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Gore Street,
Salford

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Graham Mottershead

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Summary

UK Land and Property has obtained planning consent from Salford Borough Council for an application comprising the comprehensive redevelopment of land bounded by Gore Street, Chapel Street and Trinity Way, Salford, Greater Manchester (centred on SJ 83040 98490). The consented scheme allows for the erection of two multi-storey buildings for use as a hotel, together with associated car parking, ancillary uses, landscaping and infrastructure (Planning Ref 15/66415/FUL). The delivery of these proposals will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, which will impact on buried archaeological remains.

The development area comprises land bounded by Chapel Street, Gore Street and Trinity Way, and remained undeveloped until the mid 18th century, when housing began to be built along the Chapel Street frontage. Further housing began to be developed with larger properties along the Chapel Street and Bolton Street frontages from the late 18th century. From the beginning of the 19th century smaller inferior properties were built behind these frontages and small streets such as Temple Place, Morris Street and Saxon street developed, many of which seem to follow earlier pre-existing property boundaries.

In order to secure archaeological interests, Salford Borough Council attached a condition (Condition 10) to planning consent that required a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in advance of development. In the first instance, the site was subject to evaluation trenching, carried out by Salford Archaeology in November 2015, which revealed some significant buried structural elements of the 18th- and 19th-century buildings. In the light of these results, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service recommended that further excavation was merited to ensure a detailed record of the buried remains was made prior to their ultimate loss, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework.

The recommended excavation was carried out by Salford Archaeology throughout August, September and October 2017, and targeted three areas of potential archaeological interest. The excavation revealed well-preserved remains of a variety of domestic and commercial properties. Many of these properties comprised cellared dwellings with stone flag or brick floor surfaces along with staircases, fireplace bases, window lights and coal chutes. A study of the historical documents associated with the study area showed the changing demographic of the population throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. The area initially developed, during the mid to late 18th century, as better quality housing for the lower middle classes along Chapel Street. Smaller, poorer quality, houses began to develop in the early 19th century hidden from view behind the larger houses, and by 1851 the entire area had been infilled with dwellings. Although of inferior quality to the larger house along Chapel Street the smaller dwellings were of slightly better quality than similar houses uncovered during excavations on nearby sites such as Chapel Street and The Crescent. The houses within the Gore Street

excavation area had superior sanitation with a greater number of privvies and water pumps per head of population than was usual at the time. There was also much less overcrowding than other areas with almost no houses containing multiple families and lodgers. The population comprised an almost equal number of local people and immigrants, but the incoming population were mainly from other parts of England than abroad and the area contained very few Irish at any time. It is possible that, due to these houses being of slightly better quality and therefore slightly higher rents than the more inferior houses in other areas, they would have been beyond the means of the poorest elements of the population, who would have had to seek out the cheapest properties, often with multiple families in each house. As these poorest elements mainly comprised immigrants from outside England, particularly the Irish, the disparity in rents, however slight, may have contributed to the development of economic and ethnic ghettos. From the 1870s onwards there appeared to be a steady decline in the area with no businesses remaining by the 1890s and an increasing number of properties becoming lodging houses by the turn of the century.

Alongside the excavation of the industrial period buildings it was agreed that research would be carried out on the exhumation and re-interment of human remains associated with the former New Jerusalem Temple, which lay on the west side of Bolton Street and had been removed by the construction of the final section of Trinity Way in 2004. Five intact burials had been identified during the evaluation and the piling for the development re-designed to leave these remains intact and *in situ*. It was subsequently discovered that the bodies had been moved, in a series of clearances from 1988 to 2007, to Agecroft Cemetery in Salford.

The excavation has enabled a detailed record of all the surviving archaeological remains on the site to be compiled in advance of development. Whilst the results are not of especial significance in isolation, they make an important contribution to the growing body of archaeological evidence for the construction of domestic and commercial properties during the 18th and 19th centuries and the social changes brought on by industrialisation.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

UK Land and Property has obtained planning consent from Salford Borough Council for an application comprising the comprehensive redevelopment of land bounded by Gore Street, Chapel Street and Trinity Way, Salford, Greater Manchester, (centred on SJ 83040 98490; Plate 1, Figure 1). The consented scheme allows for the erection of two multi-storey buildings for use as a hotel, together with associated car parking, ancillary uses, landscaping and infrastructure (Planning Ref 15/66415/FUL).

The archaeological interest in the site was initially highlighted by a desk-based assessment that was prepared to support the planning application (Paul Butler Associates, 2015). This study concluded that the site has considerable potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest that would merit further investigation in advance of development.

Following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity of Archaeological Advisors to Salford Borough Council, it was recommended that intrusive archaeological investigation was required to establish the extent and significance of any buried remains that survive across the site. It was recommended that this initially take the form of a programme of evaluation trenching, as an initial stage of site investigation. This work was carried out in 2015 (Salford Archaeology 2015) and concluded that the remains of 18th- and 19th-century workers housing had survived below ground across much of the site and that these remains merited further investigation in the form of an open area investigation (Salford Archaeology 2015).

In the light of the advice provided by GMAAS, Salford Borough Council attached a condition to planning consent that requires an appropriate programme of archaeological investigation to be carried out in advance of development. Condition 10 states:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The development shall not be occupied until the programme of archaeological works has been completed in accordance with the approved WSI. The WSI shall cover the following:

(a) A phased programme and methodology of site investigation and recording to include:

- targeted field evaluation trenching.
- (depending upon the evaluation results) a strip map and record exercise.
- targeted open area excavation.

(b) A programme for post investigation assessment to include:

- analysis of the site investigation records and finds.

- production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.
- display on site of finds and/or archaeological and historic interest of the site and immediate wider area.

(c) Provision for publication and dissemination of the analysis and report on the site investigation.

(d) Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation.

(e) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Reason: To protect the significance of any archaeological remains on the site in accordance with Policy CH5 of the city of Salford Unitary Development Plan and the National Planning Policy Framework.'

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

Section 16 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202), and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

The excavation was carried out by Salford Archaeology during August, September and October 2017.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The results obtained from the evaluation trenching indicated that the study area contained buried remains that had the potential to inform several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007). 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 location of the excavation areas was determined by GMAAS and informed by the results of the desk-based assessment and the evaluation. The programme of archaeological excavation was designed to preserve by record any archaeological deposits or features that may be present that will be impacted on by the proposed development.

The stated principal aims of the project were:

- to produce a record of the form of 18th- and 19th-century housing, associated structures and features and the congregational church;
- to assess differences in types of housing;
- to determine any changes to properties over time;
- to further understanding of the changing urban landscape of Salford through the late 18th and 19th centuries.

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to carry out full open area archaeological excavations on the three designated areas (Figure 2);

- to provide a full detailed record of the former housing and associated yards, toilets and wash-houses within the designated excavation areas;
- 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.

1.3 Location and Geology

The excavation area is located within the Salford, Greater Manchester, (centre on SJ 83040 98490) and is bounded by Gore Street at the south, Trinity Way at the west and Chapel Street at the north (Figure 1). The study area is located at approximately 48.5m AOD.

The site comprises an open car park with access from Gore Street, via the cobbled former Bolton Street. Running parallel to Bolton Street is the former Riding Street, now disused and overgrown. A large prefabricated depot with a dwarf wall stands at one side of Riding Street, roughly in the centre of the area. The site is surrounded along Gore Street, Trinity way and Chapel Street with a low wooden fence and a high metal mesh fence separates the area from the offices to the east. Some original brick walling still stands along the west side of Riding Street and along Gore Street between Bolton Street and Riding Street. The site is moderately level at around 29.3 to 29.9m AoD. It rises slightly towards the junction of Chapel Street and Trinity Way at c. 30.3m and in the centre of the site at c. 30.45m. The southwest edge of the site along Trinity Way is raised above the pavement by up to 0.5m. The area is mainly comprises a hard standing car park surface. The former Bolton Street is cobbled with tarmac pavements and stone kerbing. The former Riding Street is tarmaced with no pavement.

The underlying solid geology, as mapped by the British Geological Society (www.bgs.ac.uk), consists of the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation. This is overlain by superficial deposits consisting of two types of sands and gravels, glaciofluvial deposits in the northwest corner of the area and river terrace deposits across the rest of the site.



Plate 1: Aerial view across the Gore Street site, marking the development area boundary

2. *Historical Background*

2.1 *Introduction*

A full discussion of the historical background to the site is presented in the Desk Based Assessment carried out in 2015 (Paul Butler Associates 2015). The historical background presented here is summarised from those portions of the desk-based assessment applicable to the excavation areas.

2.2 *Prehistoric Period*

Prehistoric archaeological evidence is limited in Salford, with activity confined to the higher and better-drained areas overlooking the River Irwell, on the Manchester side of the river (Ove-Arup, 2009). Artefacts have been concentrated in two areas: Castlefield, where Mesolithic to Bronze Age stone tools, and Bronze or Iron Age pottery have been found; and in the vicinity of Manchester Cathedral (Gifford, 2005). All of the prehistoric artefacts however, are residual, coming from secondary deposits, indicating that prehistoric activity in the area is yet to be defined (*ibid*). Furthermore, there are no known prehistoric archaeological sites in the immediate area of the Site, although a Neolithic flint core found to the southwest of the Site has been previously discovered (Paul Butler Associates, 2013).

In the first century BC, a large Roman settlement was established, centred on the Roman fort of *Mamucium* at Castlefield that was occupied until the early third century AD. Salford lay beyond the periphery of *Mamucium*, but several Roman roads extended from the fort through Salford, including a linear path from *Mamucium* to Wigan and a Roman road to Ribchester implying low level Roman activity in Salford (AE, 2008). No Roman remains have been found on the application site, although some first and second century Roman coins (HER 415.4.21) were discovered to the south of the Site.

2.3 *Medieval Period*

During the early medieval period, the area is likely to have been a sparsely populated and an isolated part of the country demonstrated by a lack of archaeological evidence for this period. After several centuries of Germanic and Danish immigration, new identities and cultures began to emerge. It is during this period that Salford acquired its place name, originally deriving from the Saxon word *Sealhford* meaning “ford by the willows” (Farrer & Brownbill, 1911).

Salford had already been established as the head of a hundred and a royal manor before the Norman Conquest of 1066 (Farrer and Brownbill, 204-17). The area stretched from the Mersey to Rossendale, the historic centre being confined by a bend in the River Irwell and the two main roads, Sergeant Street (Chapel Street) and Greengate (Back Salford). The Domesday Book of 1086 provides the earliest description of the hundred, recording that King Edward held the manor in 1066 when it contained much forest and was divided into 21 berewicks.

In 1228, Henry III granted the town of Salford the right to hold a market and annual fair. By 1230, Ranulf de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, granted the charter by which the town became a free borough. Salford's main economy was based on agricultural produce, however, by the 16th – and 17th – centuries this was increasingly supplemented by textile manufacture produced in a domestic setting. During this period, a cloth trade hall, a bake house and possibly a water powered corn mill were established in Salford (GMAU, 2010).

2.4 Post-Medieval Period

During the Post-medieval period Salford began to expand, reflected in an inset on Casson and Berry's map of the mid-18th century, which shows a map of Manchester and Salford from around 1650 where the Site is shown to be regular plots of land, used for agriculture. The map also depicts Sacred Trinity Church, originally called Chapel, which prompted the renaming of Sergeant Street to Chapel Street. The church was completed in 1635, however, the majority of the present building dates to 1752, with restorations taking place in 1874-7. Adjacent to the church is the site of the former flat iron market.

The spinning of wool and fustian continued to grow and superseded farming as the main source of income in the town. The introduction of cotton in the first half of the seventeenth century to south-east Lancashire, stimulated this change, which resulted in Manchester becoming a prominent cotton milling town. Salford, however, was the regional distribution centre for older forms of textiles such as woollen goods and linen. The archaeological visibility of this growth in the textile trade and its industrialisation around Manchester and Salford does not become obvious until the 18th century, when two new types of manufacturing site were developed; the weavers cottage and textile mill.

2.5 Industrial Period

Cartographers Russell Casson and John Berry, produced four successive maps of Salford from 1741 to 1751 (Figure 3). The maps depict Salford expanding from its historic medieval core, along the lines of Chapel Street and further along Greengate, capturing the town's transition into an industrial urban townscape. Casson and Berry's map of 1745 shows that Chapel Street was lined with buildings, each with a yard to the rear of the property, along with long rectangular allotments to the south.

During the first phase of the industrial revolution, the River Irwell and its tributaries attracted entrepreneurs who were eager to establish textile mills. Philip's and Lee's Twist Mill was one of the first factories to be established in Salford, situated between Chapel Street and the River Irwell, completed in 1801. Salford Twist Mill was the second iron-framed multi-story building to be erected in Britain and in 1806, was the first large cotton mill to use gas lighting. During the same year, Chapel Street became the first street in the United Kingdom to be lit by gas, supplied by the mill. The new industries provided employment opportunities for the working class population and attracted numerous people from the countryside resulting in a massive expansion of the

town's population. During this period, a brewery was established on Gore Street/Bolton Street along with several dwellings, visible on Green's Map of 1787-94 (Figure 4).

The unpredicted growth of the population required mass housing for workers. Back-to-back terraced houses were built to resolve the housing shortage, however, an adequate amount of affordable housing was not produced, resulting in multiple occupancy dwellings and families inhabiting cellars. Workers' housing existed in a variety of forms during the early to mid nineteenth century, when population growth was at its peak. The properties lacked light, ventilation and drainage. Swire's map of 1824 (Figure 5), and in more detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1831 (Figure 6), shows the establishment of several streets including, Riding Street, Beck Street, Short Street, Back Saxon Street and Temple Place, all of which reflect a requirement for low cost workers' housing. appalling living conditions were criticised by social commentators at the time. A description of Salford by Engels noted '*All Salford is built in courts or narrow lanes, so narrow, that they remind me of the narrowest I have ever seen...The narrow side lanes and courts of Chapel Street, Greengate and Gravel Lane have certainly never been cleansed since they were built*'.

Pressure groups such as the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association campaigned for social and housing reform, and gradually legislation was introduced to improve atrocious living conditions. The first local act, Manchester Borough Police Act of 1844, required that all houses should have a properly built privy installed, although this was a local act that applied only within Manchester itself. To meet this new requirement, partition walls in back-to-back houses were demolished to form 'through' houses or, the dwelling to the rear was demolished in order to give the remaining house a backyard and air to ventilate the house. This was followed by national legislation in 1858 to ban cellar dwellings, and in 1875 to ban the construction of new back-to-backs. A newspaper article in the Manchester Courier and Lancashire Advertiser in 1899 advertised properties along Morris Street for let, at a price of 3s to 3s 6d, demonstrating that the properties were still in use.

Early documentary sources imply that Bolton Street was occupied by commercial properties and middle-class occupants. The trade directories suggest that the southernmost house on Bolton Street, no. 16, was still occupied by a brewer and that the next building to the north, no. 15, was a temperance coffee house (Paul Butler Associates 2015). It is also noted that in 1835 Bolton Street accommodated the venue for the first meeting of the temperance society. The temperance society later became the Independent Order of Rechabites and was the world's first teetotal and friendly society (Salford Online). A newspaper article dating to 1828, reported the '*reopening of Mr Pitt's academy for dancing and fencing at 14 Bolton Street*'. Mr Pitt had also written a book called *Instructions in Etiquette*, intended for the use of schools and young people. The book gave directions for propriety of behaviour in places of worship, at the table, in company, in the street and life in general, which was sold in various booksellers in Manchester. The census returns record that three families, living at numbers 3, 5 and 7 Bolton Street, were employed in higher status occupations, which

included a cashier, brewer, lithographic artist, machine maker, proprietor of houses and an undergraduate surgeon. These documentary sources imply that Bolton Street briefly attracted middle class residents. The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 shows a rapid expansion of housing within the study area, with smaller lower status buildings forming streets and alleyways behind the façade of better quality properties along the street frontages (Figure 7).

By 1861, Bolton Street no longer had a middle class presence demonstrated in the census returns. Numerous lodgers were housed along Bolton Street, which presumably subsidised the householder's income. Three out of the six houses within the excavation area had housed lodgers, for example, the Haynes family, living at 7 Bolton Street, housed up to eight lodgers, both male and female, ranging in age from 17 to 47, two of which were from Ireland and Scotland. The head of the household, James Haynes, worked as a labourer, living with his wife and two young children. The census records also imply that one of the houses along Bolton Street had been divided into two separate more affordable dwellings. Large houses initially intended for middle class residents who were put off by the environs in which they were situated, were commonly divided into smaller dwellings for the poor. The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891 continues to show the expansion of housing across the area which was filled with houses along small streets and alleys and included small industrial buildings as well as domestic and commercial properties (Figure 8).

By 1901, number 17 Bolton Street had been transformed into a lodging house providing accommodation for up to 24 males. The occupants ranged in age from 24 to 60, twelve of which were employed as general labourers. Other occupants worked as greengrocers, cabinet makers, colliers, pattern cord makers and a coach painter. Some of the lodgers were from the local area, while others had come from all over the United Kingdom including, Ireland, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Shrewsbury, Rochester, Swinton, Bradford and St Helens. The 1911 census demonstrates that the property continued to function as a lodging house, occupied by 23 lodgers, along with the lodging housekeeper, Hannah Livesey and her daughter. The available cartographic evidence shows that much of the area remained the same throughout the early 20th century (Figures 9). At this time the buildings along Gore Street had been demolished and moved north to accommodate the new north railway viaduct. Buildings around Beck Street and Walkers place had been demolished by 1922 and Temple Place was demolished by 1933 (Figure 10) and replaced with a billiard hall.

The rest of the buildings were demolished during the 1970's, 80's and 90's (Figures 11 and 12). Both the former chapel building and the Red Lion public house were demolished during the 1990's to make way for Trinity Way and the churchyard removed.

Swire's map of 1824 also shows the establishment of New Jerusalem Temple. The New Jerusalem movement followed the teachings of Emanuel Swedenborg, an 18th – century Swedish scientist and theologian. In Manchester the 'New Church' movement expanded from 1782, with churches and schools set up on Peter Street and at the Round

House, Every Street, Ancoats. New Jerusalem Temple, Salford was opened on 19th September 1813 with the first burial taking place nine days later. The deceased, John Walker of nearby Griffin Court, died of scarlet fever aged seven years and eight months.

A drawing of New Jerusalem Chapel was published by Thomas Goyder in 1827 and depicts a semi-rural environment. Manchester architect James White designed the New Jerusalem Temple, built at a cost of £2,000, which was funded largely by two local men, John Barge, a Broughton calico printer and Francis Goadsby, a druggist of Chapel Street. The Goadsby's connection with the Temple continued for several generations with registers recording many Goadsby family births, marriages and deaths. Thomas Goadsby (Francis' son), a local businessman and alderman of Manchester was significantly involved with the Temple throughout his life. Before his death in 1866, he presented the statue of Prince Albert to the city of Manchester, later erected in Albert Square. After a funeral service at the New Jerusalem Temple, Thomas Goadsby was buried with great ceremony in the dissenters section at Salford Cemetery. The cortege route from central Manchester, along Regent Road to Salford Cemetery, lined with mourners, is recorded in detail in the *Manchester Mercury* as is Goadsby's coffin which was a Smith's patent metallic sanitary coffin studded with brass.

Other notable members of the New Jerusalem Temple, Salford included William Lockett, who was the church's treasurer and Salford's first mayor in 1844-45, and Lockett's son-in-law Thomas Agnew, Salford mayor from 1850 to 1851. During his Mayoral year, Agnew escorted Queen Victoria and Prince Albert around the school on their visit to Manchester and Salford in 1850.

In 1890, the congregation moved to Lower Broughton and subsequently, the temple building at Bolton Street was abandoned. The building was used for several purposes industrial uses until its demolition in 1990. Initially, Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway bought the temple building and graveyard, using it as a ticket and timetable printing works. Later it became a warehouse and offices and by 1972, it was being used as an electro-platers. The road-widening scheme for Trinity Way led to the demolition of New Jerusalem Chapel and the Site was used a car park. Demolition works involved the removal of human remains from the surrounding graveyard in 1988, which was followed by further excavations and re-burials at Agecroft between 2003 and 2007. A memorial headstone at Agecroft records the reburial of many thousands of men, women and children previously interred in the graveyard of the New Jerusalem Temple, Bolton Street (see Appendix 3: Burials).

Later industrial works at the Site, included two timber yards and Irwell Engraving Works established prior to 1873. Irwell Engraving Works was constructed on the site of houses along Bolton Street, which were converted back into dwellings by 1908. In 1891, Robert Orme, owner of Irwell Engravings Works, was a victim of fraud. The *Manchester Courier* and *Lancashire General Advisor* records that the police charged Henry Lyon of Peter Street, who forged the name of Robert Orme to accept a bill of exchange amounting to £68.17. Henry Lyon was caught when he tried to pay the cheque into his account with the Mercantile Bank.

2.6 Archaeological Background

The archaeological significance of the site was first highlighted in a desk based assessment produced by Paul Butler Associates in 2015 (*Land at Gore Street/Chapel Street, Salford: Archaeological Desk Based Assessment* Paul Butler Associates 2015). 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 be carried out to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their form, nature, condition and potential. This was carried out by Salford Archaeology in 2015 (*Gore Street, Salford: Archaeological Evaluation* Salford Archaeology 2016). The evaluation concluded that archaeologically significant remains relating to the 18th and 19th centuries, and relict soils pre-dating the 18th structural remains, were present within four areas on the site. The evaluation also showed that, although the vast majority of burials had been removed from the former graveyard during the construction of Trinity Way in the late 1990's, a small number of burials were still extant cut into the bedrock at c. 3m depth. Following discussions between UK Land and Properties, Salford Archaeology, GMAAS and Sir Robert McAlpine, it was decided that the system of piles would be re-designed to avoid all the in situ burials. This meant that the burials did not have to be excavated and could be left undisturbed.

Based on the findings of the evaluation GMAAS recommended that a programme of archaeological excavation within the four 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 2017. The excavation was carried out between August and November 2017.

3. Methodology

3.1 Archaeological Excavation

The principal aim of the archaeological excavation was to fully record all remains of the workers' housing and churches within the demarcated areas (Figure 2). This was achieved via the excavation of three open area trenches.

General Methodology: all archaeological work was conducted following the CIfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field excavation (*Standards and Guidelines for an Archaeological Excavation* CIfA 2014). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the areas targeted for archaeological investigation were laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. Service plans were inspected and the areas scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed.

Bulk Excavation: this entailed mechanical excavation using a tracked machine of appropriate power to excavate the overburden, which was undertaken under close archaeological supervision. All material excavated was stockpiled away from the trench in a designated stockpile area, and made safe. Any large obstructions encountered which were not of archaeological significance were only removed if necessary to access archaeological remains beneath them. These were then stored away from the trench in a separate stockpile and not mixed into the main spoil stockpiles. Any large obstructions that were encountered which did not impede access to archaeologically significant remains were left *in situ*. The excavation edges were battered to a safe angle to allow access into and out of the excavated area.

Archaeological Excavation: machine excavation were used to define carefully the extent of any surviving structures, features, and other remains. At this point any surviving structural remains were assessed for stability and any considered unsafe were reduced to foundation level and the trench edges battered to make safe. Any surviving cellars were emptied by machine and the contents stockpiled. Remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established, key remains were subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically and was accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features

Machines were operated and provided by both J Cryer Excavations and by Clive Hurt Plant Hire, and all relevant licences and permits were checked prior to commencement of working.

Spoil: excavated material (spoil) was removed from the excavations and stockpiled in a designated area. Any surface materials such as concrete and tarmac, and any large

obstructions removed during the excavation, were stored in separate stockpiles and not mixed into the main stockpiles of excavated made ground.

Context Recording: a unique text-number site code was created prior to the commencement of the programme of works. Separate contexts were recorded individually and annotated onto drawings and sketches.

Photographic Archive: a comprehensive photographic archive was produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera. All frames, excluding general contextual views, incorporate a graduated metric scale. Photograph records were maintained on special photograph *pro-forma* sheets. All photography was carried out following the latest Historic England guidance (*Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* HE 2015).

Planning: a 'site location plan' indicating the site north and based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map (reproduced with the permission of the Controller of HMSO) was prepared. This is supplemented by a trench plan which shows the location of the areas investigated in relation to the investigation area and National Grid.

The precise location of all archaeological structures encountered were surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station theodolite linked to a datalogging pen computer. This process generates scaled plans within AutoCAD, which are then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate to the final output scale. All level information is tied in to Ordnance Datum, taken from temporary benchmarks set out using GPS. All plan drawings are geo-referenced based on the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

Finds Policy: all finds were collected and handled following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines (*Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* CIfA 2014). Unstratified material was not kept unless of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy was described and quantified in the field.

4. *Excavation Results*

5.1 *Introduction*

The second stage of archaeological fieldwork comprised the excavation of three open areas, which targeted the below-ground remains of 18th and 19th structural remains, pertaining to workers' housing (Figures 2 and 13). The houses comprised back to back houses and yards situated along Bolton Street, Riding Street, Short Street, Morris Place, Morris Street, Chapel Street, Temple Place and Walker's Place.

The archaeological excavation has detected ten phases of development. Historic mapping has been compared to the geo-rectified survey of the archaeological remains to determine which phase each structure was associated with.

Phase number	Phase date and associated historic map
Phase 1	Pre-1745
Phase 2	Casson and Berry's Map of 1745
Phase 3	Green's Map of 1787-94
Phase 4	Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1831
Phase 5	Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851
Phase 6	Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891
Phase 7	Ordnance Survey Map of 1933
Phase 8	Ordnance Survey Map of 1948-9
Phase 9	Ordnance Survey Map of 1957
Phase 10	Ordnance Survey Map of 1972

Table 1: Ten phases of historic development detected during the occupation of the Site

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

5.2 *Area 1*

Area 1 was located in the southwest part of the Site boundary. The open area excavation measured 29m x 13m and formed a rectangular shape, which was orientated northwest

to southeast (Figure 14). The trench targeted properties that ran along the eastern side of Bolton Street.

Natural deposits of sand and gravel (102) were encountered between 1.4m and 2.83m below ground level. The deposit was covered by a modern demolition layer (101), which was located below a concrete, hard-standing surface (100). Some internal surfaces survived; comprising stone flags and cobbles. It is likely that some internal surfaces were constructed of wood, especially where internal floor surfaces were absent. The majority of the structural remains in Area 1 were associated with phase 4 of development unless otherwise stated.

The excavation exposed the cellared remains of houses, yards, and passageways. Wall 354 was exposed in the southwest part of the excavation trench, measuring 7.5m x 0.24m, and survived up to 2.63m high. Within wall 354 was a blocked arched doorway 355, measuring 2m x 1.03m. When the geo-rectified survey plans of the excavation are compared to the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1831, it is clear that Wall 354 formed a partition wall, dividing numbers 9 and 11 Bolton Street.



Plate 2: Southern boundary of Area 1, showing wall 354, 302, and 301

To the north of wall 354, was wall 302 which measured 2m x 0.23m in the northeast part of the trench and 4m x 0.23m in the southwest part of the trench (Plates 2, 3 and 4). The two surviving sections of wall 302 followed the same northeast to southwest alignment. A single-skin wall 301 (measuring 1.3m x 0.11m x 0.77m) was keyed into wall 302, extending along a southwest alignment. The surviving part of wall 302, located in the southwest part of the trench, had a blocked up doorway 300, measuring 1m x 0.23m x 2.10m.



Plate 3: Wall 302 and blocked doorway 301, facing southeast



Plate 4: Wall 302 and blocked doorway 301

House 1 was demarcated by wall 316, wall 301 and wall 356, and contained Room 1 and Room 2. Room 1 was formed by walls 302, 300, 307 (2m x 0.23m x 1.65m) and 306 (1.6m x 0.23m x 1.5m). The room was not fully excavated as the southwest wall was not exposed, which would have fronted Bolton Street (Plate 5). Two stone flags 309, measuring 0.8m x 0.75m and 0.8m x 0.6m were situated at the base of wall 302. It is likely that stone flags would have formed the floor surface in Room 1.

A large chimney breast 308 adjoined wall 306 and extended 0.5m into Room 1 measuring 2.4m long and survived up to 2.25m tall. Two courses of bricks laid using header bond, formed an arch above the fireplace opening, however, the fireplace had been blocked up.



Plate 5: Room 1 formed by wall 302, 300, 306 and 307

Room 2 was situated directly northeast of Room 1 and was formed by walls 301, 302, 303 (4.8m x 0.5m x 2m), 304 (2.5m x 0.23m x 1.4m), 305 (0.46m x 0.11m x 0.45m) and 306. Wall 304 survived in the southwest corner of Room 1 (measuring 1.8m x 0.23m) where it adjoined wall 306. It also survived in the northeast corner of Room 2 where it adjoined wall 303. Wall 305 adjoined wall 304 in the northeast part of Room 2. An opening measuring 0.85m was present between wall 305 and the continuation of wall 304 in the southwest corner of Room 2, which may have formed an entrance into Room 2.

A large chimney breast 308, which was also present in Room 1, extended 0.6m into Room 2, measuring 2.4m long and survived up to 2.5m high. Two courses of bricks laid using header bond, formed an arch above the fireplace opening. Similarly, the fireplace had been blocked up (Plates 6 and 7).

Window light 313, measuring 2m x 0.9m was built into wall 303 and was constructed using reused handmade bricks with black mortar, suggesting that window light 313 was a later addition to the house (Plate 8). Stone flags formed the base of window light 313. Window light 313 was also built into a flagged passageway 314, which was situated between two sets of staircases (312 and 315) that led down into the cellar (Plate 9). Passageway 314 measured 3m long, but only 0.4m wide as a result of the installation of window light 313.



Plate 6: Room 2 showing fireplace 308, wall 306 and wall 304



Plate 7: Blocked fireplace in Room 2



Plate 8: Window light 313 in Room 2



Plate 9: window light 313, passageway 314 and staircase 315

Staircase 315 was bound by wall 356 (measuring 5.8m x 0.55m x 2.10m), and wall 303. The staircase comprised four stone flags measuring 0.95m x 0.3m x 0.06m, which were situated on top of two courses of hand-made bricks. Staircase 315 was adjoined to passageway 314, which provided access past window light 313, up to staircase 312. Staircase 315 also led to a corridor bound by walls 316 (9.5m x 3.6m x 2.30m), 307 and 304, which presumably led to the entrance of Room 1 and 2.

Staircase 312 adjoined passageway 314 and presumably provided access to the cellar from street level, via the rear of the house. The staircase comprised three complete stone

flags measuring 0.95m x 0.3m x 0.06m, which were situated on two courses of handmade bricks. Staircase 312 was bound by wall 310, measuring 2.5m x 0.23m. On the southeast side of wall 310 was another partially uncovered staircase 311 comprising five stone flag steps situated on above two courses of bricks, however, the staircase was situated beyond the limit of excavation (Plate 10). It is likely that number 11 Bolton Street had a similar plan to the excavated remains of number 9 Bolton Street, with staircases situated at the rear of the house leading down to a corridor from which two rooms could be accessed.



Plate 10: Staircase 312 and staircase 310

To the northwest of staircase 315, beyond wall 316, which formed the boundary of a corridor within House 1, was cobbled surface 317 (Plate 11). Cobbled surface 317 measured 1m x 0.8m and was bound by walls 316, 318 (measuring 2.8m x 0.23m x 0.08m) and 319 (measuring 3.5m x 0.36m x 0.88m). Below the cobbled surface was a small handmade brick surface measuring 0.3m x 0.4m, which was possibly related to an earlier surface. It is likely that cobbled surface 317 was associated with small outbuildings or a yard that was situated to the rear of houses along Bolton Street and Riding Street, and is depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1831, phase 4.

To the northwest of Room 1 and corridor 316 were the below-ground remains of another cellared structure, however, the room was not fully excavated. Room 3 was bound by walls 316 and 330, which measured 3.5m x 0.11m x 0.96m. Wall 330 was divided by a small opening of 0.65m before it continued, along the same alignment, for 1.10m. The floor surface was paved with stone flags 334, covering an area of 4.2m x 2.3m. A fireplace structure 334, including a flue, was constructed against wall 316, measuring 1.2m x 0.8m (Plates 12 and Plate 13).



Plate 11: Cobbled surface 317 bound by wall 316, 318 and 319



Plate 12: Room 3 showing fireplace 334 and wall 330 in the right of the photograph



Plate 13: Close-up view of fireplace 334 in Room 3

To the east of Room 3 were the remains of Room 4, formed by walls 330, 316, 328 (measuring a maximum of 7m x 0.23m x 1.3m) and 331 (measuring 2.2m x 0.11m x 1.2m). Wall 331 was divided by a small opening measuring 0.85m, before it continued along the same alignment for 0.9m. Stone flags 332 paved the entire floor surface, which measured 3.3m x 2.9m. Two brick built buttresses extended northeast from wall 330, both measuring 0.4m x 0.23m. The two buttresses were situated 0.9m apart, with the northernmost buttress surviving up to 1.15m high while the southernmost buttress survived up to 0.70m high (Plate 14). It is possible that the buttresses once enclosed a fireplace or provided support for the building situated above the cellar. A circular drain was installed in the stone flag floor, situated adjacent to wall 328 (Plate 15).



Plate 14: Buttresses extending from wall 330 and wall 331 in the left of the photograph



Plate 15: Wall 328 in Room 4 with circular drain incorporated into the stone flag floor surface

A small rectangular room was situated northwest of Room 4. Room 5 was formed by walls 328, 331, 330 and 357 (measuring 4m x 0.11 x 0.90m). Wall 357 was a single-skin wide, however an additional skin of bricks had been added to part of the wall surviving up to 1.35m long and surviving up to a height of 0.34m. The floor surface was partially covered by stone flags 335. The entire floor surface measured 3.3m x 1.4m. Two openings from Room 3 and Room 4 were present dividing walls 330 and 331. It is possible that the two openings formed doorways, both of which lead into Room 5 (Plate 16).



Plate 16: Room 5 showing flagged floor surface 335 and possible doorways

To the north of Room 5 was a small space which was partially framed by wall 330, wall 329 (measuring 0.5m x 0.11m x 0.30m) and wall 357. Stone flags covered a surface measuring 3.85m x 0.55m. The stone flags ranged in size from 0.9m x 0.55m to 0.55m x 0.55m (Plate 17). Natural sand and gravel 102 was excavated to the northwest of stone flags 333 and 335 located 2.45m below modern ground surface 100 (Plate 18).



Plate 17: Wall 357, stone flags 336 and wall 329 in the left of the photograph



Plate 18: Natural sand 102, situated to the northwest of stone flags 336, facing southwest

Several foundation courses relating to structures survived 1.65m above the cellared remains of Room 1, 2, 3 and 4. Wall 326 (measuring 3m x 0.23m) adjoined wall 328, extending 3m along a northeast to southwest alignment, the foundation course of which survived. Wall 324 adjoined wall 326 extending along a northwest to southeast alignment, measuring 4m x 0.23m. Wall 325 (measuring 2.35m x 0.23m) extended from

wall 324, along the same alignment as wall 326, forming a rectangular shape (Plate 19). A brick surface adjoined wall 326 and wall 325, Wall 326 and 325 formed outbuildings located at the rear of houses fronting Bolton Street and Riding Street, dating to phase 4.



Plate 19: Wall 324, 326 and 325

Several drain pipes survived to the east of wall 325. Wall 320 extended in an L-shape from wall 319, measuring 1.3m c 0.23m along a northeast to southwest alignment and 3m x 0.23m along a northwest to southeast alignment. A later drain pipe was incorporated into wall 320. The rectangular shaped structure (Wall 325, wall 326 and wall 324) and drain pipes may have been associated with a privy block. These may have been installed later to improve sanitary conditions as they relate to a later phase of building, visible on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851, phase 5.

To the southwest of wall 320 was a small rectangular brick structure measuring 0.9m x 0.5m, which extended northwest from wall 318. A brick structure 322 was situated between wall 324 and wall 320 measuring 0.40m x 0.40m (Plate 20). It is possible that these structures facilitated drainage.

Wall 320 was situated opposite wall 324 with a gap of 1.10m between the two walls. Stone flags 323 partially covered the floor surface between the two walls in an area measuring 2.5m x 1.10m. Wall 338 measured 3.20m x 0.35m and ran along the same alignment as wall 324. It is likely that wall 338 and 324 were the same wall. Wall 358 measured 2.6m x 0.23m and ran along the same alignment as wall 320. It is likely that wall 358 and wall 320 was the same wall. Stone flag surface 340 was situated between wall 338 and wall 358. It is likely that walls 320, 358, 338 and 324 formed the boundary of a passageway that was accessed from Riding Street and led to the rear of houses that fronted Bolton Street, which was presumably where the cellared dwellings were accessed. Stone flags 340 and 323 would have paved the passageway. When geo-

rectified survey is compared to the Ordnance Survey map of 1831 (phase 4) walls 320, 358, 338 and 324 follow the same alignment as the passageway (Plates 21 and 22).



Plate 20: Showing small rectangular structure 321, wall 320 with drain pipe incorporated into it and square structure 322 located to the rear of wall 320



Plate 21: wall 324 to the left, wall 320 to the right and stone flags 323 in the background



Plate 22: wall 338 to the left, wall 358 to the right, stone flag surface 340 and 341.

Wall 339 measuring 0.7m x 0.2m extended along an east-west alignment from wall 358. Stone flags 341 paved the surface between wall 358 and 339 (Plate 22).

Wall 327 formed an L-shaped measuring 0.9m x 0.23m along a northwest to southeast alignment and 0.8m x 0.23m along a northeast to southwest alignment. To the north of wall 327 was drain 359 comprising a handmade brick channel covered by stone flags and a drain pipe (Plate 23). Both wall 327 and drain 359 relate to phase 5, suggesting that drains were installed after the houses were built to improve sanitary conditions.



Plate 23: Drain 359 in the foreground, wall 327 is visible in the background

Wall 337 formed an L-shape measuring 2.55m x 0.23m along a northwest to southeast alignment and 0.4m x 0.34m along a northeast to southwest alignment. The northwest to southeast orientation of wall 337 followed the same alignment as wall 328 and would have formed the same wall (Plate 24). When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping, it is clear that wall 337 and wall 328 formed the rear external wall of houses that fronted Bolton Street.



Plate 24: wall 337, to the left, in the foreground of the photograph is wall 345

To the southwest of wall 337 was wall 342, which measured 3 brick-widths wide and formed a Z-shape in the northwest part of the excavation trench (Plate 25). Wall 342 survived up to a height of 1.92m and was constructed from machine-made bricks. Wall 360 (surviving up to a height of 1.85m) adjoined wall 342, however, the walls were not keyed into each other suggesting that the walls were constructed during different phases. This notion was confirmed when the geo-rectified survey was compared to the Ordnance Survey map of 1948 demonstrating that wall 360 was aligned to a building dating to phase 8. Wall 342 was associated with a wall depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1957, phase 9. It is likely that walls 342 and 360 relate to the Textile Machinery Works first depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1948.

Wall 361 formed an L-shape measuring 1.10m x 0.23m along a northwest to southeast alignment and 1m x 0.23m along a northeast to southwest alignment. Wall 361 followed a similar orientation to wall 360 and was related to the same construction phase, phase 8.



Plate 25: Wall 342 forming a zigzag shape across the northwest part of the excavation trench

Wall 343 adjoined wall 361, measuring 4.3m x 0.36m x 1.73m. A concrete block 353 was situated on the northwest facing side of wall 343, and measured 1.68m x 0.7m. Wall 345 was situated northeast of wall 361 measuring 2.4m x 0.48m.

Another concrete block 344 was situated towards the base of wall 345 measuring 2.4m x 0.8m. The concrete block was positioned above walls 360 and 361 (Plates 26 and 27). Wall 343 and wall 345 were constructed from machine made bricks, during the same phase of building as wall 361 and wall 360 (phase 8). Wall 343, wall 345, concrete block 344 and concrete block 353 are all likely to be associated with the construction of the Textile Machinery Works depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1948.



Plate 26: Wall 343 to the left, wall 345 in the background and concrete block 344



Plate 27: Wall 343, concrete block 353, wall 345, concrete block 344, wall 345 and man hole 347 in the background

A modern man hole 347 measuring 1.10m x 1.10m, was situated to the northeast of wall 345. Wall 346 was constructed alongside the southeast facing side of manhole 347,

measuring 1.6m x 0.23m. Manhole 347 and wall 346 were both constructed from machine made bricks and black mortar (Plate 28). The structures were related construction phase 6 and were related to structures visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It is possible that the manhole was constructed to improve drainage.



Plate 28: Manhole 347, wall 346 running parallel to manhole 347, wall 348 and 349 are in the left of the photograph

Wall 348 measured 2.15m x 0.23m and was located northeast of manhole 347. Adjoining wall 328 was wall 349, which measured 1.10m x 0.23m (Plate 28). The walls were likely to have been contemporary and related to phase 5. The structure may have been associated with properties that fronted Riding Street as the walls appear to follow the same alignment when compared to the geo-rectified survey and historic mapping.

Wall 350 was constructed along the same orientation as wall 349 (along a northeast to southwest alignment), measuring 5.8m x 0.48m and surviving to a height of 1m (Plate 29). Wall 350 was abutted by wall 343. Wall 350 is likely to be contemporary to walls 349 and 348.

Two fragments of wall 351 survived northwest of wall 350. The largest part of the wall was orientated northeast to southwest measuring 1.5m x 0.23m. A smaller part of wall 351 survived along a northwest to southeast orientation measuring 0.66m x 0.23m (Plate 30).



Plate 29: Wall 350 and wall 343 in the right of the photograph

Wall 352 was situated in the northeast limit of excavation, measuring 2.8m x 0.23m along a northwest to southeast orientation, and 1.10m x 0.23m along a northeast to southwest orientation. Wall 352 survived up to a height of 1.10m and was bonded using black mortar and is likely to be associated with structures visible on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, phase 6 (Plate 30 and Plate 31).



Plate 30: wall 352 and wall 351 in the right of the photograph



Plate 31: View of Area 1 excavation, facing south

5.3 Area 2

Area 2 was located in the centre of the Site (Figure 15, Plate 32). The open area excavation measured 20.3m x 10.2m and formed a rectangular shape, which was orientated northeast to southwest. The trench targeted properties that ran along the eastern side of Beck Street and northern part of Becks Street.

Natural deposits of sand and gravel *102* were encountered between 0.88m and 1.86m below ground level. The deposit was covered by a modern demolition layer *101*, which was located below a concrete, hard-standing surface *100*. Some internal surfaces survived; comprising handmade bricks, however it is likely that the majority of internal surfaces were constructed of wood, especially where internal floor surfaces were absent. Several concrete blocks were uncovered during the excavation, which are likely to date to phase 8 when the Textile Machinery Works was constructed.

The excavation exposed several walls that were associated with workers' housing. Several construction phases were evident. A vaulted structure *214* was located in the southwest corner of the excavation trench (Plate 33 and Plate 34). The vaulted structure was bound by wall *228*, which measured 2m x 0.23m, surviving to at least 1.4m high. A brick vaulted ceiling enclosed the structure, which was not fully excavated. The brick vaulted ceiling survived 0.29m below modern surface *100*. Structure *214* and wall *228* were constructed during phase 5. Structure *214* is likely to be associated with a cellared dwelling the fronted Temple Place.



Plate 32: General shot of Area 2, facing east



Plate 33: Vaulted structure 214 comprising wall 228



Plate 34: Vaulted Structure 214

Wall 213 was situated southeast of vaulted structure 214, measuring 1m x 0.23m (Plate 35). A sondage trench was excavated next to the wall to detect the depth of walls 213 and 212 and to confirm whether natural ground had been located. Wall 213 was built during construction phase 4. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping it is clear that wall 213 was aligned to the southeast wall that demarcated a dwelling, which fronted Temple Place.

The base of wall 212 was uncovered during the excavation of a sondage trench (Plate 36). Wall 212 measured 2.5m x 0.23m x 2m, which followed the same orientation as a wall that demarcated a property fronting Temple Place. Wall 213 formed the southeast wall of the same property. Wall 213 and 212 formed House 2. A large concrete block was located at the southeast extent of wall 212 and wall 200. It is likely that the concrete block was installed during the construction of the Textile Machinery Works that extended from Bolton Street along Temple Place.



Plate 35: Wall 213 and wall 228 in the right of the photograph



Plate 36: Wall 212

Wall 200 extended from the southwest corner of the excavation trench to the northwest corner, measuring 14.8m x 0.8m (Plates 37 and 38). Wall 200 survived between 0.4m and 2.20m high. Two to three courses, on the northwest facing side of wall 200 were

bonded using lime mortar. Black mortar was used to bond two to three skins, on the southeast facing side of wall 200. An archway was constructed into wall 200, which measured approximately 2m long and 0.5m deep (Plate 39). Wall 200 was constructed, during phase 4 of development. Wall 200 was contemporary with walls 213 and 212. The geo-rectified survey demonstrates that when compared to historic mapping wall 200 overlays the rear external wall of houses that fronted Temple Place. An additional two to three skins of bricks bonded with black mortar may have been added during the 1940s when the Textile Machinery Works was constructed.

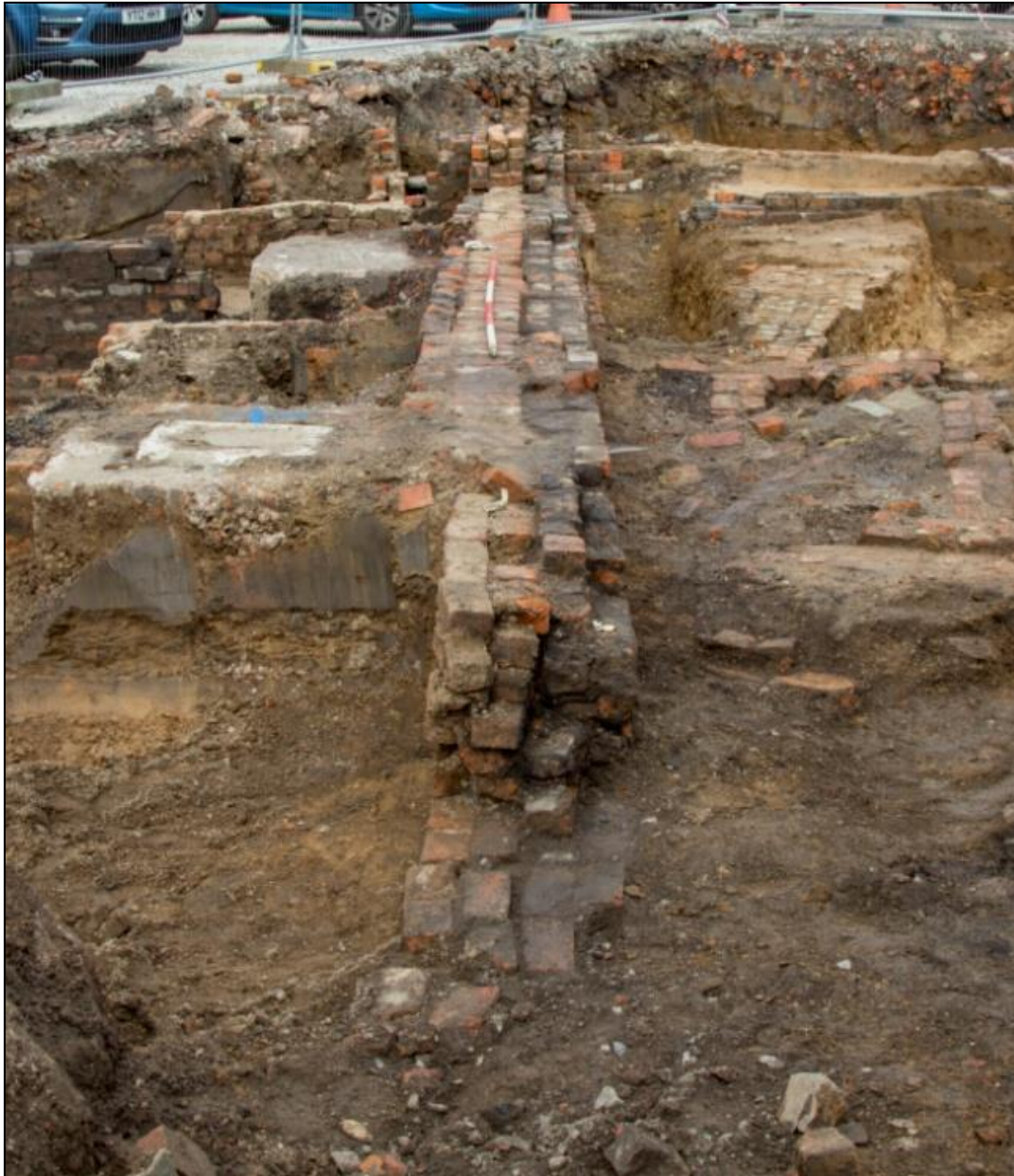


Plate 37: Wall 200, facing northeast



Plate 38: Wall 200 showing the foundation course



Plate 39: Archway constructed within wall 200

Wall 210 and 211 were situated northwest of wall 212, and were constructed from machine made bricks bonded with sandy cement (Plate 34). Single skin wall 210 measured 0.4m. Wall 211 measured 1.05m x 0.23m. Two concrete blocks were set between wall 210 and 211. The material used to construct wall 210 and wall 211 suggest that the structure dates to a later phase of construction.

Situated northeast of wall 210 were the remains of wall 207 and wall 205, which were both orientated northeast to southwest and were aligned. Wall 207 measured 2.05m x 0.23m x 1.3m. Wall 207 measured 1.9m x 0.34m x 1.4m (Plate 40). Although wall 205 was an additional course wide, it is likely that wall 207 and 205 were the same wall as they followed the same alignment. Furthermore, when the geo-rectified survey is

compared to historic mapping it is clear that both walls form the external wall of a property that fronted Temple Place. Both walls are likely to be associated with phase 5.



Plate 40: Wall 205 and wall 207 in the left of the photograph

Brick structure 208, measured 0.9m x 0.45m x 0.65m and was situated east of wall 207. The structure was built using handmade bricks and lime mortar. A stone flag was incorporated into the structure positioned in the northwest extent. The structure dates to phase 5. Historic mapping suggests that the structure was situated inside a property. Therefore, structure 208 may have formed a staircase or fireplace (Plate 41).



Plate 41: Structure 208, facing southeast

Wall 209 was situated southeast of wall 208. Wall 209 measured 1.35m x 0.23m x 0.48m along a northeast to southwest alignment, and 0.6m x 0.23m x 0.48m along a northwest to southeast alignment (Plate 42). When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping it is clear that the structure was located within a property situated along Temple Place suggesting that wall 209 may be associated with a fireplace or staircase. It is likely that wall 209 was constructed during phase 5 of the site.



Plate 42: Wall 209 and wall 200 in the background

To the north of wall 209, was wall 206, which formed an L-shape, measuring 1.8m x 0.4m x 0.72m along a northwest to southeast alignment, and 1.10m x 0.38m x 0.32m along a northeast to southwest alignment. The longest extent of wall 206 was constructed out of handmade bricks bonded with black mortar. The shortest extent of the wall was bonded using lime mortar (Plate 43). The use of black mortar along the northwest to southeast extent of the wall suggests that it was repaired or constructed during a later phase. A concrete block measuring 1m x 0.88m was located adjacent to the southwest extent of wall 206, which is likely to date to the construction of the Textile Machinery Works during the mid-20th century, phase 8.



Plate 43: Wall 206, facing southwest

Wall 204 was situated northeast of wall 206, measuring 1.9m x 0.23m x 0.36m (Plate 44). Wall 204 is likely to be associated with construction phase 5 of the site. The wall does not appear to be aligned with any external walls demarcating properties, depicted on historic mapping. It may have formed an internal dividing wall.



Plate 44: Wall 204, wall 200 in the left and wall 206 in the background, in the right of the photograph

Situated in the northern limit of excavation were walls 203, 202 and stone flag 201. Wall 203 measured 1.6m x 0.23m along a northwest to southeast alignment and 0.6m x 0.23m along a northeast to southwest alignment. The wall survived up to a height of 1.25m and was bonded with black mortar. Wall 203 was built against wall 200, but was not keyed into it (Plates 45 and 46).

Wall 202 measured 1.5m x 0.23m, surviving up to a height of 1m. Wall 202 was bonded using lime mortar and had two stone flag fragment 201 built into it. Stone flag fragments were both set on two courses of bricks and presumably formed a staircase. Wall 202 and stone flags 201 were contemporary and were likely to have been constructed during phase 5 (Plate 46). It is likely that wall 203 was built during a later phase as it was bonded using black mortar.

On the opposite side (east) of wall 200, were the remains of several walls including wall 224 and 225. Wall 224 measured 2.5m x 0.4m and was keyed into wall 225, which measured 3.5m x 0.5m (Plate 47). Wall 224 survived up to a height of 0.09m while wall 225 survived up to a height of 0.32m. Both walls were constructed of reused handmade bricks and were bonded with black mortar. Wall 224 and wall 225 were likely to date to construction phase 5. The geo-rectified survey demonstrates that the walls are more conclusively aligned to a building that it is depicted on the 1933 Ordnance Survey map, which is recorded as Number 2 Beck Street on the Ordnance Survey map of 1948.



Plate 45: Wall 203 in the foreground and wall 202 in the left of the photograph



Plate 46: Wall to the left, wall 203, stone flags 202 and wall 201 to the right, facing southwest



Plate 47: Wall 224 to the left and wall 225 in the background

Linear feature 226 measuring 4.20m x 1.15m was aligned northwest to southeast and extended from the southeast limit of excavation leading up to wall 225. Cut 226 was filled by 227 up to a depth of 0.3m. Fill 227 consisted of a light-mid brown, firm, silty clay. The cut represented a ditch, possibly a former property boundary, which ran beneath wall 225 (Plate 48). The ditch seemed to continue below wall 224, running along the length of the wall. The fill did not contain any dateable evidence.



Plate 48: Linear feature 227, extending into wall 225

Wall 223 measured 1.3m x 0.3m x 0.38m and was situated southwest of wall 225 (Plate 49). Wall 223 dated to construction phase 5 of the site. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 it is clear that that wall 223 is aligned to a wall that formed a small irregular shaped building to the rear of houses fronting Temple Place.



Plate 49: Wall 223 and wall 222 in the background, facing northwest

Brick surface 222 was located northwest of wall 223, measuring 3m x 0.8m. Brick surface 222 was situated 0.91m below modern ground level and would have formed the floor surface within a building. It is likely that brick surface 222 was constructed during phase 5.

Wall 221, wall 219, wall 229 and drain 220 were situated southwest of brick surface 222. Wall 221 measured 1.10m x 0.23m and survived up to one course high. Wall 229 measured 2.10m x 0.23m and was orientated northeast to southwest. Wall 219 measured 0.9m x 0.23m along a northwest to southeast alignment and ran adjacent to wall 229. Drain 220 extended along a northeast to southwest alignment, terminating in between wall 229 and 221 (Plate 50). Drain 220 measured 2.3m x 0.25m and was constructed from handmade bricks and stone flags. Wall 221, wall 219, wall 229 and drain 220 were constructed during phase 6. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to the Ordnance Survey map of 1891 it is demonstrated that the walls overlay a small outbuilding located off Beck's Court.

Brick surface/wall 218 measuring 2.4m x 0.5m was located south of wall 229. At the southern limit of excavation was wall 215 measuring 2.9m x 0.4m and wall 217 measuring 3.4m x 0.23m (Plate 51). Wall 215 and wall 217 were keyed into each other. Stone flag surface 216, measuring an area of 2m x 0.3m was situated adjacent to the south-facing side of wall 215 and adjacent to wall 217. Stone flag surface 216 was likely to have formed a paved outdoor surface and may be contemporary to wall 215 and 217. Walls 215 and 217 were constructed during phase 7 as they were aligned to buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1933.



Plate 50: wall 219, wall 229 to the right, wall 221 in the centre, drain 220 running diagonally and brick surface 222 in the background



Plate 51: Wall 218, wall 215, wall 217 and stone flags 216 to the right, and wall 229 to the left

5.4 Area 3

Area 3 spanned the entire northern boundary of the Site, and then turning south, continuing along the eastern side of the Site boundary (Figures 16, 17 and 18). The

open area excavation measured 36.8m x 11.8m forming an irregular shape. The excavation trench targeted properties that were situated along Walker's Place, Temple Place, Morris Street, Morris Place, Short Street and the back of properties that fronted Chapel Street. The majority of the houses were back to back or cellar dwellings. The properties that fronted Chapel Street would have also functioned as shops and businesses.

Natural deposits of sand and gravel *102* were encountered between 0.46m and 2.24m below the modern ground surface. The deposit was covered by a modern demolition layer *101*, which was located below a concrete, hard-standing surface. Some internal and external surfaces survived; comprising handmade bricks, stone flags and cobbles. It is likely that the some internal surfaces were constructed of wood, especially where floor surfaces were absent. Several concrete blocks were uncovered during the excavation, which are likely to date to the construction of the Textile Machinery Works built during the 1940s.

In the southeast limit of excavation a cobbled surface *103* partially survived across an area of 12m x 8m, which was situated 0.19m below the modern ground surface. A concrete surface *104* was located in between several of the partially surviving cobbled surface, measuring 3m x 1m, situated 0.19m below the modern ground surface (Plates 52 and 53). Cobbled surface *103* was likely to have been constructed during phase 7 and phase 8. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping it is clear that the cobbled surface covered an area which was once occupied by houses situated along Morris Place and Short Street. The Ordnance Survey map of 1933 demonstrates that Morris Place and Short Street had been demolished. It is likely that the cobbled surface formed an external paved area, which was extended further, in 1948, after the demolition of another building along Beck Street. Modern concrete surface *104* is likely to date to phase 10.

The foundation course of three walls survived in amongst cobbled surface *103* and concrete *104* (Plate 54). All three walls (*106*, *107* and *108*) were constructed during phase 4 of construction. Wall *106* measured 0.4m x 0.23m and extended from the southeast limit of excavation along an east to west alignment. Wall *106* was likely to have formed an external wall that demarcated a property situated along Short Street (Plate 53).

Wall *107* was situated northwest of wall *106*, along a northwest to southeast alignment, measuring 1.35m x 0.23m (Plate 55). The geo-rectified survey demonstrates that wall *107* follows the same alignment as a partition wall that divided back to back houses along Short Street and Morris Place, when it is compared to the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1831.

To the north of wall *107* was wall *108*, which measured 1.2m x 0.23m. Wall *108* was orientated northwest to southeast, following the same orientation as an external wall, which would have demarcated a house on the corner of Morris Place and Morris Street (Plate 52).



Plate 52: cobbled surface 103 surviving in the southeast area of the excavation, wall 107 is in the foreground and wall 108 is in the right of the photograph, facing north



Plate 53: cobbled surface 103 partially surviving across southeast area of excavation, modern concrete surface 104 and wall 106



Plate 54: Concrete surface 104, wall 106 is in the bottom left of the photograph



Plate 55: Wall 107, facing northwest to southeast

To the north of cobbled surface *103*, was wall *109*, situated along the western limit of excavation. Wall *109* measured 2.4m x 0.23m and survived up to a height of 0.55m. A sondage test-pit was excavated next to wall *109* measuring 1.7m x 1.4m x 0.7m to investigate the extent of wall *109*. Mid orange-brown clay was uncovered at the base of the sondage (Plate 56). It is likely that wall *109* was associated with houses on Morris Place, depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851, phase 5.

Cobbled surface *103* was removed next to the sondage test-pit up to wall *114* to investigate whether any below-ground remains survived that pre-dated the cobbled surface *103*, which was associated with phase 7 and 8. The area was excavated to a depth of 0.61m below modern hard-standing surface *100*, revealing wall *110*, brick base *111*, and linear feature *113* (Plate 59).

The foundation course of wall *110* survived to the east of the sondage, measuring 1.25m x 0.23m (Plate 57). When the geo-rectified survey is compared to the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1831 it is clear that wall *110* would have adjoined wall *108*, forming the northwest external wall of a houses that was situated on the corner of Morris Place and Morris Street. Wall *110* was constructed during phase 4 of the site.



Plate 56: Sondage next to wall 109



Plate: 57 wall 110

A square brick base *111* was situated to the north of wall *110*, measuring 0.3m x 0.3m. Brick base *111* was constructed from machine-made bricks and black mortar (Plates 58 and 60).



Plate 58: Brick base 111

Linear feature [112] was cut into natural sand and gravel 102, measuring 5.5m x 0.85m (Plate 59). A mid brownish-grey fill (113) was contained within cut [112]. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping it is clear that cut [112] was located in the centre of Morris Street. The cut was not bottomed and was almost certainly drainage/sewerage beneath the former road.

Wall 114, measuring 4m x 0.23m, was located northeast of linear feature [112]. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping dating to 1787-94 (phase 3) it is apparent that wall 114 is aligned to an external wall which formed a block of buildings that were situated along a similar alignment to houses that later lined Morris Street.



Plate 59: Wall 110 and brick base 111 in the left, wall 109 in the background and linear feature [112] in the foreground



Plate 60: Wall 111 in the left, and wall 116 in the right of the photograph

To the north of wall 114, were walls 115, 116 and 117, which formed a cross-shape and were also constructed during phase 3 of building within the Site (Plates 61 and 62). Wall 115 measured 2m x 0.23m and was keyed into wall 116. Wall 116 measured 3.8m x 0.23m x 0.32m and was orientated northeast to southwest. Wall 117, measuring 2m x 0.23m, was keyed into wall 116 and was orientated east-west. Walls 115, 116 and 117 appear to have formed internal dividing walls within a block of buildings that were

situated along a similar alignment to houses that later formed Morris Street. Walls 114, 116 and 115 were likely to have formed a room within a dwelling.



Plate 61: Wall 118 in the right and centre, walls 117, 116 and 115 in the top left corner of the photograph



Plate 62: showing the northeast corner of the excavation, walls 115, 116 and 117 are in the centre of the photograph

Wall 118 was located to the northwest of wall 117. It extended 5m along a northeast to south orientation from the limit of excavation. Within wall 118 was single skin wall 119, which measured 0.44m (Plate 63). Wall 118 then extended along a northwest to southeast alignment measuring 7m x 0.35m before it returned along a northeast to southwest alignment measuring 5.5m x 0.34m (Plate 64). Wall 118 survived up to a maximum height of 2m. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping of 1787-94 (phase 3-4) it is clear that wall 118 formed an external wall demarcating a

block of houses and also appears to have formed a partition wall that demarcated land boundaries. Wall 118 is likely to be the same as wall 200 excavated in Area 2 as they follow the same alignment. Single skin wall 119 may have formed the foundation course of a small doorway.

An additional wall 188 ran adjacent to wall 118 along the northeast to southwest alignment (Plate 64), measuring 6m x 0.36m. Wall 188 was likely to have been constructed at a later date, during phase 4.



Plate 63: wall 118 extending from the limit of excavation and single wall incorporated into wall 119 in the right of the photograph



Plate 64: Wall 118 and wall 188 built adjacent to wall 118, facing northeast

The remains of four cellared rooms were excavated to the north of wall 118, in the northeast corner of the excavation trench (Plate 65). All four of the rooms dated to 1745, phase 2. Room 6 was demarcated by walls 124 (measuring 3.6m x 0.23m x 2m) and wall 122 (measuring 4.2m x 0.23m x 2m) (Plate 66). A stone door jamb was situated on top of wall 122 next to a doorway, measuring 0.5m. The floor surface was partially

covered by a handmade brick surface 123, measuring 2m x 0.8m. The brick surface 124 was laid in a stretcher pattern in the southern part of the building, but was laid in a herringbone pattern in the northern part of the building. The entire area of the room would have measured approximately 4.5m x 2m. The room could have been used for coal storage.



Plate 65: Shows the northeast area of excavation where Room 6, 7, 8 and 9 were excavated



Plate 66: Room 6, wall 124 in the right, wall 122 in the left and brick floor surface 123

Room 7 was situated to the east of Room 6 and was demarcated by walls 122, 190 (measuring 4m x 0.23m) and 120 (measuring 7m x 0.23m x 1.65m). The entire floor surface measured 4m x 4.2m and was formed by handmade bricks laid in a herringbone pattern 121 (Plate 67). A fireplace was built into wall 120 measuring 2m x 4m 1.65m (Plate 68). A bricked up doorway, measuring 0.5 x 0.23m x 2m, was situated within wall 122, which would have led through into Room 6 (Plate 69). A doorjamb was situated at the top of wall 122 next to the blocked doorway. Wall 190 extended south slightly, which may have formed the foundations for a bay window on the first floor.



Plate 67: Room 7 showing wall 120 on the left and 122 on the right



Plate 68: Fireplace built in wall 120



Plate 69: Wall 122, showing blocked doorway and door jamb

Room 8 was situated to the east of Room 7 and was demarcated by wall 122 and wall 191 (measuring 0.6 x 0.23m x 1.60m) and wall 189 (measuring 8m x 0.23m) (Plate 70). The north wall of the house was not exposed during the excavation. Three brick bases were situated at the base of wall 122 (Plate 71). Two measured 0.35m x 0.23m and were situated 1m apart from each other. A third brick base was situated in the middle of the two brick bases measuring 0.23m x 0.23m x 0.20m and was built on top of a stone flag. The floor surface had been partially paved with stone flags 125 of varying sizes. The foundation course of wall 192 survived in the northeast corner of the room, forming an L-shape measuring 1.4m. Wall 192 is likely to have formed the base of a stairwell.

Room 9 was bound by wall 189, wall 191 and wall 120, and was located to the south of Room 8 (Plate 70 and Plate 72). Handmade bricks formed the floor surface laid in stretcher pattern. Room 9 did not survive in good condition. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping dating to 1745 it is clear that the Rooms 7-9 were aligned to a block of buildings that were presumably situated along field boundaries with several allotment plots located to the south. Chapel Street is aligned to the former field boundaries.



Plate 70: Room 8, wall 189 in the left wall 192 surviving at floor level and wall 191 in the right



Plate 71: Brick bases next to wall 122 and stone flags 125



Plate 72: Wall 192, dividing Room 8 and Room 9

Wall 127 extended along an east-west alignment from wall 118 measuring 1.10m x 0.11m x 0.65m (Plate 73 and Plate 74). Wall 126 was keyed into wall 127, measuring 5m x 0.23m, and extended along a north-south alignment. Wall 126 survived 0.65m high, the foundation course only survived to the north. Wall 125 was keyed into wall 126, measuring 6m x 0.40m x 0.60m, orientated east-west (Plate 75 and Plate 76). Wall 128 extended from wall 125 along a northeast to southwest alignment. The full length of the wall 125 was not exposed during the excavation, the exposed elements measured 1m x 0.4m. Wall 129 was also keyed into wall 125, measuring 6m x 0.23m, orientated north-south. Wall 129 extended from the northern limit of excavation with the majority of the wall surviving at foundation level (Plate 77). All of the walls mentioned above were constructed during phase 5 as demonstrated by the geo-rectified survey of the

excavation and historic map overlays. Wall 126, 125 and wall 129 demarcated a house that would have fronted Chapel Street.



Plate 73: Wall 118, showing wall 127 extending to the west in the right of the photograph and wall 126



Plate 74: Wall 127 and wall 126 to the right



Plate 75: Wall 127, wall 126 and wall 125 in the right of the photograph

Drain 130 was situated to the south of wall 125, measuring 1m x 0.36m (Plate 76). The wall appeared to be contemporary with wall 125 (phase 5) and would have provided properties that fronted Chapel Street with drainage.



Plate 76: Wall 125 and drain 130 in the right of the photograph



Plate 77: Wall 129 extended from the northern limit of excavation and adjoined wall 125 at its southern extent, facing northwest

Wall 132 extended north from wall 125, measuring 1.8m x 0.45m x 2m. Wall 134 extended south of wall 125, measuring 1.10m x 0.36m x 0.5m. Wall 131 extended west from wall 134, measuring 1m x 0.36m x 0.5m, and was situated directly to the south of wall 125 (Plate 79 and Plate 80). Two stone flags were set within wall 131 (Plate 78). All of the walls mentioned above were constructed during phase 5. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping it appears as though the walls in this area formed outbuildings and the western part of wall 125 and wall 131 demarcated a staircase.



Plate 78: Wall 131 with stone flags built within it



Plate 79: from the left wall 125, wall 129, wall 125, wall 131 in the background and wall 132 in the right of the photograph



Plate 80: From the left wall 118, wall 127, wall 126, wall 125 wall 129, wall 125 and wall 132 and wall 134 in the right corner of the photograph

Wall 133 was keyed into wall 132, measuring 1m x 0.23m, orientated north-south. The wall was truncated but appeared to continue along an east-west alignment measuring 1.2m x 0.23m x 1.35m and demarcated a staircase. Wall 137 measured 4m x 0.23m, was orientated north-south and formed the western wall of the staircase. Four stone flags were situated in between wall 133 and wall 137, which were set above two courses of bricks. Two stone flags survived in good condition, while the lower two were in bad

condition (Plate 81). Comparisons of the geo-rectified survey with historic maps clearly demonstrate that the staircase formed by wall 133 and wall 137 were aligned to a staircase depicted on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 (phase 5). The staircase presumably led down into a cellared dwelling.



Plate 81: staircase formed by wall 133 in the left and wall 137 in the right of the photograph

Wall 137 extended south and was truncated by a concrete block measuring 1m x 1m. Wall 135 presumably adjoined wall 137, measuring 4m x 0.36m, orientated along a northwest to southeast alignment (Plate 82). Wall 193 extended at the southern extent of wall 135, measuring 1m x 0.36m, however wall 193 was not fully exposed as it was situated beyond the limit of excavation.

To the southeast of wall 135 was wall 136, measuring 4m x 0.23m along a northeast to southwest orientation. Wall 136 extended beyond the limit of excavation. A brick surface measuring an area of 1.5m x 0.5m was situated beside wall 136. The concrete block, wall 135, wall 136 and wall 193 were constructed during phase 7 and 8. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to the Ordnance survey map of 1948-9 it is clear that Wall 135 demarcated the northeast wall of the Textile Machinery Works.



Plate 82: Wall 137 truncated by concrete block and wall 135 in the bottom left corner

Wall 140 adjoined wall 137, measuring 5m x 0.4m x 2m, orientated east –west. Wall 142 extended 1m south from wall 140 (Plate 83). Historic mapping suggests that wall 142 would have demarcated a staircase similar to that demarcated by wall 137 and 133. However part of the structure had been bonded with a sandy cement suggesting that wall 140 and 142 had undergone later alterations to form a hearth or oven (Plate 83 and Plate 84). Incorporated into wall 142 was a metal flue or oven front was positioned above a metal grate, which was set above a stone flag to form a hearth or oven structure. Wall 143 extended south from wall 140 measuring 2m x 0.23m x 2m (plate 85).



Plate 83: Wall 140 in the background, wall 142 and wall 137 in the right of the photograph



Plate 84: Wall 142 extending south from wall 140 to form a hearth/oven



Plate 85: From the right wall 143, 140 and 142

At the western end of wall 140, wall 141 extended north measuring 2m x 0.36m (Plate 87). Wall 145 extended to the south of wall 140, measuring 1.9m x 0.23m x 1.75m. Wall 144 was situated to the east of wall 145, measuring 1.8m x 0.23m x 1.6m. Demolition rubble was located between wall 144 and wall 143 measuring 1.10m x 0.75 x 1.70m. Wall 194 presumably blocked a doorway, measuring 0.7m x 0.11m x 1.75m. Wall 194 would have been built during a later phase of construction (Plate 86).



Plate 86: From the left wall 145, wall 140, wall 193 and wall 144 in the right of the photograph, facing north

To the south of wall 144 was wall 139, measuring 1.1m x 0.36m along a north–south alignment and 0.5 x 0.36m along an east-west alignment (Plate 87). Wall 138 was situated to east of wall 139, measuring 1m x 0.23m along a north-south alignment and 0.6m x 0.11m along an east-west alignment (Plate 88). When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping it is likely that wall 140 and wall 141 were associated

with buildings constructed during phase 4. Walls 142, 143, 144, 145, 138 and 139 were constructed during phase 5 and follow the same alignment as walls that formed outbuildings to the rear of houses that fronted Chapel Street.



Plate 87: Wall 140, wall 193 and wall 141, facing south



Plate 87: Wall 138



Plate 88: Wall 139

To the west of wall 139 were the remains of walls and floor surfaces that formed houses, which were situated along Temple Place. The fragmented structural remains in this area date to phase 5 and 6 as demonstrated by the geo-rectified survey and historic mapping. Wall 160 was situated to west of wall 139, measuring 2.3m x 0.23m, surviving at foundation level. Wall 160 was aligned to the external wall of a building at the western end of Temple Place. The foundation course of wall 162 adjoined wall 160, measuring 2.20m x 0.23m which was aligned with small outbuildings that are depicted on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891. Stone flag surface 161 partially survived between wall 160 and 162 (Plate 89).



Plate 89: Wall 160 in the left, wall 162 and stone flags 161

A brick surface 163 was bound by wall 165 (measuring 3m x 0.23m), wall 162 and wall 164 (measuring 1.2m x 0.23m). A single skin wall ran through the centre of the structure measuring 1.7m (Plates 89 and 90). Single skin wall 166 adjoined wall 164, which measuring 1.2m x 0.11m. Opposite wall 166 was wall 167, measuring 1.2m x 0.23m. To the west of wall 167 was wall 168, which measured 1m x 0.23m. The structure formed by the walls noted above followed the same alignment as what appears to be a covered alleyway or outbuilding depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851.



Plate 90: Wall 165, wall 164 in the right and brick surface 163 in the left of the photograph

Wall 152 measured 14m x 0.45m, extending along a northeast to southwest alignment (Plate 91). Wall 152 formed the dividing wall between houses 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, however, it would have originally formed the northwest external wall of houses 3, 4 and 5, which are depicted on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1831. House 3, 4 and 5 were situated along Temple Place and date to phase 4, which is demonstrated by the geo-rectified survey and its comparison to historic mapping of 1831.

Wall 169 (measuring 2.5m x 0.36m x 1.7m), wall 174 (measuring 3.5m x 0.11m x 1.75m), Wall 172 (1.10m x 0.23m x 1.65m), wall 170 (measuring 2m x 0.23m x 1.7m) and wall 171 (measuring 0.69m x 0.11m x 1.7m) demarcated house 3 (Plates 92 and 93). Stone flags 175 partially paved the floor surface, measuring 3.5m x 3m. The entire area of the house would have measured 5.5m x 3.5m. A chimney breast was constructed within wall 174, measuring 2m x 0.5m x 1.75m. A stone flag formed the base of the hearth and a brick archway was constructed above the fireplace opening. Staircase 173 was bound by walls 172 and 170. Stone flags were set above two course of brick, measuring 0.95m x 0.25m x 0.06m. The cellared dwelling would have been accessed by the staircase 173 via Temple Place. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1831 it is likely that house 3 was constructed during phase 4.



Plate 91: Wall 152, facing south- east



Plate 92: House 3 showing wall 172, staircase 173 wall 174 with chimney breast built in it and stone flags 175



Plate 93: wall 174, wall 152 and wall 160

House 4 was demarcated by wall 152, wall 174 and wall 154 (measuring 4m x 0.11m). The surface area of the house measured 4.5m x 3.5m (Plate 94). There were no signs for the survival of a staircase or floor surface within House 4. The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 demonstrates that the house would have been cellared and comprised a staircase to gain access. A buttress extended from wall 176, measuring 0.4m x 0.45m, which may have formed a fireplace. The buttress is situated in the same position as the chimney breast in House 3. It is possible that the internal features within House 4 were demolished during the construction of the Textile Machinery Works prior to the Ordnance Survey Map of 1948-9. A large concrete block was situated in the northwest corner of the house, which is likely to be associated with the construction of the Textile Machinery Works, phase 8.

House 5 was bound by wall 152, wall 174, wall 178 (measuring 2.20m x 0.23m x 2m) and wall 180 (measuring 1.15m x 0.11m x 2m). The floor surface was partially paved with stone flags 177 (Plate 95). The entire surface area of the house measured 4.5m x 3.5m. A chimney breast was built into wall 180, which comprised a hearth or oven. A metal frame was built within the brick structure demarcating the opening of the hearth. The base of the hearth was formed by a stone flag (Plate 96). Staircase 179 was located southeast of the house and was formed by stone flags, measuring 0.9m x 0.25m x 0.06m, set above two courses of bricks. A window light was incorporated into wall 178 measuring 1m x 0.48m, which have provided the house with ventilation and light. A stone flag formed the base of the window light (Plate 97). A concrete block, measuring 1m x 1m x 1.5m was situated in the northeast corner of the house. It is likely that the concrete block was installed during the construction of the Textile Machinery Works to support the building.



Plate 94: House 4 showing wall 152, wall 174 to the left and wall concrete block in the corner of the photograph



Plate 95: Stone flags 177 formed the floor surface in House 5, a concrete block was situated in the northwest corner of the house



Plate 96: Wall 180 and chimney breast in House 5



Plate 97: Window light built into wall 178 in House 5

House 6 and 7 were situated northwest of Houses 3, 4 and 5 and dated to phase 5, when an additional row of houses were constructed to the rear of houses that fronted Temple Place. House 6 was located directly to the northeast of House 4 and was demarcated by walls 152, 155 (measuring 10m x 0.23m x 2m) and 153 (measuring 3m x 0.23m x 2m along a northwest to southeast alignment and 3m x 0.23m x 2m along a northeast to southwest alignment). The surface area of the house measured 4m x 4m (Plate 98). The floor surface was partially paved by handmade bricks in an area measuring 4m x 2.2m. The base of a brick structure was located next to wall 152, measuring 2m x 0.9m. A

large chimney breast 179 was constructed within wall 152, measuring 1.9m x 0.6m x 1.55m. Staircase 157 was constructed within wall 153, along its northeast alignment. The staircase comprised five complete stone flag steps each measuring 0.9m x 0.28m x 0.06m, which were set above two courses of bricks. House 6 would have been accessed by staircase 157 via Walker's Place.



Plate 98: House 6 showing staircase 157, chimney breast and floor surface 158

The remains of House 7 were located southwest of House 6 and to the northwest of House 4. House 7 was demarcated by walls 152, 156 (measuring 4m x 0.23m x 0.08m) and wall 153. The surface area of the house measured 4m x 4.2m. The walls that formed House 7 only survived at foundation course level and no internal surfaces or features survived (Plate 99). The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 demonstrates that House 7 was not cellared, which is supported by the archaeological evidence pertaining to the house.



Plate 99: House 7, showing wall 153, 156 in the foreground and wall 152 in the right of the photograph

To the north of the block of houses were the remains of several other brick built structures the majority of which survived at foundation level or up to four courses deep. All of the walls in this area date to phase 5 and formed small buildings in the eastern part of Walker's Place. Wall 147 formed the base of a D-shaped structure measuring 0.23m wide (Plate 100). To the east of wall 147 were the fragmented remains of wall 150 (measuring 5m x 0.23m) and wall 149 (5m x 0.23m), which ran parallel to each other and were likely to have formed a small structure, possibly an outbuilding (Plate 101). Wall 148 formed an L-shape and adjoined wall 149, measuring 1.5m x 0.23m along a northwest to southeast alignment and 0.8m x 0.23m along a northeast to southwest alignment. Wall 146 was located along the northern limit of excavation, forming a U-shape, measuring 1m x 0.23m along a north-south alignment and 2.2m x 0.23m along an east-west alignment (Plate 102).



Plate 100: D-shaped structure 147, facing north



Plate 101: From the left, wall 150, wall 149 and wall 148



Plate 102: Wall 146

To the west of wall *146* were the remains of wall *151*, measuring 0.65 x 0.46m. Wall *151* was bonded with black mortar and is likely to be related to a later phases of building than the other structural remains in this area.

To the east of wall *155*, which extended northwest from House 6, was linear feature [181] (Plate 103). Cut [181] terminated at wall *155* and was filled by a dark brown silty sand. Linear feature [185] was situated in the southwest limit of excavation and terminated at wall *187* (Plate 104). Cut [185] followed the same alignment as [181] suggesting the features may been the same. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping, linear features [181] and [185] were situated in the centre of Walker's Place on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 signifying that they may have been associated with the construction of the road. Alternatively, [181] and [185] may have formed trenches that were dug to target wall *187* and wall *155* to reuse the bricks that formed the walls.

A rectangular shaped cut [183] filled by a dark brown silty sand (184) was located to the south of cut [185]. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to the Ordnance Survey map of 1851, it is clear that cut [183] is aligned to a rectangular building that formed part of a timber yard along Walker's Place. It is likely that [183] was the construction cut for the building located in the timber yard.

Wall *187* measured 2.3m x 0.36m and survived up to foundation level. The full extent of the wall was not exposed as it was situated beyond the limit of excavation. Wall *187* followed the same alignment as a wall that formed the southern boundary of houses that fronted Chapel Street on the Ordnance Survey Town Plane of 1831, phase 4.



Plate 103: Linear cut [181] heading towards wall 155



Plate 104: Wall 187 and [185] in the right, and cut [183] in the left of the photograph

5. Finds

5.1 Aims and Objectives

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

The objectives of the assessment are to:

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

5.2 Methodology

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

5.3 Overview

The archaeological work undertaken at Gore Street resulted in the recovery of 989 artefacts, weighing 37.2kg. All finds were collected from demolition deposits and relict soils from areas within the 18th-19th century workers' housing on the site. All finds were recorded as deriving from contexts (101) or (195) in the demolition fills of the buildings. The finds were catalogued, counted and weighed (see Table 1). The main classes of material present are 18th-20th century pottery, 18th-20th century glass, clay tobacco pipes and animal bone. 41 sherds of pottery have been dated to pre-18th century including 16th century dark-glazed fineware and a single sherd of 12th century gritty ware.

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	22	218
Bead	2	2
Clay pipes	160	578
Copper (coin)	2	2
Glass	77	12350
Iron	3	469

Leather shoe	1	15
Other ceramic	17	2506
Plaster (sample)	-	415
Pottery	683	19944
Shell	16	378
Slag	3	332
Stone	1	5
Tile	2	14
TOTAL	989	37.2kg

Table 1: table of materials

5.4 The Pottery

The pottery assemblage is fragmentary and consists of 683 sherds from demolition deposits. The majority of the assemblage is 18th-20th century in date and relates to the period of use of the former houses on the plot. The ceramics uncovered are typical of an urban assemblage (Table 2).

Medieval pottery

A single sherd of gritty ware is present in the assemblage, dating from the 12th-13th century (Plate 105). The fabric is very hard with moderate inclusions of sand and sub-angular quartz inclusions <2mm wide. The body is orange with a patchy speckled brown glaze. Gritty wares were the dominant pottery fabric type in circulation throughout the north of England during the 12th century and appear to have continued until the mid-13th century. As the sherd was recovered from a later demolition deposit it has no potential to inform or enhance understanding of the site's development.

Post-Medieval pottery

99.8% of the assemblage is post-medieval in date, ranging from the 16th to 20th century.

Dark-glazed finewares

Seven fragments of post-medieval fineware were identified, all displaying fine hard dark purple fabrics. The collection included a 17th century blackware cup handle and three sherds of 16th-17th century fineware. Forms present in the assemblage included the pedestal base of a 16th-17th century cup (Plate 106). This form is similar to Rainford type 10: flared mug, though with a darker glaze (Philpott 2015, 75). A later form was also identified: an 18th century rounded cup or soup/porridge dish similar to Barker's Blackware type series 15 (Barker, 1986, 63) (Plate 107).

Dark-glazed coarsewares

Dark-glazed coarsewares form 18.4% of the pottery assemblage from Gore Street, totalling 124 sherds. The majority of sherds are fragmentary and 18th-19th century in date, with an orange streaky fabric and patchy dark lead glaze. Forms present include fragmentary storage vessels and rims to pancheons, with one profile of an 18th century pancheon (Plate 108). 13 sherds are possibly 16th-17th century in date, identified by a dark purple fabric and patchy glaze. 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).

Yellow wares

Two small fragments of yellow ware were identified in the assemblage. Yellow ware has a hard buff coloured fabric with a clear glaze firing yellow. No forms were present and the sherds probably date to the 17th century. Two fragments of modern yellow ware in the same style as traditional yellow ware were also identified, with a consistent thick glaze and are probably 19th century in date.

Self-coloured wares

Nine sherds of self-coloured ware are present. This ware type is similar to yellow ware, but with a pinkish fabric with a clear glaze firing dark orange. No forms were identified.

Slipwares

12 sherds of slipware were retrieved, mainly dating to the period AD1650-1750. The collection contains sherds of dark brown slip with yellow spots, yellow combed slipware plate fragments, and trailed slipware cup fragments (Plate 109). The slipwares are very similar to those uncovered at Greengate Towers, Salford (OA North 2014, 57-58).

Slip-coated/buff bodied wares

33 sherds of slip-coated/buff bodied ware were identified. This ware has a buff fabric with a shiny brown to black slipped glaze and is known to have been produced in Staffordshire from the early to late 1700s (Barker 2008).

Mottled Wares

16 sherds of mottled ware are present in the assemblage including two bases of dishes/plates (Plate 110). The fabric is light buff and hard with a honey glaze with brown speckles/streaks. It is a typical 18th century ware type, and the nearest production centre is likely to be Prescott, Merseyside (McNeil 1983).

Industrial slipwares

37 sherds of industrial slipware were identified, including nine mochaware sherds. Most sherds comprise decorated mugs with banding and dipped fan decoration (Plate 111). These probably date to the early 19th century.

Creamwares

The late 18th century saw an increase in demand for creamware products. A total of 99 creamware sherds were collected from Gore Street forming 15% of the pottery assemblage. The collection is fragmentary but probably consists of sherds from plates and dishes of 18th century date. A tortoiseshell creamware teapot was also recovered from the site, in 21 pieces (Plate 112).

Stonewares

Stoneware comprises 14.8% of the pottery assemblage from Gore Street, with 100 sherds retrieved. The majority of these are fragmentary sherds of 19th century bottles and jars. At least three complete or almost complete stoneware bottles are present, one stamped 'R. White London' and another 'Gothard Salford. East Philip Street' (Plate 113). The assemblage also contains sherds of at least five separate jars or jugs including a large jug handle and neck (Plate 114). A single piece of white salt-glazed stoneware was also retrieved which is early 18th century in date.

Pearlware

27 sherds of pearlware were recorded which were very fragmentary. This includes blue and white frilled rims from plates, dating to the 19th century. By the early 19th century shell-edged pearlwares had become the most widely used table wares (Barker 2010, 15).

Modern china

185 sherds of plain china, blue and white china and transfer-printed wares were also recorded. The majority of sherds are fragmentary from dishes and cups and are typical of a 19th century pottery assemblage.

Pottery class	Count	Weight (g)	Period
Blue and white china	97	925	18 th -20 th century
Brown-glazed earthenware	4	202	19 th -20 th century
China (white)	29	1004	19 th -20 th century
Creamware	99	1190	18 th - 19 th century
Dark-glazed coarseware	124	8304	17 th -20 th century
Dark-glazed fineware	8	281	16 th -18 th century
Gritty ware	1	3	12 th - 13 th century

Industrial slipware	28	368	18 th - 19 th century
Mochaware	9	105	19 th century
Mottled ware	16	271	18 th century
Painted china	8	23	19 th -20 th century
Pearlware	27	282	19 th century
Porcelain	2	11	18 th - 19 th century
Transfer printed	49	334	19 th century
Salt-glazed stoneware	1	6	18 th -19 th century
Self-coloured ware	9	349	17 th -18 th century
Slip coated buff ware	32	686	18 th century
Slipware	12	122	17 th -18 th century
Stoneware	99	5018	19 th century
Tortoise shell creamware	21	273	19 th century
Yellow glazed earthenware	3	120	19 th century
Yellow ware	2	4	17 th -18 th century

Table 2: all pottery types from the site



Plate 105: Northern gritty ware sherd fn 179 (Area I 101)



Plate 106: base of 16th-early 17th century dark-glazed fineware cup fn 154 (I, 101)



Plate 107: 18th century dark-glazed fineware rounded cup fn 135 (II, 101)



Plate 108: 18th century dark-glazed pancheon fn 148 (I, 101)



Plate 109: various slipware sherds from Gore Street



Plate 110: mottled ware bases fn 110 (I, 195)

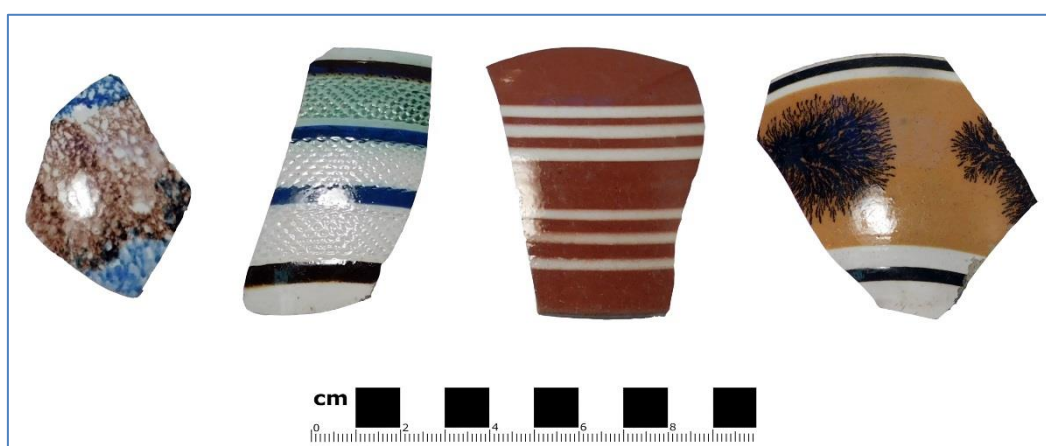


Plate 111: Gore Street industrial slipwares



Plate 112: tortoiseshell creamware teapot fn 165 (I, 101)



Plate 113: 19th century stoneware bottle 'R. White, London' fn 203 (III, 101)



Plate 114: Stoneware jug handle and neck fn 32 (I, 195)

5.5 The Clay Pipes

160 clay pipe fragments were retrieved from the demolition deposits at Gore Street. This includes at least 14 complete or almost complete clay tobacco pipe bowls, four mouthpieces, and 122 stems, two of which are moulded. A catalogue of the pipe bowls is presented in Table 3.

Context	Identification	Date	Description
III 101 Fn 81	Complete pipe bowl (Plate 115)	AD 1640-1670	Heel bowl with 'PG' (?) heel stamp
III 101 Fn 82	Complete pipe bowl (Plate 115)	AD 1620-1660	Heel bowl with 'IB' stamp
III 101 Fn 83	Partial bowl	AD 1840-1880	2 fragments with leaves and fluting
III 101 Fn 84	2 complete pipe bowls	AD 1650-1690	2 complete bulbous bowls with spur
III 101 Fn 85	Partial pipe bowl	AD 1690-1750	Partial plain bowl
I 195 Fn 142	Complete pipe bowl	AD 1650-1690	Complete bulbous pipe bowl with 'IB' ? mark on bowl
I 195 Fn 146	Partial bowl	AD 1720-1780	Partial plain bowl in two fragments
I 101 Fn 171	Complete pipe bowl (Plate 115)	AD 1700-1750	Complete pipe bowl with spur, plain with burning
I 101 Fn 172	Partial pipe bowl (Plate 115)	AD 1820-1860	Decorated pipe bowl with spur, flower and leaf motif
I 101 Fn 177	Complete pipe bowl	AD 1820-1860	Complete pipe bowl with burnished fluting
II 101 Fn 132	Partial pipe bowl in 2 pieces	AD 1850-1930	Plain cutty bowl in two pieces

I 101 Fn 173	2 complete pipe bowls (Plate 116)	AD 1820-1860	2 complete pipe bowls with intact stems from the same mould. Decorated on one side with masonic dividers with a letter G, on the reverse a wheatsheaf and leaves. Similar to designs from Rainford library and Shell House (Dagnall 2001, Speakman et al 2015)
I 101 Fn 178	Moulded pipe stems (Plate 115)	AD 1820-1890	Moulded pipe stem with 'CHESTER' and three wheatsheafs surrounding a sword motif

Table 3: list of diagnostic clay tobacco pipes in Gore Street assemblage



Plate 115: various pipe bowls and moulded pipe stem from Gore Street (fn 81, 82, 171, 172, 178)



Plate 116: complete pipe bowls with partial stem (fn 178). The two pipes are from the same mould and depict a masonic divider with a letter G, and a wheatsheaf on the reverse. The pipes are 19th century in date.

5.6 Glass

77 glass finds were retrieved from the site, consisting of at least 38 partial or complete glass bottles or containers dating from late 18th to 20th centuries (Table 4). The majority of glass remains comprised modern glass bottles. One shard of black glass may date to the 18th century. The assemblage also contained a small blue glass rod, a glass marble, and two shards of modern window glass. A full catalogue of glass was produced and is contained in the site archive.

Glass bottles present in the assemblage include:

Context	Identification	Date	Description/label
101 Fn 74	2 opaque beer bottles	Late 19 th century	
101 Fn 202	1 codd bottle	Late 19 th century	‘Austin Craven Ltd. Brooks’s bar estab. 1842’ (Plate 117)
101 Fn 206	2 clear milk bottles	20 th century	‘Allied Dairies Ltd’ and ‘Pickup Manchester, Leeds and Bradford’
195 Fn 18	1 clear milk bottle	20 th century	‘Allied Dairies Ltd’ with wide neck, contains burnt paper (Plate 118)
195 Fn 19	3 clear inkwells	20 th century	2 with corks and stained purple internally (Plate 119)
195 Fn 21, 27	5 complete milk bottles	20 th century	‘Allied Dairies Ltd’, narrow neck
195 Fn 22	Complete square sauce bottle	20 th century	
195 Fn 23	Complete meat paste jar	20 th century	Grenade shaped moulded clear ‘PECKS’ meat paste jar (Plate 120)
195 Fn 28	2 complete clear milk bottles	20 th century	
195 Fn 29	Milk bottle	20 th century	‘Wild Bros Ltd’

195 Fn 31	Complete small green liquor bottle	20 th century	
101 Fn 51	Complete small bottle	20 th century	Metal top
101 Fn 181	Base of green glass bottle	Early 19 th century	‘WORLFALL PERCIVAL MANCHESTER’
195 Fn 30	Complete clear bottle	Late 19 th century	Clear bottle with rounded top ‘Morris and Son, Manchester’ (Plate 121)
101 Fn 52	Partial clear bottle	Early 20 th century	‘...Allen. Manchester’
101 Fn 87	Partial bottle	20 th century	‘Harry Edmondson. Swinton’
101 Fn 204	3 green bottle bases	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	Bottle bases ‘Edinburgh, Preston, Blackburn’
101 Fn 205	Complete green glass bottle	Late 19 th -early 20 th century	With internal thread. ‘Matthew Brown ltd.’ (Plate 122)

Table 4: list of glass bottles and containers from Gore Street



Plate 117: codd bottle, 'Austin Craven Ltd. Brooks's Bar estab. 1842' (fn 202)



Plate 118: milk bottle with wide neck (fn 18)



Plate 119: small inkwells (fn 19)



Plate 120: moulded meat paste jar (fn 24)



Plate 121: clear bottle with rounded top 'Morris and Son, Manchester' (fn 30)



Plate 122: green glass bottle with internal thread 'Matthew Brown Ltd' (fn 205)

5.7 *Metalwork*

A small quantity of metal finds were retrieved from the demolition layers on the site. This includes two illegible corroded copper coins which appear to have bronze disease. Iron objects include two corroded nails and a pram wheel which was discarded after recording.

5.8 *Organics*

22 animal bones were collected from demolition deposits including a cat skull and a deliberately butchered long bone (Plate 123). 16 shells were retrieved including 11 oyster and five clam shells. One partial fragment of a leather shoe was also retained.

5.9 *Other Finds*

Other finds include two beads, one red plastic and one blue stone. Two modern tile fragments with white/yellow glaze were found, as well as a possible worked stone, three fragments of probably glass slag and a sample of plaster.

13 unglazed earthenware ceramic cones were retained, though many more were found on site. These have been interpreted as industrial props or stilts (Plate 124). Also retained was a small ceramic gaming piece with a blue glaze (Plate 125), a ceramic wheel from a toy/pram, and a white ceramic toilet handle from a cistern.



Plate 123: butchered long bone (fn 49)



Plate 124: ceramic cone/stilt (fn 26)

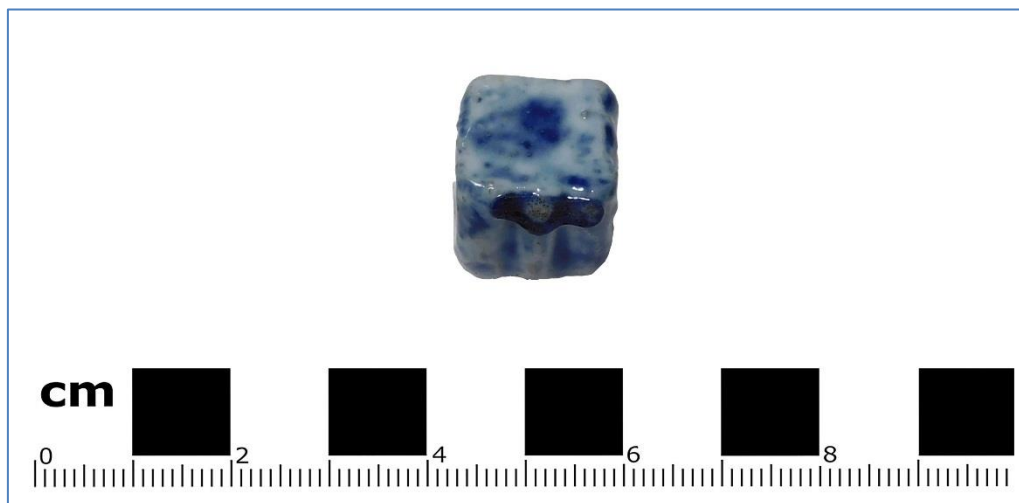


Plate 125: ceramic gaming piece with blue glaze (fn 186)

5.10 Provenance

All contexts comprise demolition layers associated with the buildings on the site or from unstratified contexts. Finds were collected by area and assigned contexts numbers (101, 195) based on the demolition layers on the site.

5.11 Potential of the Assemblage and Future Work

The assemblage from Gore Street is of moderate size and is fairly typical of a modern urban assemblage. The earliest material from the site is a single sherd of gritty ware of 12th – 13th century date, though as it is from an unstratified deposit its potential to enhance understanding of the site is minimal. A small proportion of the assemblage is

early post-medieval in date, but the majority of the assemblage dates from the 18th to 20th centuries. A handful of pottery forms, clay tobacco pipes and glass bottles are worthy of note. Similar material has been uncovered at the sites of Greengate Towers, Salford and Chapel Wharf, Salford (OA North 2014, Mottershead and Garrett 2008). However, due to the lack of contextual information at Gore Street and lack of stratigraphic features, further research potential for the collection is limited.

5.12 Recommendations

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

6. Discussion

6.1 Discussion

In total, three open area excavations were placed across targeted locations in order to establish the presence or absence of buried remains pertaining to former workers' housing and their respective private garden plots with outhouses. Several building phases were detected during the excavation (Figures 19-29) and have been superimposed onto the available historic mapping (Figures 30-39).

6.2 Phase 1, Pre-1740's Features

A small number of deposits were encountered during the excavation that were clearly pre-industrial in date (Figures 20 & 30).

Spreads of light yellowy brown silty clay pre-industrial soils were present in patches across the southeastern and western sides of area 3 and across parts of the southern side of area 2. These were likely to be pre-industrial garden soils surviving below uncellared areas of yards and alleys. They were heavily truncated and contained no dateable artefacts.

The only pre-industrial feature was a ditch 226. This was cut into natural gravels and filled with a deposit similar to the relict soils. It was phased stratigraphically as it contained no dateable material. It was probably the remains of a property boundary or burgage ditch and the line of the ditch seemed to be respected by the later brick building walls suggesting a continuation of property divisions throughout the transition from pre-industrial to industrial. This continuation has been seen on similar sites within the local area such as Chapel Wharf (UMAU 2005 and 2007; Salford Archaeology 2017).

6.3 Phase 2, Mid 18th-Century Workers' Housing

Casson and Berry's *Plan of the Towns of Manchester and Salford* surveyed in 1741 and published in 1745, plots a row of houses along Chapel Street, with fields to the north and several garden plots to the south (Figures 21 and 31). Overlaying the excavation results onto historic maps confirmed that the exposed remains of Room 6-9, located in Area 3 represented the foundations of houses that fronted Chapel Street. The rooms are likely to have formed separate cellar dwellings demarcated by walls 124, 122, 120 and 189. The position of walls 124, 122, 120 and 189 correspond precisely with those depicted on Casson and Berry's Plan of Manchester 1745. The foundations of Room 8 and 9 survived in poor condition, this is likely to have been the result of later demolition and clearance of workers' housing first depicted on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1948-50.

6.4 Phase 3, Late 18th-Century Workers' Housing

Green's *Plan of Manchester 1787-94* depicts the establishment of new streets, namely Bolton Street and Gore Street (Figures 22 and 32). Plots of houses to the rear of Chapel Street were constructed along with a brewery along Bolton Street. Green's map

demonstrates the onset of rapid growth in Salford and Manchester beyond their historic medieval cores.

Evidence relating to this phase of development was exposed in the northeast part of Area 3, to the south of Rooms 6-9. Overlaying the excavation results onto historic mapping confirmed that the exposed remains of walls *114*, *115*, *116*, *117* and *119* represented partition walls within a block of houses situated to the rear of Chapel Street. Wall *118* represented the external wall of the same block of houses. Linear feature [*112*] (*113*) may have formed the cut for the external southeast facing wall that bound the block of houses, as it corresponds to that depicted on Green's Plan of 1787-94. The block of houses situated on the unnamed street later came to be known as Morris Street.

The houses built along the street frontages of Chapel Street and Bolton Street were larger and of better quality than the later houses behind them. These larger houses comprised the visible street frontages with open areas behind them containing kitchen gardens and yards.

6.5 *Phase 4, Early 19th-Century Workers' Housing*

The Site had been entirely built upon by the time of Bancks & Co's Map of 1831. Several new streets were established such as Temple Street, Riding Street, Morris Street and Short Street, which comprised back to back workers' housing and cellar dwellings (Figures 23 and 33). Below-ground remains dating to this phase of development was evident in all three open area excavations.

When the georectified survey is compared to the Ordnance Survey map of 1831 it is clear that several structures correspond to those depicted on historic mapping. Structures dating to this phase of development include House 1 (formed by Room 1 and Room 2), Rooms 3-5, staircases *311*, *312* and *315*, and walls *326*, *324*, *338*, *320*, *358*, which formed a passageway paved with stone flags *323* and *340*.

House 1 was formed by two rooms, each of which had a fireplace suggesting that the rooms formed two separate dwellings. The footprint of House 1 corresponds to Number 11 Bolton Street, which was listed as Number 17 by 1948-9. The cellar dwelling was accessed via a staircase *312*, which was connected to a passageway, located on Riding Street. House 1 appeared to remain largely unchanged by the building of Irwell Engineering Works, depicted in the Ordnance Survey map of 1891. It is possible that it is during this period that window light *313* bonded with black mortar was installed along with blocked doorways *300* and *355*. The Ordnance Survey Map of 1908 demonstrates that the building was converted back into a residential property. During the same period Gore Street was moved slightly to the north to accommodate the expansion of the railway line, which it ran adjacent to.

Rooms 3-5 are likely to have formed a smaller property to the north of House 1, however, the entire footprint of the building lay beyond the limit of excavation. Access to the cellared rooms were not exposed, however it is probable that they were accessed via a staircase off the passageway mentioned above.

Overlaying the excavation results onto historic maps confirmed that the exposed remains of wall 200 represented the foundations of an external wall that bound three houses along Temple Street. The position of wall 212 and 213 corresponds to two partition walls depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1831, which would have adjoined wall 200 to form House 2. No internal surfaces survived and the walls survived up to a maximum height of 0.20m, suggesting that the dwelling was not cellared. Wall 200 was aligned with wall the northeast to southwest extent of wall 118, exposed in Area 3

Several structures dating to phase 4 were exposed in Area 3, which was confirmed by overlaying the geo-rectified survey onto historic mapping. The northeast to southwest extent of wall 118 was constructed during this phase and is likely to have been the same as wall 200, located in Area 2. Wall 118 corresponded to the boundary of Temple Street and rear external wall of houses that fronted Temple Street.

The cellared remains of House 3, 4 and 5 were all situated on the opposite side of Temple Street. The houses would have been accessed via staircases along Temple Street, two of which were exposed during the excavation. The footprints of all three houses correspond to those located in the northeast part of Temple Street. The houses are depicted in more detail on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851 and remained unchanged until the construction of the Textile Machinery Works depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1948-9.

Wall 140 and 141 corresponds to the external wall of a property that fronted Chapel Street depicted on the Ordnance survey map of 1831. Wall 187 also corresponded to the rear external wall of a house that fronted Chapel Street, located in the northwest part of the trench.

The foundation course of walls 110, 107, 108 and 106 also dated to phase 4. Forming both external and partition walls, which correspond to houses depicted along Morris Street and Short Street on the Ordnance Survey map of 1831. The footprint of the houses remained unchanged until the clearance of Morris Street, Short Street and Back Saxon Street, demonstrated on the Ordnance Survey map of 1933.

The newer houses were smaller than those along the main street frontages of Chapel Street and Bolton Street, and of a poorer quality. These houses were built to accommodate the rapidly growing population coming to Manchester and Salford for work in the factories and textile mills.

6.6 *Phase 5, Mid 19th- Century Workers' Housing*

The Ordnance Survey map of 1851 is more detailed than previous maps but shows the same layout of Streets depicted on the earlier map of 1831. The map shows that where possible additional houses have been constructed mainly along Walker's Place, Temple Place and Beck Street (Figures 24 and 34).

Bolton Street continued to develop throughout the 19th-century. During phase 5 drainage systems 321 and 359 were added and incorporated into existing walls such as wall 320. The position of walls 325, 326 and 324 correspond precisely with a small

outbuilding depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851. It is possible that the small outbuilding may have formed a privy to the rear of the house.

Wall 359, wall 358 and wall 350 all overlay buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851. The walls appear to form the rear wall of a large building that fronted Temple Place, former Temple Street.

The majority of the structural remains exposed in Area 2 overlay buildings depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1851. All of the walls north of wall 200 relate to additional houses constructed along Temple Place. Walls to the south of wall 200 relate to buildings situated in the northwest area of Beck Street.

The footprint of House 6 and House 7 correspond clearly with two additional houses tagged onto the rear of House 4 and House 5 that front Temple Place. The excavation confirmed that House 6 was cellared while adjoining House 7 was not. The two houses were accessed via Walker's Place.

Several walls (146-150) survived at foundation level to the north of House 6 and 7. These correspond to small outbuildings on Walker's Place.

This period also saw the beginning of the Ordnance Survey Town Plans, very detailed maps which allow us to pinpoint individual buildings and some associated infrastructure more accurately. From the map evidence there were 108 domestic or small commercial properties within the area bounded by Chapel Street, Bolton Street, Gore Street and, to the east, Albert Bridge Brewery. This number discounts the three public houses and the two timber yards. Although a number of these properties were commercial they will also have had a domestic element with the proprietors living above their commercial premises. Of these 108 properties eight appear to have private external toilets within rear yards. A further seven toilet blocks, with an estimated 16 privies in total, are visible on the mapping, serving the remaining 100 houses, giving an average of one privy per six or seven houses. The average at this time within the worker's housing areas of Manchester and Salford was one privy per twelve houses, suggesting that the Gore Street area had a greater level of sanitation than average. In opposition to this, only two water pumps are shown for the area. The average for Manchester and Salford was one pump for every 32 houses but the Gore Street area seems to have one pump for every 54 houses. The public houses will have had their own water sources and it may be that the houses with private toilets also had their own supply but this would still put the provision of water far below the average.

The Census Returns can be used from this period on to show us a picture of the demography of the area. Only partial records are available for 1841 but these show that the houses were occupied by mainly large families employed in low class professions, labourers and textile workers. A small number of households also had lodgers. The 1851 Census gives more information showing, again, large families occupying most houses. The majority of people were either local or from other parts of England, and the list of birthplaces for the children suggest a mobile population, having lived in several places across England before coming to Salford. Riding Street, in particular,

had a population of Scots, most of whom worked in transport. The majority of the people living in the area worked in lower paid labouring and textile jobs but the larger houses on Bolton showed a mix of better status professions listing cashier, sales lithographic artist, tea dealer, machine maker, proprietor of house and a brewer. Also listed in one Bolton Street property was someone training to be a surgeon in London.

The demographic remained much the same throughout the 1860s and 1870s with mainly English people in low status jobs, mainly large families and a few lodgers. Only two households list more than one family living within it throughout the 1840s to 1870s, which is unusual for an area of workers housing at this period. Similar houses in parts of Ancoats and Angel Meadow at this time will have had an entire family in every room. The head of the household at no 1 Short Street in 1861 was listed as a professional pianist. Bolton Street and Chapel Street continued to list somewhat higher status jobs throughout the 1860s and 1870s, and even the lower status jobs of the people living in the smaller houses behind Bolton Street and Chapel Street showed a mix of jobs in textiles, labour, construction and transportation. An interesting change appears to have occurred between 1861 and 1871. Whereas before 1871 the list of children's birthplaces suggests a mobile population, by 1871 the majority of children are listed as being born in Salford. This suggests that the population was settling by this time. Trade directories from the 1850s, 60s and 70s show that the majority of the properties along Chapel Street and Bolton Street were shops or commercial premises. The Chapel Street premises mainly comprised shops selling food products (baker, butcher, etc) or clothing (shoe shop, milliner, draper, etc). A hairdresser was also present during this period and between 1863 and 1869 shared the premises with the local Inland Revenue Office. The properties on Bolton Street were used for artisan crafts with a builder, engraver and a whitesmith. During the 1860's and early 1870's a bleacher was operating on Bolton Street but is not listed after 1873. As bleaching would have been an unpleasant industry to operate within a mainly residential area its disappearance in the Trade Directory records may be in line with the 1875 *Public Health Act*. The same goes for the Salford Steam Printing Co which operated from a premises on Chapel Street during the 1860s but is not listed in the 1870s. On Bolton Street one of the former commercial properties became a lodging house by 1869, and by 1876 two more properties were listed as households, possibly as a result of the new housing and health acts of the late 1860s and mid 1870s.

6.7 Phase 6, Late 19th- Century Workers' Housing

Few changes are depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1891, which is consistent with archaeological evidence (Figures 25 and 35). In Area 1, manhole 347 and adjacent wall 346 are likely to date to this period, however, this is based on the materials used to build the structures as they do not correspond to any structures depicted on historic mapping.

In Area 3, the position of wall 108 corresponds with a partition wall of houses along Morris Place, which was demolished by the time of surveying for the Ordnance Survey map of 1933.

Two houses at the southeast end of Bolton Street, originally part of the former brewery and depicted as two houses on the map of 1851, had been merged into a single large building labelled 'Irwell Engraving Works' on the map of 1891. It may be that this was the original form of the building prior to the mid 19th century. By 1895 the engraving works had closed and the building had reverted to two houses, one used as a lodging house.

The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891 shows more privies built in blocks serving groups of houses. The houses on Chapel Street and the northwest side of Temple Place formed a triangular area accessed from Bolton with over 10 privies arranged in three blocks. Another block of privies served the houses on the southeast side of Temple Place and the north end of Beck Street around Beck's Court. The rest of the houses on the west side of Beck Street were served by a block of privies whilst another newly built block served Morris Place. Short Street and part of Gore Street had a privy block between them on Back Saxon Street and three blocks of three privies each served the houses on the northeast and east side of Morris Street. This gave an average of almost one privy for every two or three houses. No pumps are depicted on the mapping. By the late 19th century it was known that cholera and typhoid were associated with unclean drinking water and many of the older wells were closed following the *Public Health Act* of 1875 and the *River Pollution Act* of 1876. These regulations introduced water closets and ash closets, instead of public latrine pits, which were regularly emptied by 'nightsoil men'. Although mains water had begun to be pumped to some properties at this time it is unlikely that the necessary infrastructure would have been built for the houses at Gore Street. Standard pipes had been introduced for the provision of water for washing and it is likely that these were incorporated within the privy blocks, an occurrence also seen at this period in worker's housing in Rochdale.

The *Torrens Act* of 1868 attempted to enforce improvements on sub-standard housing, particularly by outlawing cellar dwellings, but was largely ineffective, at least within the large cities with severe overcrowding. This is partially borne out by the excavation evidence as only five cellar hearths had been blocked. However, none of the hearths uncovered during the excavation had ranges built into them, suggesting that the cellars were not occupied, perhaps being utilised for small workshops. None of the cellars had been filled in or blocked, suggesting continued use until demolition.

The Census Returns for 1881 and 1891 show that most of the people were local, with much less movement of the population around the country. No houses contained multiple families and, other than two lodging houses, very few households had lodgers. Although most of the adult population were working in low status jobs there were a significantly larger number of adults listed with no profession, suggesting a higher level of unemployment and destitution. The decline of the area is also evident from the Trade Directories, with Chapel Street no longer listed as having any commercial properties from 1895. Presumably all of the properties had, by this point, become solely residential. Bolton Street also seems to be in decline with two of the former commercial workshop properties becoming listed as households by 1876 and one listed as a lodging house by

1895. The trades on Bolton Street had also diminished in status, the engravers and whitesmith had been replaced with a beer retailers and a builders.

6.8 *Phase 7 – Phase 10, Development of the Site during the 20th- Century*

A series of later walls were exposed in the northeast part of Area 1, which included wall 342-5 and concrete blocks 353 and 344 (Figures 26 to 29 and 36 to 39). The position of walls 342-5 correspond to wall constructed during the expansion of the Textile Machinery Factory depicted on the Ordnance Survey map of 1948-9 and 1954-7 (phase 8 and phase 9). Concrete blocks were present in Area 2 and Area 3, which were likely to have supported the Textile Machinery Works. Three concrete blocks were situated within House 3, 4 and 5, truncating the remains in these areas.

The Census Returns for 1901 and 1911 show the continued decline of the area with little movement, local people either in low status jobs or unemployed. Several of the houses had become lodging houses during the early 20th century and the commercial properties had disappeared from Bolton Street.

7. Conclusion

The excavation has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate several blocks of workers' housing. Those that survived in the best condition were situated along Bolton Street, Temple Place, Walker's Place and Chapel Street. The sequence of available historic maps indicates that the houses had different basic plan forms mainly dependent on which street they were constructed. This was corroborated by the results obtained from the open area excavation, which demonstrated that small houses along Walker's Place comprised houses with and without basements. Large houses (Room 6-9) that fronted Chapel Street and Bolton Street (House 1) were cellared along with smaller workers' houses (Houses 3-5) that formed the northernmost boundary of Temple Place. House 2, located on the opposite side of Temple Place, was not cellared, neither were houses along Morris Place.

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

Since the publication of the Research Framework, a considerable body of significant data has been generated from the archaeological investigation of workers' housing, enabling a variety of plan forms and construction details to be identified. In particular, large-scale excavations in Chorlton-upon-Medlock (eg OA North 2014), together with numerous excavations in Shudehill (Miller and Wild 2014), Ancoats (Miller and Wild 2015) and Longsight (Mottershead 2016) have recorded the foundations of workers' housing spanning the late 18th to early 20th centuries in Manchester. A number of similar sites have also recently been excavated across Salford, Rochdale and Stockport. These have included cellar dwellings, back-to-back properties, single-depth cottages, and numerous examples of double-depth houses. Within these categories, a broad range of different construction details and plan forms has been identified, although information pertaining to the development of certain types of workers' housing is still lacking. This includes dwellings that were built on the fringe of the expanding town in the early 19th century to house the lower middle classes, which appears to have been precisely the intention of the houses erected along Gore Street.

Many of the street alignments, built prior to 1824, follow the same property boundaries evident on Green's map of 1787-94. This continued use of earlier property boundaries continued well into the 20th century and has been seen on a number of sites in Salford, such as Chapel Wharf (Mottershead 2007), and is likely to be based on much earlier late medieval/early post-medieval property boundaries.

The first areas of the site to be developed lay along the main roads of Chapel Street and Bolton Street, larger and better quality buildings. During the early 19th century smaller houses of a lower quality were built in much more cramped conditions behind these properties, effectively hiding the inferior dwellings from view and presenting a more distinguished vista from the main thoroughfare. The poorer dwellings were built across former gardens and also infilled most of the earlier back yard areas, with only a handful of houses at the northeast end of Temple Place retaining their original back yards by 1851. This masking of the later inferior dwellings behind earlier superior properties has been seen on a number of sites along Chapel Street (Nash, Vallance and Reader 2013; Cook and Burns 2017; Cattell 2018; Harvey and Miller forthcoming), and at Birley Fields, Hulme (OA North 2012).

It is generally accepted that the 1868 *Torrens Act* was unsuccessful as it was largely ignored due to the high levels of overcrowding in the cities. Recent excavations in Rochdale (Mottershead 2018) and Stockport (Harvey and Mottershead 2018) have suggested that this was not necessarily the case outside the main large cities. The evidence from the Gore Street excavations suggests that the act was generally ignored in Salford, at least in the heavily overcrowded areas close to Manchester, in terms of domestic occupation of houses but may have been enforced in other areas. The Trade Directories show that during the 1850s to the early 1870s there were a number of small industries operating within buildings on Chapel Street and Bolton Street. Of particular note was a bleacher's and a steam printer's, both industries that, even on a small scale, would have been unpleasant in a residential area. By the late 1870s both these industries had disappeared, possibly due to enforcement of the *Torrens Act* and the 175 *Public Health Act* and 1876 *River Pollution Act*.

The Census Returns show a number of interesting trends. The 1840s to 1870s showed that a mixed population of local people and people from elsewhere in the country were occupying the houses. The influx of outsiders slowed during the 1880s and by the 1890s the area was populated by mainly local people from Salford. The population of outsiders throughout the 1850s to 1870s also shows that they had often moved around the country before arriving in Salford, with children from the same family born in different places.

A particularly interesting trend is that there were very few Irish at any period in the Gore Street area. During the mid 19th century Census Returns, the lower status worker's areas of Manchester and Salford usually contain a very large percentage of people coming originally from Ireland but in the study area there were very few at any time. At the same time the nearby houses at the south side of Chapel Street between the Irwell Street Wesleyan Chapel and Irwell Street, have been shown in recent excavations (Salford Archaeology forthcoming) to comprise around a 50% Irish population. This may suggest that ethnic ghettos were forming during the 1850s and 1860s. Further research comparing Census Returns in different areas of Manchester and Salford could shed light on the formation of such ghettos over time, a study which could be combined with a re-examination of any material evidence from archaeological excavations within those areas, with a focus on different cultural trends in the uncovered artefacts.

Another pattern that emerges from study of the Census Returns is that almost none of the dwellings were at any time occupied by more than one family. Between 1841 and 1911 only two houses had more than one family occupying them, and these only for one Census Return each. When compared to ‘slum’ areas such as Ancoats and Angel Meadow, this is unusual as at this time the slum areas would often have had an entire family in every available room. At the previously mentioned site near Irwell Street, off Chapel Street, many of the smaller houses to the rear of the Chapel Street properties contained multiple families. Although there isn’t yet a very large body of evidence it is possible that the phenomenon of multiple families occupying the same house was a feature of the areas with a large immigrant population that had come to Manchester and Salford to work in the mills and factories, and the severe overcrowding in such areas was caused by this influx of the new, poorer, population and did not happen in the areas already occupied by mainly local people. The districts occupied by the immigrants will have had the lowest rents, for low standard housing. The areas already occupied by local people may have had slightly higher rents, discouraging the poorer immigrants, and may have been of better quality even though the properties appear similar on the mapping. This was suggested at a recently excavated site in Rochdale (Mottershead 2018) and further research comparing the available historical mapping, Trade Directories and Census Returns may shed more light on this possibility in different areas of Manchester and Salford.

Both the Census Returns and the Trade Directories suggest that the area was in decline from the 1870s with many of the businesses on Bolton Street and Chapel Street becoming households. The higher status businesses on Bolton Street, the engravers and the whitesmiths, had gone by the mid 1890’s, and a much higher number of adults are listed without job entries. Also by the mid 1890s there are no longer any businesses listed along Chapel Street, all of the properties becoming residences and lodging houses.

8. *Archive and Dissemination*

8.1 *Archive*

The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current CIfA guidelines updated 2014. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the CIfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Northwest of England. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being deposited with Manchester's Museum of Science and Industry.

8.2 *Dissemination*

The results obtained from the excavation will be placed in the public domain via an appropriate level of dissemination, as required by Condition 10.

Firstly, this will be achieved by the erection of an information panel which will be designed by Salford Archaeology.

Given the significance of the material, it has been agreed, in consultation with GMAAS and the Local Planning Authority, that will be included, along with another site, in the production of a dedicated volume in the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series, as required by the planning condition and in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (July 2013).

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Appendix 1: Census Returns

1841 Census Record for Riding Street

(Regents Road, District 6, Image 10)

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	? Cooper	54	Head	Coachmaker	
	Mary Cooper	39	Wife		
2	Joseph Robinson	47	Head	Silk Weaver	
	Joseph Robinson	9	Son		
	Charles Robinson	2	Son		
	? Robinson	?	Son		
	Ellen Robinson	41	Wife		
	Esther Robinson	18	Daughter	Silk Piecer	
	Mary Robinson	15	Daughter	Silk Piecer	
	Elizabeth Robinson	5	Daughter		
3	John Walton	44	Head	Labourer	
	Ellen Walton	45	Wife		
	Henry Whittaker	22	Lodger	Labourer	
	Edward ?	16	Lodger		
4	Thomas Walton	23	Head	Plumber	
	Jane Walton	23	Wife		
	Hannah Walton	2	Daughter		
	Harriett Walton	2mths	Daughter		
5	John ?	49	Head	?	
	Elizabeth ?	46	Wife		
	Sarah ?	19	Daughter		
	John ?	14	Son	Apprentice	
	R ?	13	Son	Clogger	
	Ann Ashcroft	17	Lodger	Milliner	

1851 Census Records for Riding Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	Henry Hartley	32	Head	Engineer on Railway	Hulme
	Louisa Hartley	25	Wife		Lancashire
	Margaret Hartley	1	Daughter	Servant	Salford
	Benjamin Hartley	0	Son		Salford
	Sarah Jennison	9	Visitor		Manchester
2	Samuel Gregory	31	Head	Coachman	Derbyshire
	Maria Gregory	27	Wife		Cheshire
	Anna Gregory	3	Daughter		Lancashire
3	John Walton	55	Head	Labourer Brewery	Lancashire
	Ellen Walton	55	Wife	Railway Carter	Lancashire
	Henry Batty	22	Lodger		Yorkshire
	James Schofield	19	Lodger	Railway Porter	Wigan
4	George Hamilton	39	Head	Railway Porter	Scotland
	Janet Hamilton	17	Daughter	Servant	Scotland
	Alexander Hamilton	15	Son	Scholar	Scotland
	George Hamilton	10	Son	Scholar	Liverpool
	Mary Hamilton	8	Daughter	Scholar	Liverpool
5	Martha Avery	36	Head	Carter's Boy	Sussex
	George Avery	14	Son		Kent
	Samuel Avery	12	Son	Carter's Boy	Bolton
	Edward Avery	10	Son	Carter's Boy	Yorkshire
	James Avery	8	Son	Carter's Boy	Manchester
	John Avery	6	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	James Entwistle	27	Lodger	Railway Porter	Middleton
	Catherine Fullstone	23	Lodger	Servant	Ireland

1851 Census Record for Bolton Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	William Ward	69	Head	Cashier	Salford
	Louis Ward	48	Wife		Salford
	C. H Ward	22	Daughter		Salford
	A. L Ward	20	Daughter		Salford
	N. H Ward	18	Daughter		Salford
	Alice Ward	8	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
3	Thomas Heaton	48	Head	Beer Seller	Manchester
	Mary Heaton	49	Wife		Manchester
	Josh Heaton	22	Son	Painter	Manchester
	Peter Heaton	12	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Margaret Jane Heaton	10	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	William Heaton	7	Son	Scholar	Salford
3 or 5	Richard Walso	50	Head	Brewer	Northamptonshire
	Richard Walson	29	Son	Brewer	Northamptonshire
	Henry Walso	20	Son	Lithographic Artist	Salford
	William Walson	21	Nephew	Brewer	Northamptonshire
	Ann Walson	18	Niece	Servant	Northamptonshire
	Margaret Perry	40	Servant	Servant	Liverpool
5	Sarah Wood	68	Head	Proprietor of Houses	Manchester
	Elizabeth Morgan	17	Niece	Servant	Salford
	Elizabeth Watson	15	Servant	Servant	Salford
7	Alfred Woodhead	28	Head	Brewer	Manchester
	Ann Woodhead	25	Sister		Manchester
	Ellen Woodhead	11	Sister	Scholar	Manchester
	Elizabeth Cornay	18	Servant	Servant	Manchester
13	Thomas Larmuth	54	Head	Machine Maker	Devon
	Mary Larmuth	52	Wife		Durham
	Mark Lamruth	27	Son	Surgeon Undergraduate, London	Worcester
	Thomas Larmuth	25	Son	Machine and Chain Maker	Dorset
	Catherine Larmuth	22	Daughter		Dorset
	Matthew Larmuth	19	Son	Machine and Chain Maker	Salford
	Alfred Larmuth	15	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Luke Larmuth	7	Son		Salford
15	Benjamin Steel	45	Head	Tea Dealer	Manchester



	Elizabeth Steel	45	Wife		Liverpool
	David Steel	6	Son		Huddersfield

1861 Census Record for Chapel Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
199	Jonathan Chapman	27	Head	Tobaccoist and Confectioner	Melbourne, Yorkshire
	Sarah Lee	30	Wife		Manchester
	Eliza Lee	6	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
	Mary Lee	2	Daughter		Manchester
	Sarah E Lee	0	Daughter		Salford
	Elizabeth Lee	23	Visitor		Pocklington, Yorkshire
	Charles Wilson	60	Head	Shoemaker	Ireland
	Margaret Wilson	54	Wife	Housekeeper	Ireland
	James Wilson	16	Son	Shoemaker	Ireland
201	Thomas Heslop	53	Head	Joiner	Lanreath, Cumberland
	Maragaret Heslop	45	Wife	Dressmaker	Scotland
	James Heslop	24	Son	Iron Turner	Scotland
	Jane Heslop	32	Daughter	Milliner	Salford
	Thomas Heslop	21	Son	Joiner	Salford
	George Barnton	16	Lodger	Joiner	Ireland
203	Charlotte Butler	37	Head	Fruiter	Salford
	Louisa Butler	18	Daughter	Cotton Waner	Salford
	Mary Butler	13	Daughter	Cotton Doubler	Salford
	Thomas Butler	11	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Margaret Butler	0	Daughter		Salford
205	Hugh Pemberton	27	Lodger	Painter	Manchester
	Robert Cotton	27	Son	Hairdresser	Manchester
	Elizabeth Cotton	70	Mother	Housekeeper	Sheldon, Derbyshire
	Ann Duffielant	75	Aunt	Housekeeper	Sheldon, Derbyshire
	Thomas Dunkley	57	Head	Basket Maker	Kent
207 Lock Up	Sarah Dunkley	50	Wife	Housekeeper	Ireland
	George Dunkley	13	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	Henry Dunkley	10	Son	Scholar	Manchester

1861 Census Records for Back Saxon Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	Roger Carter	46	Head	Outdoor Labourer	Moston
	Ann	39	Wife	Cotton Winder	"
	Elizabeth	16	Daughter	Cotton Winder	"
	Hannah	11	Daughter		Liverpool
	Mary	10	Daughter		Preston
	Roger	3	Son		Manchester
	Thomas	1	Son		"
2	James Lewis	52	Head	Green Pensioner?	Dublin, Ireland
	Rosaana	48	Wife	House Keeper	Galway, Ireland
	Lawrence	5	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	James	2	Son	at play	"
	Ellen McBride	48	Head	Dress Maker	Ireland
	Catherine	22	Daughter	Char Woman	"
	Margaret	21	Daughter	Cap Maker	"
	Robert Bleaky	32	Head	Labourer	"
	Mary Ann	21		House Keeper	"
	?	1			Salford
3	Eliza Gratten	60	Head	Cotton Wever	London
	Charles	17	Son	"	Salford
	Susanna	14	Daughter	"	"
	Sarah Ann	11	Daughter	"	"
4	Robert Smith	38	Head	Boot Maker	Scotland
	Margaret	36	Wife	Boot Binder	"
				Apprentice Boot Maker	"
	James	14	Son	Scholar	"
	Mary	11	Daughter		"
	Marshall	6	Son		England
	Margaret	0	Daughter		"
	Edward Jackson	30	Border	Boot Maker	"
	Samuel Wilson	34	?	Cotton Weaver	Manchester
	Mary Wilson	32	Wife	"	Ireland
	David	2	Son		Manchester
5	Mary Hepburn	30	Head	Laundrys?	Ireland
	William	6	Son	Scholar	Manchester

1861 Census Records for Beck's Court

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	Dan Dawson	36	Head	Carter	Saddleworth
	Hopkinson			House	
	Jane	32	Wife	Keeper	Bolton
	Sarah Ann	8	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
	Ellie	16	Son	"	Salford
	Agnes	4	Daughter	"	"
	Thomas Odgen	58	Head	Carter	Bolton
	Mary	36	Wife	House	
	Furguss	18	Son	Keeper	Warrington
2	Lucy	8	Daughter	Carter	Manchester
				Scholar	"
2	Edward Br.....?	26	Head	Lorry	Manchester
	Catherine	18	Wife	Carter	
3	William Stansbie?	25	Head	House	Liverpool
	Mary Ann	28	Wife	Engineer	Staffordshire
	Samuel	5	Son	House	
4	Richard Downward?	46	Head	Keeper	London
	Ann	46	Wife	Mason	Salford
	Richard	18	Son	House	
	Samuel	16	Son	Keeper	Kendal
	Margaret	11	Daughter	Boot Man	"
	Jane	3	Daughter	"	Manchester
5	John Greenwood	56	Head	Scholar	"
	Hannah	56	Wife	White	
	David	17	Son	Smith	Yorkshire
	James	14	Son	House	
	Thomas Odgen	11	Son	Keeper	? Lancashire
6	James Hesketh?	26	Head	Filer and	Manchester
	Alice	30	Wife	Fitter	"
	Mary Ann	3	Daughter	?	"
	Ann Lewis	24	Border	Scholar	"
	Rebecca Wright	25	Border		
6				Carter	? Lancashire
				House	
				Keeper	Pendleton
6				Tailor in	? Lancashire
				Warehouse	
6				"	Wales
					Nantwich

7	Joseph ?	44	Head	Cotton	Pendleton Warrington Whitehaven, Cumberland
	Elizabeth	44	Wife	C..p Winder	
	David Sewell	25	Border	C..p Winder	

1861 Census Records for Bolton Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	John Garside	10	Son	Scholar	"
	Oliver Kay	39	Lodger	Lorry Man	? Lancashire
3	Mary Booker?	61	Head	Char Woman	Salford
3	Elizabeth Hutson	22	Niece	Cotton Factory Hand	"
	Samuel Garside	45	Head	Lorry Man	Yorkshire
	Martha Garside	46	Wife	House Keeper	"
5	Richard Barton	41	Head	...?? Beer House Keeper	Wigan
	Mary Booker?	30	Wife	House Keeper	Frodsham, Cheshire
	Fanny	3	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Jane	0	Daughter		"
	Mary Ann Taylor	31	Lodger	Waiter?	Manchester
	Joesph Singleton	24	Lodger	WheelWright	Warrington
7	James Haynes	44	Head	Labourer	? Yorkshire
	Harriett	42	Wife	House Keeper	? Yorkshire
	Ellen	19	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
	Harriett	8	Daughter	"	"
	Richard Millner	24	Lodger	Porter	Halton?
	Joseph Allen	24	Lodger	Labourer	Prestwich
	..? Williamson	47	Lodger	Engine Fitter	Huddersfield
				Wood Pattern	
	John Casson?	17?	Lodger	Maker	Salford
	Phoebe	29	Lodger	House Keeper	"
	Charles	2?	Lodger		"
	John?	23	Lodger	Carriage Builder	Edinburgh, Scotland
	Janey? Rulands?	36	?	Artist	Ireland
9	Maria Cooper	35	?	Cloth? Cap Maker	Cheshire
	Thomas Matthews	53	Head	White Smith	Wales
	Sarah	52	Wife	House Keeper	Manchester
	Ben Charles Ashton	20	Son	White Smith	Salford
	Woodhead	14	Servant	Apprentice to White Smith	Pendleton
11	Jane Shaw Williamson	59	Head	Master? Farrier and Builder	Manchester
	Elizabeth Roberts	26	Servant	House Servant	Derbyshire

1861 Census Records for Morris Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	John Smith	52	Head	Tailor	Scotland
	Mary Ann	45	Wife	House Keeper	Salford
	John	8	Son	Scholar	"
	Wallace	4	Son	"	"
3	John Farrell	46	Head	Brick Layer	Ireland
	Mary Ann	37	Wife	Labourer Silk Weaver	"
5	M.....?	9	Son	Scholar	Salford
	John	7	Son	"	"

1861 Census Records for Morris Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to head	Occupation	Born
2	George Hampson	60	Head	Labourer	Bolton
	Elizabeth	66	Wife	Char woman	Cheetham Hill
	Ellis	18	Son	Cotton factory	Salford
	Andre Mc.....?	39	Head	Blacksmith	Scotland
	Mary	38	Wife		Scotland
	Andrew	10	Son		Salford
4	John Helliwell	43	Head	Carter	Bolton
	Elizabeth	39	Wife	House Keeper	West Houghton
	Margaret	13	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	William	10	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Christopher	8	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Thomas	6	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Elizabeth	4	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Mary Wild	63	Head	Char woman	?
	William Morris	20	Son	Spindle maker	Salford
	Ann Morris	14	Daughter	Cotton Spinner	Salford
6	Sarah Haslon	60	Head	Char woman	Derbyshire
	John	17	Son	Warehouse Hitcher	Salford
	Albert Harris	31	Son in law	Base maker	Salford
	Hannah Maria Harris	22	Daughter	Cotton drawing tender	Salford
	James ?	39	Head	Porter	Salford
	Elizabeth	37	Wife	House Keeper	Charles Town?
	Mary	8	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
8	James Burrows	37	Head	Dyer	Manchester
	Jane	41	Wife	House Keeper	Salford
	Hannah Maria Harris	19	Daughter	Dyer	Manchester
	William	15	Son	? Mechanic	Salford
	Ralph	11	Son	Errand Boy	Salford
	Elizabeth	8	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	John	5	Son	Scholar	Salford

10	Robert Mather	48	Head	Bleachers	Cumberland
	Ellen	42	Wife	porter House Keeper	? Lancashire
	Jane	19	Daughter	Cotton Weaver	Salford
	Thomas	17	Son	Carter	Salford
	Hannah	15	Daughter	Cotton Weaver	"
	Mary Ann	13	Daughter	Helper "	"
	William	11	Son	Cart Boy	"
	Ellen	9	Daughter	Scholar	"
	James	7	Son	Scholar	"
	Margaret	5	Daughter	Scholar	"
	Robert	3	Son		"
	John	0	Son		"
12	William Evans	57	Head	Coachman	Shrewsbury
	Mary	60	Wife	House Keeper	Bakewell
	Elizabeth	23	Daughter	Servant	Salford
	Edward	19	Son	Bleachers porter	"
	William	17	Son	Carter	"
14	Francis Gardman	39	Head	Labourer?	Bakewell
	John	33	Son	Carter	Manchester
	Mary	24	Daughter	Maker up ?	"
	Lucy	21	Daughter	"	"
	Sarah Ann Hogden?	34	Daughter	Cotton Winder	"
	Hannah Massey	12	Daughter	"	Salford
	William "	7	Son	Scholar	"
	John "	6	Son	"	"
	Samuel "	1	Son		"
16	James Wood	66	Head	Engine Driver	?
	Mary	21	Wife	House Keeper	Manchester
	Catherine Dickinson?	29	Lodger	House Keeper	Hyde
18	Robert Cliff	30	Head	Carter	Chorley
	Margaret	37	Wife	House Keeper	Chorley
	Alice	18	Daughter	Cotton Drawing frame tenter	Bury
	Robert	17	Son	Carter	Salford

	Emma	15	Daughter	Cotton Frame tenter	?
	Elizabeth	13	Daughter	Cotton ?	?
	Grace	9	Daughter	Tenter Scholar	Salford
20	Thomas Goodyer	32	Head	Cord Weaver	? Worcestershire
	Mary Ann	25	Wife	Boot Binder	Stonebridge, Worcestershire
22	George	10	Son	Boot Closer	"
	Benjamin	7	Son	Scholar	Dudley
	Mary Ann	5	Daughter	Scholar	Wolverhampton
24	Robert Whitehead	20	Border	Carter	Salford
	Thomas Oakes	66	Head	Cotton Spinner	Warrington
	Jane	58	Wife	Small wall weaver	Salford
26	William Bulleworth	34	Head	Silk Finisher	Rochdale
	Elizabeth	32	Wife	Silk Trimmer	Oldham
	Ellen	5	Daughter	Scholar	Wigan
	Leah Jane	3	Daughter		"
	James Robert	1	Son		"
	Jane	56	Mother	House Keeper	Liverpool
	Robert Thorp	37	Head	Carter	Warrington
28	Elizabeth	37	Wife	House Keeper	"
	Ellen	16	Daughter	Cotton Weaver	Manchester
	Ann	14	Daughter	"	"
	Jane	10	Daughter	Scholar	"
	Mary	6	Daughter	"	Salford
	Robert	3	Son		"
30	Ann Hearn?	63	Head	Seamstress	Derbyshire
32	George Leish	38	Head	Labourer?	Manchester
	Sarah	38	Wife	House Keeper	"
	George	18	Son	Mechanic	Salford
	Mary Ellen	15	Daughter	?	"
	Thomas	13	Son	Errand Boy	"
	Sarah	9	Daughter	Scholar	"
	Charlotte	7	Daughter	"	"
	Alexander	3	Son		"
	Elizabeth	0	Daughter		"

1861 Census Records for Riding Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	Henry Taylor	30	Head	Railway Labourer	? Lancashire
	Margaret	26	Wife	Dress Maker	? Lancashire
	John	8	Son	Scholar	? Lancashire
	Margaret Ellen	0	Daughter		Salford
2	James Matthews	27	Head	White Smith	Yorkshire
	Rebecca	27	Wife	House Keeper	Chorley
	Joseph Smith	40	Brother in Law	H...? Draper	"
3	John Woolley	26	Head	Carter	Hulme
	Margaret	27	Wife	House Keeper	London
	Fanny	5	Daughter	Scholar	Hulme
	John Henney?	1	Son		Salford
4	William Worsley	25	Head	Carter	? Lancashire
	James	29	Wife	House Keeper	Salford
	William	1	Son		Salford
5	Charles Crumps?	26	Head	Carter	Wigland,
	Mary	30	Wife	House Keeper	Cheshire
	Charles	1	Son		"

1861 Census Records for Short Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	James Brown	31	Head	Pianist	Falsworth
	Mary	27	Wife	House Keeper	Ireland
	John	2	Son		Salford
	John Skilly	45	Father in law	House Keeper	Dublin, Ireland
	Abigail Skilly	45	Mother in law	Coachman	"
	Catherine "	19	Sister in law	Bookmaker	"
	Abigail "	10	Sister in law	Scholar	"
2	Ellen Reece	50	Head	Char Woman	Warrington
	John	20	Son	Engineer	Salford
	Robert	15	Son	Iron Moulder?	"
	George	11	Son	Scholar	"
	Ellen	13	Son	"	"
	Joseph	8	Son	"	"
	Elizabeth Dove	72	Mother	Infirm	Warrington
	Robert	54	Brother	Pl...r? of Iron?	Salford
	Elizabeth	32	Sister in law	Char Woman	"
	Catherine	9	Niece	Scholar	"
	Matthew	7	Nephew	"	"
	Margaret Ellen	2	Niece		"
3	Henry Booth	29	Head	Paper Hinger?	Salford
	?	21	Wife	House Keeper	Manchester
	Catherine	1	Daughter		"
	Charlotte	40	Sister	Assitant "	Salford
4	Sarah B.....?	23	Head	Cotton Winder	Manchester
	Catherine Smith	30	Border	Servant	"
5	Thomas Swift	42	Head	Porter on Railway	Birmingham
	Ellen	41	Wife	House Keeper	Belfast, Ireland
	Sarah B.....?	17	Daughter	Cotton Back Tenter	Manchester
	William	15	Son	Makerup Packing Hitcher	"
	Alice	13	Daughter	Cotton Back Tenter	Bolton
	Thomas	10	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	Robert	5	Son	"	"
	Margaret	3	Daughter	"	"
6	Charles Woodcock	44	Head Man	Staffordshire
	Alice	42	Wife	House Keeper	Liverpool

	Joesph	13	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	Ruth	11	Daughter	"	"
	Eliza	7	Daughter	"	"
	Charles	5	Son	"	"
	Woodcock				
	Ellen	3	Daughter		"
7	William	45	Head	General Porter	Manchester
	Wilson				
	Jane	43	Wife	House Keeper	"
	Thomas	18	Son	Coal Dealer	"
	Maria	9	Daughter		"
	John L...	18	Border	Coal Dealer	"
8	Thomas	39	Head? Weaver	Ireland
	Madden				
	Isabella	31	Wife	?	"
	Mary Ann	10	Daughter	?	Congleton, Cheshire
	John	8	Son	Scholar	Ireland
	Bernard	5	Son	"	"
	Joseph				
	Isabella	3	Daughter		"
10	John Headen	53	Head	Fustian Dealer?	Salford
	Esther Headen	28	Wife	House Keeper	"
	Mary Ann	4	Daughter		"
	Esther	2	Daughter		"

1861 Census Records for Temple Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	John ?	40	Head	Porter	? Lancashire
	Ann	33	Wife	House Keeper	Bradshaw, Lancashire
	Jane	11	Daughter	Scholar	"
	?	9	Son	"	Salford
	John ?	1	Son	"	"
	Hannah	0	Daughter	"	"
	Rebecca Banks	50	Head	Keep a Mangle	Manchester
2	William	19	Son	Labourer	"
	Peter Mayor	35	Head	Carter	Chorley
	Margaret	37	Wife	House Keeper	Bolton
	Clara	7	Daughter	Scholar	"
	William Robert	5	Son	"	"
3	Emily Shaw	14	Step Daughter	"	"
	John ?	28	Head	Railway Carter	? Lancashire
	Harriet	25	Wife	House Keeper	Cheadle
	Mary	0	Son	"	? Lancashire
	Charleas Warren	23	Border	Coal Carter	? Cheshire
	Antony Walter	24	Border	Brewer	? Derbyshire
	John Maow	27	Head	? Foundry	Salford
4	Mary	25	Wife	House Keeper	Stockport
	Mary Maow	5	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
5	George	2	Son	"	"
	Esther Hall	64	Head	House Keeper	Salford
	Mary Wilson	27	Daughter	Umbrella	"
	Edward Hall	24	Son	Maker	? Lancashire
	Robert hall	4	Son	? Dyer Cotton	"
	John Wilson	4	Grandson	"	Oldham, Lancashire
	Thomas Williams	57	Head	Scholar	Salford
	Elizabeth	46	Wife	Cloth Packer	Salford
	William ?	19	Step Son	Char Woman	Preston
6	Charles Dougall	37	Head	Clager?	Salford
	Elizabeth	23	Wife	House Keeper	Scotland
	William ?	2	Son	B.....?	Manchester
	Richard ?	27	Head	"	Salford
	Elizabeth	24	Wife	Labourer	Ireland
	Mary Parthes?	43	Head	House Keeper	"
	Joesph	19	Son	Seamstress	Bolton
	John	14	Son	Maker Up	"
				Heather?	Salford

	Thomas Booth Parker Richard Wood James Woolle Ann	3 17 39 30	Son Border Head Wife	Scholar Porter Railway Carter House Keeper	" Bolton Congleton, Cheshire ? Lancashire
- -	Joseph Woolle Mary Henry	10 6 1	Son Daughter Son	Scholar " -	Salford " "
9	William Naden Elizabeth	49 57	Head Wife	Labourer House Keeper	Salford Dover, Kent
10	Harriet Naden Edward	17 19	Daughter Son	Cotton Winder Clager?	Salford Salford
11	Ann Slaber? Robert William Barlow Mary John James Sarah Richard Philips Catherine Hannah William Mary	69 55 34 29 5 2 2mths 60 52 24 17 3wks	Head Son Head Wife Son Son Daughter Head Wife Daughter Son Granddaughter	Needle Woman Dyer? Finisher Cotton Weaver Scholar Cabinet Maker House Keeper Silk Weaver Weighing Manchine Malter?	London Derbyshire Salford " " " " Hulme, Lancashire Mobberley, Cheshire ? Lancashire Pendleton Salford
12	James Richard Vickers Ellen Agnes James John James Bull Catherine Agnes	44 35 17 15 13 22 17 15	Head Wife Daughter Son Son Brother in Law Niece Niece	Labourer in Calendar Establishment House Keeper Cotton Weaver Apprentice to Druggist Heather in Calendar Shop Marble Mason Cotton Weaver "	Bolton Kendal, Westmoorland Salford " " Kendal, Westmoorland Salford "
13	John ? Hannah	42 40	Head Wife	Cotton Spinner House Keeper	Manchester "

	Emma	14	Daughter	Cotton Winder	Salford
	Henry				
	Broughton	13	Nephew	Cotton Piecer	"
	William Owen	33	Head	Labourer	"
	Harriet	32	Wife	Silk Winder	Huddersfield?, Yorkshire
15	Richard Makin	43	Head	Painter	Salford
	Deborah	39	Wife	House Keeper	Manchester
	George	24	Son	Painter	Salford
	Richard	19	Son	"	"
				Worsten	
	Rosanna	16	Daughter	Spinner	Manchester
	Mary	14	Daughter	Scholar	"
	Elizabeth	10	Daughter	"	Salford
	James	7	Son	"	"
	William	6mths	Son		"
	Richard Smith	35	Head	Maker Up	Manchester Eccles, Lancashire
	Ann	32	Wife	Cotton Factory Machine Minder	
	H.....?	16?	Son		Salford
17	Patrick Forbes	52	Head	Silk Weaver	Ireland
	Elizabeth	46	Wife	Laundreys?	"
	James	23	Son	Light Porter	Salford
				Wood	
	James Dean	20	Lodger	Trimmer?	Macclesfield
	Willima H...?	44	Lodger	Mechanic	City of Bristol?

1861 Census Records for Walker's Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	James? Greenbridge	55	Head	House Keeper	Manchester
	William	22	Son	Traveller for Machinery	"
	Harriet	19	Daughter	At Home Pattern	"
1	Thomas T.....?	28	Head	Designer	Salford
	Frances	27	Wife	House Keeper	"
	Anne	1	Daughter		"
2	James Roscow	29	Head	Bleachers Porter	? Lancashire
	Sarah	31	Wife	House Keeper	"
	James	3	Daughter		Salford
2	Emmanuel	1	Son		"
	? Parkinson	25	Lodger	Railway Labourer	"
4	William Yates	29	Lodger	Porter	Worthington
	Ellen?	22	Lodger	Brewer	? Cheshire
	John Worsley	32	Head	Porter	Bolton
	Sarah	30	Wife	House Keeper	Manchester
	James	7	Son	Solar	"

1871 Census Records for Bolton Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupatuion	Born in
9	Thomas Har...	35	Head	Carter	Manchester
	Eliza	33	Wife		Manchester
	Mary	10	Daughter		Salford
	Thomas	7	Son		Salford
	Elizabeth	5	Daughter		Salford
	James	8mths	Son		Salford
	Andrew Taylot	31	Lodger	Coach? Builder Viceman	Manchester
13	Catherine Baleton	49	Head	Lodging ? Keeper C.....? Hat	Lancashire
	Jane Baleton	17	Daughter	Maker	Salford
	George Gibbs	28	Lodger	Carter	?
	John Hogle?	33	Lodger	Carter	Lancashire
	Hannah Travis	78	Head	Pauper	Huddersfield
15	William Beardmore	40	Head	Horse Keeper?	Staffordshire
	Anna Beardmore	41	Wife		Dunham?, Cheshire
	John Beardmore	13	Son	Cart Boy	Manchester
	Matthew Beardmore	9	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Mary Ann Beardmore	5	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
	William Beardmore	3	Son		Manchester
	George Beardmore	6mths	Son		Salford
	George ?	21	Lodger	House Keeper	Lincolnshire
	Philip ?	39	Lodger	Carter	Nottinghamshire
	James Woolfe	40	Head	Carter	Cheshire
	Joseph Woolfe	21	Son	Railway Clerk	Salford
	Mary Woolfe	17	Daughter	House Keeper	Salford
	Henry Woolfe	12	Son	Cart Boy	Salford
	Alfred Woolfe	7	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Martha Woolfe	4	Daughter		Salford
17/1 Riding Street	Adam Stewart	42	Head	???hographer	Scotland
	Isabella Stewart	40	Wife		Scotland
	Adam Stewart	16	Son	Painter	Scotland
	John Stewart	12	Son	Office Boy	Scotland
	Catherine Stewart	10	Daughter	Scholar	Scotland
	Margaret Stewart	9	Daughter	Scholar	Scotland
	Henry Stewart	6	Son	Scholar	Scotland
	Helen McBride	60	Mother in Law	Tailoress	Scotland

1871 Census Record for Beck's Court

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born in
1	James Russell	56	Head	Private Watchmaker	Gloucester
	Sarah Ann Russell	21	Daughter	Housekeeper	Birmingham
	Thomas Russell	16	Son	Labourer of Finish's Shop	Manchester
	Joseph Russell	14	Son	Labourer of Smith Shop	Manchester
	Ellen Russell	11	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
	James Russell	7	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	William Russell	5	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	William Jnr Russell	8mths	Grandson		Manchester
	Matthew Craven	50	Head	Carter	Preston
	John Craven	19	Son		Manchester
	Mary Ann Craven	11	Daughter		Manchester
2	Samuel? Bateman	31	Head	Boiler Maker	Derbyshire
	Eliza Bateman	31	Wife	Weaver	Manchester
	John Ashcroft	49	Head	Engine Driver	Manchester
3	Ann Ashcroft	35	Wife	Cook	Manchester
5	Hannah Connor	33	Head	Plain Sewer	Ireland
	Joseph Connor	16	Son	Silk Finisher	Salford
	Eliza Connor	14	Daughter	Book Binder	Salford
	Edward Conner	12	Son	Errand Boy	Salford
	James Connor	10	Son	Scholar	Salford
	John Connor	8	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Mary Ann Hearey	2	Granddaughter		Chester

1871 Census Record for Morris Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	John Smith Mary Ann Smith	64? 56	Head Wife	Tailor	? Salford
2	Bridget Pervin Ellen Pervin	49 19	Head Daughter	Silk Daubler Silk Daubler	Dublin Salford
3	Elizabeth Cumbler?	47	Head	Mantle Maker	Beeston

1871 Census record for Morris Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
2	Edwin Longden	20	Head	Carter	Manchester
	Annie Longden	20	Wife	Weaver	Manchester
	Margaret Greenhalgh	49	Mother in Law	Dressmaker	Cheshire
	John Greenhalgh	13	Brother in Law	Spinner	Manchester
	Ellen Greenhalgh	10	Sister in Law	Scholar	Manchester
4	Robert Parkinson	35	Head	Over? Cooker	Pendleton
	Peter Parkinson	61	Son	Coal Heaver	Bolton
	Charles Parkinson	7	Nephew		Salford
	Sarah ann Parkinson	15	Niece	Doubler	Salford
6	Thomas Swift	21	Head	Hooker, Bleach Works	Bolton
	Catherine Swift	19	Wife		Salford
8	Sarah Stritton	39	Head	Hat Maker	Ireland
	Margaret Jane Stritton	20	Daughter	Winder in Mill	Lancashire
	William John Stretton	14	Son	Sewer? from Works	Lancashire
	Nancy Stretton	11	Daughter	Learner in Mill	Lancashire
	Charles Beckham	25	Son in Law	?	Norfolk
	Mary Ann Beckham	22	Daughter	Winder in Mill	Lancashire
10	Thomas Cowsill	25	Head	Carter	Salford
	Mary Ann Cowsill	23	Wife		Salford
	Robert Cowsill	2	Son		Salford
	Margaret Cowsill	0	Daughter		Salford
	James Reece	37	Lodger	Mac	Salford
	John Blair	19	Lodger	Warehouseman	Salford
14	Grace Jones	44	Head	Housekeeper	Manchester
	Alfred Newman	17	Son	?	Salford
16	James Wood	70	Head	Milk Dealer	Lancashire
	Susannah Pilling	45	Niece	Domestic Servant	Manchester
	Ann Pilling	40	Niece	Domestic Servant	Manchester
18	Robert Done	45	Head	? Driller	Salford
	Elizabeth Done	43	Wife		Salford
	Matthew Done	17	Son	? Sharper	Salford
	Margaret Done	12	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Jane Done	9	Daughter	Scholar	Salford

	John Done	7	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Joseph Done	4	Son		Salford
	William Done	1	Son		Salford
	Joseph Goulding	20	Head	Carter Hooker, Bleach Works	Salford
	Mary Goulding	19	Wife		Salford
	Thomas Goulding	0	Son		Salford
	Elizabeth Eckersley	49	Mother in Law	Domestic Servant	Salford
20	John Armstrong	24	Head	Maker up in Warehouse	Ireland
	Maria Armstrong	24	Wife	Silkpiecer	Macclesfield
22	Patrick Carey	41	Head	Tailor	Salford
	Kate Carey	45	Wife		Ireland
	Mary Ann Carey	16	Daughter	Reeler in Factory	Manchester
	Jane Carey	11	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
	Kate Borks	2	Niece		Salford
	Margaret Stephens	19	Visitor	Servant	Salford
24	Thomas Gardener	54	Head	Labourer	Salford
	Mary Gardener	60	Wife		Lancashire
	Hannah Grimsby	80	Lodger	Washerwoman	Derby
	George Grimsby	50	Lodger	Labourer Smallware Weaver	Cheshire
	Sarah Grimsby	45	Lodger		Cheshire
28	Fanny Morris	49	Head	Baker and Seller of Cakes Minder in Hay Mill	Salford
	Lucy Ann Morris	13	Daughter		Allington
	Mary Mitchell	79	Lodger	Pauper	Manchester
30	George Young	34	Head	Butcher (out of employment)	Macclesfield
	Mary Young	23	Wife	Milliner	Dunham
	George Young	2mths	Son		Massey
	Elizabeth Martin	20	Lodger		Salford
	Alice Limm	35	Lodger	Piecer to Mule Spinner	Salford
32	John Haslow	27	Head	Workhouseman	Salford

1871 Census Record for Riding Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born in
3	James Wood	41	Head	Boiler Maker	Atherton
	Isabella Wood	40	Wife		Manchester
	Margaret Wood	18	Daughter	Bleach Works Worker	Salford
	Susannah Wood	10	Daughter		Salford
	Michael Wood	8	Son		Salford
	James Wood	6	Son		Salford
	David Wood	4	Son		Salford
	John Wood	2	Son		Salford
5	John Greenwood	50	Head	Cord Maker	Manchester
7	John Taylor	62	Head	Carter	Bolton
	Elizabeth Taylor	60	Wife		Ireland
	Catherine Taylor	30	Daughter	Factory Operator	Bolton
	John Morris	19	Grandson	Porter	Bolton
	Elizabeth Taylor	13	Granddaughter	Factory Operator	Manchester
	Mary Ann Taylor	2	Granddaughter		Salford
	Joseph Blackit?	56	Lodger	Solicitors Clerk	?
9	George Bradley	35	Head	Carter	Derbyshire
	Anne Bradley	31	Wife		Derbyshire
	? Bradley	13	?	Scholar	Salford
	Adelaide Bradley	11	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Samuel Bradley	9	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Maria Bradley	2	Daughter		Salford

1871 Census Record for Short Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born in
1	Jane Cartwright	43	Head	Charwoman	Yorkshire
	Richard Cartwright	10	Son	Scholar	Liverpool
	Albert Cartwright	7	Son	Scholar	Manchester
3	Ellen Reece	59	Head	Housekeeper	Warrington
	Robert Reece	41	Son	Striker	Salford
	Joseph Reece	18	Son	Labourer	Salford
	Betty ?	81	Mother		Warrington
2	Sarah Hayfrearer?	44	Head	Hat Finisher	
	Ernest Hayfrearer	6	Son		Salford
	John Hayfrearer	4	Son		Lancashire
4	William Smith	23	Head	Hooker	Manchester
	Alice Smith	22	Wife	Scholar	Bolton
	Mary Ellen Smith	15mths	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
5	John Berry	46	Head	Finisher	Salford
	Mary Ann Berry	46	Wife		Manchester
	John Berry	19	Son	S...? Maker	Salford
	Thomas Berry	6	Son		Salford
	Eleanor Berry	11	Daughter		Salford
	William Berry	49	Brother	Labourer	Salford
	Sarah Ann Berry	9mths	Daughter		Salford
	Charles Windle	43	Lodger	Iron Turner	Salford
6	William Bailey	27	Head	S...? Bolt Maker	Manchester
	Catherine Bailey	27	Wife		Salford
			Mother		
	Elizabeth Bellows	64	Law	Charwoman	?
	Lewis Bailey	3	Son		Salford
	Bennett Bailey	1	Son		Salford
7	Mary Brown	38	Head	S...? Ware Dealer	Ireland
	John Brown	11	Son		Salford
	James Brown	9	Son		Salford
	Julia Farrell	72	Lodger	Out-door Pauper	Ireland
8	James Sinet?	42	Head	Spinner	?
	Ann Sinet	46	Wife	Spinner	Salford
	Joseph Ward	22	Step Son	Hooker	Salford
	Rebecca Sinet	12	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Ann Sinnet	10	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
10	Elizabeth Rothwell	44	Head	Housekeeper	Lancashire
	Prudence Rothwell	17	Daughter	Fancy Box Maker	Salford

	Elizabeth Rothwell	13	Daughter	Boardmover?	Salford
	Sarah Anne Rothwell	11	Daughter	Scholar	Salford

1871 Census Records for Back Saxon Street

House No	Name	Age	Realtion to Head	Occupation	Born in
1	Joseph Wild	27	Head	Carter	Stretford
	Sarah Wild	28	Wife		Manchester
	Sarah Jane Wild	3	Daughter		Salford
	Ann Wild	1	Daughter		Salford
	John Taylor	71?	Father in Law		Shrewsbury
2	Thomas Shaw	58	Head	Cord Weaver	H.... Green, Lancashire
	Mary Shaw	56	Wife	Domestic Servant	H.... Green, Lancashire
	George Shaw	16	Son	Messenger	Salford
	? Smith	21	Daughter	Housekeeper	Salford
	John Smith	8mths	Grandson		Salford
3	Thomas Mc..pine	41	Head	Pattern Weaver	Scotland
	Catherine Mc..pine	33	Wife		Scotland
	John Mc..pine	13	Son	Lorry Boy	Scotland
	Allan Mc..pine	12	Son	Lorry Boy	Scotland
	Richard Mc..pine	10	Son	Lorry Boy	Scotland
	Duncan Mc..pine	8	Son	Scholar	Scotland
	Archibold Mc..pine	7	Son	Scholar	Scotland
	Christine Mc..pine	5	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
	Margaret Mc..pine	1	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
4	Elizabeth Halliwell	76	Head	Housekeeper	Derby
	Caroline Halliwell	43	Daughter	Washer Woman	Manchester
	James Halliwell	16	Son	Boot Maker	Salford
	Ann Halliwell	9	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Richard Davidson	30	Lodger	Butcher	?
5	Sarah Sedger	49	Head	Weaver	Ireland
	Stanley Sedger	30	Son	Unemployed	Manchester
6	Esther Leo	39	Head	Lodging Housekeeper	Gloucester
	Edward Leo	22	Son	Dyer	Salford
	Patrick Doyle	25	Lodger	Tailor	Dublin
	George Hulme	21	Lodger	Fish Dealer	Salford
	James Gladsothne	20	Lodger	Warehouseman	Salford
	John Smith	18	Lodger	Carter	Salford
	Catherine Reed	19	Lodger	Flat Sorter	London

1871 Census Records for Temple Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born in
1	William Yates	39	Head	Bleacher's Porter	Manchester
	Ellen	35	Wife		Yorkshire
	John Marshall	59	Lodger	Lorry? man	Bolton
	John Matthews	46	Lodger	Labourer	Cheshire
	Robert ?	34	Lodger	Bidding? Warehouseman	Bolton
3	Thomas Matthews	40	Head	White Smith	Salford
	Jane Matthews	30	Wife		Wales
	John Matthews	3	Son		Salford
	Sarah Jane Matthews	5	Daughter		Salford
	George Harper	30	Lodger	Smiths Striker	Salford
5	Alfred Beswick	41	Head	Coach Maker	York
	Anne Beswick	37	Wife		York
	William Beswick	18	Son	Coach Maker	York
7	Sarah Green	46	Head	Char Woman	Prestwich
	John Rodgers	71	Lodger	Silk Weaver	Salford

1871 Census Records for Walker's Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1? Kay	57	Head	P...sion Dealer out of Business	Prestwich
	Elizabeth Kay	53	Wife	Dress Maker	Manchester
2	Joseph Bebbington	35	Head	Tripe? Dresser	Belgium
	Maria ?	28	None?	Factory Operator	Ashton
	Annie Marie ?	11	?		Ashton
	Sarah ?	4mths	?		Salford
	James Bebbington	17	Nephew	Factory Operator	Salford
3	Martin Bland	39		Factory Operator	Derbyshire
	Hannah Bland	38		Carter	Cheshire
	William Bland	8			Manchester
	George Oliver Bland	29		Hotel Porter	East ?
4	John Wlker	58	Head	Clerk, Newspaper Ca.....	Salford
	Sarah Walker	56	Wife		Manchester
	Sarah Walker	22	Daughter	Domestic Servant	Salford

1881 Census Record for Beck's Court

House No	Name	Age	Relation of Head	Occupation	Born
2	Robert Ashcroft	60	Head	Labourer for Corporation	Preston Cheshire
	Ann Ashcroft	49	Wife		
4	Esther Thorpe	52	Head	Charwoman	Ludlow
	Walter Thorpe	18	Son	Labourer at Iron Works	Birmingham
	Dora Thorpe	15	Daughter		Norfolk

1881 Census Record for Morris Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	Michael Hargarty	49	Head	Iron Works Labourer	Ireland
	Bridget Hargarty	37	Wife		Ireland
	Michael Hargarty	17	Son	Scholar	Ireland
	Mary Ann Hargarty	14	Daughter		Ireland
	James Hargarty	12	Son	Scholar	Ireland
	Katie Hargarty	10	Daughter		Ireland
	Elizabeth Hargarty	6	Daughter		Manchester
	John Hargarty	4	Son		Manchester
	Maggie Hargarty	2	Daughter		Salford
3	George Mottershead	29	Head	Warehouseman	Manchester
	Mary Jane Mootershead	27	Wife		Salford
	William Mottershead	10	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Elizabeth Mottershead	8	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Joseph Mottershead	5	Son	Scholar	Salford
	James Mottershead	2	Son		Salford
	William Connor	2	Lodger		Salford
3	Elizabeth Ambler	59	Head	Mantle Maker	Preston

1881 Census Record for Morris Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
2	Ann Whitworth	69	Widower		Liverpool
4	Charles Porter Ann Porter	35 34	Head Wife	Carter (Unemployed) Cap Winder	Manchester Manchester
6	John Rowlinson Margaret Rowlinson Caroline Rowlinson Margaret Rowlinson John Rowlinson Eliza Rowlinson	49 38 18 16 9 10mths	Head Wife Daughter Daughter Son Daughter	Carter Printer Scholar	Cheshire Cheshire Cheshire Manchester Manchester Manchester
8	James Piper Mary Piper William Piper Mary A Piper James Piper Thomas Piper Hans Piper John Piper	41 41 19 17 15 13 10 7	Head Wife Son Daughter Son Son Son Son	Tailor Warehouseman Doffer in Factory Employed at Dyeworks Scholar Scholar Scholar	Ireland Ireland Ireland Ireland Manchester Manchester Manchester Manchester
10	John Berry Harriett Berry Robert H Berry	27 25 2	Head Wife Son	Iron and Screw Bolt Maker Worsted Winder	Salford Liverpool Salford
12	Thomas Mowbray John Mowbray Elizabeth Mowbray	49 16 14	Head Wife Daughter	Tailor Iron and Screw Bolt Maker	Manchester Manchester Manchester
14	Edwin Longden Annie Longden Robert E Longden Richard Longden Mary E Longden Thomas A Longden Margaret Greenhalgh	30 30 9 5 2 2mths 59	Head Wife Son Son Daughter Son Mother in Law	Timber Labourer Dressmaker Scholar Scholar Dressmaker	Manchester Manchester Salford Salford Salford Salford Cheshire

	John Greenhalgh	22	Brother in Law	Timber Labourer	Manchester
	Ellen Greenhalgh	19	Sister in Law	Flax Spinner	Manchester
16	Jane Cartwright	50	Head	Charwoman	Yorkshire
	Robert Cartwright	16	Son	Errand Boy	Manchester
18	Ann Riley	50	Head	Cotton Weaver	Manchester
	Alice Lord	42	Lodger	Laundress	Ireland
	Elizabeth Lord	9	Lodger	Scholar	Salford
	Patrick McCarthy	21	Lodger	Labourer in Iron Works	Ireland
	Mary McCarthy	19	Lodger	Laundress	Salford
	Alice A McCarthy	5wks	Lodger		Salford
20	Sarah Burrows	39	Head	Shop Keeper	Manchester
	Thomas Burrows	19	Son	Sundries Hooker	Manchester
	William Burrows	15	Son	Druggist Porter (Unemployed)	Salford
	Ada Burrows	13	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Sarah Jane Burrows	11	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	James Burrows	4	Son		Salford
	John Ludlow	20	Lodger	Cloth Measurer	Manchester
22	Francis Welsh	39	Head	Shoe Maker	At Sea
	Margaret Welsh	30	Wife		Northumberland
	Mary Ann Welsh	4	Daughter		Stockport
	John J Welsh	4	Son		Stockport
	Elizabeth Welsh	2	Daughter		Manchester
24	Alexander Bartley	24	Head	Shoe Maker	London
	Emma Bartley	23	Wife		Yorkshire
26	Ellen Connor	40	Head		Woolwich, Kent
	Caroline Connor	23	Daughter	Cotton Winder	Leeds
	George Connor	20	Son	Labourer for Bricklayer	Leeds
	Mary Ann Connor	18	Daughter	Cotton Doubler	Leeds
30	Susan Butler	50	Head		Ireland
	Sarah Marsden	55	Lodger	Winder in Factory	Blackburn
	William Ross	53	Lodger	Joiner	Leeds
	Ellen Bales	50	Lodger		Ireland
32	James Birtt	34	Head	Builder's Labourer	Lancashire
	Sissy Britt	34	Wife		France
	Frank Britt	13	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	Edward Britt	8	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	James Britt	6	Son	Scholar	Manchester
	Mary Ann Britt	4	Daughter		Manchester



	Annie McGee	50	Lodger	Cotton Weaver	Salford
34	Edward Hague	48	Head	Builder's	Nottinghamshire
	Mary Ann Hague	54	Wife	Labourer	Ireland
	John Hague	31	Son		Lancashire
	Annie Hague	24	Daughter	Silk Weaver	Hulme

1881 Census Record for Riding Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	Joseph Maude	32	Head	Painter	Salford
	Mary Maude	32	Wife		Manchester
	Joseph Edward Maude	8	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Mary Elizabeth Maude	8mths	Daughter		Salford
	William Morgan	38	Boarder	Carter	Manchester
	Edward Morgan	34	Boarder	Callender in Dyeworks	Manchester
3	James Wood	51	Head	Joiners Labourer	Salford
	Bella Wood	50	Wife		Salford
	Michael Wood	18	Son	Stover in Bleach Works	Salford
	James Wood	16	Son	Packer in Bleach Works	Salford
	David Wood	14	Son	Croft boy in Bleach Works	Salford
	John Wood	12	Son	Scholar	Salford
	William Craig	17	Boarder	Crofter in Bleach Works	Salford
5	Annie Greenwood	48	Head	No Occupation (invalid for 15 years)	Bath
	Ada Greenwood	10	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	James Greenwords	13	Son	Carter's Boy	Salford
	John Hibbert	47	Visitor	Dyer (out of employment)	Manchester
7	Isaac Pearson	53	Head	Coachman	Manchester
	Margaret Pearson	48	Wife		Manchester
	Elizabeth Pearson	22	Daughter	Assitant Corder in Mill	Salford
	Emily Pearson	20	Daughter	Flower Maker	Salford
	Martha Pearson	18	Daughter	Doffer in Factory	Salford
	Isaac Pearson	16	Son	Warehouse Boy	Salford
	Agnes Pearson	14	Daughter	Flower Maker	Salford
	Catherine Pearson	11	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	John Pearson	9	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Henry Pearson	7	Son	Scholar	Salford
9	George Bradley	46	Head	Carter	Derbyshire
	Ann Bradley	44	Wife		Derbyshire
	Samuel Bardley	19	Son	Cabinet Maker	Salford
	Maria Bradley	12	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Mary Bradley	9	Daughter	Scholar	Salford

1881 Census Record for Short Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	John Morgan	40	Head	Stiffener (Cotton)	Wales
	Elizabeth Morgan	34	Wife		Salford
	John Morgan	16	Son	Apprentice to Plumber	Hulme
	Thomas Morgan	2	Son		Salford
	Charles Partington	57	Father in Law	Cotton Weaver	Salford
	Mary Jones	50	Boarder	Plain Sewer	Chester
3	Robert Parkinson	45	Head	Dyer Undef	Lancashire
	Ellen Blinkhorn	48	Sister	Housekeeper	Lancashire
	Charles Blinkhorn	19	Nephew	Dyer Undef	Salford
	Mary Blinkhorn	15	Niece	Doffer in Factory	Salford
	Thomas Blinkhorn	12	Nephew	Scholar	Salford
	James Blinkhorn	9	Nephew	Scholar	Salford
	Cornelius Combes	4	Nurse Child		Manchester
4	Sarah Pass	54	Head	Washerwoman	Manchester
	William Pass	18	Son	Apprentice Brass Moulder	Manchester
5	John Berry	54	Head	Velvet Finisher (Unemployed)	Salford
	Mary Ann Berry	54	Wife		Nantwich
	Eliza Windle	21	Daughter	Flax Rover (Unemployed)	Salford
	Charles Windle	22	Son in Law	Iron Nut Maker	Pendleton
	Thomas Berry	15	Son	Office Boy	Salford
	Sarah Ann Berry	10	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Alfred Windle	0	Grandson		Salford
7	Isabella Gibson	42	Head	Paper Agent	Salford
	John Gibson	17	Son	Screw and Bolt Maker	Salford
	Sarah Ann Gibson	14	Daughter	Doffer	Salford
8	Alfred Baker	30	Head	Dyer	Salford
	Ann Baker	30	Wife		Salford
	Joshua Baker	9	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Robert Baker	2	Son		Salford
10	Elizabeth Winstray	55	Head	Cotton Weaver	Manchester

1881 Census Record for Walker's Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	Thomas Parker	32	Head	House Painter	Cheshire
	Ada Parker	21	Wife	Domestic Servant (Cook)	Pendleton
	Joseph Parker	1	Son		Salford
2	Thomas Bessell	26	Head	Print Finisher and Embosser	Salford
	Prudence Bessell	27	Wife	Fancy Box Maker	Salford
	James Bessell	5	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Thomas Bessell	1	Son		Salford

1881 Census Records Back Saxon Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
2	Mary Davidson	40	Head	Cotton Reeler	Manchester
	Martha Clay	22	Sister	Cotton Reeler	Manchester
4	Thomas Allmark	33	Head	Fireman (Engine Driver)	Manchester
	Elizabeth Allmark	32	Wife		Manchester
	Emma Allmark	7	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
	Martha Allmark	1	Daughter		Salford
6	Catherine McWallis	47	Head	Charwoman	Ireland
	Susan McWallis	18	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Catherine Mcwallis	1	Granddaughter		Salford
3	Frederick Edwards	38	Head	Dyer (Undef)	Salford
	Mary Ann Edwards	44	Wife		Ireland
	John Edwards	25	Step Son	Dyer (Undef)	Manchester
	William Edwards	16	Step Son	Potter in Dye Works	Manchester
	Elizabeth Edwards	13	Daughter	Scholar	Manchester
1	Edwin Thomas	34	Head	Labourer in Flour Mill	Glastonbury
	Mary Thomas	33	Wife		Bristol
	Edwin C Thomas	7	Son	Scholar	Bristol
	William Thomas	2	Son		Manchester
5	Edward Edwards	22	Head	Copper in Dye Works	Manchester
	Mary Ann Edwards	25	Wife	Winder in Cotton Mill	Manchester
	William Edwards	1	Son		Salford

1881 Census Records for Temple Place

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	John Lewis	34	Head	Plumber	Cheshire
	Mary J Lewis	36	Wife		Stafford
	Martha A Lewis	5	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	James Lewis	3	Son		Salford
	John S Lewis	8			
		mths	Son		Salford
2	Charles Henshaw	39	Head	Lorryman	Macclesfield
	Annie Henshaw	42	Wife		Runcorn
	George Hanshaw	11	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Harriett Henshaw	8	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Peter Henshaw	6	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Charles Henshaw	3	Son		Salford
	James Mottram	25	Visitor	Lorryman	Salford
	Jane Matthews	36	Head	Charwoman	Flintshire
	Sarah Jane Matthews	15	Wife	Domestic Servant	Salford
3	John Matthews	12	Son	Scholar	Salford
	George Matthews	6	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Joseph W Matthews	2	Son		Salford
	Samuel Henshaw	41	Lodger	Brewer's Drayman?	Cheshire
	Alfred Barwick	51	Head	Coach Smith	York
	William Barwick	28	Son	Coach Bodymaker	York
5	France Barwick	28	Daughter in Law		Salford
	Alfred Barwick	2	Gradson		Salford
	Jane Barwick	9			
		mths	Granddaughter		Salford

	France Barwick	3	Granddaughter		Salford
6	Sarah Fox	68	Head	Seamstress	Bury
7	Annie Best	27	Head	Assistant in Hatter's Shop	Ireland
	Sarah Graham	72	Aunt		Ireland
	James Dunn	15	Adopted Brother	Assistant in Bookstall	Manchester
	Thomas Skelmerdine	32	Lodger	Brewer's Drayman?	Manchester
8	Matthew Foley	39	Head	Charwoman	Lincolnshire
	Thomas Foley	19	Son	General Smith	Manchester
	Robert Foley	13	Son	Scholar	Salford
13	William Alderson	43	Head	Druggist's Warehouseman (unemployed)	Kent
	Eliza Alderson	44	Wife		Nottingham
	Charles Alderson	19	Son	Bleacher's Porter	Manchester
	Eliza Alderson	10	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
9	John McEvoy	49	Head	Blacksmith Striker	Ireland
	Eliza McEvoy	46	Wife		Stafford
	Thomas McEvoy	21	Son	Fitter	Stafford
	James McEvoy	19	Son	Warehouseman	Stafford
	Michael McEvoy	12	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Eliza McEvoy	9	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Sarah McEvoy	6	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	John McEvoy	14	Son	Warehouseman	Salford
15	William Woodyer	32	Head	Marble Mason	Liverpool
	Elizabeth Woodyer	28	Wife		Salford
	Sarah E Woodyer	10	Daughter	Scholar	Southport
	Mary E Woodyer	9	Daughter	Scholar	Salford

	John Woodyer	4	Son		Salford
	Elizabeth Collier	61	Mother in Law		Manchester
	Ruth Collier	22	Sister in Law	Paper Bag Maker	Salford
17	Thomas Williams	83	Head	Cotton Spinner (Unemployed)	Flintshire
	Margaret Williams	74	Wife		Kent
	Edward Williams	37	Son	Joiner's Labourer	Salford
	Thomas Williams	15	Grandson	Iron Turner	Salford
	John Donald	26	Lodger	Domestic Servant	Cheshire
	Peter Johnson	68	Lodger	Fustian Cutter	Warrington

1881 Census Record for Bolton Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
9	Thomas Sherratt	47	Head	Carter	Manchester
	Eliza Sherratt	42	Wife		Manchester
	Mary Sherratt	20	Daughter	Hooker in Warehouse	Salford
	Thomas Sherratt	18	Son	Carter	Salford
	James Sherratt	9	Son	Scholar	Salford
	Susannah Sherratt	6	Daughter	Scholar	Salford
	Andrew Tabson?	40	Lodger	Coach Builder	Manchester
	William Stratham	45	Lodger	Carter	Manchester
11	Mary Tower	45	Head	Beer Housekeeper	Manchester
	Mary Jane Unsworth	13	Servant	Domestic Servant	Manchester
13	Catherine Bareson	60	Head		Manchester
	John Royle	43	Boarder	Carter	Manchester
	John Henyon	35	Boarder	Hostler	Manchester
	Benjamin Newton	49	Boarder	Carter	Derby
	William Recklees	23	Boarder	Carter	Manchester
	John Wallace	16	Boarder	Porter	Lancashire
15	John Beardmore	24	Son	Railway Porter	Manchester
	Nathan Beardmore	18	sp	Joiner	Salford
	Mary Hannah Beardmore	15	Daughter	At Home Salesman for Tailoring Company	Manchester
	William Beardmore	14	Son		Manchester
	Hannah Beardmore	53	Head		Cheshire

1891 Census Record for Riding Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	James Bagley Annie Maskell Frederick Jones	56 39 21	Head Head Son	Smallwall Weaver Mantle Maker Joiner	Warwickshire Lancashire Wigan
3	James Wood Isabelle Wood David Wood James Wood Alexander Wood	61 60 24 4 9	Head Wife Son Son Son	Labourer ?	Manchester Salford Salford Salford Salford
5	John Males John Males Samuel Males Ellen Males Charlotte Males James Males	45 19 16 14 8 7	Head Son Son Daughter Daughter Son	? Worker Packer Cigar Maker Scholar Scholar	Salford Salford Salford Salford Salford Salford
7	Isaac Pearson Margaret Pearson Matilda Pearson Catherine Pearson John Pearson Henry Pearson	63 59 27 21 19 17	Head Wife Daughter Daughter Son Son	Coachman Maid? Cotton Weaver Liscensed Victualler Assitant Railway Assistant	Cheshire Manchester Salford Salford Salford Salford
9	George Gray Ellen Gray	23 22	Head Wife	Carter	London Blackpool

1891 Census Record for Bolton Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
9	Elijah Sherratt	54	Head	Carter	Manchester
	John Sherratt	20	Son		Salford
	Susannah Sherratt	16	Daughter		Salford
11	Frederick Pearson	44	Head	Liscensed Victualler	?
	Mary Pearson	40	Wife		Lincolnshire
	Charles Pearson	14	Son		Salford
13	George Bracegirdle	36	Head	Carter	Salford
	Ada Bracegirdle	35	Wife		Salford
	Edith Bracegirdle	10	Daughter		Salford
15	Benjamin Smith	45	Head	Brickcutter	Salford
	Mary Ann Smith	41	Wife	F. J Appretice	Blackburn
	Maude Smith	18	Daughter		Manchester
	Thomas Smith	16	Son		Manchester
	Benjamin Smith	14	Son		Manchester
	Matthew Smith	12	Son		Manchester
	Emily Smith	7	Daughter		Manchester
	William Smith	5	Son		Salford
	Matthew Howarth	31	Brother in Law	Bricklayer	Cumberland
	Robert Robinson	58	Boarder	Carter	Bath
	William Perry	47	Boarder	Carter	Yorkshire

1901 Census Record for Bolton Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
9	John Redfearn	36	Head	Lead Salesman	London
	Catherine Redfearn	28	Wife		Manchester
	Florence Redfearn	7	Daughter		Manchester
	Mary Redfearn	4	Daughter		Manchester
	Frank Fearn	1	Son		Manchester
	Catherine Russell	57	Mother in Law	French Polisher	Middlesex
11 & 13 (Bleacher's Arms)	Thomas Youd	42	Head	Beer Retailer	Manchester
	Margaret Youd	41	Wife		Salford
	Maggie Youd	13	Daughter		Salford
	Ethel Youd	12	Daughter		Salford
	Edith Youd	8	Daughter		Salford
	Samuel Youd	2	Son		Salford
	Thomas Youd	1	Son		Salford
	William Kenny	50	Boarder	Barman	Salford
15	George Wigglesworth	23	Head	Loom Fitter	Derbyshire
	Lily Wigglesworth	26	Wife		Manchester
	John Wigglesworth	2	Son		Salford
	Elizabeth French	62	Mother in Law		Salford
	William French	33	Brother in Law	General Labourer	Manchester
	Joseph French	30	Brother in Law	Collar Maker	Manchester
	John French	36	Brother in Law	Painter's Assistant	Manchester
17 (Lodging House)	Lyland Cooper	24	Lodger	Greengrocer	Bradford
	Thomas Salt	60	Lodger	General Labourer	Sheffield
	Samuel Paston	47	Lodger	Cabinet Maker	Shrewsbury
	William Brooks	23	Lodger	Deputy Lodging House	Salford
	George Holmes	60	Lodger	Deputy Lodging House	Rochester
	Frederick Taylor	47	Lodger	General Labourer	Birmingham

James Williams	45	Lodger	General Labourer	Ireland
C. H McNalty	39	Lodger	General Labourer	Salford
Edward Booth	39	Lodger	General Labourer	Salford
John Sullivan	39	Lodger	Greengrocer Pattern Cord	Manchester
Robert Jackson	41	Lodger	Maker General	Salford
George Cuff	48	Lodger	Labourer	Ireland
Elijah Bradshaw	28	Lodger	Coal Cashier	Manchester
James Taylor	45	Lodger	Collier/Hewer	Wolverhampton
James Wilcock	36	Lodger	Painter's Assistant	Manchester
Henry Burrows	41	Lodger	Bleacher's Labourer	Birmingham
James Davies	24	Lodger	General	Salford
William Langley	47	Lodger	Labourer Glass? Blower	St Helens
Alfred Booth	40	Lodger	General Labourer	Salford
William Spencer	18	Lodger	General Labourer	Ireland
James Jackson	42	Lodger	Coach Painter	Salford
William Mackinson	60	Lodger	General Labourer	Preston
William Farnworth	52	Lodger	General Labourer	Swinton
Patrick Welsh	46	Lodger	General Labourer	Ireland

1901 Census Record for Riding Street

House No	Name	Age	Relation to Head	Occupation	Born
1	William Ashworth	63	Head	Night Watchman, Warehouse	Cheshire
	Priscilla Ashworth	61	Wife		Manchester
	Walter Ashworth	13	Son	Labourer Warehouse	Salford
	George Ashworth	21	Son	Labourer Warehouse	Salford
	Mary Ann Ashworth	19	Daughter	Hooker Cotton Warehouse	Salford
3	James Wood	74	Head	Boiler Maker	Salford
	Isabelle Wood	72	Wife		Salford
	David Wood	34	Son	Bleacher's Dryer	Salford
	David Wood	14	Grandson	Iron Turner's Apprentice	Salford
5	Joseph Creely	48	Head	Printer's Compositor	Ireland
	Eliza Creely	40	Wife		Ireland
	John Creely	14	Son		Ireland
	William Creely	12	Son		Ireland
	Thomas Creely	10	Son		Ireland
	Robert Creely	1	Son		Ireland
7	Thomas Mather	51	Head	Looming? Lighter, Gas	Salford
	Sarah Mather	33	Wife		Salford
	Mary Mather	13	Daughter	Spinner	Salford
	Thomas Mather	11	Son		Salford
	Edith Mather	6mths	Daughter		Manchester
	Sarah Rowlinson	9	Daughter		Salford
	John Rowlinson	7	Son		Salford
	Samuel Tinsley	78	Boarder	Cotton Weaver	Wigan
9	James Wood	35	Head	Railway Labourer	Cheshire
	Anne Wood	34	Wife		Cheshire
	Joseph Wood	14	Son	Dyers Apprentice	Cheshire
	James Wood	1	Son		Salford

Appendix 2: Trade Directory Entries

1854

Chapel Street

House No	Name	Business
199	Artur Yates	Baker
203	William Wren	Milliner
205	James Denton	Pawnbroker
211	Abraham Preston	Clogger
213	Margaret Cox	Tripe Dresser
215	Charles Horton	Pork Butcher
217	Johnathon Chapman	Tobaccoist
219	Elizabeth Ramber	Shoe Warehouse
221	Sarah Lee	Hoisery
223	Susannah?	Stationer
225	Thomas Whiting	Small Leather Cutter
227	William Binns	Linen Draper
229	John Wilkinson	Chemist
231	Thomas Hilton	Hairdresser
233	James Birchby	Red Lion

1863

Chapel Street

House No	Name	Business
199	John Hayden	Confectioner
199A	James Goulen	Shoe Maker
203	James Denton	Pawn Broker
203A	Peel Aspinall	Clogger
205	Elizabeth Cotton	Hairdresser
209	Thomas Duckley	Shopkeeper
211	Job Thompson	Shoe Maker
213	Margaret Cox	Tripe Dresser
213A	Rosanna Matthews	Shopkeeper
215	Charles Horton	Pork Butcher
217	Theresa Bamber	Shoe Dealers
221	William Robinson	Beer Retailer
223	Lawrence Witham	News Agent
227	William Rinns	Linen Draper
229	William Willis	Tool Dealers
231	Thomas Hilton	Hairdresser
231		Inland Revenue Office
233	James Birchby	Red Lion

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
1	Henry Knowles	Currier
5	Thomas Greaves	Joiner and Builder
9	Thomas Matthews	Whitesmith
11	James Shaw Williamson	Builder
13	William and Edward Orme	Engravers

1865

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
1	Henry Knowles	Currier
3	William Thorpe	Joiner and Builder
3	George and James Slater	Bleachers
5	Thomas Crane	Beer Retailer
9	Thomas Matthews	Whitesmith
11	James Shaw Williamson	Builder
13	William and Edward Orme	Engravers

Chapel Street

House No	Name	Business
199	Samuel Witten	Tobaccoist
201	John Bramley	Shoe Maker
203	James Denton	Pawn Broker
205	Robert Colton	Hairdresser
205A	Thomas Duckley	Basket Maker
209	Thomas Wallis	Hosier
211	Margaret Cox	Tripe Dresser
213	Charles Horton	Pork Butcher
215 &		
217	M & T Bamber	Boot Maker
219	William Robinson	Beer Retailer
221	John Corte	Tobaccoist
225	Joseph Armstrong	Milliner
227	Samuel Berry	Halter
229	Thomas Hilton	Hairdresser
231		Inland Revenue Office
233	James Birchby	Red Lion

1869

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
5	William Thorpe	Joiner and Builder
9	Samuel Garside	Carter
11	Thomas Craven	Beer Retailer
13	Catherine Bateson	Lodging House
17	James Williamson	
19	William and Edward Orme	Engravers

Chapel Street

House No	Name	Business
207	Thomas Kennedy	Draper
209	E Morand	Tobaccoist
211	Frederick Stringer	Boot Maker
213	James Denton	Pawnbroker
215	Richard Colton	Hairdresser
219	Thomas Walyer	Hosier & Glover
221	John Taylor	Butcher
223	Charles Horton	Pork Butcher
225 &		
227	M &T Bamber	Boot Maker
229	Thomas Dodd	Beer Retailer
231	Jos Hayes	Newspaper Agent
233	Robert Armstrong	Milliner
235	William Binns	Draper
237	George Podman	Milliner
239	Thomas Preston	Clogger
239	Thomas Hilton	Hairdresser
241	James Birchby	Red Lion

1873

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
5 & 7	William Thorpe	Joiner and Builder
9	George and Jas Slater	Calico Bleachers
11	Mary Tower	Beer Retailer
13	Thomas Matthews	Whitesmith
17	William and Edward Orme	Engravers

Chapel Street

House No	Name	Business
207	Thomas Kennedy	Draper
209	E Morand	Tobaccoist
211	Frederick Stringer	Boot Maker
213	James Denton	Pawnbroker
215	Robert Colton	Hairdresser
217	C. R Trevor	Salford Steam Printing CO
219	Joseph Parkinson	Hatter
221	John Taylor	Butcher
223	Charles Horton	Pork Butcher
225 &		
227	M &T Bamber	Boot Maker
229	Caroline Smethurst	Beer Retailer
231	Alice Riding	Tobaccoist
233	Robert Armstrong	Milliner
235	William Binns	Draper
237	James Clitheroe	Milliner
239	George Jessop	Watchmaker
241	James Birchby	Red Lion

1876

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
5 & 7	William Thorpe	Joiner and Builder
9	Thomas Sheratt	Porter
11	Mary Tower	Beer Retailer
13	Catherine Bateson	House Holder
15	Hannah Beardmore	House Holder

Chapel Street

House No	Name	Business
207	J & T Packer	Grocer
209	E Morand	Tobaccoist
211	John Harley	Boot Maker
213	William Bailey	Pawnbroker
215	Robert Colton	Hairdresser
217	C. R Trevor	Salford Steam Printing CO
219	George Blackshaw	Hatter
221	James Taylor	Butcher
223	Charles Horton	Pork Butcher
225 &		
227	M & T Bamber	Boot Maker
229	James Taylor	Beer Retailer
231	Eliza Stirrup	Tobaccoist
233	Catherine Armstrong	Milliner
235	William Binns & Son	Draper
237	James Clitheroe	Milliner
239	George Jessop	Watchmaker
241	James Birchby	Red Lion

1879

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
1	William Cruickshank	Red Lion
5	Knight & Wooler	Joiners
11	Mary Tower	Beer Retailer
13	Catherine Bateson	House Holder
15	Hannah Beardmore	House Holder

Chapel Street

House No	Name	Business
207	J & T Packer	Grocer
209	Thomas Bowers	Tobaccoist
211	John Harley	Boot Maker
213	William Bailey	Pawnbroker
215	Robert Colton	Hairdresser
217	William Gimore	Furniture Broker
219	George Blackshaw	Hatter
221	Jane Taylor	Butcher
223	Charles & John Horton	Pork Butcher
225	William Herbert	Fruiter
229	David Carrathers	Bootmaker
231	George Cousens	Newsagents
233	John Thomas	Milliner
235	William Binns & Son	Draper
237	Mary Clitheroe	Milliner
239	George Jessop	Watchmaker
241	William Cruickshank	Red Lion

1895

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
1, Red Lion	William Cruickshank	Publican
3	John Knight	Joiner
5	E, Sherratt	Householder
11	Thomas Yood	Beer Retailer
13	George Bracegirdle	Lorryman
	James Feach	Labourer

1909

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
1, Red Lion	Lucas Griffin	Publican
5 to 9	John Knight	Builder
11	Thomas Youd	Beer Retailer
15	James Bardlsey	Householder
17	Joseph Livesey	Lodging House

1911

Bolton Street

House No	Name	Occupation
1, Red Lion	Lucas Griffin	Publican
5 to 9	John Knight	Builder
11	Thomas Youd	Beer Retailer
15	James Bardlsey	Householder
17	Joseph Livesey	Lodging House

Appendix 3: Burials

Originally occupying the southwest side of Bolton Street was the former New Jerusalem Temple, a Swedenborgian chapel and associated graveyard built in 1813. Burials began at the chapel in 1813 and continued until 1855 at which point they ceased due to public health regulations. The chapel continued to be used for worship until 1890, at which point it became a ticket and timetable printers for the railway. In 1972 the chapel was used as an electro-plating works and in 1990 was demolished and the grounds used as a car park. The site now lies beneath Trinity Way. The construction of Trinity Way began in 1987 and was not completed until 2004. The section that runs by Bolton Street and Gore Street, and removed any remains of the former chapel and graveyard, was the last section completed.

The initial archaeological evaluation of the study area encountered roughly five burials between Trinity Way and Bolton Street. These were the very bottom of the graves and were cut into the bedrock at a depth of 3m. In order to avoid exhuming these burials the piles for the development were re-designed to avoid them and a watching brief carried out during the piling operation. No graves were disturbed. It was, however, agreed with GMAAS that part of the archaeological excavation report would attempt to track down what had happened to the rest of the cemetery prior to 2015.

Burial records list 13000 inhumations between 1813 and 1837, with an estimated 25000 inhumations in total by the time of the graveyard's closure in 1855. There were three phases of graveyard clearance, all of which moved the remains to Agecroft Cemetery, Salford (information courtesy of the Agecroft Chapel Restoration Group). The clearances occurred in 1988, 2003, 2004, 2006 and 2007 (Plate 126).



Plate 126: The memorial stone at Agecroft Cemetery

It is not listed how many burials were exhumed and re-interred with each phase of clearance but it can be assumed that the 1988 clearance was in advance of the land becoming a car park, possibly in order to clear it for any future development proposals. The clearances in 2003 and 2004 were almost certainly in advance of the construction of the final stretch of Trinity Way, opened in 2004. The purpose of the 2006 and 2007 clearances is not known but may be associated with remodelling of the junction of Trinity Way and East Ordsall Lane.

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- Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed onto Casson and Berry's map of 1745
- Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94
- Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed onto Swire's map of 1824
- Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed onto Banks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 7: Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan 1851
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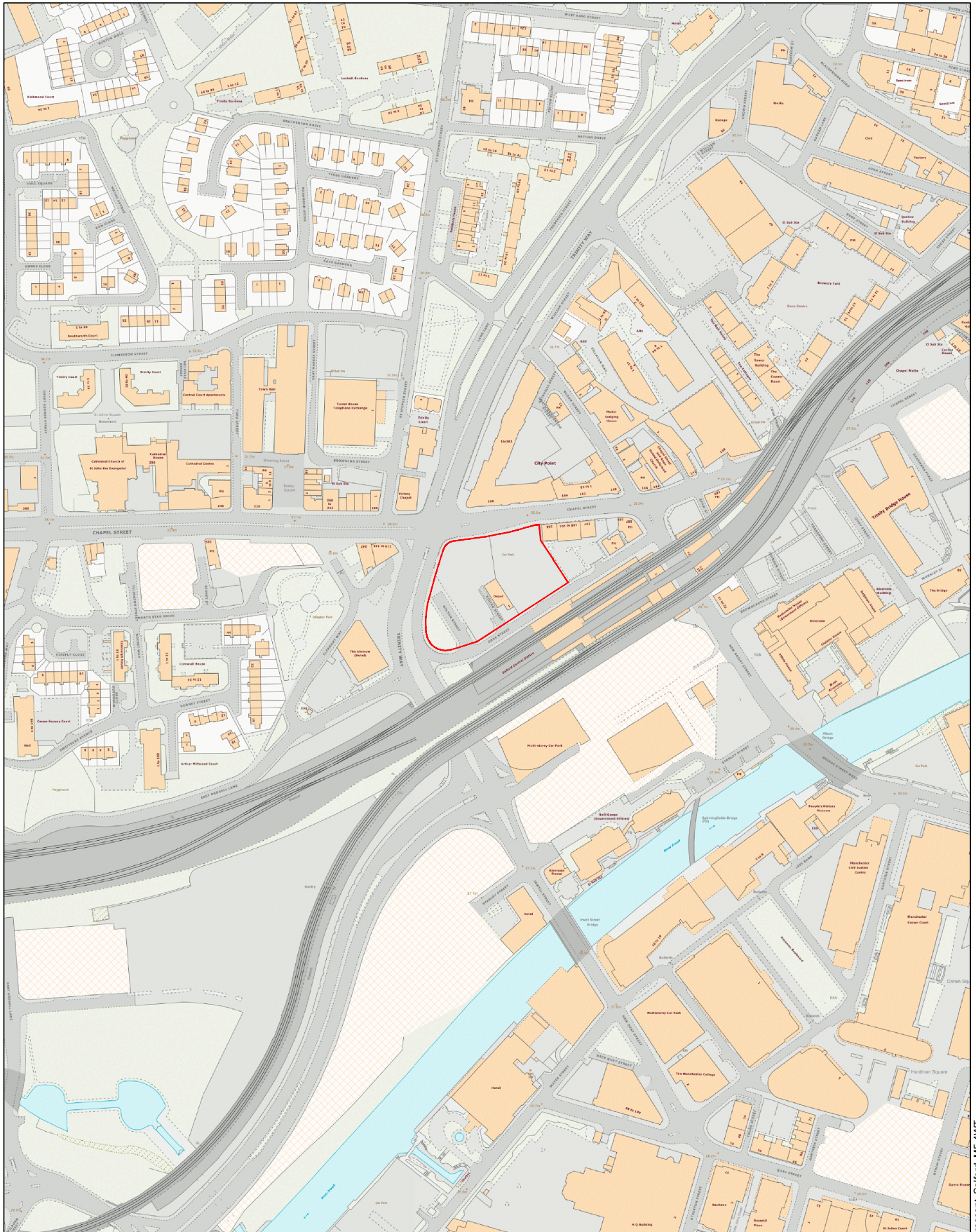


Figure 1:

Site location



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

200 m



Scale at A4 1:4000

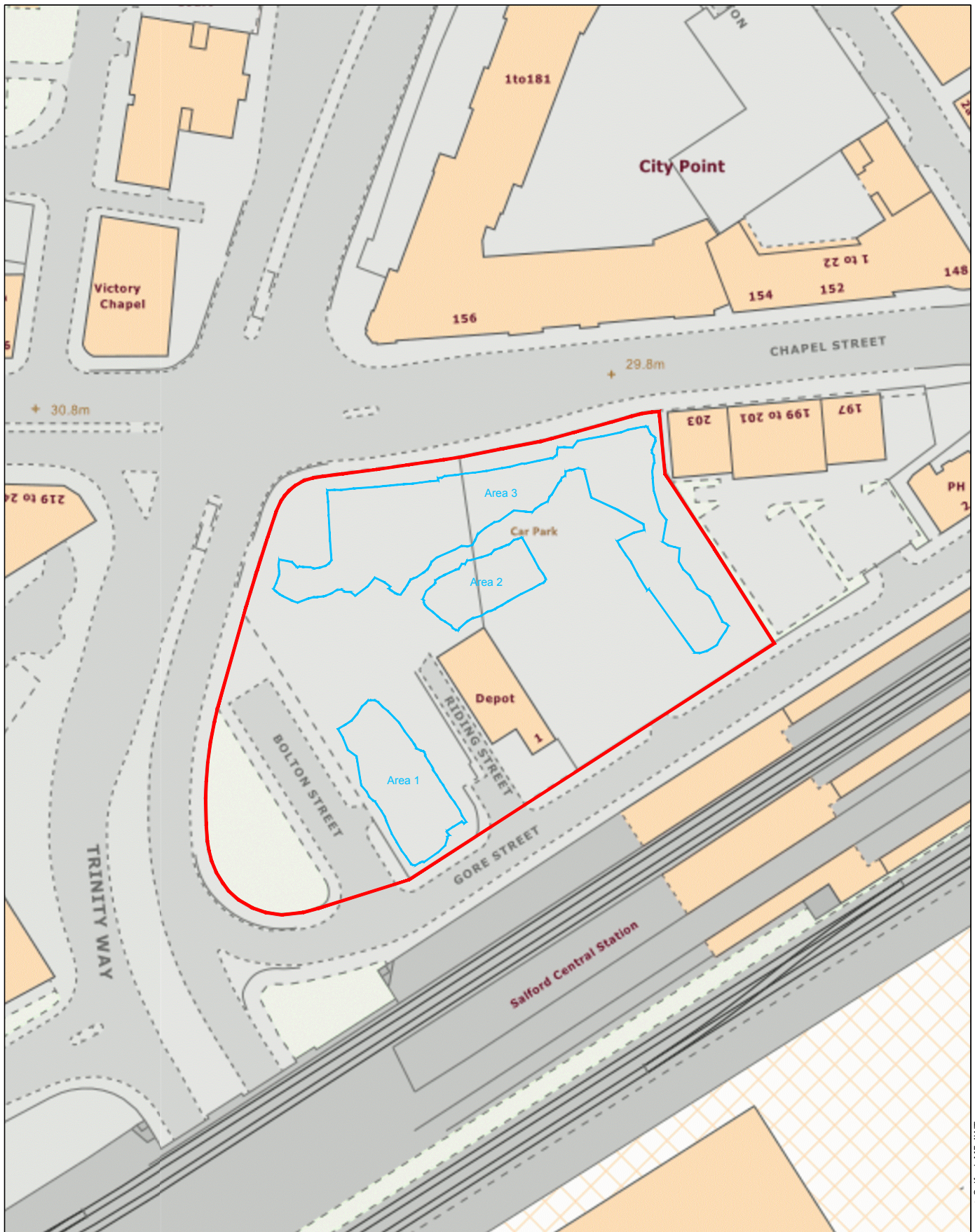


Figure 2:

Excavation area location



Key:

- Site boundary
- Excavation areas



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ARCHAEOLOGY

0 50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000



Figure 3:

Site boundary superimposed onto Casson & Berry's map of 1745



Key:

— Site boundary



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ARCHAEOLOGY

0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

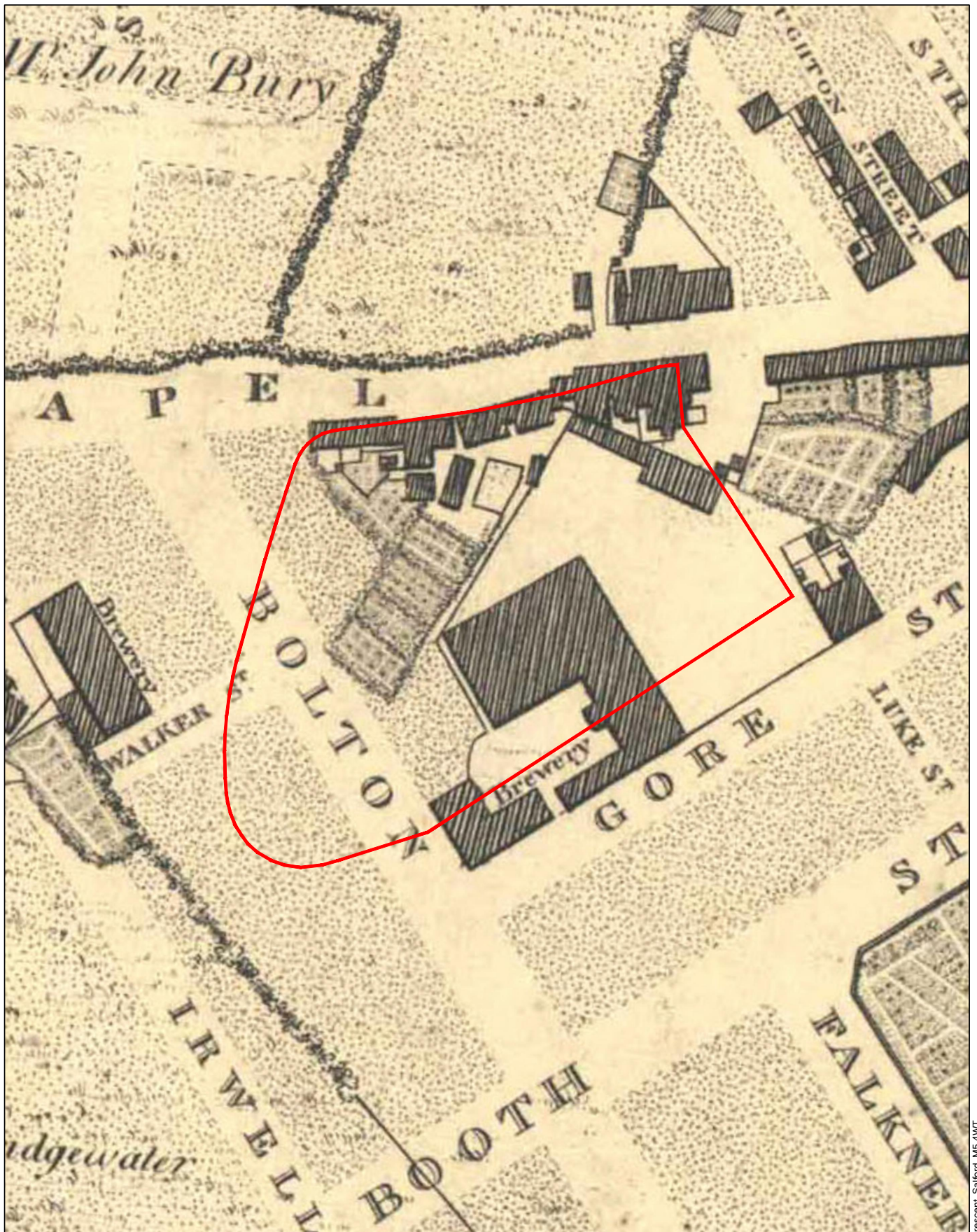


Figure 4:

Site boundary superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000



Figure 5:

Site boundary superimposed onto Swire's map of 1824



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000



Figure 6:

Site boundary superimposed onto Bancks & Co's map of 1831



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

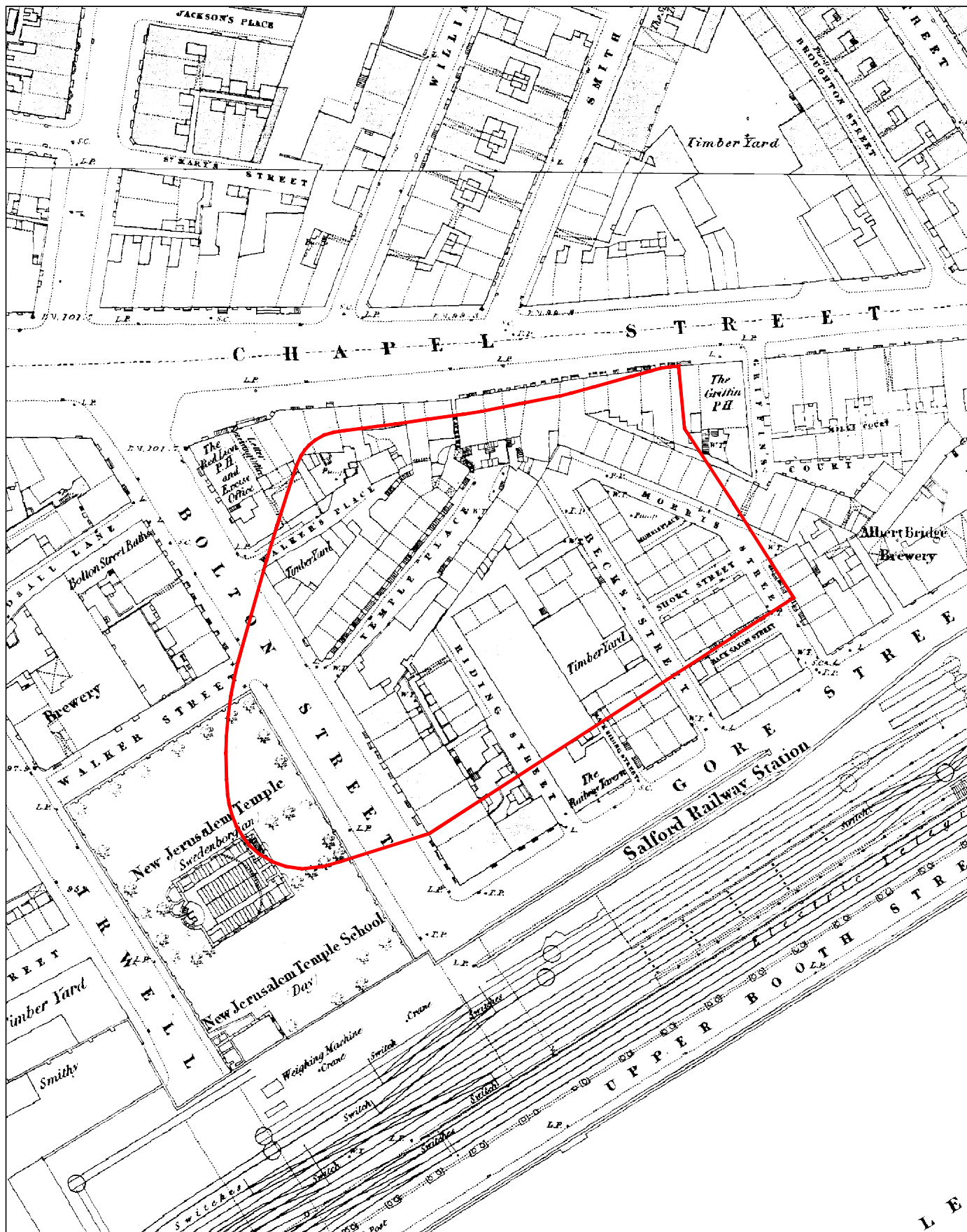


Figure 7:

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



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

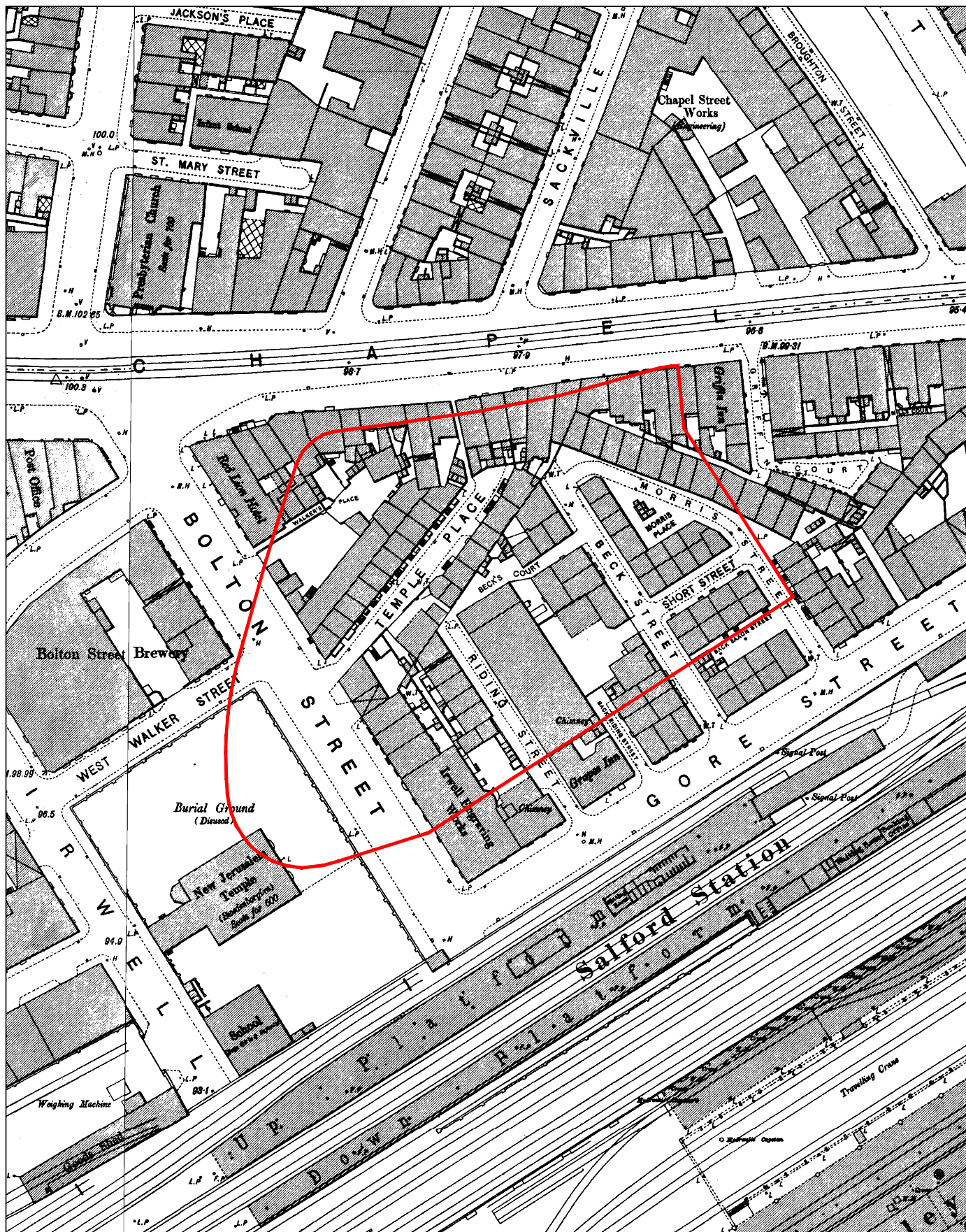


Figure 8:

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

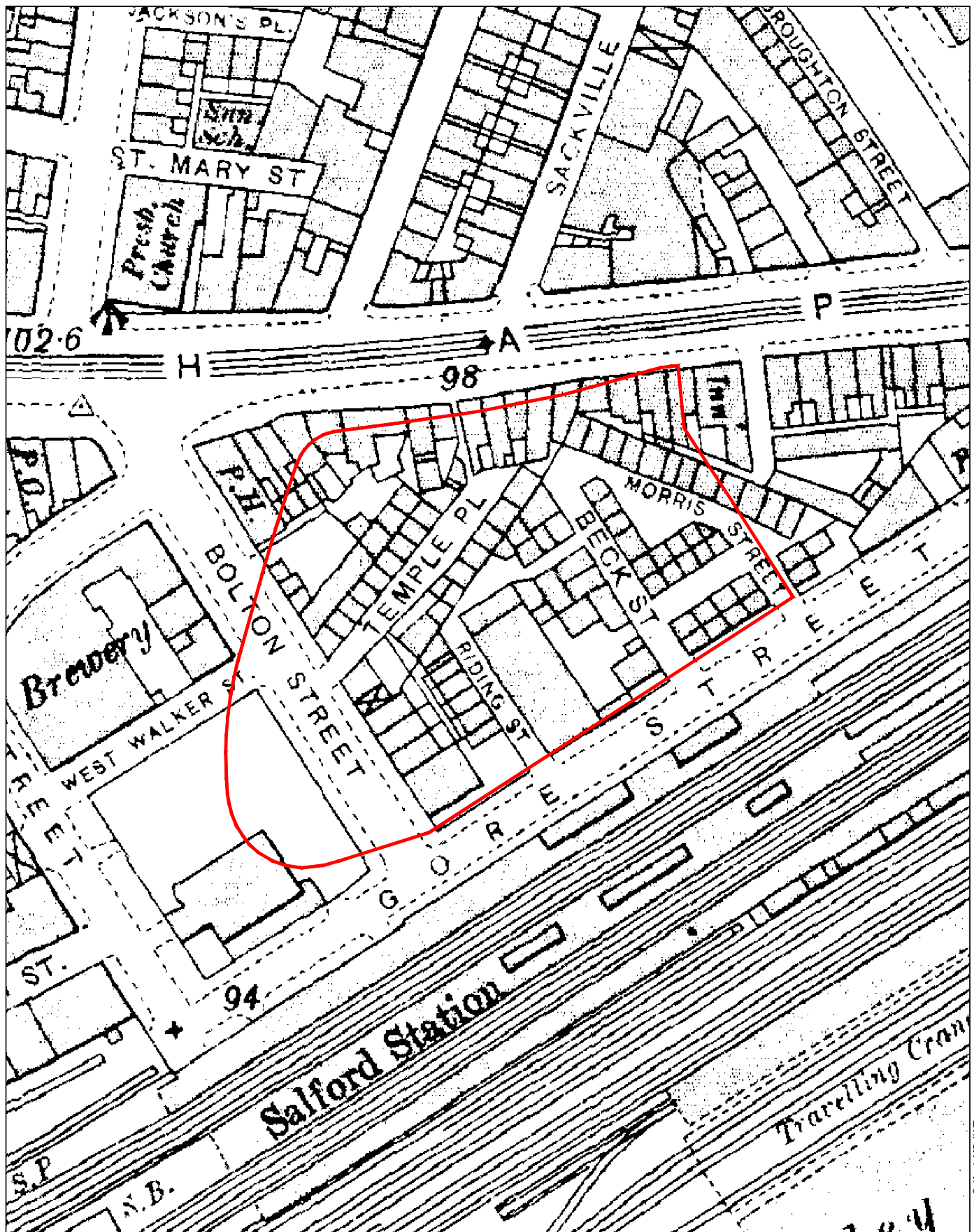


Figure 9:

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



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

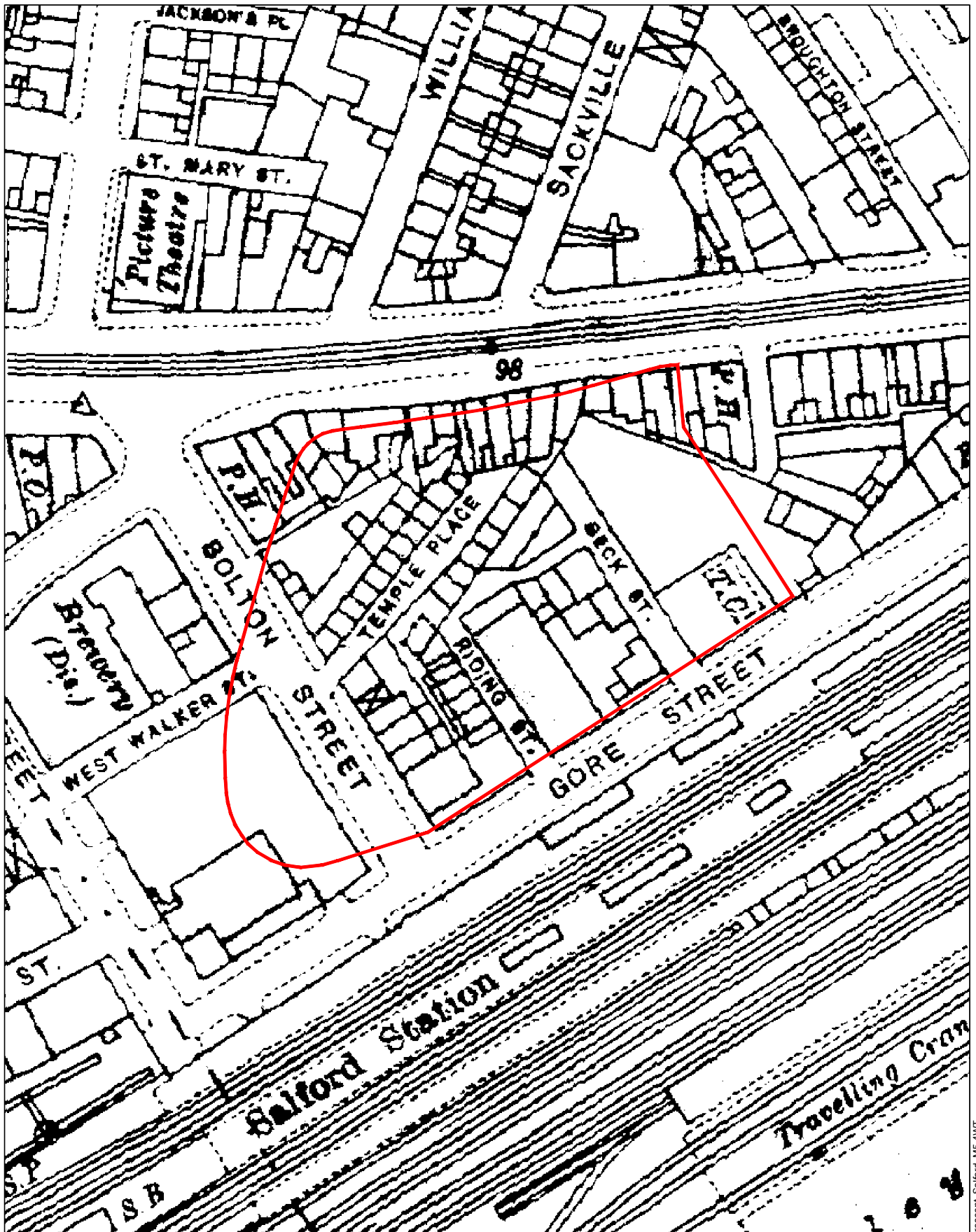


Figure 10:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1933



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000



Figure 11:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series 1972



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

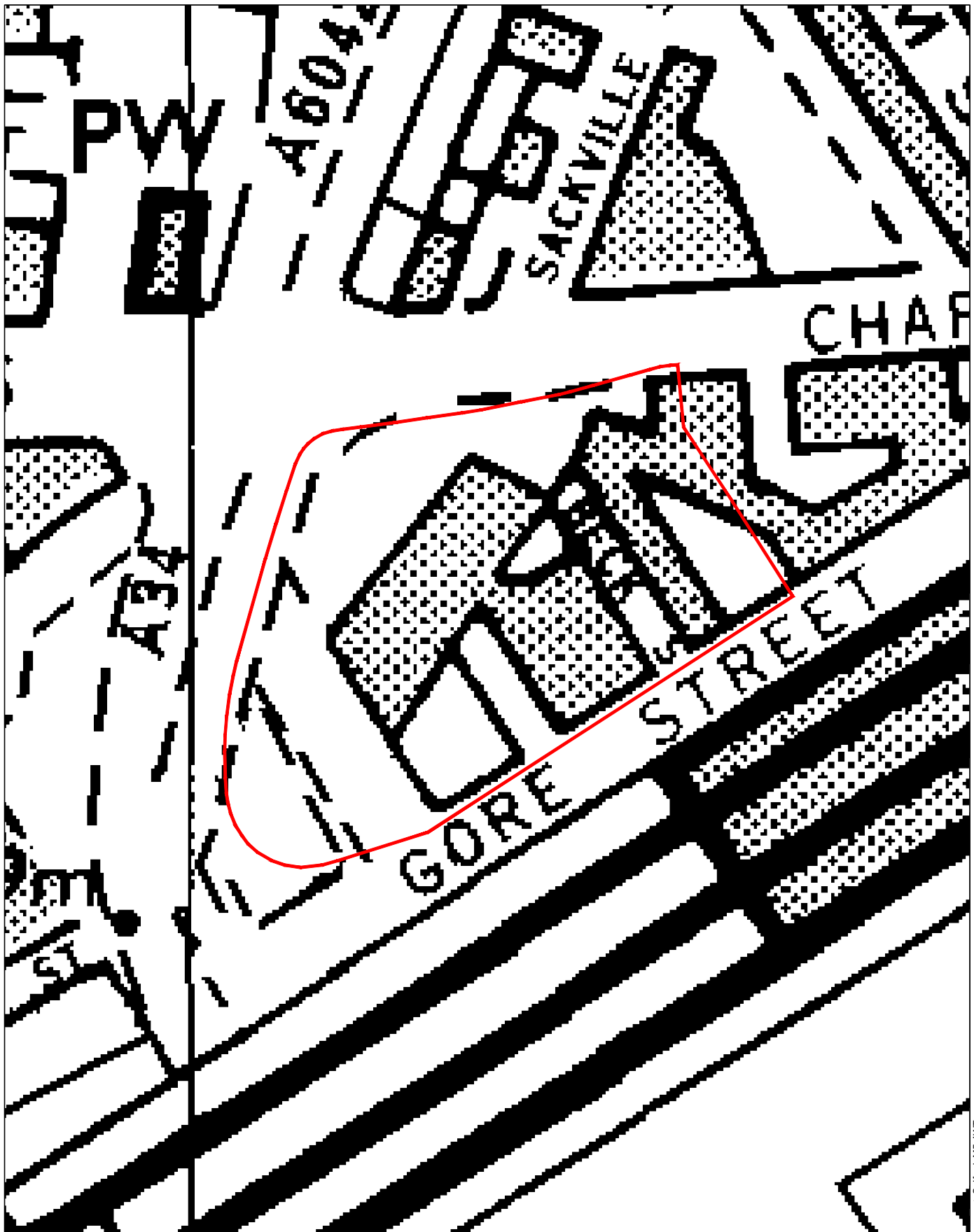


Figure 12:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Series 1994



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

50 m



Scale at A4 1:1000

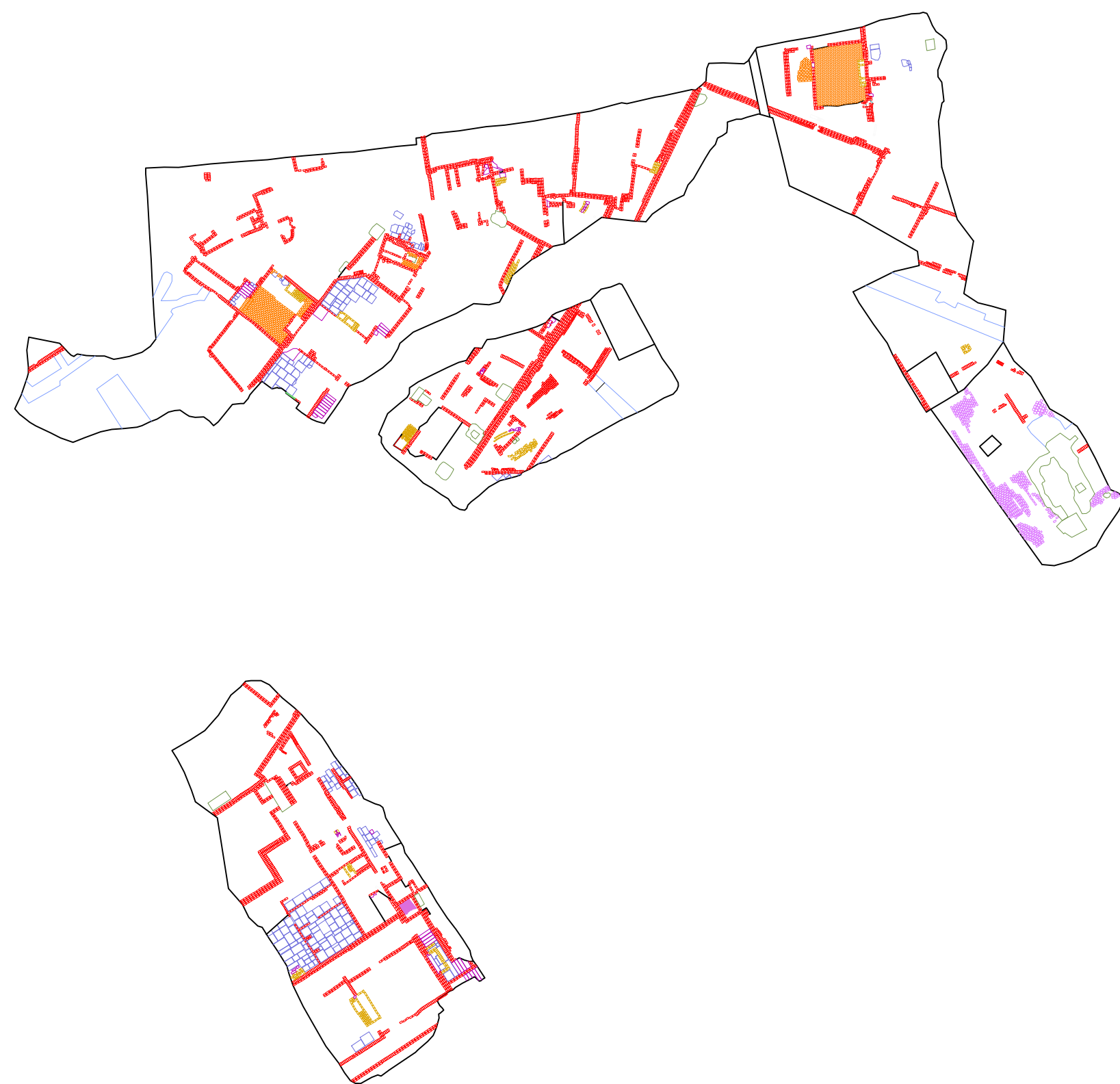
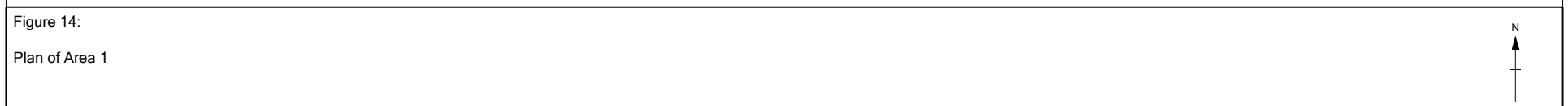


Figure 13:
 Overall plan of the excavation areas



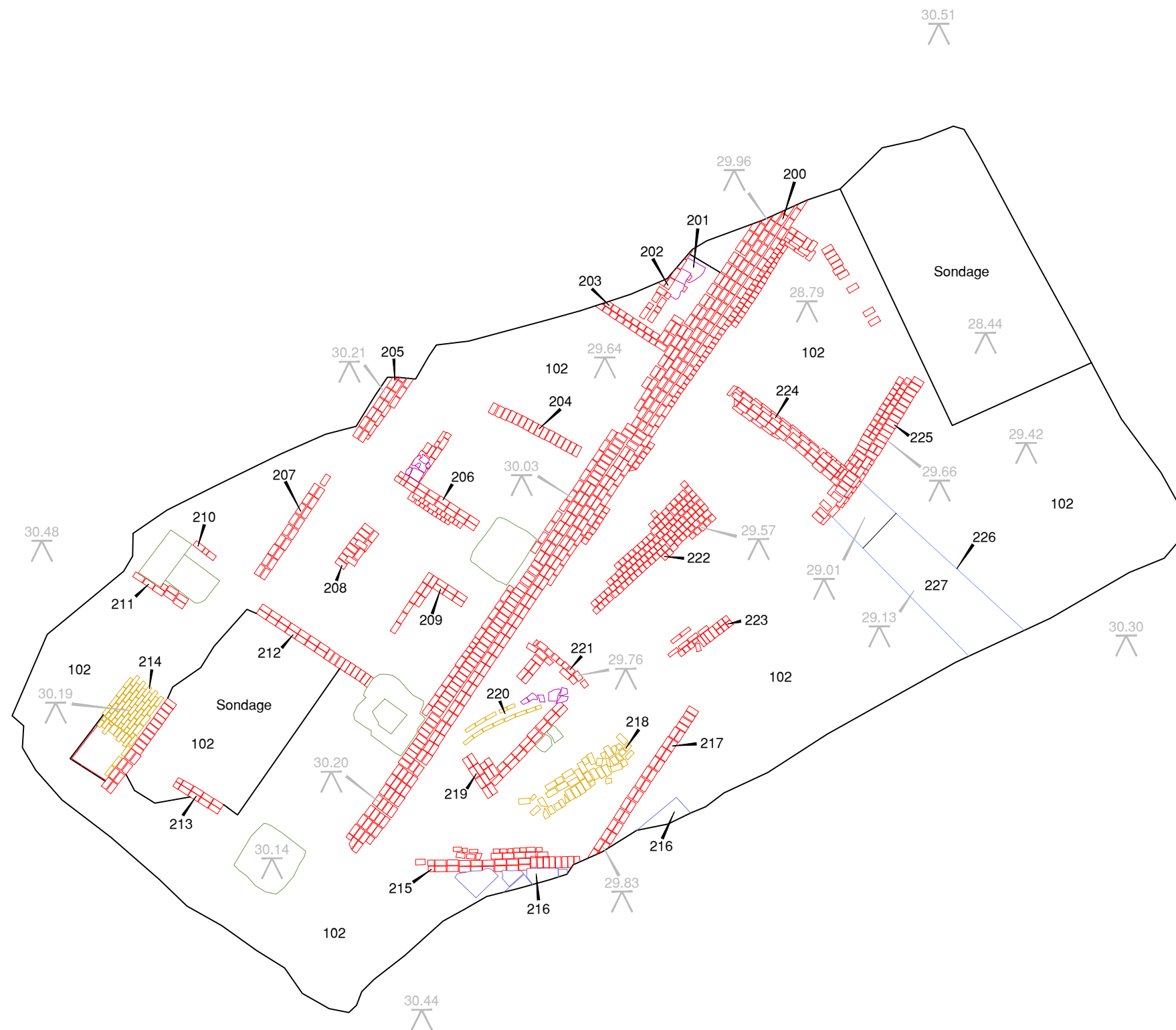


Figure 15:
Plan of Area 2



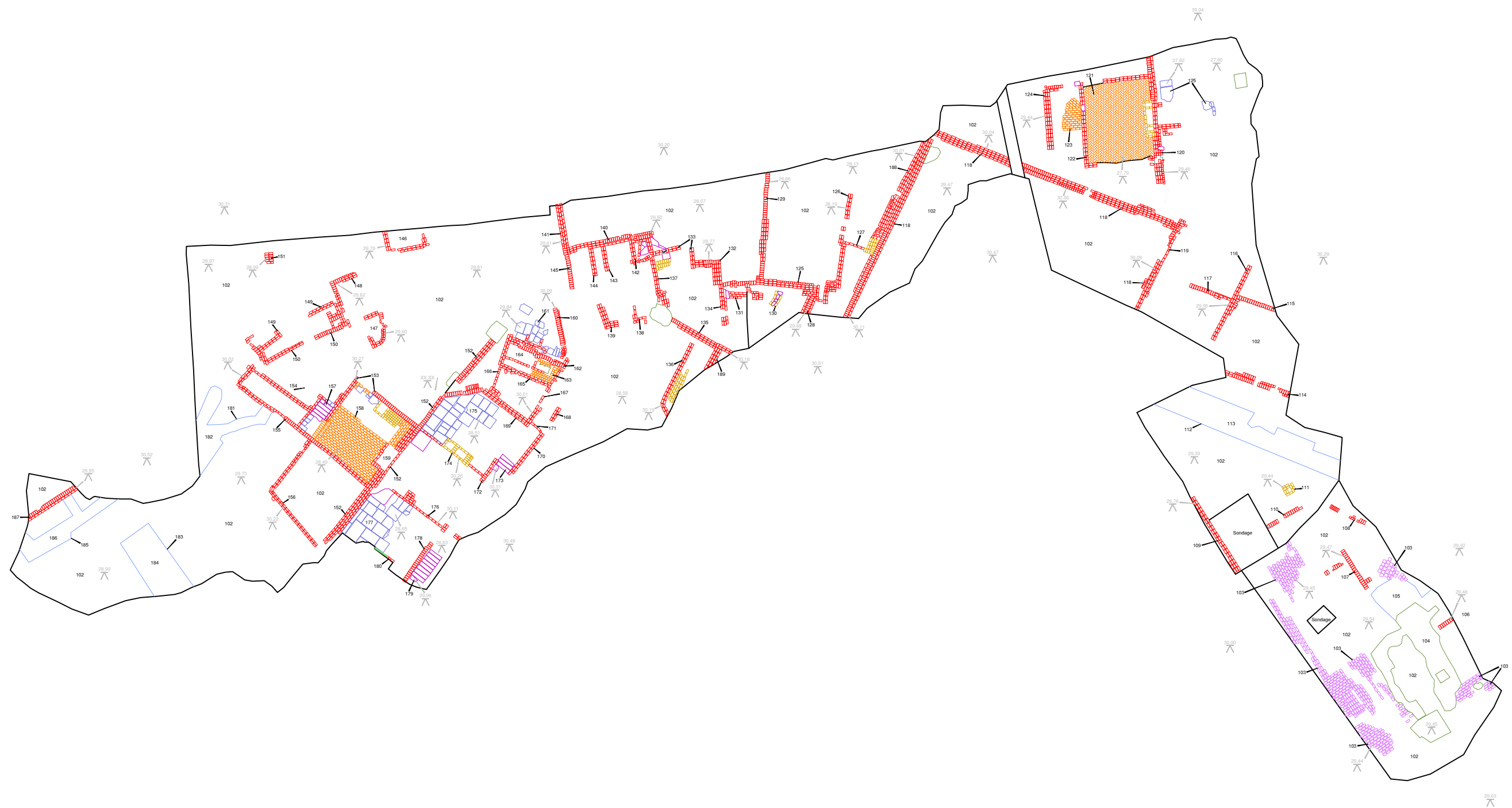
Key:

— Brick	— Cobbles	— Feature	— Mortar	— Trench
— Brick Wall	— Concrete	— Flags	— Setts	
— Brick Floor	— Drain	— Metal	— Stone	



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0 5 m
Scale at A3 1:100



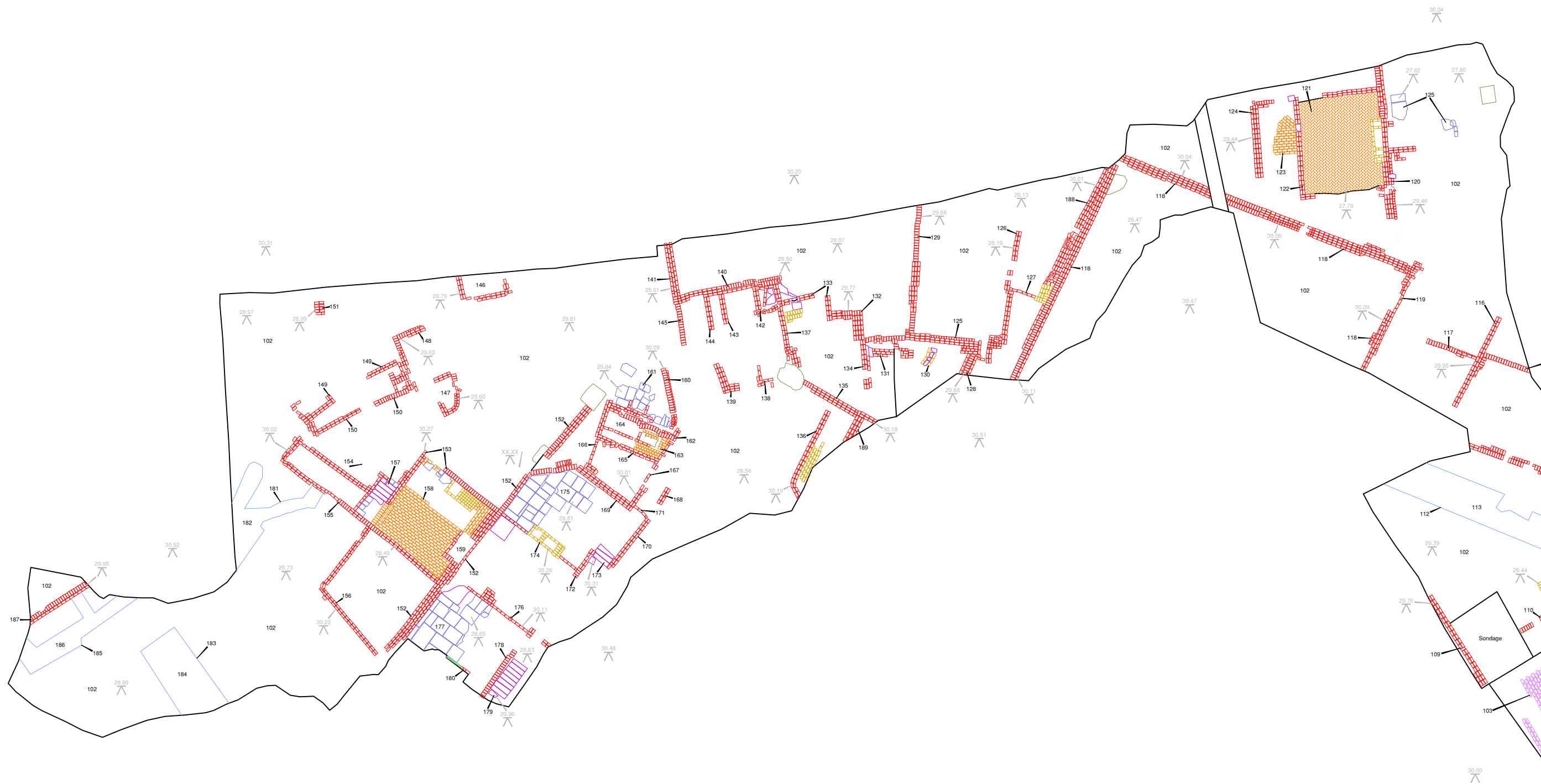


Figure 17:
Plan of the western half of Area 3



Key:

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------|---------|--------|--------|
| Brick | Cobbles | Feature | Mortar | Trench |
| Brick Wall | Concrete | Flags | Setts | |
| Brick Floor | Drain | Metal | Stone | |



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0 10 m
Scale at A3 1:200

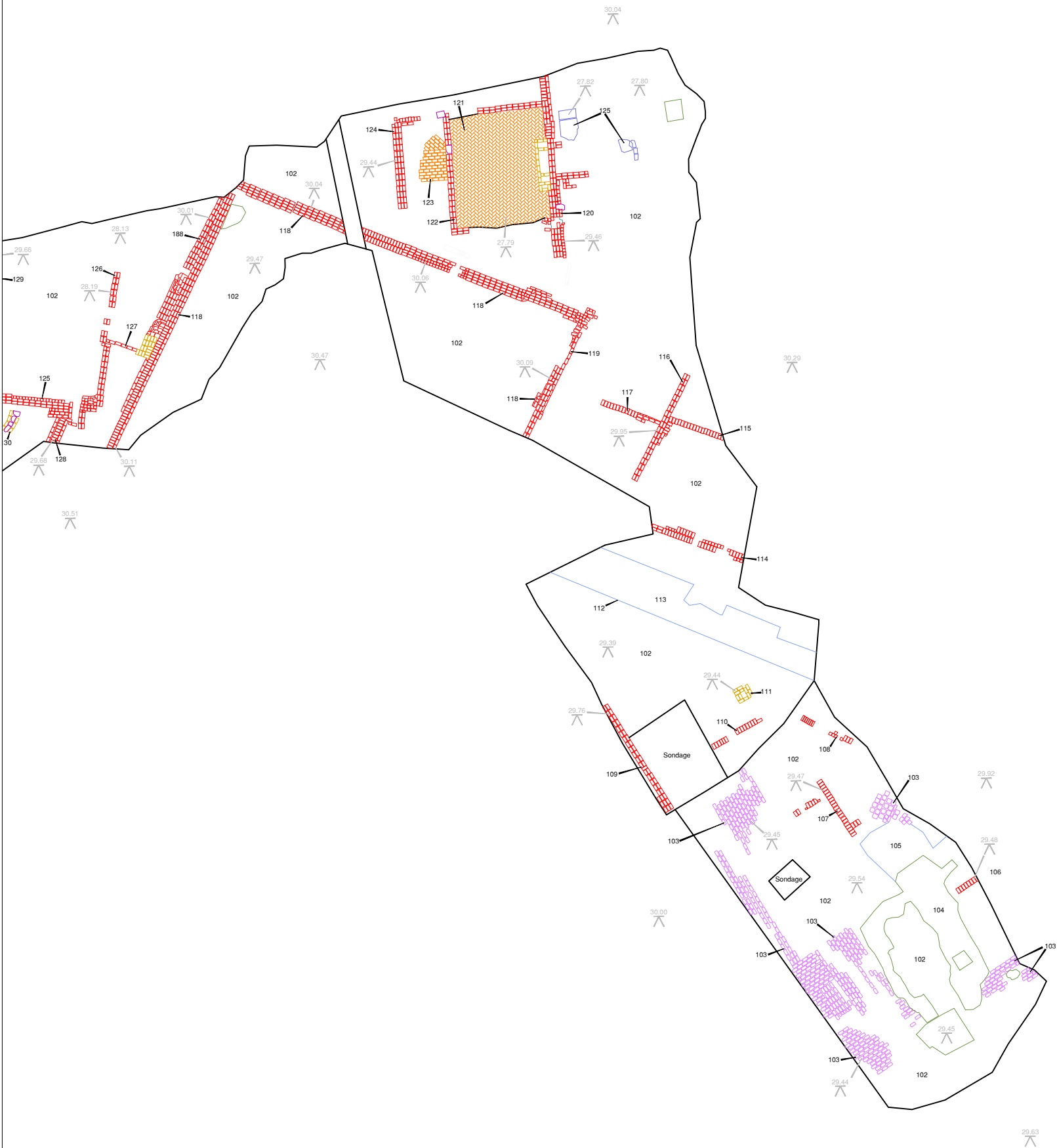


Figure 18:

Plan of the eastern half of Area 3



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0 10 m
Scale at A3 1:200

Key:

Brick	Cobbles	Feature	Mortar	Trench
Brick Wall	Concrete	Flags	Setts	
Brick Floor	Drain	Metal	Stone	

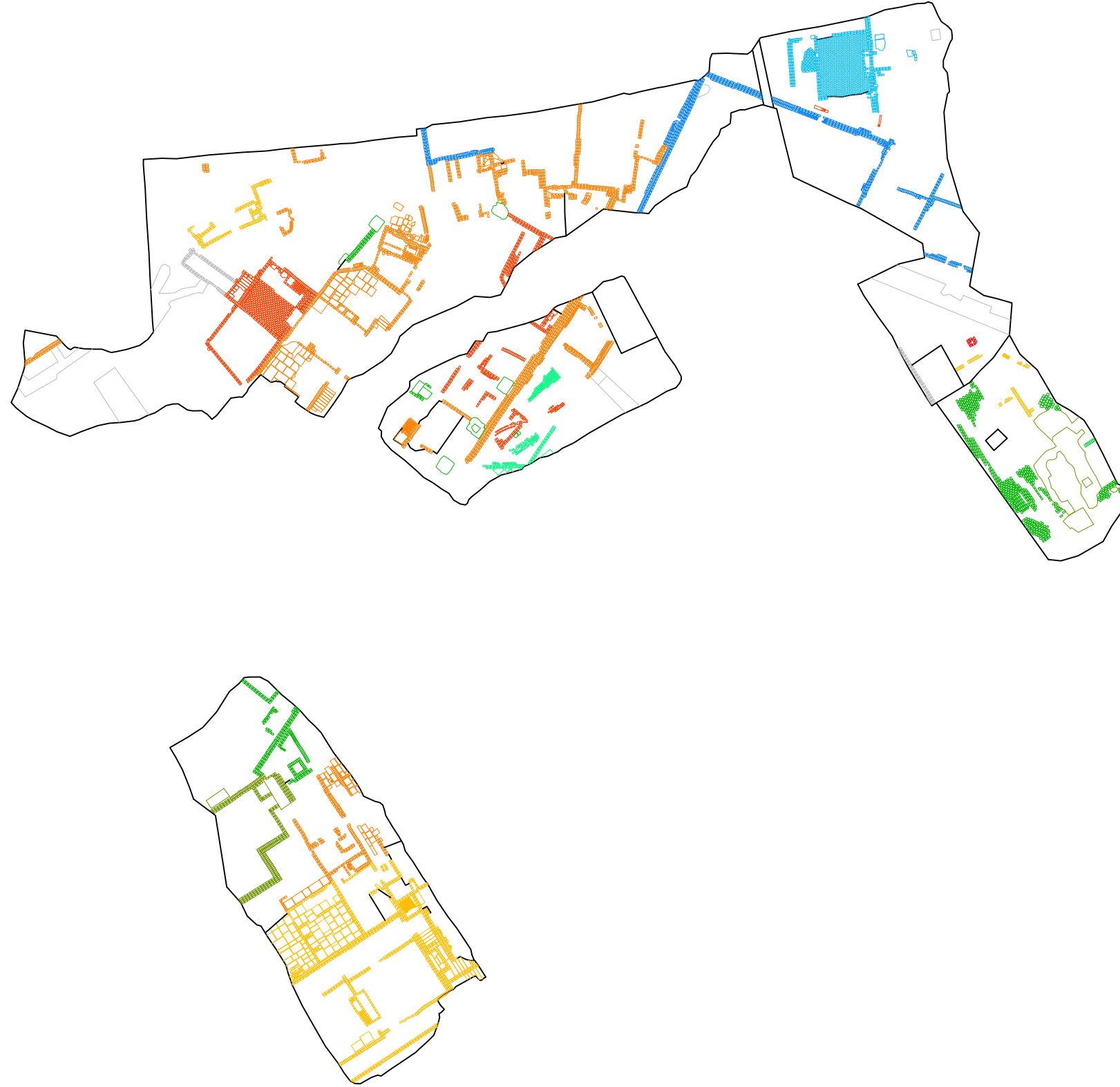


Figure 19:
Excavation phased plan



Key:

Phase 1	Phase 4	Phase 7	Phase 10
Phase 2	Phase 5	Phase 8	Unphased
Phase 3	Phase 6	Phase 9	Trench

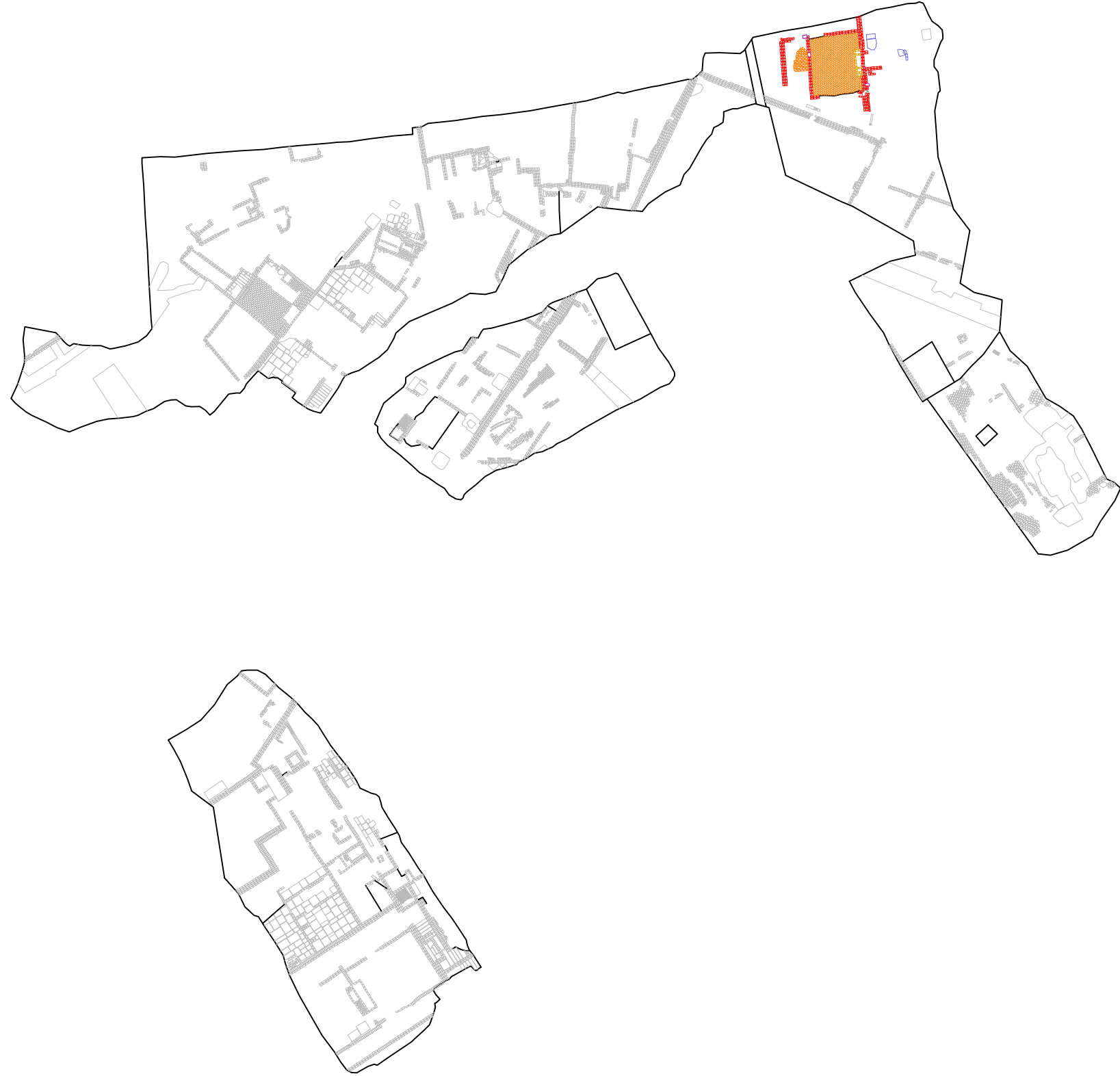




Figure 21:
Plan of phase 2 (other phases in grey)



Key:				
Brick	Cobbles	Feature	Mortar	Trench
Brick Floor	Concrete	Flags	Setts	
Brick Wall	Drain	Metal	Stone	



Figure 22:
 Plan of phase 3 (other phases in grey)



Figure 24:
 Plan of phase 5 (other phases in grey)



Figure 25:
 Plan of phase 6 (other phases in grey)



Figure 26:
 Plan of phase 7 (other phases in grey)

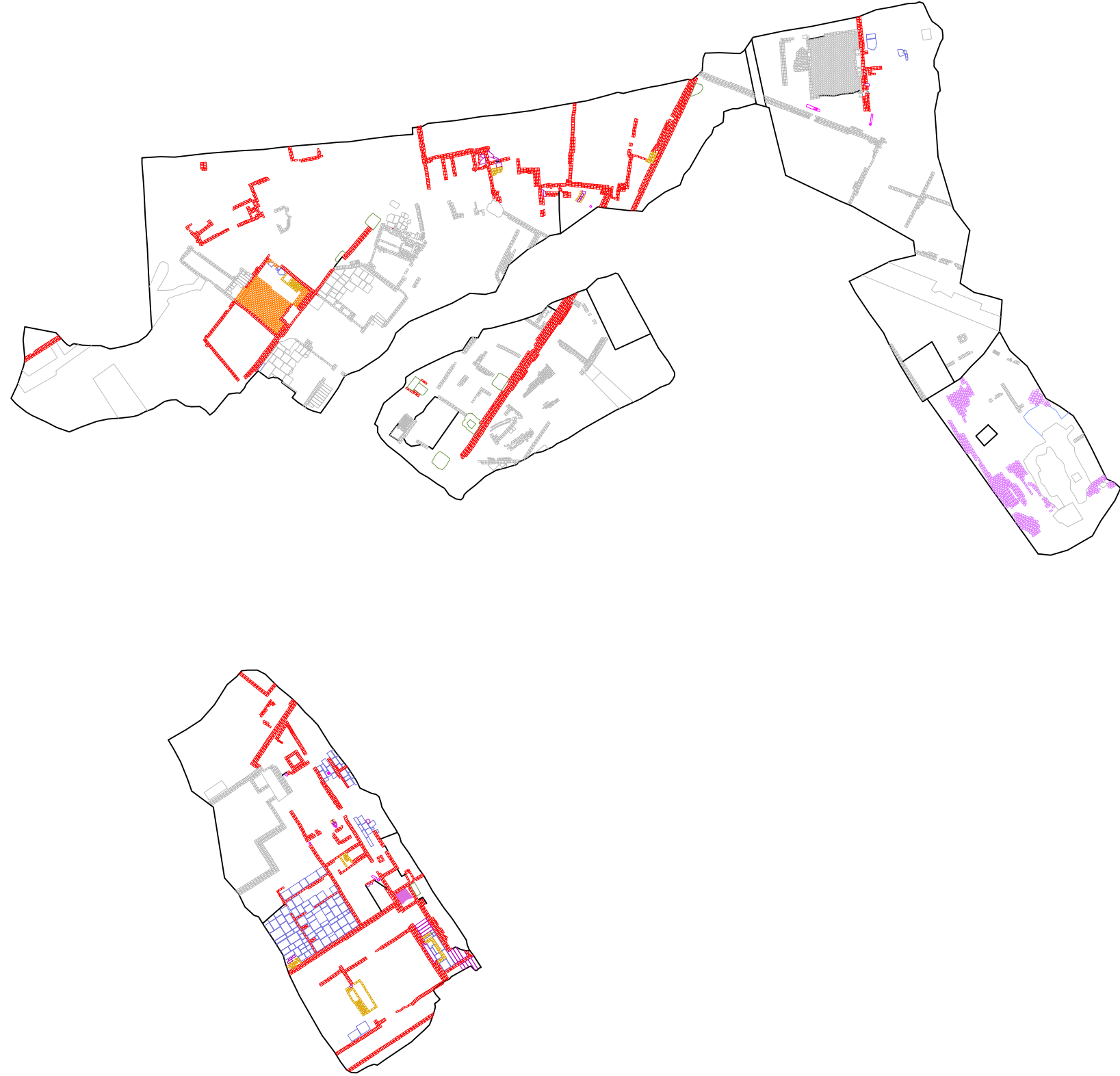


Figure 28:
Plan of phase 9 (other phases in grey)



Key:				
Brick	Cobbles	Feature	Mortar	Trench
Brick Floor	Concrete	Flags	Setts	
Brick Wall	Drain	Metal	Stone	



Figure 39:
 Plan of phase 10 (other phases in grey)



Figure 30:
 Plan of phase 1 superimposed onto Casson and Berry's map of 1745
 (other phases in grey)

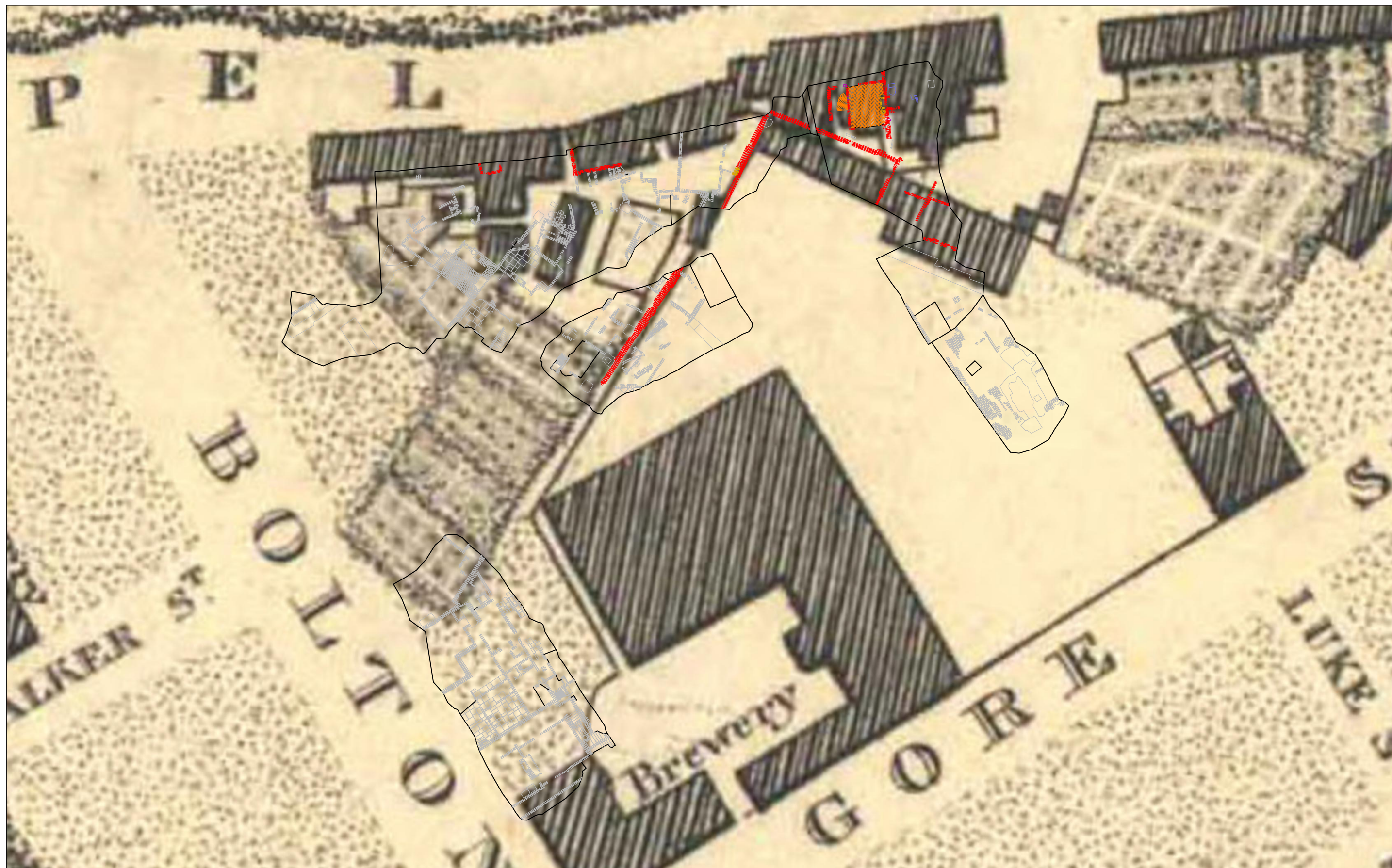


Figure 31:
Plan of phase 2 superimposed onto Green's map of 1787-94
(other phases in grey)



Key:				
Brick	Cobbles	Feature	Mortar	Trench
Brick Floor	Concrete	Flags	Setts	
Brick Wall	Drain	Metal	Stone	



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0 20 m
Scale at A3 1:400



Figure 32:
 Plan of phase 3 superimposed onto Swire's map of 1824
 (other phases in grey)



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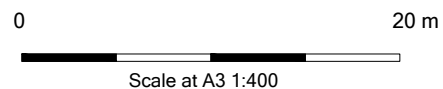


Figure 33:
Plan of phase 4 superimposed onto Bancks & Co's map of 1831
(other phases in grey)



Key:									
—	Brick	—	Cobbles	—	Feature	—	Mortar	—	Trench
—	Brick Floor	—	Concrete	—	Flags	—	Setts		
—	Brick Wall	—	Drain	—	Metal	—	Stone		



Figure 34:
Plan of phase 5 superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1056 Town Plan 1851
(other phases in grey)



Burial Ground
(Disused)

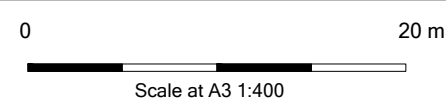
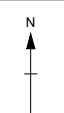


Figure 35:
Plan of phase 6 superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891
(other phases in grey)



Key:	Brick	Cobbles	Feature	Mortar	Trench
Brick Floor	Concrete	Flags	Setts		
Brick Wall	Drain	Metal	Stone		

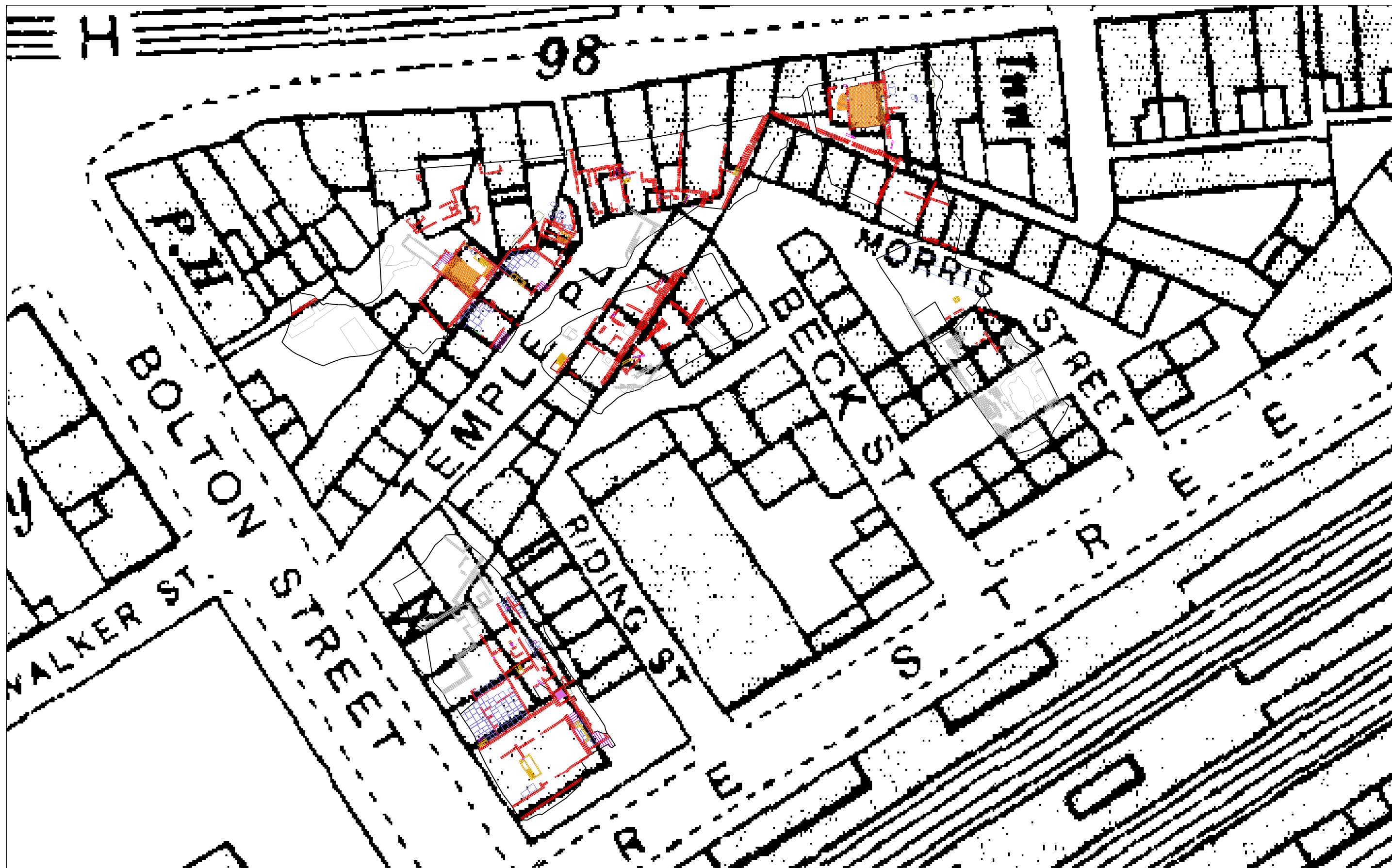


Figure 36:
Plan of phase 7 superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1908
(other phases in grey)



Key:				
Brick	Cobbles	Feature	Mortar	Trench
Brick Floor	Concrete	Flags	Setts	
Brick Wall	Drain	Metal	Stone	



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0 20 m
Scale at A3 1:400



Figure 37:
 Plan of phase 8 superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1933
 (other phases in grey)



Figure 38:
 Plan of phase 9 superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1948-9
 (other phases in grey)



Brick	Cobbles	Feature	Mortar	Trench
Brick Floor	Concrete	Flags	Setts	
Brick Wall	Drain	Metal	Stone	

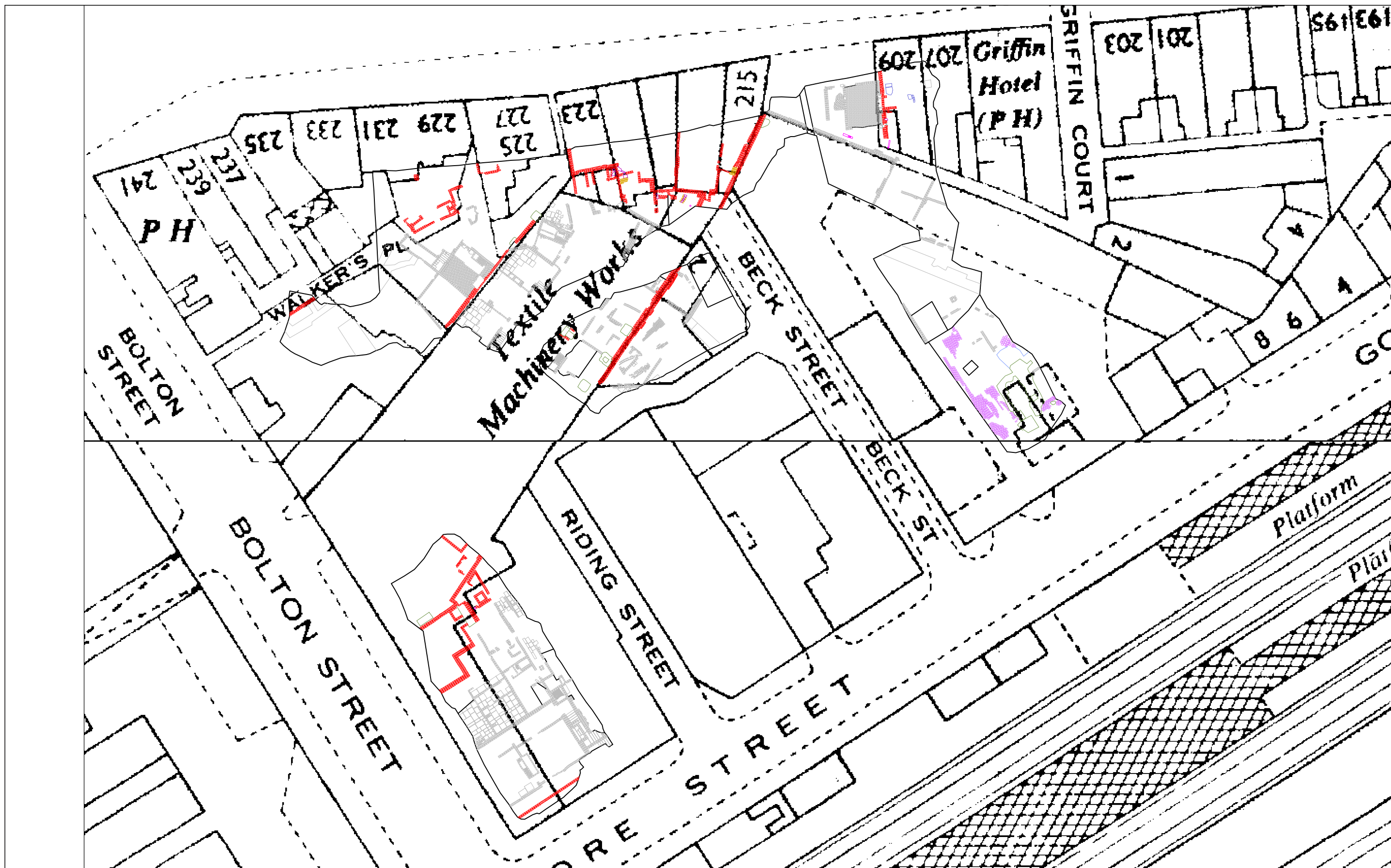


Figure 39:
Plan of phase 10 superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Series 1954-7
(other phases in grey)