

**Archaeological Excavations  
on land off  
Lanehead Road,  
Etruria,  
Stoke-on-Trent,  
Staffordshire  
NGR SJ 8690 4711**

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## **Non-technical summary**

*Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology carried out an evaluation/excavation on the site of former workers' housing on Garibaldi Street, a cul-de-sac which lay perpendicular to Lanehead Road, Etruria, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire (NGR SJ 8690 4711). The houses were built from the mid 1860s onwards and stood until 2005.*

*The project was undertaken between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September 2008 and initially involved the excavation of two evaluation trenches, each 5.00m x 12.00m and targeted on the yards and rear ranges of numbers 11, 13 (trench 2) and 23 (trench 1) Garibaldi Street. It was originally proposed that if the evaluation revealed good evidence of the survival of archaeological deposits and features, trench 1 would be extended to a maximum area of 320.00m<sup>2</sup> to encompass the footprints of numbers 23 and 25. The evaluation trenching, however, revealed few remains within trench 1, but a far greater degree of survival in trench 2. As a result, it was this latter trench that was extended to the maximum excavation area.*

*Trench 2 contained the remains of numbers 11 and, to a lesser extent, 13 Garibaldi Street. Number 11 comprised two main ground floor rooms, with a cellar under the front room, and a rear kitchen or scullery range. It is likely that number 13 featured a similar layout. The two properties were separated by a side passage, which would have provided access to the rear yards. Although little remained of the yards, the privies of numbers 11 and 13 had survived and each contained sealed, artefact-rich primary fills. These appear to have been deposited in the privies during the early to mid 1870s and provided an insight into the material culture of some of the first residents of the two houses.*

### 1.0 Introduction

**1.1** Etruria today forms part of Hanley West and Shelton ward and is situated approximately 2.00km south-west of Hanley; one of the six towns that form the modern city of Stoke-on-Trent. Originating as an industrial village in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, Etruria came to rely on the heavy manufacturing industries that were established there during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Although the Wedgwood pottery works was the dominant concern, it was wound down in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century and its eventual closure and the demise of the local Shelton steelworks had serious economic and social repercussions on the community. By the end of the century Etruria was primarily a residential suburb of Hanley within a degraded post-industrial landscape.

**1.2** Etruria is roughly equidistant from the modern urban centres of Hanley and Newcastle-under-Lyme, with the proposed development site at Garibaldi Street located on the south side of Lanehead Road, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) SJ 8690 4711 (Fig. 1). The site comprised vacant land formerly occupied by Victorian-period domestic housing demolished in the early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### 2.0 The proposed development area

#### 2.1 Planning background

**2.1.1** An application for planning permission by the Beth Johnson Housing Association (a subsidiary of The Sanctuary Housing Group) to redevelop the site with residential units was registered with the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Stoke-on-Trent City Council, on 19<sup>th</sup> December 2007. The scheme was approved on 4<sup>th</sup> June 2008 (application ref. number SOT/48000), with an attached archaeological condition that required a site evaluation, as defined by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), in advance of any development.

**2.1.2** The evaluation would assess and record any buried archaeological remains, in accordance with specifications recommended by the Planning Archaeologist of Stoke-on-Trent City Council in order to establish the extent, preservation and character of any buried archaeological features on the site (Boothroyd 2008). This recommendation was in line with the LPA's planning and development process, as defined by the *Stoke-on-Trent City Plan*, including policy *BP9 (Unscheduled Remains)* and national government guidelines established in *PPG15 (Planning and the Historic Environment, 1994)* and

*PPG16 (Archaeology and Planning, 1990)*. Stoke-on-Trent Archaeology (SOTARCH) was subsequently commissioned by The Sanctuary Group to undertake the project.

### **2.2 Site location**

**2.2.1** The proposed development site was located approximately 2.00km south west of Hanley city centre on a housing clearance site at Garibaldi Street, a cul-de-sac which lay perpendicular to Lanehead Road. This road formed part of a circulatory traffic system that joined the A53 Etruria Road (the main dual carriageway linking Hanley to the A500 trunk route) about 60.00m north of the site.

**2.2.2** The northern extent of the site was delineated by Lanehead Road, beyond which was a small industrial unit. Post-millennium housing estates bounded the site to the south (Lakeside View) and west (Etruria Court), while to the east was a light industrial estate on Salem Street. About 100.00m east of the site, running parallel to both streets, was the Trent and Mersey Canal. With the exception of the open north perimeter, the site was demarcated by a timber fence.

### **2.3 Site character and topography**

**2.3.1** The proposed development site on Garibaldi Street extended to a gross area of 0.39 hectares (0.96 acres). The site was generally flat, with a gentle decline to the south and lay at 122.12m AOD. It comprised two stretches of unmanaged grassland on either side of the still-visible course of the roadway, aligned WNW-ESE. The evaluation area was situated on the eastern side of the street line, a tract that extended to 0.17 hectares and represented about 43% of the gross area. As well as the paved footpaths, the tarmac road remained extant, although its southern end had been truncated by new housing and closed off to the north by a rubble bund.

**2.3.2** The last properties to occupy the site were cleared as part of an upgrading of the housing stock of the neighbourhood, which was within an area of long-term regeneration defined by the Etruria Valley AMI (Area of Major Intervention).

## **3.0 Archaeological and historical background**

**3.1** Until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, the plot later occupied by Garibaldi Street was probably unimproved agrarian land, either pastoral common or meadow, possibly held by one of

the handful of small tenant farms known to have been extant in the vicinity by c.1680 (Greenslade 1963b, 144). Etruria was conceived as a purpose-built industrial village in c.1770 and as an incentive to attract workers to his pottery works, Josiah Wedgwood built 42 brick cottages on the low ground to either side of the road running between Fowlea Brook and the canal (Baker 1991, 17).

**3.2** By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the settlement comprised a simple linear development along what had become Lord Street (now Etruria Old Road). In 1826 there were 121 workers' dwellings (Salt 2006, 9), but there were no apparent additions to the housing stock nearly two decades later (Ward 1843, 443). By 1865 there were over 190 houses, most of them occupied by employees of the Wedgwood manufactory (Warrillow 1953, 23). The establishment of an iron and steel foundry and other manufacturing industries prompted extensive planned street developments, especially after c.1880. These comprised rows of parallel terraced houses on both the western and eastern sides of the canal. By the end of the century these residential areas were surrounded by collieries, slag heaps, furnaces and railways and Etruria had lost any semblance of its original rural character (Greenslade 1963b, 145).

**3.3** A survey map of 1826 (Fig. 3) detailing the Wedgwood family's Etruria Estate revealed that the site was originally within an enclosure called 'Brick Kiln Field'. Although Yates' maps of 1775 and 1798 indicate no occupation of the site, the small scale he employed makes their usefulness limited. The estate map of 1826 however indicates that the field had been divided into over 40 allotments and gardens for local residents. They were mostly similar in size, each being about one acre (0.40 ha) in extent and utilised for recreation and horticulture (Salt 2006, 52). The last of the allotments disappeared under Garibaldi Street and into an adjacent marl pit to the south between 1890 and 1900.

**3.4** By the early 19<sup>th</sup> century the Wedgwood works was in dire financial straits and as part of the Etruria Estate the site was included in the auction of the family's holdings in August 1844. The sale catalogue revealed that planning had already begun for additional streets, specifying that:

*"... parts of two closes of land called Brick Kiln Field and Greatbatch's Meadow (located to the west), now occupied as gardens to the houses, (have been) divided by*

*streets or roads, intended to be laid out 12 yards wide ... into the following convenient lots for building purposes, each having ample frontage to such streets*" (Warrillow 1953, 315).

**3.5** A supplementary map with the catalogue (Fig. 4) detailed the individual portions of the sale, depicting five lots covering a total area of about 1.42 hectares at the northern end of the field. Amongst these, Lot 20 (which would later constitute the eastern side of Garibaldi Street) was listed as, "... *a plot of land containing 4994 superficial (square) yards*" (0.42 ha) (Warrillow 1953, 315). In the event, no lots south of Etruria Road were sold and the site remained part of the Wedgwood estate, probably until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

**3.6** The 1844 auction map also clearly defined the proposed street layout for a compact group of terraced workers' housing. Garibaldi Street was in the centre flanked to the east by Salem Street and what would become School Street (later Humbert Street) to the west. All three would be linked at each end by a lateral road but only the northern one was built as Chapel Street (named Cavour Street by 1878, now Lanehead Road). Salem Street was the only named thoroughfare in 1844 and was presumably in existence, although not yet fully developed (Greenslade 1963b, 144). Entry was then off Lord Street, directly opposite the Wedgwood manufactory, which at the time would have provided the only access to all the terraces. Later, Humbert Street was extended north to join Lord Street.

**3.7** Notice was issued as early as 1850 to the owners of allotments on 'Brick Kiln Field' who would be affected by the implementation of the proposed street plan (Salt 2006, 21). The 1857 *Plan of Shelton and Hanley* (Fig. 5) resembles the 1844 auction map, but is the first to feature the prospective Garibaldi Street by name (Salt 2006, 53). The Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1866 (Fig. 6) was the first to show incipient properties on Garibaldi Street, with nine small houses depicted in a row along the eastern side, each occupying a 5.00m x 20.00m footprint. Three of the properties, including numbers 11 and 13, appear to have been already built by 1866. The remainder were in the process of construction as several possessed no defined property boundaries or outbuildings and number 17 had not yet acquired its rear extension. Consultation of the OS maps produced after 1866 shows that further development of the street was a piecemeal process. It was fully established, however, by 1913 with 22 terrace houses and the 1924 or 1937 OS maps show no new

properties. By 1925 the three streets (Cavour, Garibaldi and Humbert), which were named after Italian patriots and royalty, had acquired the colloquial nickname “Little Italy” (Salt 2006, 77).

### ***3.8 The development & decline of Garibaldi Street***

**3.8.1** In 1982 the Stoke-on-Trent Historic Building Survey (HBS) produced a photographic and written record based on external observations of structures in The Potteries built before 1922. The survey indicated that the original nine buildings on Garibaldi Street (numbers 7-23, north to south) were two-storey rectangular units, approximately 5.0m N-S x 8.0m E-W in dimension, two rooms deep and one room wide (HBS refs. 3526 - 3531). There were no entrance halls and only numbers 11 and 13 were reported in the survey as possessing a cellar (HBS ref. 3527).

**3.8.2** There was a 2.50m<sup>2</sup> range at the rear of each property. The rear projections of numbers 11 and 13 were of two-storeys, although some properties on Garibaldi Street, such as number 23, appear to have only ever had a single storey rear extension (HBS ref. 3531). The dwellings were all built of plain red brick in Flemish Bond (i.e. alternate headers and stretchers used in each course). The HBS shows that most of the properties only had one upstairs window, but some had two. At the bottom of each garden was generally a privy and coalhouse. An access tunnel or side passage ran between each pair of houses, which allowed the provision of a back door and improved ventilation.

**3.8.3** The majority of properties erected during the second phase of building (c.1871-81) (Fig. 7) were on the western side of the street (numbers 8-18, north to south) (HBS ref. 3535). Although ostensibly identical to the row opposite, the elevations on this terrace displayed darker (vitrified) headers within the Flemish bond and moulded friezes around the front doors. The only property on the eastern side built in this phase was number 25 at the southern end of the terrace (HBS ref. 3532).

**3.8.4** The OS evidence for 1890 shows that the third phase of building development (c.1881-1890) saw the construction of numbers 3 and 5 at the northern end of the eastern row (HBS ref. 3525). Externally these appear to have been almost identical to numbers 7-23. Numbers 4 and 6 were also added to the northern end of the opposing terrace in this phase. They were similar to their neighbours but with decorated mouldings around the

door and blue brick string courses extending above and below the first- and ground-floor windows (HBS ref. 3534). A fourth and final phase of development (c.1912-13) saw the building of numbers 27 and 29 at the southern end of the eastern row (HBS ref. 3533). These are depicted on the 1913 Inland Revenue OS map (Fig. 8) as being under construction. Their façades were very similar to those found on numbers 4 and 6.

**3.8.5** The HBS considered the condition of the houses at the time of survey to be good, although evidence of subsidence was noted at number 25. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, however, the state of the dwellings was deemed by the LPA to be below the relevant housing standards and the street was declared a Clearance Area. Beginning in 2001, the LPA obtained the remaining seventeen properties by compulsory purchase. The properties title extracts held by the Land Registry show that number 11 was acquired on 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2001 (Property Register Extract (PRE) ref. SF269356) and number 13 on 27<sup>th</sup> August 2003 (PRE ref. SF331146). Number 23 was the last house to be procured by the council on 19<sup>th</sup> March 2004 (PRE ref. SF260195). Number 25 was presumably already vacant by 2001 and all the properties had been demolished by 2005.

### ***3.9 Architectural descriptions of the targeted properties at the time of the HBS***

**3.9.1** The excavation targeted elements of numbers 23 and 25 (trench 1) and 11 and 13 (trench 2), Garibaldi Street. It should be noted that these house numbers are those held by the properties from c.1891 onwards. Prior to this date their postal numbers were different (e.g. number 11 was number 5 in 1871), but for the sake of clarity they will be identified by their post 1891 number throughout this report.

**3.9.2** The 1982 building survey did not gain access to the interior of these properties, concentrating instead on exterior features. The survey did note, however, that none of the four targeted properties featured an entrance hall, although numbers 11 and 13 both had a cellar (HBS ref. 3527).

**3.9.3** House numbers 11 and 13 from the first phase of building (c.1866) were two-storey properties, with walls of red brick, laid in high-quality Flemish Bond. The west-facing frontage of number 11 contained one ground- and two first-floor sash windows, with plain stone sills and splayed lintels, while number 13 possessed only a single second-storey window. Above the front doors, which were modern fittings, were rectangular

glazed fanlights beneath a modestly decorative flat arch, which was the only apparent architectural embellishment. Both dwellings had recessed bootscrapes and the original cast-iron guttering and down-pipes also appeared to be *in situ*.

**3.9.4** The side passage between numbers 11 and 13 possessed a splayed stone lintel with a rounded intrados, inferring an arched soffite along the route of the passage. The rear elevations were described in the HBS as being painted, with mixed bond brickwork. The fenestration was of the same type and arrangement as found at the front. The coupled rear ranges were two-storey with longitudinal pitched tile roofs. Number 11's rear range had a sash window with plain stone sill and lintel and a modern bay window, presumably inserted into the east-facing elevation at ground-floor level. The respective yards were divided by a boundary wall capped with coping stones. At the bottom of each garden was a privy and what the HBS interpreted as a coalhouse. Number 11 also possessed a boilerhouse with chimney.

**3.9.5** Number 23 also belonged to the first phase of the street's development and though similar to numbers 11 and 13, lacked a cellar and had a single storey rear projection (HBS ref. 3531). It possessed only two windows in the front elevation with plain sills and lintels. The walls were laid in Flemish Bond, but with the addition of a brick string course of red stretchers and dark (vitrified) headers extending either side of the ground-floor window sill. The rear fenestration comprised two windows at ground- and first-floor level, each with a segmental brick arch lintel. The single-storey rear extension featured a pitched, tiled roof. The through passage between numbers 23 and 21 had a plain stone lintel and led to the rear yard containing a privy with pitched roof. The land registry plan for 1992 (PRE ref. SF260195) showed an extended range of outbuildings running along the southern side of the yard.

**3.9.6** Although number 25 belonged to the final stage of the street's development (c.1913) it was ostensibly the same as the adjoining number 23 from the first phase. The front brickwork differed only with the addition of projecting brick gutter supports and excluded the stringcourse. The upper storey featured two sash windows and all three windows in the front elevation had elaborately decorated flat arch stone lintels. The two rear elevation windows both possessed segmental brick arch lintels. The HBS photograph (ref. 3532) shows a two-storey rear projection with south-facing windows, the lower one

with a brick flat arch lintel and the upper with a stone lintel. At the rear of the projection was a single-storey brick lean-to, presumably for a water closet.

## **4.0 Methodology**

### ***4.1 Aims and objectives of the evaluation and excavation***

**4.1.1** The stated aims and objectives of the project are described in full in the Planning Archaeologist's project brief (Boothroyd 2008) and are summarised below:

- Confirm the presence or absence of buried remains of archaeological interest in the development area,
- Determine the date, nature, phasing and the state of preservation and relationships of any archaeological deposits and features,
- Preserve by record the archaeological evidence found,
- Attempt to provide information on the character of the site within a local, regional and national context.

### ***4.2 The evaluation and excavation***

**4.2.1** The initial evaluation programme comprised two trenches, each measuring 5.00m x 12.00m and targeted on the yards and rear ranges of numbers 11, 13 (trench 2) and 23 (trench 1) on the eastern side of Garibaldi Street (Fig. 2), as determined by the historic map evidence. These initial trenches would give a total excavation area of 120.00m<sup>2</sup>, representing a 3.1% sample of the entire proposed development site. If the evaluation revealed good evidence of the survival of archaeological deposits and features, the project brief stated that trench 1 would be extended to a maximum area of 320.00m<sup>2</sup> (8.2% of the site) to encompass the footprints of numbers 23 and 25 (Boothroyd 2008). In the event, trench 2, rather than trench 1, was extended to this maximum extent.

**4.2.2** Fieldwork was undertaken between the 9<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The project was conducted in compliance with the Planning Archaeologist's project brief and the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Goodwin 2008a) that was produced for the project in response to this brief. The project was also carried out in accordance with the standards and guidances of the IfA.

**4.2.3** The fieldwork involved supervision of a 180° backhoe excavator to remove overburden, followed by the monitored excavation by machine of subsoils using a 1.70m ditching bucket down to the first discernible archaeological horizon. If no archaeological features or deposits were identified, excavation was continued to a point where undisturbed natural subsoil could be confirmed or else to a safe and practical working depth.

**4.2.4** All archaeological horizons were cleaned by hand and all trenches documented by means of a written record (site notes and individual *pro-forma* context sheets) and measured drawings using scales of 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans. A digital colour and 35mm monochrome print photographic record was maintained, showing specific stages of the fieldwork and the layout and relationship of archaeological features.

**4.2.5** Stratigraphic sequences were recorded in each trench and both trenches were backfilled after recording. Finds were sampled where appropriate. The site archive is stored at The Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, Bethesda Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire (site code **LRE 08**, Accession Number **2008.LH.47**).

## **5.0 Results**

### **5.1 Trench 1 (5.50m NW-SE x 10.30m NE-SW) (Fig. 9, Plate 1)**

**5.1.1** This trench was excavated towards the south-eastern corner of the site on an approximate north-east/ south-west axis. It was targeted on the rear yard of number 23. Initially, it had been intended to extend the trench to a maximum extent of 10.00m x 20.00m to reveal the house plans of both numbers 23 and 25. The trench, however, contained only fragmentary evidence (a linear drain cut and the footings of a yard wall) with no trace of either a privy or other outbuildings. Following discussions with the Planning Archaeologist it was decided not to extend this trench and to backfill once it had been recorded.

**5.1.2** In trench 1, the compact yellow/brown natural clay subsoil (107) was identified in the western half of the trench, approximately 0.68m below the present ground level at 122.55m AOD. This was overlain by a heterogenous pink/red clayey silt (102) with moderate inclusions of brick, saggar fragments and flecks of charcoal. This context was deliberately overcut toward the centre of the trench and was revealed to be 0.40m thick

and may have been an original ground levelling layer, although it had been disturbed during demolition of the properties.

**5.1.3** Cut into (102) was a linear, north-east/ south-west aligned feature [103] that was approximately 5.10m NE-SW x 0.30m NW-SE x 0.14m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Within it was a 0.12m diameter brown salt-glazed stoneware pipe (105), beneath a sidefill of loose brown clayey silt (104) (Plate 2). The pipe curved at its western end to run parallel with the east-west aligned yard boundary wall (106). The gradient of its fall was noted as dropping away from the house.

**5.1.4** In the south-eastern corner of the trench was a length of wall (106), aligned approximately east-west (3.68m E-W x 0.32m N-S) (Plate 3). The wall survived to a height of 0.07m and had been truncated at its western end. It was composed of red and yellow bricks up to three rows wide and probably represents a spreader course for the yard wall between numbers 23 and 25.

**5.1.5** An irregular, steep-sided linear foundation [110], cut into (102), extended along the northern side of the wall. The cut was up to 0.40m wide and 0.15m deep with a loose light brown fill of clayey silt and ash (111).

**5.1.6** The truncation of cut [103] and wall (106), about half way along trench 1, appears to correspond with the location of the north-south gable wall of the rear projection of number 25. The OS map evidence demonstrates that this was approximately 5.00m west of the back wall of the garden and suggests that demolition was more intensive from roughly this point westwards.

**5.1.7** Overlying (102) and all of the above was a layer of loose mixed rubble (101) about 0.20m thick, which contained fragments of red stock and blue engineering bricks, concrete flags, wood, plastic and modern refuse, probably associated with the final clearance of the house. The overburden (100) sitting above (101) comprised a top soil of light brown sandy loam up to 0.30m thick, thinning to approximately 0.04m towards the western end near the pavement. This layer contained post-demolition rubbish as well as a lens of loose grey gravel (108) about 0.18m thick. Between (101) and (100) towards the western end of the trench was a 0.06m thick layer of asphalt (109).

**5.2 Trench 2 (9.90m NW-SE x 20.50m NE-SW) (Fig. 10, Plate 4)**

**5.2.1** This trench was opened approximately 19.00m north-west of trench 1 on a north-east/ south-west alignment. The initial 5.00m x 12.00m trench was targeted on the privies and back plots of numbers 11 and 13. This revealed several brick features, including two privies. This was sufficient evidence for the Planning Archaeologist to request that the extension contingency for trench 1 be switched to trench 2. Extension revealed room boundaries and a cellar belonging to number 11 and an Anderson shelter within the yard of the property. Number 13 had survived to a far lesser degree, although vestiges of the side passage between numbers 11 and 13 were located.

**5.2.2** Undisturbed natural subsoil (203), a firm yellow silty clay with occasional small pebble inclusions, was encountered at an average depth of 0.70m below the present ground level (122.48m AOD) and was comparable in composition to (107) in trench 1. This was overlain by a red/yellow silty clay (202), interpreted as disturbed natural which extended across most of the trench base and contained moderate inclusions of pebble, charcoal and brick fragments.

**5.2.3** The majority of the surviving structural elements encountered in trench 2 were above or within (202), which was probably made ground serving as a bedding or levelling layer for the original buildings as well as the floor of the cellar in house number 11. This was effectively the horizon to which the properties had been reduced by the demolition process and was overlain by a mixed rubble overburden (201) that averaged 0.30m in thickness and was in turn overlain by a silty loamy top soil (200), between 0.20m and 0.40m thick.

**5.3 Number 11 Garibaldi Street**

**5.3.1** The limits of number 11 Garibaldi Street were defined by walls (247), (248) (252) and (253) with (263) on the southern side forming a wall line with the through-passage between numbers 11 and 13. All the walls, although ephemeral in places, were composed of common red brick with lime mortar jointing. The area occupied by the house was approximately 36.80m<sup>2</sup>. Internally the main part of the property was divided into two downstairs rooms by wall (251), the front room measuring approximately 3.00m E-W x 4.60m N-S (14.4m<sup>2</sup>) and the back room 3.50m E-W x 4.60m (12.6m<sup>2</sup>). The HBS states that there was no hallway, with entry to the back room probably directly opposite the

front door (HBS ref. 3527). This suggests that a stairs passage about 1.00m wide was positioned transversely across the middle of the house, probably accessed from the back room, although there was no archaeological evidence to confirm this.

**5.3.2** Directly beneath what would have been the front room was a well-preserved cellar about 1.60m deep and formed by walls (251), (252), (253) and (254) to the south (Plate 5). The cellar was backfilled with rubble (201), the removal of which revealed that, unlike the exterior walls, the brick had been laid in English Bond, with the interior elevations whitewashed. The cellar was accessed via a flight of steps (255) in the south-eastern corner of the cellar (Plate 6). The four surviving treads each comprised ten red bricks set on edge over a brick course laid flat, each step measuring 0.92m in width, with a tread of 0.24m and a riser of 0.20m. The cellar floor (256) was laid with blue engineering brick pavers with sand jointing. Removal of some of the pavers revealed that they were bedded on a layer of coarse black sand and gravel (288) about 0.05m thick containing charcoal inclusions, which overlay the disturbed natural (202).

**5.3.3** Bonded into the south-facing wall (252) and projecting 0.12m into the cellar were two vertical brick piers or columns (272) about 0.78m apart, each pier being 0.24m wide and constructed in English Bond (Plate 7). These almost certainly represent the location of the chimney breast and fireplace in the front room above.

**5.3.4** Along the east-facing wall (253) were the remains of a possible stillage (257), aligned north - south and originally about 0.70m high and 0.85m deep (Plate 8). The rectangular structure spanned the width of the cellar and comprised two side walls and a front wall. The northernmost side and the front walls were each one brick thick, whereas the southernmost side wall was four bricks thick. The structure was bonded into walls (252), (253) and (254). The upper surface that formed the slab had been lost, but may have been brick or possibly stone laid upon a red clayey silt (258) contained within the walls that defined the structure. Whatever the material of the slab, fragments of square, red quarries (0.23m x 0.23m x 0.03m thick) still *in situ* in the north-western corner of the slab's former location, suggested that it was originally tiled. In the floor just in front of the stillage was an 0.18m square metal grill (287), beneath which was a stoneware drain with an outflow ascertained to be running south-west.

**5.3.5** Approximately 0.40m above the stillage in the east-facing wall (253) was a blocked aperture (260), c.0.51m square. As it opened into the cellar, (260) had been bricked up and the void behind filled with a loose dark brown silty sand (270). This had been deposited from the former street level, where the upper opening of (260) was represented by a blue-brick edged rectangular slot, 0.36m E-W x 0.46m N-S (Plate 9). Fill (270) contained fragments of a broken iron grill, which, presumably, had once sat across the upper opening of (260). Evidence that (260) had been open in the late 20<sup>th</sup>-century came in the form of numerous modern sweet wrappers and a ½p piece dated 1980 (a coin demonetised in 1984) found within fill (270).

**5.3.6** The nature of (260) is uncertain. As (260) was positioned above the stillage, which would presumably have been used to store food, it seems unlikely that it represents a coal chute. The HBS refers to a coalhouse in the rear yard of number 11 (HBS ref. 3527) and, although it is not known whether this building was always used for this purpose, it presents an alternative, perhaps more sensible coal store to the cellar. Alternatively, (260) may have been a small light well, as although there was no evidence of glass, some narrow strips of decayed wood were recovered from the bottom of fill (270) that might have been glazing bars for a window.

**5.3.7** Approximately 0.40m to the south of (260) the wall had been pierced by a 0.02m diameter lead pipe (275) encased in what appeared to be black tar. Presumably this was an early gas pipe, the top part of which is visible in the HBS photograph (HBS ref. 3527).

**5.3.8** The surviving brick courses on the opposing east-west aligned walls of the cellar (252) and (254) arched towards each other, strongly indicative of a springing line for a barrel-vaulted roof that can be estimated to have been approximately 1.70m in height. This roof extended as far as the wall of the cellar steps (255), which themselves would have been within an enclosed space below the main stairs. At the foot of the cellar steps on wall (252) was a narrow ledge about 1.20m above the floor (256).

**5.3.9** The back room of number 11 contained no evidence of the former floor surface in this area. Bonded into the south-facing wall (248), however, was a rectangular feature composed of red brick (250) that, together with a parallel linear brick feature (249) about 0.96m to the west, probably formed the foundation of a hearth (Plate 10).

**5.3.10** The rear extension of number 11 survived as small patch of concrete floor surface (244), approximately 1.72m N-S x 1.44m E-W x 0.04m thick, which probably represented the north-eastern corner of the room (Plate 11). Abutting its southern side was a platform of red bricks two courses high (223), defining the south-eastern corner and perhaps indicating the location for a cooking range or boiler. The historical map evidence shows that this rear element was exactly half the width of the house, and was probably originally occupied by a kitchen or scullery.

**5.3.11** Against the south-western corner of (244) were the remains of an earthenware drain (242), presumably for conveying waste water (domestic sewage) from the kitchen area or surface water from the rear extension's guttering. The slope of its gradient suggested that it connected with the remains of an east-west aligned pipe (246) about 0.08m in diameter, located 1.20m to the east of (242) and perhaps analogous to the pipework encountered in trench 1 (105).

**5.3.12** An ephemeral linear cut [204], orientated north – south, was present underneath the site of the rear extension. The cut became increasingly indistinct as it progressed southwards. A sondage placed across its southern end revealed that it contained two lead water pipes (207), each about 0.02m in diameter. These lay within a shallow primary fill of brown/black ash and clinker (205) up to approximately 0.20m thick. Fill (205) contained early 19<sup>th</sup>-century creamware sherds, indicating that at least some redeposited material was used as bedding and sidefill for the pipes. The secondary fill was a compacted red/yellow clay (206) approximately 0.10m thick. Lead water plumbing was commonly used until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century so these were probably installed when running water was first supplied to the property.

**5.3.13** From the historical map evidence it can be deduced that the back yard of number 11 covered an area of 46.25m<sup>2</sup>. A property boundary with number 9 to the north was represented by a damaged stretch of red brick wall (237). An abutting patch of concrete hard-standing (238) overlying a brick rubble sub-base (284) belongs to number 9's back yard. About 1.90m to the west was a rectangular cut [233] visible in (202) in plan and vertically in section. Within this was an unidentified red brick structure stacked on a flat slab of laminate stone (268) to form what appeared to be a trough, perhaps part of an ornamental garden feature.

**5.3.13** Number 11's yard boundary with number 13 to the south was represented by a short length of wall (216), which survived to a height of 0.08m. The yard boundary between numbers 11 and 13 is not indicated on the earliest OS map of the properties from 1866, but was present by 1878. The original boundary line at the eastern end of the rear plot was not encountered due to the presence of the modern perimeter fence.

**5.3.14** A brick-built privy (219) was, however, found at the eastern end of the yard. This shared a dividing wall (231) with the privy in the yard of number 13 (217), which was also excavated. A single privy structure is shown within the shared yard of numbers 11 and 13 on the 1866 map, but by 1878 this had clearly been split between the two properties. An apparent three-sided structure (279) adjoined the eastern side of (219). The privies and adjacent structures are more fully discussed in section 5.5.

**5.3.15** According to the historic maps, between 1900 and 1924 a structure measuring 2.0m N-S x 3.0m E-W had been constructed some 1.50m east of the rear extension of number 11. This was presumably the boiler house referred to in the HBS (ref. 3527). No evidence for this structure was observed during the excavation.

**5.3.16** Approximately 2.50m north of the privy block and at a depth of 0.62m below the present ground surface, a sub-rectangular iron frame (232) approximately 1.58m N-S x 2.00m E-W and 0.06m thick was encountered embedded within (202). The dimensions helped to identify this feature as the base frame of an Anderson air raid precaution shelter from the Second World War (Plate 12).

**5.3.17** Prefabricated Anderson shelters were the most widely used domestic shelters employed in Britain between 1939 and 1941. Designed to accommodate up to six people they were assembled in the garden by the homeowner and cost between £7 and £10 to purchase, but were issued free to households earning less than £250 per annum. Although the shelters were about 1.80m in height, they were usually buried 1.20m in the ground. It would seem that in this instance, however, the shelter was not buried to the officially recommended depth, as this would have meant the original ground level of the yard was excessively high in relation to the house.

**5.3.18** The remains of the shelter at number 11 comprised two longitudinal side channel pieces and the lateral end 'T' sections, held together at each corner with a rivet. Curving galvanised corrugated steel side panels would originally have been slotted into the 0.10m wide channels (Australian War Memorial). There was no indication of a floor surface, which may have comprised loose bricks or wooden duck boards, and no evidence of the officially recommended sump for draining surface water that invariably permeated the shelters. No significant finds were recovered from the former interior of the shelter and no further investigation of this feature was carried out.

#### **5.4 *Number 13 Garibaldi Street***

**5.4.1** Very little could be ascertained from the poorly-preserved remains of number 13. Elements of the side passage that the property shared with number 11 survived in the form of walls (209) and (262), both of which survived to a height of 0.28m (Plate 13). The presence of these walls helped define the width of the side passage between numbers 11 (263) and 13 (209) and (262), as being approximately 0.80m; about the same span as a typical doorway. A portion of the north-south aligned front wall of number 13 (277), of which (262) formed a return, was revealed standing to a height of 0.34m. Visible in the north-facing section was a brick feature (286), laid in a Stack Bond. Although running parallel to (262) it is unclear whether this was a return of (277) or a dislodged feature. Another displaced feature within this area was a rectangular block of stone cobbles (210), 1.25m x 0.77m, which may have once formed part of a yard surface, dragged out of position during demolition.

**5.4.2** In the area previously occupied by the rear extension to number 13 was a small, isolated brick feature (211), about 0.60m square and 0.16m deep, with a blue-brick base (273). The feature contained a fill of black ash (212). This feature was interpreted as an ash pit, located underneath the firebox in a fireplace, perhaps associated with a chimney or cooking range in the rear extension.

**5.4.3** In the rear yard of number 13, a short length of glazed earthenware pipe (215), 0.12m in diameter, was found 0.80m to the west of (and on the same alignment as) privy (217). Although truncated (215) may have carried sewage from an outside WC on the site of the original privy to a mains street sewer, presumably located to the front of the property. The pipe cut [229] was 2.80m in length and faded out as it extended west. The

remains of two additional earthenware pipes (213) and (214), were located to the north-west, but there was no obvious connection between these and (215).

**5.4.4** A shallow pit [221] containing the articulated skeleton of a dog was discovered in the yard of number 13 (Plate 14). The pit measured approximately 0.90m E-W x 0.35m N-S x 0.11m E-W deep with gradually sloping sides. The animal, presumably a family pet, had been laid on its left side, with the head orientated to the east and the legs folded beneath the body. Although [221] had been disturbed during the demolition of the properties, resulting in the loss of the animal's skull, the dark silty fill of the grave (222) was still present around the burial. Sherds of pottery found within (222) indicate a late 19<sup>th</sup>- or early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date for the burial.

## **5.5 *The privies*** (Figs. 11a & b, Plate 15)

**5.5.1** The privies within the rear yards of numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street were constructed as a single block split into two halves by dividing wall (231). All of the walls were of mortared red brick, with (217) and (231) laid in a Raking Stretcher Bond (though in places the bond was more irregular), and (219) built in Stack Bond. This perhaps suggests that the walls had either been indifferently constructed in the first place or subsequently been partially rebuilt (or both).

**5.5.2** The remains of the privy of number 11 were formed by wall (219), which was bonded to dividing wall (231) and (279) to the east. The privy shaft had external dimensions of 2.10m E-W x 0.50m N-S, widening to 0.60m at its western end. Internally, the shaft was 2.00m in length, with a width of 0.38m at its eastern end and 0.50m to the west, and a depth of 0.41m. The floor (226) comprised broken, unmortared half-bricks. The wider, western end of the privy may have been a deliberate feature to facilitate cleaning, although a stump of brickwork bonded into wall (231) and projecting out into the shaft at the point at which it widened, would have been something of a hindrance. If this represents a deliberate feature its purpose is unclear. Within (219) was a primary fill of silty loam (225) with abundant artefacts, notably pottery dating to no later than the mid 1870s, and a secondary fill (220), of ashy loam, again rich with artefacts, some of which were residual from the underlying layer, with others dating to the 1890s.

**5.5.3** The privy of number 13 comprised wall (217), which was again bonded to walls (231) and (279). The privy shaft had external dimensions of 2.06m E-W x 0.48m N-S. The internal channel of (217) was 1.96m in length, with a width of 0.38m and a depth of 0.34m. The base of (217) was an orange/red silty clay (227). The privy contained a primary fill of sandy loam (224), which pottery and other artefacts, no later in date than the early 1870s. Above this was a secondary fill of ashy loam (218) with numerous finds of pottery, glass and other materials. Again some of the artefacts were residual from the underlying layer, but others dated to the 1890s.

**5.5.4** Wall (231) was observed to extend to the east beyond the privies, bisecting wall (279), which seemed to serve as a party wall between the privies and a square structure that remains unidentified. A hinted westerly return at the north end of (279), however, may mark the northern limit of the privy building, suggesting that the northern privy occupied an area of approximately 1.70m<sup>2</sup>.

## **6.0 The finds**

**6.1** Eleven trench 2 contexts from the Lanehead Road excavation yielded finds, namely (205), (212), (218), (220), (222), (224), (225), (229), (240), (265) and (270). The assemblage comprises ceramic finds (1,036 sherds), ceramic building materials (25 fragments), clay pipes (29 fragments), glass (97 fragments), animal bone and shell (201 fragments, 154 of which are articulated) and finds of iron, copper alloy, leather, slate and worked bone (23 items) (a full catalogue is presented in appendix 1).

**6.2** By far the most interesting elements of the assemblage are the pottery-rich, primary fills (224) and (225) of the two excavated privies that respectively served numbers 13 and 11 Garibaldi Street; the two properties uncovered in trench 2. All artefacts encountered within these fills were collected and have the potential to yield information about the past occupants of these properties. Fragments of butchered animal bone, glass and other household and personal items feature within the privy fills, but it is the ceramic vessel sherds that constitute the most significant component of the two context groups and, as such, form the main body of the discussion that follows. The secondary fills of the privies from numbers 11 (220) and 13 (218) produced smaller quantities of finds potentially evidential of the later occupants of the properties, but the integrity of these

two deposits is uncertain. Both contain notable amounts of residual ceramic material from the deposits that they overlay.

### **6.3 *Limits of the evidence from (224) & (225)***

**6.3.1** Although a percentage of the ceramics from (224) and (225) no doubt stem from a domestic source, the presence of industrial pottery waste, in the form of saggar fragments, items of kiln furniture, production material and biscuit-fired wares, raises the question of just how much can be traced back to the former residents of the excavated properties? Context (224) contains a total of 232 sherds of ceramic material, of which approximately 15% can be confidently identified as industrial waste. Context (225) features 352 sherds, approximately 10% of which is overtly factory waste. These quantities may seem small, but they have a significant impact upon the rest of the assemblage, casting doubt on the provenance of the seemingly finished pieces. For example, three glazed, transfer-printed earthenware sherds from (224) feature impressed marks identifying them as the products of Wedgwood's nearby Etruria Potteries. The same impressed marks, however, also appear on one of the biscuit-fired earthenwares from (224). Does this suggest that all the marked Wedgwood pieces, and those attributable to Wedgwood on stylistic grounds, are likely to be factory waste? It is a possibility, although it could equally be argued that the presence of both Wedgwood wasters and apparently finished pieces is unsurprising given the proximity of the works to the site. Fragments of waste material from the works would no doubt have been commonplace in the nearby streets and backyards, whereas the factory itself offered a convenient source from which locals could obtain their ceramics.

**6.3.2** Evidence of vessel use is extremely limited within the assemblages from (224) and (225). For example, the central, eating surface of plates recovered from domestic waste groups often bear fine, linear scratches from food having been cut with a knife on the plate. Only a handful of plate sherds from the Garibaldi Street privies have similar marks.

**6.3.3** Another characteristic of 19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic ceramic assemblages is the presence of matching sets of decorated wares, typically in the form of teacups and saucers. Few sets are discernible amongst the Garibaldi Street sherds, with only a handful of examples from (225) (Plates 17 & 18). Complete vessels are similarly few in number, with the material from (224) being particularly fragmentary in nature. The ratio of sherds

to number of vessels is, however, broadly comparable with that of other 19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic groups. Excluding biscuit-fired pieces, kiln furniture, production waste and items such as wall tiles and all undiagnostic material, 183 sherds were recovered from context (224), representing a minimum of 102 vessels and giving a ratio of sherds to vessels of *c.*2:1. With the same exclusions, 292 sherds, representing a minimum of 132 vessels were found within (225); a sherd to vessel ratio of *c.*2:1. In comparison, an assemblage recovered during the excavation of a 19<sup>th</sup>-century slum dwelling in Bangor (Goodwin *forthcoming-a*), generated an assemblage of 424 sherds with a minimum count of 204 vessels; providing once again a sherd to vessel ratio of 2:1. An assemblage of 309 19<sup>th</sup>-century sherds recovered from a domestic context at Upper Huntbach Street, Hanley, however, contained only 87 vessels; a sherd to vessel ratio of *c.*4:1 (Barker 2006, 13). Some variation exists between the time periods over which these groups were deposited. As is discussed below, (224) and (225) were probably deposited over a period of approximately five years, whereas the Dean Street assemblage was deposited over an 80-year period. The Huntbach Street material covered a period of ten to fifteen years. Given the potentially short timeframe of deposition, the Garibaldi Street sherds seem to represent a somewhat large number of vessels in relation to the Dean Street assemblage, which accumulated over much longer period. Furthermore, the Dean Street material contained some finds derived from made-ground deposits, which potentially may have derived from multiple sources, artificially boosting the overall vessel count. These points may suggest that the Garibaldi Street vessel count is unusually high and may be exaggerated by the presence of intrusive material in the form of industrial waste. The Huntbach Street assemblage may offer a more realistic vessel count, although, again, this material featured industrial waste, the more obvious examples of which were removed before the count was attempted.

#### **6.4 Discussion of the material from (224) & (225)**

**6.4.1** Even with these caveats, the finds from (224) and (225) retain the potential to offer useful, if qualified, insights into the lives of the residents of Garibaldi Street during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. One final word of caution: extracting information from such assemblages about the status of the household from which they derive can be notoriously difficult, due to the many variables that determined both the acquisition and use of materials and their eventually entry into the archaeological record. The predominance of affordable, mass-produced items in assemblages of the 19<sup>th</sup> century can

skew any interpretation of the status of these groups towards the lower end of the social spectrum. The mass consumption of such material would, however, have placed it within the reach of most households, from the relatively poor to the more affluent. The regular use of such items drastically increased their chances of being damaged and, in all but the most extreme circumstances, discarded. In contrast, more expensive items, the ownership of which was a far more overt expression of status, saw infrequent use and were typically subject to a greater level of care that kept them within the household. As a result the archaeological record commonly lacks the very items that are of most potential use in determining status. As a result any conclusions in this field must be drawn from more subtle indicators and are less certain as a result.

**6.4.2** The ceramic evidence from the Garibaldi Street privies dates from the late 1850s to the early 1870s in the case of (224) and the 1860s to the early to mid 1870s for (225). Both groups appear to have been deposited within a few years of each other, with (224) probably entering the privy during the early 1870s and (225) at some point between the early to mid 1870s. As the Garibaldi Street properties were built in the mid 1860s, it seems probable that the finds were deposited by some of first residents of the houses, either during the course of their short occupancy or, perhaps, upon their departure. The privies, it seems, presented the residents with the best opportunity to dispose of all of their waste, both bodily and household.

**6.4.3** Assuming that the privies were cleaned out with some regularity, it is interesting that these finds remained within the structures throughout their active lifetimes. Is the presence of this material within the privies indicative of the thoroughness with they were emptied during this period? The finds recovered from (218) and (220), which sat directly above (224) and (225) respectively, appear to have been deposited around the mid 1890s and possibly represent the last quantities of waste to enter the privies before they ceased to be used. It is interesting that there is a total lack of evidence for the disposal of material during the ten to fifteen-year period between the deposition of (224) and (225) and that of (218) and (220). Is it possible that any artefacts from this period that were present within the privies were removed by regular waste collection? If so, then waste from the privies does seem to have been collected from at least the mid 1870s onwards (if the material from (218) and (220) was deposited just prior to their closure, then it is reasonable to conclude that this would not have been removed). If the finds from (224)

and (225) were not, therefore, left in the privies as the result of a poor waste collection regime, perhaps instead it was the narrow design and/or depth of the structures that hindered the complete removal of their contents?

**6.4.4** The ceramics from (224) and (225) are wholly typical products of the period, comprising a standard range of wares that would have been available to most British households. Both groups are dominated by white earthenwares, the majority of which feature either transfer-printed, painted, slipped, gilded or sponged decoration. Undecorated white earthenwares form a notable component of both groups, with smaller numbers of ironstone-type, bone china, Rockingham, majolica/green-glazed, redware, coloured earthenware, coarse earthenware and stoneware vessels. Parian sherds are also present in both (224) and (225). Most of the wares are almost certainly north-Staffordshire products, with at least three local manufacturers represented by marked pieces. Several examples of impressed Wedgwood marks appear in (224) and (225), whereas the firms of Allman, Broughton & Co. of the Overhouse Works, Burslem (Godden 1991, 30) and Leigh, Hancock & Co. of Swan Bank and Swan Square, Burslem (Henrywood 2002, 143) are each represented by a single marked piece from (225). The only items not representative of the north-Staffordshire pottery industry are the stoneware jars that appear in both contexts and a brown stoneware bowl from (225), which is probably a product of Derbyshire or Nottinghamshire. The coarse earthenware pans that again feature in both groups are also unlikely to have been manufactured in Stoke-on-Trent, but could have been produced in one of the many potworks that specialised in such wares that were distributed throughout Staffordshire.

**6.4.5** Evidence for ceramic consumption is identical across the two groups, suggesting, somewhat unsurprisingly, that the two neighbouring households from which they stemmed were of comparable status. The ceramic evidence would seem to correspond with the earliest census information for the properties (see below 7.4), with both indicating a household of modest means, although certainly not amongst the poorest elements of society. Both context groups display a functional mix of undecorated and decorated tea and table wares, most of which feature transfer-printed designs, indicating that the residents were able to afford both ‘everyday’ wares and vessels that could perhaps be reserved for ‘best’ use, or even display. Undecorated white earthenwares were consistently the cheapest ceramics available throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the various

forms of decorated earthenwares representing more costly purchases, the extent of which was determined by the style of decoration employed. Transfer-printed wares were the most expensive decorated earthenwares (Miller 1991, 9) and, as such, one would expect printed wares to be present in smaller quantities on less affluent sites. In reality, however, transfer-printed ceramics commonly form a substantial element of all 19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic assemblages, regardless of socio-economic status. For the sake of appearances, households of even the lowest levels of society seem to have been willing to stretch their finances to purchase such ceramics.

**6.4.6** The range of choice, however, remained constrained by financial means; the few identifiable printed designs recovered from Garibaldi Street are the more common types, including ‘Asiatic Pheasants’ (Plate 16) and ‘Willow’ pattern, which was the cheapest printed design available throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Miller 1991, 8).

**6.4.7** The presence of sponge-decorated wares, which had replaced slip-decorated earthenwares as the cheapest available form of decorated pottery by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is also suggestive of a household of modest means. Examples of sponge-decorated earthenwares appear in (225) and include a cup and saucer with matching decoration (Plate 18).

**6.4.8** The bone china vessels represent more expensive wares, although these would again have been both widely available and affordable to all but the poorest elements of 19<sup>th</sup>-century society. Most of the printed examples from (224) and (225) feature ‘Broseley’ pattern, a design almost as ubiquitous as ‘Willow’ during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Gilding appears on most of the bone china from (225), but again these would not have been expensive pieces.

**6.4.9** In contrast, the Parian *Bacchus* jug from (224) (Plate 19) and a probable figure from (225) would have been expensive purchases. Even in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, some time beyond the fashionable heyday of the ware, a Parian figure would have cost more than an average weekly wage (M. Goodby, pers. comm.). There is no evidence to suggest that the Garibaldi Street sherds are outright waste pieces and neither example is likely to have been produced by the nearby Wedgwood factory; the *Bacchus* jug probably originated from Samuel Alcock & Co’s Hill Pottery, Burslem and was produced during

the 1850s (M. Goodby, pers. comm.). If they are finished pieces, it is impossible to ascertain precisely how they found their way into numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street during the third quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Acquisition by means of a gift or inheritance may stand as a possibility alongside the obvious explanation that they were deliberately purchased by the occupants. If the latter is true, it may suggest that the popularity of Parian during the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century was such that even those of limited resources were willing to spend beyond their means to obtain at least one piece. The presence of a single Parian figure amongst a small domestic assemblage of bog-standard wares of the 1850s and 1860s, recovered from excavations at Stafford Street, Stone, Staffordshire (Goodwin 2008b, 11-14) may also be evidential of this trait.

**6.4.10** In terms of the ceramic vessel forms represented in the two privy fills, the tablewares are limited to those essential to the conventions of Victorian formal dining. These are principally plates, supplemented by smaller numbers of platters and dishes, with occasional, non-essential, ‘luxury’ items such as the transfer-printed tureens from (224) and (225). It is likely that functional vessels such as the slip-decorated earthenware bowls would also have been used to serve and consume food on an everyday basis.

**6.4.11** The teawares demonstrate the same split between ‘everyday’ and ‘best’ vessels. This can be seen in the small number of matching decorated teawares from (225), with the functional sponge-decorated earthenware cup and saucer representing the former category, and the transfer-printed earthenware (Plate 17) and bone china cup and saucer sets the latter. Teapots, which of all teawares offered the best opportunity to display conspicuous consumption, are all of purely functional Rockingham type.

**6.4.12** A limited range of toilet wares are present in the form of a transfer-printed earthenware wash basin, painted and undecorated earthenware chamber pots and at least one undecorated ewer from (224), with a matching transfer-printed ewer and basin set and an additional undecorated earthenware ewer from (225). Kitchen wares (principally large bowls) and storage vessels for preserves and products such as ink and blacking also feature in small numbers, with the latter group almost entirely represented by stoneware bottles and jars.

**6.4.13** Ceramics of a purely decorative nature typically form part of 19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic assemblages and Garibaldi Street offers no exception. In addition to the two Parian items, inexpensive painted earthenware figures are present in both (224) and (225). Although of more than simply ornamental use, the elaborately moulded and colourful green-glazed wares (Plate 20) and majolicas from the two groups would also have provided a decorative touch to the properties, as would the copper-lustre redware mug from (225) (Plate 21) and smear-glazed stoneware jug from (224). The desire to use such items to beautify the home appears to have extended to the poorest households. In the closing years of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, a description of working-class housing around Llandeilo, South Wales recounts the occupants' practice of:

*'hanging on nails all round the rooms of their houses great numbers of jugs from one to two quarts each of all the colours that our various Potteries produce, it is no uncommon thing to see a hundred at least thus hanging around the walls of a mud built cottage'* (Brennan *et al* 1996, 26).

The discovery of a misfired ceramic figure from the ash pit of a property in Woodland Street, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, may indicate that the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century occupants of the house turned to the waste tips of the local pottery factories to obtain at least some of their ornamental items (Goodwin *forthcoming-b*). Further afield, ceramic finds from the Cypress Freeway Project, West Oakland, San Francisco, show that city-block residents of the late 19<sup>th</sup>-century decorated their homes with cheap but decorative bric-a-brac, including an empty Chinese ginger jar (Mullins n.d., 9).

**6.4.14** Vessels with clear evidence of repair are entirely absent from (224) and (225). Although relatively uncommon amongst 19<sup>th</sup>-century assemblages, multiple instances of repaired vessels are commonly presented as evidence of an inability to afford replacement ceramics, of limited access to ceramic goods due to location, or the intentional curation of treasured family items (Barker 2005, 111-122). The lack of repaired vessels, points to the occupants of Garibaldi Street being both able to afford and, given their location, easily obtain replacement ceramics. They may have retained items out of sentiment, but if so, there is little evidence that any were discarded during their time in the properties. A polychrome transfer-printed pot lid from (225) that depicts Windsor Castle (Plate 22) could represent a souvenir (the state apartments at Windsor

opened to the public in 1845), but this is the only tenuous evidence for ‘keepsake’ artefacts from Garibaldi Street.

**6.4.15** Children appear to have lived in both of the Garibaldi Street properties during the late 1860s and early 1870s. A ceramic marble was recovered from (224) and a gilded bone china toy saucer from (225). Away from the ceramic evidence, a fragment of a possible writing slate from (225) may also point to the presence of children at number 11, with a glass feeding bottle from the same context (Plate 23), indicating that an infant also resided at the property.

**6.4.16** The limited quantities of non-ceramic finds from (224) and (225) offer an impression of the status of the two households that is consistent with that gleaned from the pottery. The glass finds from (224) and (225) are characterised by bottle fragments, the former contents of which included common consumables such as tonics, medicine and wine or beer. In addition to the bottle glass, there is at least one drinking (pint?) glass from (224), a small fragment of a moulded diaper pattern bowl from (225) and the aforementioned baby feeder from the same context. Some personal effects also feature, including a glass bead from (224) and a spectacle lens from (225) (Plate 24). A bone walking stick handle from (224) (Plate 25) is of a simple, functional design. One of the four items of footwear from (224) is clearly a male worker’s boot (Plate 26) of a type no doubt common amongst those engaged in manual tasks within any of the local industries.

**6.4.17** The small number of butchered animal bone and shell fragments provide the merest glimpse into the diet of the occupants of numbers 11 and 13 during their time in the properties. Cuts of beef and lamb or pork were consumed by the occupants, although these seemed to have varied in quality from beef rib to cheaper cuts such as pork knuckle or shank end. A handful of possible rabbit bones from (224) and (225) may indicate that the residents kept these animals for food. Shellfish in the form of oysters, mussels and cockles were also on the menu, although no fish or poultry bones were found.

## **6.5 *The dog burial***

**6.5.1** The other find worthy of note was the dog skeleton recovered from pit [221] (Plate 14). Although the skull, atlas (first cervical vertebra) and some of the smaller phalangeal bones from the limb extremities were missing from the burial, all major areas of the post-

cranial skeleton were represented including the spine, shoulder blades, ribs, fore and hind limbs, pelvis and tail. A canine tooth, probably from the lower mandible of a dog, was found in (218), although it is impossible to conclude whether it derived from the burial.

**6.5.2** The size and morphology of the bones indicated a medium-sized animal with an approximate body length of 0.54m and a shoulder height of between 0.45 and 0.50m; perhaps a whippet or greyhound. All the epiphyses present appeared to be fully fused, giving a minimum age of two years while evidence for some mild degenerative changes to the end of the limb bones implied that this was a mature dog.

## 6.6 Spot dates

**6.6.1** The contexts from which artefacts were recovered can be spot dated as follows:

Trench	Context	Context Description	Date
2	205	Shallow black gritty fill of cut [204]	c.1800-1820
	212	Fill of rectangular brick feature (211)	mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	218	Black sandy loam secondary fill of privy (217), above (224)	c.1860s-1890s
	220	Brown sandy clay loam secondary fill of privy (219), overlying (225)	c.1860s-1890s
	222	Loose silty fill of cut [221] containing dog skeleton	mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	224	Brown sandy loam primary fill within brick privy (217), below (218)	1860s-early 1870s
	225	Loose brown gritty primary fill of privy (219), below (220)	1860s – mid 1870s

Trench	Context	Context Description	Date
	240	White lime or chalk fill of cut [239]	late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	265	Dark brown sandy loam within cut [264]	mid-late 19 <sup>th</sup> century
	270	Brown silty sand fill of window well (260)	early 19 <sup>th</sup> – late 20 <sup>th</sup> century

## 7.0 Discussion

**7.1** The areas excavated within the proposed development site amounted to 56.65m<sup>2</sup> for trench 1 and 202.95m<sup>2</sup> for trench 2, a combined total of 259.60m<sup>2</sup>, representing an archaeological investigation of 6.65% of the gross area.

**7.2** The excavation of the properties on Garibaldi Street sought to obtain an insight into the lives of industrial workers' during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, by revealing structural evidence of the homes in which they lived and, importantly, examining their material culture through material discarded as refuse. This methodology has proved highly profitable on urban sites in the United States (Cantwell & Wall 2001) and the successful excavation of workers' housing in Chester (Matthews 1999, 155-180) has indicated that it can be effectively applied to British sites.

**7.3** The excavation of numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street, both of which included privies filled with domestic refuse has offered the opportunity to apply the same investigative techniques to the 19<sup>th</sup>-century residents of this Etruria backstreet. The study has utilised archaeological evidence combined with cartographic and documentary sources, such as census returns and the civil registration indices.

### **7.4. *The residents of Garibaldi Street-1871***

**7.4.1** The 1866 OS map (Fig. 6) depicts the first nine properties on eastern side of Garibaldi Street in the throes of construction. The 1871 census recorded fourteen premises, with number 19 added since 1866 on the eastern side of the street and the first four even-numbered houses on the western side.

**7.4.2** In 1871, number 11 was occupied by 34 year old James Howells, a forgerman (no doubt at the local steelworks) from Pontypool in Monmouthshire. He lived at the property with his wife, Jane (aged 33) and six children: George (fourteen), James (twelve), John (eight), Mary Jane (ten), Harriett (six) and Sarah (six months). James Howells' brother-in-law, James Hinge (23) also resided at the property and was employed as a forgerman, as was James Howells' eldest son, George. The three adults and the eldest son of the household were all from Pontypool, but the remaining children had all been born in either south Staffordshire (Mary Jane, James and John), Burslem (Harriett) or Etruria (Sarah). The family appear to have moved from South Wales to Staffordshire in the late 1850s and relocated on at least one subsequent occasion before they lived in Etruria.

**7.4.3** The occupants of number 13 in 1871 also hailed from Monmouthshire. The head of the household was William Jones (aged 31) from Monmouth, a mill furnaceman who lived with his wife Mary (31) and their three daughters, Ann (five), Sarah Jane (three) and Elizabeth (one). William's widowed mother, Fanny (63) also resided with the family. Once again, although the adults of the family came from South Wales, all the children were born in Hanley. There is also tantalising evidence of kinship ties gleaned from the civil registry index suggesting that Mary Jones, also born in Pontypool, may have been the younger sister of Jane Howells at number 11, though the commonality of the surnames involved makes this difficult to confirm (FreeBMD 2008).

**7.4.4** The probable early to mid 1870s date of the finds recovered from the primary privy fills of numbers 11 and 13, would suggest that if the material can be tied to any of the properties' documented occupants, it is to the Howells and Jones families. Although any attributions must remain somewhat tenuous, links between the finds and some of the residents can be made. Most obviously, the glass feeding bottle from (225) can be related to Sarah Howells, the infant daughter of James and Joan at number 11. Similarly, the toy china saucer from (225) may have belonged to one of the Howells' younger children, Mary Jane, Harriett or even John. These three children, along with James Howells were all of school age and may have used the slate pencil from (225). Of the finds from the privy of number 13 (224), the ceramic marble could have belonged to any of the three children of the house, whereas the work boot may have once been worn by William

Jones. Finally, the walking stick handle from (224) may once have been the possession of William Jones' elderly mother, Fanny.

**7.4.5** The Howells and Jones families appear to be fairly representative of the other residents of the street. With 89 tenants (including two visitors and two boarders) in the fourteen houses on Garibaldi Street, the average number of occupants in 1871 was six. This figure compares well with the typical household size of five to six documented on Wood Street, Tunstall between 1851 and 1901 (Goodwin *forthcoming-b*) and between four and six on Upper Huntbach Street, Hanley (Goodwin *et al* 2006, 23) for the same period.

**7.4.6** From this total population of 89, no less than 36 (40.45%) were aged sixteen years and under, suggesting the make-up of the street was largely family orientated. Thirty-five out of the 89 listed an occupation, with sixteen (45.71%) engaged in the pottery industry. Of these, most simply described themselves as 'potter', although some offered more detail such as china gilder, paintress and overlooker. Nine occupants (25.71%) worked in the steelworks as puddlers, mill rollers or forgemen, while three (8.57%) were colliers. Two labourers (5.71%) and an engine driver (2.86%) may have worked in any of these industries, while one resident (2.86%) cryptically identified himself as a 'manufacturer'. There was also a dressmaker (2.86%) and one male who gave his occupation as domestic servant (2.86%), but only one resident might be termed a 'white-collar' worker, employed as a civil engineer's clerk (2.86%). Interestingly, this individual was born in New York, while his wife was a naturalized British subject.

**7.4.7** Of the sixteen persons engaged in the pottery trade all originated from north Staffordshire, with nine (56.25%) born in Etruria, three (18.75%) from Hanley, two (12.5%) from Trentham and one each from Meir and Wolstanton (each 6.25%). Out of the total of 89 residents, 24 (26.97%) defined their place of birth as Etruria. On the rest of the street however, no less than 27 (30.34%) of the inhabitants were Welsh, with all the male members of these households engaged as steel workers or colliers. The only non-Welsh steelworker was from Derby. Nevertheless, there was obviously a sizeable Welsh community in the district as a whole, Etruria being notable at the time for attracting more immigrant workers, especially from Wales, than the other towns of The Potteries (Salt 2006, 76). By 1896 there were over 3,000 Welsh residing in Hanley, representing about

5% of the borough's total population (Greenslade 1963b, 156). Presumably many had brought their steelmaking expertise to the Shelton works, which underwent major expansion when new forges and mills were built in the 1860s. These developments were chiefly responsible for the overall rise in the population of Shelton and Hanley in general and probably in Etruria in particular (Greenslade 1963b, 170), of which the growth of Garibaldi Street was a prime result.

### **7.5 *The residents of Garibaldi Street-1881***

**7.5.1** Two more houses were erected on the western side of Garibaldi Street between 1871 and 1878 (Fig. 7), giving a total of 18 properties. The 1881 census returns reveal a total of 99 residents, indicating that despite the additional properties, the average occupancy levels remained between five and six per household. This statistic, however, hides the fact that number 11 was tenanted by an extended family, headed by Shadrach Hollinshead (60), a coal carrier, who lived with his wife Hannah (59) and their eighteen-year old son Samuel, also a coal carrier probably working with his father. In addition Shadrach and Hannah's daughter, Sarah (29) also lived at the property with her husband Abraham Ball (33), a coal carrier and their three children, Henry (ten), Sarah (three) and Abraham (one year). All members of this extended family were born in Wolstanton, so had perhaps only recently moved into the street.

**7.5.2** In number 13 was Ernest Griffiths (30), a 'china' warehouseman from Broseley, Shropshire with his wife Ann (27) and their six children: George (eight years old), Mary (seven), Henry (five), Thomas (three), Alfred (two) and ten-month old William. In addition there was also Ernest's widowed mother-in-law Ann (52) and his wife's fifteen-year old sister, Lucy Simmons, a potter's assistant. All the family members were born in Broseley apart from the two youngest, who were both born in Etruria, possibly even in number 13, again implying that they too had only recently arrived in the district.

**7.5.3** Overall the general demographic had shifted in the intervening decade. The 26 children aged sixteen or under living on the street represented 26.26% of the street's population, with 28 (28.28%) residents over 40 years of age, including seven over 60. Most of this latter group were widowed and living as part of an extended family unit. Not only had the relative age values changed, and therefore the complexion of the street, so had employment. Forty-nine residents listed an occupation, a substantial increase

compared to 1871. Out of this 49, the number working directly for the pottery trade had increased to 25 (51.02%), employed in roles which included jiggerer, transferer, burnisher, slip maker, an ovenman and several warehousemen. The majority of the pottery workers were presumably employed at Wedgwood's Etruria factory.

**7.5.4** Those working in the iron and steel industry had dropped to five (10.20%), and none were Welsh, suggesting a significant change in tenancies over the intervening decade. Again, an engine smith (2.04%), a steam engine fitter (2.04%), boiler maker (2.04%) and a labourer (2.04%) may have been employed in either industry. However at number 19, Thomas Jones from Shropshire described himself as an iron founder and steam engine manufacturer (2.04%) employing twenty men and six boys. The presence of what might be termed a manager may suggest that Garibaldi Street was attracting more affluent tenants by this date.

**7.5.5** There were three coal carriers (6.12%) and a coal miner (2.04%), a bookbinder (2.04%) (presumably operating his business from home), a hawker (2.04%), dressmaker (2.04%) and a live-in housekeeper (2.04%) (who was also the mother of the householder). Six residents aged under sixteen years were employed as pupil teachers (4.10%), an apprentice dressmaker (2.04%), an apprentice house painter (2.04%), a mother's help (2.04%) and an office errand boy (2.04%).

**7.5.6** No less than 81 of the 99 residents were from Staffordshire, with 29 of the 81 (35.80%) from Etruria and 24 (29.62%) from Hanley and Shelton while others came from Stoke, Trentham, Stone, Leek, Basford Green and nine (11.1%) from Wolstanton. Of the eighteen from further afield three were from Wales, eleven from Shropshire, one from Sheffield, two from the Black Country and one from Lancashire. Apart from twelve members of extended families, such as in-laws, grand-children, nephews and nieces who may have been temporary residents, there was only one lodger in the street.

## ***7.6 The residents of Garibaldi Street-1891***

**7.6.1** By 1891 three new properties had been built on the eastern side of Garibaldi Street, at the northern end of the terrace (numbers 1 to 5). This gave a total of 21 houses occupied by 112 residents, with an average of five people per household. Out of the 112

tenants, 54 (48.21%) were aged sixteen years or under and the number aged 60 or over had dropped to six (5.36%).

**7.6.2** In 1891, number 11 was occupied by William Shelley (64), a widowed pottery engraver from Hanley, with his three grown children, who were all born in the United States: Leonard (aged 25), a potter, Louisa (22), a dressmaker (both born in St. Louis, Missouri) and Thomas (20), also a potter by trade (born in Brooklyn, New York). There is no record of the family in the relevant U.S. federal censuses, but they had evidently returned home by 1881 as the census shows them living on Salem Street. At number 13 was William Lamb (48), an ironworker from Hartlebury, Worcestershire, who lived with his wife Sarah Ann (52) and four sons Ernest (eighteen), an ironwork's labourer, James (sixteen), a potter, Cornelius (thirteen), a post office boy and Albert (eleven), who was still at school. Apart from the parents, the boys were all born in various parts of north Staffordshire, although as Albert was born in Etruria, they had probably been settled in the district for some time.

**7.6.3** Of the 112 residents of Garibaldi Street, 53 (47.32%) gave an occupation or profession. Of the 53 employed residents, 28 (52.83%) were engaged in ceramic production in jobs such as figure maker, handler and china decorator. Six (11.32%) were metal workers, including a tin master. Two blacksmiths (3.77%), a carpenter (1.89%) and an engine fitter (1.89%) may have been self-employed or working in one of the local industries. The seven (13.20%) residents engaged in more 'white-collar' occupations included a stock-taker, a clerk and two office boys, as well as two schoolmistresses. Number 3 had a professional live-in housekeeper (1.89%) and there was the ubiquitous dressmaker (1.89%). Six individuals aged under sixteen were among the 53 in employment, representing 11.32% of the street's working population. Two were engaged as post office boys and four as assistants in the pottery industry.

**7.6.4** Ninety residents (80.36%) hailed from Staffordshire, although ironically the census revealed the street at arguably its most cosmopolitan with the three Americans (albeit with English parents), two Welsh, four from Cheshire, three each from Lancashire and Yorkshire and other individuals from London, Somerset and Wiltshire.

**7.6.5** The heads of seven households in 1891 were widowed, but only two widows supplemented their incomes by renting out rooms. The remainder of this group were all working and presumably did not require lodgers to help pay the rent. Indeed there were only six lodgers on the whole street, three of whom were accommodated by a widow at number 5. It is noticeable from all the census returns that taking on boarders or lodgers was rarely resorted to on Garibaldi Street and does not seem to have been a common practice in the Potteries in general. Most households in Hanley and Shelton contained a single family (Lewis 1972, 11), often extended, but able to sustain themselves without sub-letting parts of their properties. Although the widow at number 5 may have relied to a large extent on the income generated by respectable lodgers this is not necessarily indicative of her poverty, but instead a practical measure given her circumstances.

### ***7.7 The residents of Garibaldi Street-1901***

**7.7.1** No new terraced properties were built on Garibaldi Street between 1891 and 1901. Although number 2 was erected during this period, it appears to have been a semi-detached property and was probably not a workers' house. It was unoccupied in 1901 and is omitted from the overall statistics for the street. The total number of residents on Garibaldi Street in 1901 had dropped to 94, resulting in an average of four people now residing in each property.

**7.7.2** At this time number 11 was occupied by William Arthur Clare (43), a mechanical fitter from Harriseahead, near Biddulph, his wife Mary (41) and his three offspring, Walter (20), a mechanical labourer, Eliza (eighteen), a paintress and Thomas (eleven). All of the children hailed from the parishes of Kidsgrove and Goldenhill in north Staffordshire. Next door at number 13 was Thomas Parkes (42), a bricklayer's labourer from Hanley, who lived with his wife Jane Amelia (35) and their two young children Tom (nine) and Caroline (six), who was born in Etruria. Thomas's spinster sister Caroline (43) and unmarried step brother, George Chappell (53) also lived at the property.

**7.7.3** Of the 94 residents listed in 1901, 53 were listed in paid employment. Twenty-eight (52.83%) were working in the pottery industry, of whom half were female. The jobs undertaken included burnishers, paintresses, pressers, a copper plate engraver and a fireman. At least some of these may now have been working at one of the several new

potworks recently established nearby (Greenslade 1963b, 164). Six (11.32%) worked in the steelworks, but overall the scope of jobs on the street was more varied, although it is difficult to decide in which industry the three ‘fitters’ (5.66%) and two labourers (3.77%) were employed. There was a bricklayer, wheelwright, a telephone inspector, a colliery clerk, a grocer’s assistant, a tailor (each 1.89%) and three railway staff (5.66%). Aside from the domestic servant at number 6 (1.89%), employed females now had a higher profile, with twenty women among the 53 listed workers, or 37.7% of the workforce. Among the fourteen females employed in the ceramics industry were four wives, including a tile maker. There were also two tailoresses (3.77%), two dressmakers (3.77%) and a widowed bookshop keeper (who appears to be running her business at number 16) (1.89%). In addition to those listed with an occupation were four women living on their own means.

**7.7.4** Twenty-four (25.53%) of the 94 inhabitants were aged under 16, of whom five (21% of their age group) were among the 53 in work, comprising a tailor (or mantle maker), two in the pottery trade as well as a clerk and a dressmaker. There were eight (8.51%) individuals aged sixty or over, including an octogenarian. There was now only one boarder, who was obviously the prime financial supporter of the widow at number 21, who was one of those living on their own means.

**7.7.3** Eighty-three (88.29%) of the 94 residents were born in Staffordshire, of which 69 came from Stoke-on-Trent. There were eight from Wales (the men working in the steelworks), one Scot and one each from Shropshire and Yorkshire.

## **7.8 *The residents of Garibaldi Street-post 1901***

**7.8.1** Little can be deduced about the later occupants of the target houses. The city street directories show that number 11 was held by Wilfred Johnson between at least 1955 and 1972, while number 13 was occupied by James W. Craddock over the same period. Information gleaned from the property register extract for number 11 revealed that James Craddock’s wife, Mary Adelaide, was Wilfred Johnson’s older sister (PRE ref. SF269356). The street directories and title register (PRE ref. SF260195) show that number 23 was held by Edward Parry in 1955, then Wallace Robert Bruce until at least 1972. The directories also show that number 25 was occupied in 1955 by Robert Rice, then by another J. Craddock from 1958 to c.1963 and then Margaret Ann Craddock

(presumably his wife or perhaps daughter) until at least 1972. Whether this couple was related to the occupants of number 13 remains unknown.

## **7.9 Housing Standards**

**7.9.1** In broad terms, the Garibaldi Street properties represent the standard housing unit available in Stoke-on-Trent throughout much of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, namely the through-terrace. Although subject to variations in size and configuration over time, the basic form of these properties avoided many of the problems associated with poorer-quality housing, such as the back-to-backs, courtyard developments, cellar dwellings and tenements that were prominent features of other British manufacturing towns. In its most basic form, the through-terrace offered both front and rear access points and windows to facilitate ventilation and provide sufficient light, a minimum of two rooms on the ground and first floors and an individual yard with privy or ash pit. The through-terrace became increasingly popular with developers in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, as its simple form occupied only a narrow plot, yet met many of the requirements of new government legislation pertaining to health and sanitation (such as the 1858 Health Act) and local authority bye-laws regulating building specifications for workers' housing. As a result, terraces of this type became the most common form of housing in many northern townscapes (Muthesius 1982, 123), although some areas retained large numbers of inferior housing until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. For example, in 1886, 49,000 back-to-back properties stood in Leeds, representing 71% of the total housing stock in the town (Burnett 1978, 74).

**7.9.2** It has not been ascertained who financed and owned the houses on Garibaldi Street, although given their staggered construction, a number of sources, including local manufacturers, speculative ventures and building societies are likely.

**7.9.3** The Garibaldi Street properties demonstrate some improvements on the basic two-up, two-down through-terrace model. In both numbers 11 and 13, the ground floor space was divided into three areas: the front room, or parlour; a back room providing the main living area; and a kitchen or scullery to the rear. The 1866 OS map indicates that only number 11 had a rear kitchen range at this time, although both numbers 11 and 13 had this feature by 1878 (Fig. 7). Numbers 11 and 13 each included a cellar beneath the front

room. Three rooms were located on the first floor (HBS ref. 3527), with the rear room situated above the kitchen and accessed from the middle bedroom.

**7.9.4** During this period (and beyond) the front parlour was commonly reserved for ‘best’ use and special occasions. Many terraces, however, including numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street, lacked an entrance hall. This forced anyone entering the house directly from the street to pass through the front room, making it difficult to preserve any special status attached to this area. Presumably, if the front room was maintained as a parlour, regular access and egress to and from the property would have been made through the back door.

**7.9.5** Fireplaces were present in the two main ground-floor rooms in number 11 and it is likely that corresponding fireplaces were located in the two bedrooms above. A back boiler or range was located in the kitchen range, but it is unclear if the back bedroom featured a fireplace.

**7.9.6** The division between the front two rooms on the ground floor of number 11 was effected by the stairs to the first floor, with the well beneath allowing access to the cellar. The staircases of slightly larger houses built in 1878 on Beresford Street, Hanley adopted a similar arrangement (Greenslade 1963a, 115).

**7.9.7** Numbers 11 and 13 appear to have been the only properties on Garibaldi Street to feature cellars (HBS ref. 3527). Although the cellar of number 13 was not excavated, that beneath the front room of number 11 was spacious and appeared to have been used to store food rather than coal, as no definite evidence of a coal chute was found.

**7.9.8** Rear kitchen extensions are characteristic of houses constructed in the region after c.1850. Earlier properties in Stoke-on-Trent, such as those built on Paradise Street and Piccadilly Street, Tunstall in the 1820s, were basic two-up, two-down properties, in which the rear ground floor room was typically used for cooking, eating and as the main living area. The provision of a rear kitchen range not only increased the size of the property (not least in providing the option of a third bedroom above), but, importantly, enabled the functions of cooking and eating/living to be separated. The rear range was only built across one half of the house so that light would be allowed into the main back

room. Despite the benefits of a kitchen range, in some industrial centres the feature was not universally adopted. In Manchester, for example, kitchen ranges were not added to new properties until after 1890 (Muthesius 1982, 127).

**7.9.9** The yards to the rear of numbers 11 and 13 were accessed via a passage between the two properties. In the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, passages of this type became a standard requirement for pairs of houses that did not back onto an alleyway (Baker 1991, 80). The rear yards of properties such as these were typically surfaced with bricks, although as no evidence of the original yard surfaces was encountered, it is not known if the yards of numbers 11 and 13 followed suit, or indeed if they were remodelled over time. The preoccupation with public health of the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century did see some of the better-classes of workers' houses being provided with gardens rather than yards (Baker 1991, 81), but this appears not to have been a widespread practice. The pet burial at number 13 Garibaldi Street may offer tentative evidence that the area to the rear of the house was a garden instead of a paved yard, but it is equally possible that an area of bricks was temporarily removed to allow the animal to be interred. The only evidence for change within the Garibaldi Street yards was the much later introduction of an Anderson shelter at number 11 and even this addition was made out of necessity rather than choice, as the residents responded to the dangers on the home front during the Second World War.

**7.9.10** In relation to other examples of workers' housing excavated in the Potteries, the Garibaldi Street properties would have offered a better standard of accommodation than the terraces built by 1839 on Wood Street, Tunstall. These lacked a range to the rear and did not feature a cellar (Goodwin *forthcoming-b*). In terms of general layout, a more direct comparison is offered by number 9 Grafton Street, Hanley, a 'tunnel-back' through-terrace of similar date to numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street (Goodwin *et al*, 2006, 10). Number 9 Grafton Street featured two main ground-floor rooms, with a cellar/sub-ground pantry beneath the front room or parlour and a projection to the rear. The range to the rear of number 9 Grafton Street was slightly larger than that of number 11 (and probably number 13) Garibaldi Street and featured both a kitchen/scullery and a wash house (Goodwin *et al* 2006, 11-12). As with numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street, number 9 Grafton Street was separated from its neighbour, number 11, by a side passage. The larger terraced houses excavated on Waterloo Road, Hanley (Nicholls 2006) represent overtly middle-class housing, clearly superior to that on Garibaldi Street.

### **7.10 *The privies of numbers 11 & 13 Garibaldi Street***

**7.10.1** Although only the lower levels survived of the privies in the yards of numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street, they remain the most complete examples excavated in Stoke-on-Trent to date. The excavation of workers' housing at Wood Street, Tunstall revealed evidence of a well-preserved, brick-lined square pit in the yard of one of the properties, but this was interpreted as an ash pit, rather than a privy (Goodwin *forthcoming-b*).

**7.10.2** The Garibaldi Street examples appear to represent dry privies, each of which simply comprised a brick-lined rectangular shaft, over which would have been positioned a seat with one or more openings. Earth or, more commonly, ash would have been deposited into the shafts as a deodorising agent. The historical map evidence indicates that, unsurprisingly, the privy would have been enclosed within a small building. Despite an increase in the use of water closets from the 1820s onwards, the more basic technology of the dry privy remained popular, particularly in the Midlands and various northern towns, throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Eveleigh 2008, 21-23). In urban areas, difficulties in obtaining sufficient supplies of earth presented one of the main disadvantages to the use of dry privies, particularly as it was estimated in 1873 that 1½lbs (0.68kg) of soil was required to deodorise a single stool and any urine (Eveleigh 2008, 20). This problem was overcome by the use of ash from domestic fires as a deodorant and various technical innovations were periodically introduced to regulate and facilitate its discharge into the privy. No evidence of any ash container or sifter was found in the Garibaldi Street privies, although these would no doubt have been located above the level at which the structures survived. In most working-class properties, however, it is probable that dry privies were simple, functional structures, free from any mechanical devices.

**7.10.3** The original depth of the Garibaldi Street privies is unknown, as both examples survived to a depth of less than half a metre. Some idea may be gained from the pit of a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century ash privy from Nottingham, recorded as 4 feet, 10 inches (1.47m) deep and the pit of an example in Manchester, which was 3 feet (0.91m) in depth (Eveleigh 2008, 22). Given the amount by which the yards of numbers 11 and 13 are likely to have been reduced during the demolition of the houses, a depth of between 2½ to 3 feet (c.0.75m-0.90m) for the two privies seems possible. The narrow width of the shafts was

perhaps deliberate, both to fit into a fairly small area and to reduce capacity. Privy shafts were regularly constructed to a small size to avoid ‘undue accumulation’ of waste (Eveleigh 2008, 22).

**7.10.4** In the interests of public health, the retention of matter, particularly liquid waste, within dry privies was of considerable importance, causing most to be built of mortared brick or stone flags. In Newcastle-under-Lyme some privy bases were even formed from stoneware containers (Eveleigh 2008, 22-23). The Garibaldi Street examples were mostly built of mortared brick, with the exception of the bases, which in the case of number 11’s privy was of broken, unjointed brick laid on clay, whilst at number 13 a simple clay base was utilised. Whether these structures would have been waterproof is uncertain, although as both numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street featured cellars that were probably used to store food, the need to avoid ingress of liquid waste from the surrounding earth would have been paramount.

**7.10.5** As was discussed in section 6.4.3, the presence at the base of the privies of finds dating to the early to mid 1870s is somewhat surprising and may be quite telling in terms of the cleaning of the shafts or how their use changed over time. What is immediately obvious is that the privies were used as receptacles for all manner of household waste. At the time of the 1843 *Commission of Inquiry into the State of Large Towns and Populous Districts*, street cleaning and refuse collection was almost non-existent in many areas of the Potteries, including Hanley and its environs (Lewis 1972, 16). Public scavengers were employed only to clean the market place in Hanley, with responsibility for the various alleyways and courts resting with the occupants of adjacent properties. Few houses were supplied with dustbins and most waste simply accumulated in heaps within yards and back streets (Lewis 1972, 16). Whether the situation had improved by the mid 1860s is unclear, but certainly in the late 1840s concerns continued to be expressed about the general cleanliness of the streets around Hanley (Greenslade 1963b, 159). The regularity with which privies were cleaned varied considerably from region to region. In the worst cases privies were emptied only when overflowing, others twice yearly (Lewis 1972, 18) and some cleared at three-monthly intervals (Eveleigh 2008, 22).

**7.10.6** If, as seems likely, some sort of organised waste collection was carried out in Etruria, the presence of the finds within the Garibaldi Street privies could be the result of

their narrow construction preventing the complete removal of their contents. This may well have been the case, particularly if a regular cleaning regime was in place, as the reduction in capacity caused by the presence finds would have been negligible in these circumstances. The finds, once settled and compacted, may even have served to line the potentially porous bases. Another possibility is that the privies switched to a pail system after the mid 1870s, in which a small tub or pail was placed within the privy to collect waste. The regular removal and emptying of these containers would have effectively removed the opportunity for material to build up in the privy shaft. It is difficult to imagine, however, how a tub would have been easily inserted into the Garibaldi Street privies and, even more so, how it would have been removed when full. Nevertheless, the widespread use of the pail system towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Eveleigh 2008, 23-24), means that this possibility cannot be discounted.

**7.10.7** The upper fills of the two privies (220) (from number 11) and (218) (from number 13) seem to represent the final backfilling of the structures before they fell out of use. The ceramics from these fills suggest that this occurred at some point during the mid to late 1890s. What changed at this point could not be ascertained from the available archaeological evidence, although the presence of nearby waste pipes, such as (215), may indicate that the privies were replaced by flushing water closets. The replacement of dry privies with water-closets was certainly in progress in Hanley by 1887 following the establishment of a sewage-disposal works, although the borough was not fully connected until 1907 (Greenslade 1963b, 159).

## **8.0 Conclusions**

**8.1** Although the excavations revealed only one reasonably well-preserved example of a mid 19<sup>th</sup>-century terraced house, this offered sufficient information to determine the layout, functional division and size of such properties. Though small, the houses were well proportioned, with enough space to define areas for living, cooking/washing, eating and sleeping.

**8.2** The structural evidence has been considerably enhanced by the recovery of artefact-rich privy fills from numbers 11 and 13 Garibaldi Street. Even with some uncertainty over the extent to which the material from the fills can be traced back to the former residents of the properties, the finds have nonetheless offered a fascinating insight into

the lives of these individuals. Available census records have fleshed out some of the themes teased from artefact assemblage, providing names and personal details of the possible original owners of the finds recovered from the privies. Documentary research has also provided a wider context into which these individuals can be placed, offering comparisons between contemporaneous residents and those of different periods.

**8.3** In summary, the general socio-economic base of the inhabitants of numbers 11 and 13, and indeed the majority of Garibaldi Street, was modest. Although the number of workers in junior ‘white-collar’ professions increased slightly, the status of the street remained broadly working class throughout the period 1871-1901. Few residents seem to have been forced to take in lodgers and boarders in order to avoid penury, and only a small number of daughters and even fewer wives were recorded as having to earn a wage. Any comment on the paid work undertaken by women must, however, be tempered by evidence that census returns under-recorded the number of women in employment (Higgs 1989, 81). Women were commonly engaged in casual or part-time work, which was often not noted on the returns. Equally, although ‘housework’ could include both unpaid domestic chores and the use of the home for commercial purposes, such as producing goods for sale, such a distinction was rarely made by the census enumerators (Higgs 1989, 81). A similar situation existed for children in employment, with many of those described as a ‘scholar’ actually undertaking some form of part-time work in addition to their school work (Higgs 1989, 82-85).

**8.4** The overwhelming majority of residents were from the county of Staffordshire, especially The Potteries region. The influx of Welsh steelworkers recorded in 1871 can be explained by the contemporary expansion of the Shelton iron and steelworks. The pottery industry and allied trades, however, employed the largest number of Garibaldi Street residents throughout the period 1871-1901.

**8.5** The material culture generated by the early residents of numbers 11 and 13 broadly conforms to that of other 19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic assemblages. In terms of their ceramics, the occupants used mass-produced items, which, whilst varying in price, were mostly affordable and, subject to means, easy to replace. The regular, everyday routine of meal times and beverage consumption seems to have been supplemented with less frequent, more formal instances where, no doubt, Victorian conventions of dining and tea drinking

were more strictly observed. Decorative additions to the household were important to the occupants, with the single most expensive items from each property being ornamental in nature.

**8.6** In conclusion, the project has offered a glimpse into the domestic lives of 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers in Etruria and allowed some comparison with other areas of the Potteries and beyond. It is clear, however, that more work needs to be done to add to the relatively small number of 19<sup>th</sup>-century domestic artefact assemblages recovered and reported to date. Any conclusions and consumption models drawn from these groups need to be applied to a wider range of domestic assemblages in order to test their validity. Further work should also be undertaken on the Garibaldi Street assemblage, with the results disseminated in a relevant national journal.

**8.7** The continued archaeological investigation of 19<sup>th</sup>-century workers' housing will provide further comparative examples to the Garibaldi Street properties. Future projects of this nature should target privies, not only to recover artefactual evidence, but also to facilitate a greater understanding of precisely how these structures functioned. Attempts should be made to determine any variety in privy design, by area and over time, and to identify evidence of technological innovation.

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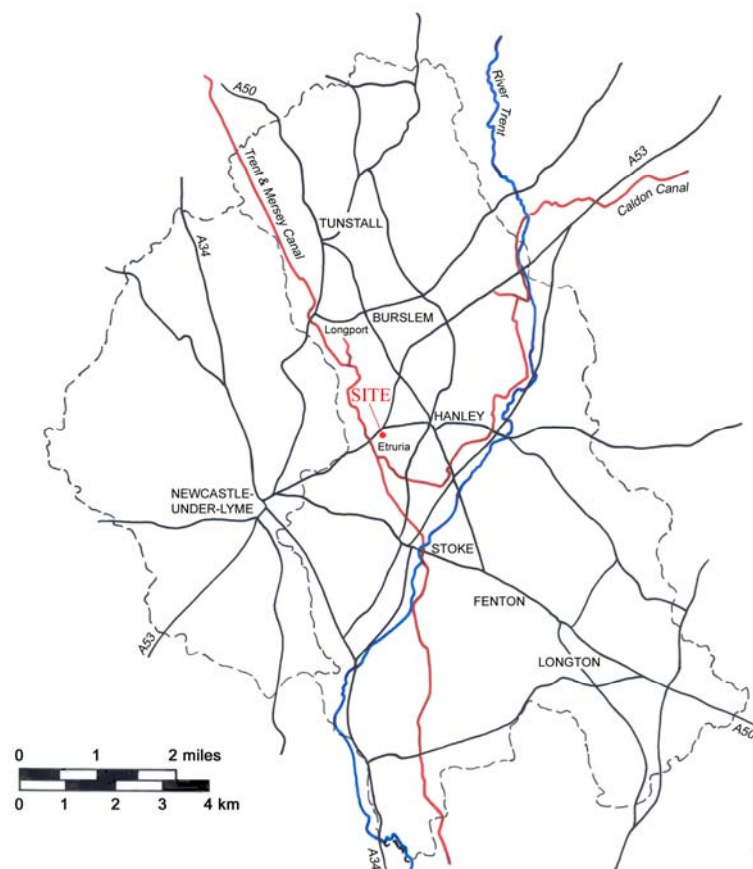
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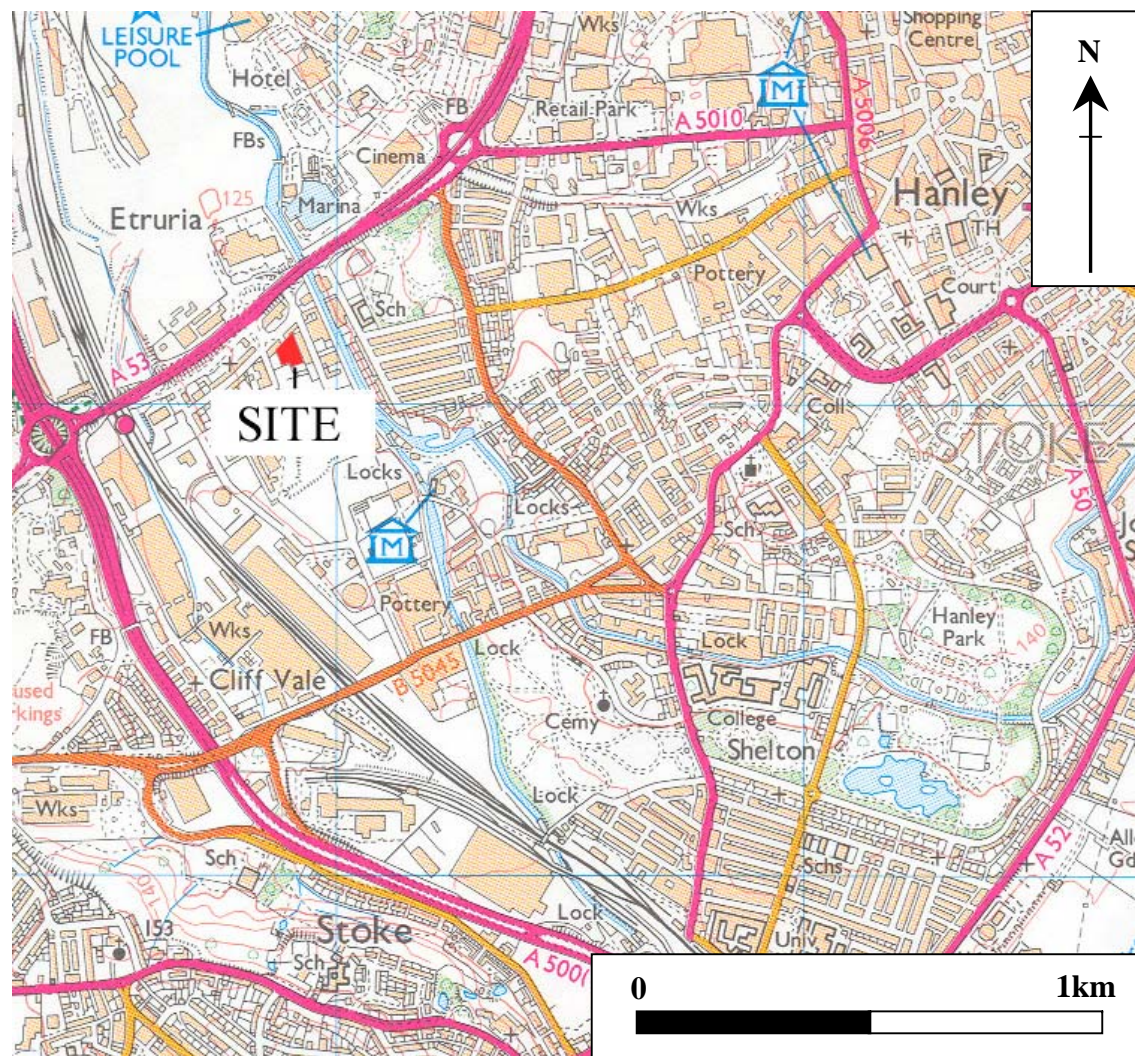
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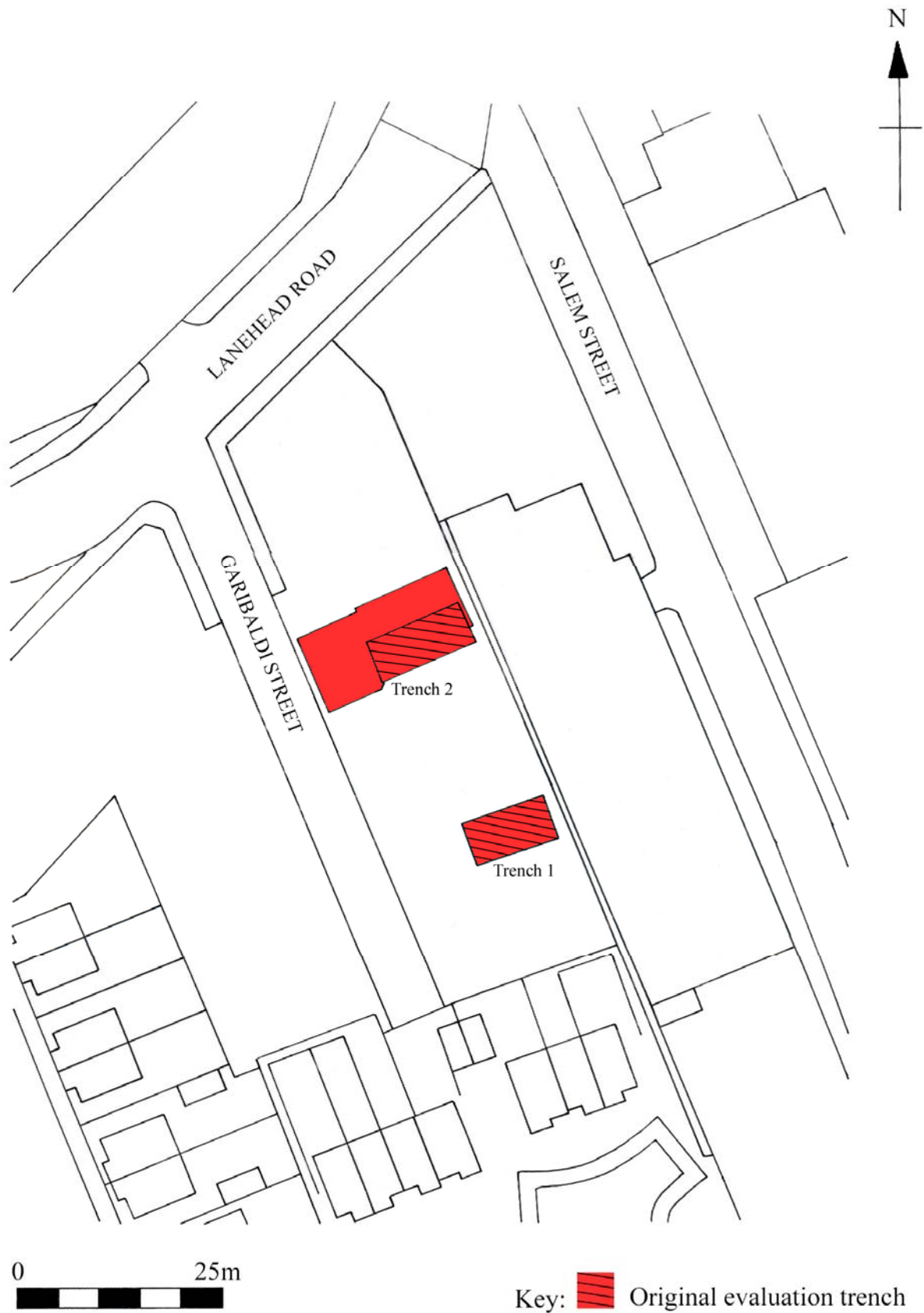
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**FIG.1**

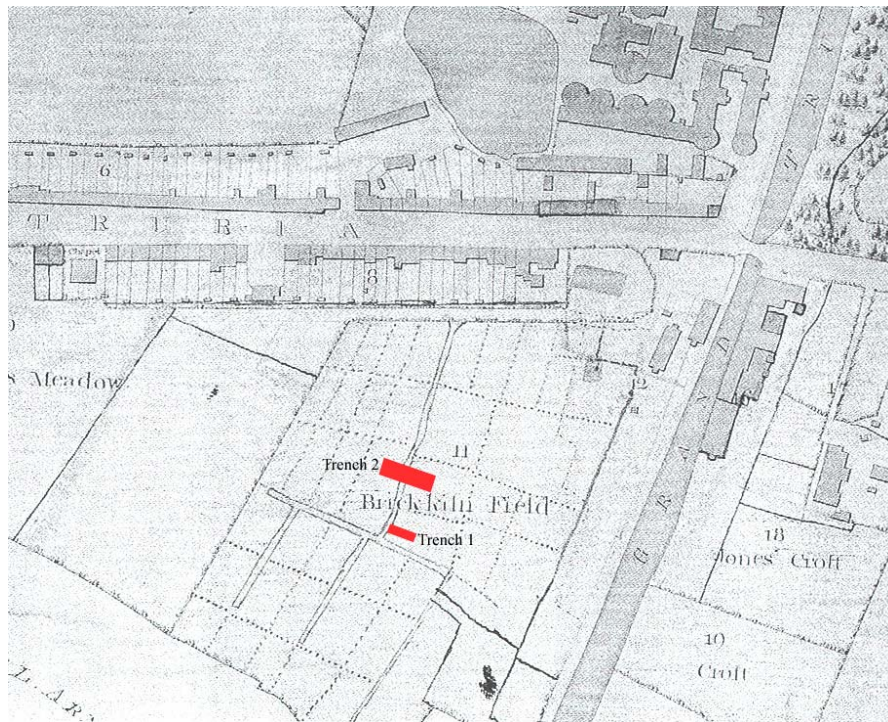
Site location





**FIG. 2**

Trench location plan



**FIG. 3**

Detail from an 1826 map of Etruria.

The approximate locations of the trenches are indicated in red.



**FIG. 4**

Detail from the map in the sale catalogue of the Etruria estate, 1844, marked with lot numbers. The prospective course of Garibaldi Street is indicated in blue and the approximate location of the trenches in red.



**FIG. 5**

Detail from an 1857 map of Etruria.

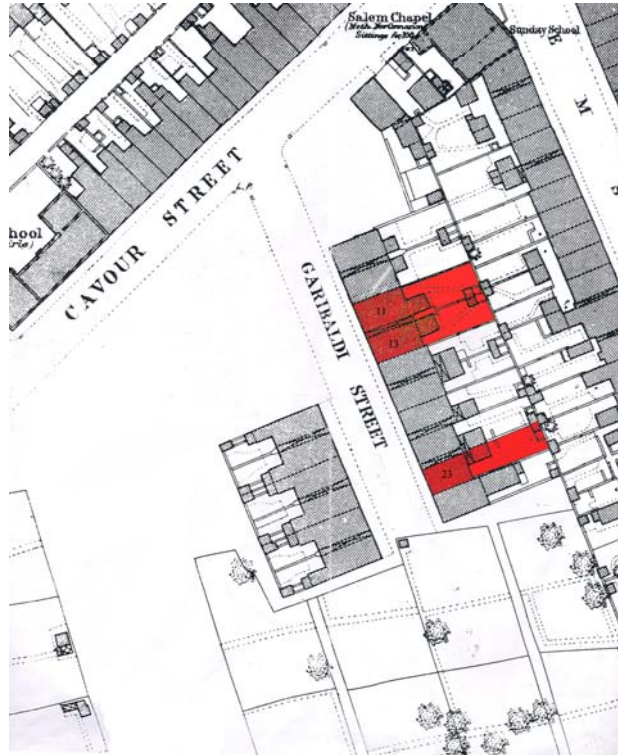
The prospective course of Garibaldi Street is indicated in blue and the approximate location of the trenches in red.



**FIG. 6**

Detail from the 1866 OS map depicting the first phase of development

The excavated properties are indicated in red.



**FIG. 7**

Detail from the 1878 OS map

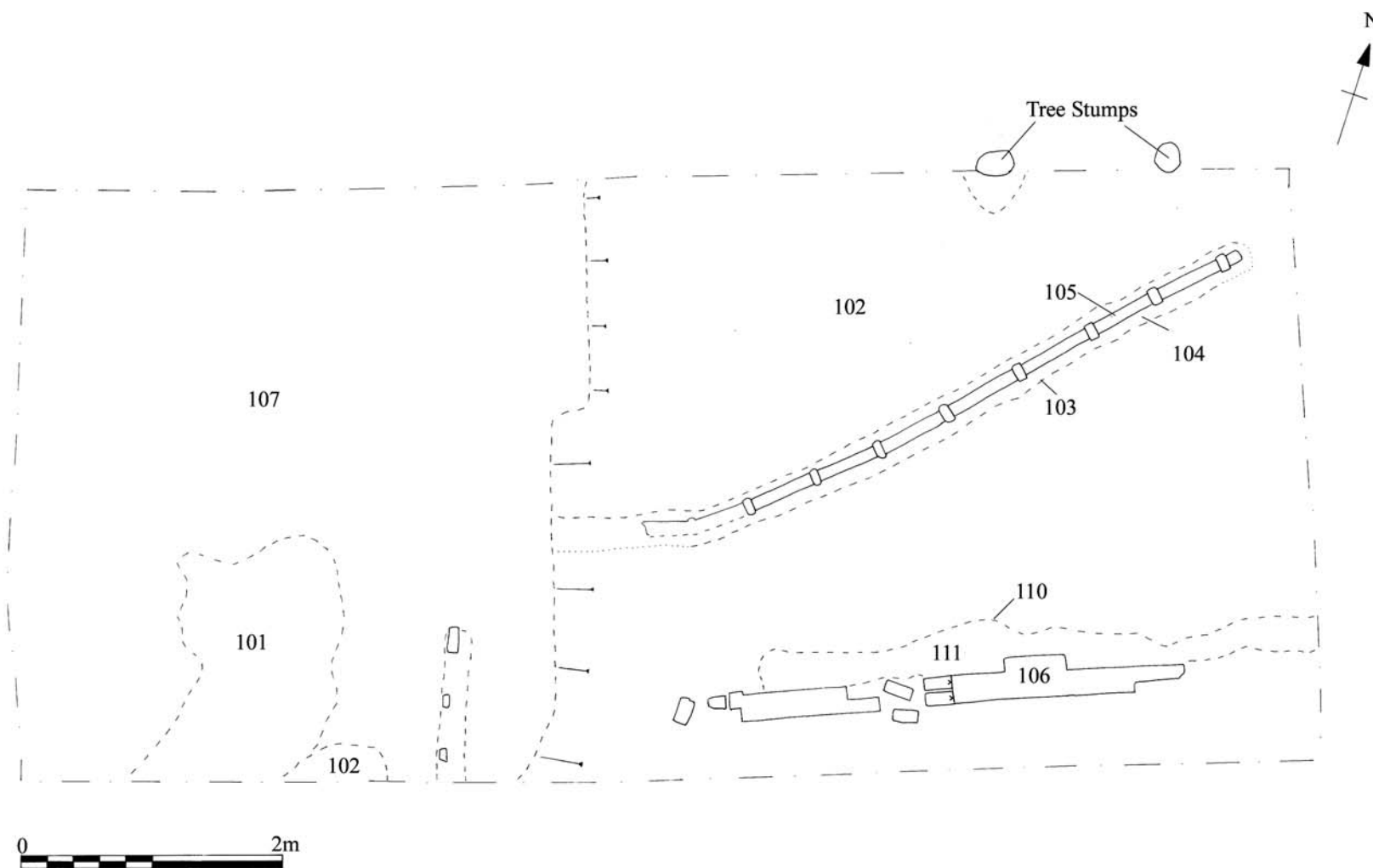
The excavated properties are indicated in red



**FIG. 8**

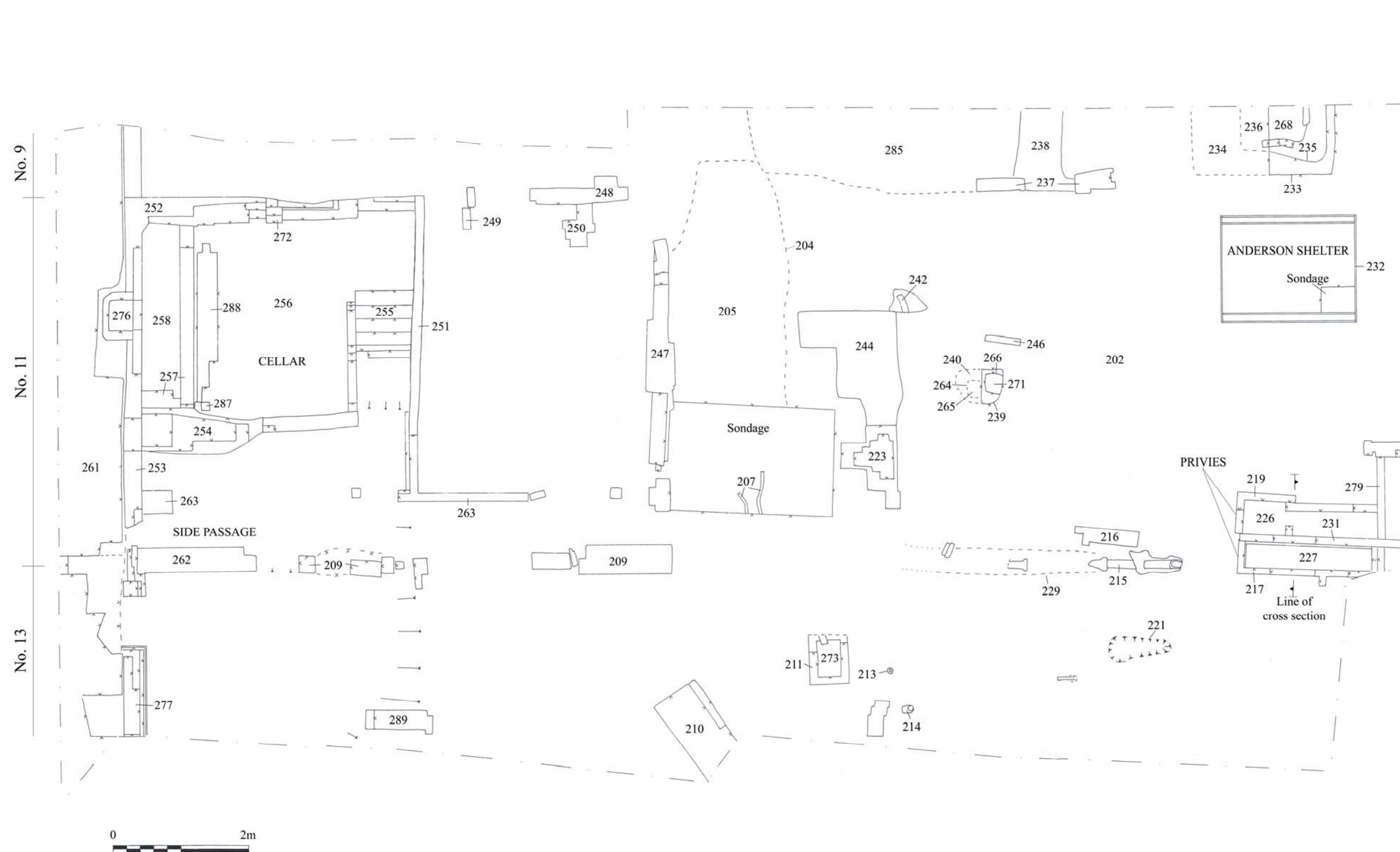
Detail from the 1913 OS map showing the fourth and final phase of development

The excavated properties are indicated in red

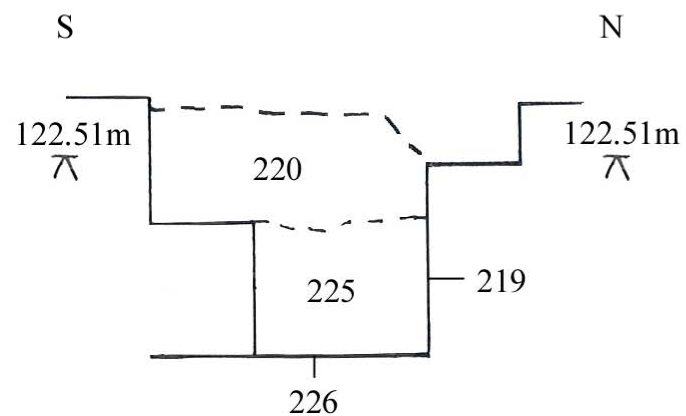


**FIG. 9**

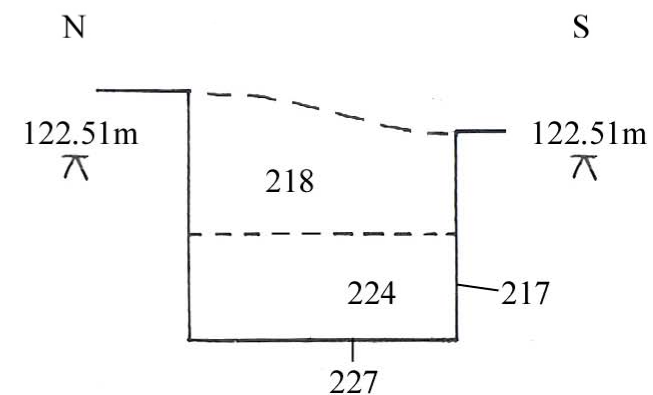
Post-excavation plan of trench 1



**FIG 10**  
Post-excavation plan of trench 2



a) East-facing section through privy in No. 11



b) West-facing section through privy in No. 13



**FIGS. 11a & b**

Cross sections through privies at the rear of the excavated properties



**PLATE 1**

General view of trench 1 looking east (scales: 1.00m & 2.00m)



**PLATE 2**

View of trench 1 looking south across the rear yard of house No.23, with drainpipe (105) in foreground and property boundary wall (106) behind (scales: 2.00m)



**PLATE 3**

Remains of the property boundary wall (106) between Nos.23 and 25 in trench 1, looking east (scales: 0.50m & 2.00m)



**PLATE 4**

General view of trench 2, looking east (scales: 1.00m & 2.00m)



**PLATE 5**

View of cellar in house No.11, looking west. The front door would have been to the left of the central longitudinal wall (253). At the top is the former public footpath (261) (scales: 1.00m and 2.00m)



**PLATE 6**

Cellar steps (255) looking south (scales: 0.50m and 1.00m)



**PLATE 7**

South-facing wall of cellar in No.11, showing the brick piers (272) supporting the chimney breast, looking north (scales: 0.50m, 1.00m & 2m)



**PLATE 8**

The east-facing wall (253) of the cellar in No.11, showing the stillage (257) and blocked pavement-level opening (260), looking west (scales: 1.00m & 2.00m)



**PLATE 9**

View of void for cellar opening (260) on western side of wall (253) (scales: 0.50m & 1.00m)



**PLATE 10**

View across back living room of house No.11, with hearth foundations (250) in foreground, looking south (scales: 2.00m)



**PLATE 11**

The rear projection of No.11, represented by the concrete floor surface (244) and drain (242), probably for waste water from the kitchen, looking south (scales: 1.00m)



**PLATE 12**

The iron base section of an Anderson air raid shelter (232), clearly showing the longitudinal side-channel pieces, looking west (scales: 1.00m)



**PLATE 13**

The front room of No.13 to the left, looking west. The wall in the middle (209)/(262) is the north-facing elevation of the property alongside which ran the side passage allowing access to the rear of the properties (scales: 1.00m & 2.00m)



**PLATE 14**

The skeleton of the dog within its grave cut [221], looking north (scales: 0.10m & 0.50m)



**PLATE 15**

The brick privy shafts looking west, with (217) to the left and (219) to the right. The transverse wall (279) in the immediate foreground may belong to an adjacent outbuilding (scales: 0.50m & 1.00m)



**PLATE 16**

Earthenware plate from (225), featuring blue transfer-printed 'Asiatic Pheasants' design (scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 17**

Earthenware cup and saucer from (225) with matching transfer-printed design  
(scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 18**

Sponge-decorated earthenware cup and saucer from (225) (scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 19**

Neck fragment of Parian 'Bacchus' jug from (224) (scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 20**

Green-glazed moulded dish from (224) (scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 21**

Redware mug with copper lustre and pink 'splash' lustre band from (225)

(scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 22**

Earthenware pot lid with transfer-printed view of Windsor Castle from (225)

(scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 23**

Infant's glass feeding bottle from (225) (scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 24**

Spectacle lens from (225) (scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 25**

Bone walking stick handle from (224) (scale: 5.0cm)



**PLATE 26**

Workboots from (224) (modern size 9 – left and size 6 – right) (scale: 5.0cm)

APPENDIX 1a: *Ceramic finds from Lanehead Road*

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	205	Creamware	Plate	21	3	c.1800-1820	
			Platter	1	1	c.1800-1820	
			Saucer?	1	1	c.1800-1820	
			Cup	1	1	c.1800-1820	
			Undiagnostic	4		c.1800-1820	Impressed 'WEDGWOOD'
		Creamware (bisc)	Plate	12	4	c.1800-1820	
			Fish drainer	6	1	c.1800-1820	
			Saucer	1	1	c.1800-1820	
			Jug	4	1	c.1800-1820	
			Chamber pot	3	1	c.1800-1820	
			Toilet pan	1	1	c.1800-1820	
			Undiagnostic	24		c.1800-1820	
		Pearlware	Jug	9	1	c.1800-1820	
		Red e'ware	Marble	1		C19	
		Kiln furniture	Stilt	1		C19	
		White e'ware	Extruded strip	19		C19	
		Red e'ware	Extruded strip	1		C19	
		Marl	Saggar	1		C19	
	212	Transfer-printed e'ware	Jug	1	1	mid C19	
		Gilded bone china	Saucer	10	1	mid-late C19	
		Undecorated white e'ware (bisc)	Plate	2	1	mid-late C19	
			Teapot	2	1	mid C19	
		Blue-bodied e'ware	Plate	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Stoneware	Undiagnostic	1		C19?	
	218	Transfer-printed e'ware	Plate (6 inch)	1	1	1860s	
			Plate (7 inch)	3	1	1860s	Same landscape print as example from 224, but not the same vessel
			Plate (7 inch)	1	1	1860s	Same print as example from 224
			Plate (8 inch)	1		1860s	Cross joins with plate sherd from 224

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	218 (cont.)	Transfer-printed e'ware	Plate (8 inch)	3		1860s	Probably same vessel as example from 224
			Plate (8 inch)	8	6	1860s	
			Plate	1	1	1860s	Same border as example from 224
			Plate	4	4	1860s	Includes Willow print
			Plate (7 inch)	1	1	1880s/ early 1890s	Floral print
			Plate	1	1	1880s/ early 1890s	
			Platter	3	1	1860s	Asiatic Pheasants
			Platter	1		1860s	Probably same vessel as example from 224
			Platter	1	1	1880s/ early 1890s	
			Meat dish	1	1	1880s/ early 1890s	Pierced basketwork edge
			Meat dish	1		1860s	Cross joins with meat dish sherd from 224
			Serving dish?	1	1	1860s	
			Sauce cover	1	1	1860s/1870s	
			Ladle	1	1	1860s	
			Cup	1		1860s	Cross joins with landscape scene cup from 224
			Cup	3	2	1860s	
			Cup	1	1	1860s	Broseley print, moulded body
			Cup	1	1	1880s/1890s	
			Saucer	3	3	1860s	
			Saucer	1	1	1880s/1890s	
			Bowl	1	1	1860s/1870s	
			Jug?	1	1	mid C19	Waster
			Wall tile	1		late C19/C20	
		Painted e'ware	Bowl	1	1	1860s/1870s	
			Figure	1	1	1860s/1870s	Female figure, overglaze painted
		Painted e'ware (bisc)	Plate	1	1	1860s	Dense, vitrified fabric
		Slip-decorated e'ware	Jug	2	2	1860s/1870s	
		Green-glazed e'ware	Sauce cover	1	1	1860s	Moulded basketwork

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	218 (cont.)	Majolica	Sauce cover	1	1	1860s	
		Undecorated e'ware	Plate	4	1	mid-late C19	Impressed '[WEDGW]OOD'
			Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Jug	2	1	mid-late C19	
			Wine cooler?	1	1	late C19?	Moulded bamboo form
		Undecorated e'ware (bisc)	Teapot cover	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Jug	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Candlestick?	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Undecorated ironstone (bisc)	Saucer	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Undecorated bone china	Undiagnostic	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Blue-bodied e'ware	Plate	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Black-bodied e'ware	Marble	1		C19	Black body with white patches
		Green-bodied e'ware	Wall tile	1		C20	
		Grey-bodied e'ware	Marble	1		C19/C20	
		Painted redware	Small jug	2	1	1850s/1860s	Greek-style small jug with imitation red-figure painted decoration. Some gilding around base
		Rockingham	Teapot	2	1	mid-late C19	
		Smear-glazed stoneware	Jug	1		mid C19	Cross joins with example from 224
		Parian	Bacchus jug	2		mid C19	Cross joins with example from 224

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	218 (cont.)	Parian	Jug?	1	1	mid C19	Corn cob moulded, coloured glaze on leaves
		Yellow ware	Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Coarse e'ware	Pan	2	1	C19	
		Stoneware	Bottle	2	2	mid-late C19	
		Sanitary ware	Toilet pan?	1		mid-late C19	CERAMANT VITREOUS CHINA MADE IN ENGLAND
		Kiln furniture	Placing ring	2		mid-late C19	
			Pin	1		mid-late C19	
	220	Transfer-printed e'ware	Plate (7 inch)	8	1	1880s/1890s	Printed mark 'N DYNONS LICHFIELD' - probably indicates client rather than manufacturer
			Plate	9	4	mid-late C19	
			Platter	2	2	mid-late C19	
			Cup	1	1	mid-late C19	Broseley print, tulip-shaped
			Saucer	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Saucer	1	1	mid-late C19	Moulded form
			Saucer	1	1	late C19?	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	220 (cont.)	Transfer-printed e'ware	Cup	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Ewer	1		1860s	Cross joins with Hancock marked ewer from 225
			Basin	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Door knob	1		C19	
			Wall tile	2		late C19?	Print of cat playing with string
			Wall tile	1		late C19?	
		Transfer-printed bone china	Cup	1	1	mid C19	
		Painted e'ware	Cup?	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Jug?	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Plant Pot	1		early C20	Overglaze polychrome painted; gilding around rim & lettering - [Plan]t?; cross joins with example from 225
		Sponge-decorated e'ware	Cup	2		mid-late C19	Cross joins with example from 225
			Saucer	3		mid-late C19	Cross joins with example from 225
		Slip-decorated e'ware	Bowl?	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Undecorated e'ware	Plate	1		mid-late C19	Cross joins with example from 225

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	220 (cont.)	Undecorated e'ware	Plate (9 inch)	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Serving dish?	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Tureen	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Saucer	2	2	mid-late C19	
			Cup	2	1	c.1850s	Bute shape, impressed 'WEDGWOOD'
			Cup	3	1	mid-late C19	
			Teapot cover	1	1	mid C19	
			Bowl	1		mid-late C19	Moulded form, cross joins with example from 225
			Bowl	3	1	mid-late C19	
			Jug	1	1	mid C19	Impressed 'WEDGWOOD'
			Jug	8	1	mid-late C19	Moulded form, streaky glaze - waster
			Jar	1		mid-late C19	Facetted body, cross joins with example from 225
			Chamber pot	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Undiagnostic	8		C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	220 (cont.)	Undecorated e'ware (bisc)	Plate	6	1	mid C19	
			Plate	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Cup	1	1	mid C19	
			Teapot	1	1	mid C19	
			Jug	1	1	mid C19	
			Marble	1		C19	
			Undiagnostic	2		C19	
		Undecorated bone china	Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Ironstone	Cup	5		1850s/1860s	Moulded wheatsheaf pattern. Cross join with examples from 225
			Saucer	1	1	1850s/1860s	Moulded wheatsheaf pattern
			Jug?	1	1	mid C19	
		Rockingham	Teapot	4	1	mid-late C19	
		Brown-glazed e'ware	Teapot?	1	1	late C19	
		Green-glazed e'ware	Undiagnostic	1		mid-late C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	220 (cont.)	Majolica	Bowl (large)	1	1	mid-late C19	Foliate moulded bowl with green and yellow glazes
		Parian	Figure?	1		mid C19	Cross joins with example from 225
			Undiagnostic	1		mid C19	Some coloured glaze present
		Basalt	Teapot cover	1	1	late C18	
		Yellow ware	Dish	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Red e'ware	Flower pot	1	1	C19	
		Coarse e'ware	Pan	9	1	C19	One sherd clearly abraded
		Stoneware	Jug?	1	1	C19	
			Preserve jar	7	1	mid-late C19	Ribbed body, impressed '2' on base
			Drainpipe	3		C19	
		Kiln furniture	Pin	1		mid-late C19	
			Cone	1		mid-late C19	
		Marl	Saggar	4		C19	
		Colour-glazed e'ware	Wall tile	3		C20?	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	222	Creamware	Tea bowl	1	1	c.1800-1820	
			Undiagnostic	3		c.1800-1820	
		Pearlware	Undiagnostic	2		early C19	
		Transfer printed e'ware	Cup	2	1	C19	
		Slip-decorated e'ware	Bowl?	1	1	c.1820s/ 1830s	
		Sponge-decorated e'ware	Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Undecorated white e'ware	Plate	4	1	mid C19	
			Undiagnostic	4		mid C19	
		Undecorated white e'ware (bisc)	Plate?	1	1	mid C19	
			Undiagnostic	7		mid C19	
		Redware	Undiagnostic	1		C19	White slip on interior
		Midlands Purple/ coarse e'ware?	Dish	1	1	C17-C18	
		Kiln furniture	Pin	7		C19	
		White e'ware	Extruded strip	13		C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	224	Transfer-printed e'ware	Plate (6 & 8 inch)	34	20	c.1860s/70s	Patterns include Asiatic Pheasants, Willow, Broseley (?) & landscape scenes. One sherd has impressed mark of Wedgwood, another has printed mark, probably Wedgwood with impressed 'D1W' & 'Pearl'. 'D1W' appears on one other sherd - date mark for 1868 (Godden 1991, 658)
			Platter	9	4	1860s/70s	Patterns include Asiatic Pheasants & Willow
			Strainer (fish?)	1	1	1860s/70s	Willow pattern
			Meat dish (?)	1	1	1860s/70s	
			Tureen cover	1	1	1860s/70s	Overglaze printed – waster?
			Cup	9	6	1860s/70s	Includes example with underglaze painted and overglaze lustre decoration
			Saucer	10	9	1860s/70s	
			Bowl	2	2	1860s/70s	Includes example of Willow
			Mug	1	1	1860s/70s	
			Basin	1	1	1860s/70s	
			Large hollow ware	1	1	1860s/70s	
			Undiagnostic	1		C19	
		Transfer-printed ironstone	Saucer	6	1	1860s/70s	Oriental scene with overglaze enamels, moulded detail on rim
		Transfer-printed bone china	Cup	2	1	1860s/70s	Broseley pattern, moulded body
			Saucer	2	1	1860s/70s	Broseley pattern
		Transfer-printed e'ware (bisc)	Plate (8 inch)	2	1	1860s/70s	
			Cup	2	1	1860s/70s	
		Painted e'ware	Cup	2	1	1860s/70s	Overglaze enamels
			Cup	1	1	late C19?	
			Saucer	3	1	1860s/70s	
			Saucer	1	1	late C19?	
			Bowl	1	1	1860s/70s	
		Painted e'ware	Chamber pot	2	1	1860s/70s	
			Figure?	2	1	late C19?	Overglaze painted

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	224 (cont.)	BC	Tea bowl/cup	1	1	1860s/70s	
		Slip-decorated e'ware	Bowl	6	3	mid-late C19	
			Jug	2	1	mid-late C19	
			Jug	1	1	mid-late C19	Blue with iron wash (?) on exterior
		Green-glazed e'ware	Dessert dish	1	1	mid C19	Basket & foliate moulding, green glaze
			Bowl?	1	1	mid-late C19	Green glaze
		Majolica	Undiagnostic	1		mid-late C19	Greyish-black glaze
		Majolica (bisc)	Base for figure?	4		mid C19?	Biscuit fired, globular form
		Sprigged white e'ware	Plate	1	1	mid C19	Blue sprig on rim
			Cup	1	1	mid C19	Chelsea sprig on exterior
		Undecorated white e'ware	Plate (7 inch)	2	1	mid C19th	
			Plate	3	1	mid-late C19	
			Platter (?)	1	1	mid C19	
			Oval dish (shallow)	2	1	mid C19	
			Dish (deep)	3	1	mid C19	
			Saucer	3	1	mid-late C19	
			Teapot cover	1	1	mid C19	
			Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Jug (?)	1	1	mid C19	
			Ewer (?)	3	2	mid C19	
			Chamber pot	2	1	mid-late C19	
			Ointment/cold cream pot	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Undiagnostic	17		C19	
		Undecorated white e'ware (bisc)	Plate	5	2	C19	
			Tureen	1	1	C19	Impressed 'WEDGWOOD' 'KOY' - date code for 1870
			Tureen Cover	1	1	C19	
			Cup?	1	1	C19	
			Undiagnostic	2		C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	224 (cont.)	Drab ware	Saucer?	2	1	mid-late C19	
			Dish	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Blue-bodied e'ware	Plate	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Saucer (?)	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Jug	1	1	mid-late C19	White slip on interior
			Ewer (?)	1	1	mid-late C19	Foliate moulding
			Butter dish	1	1	mid-late C19	Moulded form
			Undiagnostic	1		C19	
		Black-bodied e'ware	Marble	1		C19?	Black body with white patches
		Rockingham	Teapot	5	1	late C19th	
		Buff e'ware	Bowl	5	1	late C19th	
			Bowl (large)	2	1	late C19th	Moulded form, white slip on interior
		Pinkish-buff e'ware	Bowl	1	1		White slip on interior
		Smear-glazed stoneware	Jug	2	1	mid-late C19	Cross joins with sherd from 218
		Parian	Bacchus Jug	1	1	mid C19 (1850s/60s)	Alcock piece?
		Stoneware	Ink bottle	2	2	mid-late C19	
			Bottle/jar	3	1	mid-late C19	
			Bottle	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Bowl (?)	1	1	late C19th	Green glaze on interior - Chemical ware?
		Coarse e'ware	Pan	4	1	C19	Dark glaze on interior
			Pan	4	1	C19	Brown glaze on interior
			Pan	2	1	C19	White slip on interior
			Undiagnostic	1		C19	
		Midland Purple Ware	Hollow ware	1	1	C17-C18	
		Kiln furniture	Saddle	2		mid-late C19	
			Pin	10		mid-late C19	
			Spur	3		mid-late C19	
			Cone	1		mid-late C19	
		Red e'ware	Extruded strip	4		C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	224 (cont.)	White e'ware	Profile tool	1		C19	Inscribed - 'Duke of Whelton' '18'
	225	Transfer-printed e'ware	Plate (7 inch)	4	1	c.1861-68	Asiatic Pheasants print. Printed 'A. B & Co' 'WEDGWOOD PLACE' on base - mark of Allman, Broughton & Co. of the Overhouse Works, Burslem, 1861-68 (Godden 1991, 30)
			Plate (9 inch)	3	1	c.1850s/60s	
			Plate (8 inch)	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	
			Plate (9 inch)	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	
			Plate (7 inch)	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	Willow print
			Plate	9	5	c.1860s/1870s	
			Plate	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	Cross joins with sherd from 220
			Plate	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	Multi-coloured print, overglaze enamels
			Platter	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	Scarring on base - waster?
			Dish	3	1	c.1860s/1870s	Willow print
			Tureen cover	3	3	c.1860s/1870s	
			Egg cup	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	
			Cup	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	Oriental print? Overglaze enamels
			Cup	10	7	c.1860s/1870s	
			Cup	1	1	mid C19	Faceted body
			Cup	2	1	c.1860s/1870s	Print of repeated <i>fleur de lis</i> with pendant border below
			Saucer	2	1	c.1860s/1870s	Print of repeated <i>fleur de lis</i> with pendant border below. Matches above cup
			Saucer	2	1	c.1860s/1870s	
			Saucer	3	1	c.1860s/1870s	
			Saucer	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	
			Saucer	2	1	mid C19	
			Saucer	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	
			Bowl?	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	225 (cont.)	Transfer-printed e'ware	Ewer	7	1	c.1860s	Partial printed mark, '....G(?)H. HANCOCK & C'. Possible mark of Leigh, Hancock & Co., Swan Bank/Square, Burslem 1860-62 (Henrywood 2002, 143)
			Wash basin	1	1	c.1860s	Matches above ewer
			Pot lid	4	1	c.1860s/1870s	Multi-coloured print - Windsor Castle?
			Bell push	1		C19	Printed 'PUSH'
			Undiagnostic	6		C19	
			Wall tile	1		late C19	
		Transfer-printed bone china	Cup	4	1	mid C19	
			Cup	1	1	mid C19	Broseley print
			Saucer	5	1	mid C19	Broseley print
			Saucer	7	1	mid-late C19	Overglaze paint and gilding
		Painted e'ware	Saucer	2	2	mid-late C19	
			Mug/jug	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Figure?	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Plant pot	2	1	early C20	Overglaze polychrome painted; gilding around rim & base; cross joins with example from 220
		Sponge-decorated e'ware	Mustard pot	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	Blue sponging over exterior/ interior rim
			Cup	1	1	c.1860s/1870s	Blue geometric design
			Cup	2	1	c.1860s/1870s	Purple geometric design, cross joins with example from 220
			Saucer	2	1	c.1860s/1870s	Purple geometric design, matches cup above, cross joins with example from 220
			Saucer	2	1	c.1860s/1870s	Blue geometric design
		Slip-decorated e'ware	Bowl	3	2	mid-late C19	London shape, simple banding
			Bowl	2	1	mid C19	Wormed design
			Jug	4	2	mid-late C19	Simple banding
		Gilded e'ware	Egg cup	1	1	mid-late C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	225 (cont.)	Gilded e'ware	Bowl	8	1	mid-late C19	Gilding around outside body & floral lustre decoration on inside base
			Mug	5	1	mid-late C19	Gilded lettering 'Dea[ ]' on outside
		Gilded bone china	Egg cup	1	1	mid-late C19	Gilding around outside rim
			Saucer	3	1	c.1869	Gilding around inside rim. Printed diamond registration mark - February 1869
			Saucer	3	1	mid-late C19	Gilding around inside rim.
			Toy saucer?	1	1	mid-late C19	Gilding around inside rim & base
		Bone china with coloured glaze	Saucer	1	1	late C19?	Pink glaze on interior
		Lustre-decorated redware	Mug	1	1	mid-late C19	Copper lustre with splash pink lustre band
		Green-glazed e'ware	Dish?	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Majolica	Bowl?	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Undiagnostic	2		mid-late C19	
		Undecorated e'ware	Plate	14	6	mid-late C19	Impressed 'WEDGWOOD'
			Tureen cover	2	2	mid-late C19	
			Sauce cover	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Dessert dish	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Egg cup	2	2	mid-late C19	
			Cup	3	2	late C19	1870s-80s?
			Saucer	7	2	mid-late C19	Impressed 'WEDGWOOD' ?
			Teapot	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Teapot cover	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Bowl	3	1	mid-late C19	London shape
			Bowl	20	7	mid-late C19	
			Bowl	3	1	late C19	Moulded body, cross joins with example from 220
			Jug	4	1	mid-late C19	
			Jar	1	1	mid-late C19	Facetted body, cross joins with example from 220
			Ewer	1	1	mid C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	225 (cont.)	Undecorated e'ware	Basin	6	1		Impressed 'HAVL[ ]' Impressed diamond mark unclear
			Cold cream pot	2	2	mid-late C19	
			Undiagnostic	33			
		Undecorated e'ware (bisc)	Plate	4	1	mid-late C19	
			Moulded basket	5	1	mid C19	Impressed 'WEDGWOOD' 'BCA' - date mark for 1872
			Paste pot	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Saucer	2	1	mid-late C19	
			Teapot?	1	1	mid-late C19	
			Teapot cover	3	2	mid-late C19	
			Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	
			WC chain handle?	2		mid-late C19	
			Door knob	1		mid-late C19	Surface agate
		Undecorated bone china	Plate (8 inch)	4	1	mid-late C19	Moulded rim
			Cup	2	2	mid-late C19	
			Saucer	3	1	mid-late C19	Moulded body
		Ironstone	Tureen	1	1	mid C19	Moulded body, gilding around inside rim & lid seat
			Cup	7	2	mid-late C19	Moulded wheatsheaf pattern. Cross join with examples from 220
			Saucer	6	1	mid-late C19	
			Tureen	2	1	mid C19	Moulded body
		Rockingham	Teapot	2	1	mid-late C19	
			Teapot cover (flat)	4	1	mid-late C19	
			Teapot cover (domed)	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Blue-bodied e'ware	Saucer	4	1	mid-late C19	
			Jug?	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Parian	Figure?	4	1	mid C19	Cross joins with example from 220
		Yellow ware	Bowl	2	1	mid-late C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	225 (cont.)	Coarse e'ware	Pan	12	1	C19	
			Pan	3	1	C19	
		Stoneware	Bowl	7	1	mid-late C19	Notts/Derbyshire brown stoneware with incised decoration
			Bottle	2	1	mid-late C19	
			Large jug/bottle	2	1	mid-late C19	
		Kiln furniture	Stilt	1		mid C19	
			Pin	1		mid-late C19	
			Saddle	1		mid-late C19	
			Cone	1		mid-late C19	
			Unknown?	1		C19	
		White e'ware	Extruded strip	3		C19	
		White e'ware	Profile tool	1		C19	Inscribed 'GW' on handle
		Marl	Saggars	5		C19	
	229	Creamware	Platter	5	1	c.1800-1820	
		Creamware (bisc)	Plate	12	2	c.1800-1820	Two sherds impressed 'WEDGWOOD'
			Dish?	2	1	c.1800-1820	
			Teapot cover	1	1	c.1800-1820	
			Undiagnostic	11		c.1800-1820	
		Pearlware	Plate?	3	1	c.1800-1820	
	240	Undecorated white e'ware	Plate	1	1	late C19	
	265	Creamware	Jug?	2	1	c.1800-1820	
		Transfer-printed e'ware	Platter?	1	1	mid C19	
		Painted e'ware	Cup	1	1	mid C19	Mulberry painted floral design
		Slip-decorated e'ware	Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	
		Undecorated white e'ware	Undiagnostic	1		mid-late C19	
		Undecorated white e'ware (bisc)	Bowl	2	1	C19	
			Undiagnostic	1		C19	
		Kiln furniture	Pin	1		C19	
		White e'ware	Extruded strip	2		C19	

Trench	Context	Ware type	Form	No. of sherds	MNV	Date(s)	Notes
2	265 (cont.)	Pinkish/red e'ware	Marble	1		C19?	
	270	Transfer-printed e'ware	Jug?	1	1	mid C19	
		Transfer-printed e'ware (bisc)	Plate	1	1	early C19	
		Creamware (bisc)	Undiagnostic	1	1	early C19	
Totals				1036	385		

APPENDIX 1b: *Glass finds from Lanehead Road*

Trench	Context	Colour	Form	No. frags	Date	Notes
2	218	Pale aqua	Bottle	1	C19	
		Aqua	Bottle	1	late C19	
			Bottle	1	late C19	Medicine bottle
		Amber	Jar	1	C19	
		Clear	Bottle	4	C19	
			Undiagnostic	1	late C19?	Decorative, moulded form
	220	Pale aqua	Bottle	1	late C19	Embossed 'SHAKESPEARE' - aniseed oil bottle?
			Bottle?	1	C19	
		Aqua	Bottle?	1	C19	
		Dark green	Beer/wine bottle	1	mid-late C19	
		Clear	Marble/stopper	1	late C19	
			Window glass	2	C19	
			Safety glass	1	C20	
	224	Aqua	Bottle	3	C19	
			Bottle	1	mid-late C19	Complete example, continuous seam through body and neck, separate lip
		Green	Bottle	2	C19	
		Amber	Bottle	1	mid-late C19	
		Clear	Bottle	3	mid-late C19	Partial embossed lettering 'F....' '...SDITCH'
			Drinking glass	4	mid-late C19	Fluted body
			Bottle	2	mid-late C19	Facetted body
			Bottle	1	mid-late C19	Partial embossed lettering '...HEMIS....' '.....EY'
			Drinking glass/bowl?	4	mid-late C19	
			Jar	1	mid-late C19	Ribbed body
			Window glass	1	mid-late C19	
			Undiagnostic	2	C19	
		Opaque	Bead	1	?	

Trench	Context	Colour	Form	No. frags	Date	Notes
2	225	Pale aqua	Bottle	16	mid-late C19	Tonic bottle?
			Bottle	2	late C19	
			Bottle	1	late C19	Square/rectangular form?
			Bottle	9	C19	
		Aqua	Bottle	3	mid-late C19	Medicinal bottle
			Bottle	2	late C19?	
		Clear	Feeding bottle	4	late C19	Infant feeder, embossed 'THE FEEDING BOTTLE'. Partial embossed lettering on base '.....ORD.....'
			Bottle	2	C19	Partial embossed lettering on two fragments - '...A[O]' & '....TE...'
		Blue	Ink bottle	2	mid-late C19	Octagonal form
		Dark green	Beer/wine bottle	1	C19	
		Green	Bottle	1	late C19/early C20?	Cu screw top
		Clear	Dish	1	late C19	Diaper moulded
			Spectacle lens	1	C19?	Only slight magnification
			Marbles/ stoppers	2	C19	
			Bottle?	3	C19	
			Window glass	4	C19	
Total				97		

APPENDIX 1c: *Clay pipes from Lanehead Road*

Trench	Context	Part	No. frags	No. Pipes	Date	Notes
2	212	Bowl	1	1	C19	
	218	Stem	1		C19	
	220	Bowl/partial stem	1	1	mid-late C19	Plain bowl, spurred
		Bowl/partial stem	1	1	mid-late C19	Ribbed bowl, no spur
		Stem/mouth piece	2		C19	
	222	Stem	1		C19	
	224	Bowl/partial stem	3	3	mid-late C19	Plain short bowl, no spur
		Bowl/partial stem	4	2	mid-late C19	Plain bowl, spurred
		Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	Bowl with moulded goat's head at base
		Bowl	1	1	mid-late C19	Bowl with moulded acorn at base
		Bowl/partial stem	1	1	mid-late C19	Oak-leaf moulding on seams, spurred
		Stem/mouth piece	4		C19	
	225	Bowl/partial stem	1	1	C19	Moulded seams, no spur, impressed on stem - 'NEWCASTLE' 'LAKIN' - mark of George Lakin of Newcastle-under-Lyme, 1851-88 (Barker 1985, 256).
		Stem/mouth piece	6		C19	One fragment has illegible impressed mark
	265	Stem	1		C19	
<b>Totals</b>			<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>		

APPENDIX 1d: *Miscellaneous finds from Lanehead Road*

Trench	Context	Material	Form/description	No. frags	Date	Notes
2	218	Cu	Stud	1	C19/C20	
		Slate	Pencil	1	C19	
			Writing slate?	1	C19	
	220	Cu	Bracelet	2	C19/C20	Cu strip and wire twisted together
		Fe	Nail	1	C19/C20	
		Slate	Pencil	1	C19	
		Worked bone/horn	Toothbrush	1	C19/early C20	Marked on handle - 'SILVER WIRE'. No bristles remain
		Worked bone/horn	Walking stick handle	1	late C19/early C20	Screw thread socket
	224	Cu	Disc - coin?	1	?	Possible coin, but both faces worn smooth
		Pearl?	Bead	1	?	
		Leather/Fe/Cu	Boot	1	late C19?	Male worker's boot - approx. size 9. Sole and upper survives. Fe studs and iron nails on sole. Cu lace eyes in upper.
		Leather/Fe	Boot/shoe	1	late C19?	Female/ young male boot/shoe - approx. size 6. Sole and partial upper survives. Iron nails in sole.
			Boot/shoe	2	late C19?	Pair of female/ young male boot/shoe - approx. size 6. Soles survive. Iron nails in soles.
		225	Spoon	1	C19	
			Screw	1	C19/C20	
			Washer	1	C19/C20	
			Undiagnostic	1	C20?	
		Fe	Nail	1	C19/C20	
		Slate	Writing slate?	1	C19	
	240	Cu	Hook	1	C19/C20	
	270	Cu	Coin - 1/2 pence	1	1980	
<b>Total</b>				<b>23</b>		

APPENDIX 1e: *Animal bone and shell from Lanehead Road*

Trench	Context	Part	Species	No. of fragments	Notes
2	212	Mandible	Sheep	1	
		Tooth - molar	Sheep?	1	
		Mandible	Rodent - rat?	1	
	218	Radius	Cow	1	Medial section sawn at both ends, shin cut
		Tooth - canine	Dog	1	
		Scapula	?	1	
	220	Rib	Cow	1	Cut at each end
		Shell	Mussel	7	
			Cockle	3	
	221	Articulated, partial skeleton	Dog	154	Probably a greyhound or whippet
	224	Metacarpal/metatarsal	Sheep?	1	
		Femur	Sheep/pig	1	Proximal end, sawn
		Metatarsal	Rodent - rabbit?	1	
		Shell	Oyster	2	
			Mussel	3	
	225	Rib	Cow	2	
		Scapula	Pig/sheep?	1	
		Rib	Pig/sheep?	1	Cut at distal end
		Tibia	Pig/sheep?	1	Sawn at proximal end - leg or knuckle/shank end (pig)
		Shell	Pig/sheep?	1	
			Oyster	3	
			Mussel	2	
			Cockle	1	
		Rib	Dog?	2	
		Ulna	Rabbit?	1	
		Tibia	Rabbit?	1	
		Mandible	Rabbit?	1	

Trench	Context	Part	Species	No. of fragments	Notes
2	225 (cont.)	Metatarsal	Rabbit?	2	
		Carpal/tarsal?	?	2	
		Long bone	?	1	
Total				201	

**APPENDIX 1f: Ceramic building materials from Lanehead Road**

Trench	context	Description	no. of frags	Date(s)	Notes
2	218	Roof tile	4	C19?	
		Floor tile	2	late C19	Red body with slipped decoration
		Floor tile	1	C19	Red quarry corner/edge piece
	220	Roof tile	2	C19?	
		Floor tile	1	C19	Red quarry
	224	Roof tile	6	C19	
		Floor tile	1	mid-late C19	Red body with slipped decoration
	225	Roof tile	7	C19	
		Floor tile	1	C19	Red quarry
Total			25		