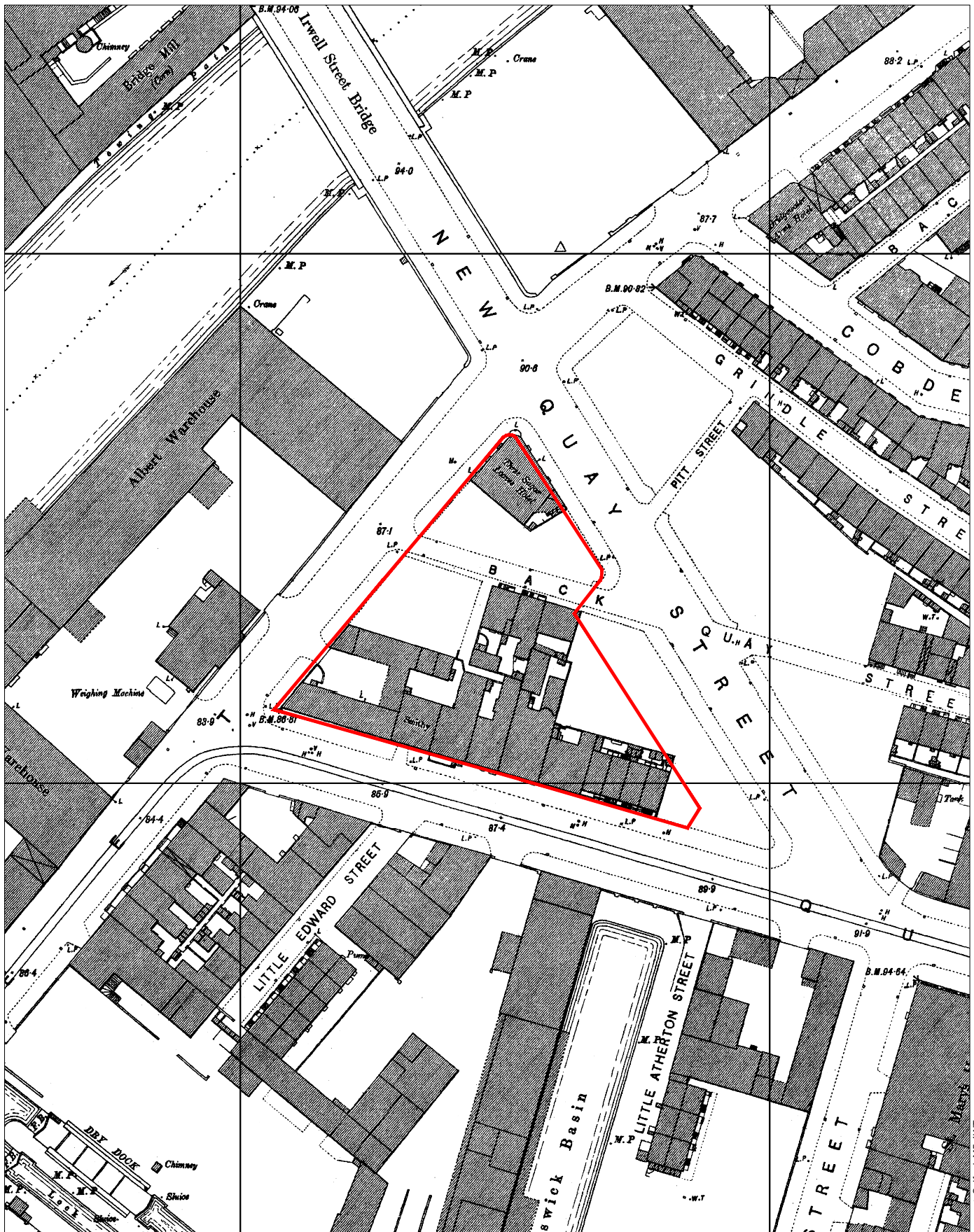


Figure 6:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

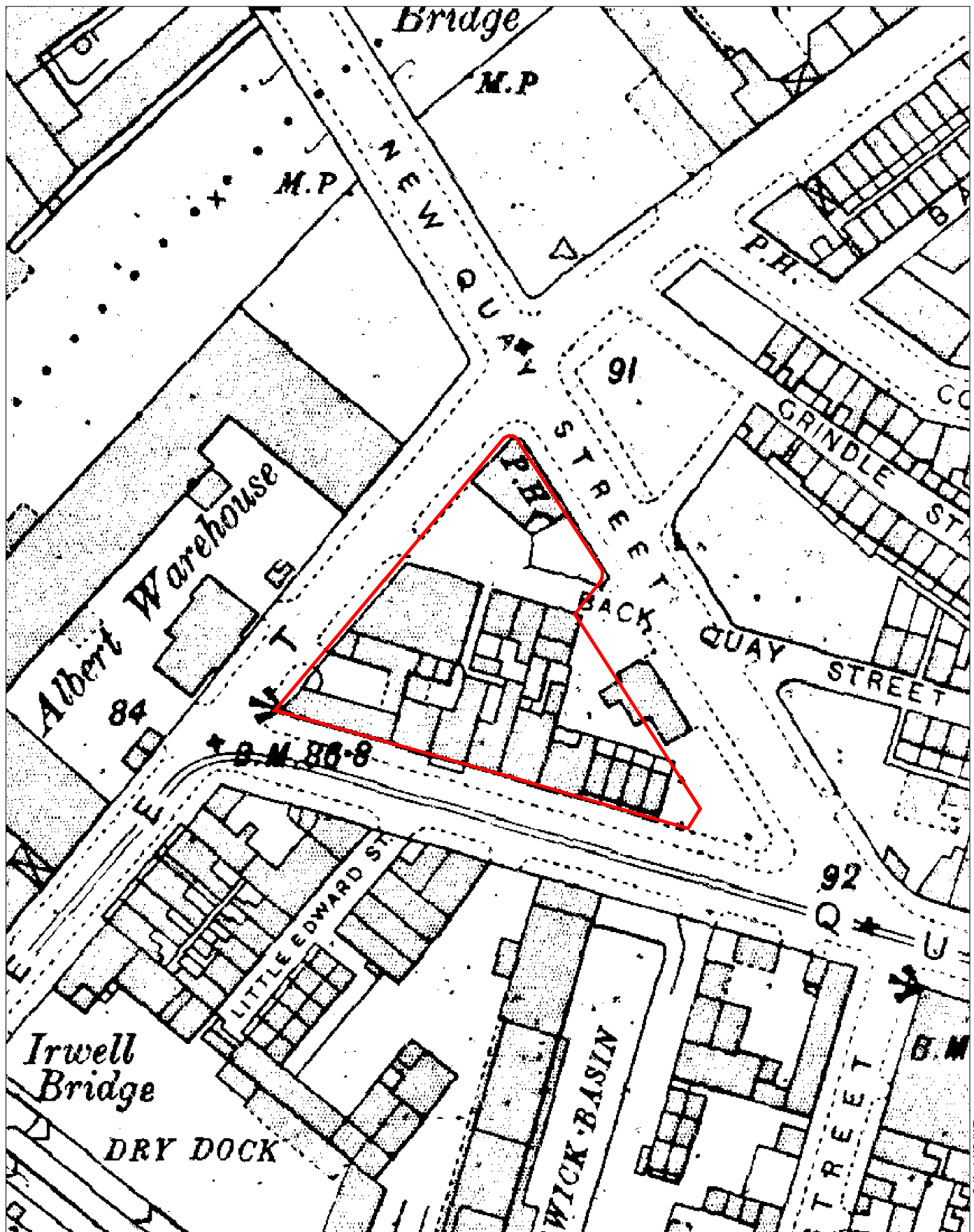


Figure 7:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1908



Key:

— Site boundary



**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

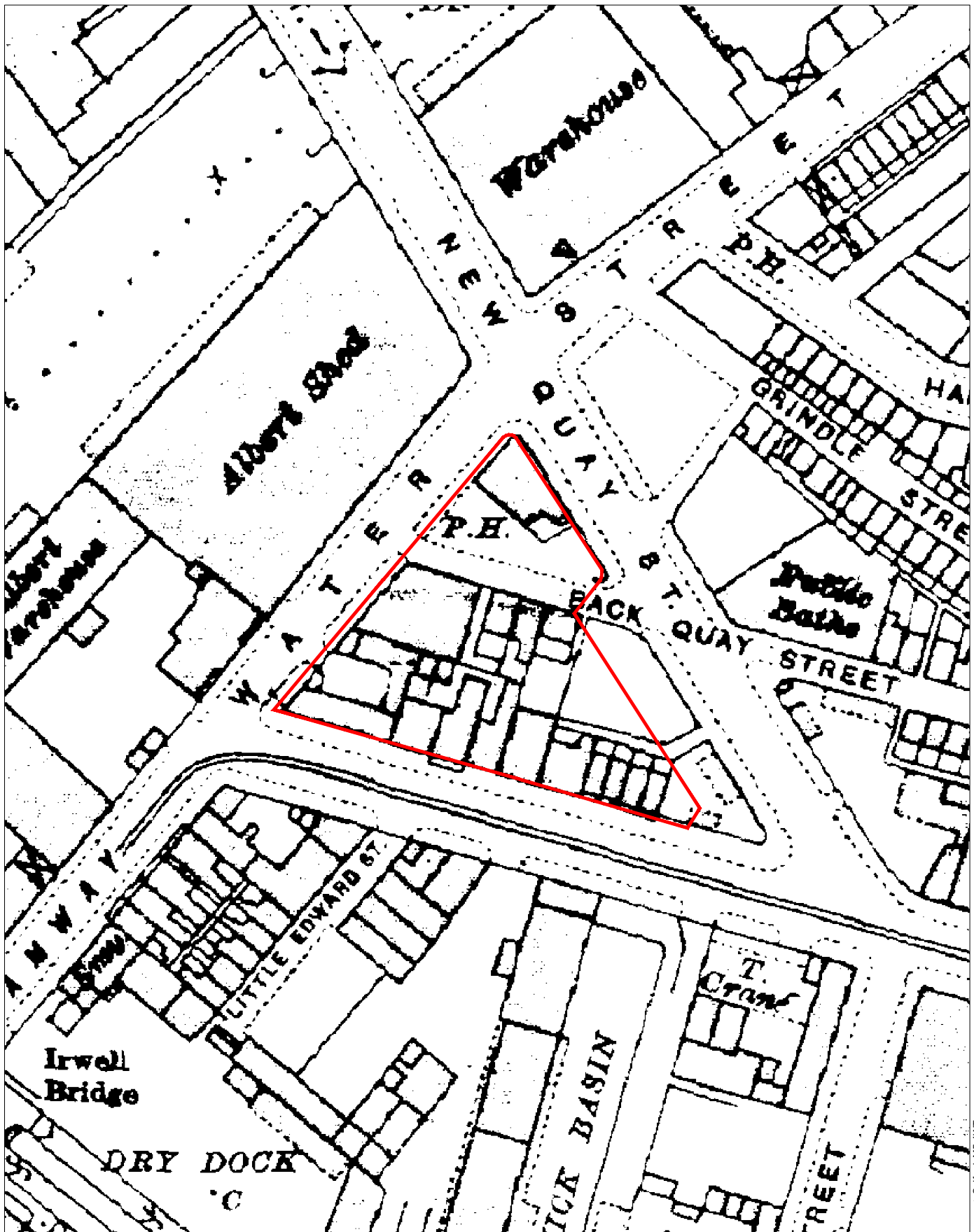


Figure 8:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1922

Key:

— Site boundary



**SALFORD
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0

50 m

Scale at A4 1:1000

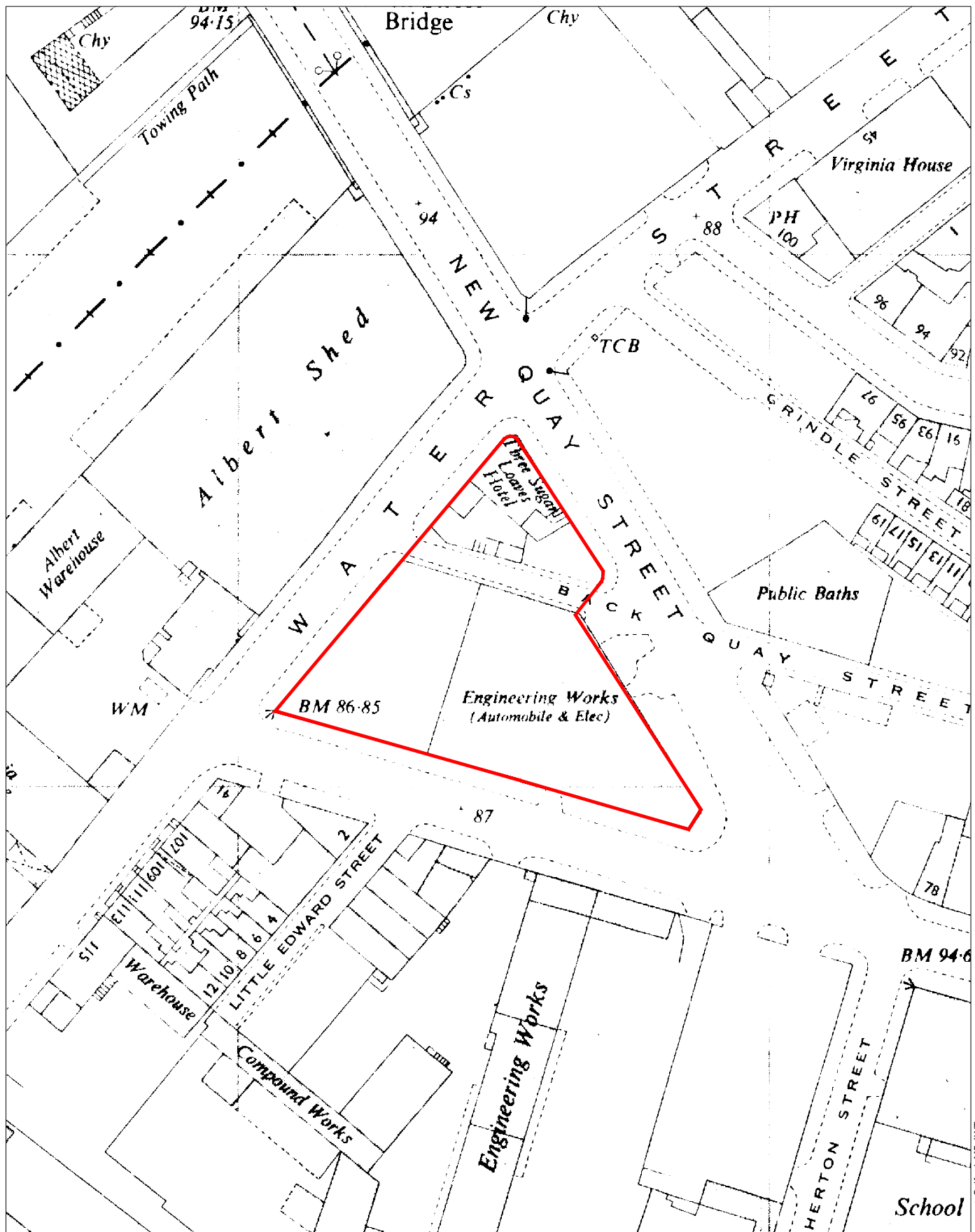


Figure 10:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series 1954



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

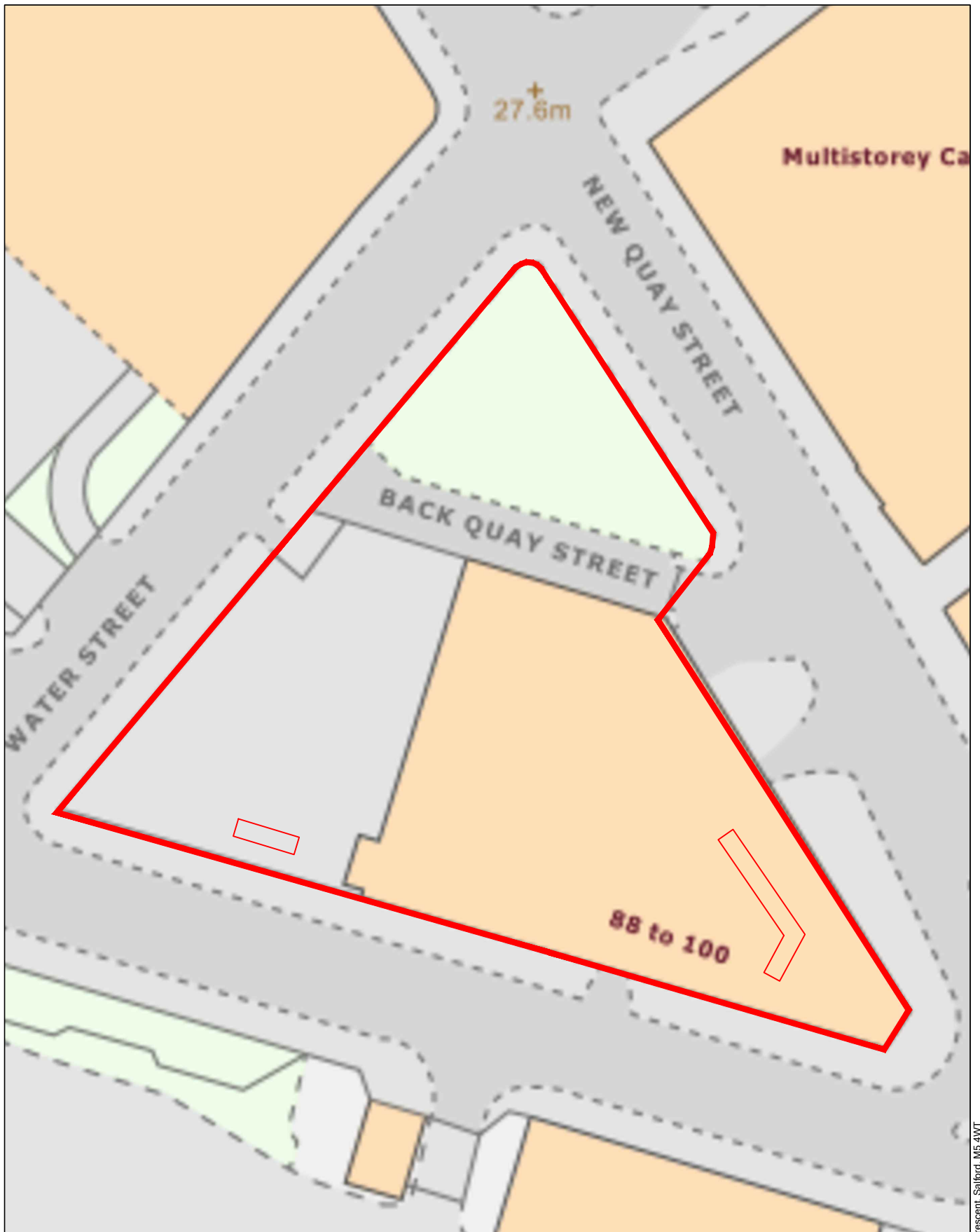


Figure 11:

Location of initial evaluation trenches



Key:

— Evaluation trench



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0 20 m



Scale at A4 1:500

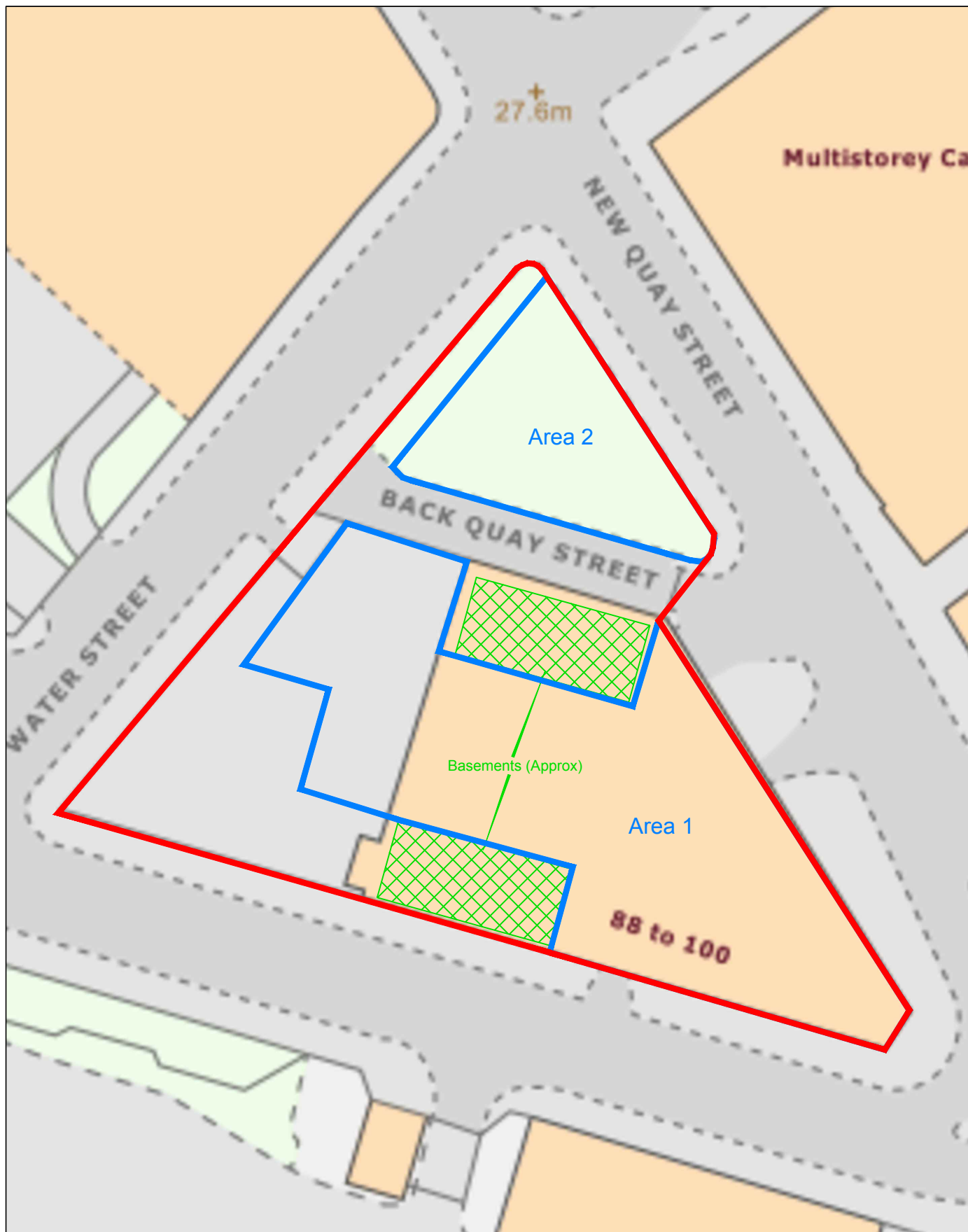


Figure 12:
Location of the excavation areas, showing position of Globe and Simpson basements



Key:

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Globe and Simpson basements

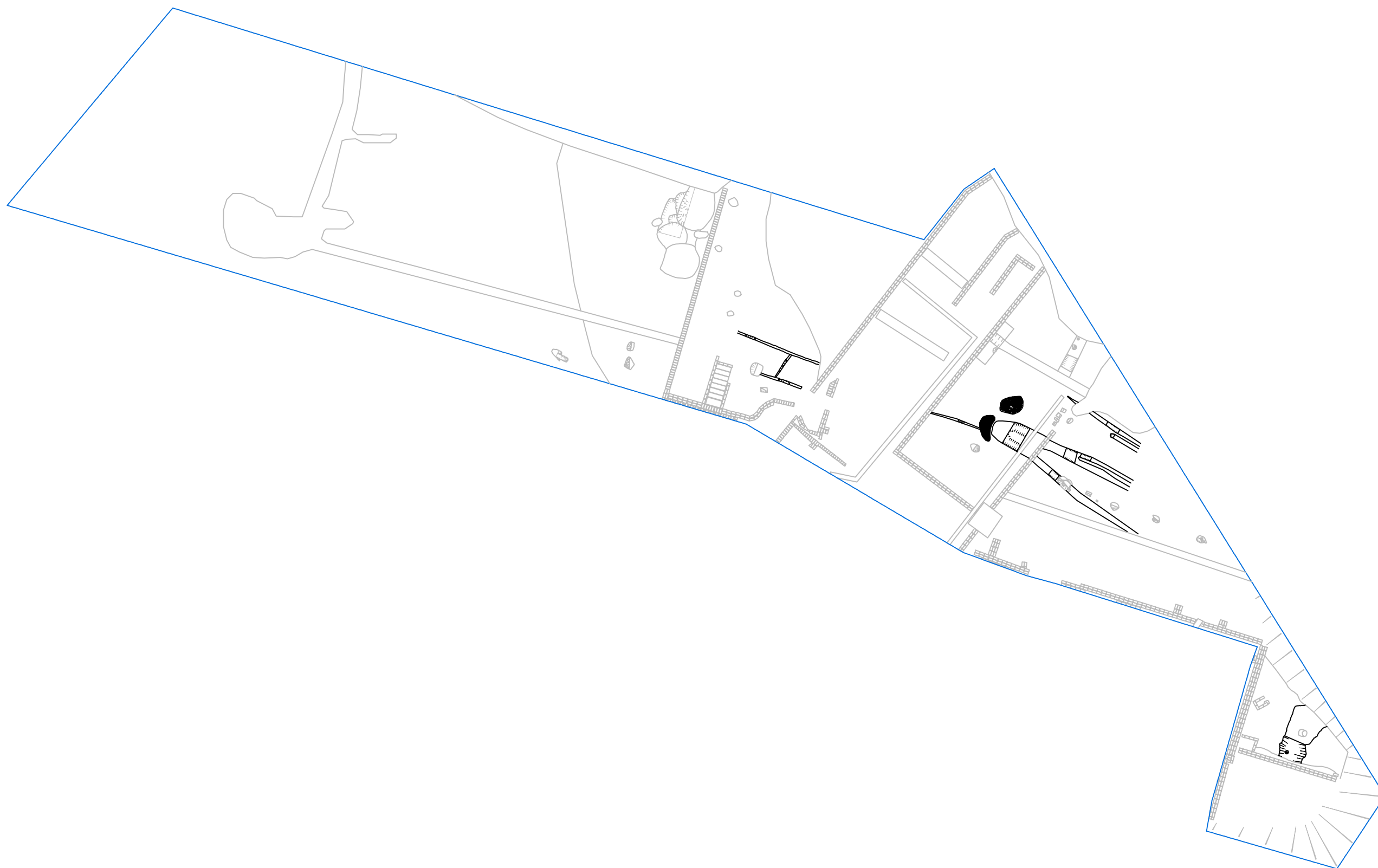


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0 20 m



Scale at A4 1:500



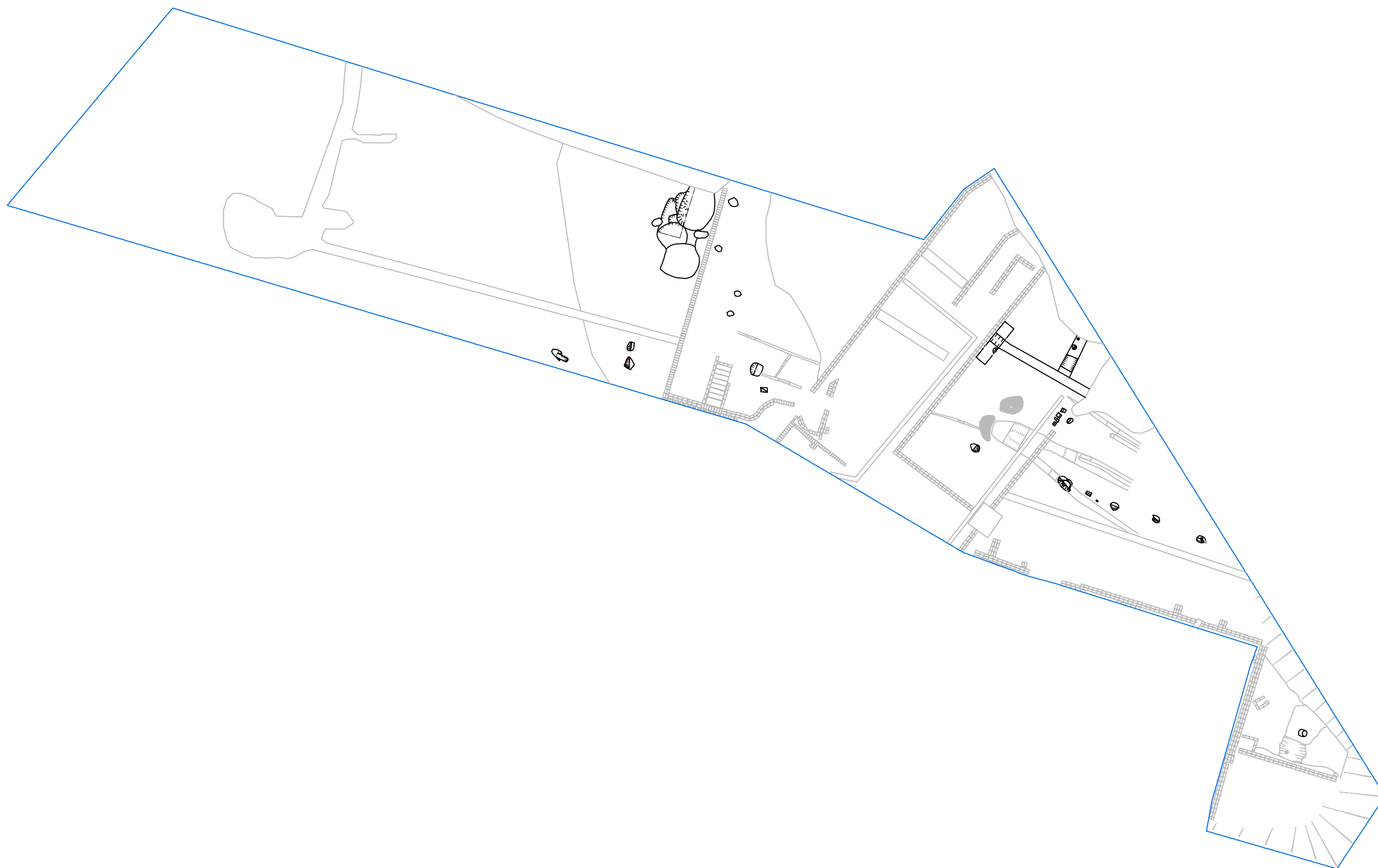
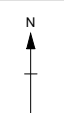




Figure 15:
 Phase 3 - Late 18th/early 19th century industrial development



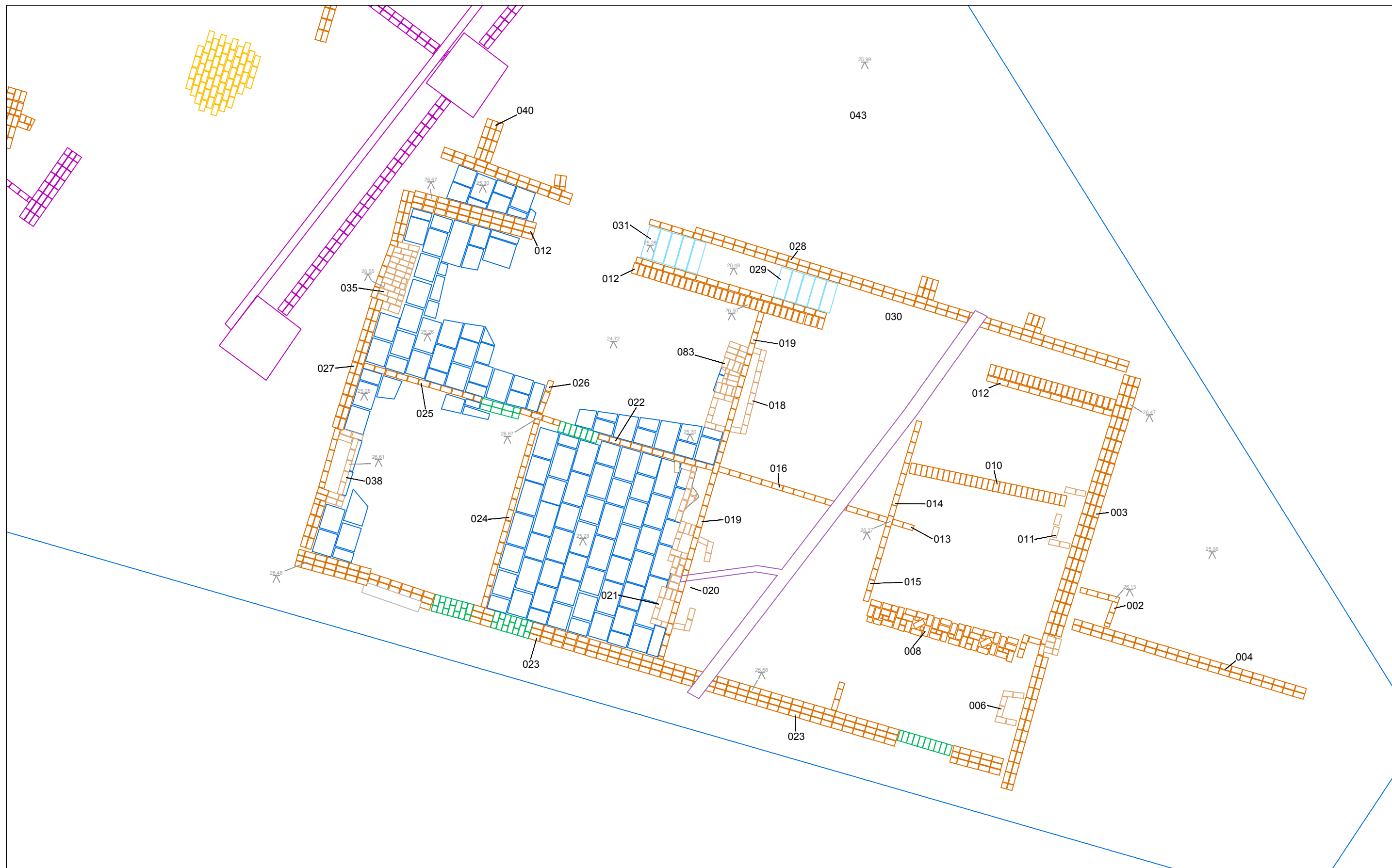
| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Key: | | | |
| Brick blocking | Brick wall | Concrete | Stairs |
| Brick structure | Modern | Drain | Stone |
| Brick surface | Cobbles | Stone flags | Trench |



Figure 17:
 Phase 5 - Globe and Simpson building



Figure 18:
Overall plan of structural remains in excavation areas 1 and 2



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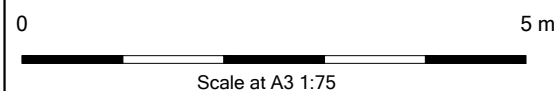
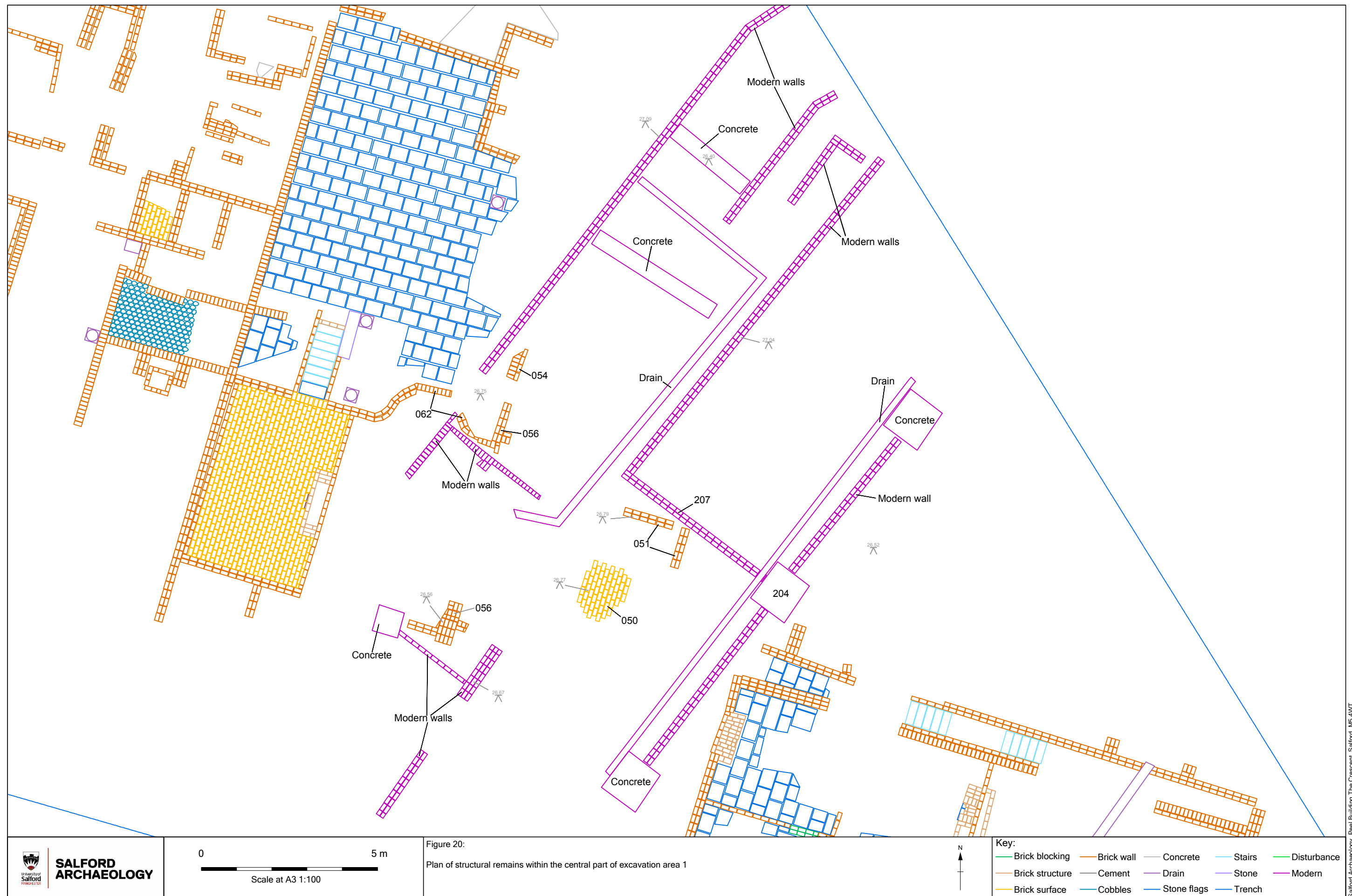
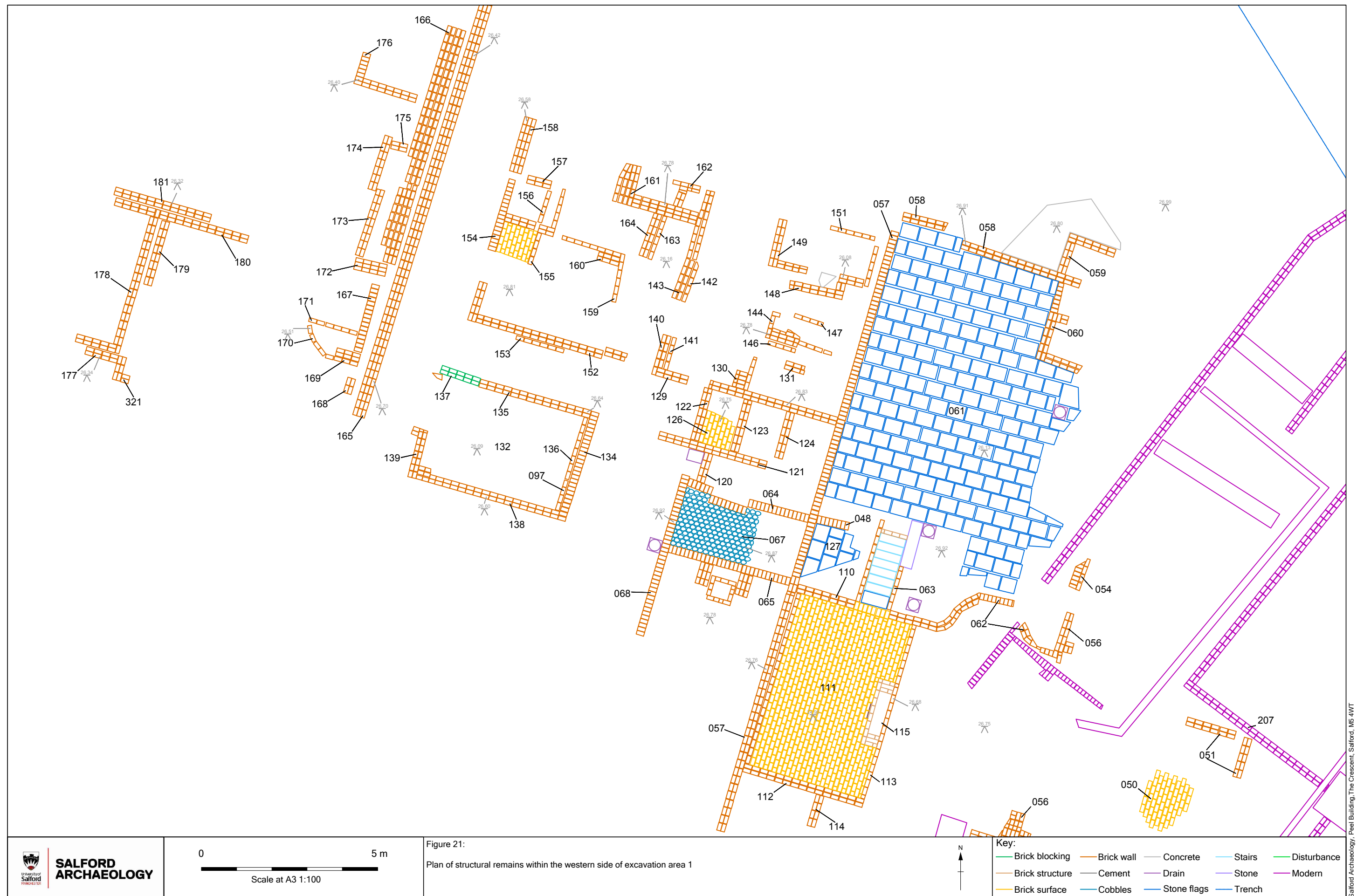


Figure 19:
Plan of structural remains within the eastern side of excavation area 1



| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Brick blocking | Brick wall | Concrete | Stairs | Disturbance |
| Brick structure | Cement | Drain | Stone | Modern |
| Brick surface | Cobbles | Stone flags | Trench | |







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0 5 m
Scale at A3 1:100

Figure 22:
Plan of structural remains within excavation area 2



Key:
— Brick wall
— Concrete
— Trench

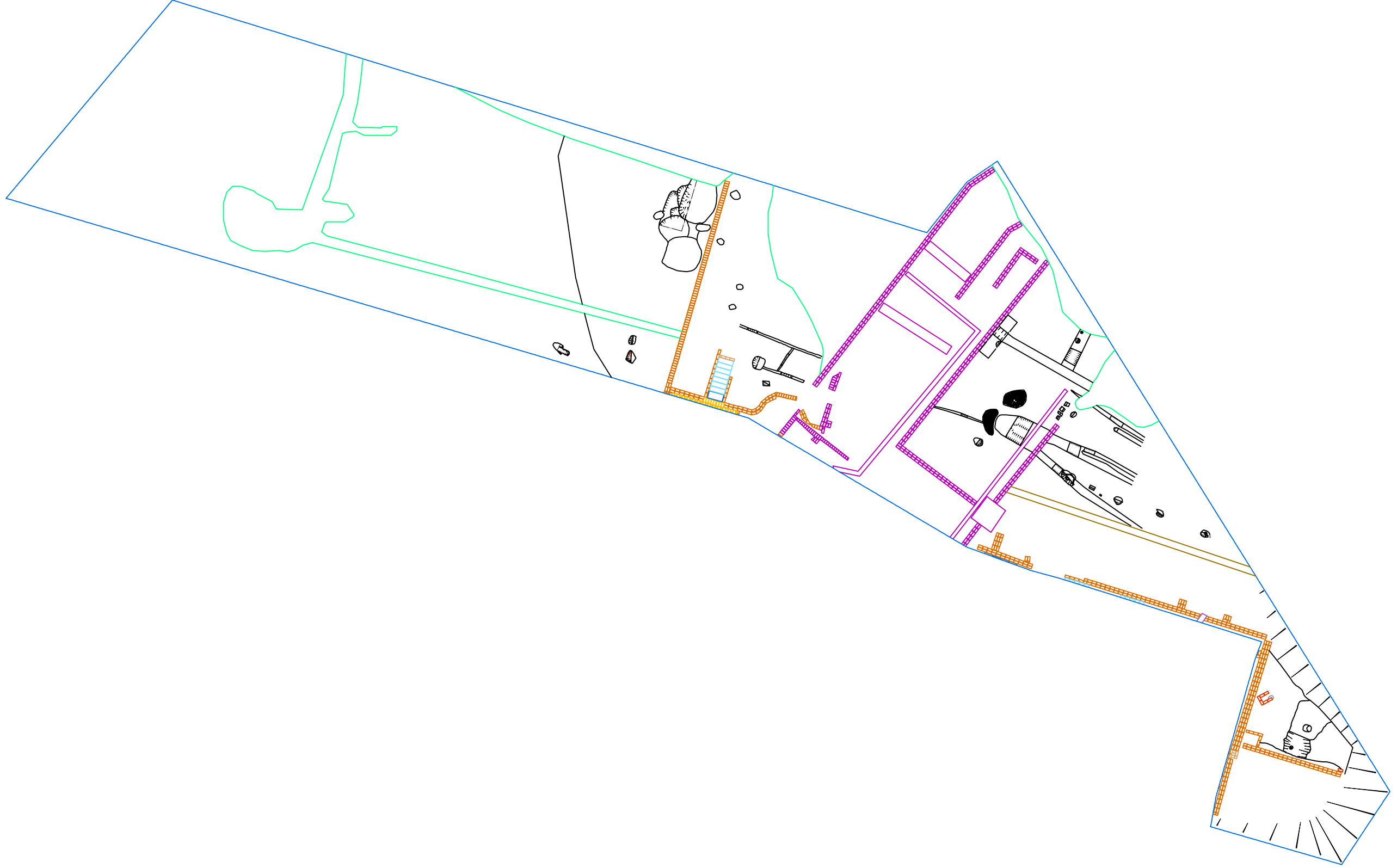


Figure 23:
 Overall plan of relict soils and associated features

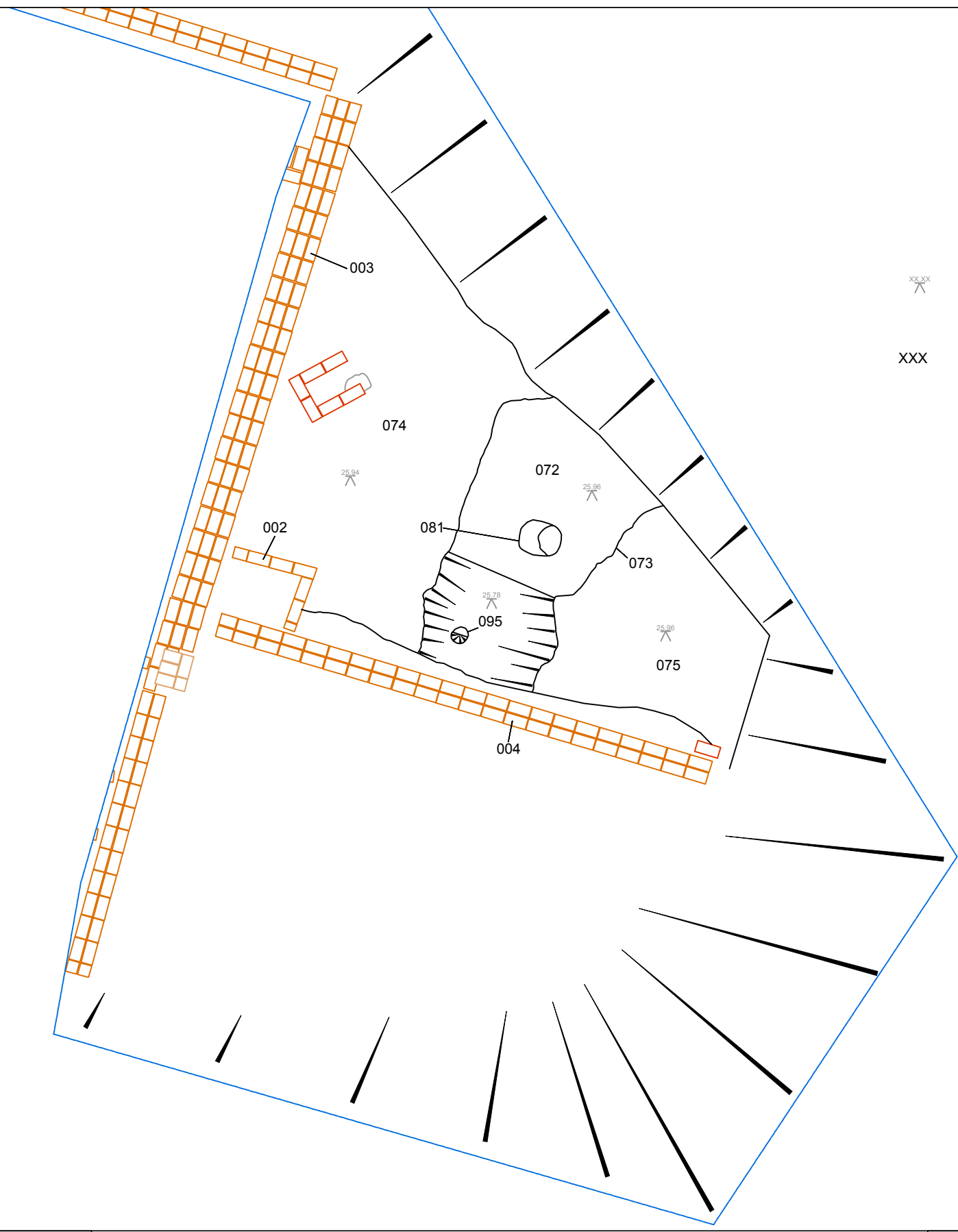


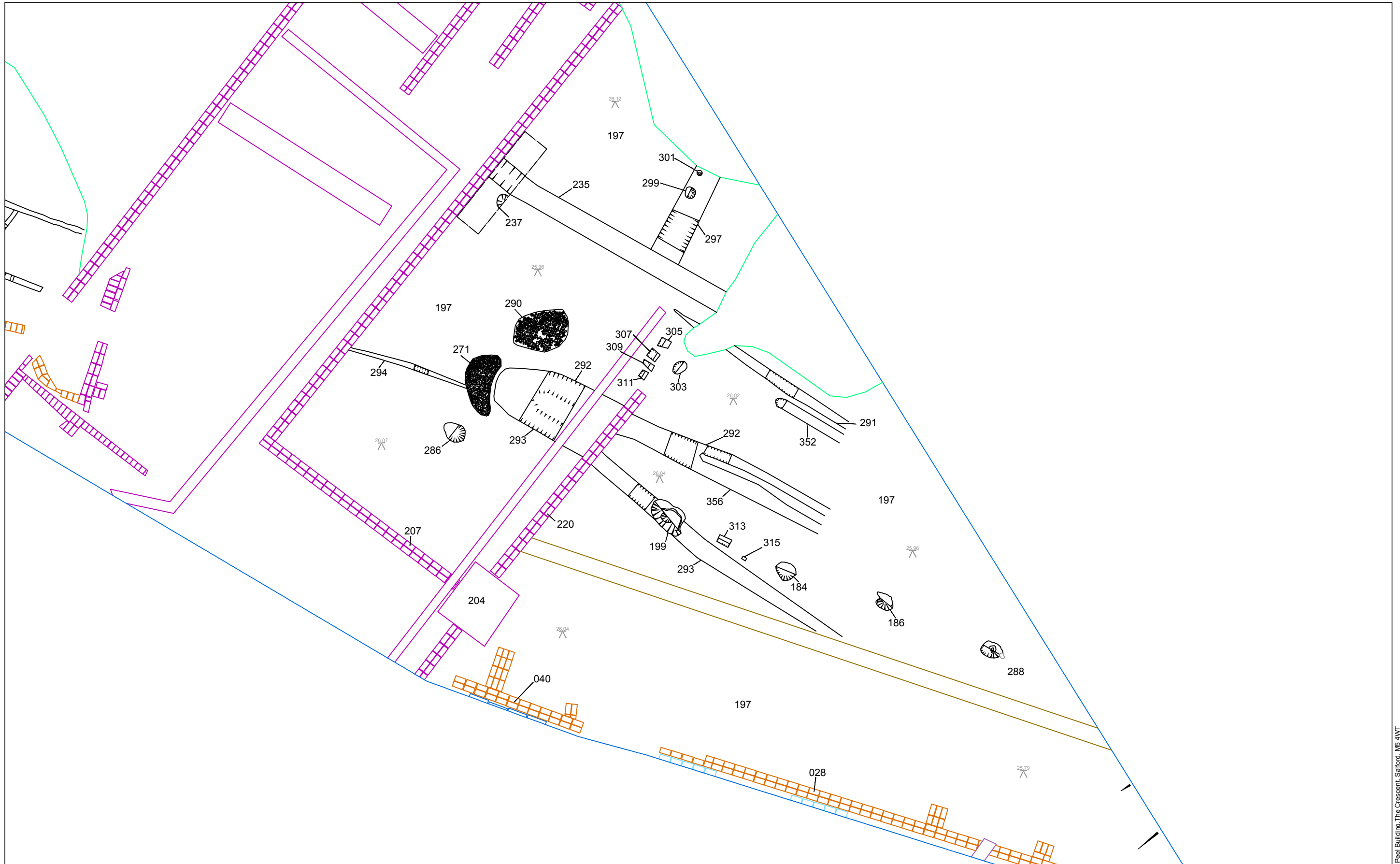
| | | |
|------------|------------------|---------------|
| Key: | | |
| Feature | Flagged surface | Brick surface |
| Trench | Disturbance | Stairs |
| Brick wall | Modern structure | |

Figure 24:
 Plan of relict soils and associated features - east end



- Key:
- Feature
 - Trench
 - Brick wall





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0 5 m
Scale at A3 1:75

Figure 25:
Plan of relict soils and associated features - central area



Key:

| | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| — Feature | — Disturbance |
| — Trench | — Modern structure |
| — Brick wall | |

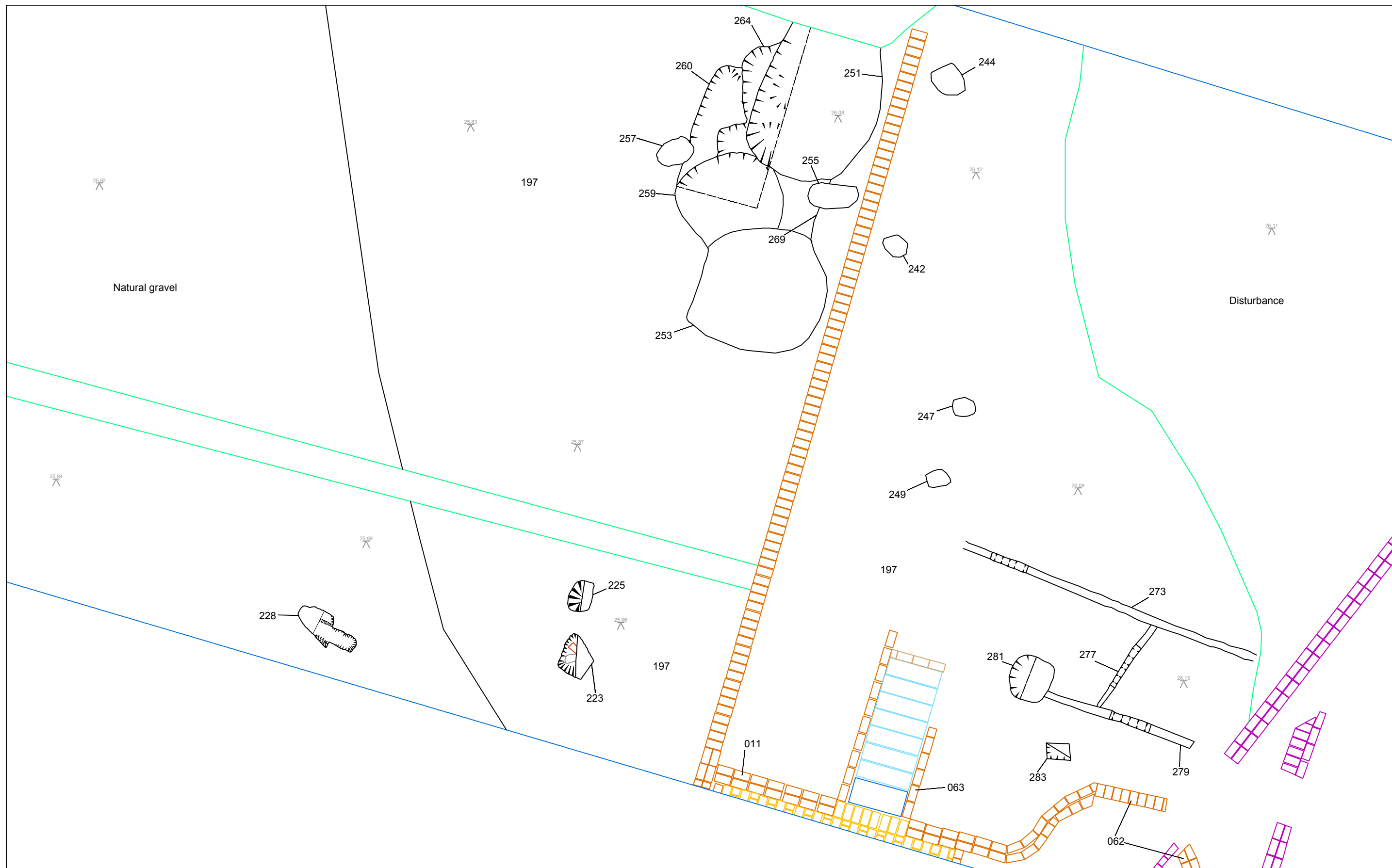
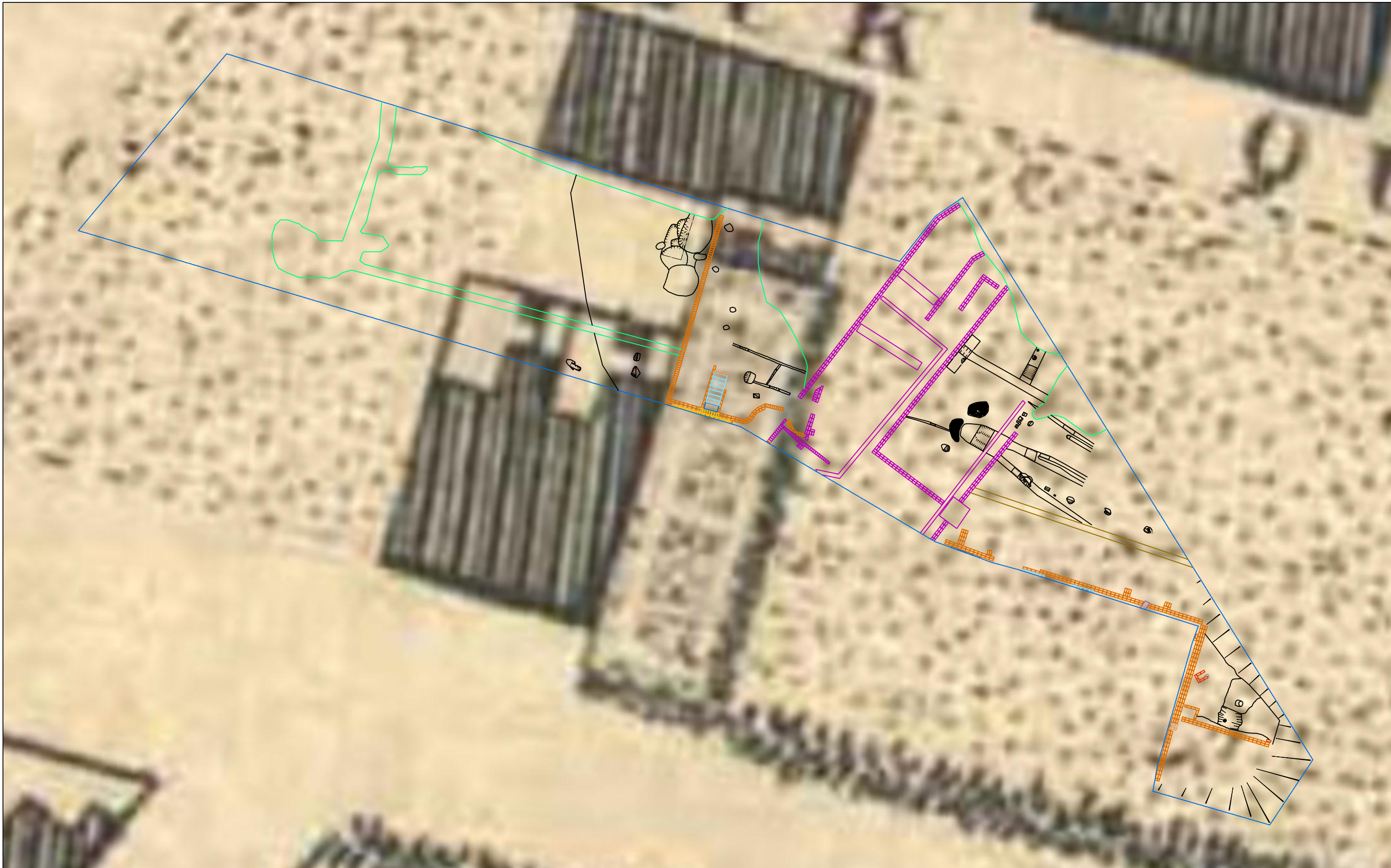


Figure 26:
Plan of relict soils and associated features - west end



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0 10 m
Scale at A3 1:200

Figure 27:

Excavated relict soils and associated features superimposed onto Green's Plan of Manchester and Salford 1787-94



Key:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| — Feature | — Flagged surface | — Brick surface |
| — Trench | — Disturbance | — Stairs |
| — Brick wall | — Modern structure | |

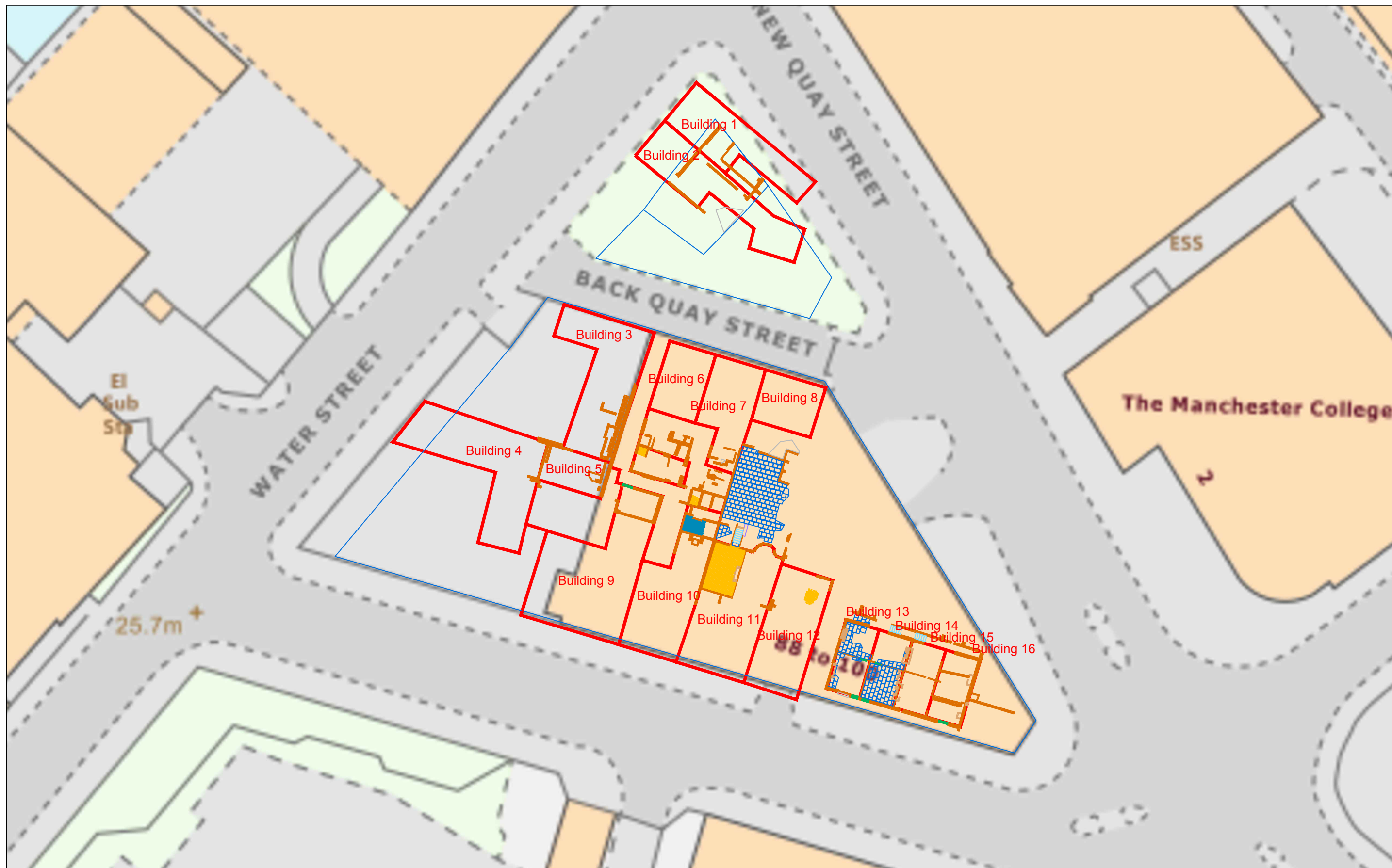


Figure 28:
 Plan of structural remains outlining buildings numbered in the text (note that only buildings with uncovered remains are outlined)

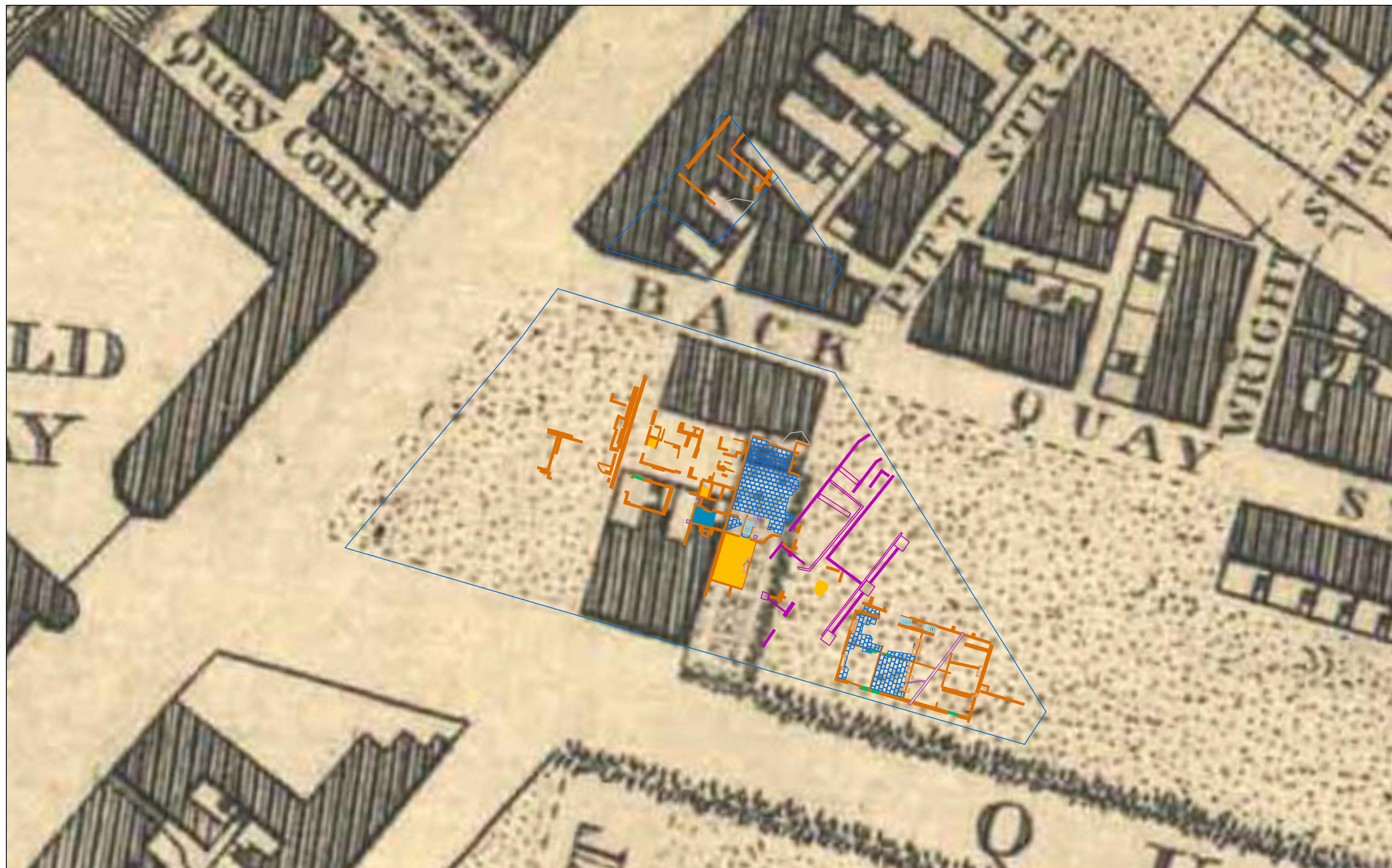


Figure 29:
 Plan of structural remains superimposed onto Green's Plan of Manchester and Salford 1787-94



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0 20 m
Scale at A3 1:400

Figure 30:
Plan of structural remains superimposed onto Bancks & Co's Plan of Manchester and Salford 1831



| | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| Key: | | | | |
| Brick blocking | Brick wall | Concrete | Stairs | Disturbance |
| Brick structure | Cement | Drain | Stone | Modern |
| Brick surface | Cobbles | Stone flags | Trench | |

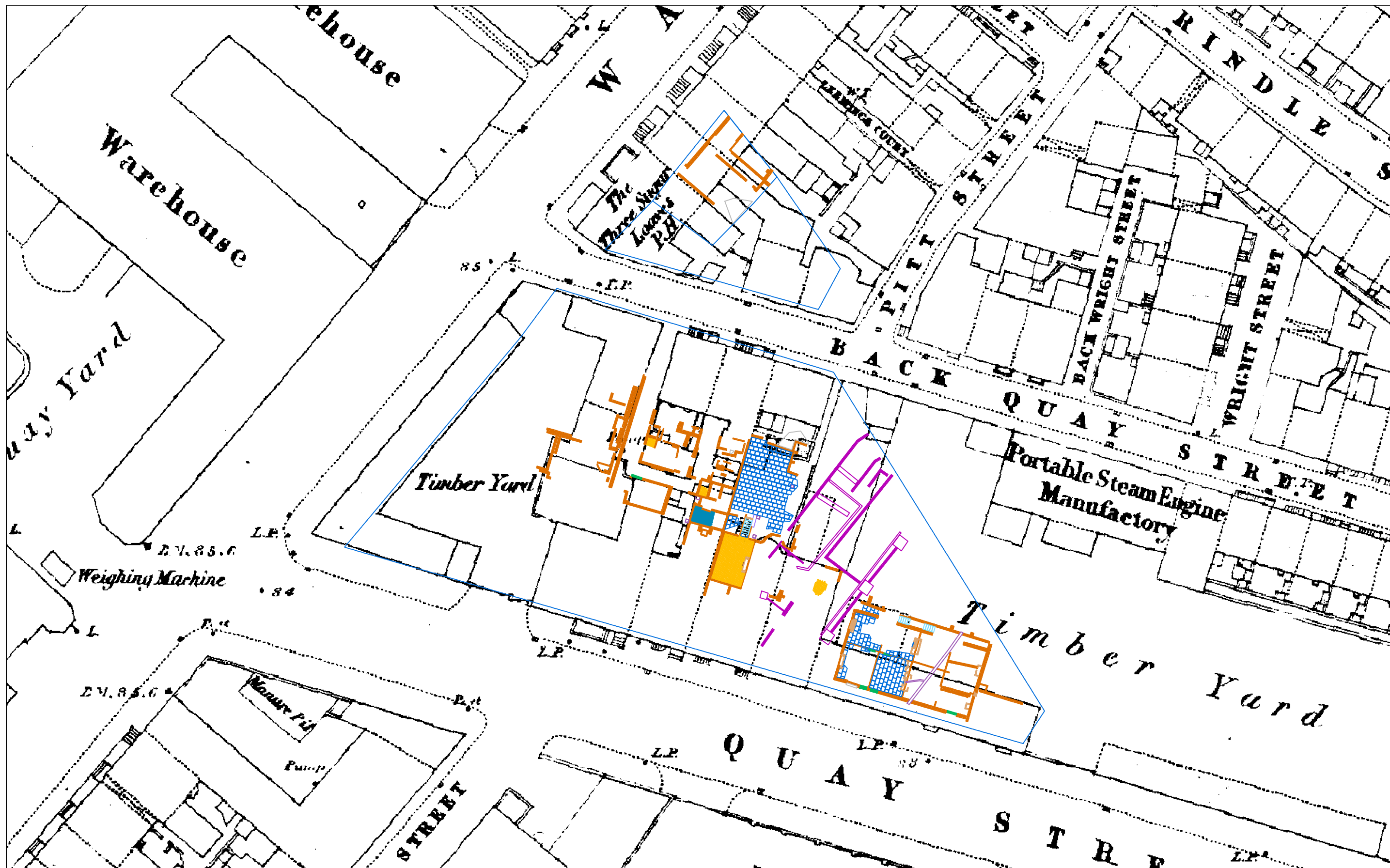
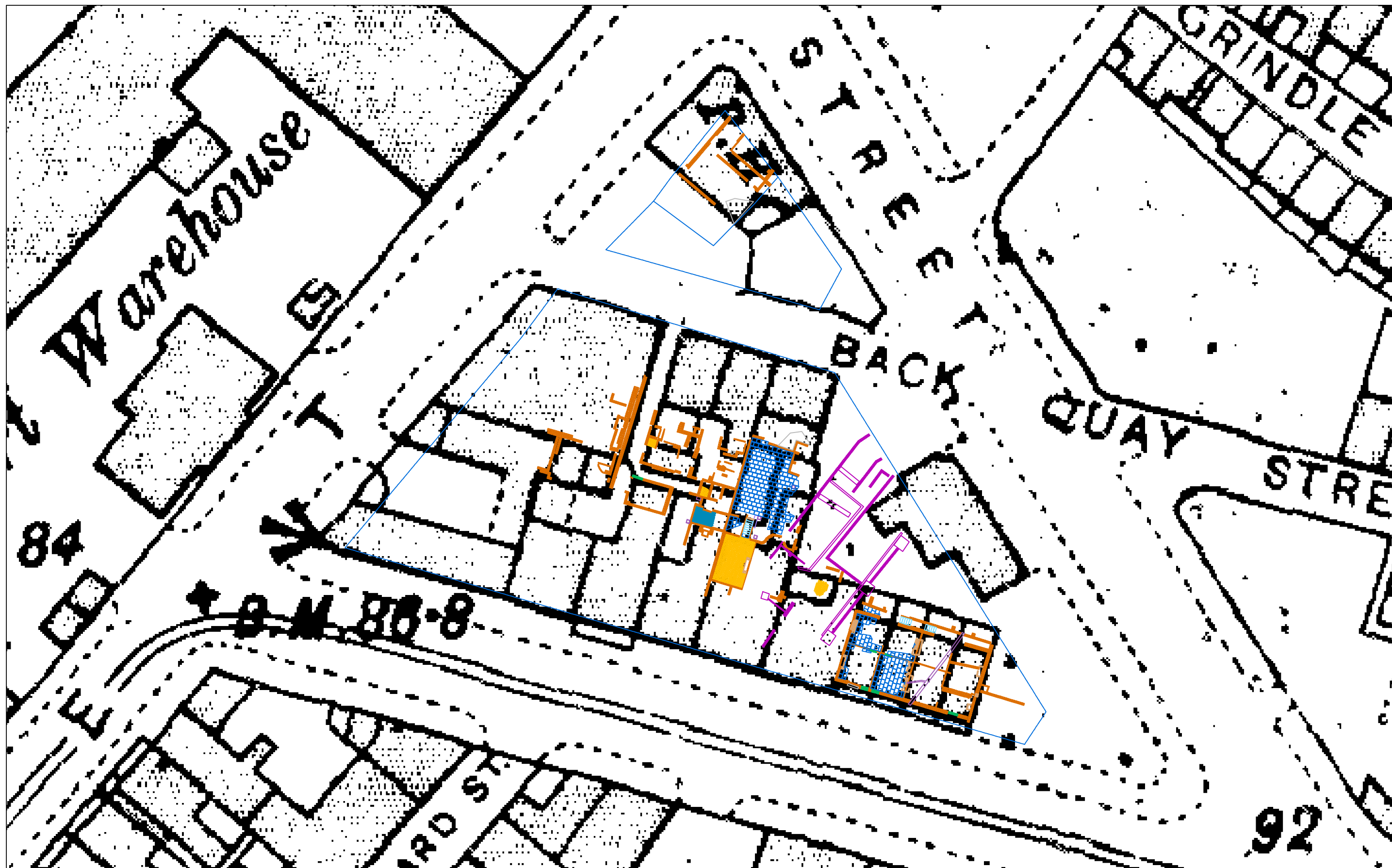


Figure 31:
Plan of structural remains superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan 1851



Figure 32:
Plan of structural remains superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891



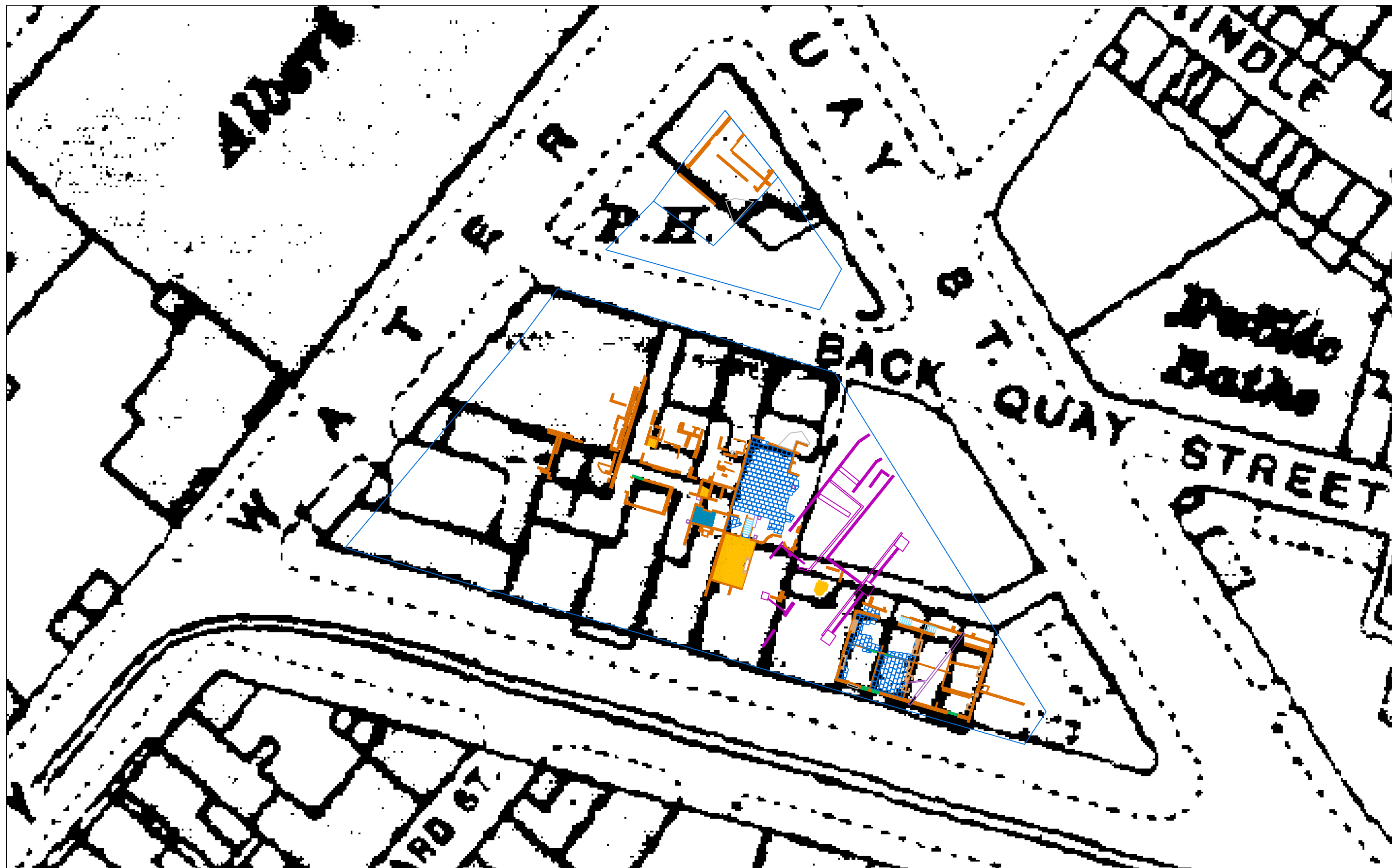


Figure 34:
Plan of structural remains superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1922

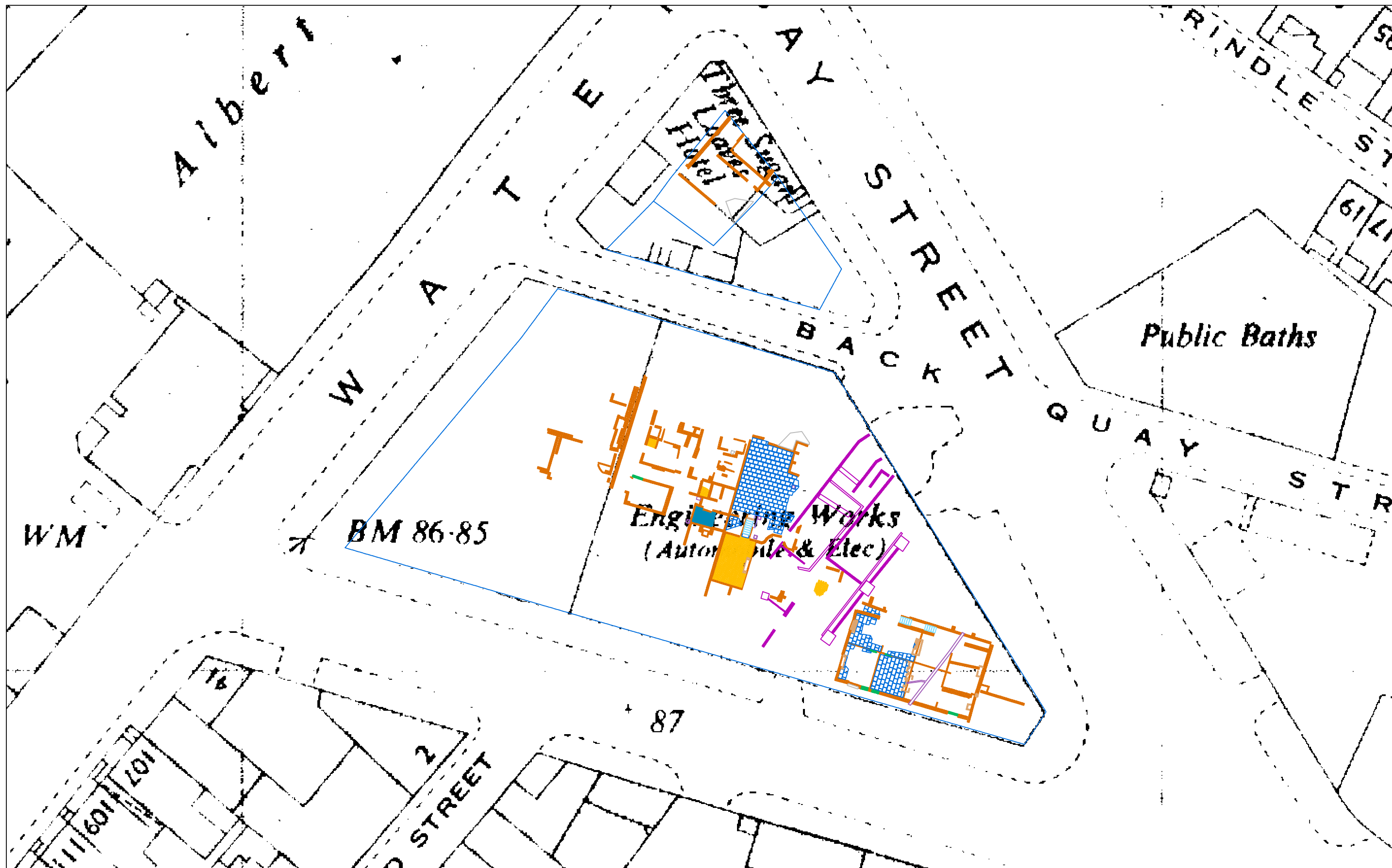


Figure 35:
Plan of structural remains superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series 1948

