

# Tariff Street, Manchester

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## An Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation



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## *Summary*

The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) were commissioned by Q2 Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation, and subsequent excavation at land bounded by Hilton Street and Tariff Street, Manchester (NGR SJ 8472 9834).

The work comprised the excavation of 4 trial trenches at targetted areas of the site followed by the open area excavation of an area beneath a concrete slab where the evaluation had demonstrated good survival of archaeologically significant remains at a very shallow depth.

The trenching revealed the remains of workers housing, a public house and a small factory boiler room all dating to 1808-1819, a short lived range of workers houses dating to between 1787-94 and 1808 and evidence of factory engine beds and a bearing box dating to the extension of the earlier factory between 1831 and 1848. Layers were also uncovered which may relate to the construction of the canal basin during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

# *1. Introduction*

- 1.1 The University of Manchester Archaeological Unit (UMAU) were commissioned by Q2 Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation, and subsequent excavation at land bounded by Hilton Street and Tariff Street, Manchester (NGR SJ 8472 9834) (**Fig 1**). The work was carried out in accordance with a project design provided by UMAU and approved by Andy Myers, Assistant County Archaeologist, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.
- 1.2 The work comprised the excavation of 4 trial trenches at targetted areas of the site followed by the open area excavation of an area beneath a concrete slab where the evaluation had demonstrated good survival of archaeologically significant remains at a very shallow depth (**Fig 2**).
- 1.3 The fieldwork was undertaken between the 19<sup>th</sup> January and the 6<sup>th</sup> February 2009 and this report represents the results of the fieldwork.

## *2. Background*

### **2.1 Location**

The study area, 51 Hilton Street, lies in Manchester city centre at SJ 8472 9834. The study area is bounded by Hilton Street on the west, Tariff Street on the south, Brewer Street on the east, and 49 Hilton Street and 2 Brewer Street on the north. The study area contains a standing building at 51 Hilton Street, a carpark area to the south of this and a separate carpark area to the rear of 49 and 51 Hilton Street. These carpark areas are bounded by brick walls on Tariff Street and Brewer Street and are separated from each other by a rendered wall running from the south-east corner of 51 Hilton Street.

### **2.2 Topography**

OS mapping shows the study area lying at a height of between 45m and 50m AOD. Ground level within the study area is flat with a slight rise on the north side of the north-east carpark. The study area lies within the Stevenson Square conservation area.

### **2.3 Geological Background**

The solid geology of the study area, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey, comprises Sherwood (formerly Bunter) Sandstone, whilst the superficial deposits comprise late glacial Boulder Clay.

### **2.4 Historical and Archaeological Background**

#### **Prehistoric and Roman**

No prehistoric finds are known to have been discovered within the study area or its close vicinity. In the North-West the evidence for prehistoric activity is often sporadic and based on chance finds. However, in this case the absence of such evidence may reflect the unfavourable geological conditions. In the region there is growing evidence of prehistoric settlement and other activity being concentrated on sands and gravels, particularly close to watercourses or wetlands, rather than on the heavier more impermeable boulder clays which form the drift geology of much of the region and which are found within the study area.

No Roman remains are known from within the study area or its immediate vicinity.

#### **Industrial**

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the area within and around the study area was positioned on the eastern side of the town of Manchester and comprised agricultural land. In the last quarter of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Manchester, however, underwent a massive

expansion, resulting largely from an upsurge in the textile industry in which the town was a marketing centre as well as a major manufacturing centre. The streets which bound and surround the study area were laid out as part of this expansion. To the north-west of the study area, in 1780 Sir Ashton Lever of Alkrington, whose family had owned land in Manchester since the early 17<sup>th</sup> century, sold William Stevenson of Urmston an area of about 25 acres bounded by the present day Oldham Street, Piccadilly, Great Ancoats Street and Port Street. Stevenson laid out a grid-iron of streets on this land, with the rectangular area of Stevenson Square at its centre. The principal thoroughfare was Lever Street which ran across the length of the area from north-east to south-west, passing through the centre of Stevenson Square, which was also bisected at right-angles to this by the western part of Hilton Street. Although William Stevenson laid out the new street pattern, he himself did not undertake the development of the area but appears to have sold off relatively small parcels of land to individual artisans and developers. As a consequence development was protracted and piecemeal and varied, while Stevenson Square never became the prestigious residential area which seems to have been originally envisaged. The adjoining area to the south-west of Port Street, which includes the study area, was owned by the Booth's Charity, which in 1776 laid this out with its own building plots and streets. As with Stevenson's land, development here was somewhat protracted.

Green's map of the 1787-94 shows that by that period the block formed by Brewer Street, Port Street, Hilton Street and Tariff Street (then known as Stanley Street) was built upon along its northern and north-western sides. These buildings, which are shown with rear yards, can be identified as the present 50-62 Port Street and the pair of houses at 45, 47 and 47a Hilton Street. The study area itself was not built upon at this date. Mapping of 1808 appears to show the same situation.

By the time of Johnson's survey of the parish of Manchester in 1818-19 the north-eastern and southern sides of the block had also undergone development. These new additions are also shown on Swire's map of 1824 and are first shown in detail on Banks's map of 1831. Immediately north of the study area they comprised 49 Hilton Street and a building on Brewer Street which on later mapping is named as the Brown's Field Hotel. 47 Hilton Street is shown as abutted on the south by a building which can be identified as 51 Hilton Street and which at this period had a U-shaped plan. Adjacent to this, the south-west corner of the block was unbuilt upon. On the Brewer Street side of the study area the Brown's Field Hotel was adjoined on the south by a pair of two small buildings whose plan suggests that they were single-depth houses, with a rectangular range to their rear. A Goad's plan of 1886-1901 identifies these buildings, 4 and 6 Brewer Street, as two-storey dwellings. To the south a narrow passage separated these buildings from the south-east corner of the block, which contained a rectangular range fronting Brewer Street. This had a yard to the rear, separated by a further passage from 51 Hilton Street and the adjacent vacant plot. In 1831 this yard is shown with a small square building against its rear boundary.

From the cartographic evidence, therefore, 51 Hilton Street was built between 1808 and 1819.

Between 1831 and 1845 in the south-east of the study area the rectangular range on Brewer Street was replaced by a building which also occupied the site of its former rear yard and which is named on OS mapping of 1848 as a 'machine manufactory'. Wall footings of this building, 8 and 10 Brewer Street, still survive and show it to have been brick-built. The Goad's plan of 1886-1901 shows the building to have been of three storeys. In 1848 the other buildings within the study area appear effectively unchanged since the mapping of 1831.

Between 1848 and 1888-9 51 Hilton Street was modified, replacing its earlier U-shaped plan with its present rectangular one, which on the rear was now contiguous with the 1831-1845 machine manufactory building. A chimney had been built at the north-east corner of 51 Hilton Street. It was set on the west side of a range which now occupied most of the area between 51 Hilton Street, the 1831-1845 building and the two small dwellings on Brewer Street and which partly occupied the site of the earlier range to the rear of those dwellings. The Goad's plan of 1886-1901 shows that this infill building contained a boiler on the north and an engine of 30hp on the south. The remnant of an earlier narrow passage gave access to this infill building from Brewer Street. In the formerly vacant south-west corner of the study area, a rectangular range fronted Tariff Street and was separated from 51 Hilton Street by a narrow yard. By 1931-2 the southern part of this range, named on the Goad's plan as a wood shed, was demolished. The remaining northern end of the range subsequently became 51a Hilton Street.

Adshead's plan of 1851 depicts 51 Hilton Street in grey, indicating a purely domestic use. Trade directories from 1850 onwards, however, show a commercial use, with a beer retailer listed here in 1850 and a firm of calenderers in the 1860s to 1880s.

The early occupants of the machine manufactory, 8 and 10 Brewer Street, have not been identified but by 1874 this building was occupied by William Wood, a cap manufacturer, who in 1869 was listed as occupying premises in Tib Street. The 1888 10ft to 1mile OS map names both this building and 51 Hilton Street as a 'Cap Factory'. This common use seems to have extended across the upper floors of these buildings. The 1886-1901 Goad's plan lists these floors as housing a hat block factory, and shows the lower floor of 51 Hilton Street as containing an office and warehouse, with a glass warehouse on the lower floor of 8 and 10 Brewer Street. Trade directories show that the hat block manufacturing firm of William Plant had moved into the premises by the mid-1890s, and that at this date 51 Hilton Street also contained by a firm of drysalers, presumably occupying the ground floor.

From the cartographic and documentary evidence, therefore, between 1848 and 1888, 51 Hilton Street was incorporated within a works complex which also included the former machine manufactory at 8 and 10 Brewer Street and a new range housing an engine and boiler. The present evidence suggests that this changeover occurred between 1869 and 1874.

Between 1931-2 and 1965 the two small dwellings on Brewer Street, along with the former engine house and boiler house to their rear, appear to have been modified or

replaced with new buildings.

With the exception of 51 Hilton Street all the buildings within the study area were demolished post-1965.



### 3. Methodology

- 3.1 Four trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision down to the top of any archaeologically significant layers or to natural. The remains uncovered within trenches 3 and 4 revealed deposits at a very shallow level below a concrete slab. As this slab was to be removed, therefore impacting the remains beneath, the area was stripped by machine as an open area excavation.

Where appropriate trenches were recorded by hand drawn plans and sections. All plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 with enumerated contexts and sections drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 with enumerated contexts. All plans and sections were related to the Ordnance Datum. Photography of all phases, features and structures was carried out in digital format. Where appropriate bulk environmental samples were taken for analysis.

Trench locations were surveyed tacheometrically.

All safety requests and requirements as identified by the client were upheld. UMAU carried out a Risk Assessment in accordance with UMAU, University of Manchester, HSE and SCAUM Health and Safety guidelines.

The work was monitored by Andy Myers, Assisitant County Archaeologist, GMAU.

#### 3.2 Key to Plans and Sections

() = fill/layer/structure contexts

[ ] = cut contexts

All spot heights are in metres Above Ordnance Datum

## 4. Results

4.1 In this report all fills and layers are in rounded brackets (\*\*\*) and features/cuts are in square brackets [\*\*\*]. Features will be named and denoted by their principal cut number (see Appendix 1 for a summary list of the contexts).

### 4.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 12.2m by 2.3m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.14m (**Fig 3, Plate 1**).

The upper layer consisted of tarmac (1) with MoT bedding (2) and compact cinder levelling material (3). This overlay a floor surface of York stone flags (4) with crushed rubble bedding (5) and mixed crushed mortar and brick levelling material (6). Below this was a layer of mixed dark cinders and rubble demolition material (7) which spread across this part of the site and sealed everything below it.

Beneath layer (7) in the south-eastern half of the trench, running north-west/south-east along the south-west edge of the trench, was a wall footing (8). This was a very roughly built structure which comprised flat stone slabs set onto the clay surface (12) below, with courses of rough stone blocks and fragments on top of it including several sections of re-used stone columns laid on their sides (**Plate 2**). Also set into clay surface (12) was a flat square stone pad (9) within a construction cut [11] filled with rusty gravel (10). The surface of the pad was covered in mortar suggesting that it had originally supported a stone or brick structure rather than a cast iron beam.

Clay surface (12) was of light brown well-puddled clay with very few inclusions. A section was machine excavated through this to a depth of 2m below wall (8) (**Fig 4**). The upper surface of this layer was relatively level whilst the base sloped downwards to the east following the layers below, suggesting that it was a 0.2m to 0.9m thick levelling layer. Below this was a 0.95m thick layer of mid to dark grey puddled clay with abundant brick (25) sloping downwards to the east. This overlay a 0.25m thick black silty layer overlying the natural yellowy grey clay, both of which also followed the downward slope.

In the centre of the trench the clay layer had been cut by a cellar [21] with hand made brick wall (13) and (14) at the south-east and north-west sides. Wall (14) had been repaired at its south-western with timber and a cast iron wall tie and had hand made brick blocking or repair at its north-east side. The cellar was filled with mixed demolition rubble (19) and at 2.87m below wall (14) had a hand made brick floor (20). To the north-west of this was well-puddled grey silty clay with brick fragments (17), similar to (25), which was used as levelling material. It was not possible to excavate through this layer due to the presence of a live ceramic drain (16).

#### 4.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 3.8m by 2.1m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m (**Figs 5 & 6, Plate 3**).

The upper layer comprised 0.2m of demolition rubble (23) over up to 0.6m of brown sandy clay with abundant brick (22) which appeared to be levelling material. This sat above a layer of compact brown clay (27) which sloped downwards from the south-west edge of the trench and appeared to be a tip line within the levelling material. These lay above black silty clay (24), similar to (26) within trench 1. Below this was natural mottled yellowy grey natural clay (28). A ceramic drain ran across the north-west corner of the trench through layer (22).

#### 4.4 Trenches 3 & 4

Trenches 3 and 4 were excavated within an area covered by a concrete slab which was to be removed as part of the development. These trenches revealed remains immediately beneath the concrete slab at a very shallow depth. Although much of this slab was outside the area of the initial desk-top study the remains would be affected by removal of the slab and so this led to the open area excavation of the remains below it. This will be discussed in section 4.5 below.

#### 4.5 Open Area Excavation

The open area excavation measured roughly 16.1m by 12.2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.1m (**Fig 7, Plate 4**).

The area was covered by a large concrete slab with a thin bedding layer of crushed brick and cinders which lay immediately above the archaeologically significant remains.

At the central northern part of the area was a rectangular, 6.8m by 4.2m and 1.9m deep, cellar filled with mixed demolition rubble (113) (**Plate 5**). This was bounded by hand made brick walls (112) to the north-east and south-west, and hand made brick wall (219) to the south-east. The north-western side was bounded by a modern machine made brick wall with the original earlier hand made brick wall below and at the base of the cellar was a stone flag floor surface (114).

To the north-east of the cellar was an area bounded by walls (100), (112) and (219), of which (219) was butted by both (100) and (112) (**Plate 6**). Walls (100) and (219) had been cut into the original ground surface within cut [101], filled by mixed rubble and clay (102). Wall (219) had two small brick buttresses which appeared to be the remains of a hearth. Wall (112) was also contained by construction cut [103] with a mixed cinder fill (104). These walls had cut a series of earlier hand made brick walls, all aligned north-east/south-west. Wall (111) was a single course of hand made brick with a 2 brick course wide blocked entrance way. Wall (110) was 1 course wide and built from hand made brick with a single course wide repair or blocked entrance at its north-eastern end. Wall

(109) was of much more varying sized hand made bricks and of a much rougher construction comprising only the base of the foundation. Associated with wall (109), and cut by [101] at the south-east, was a 'U'-shaped hand made brick structure (108) which may have been a fireplace, later replaced by the hearth within wall (219). Between these walls was a mixed ash, rubble and clay overburden layer (105) which sat above a rammed floor surface of compact crushed brick and clay (106). Within structure (108) was a similar crushed brick and clay layer (107) which contained charcoal and appeared burned. Layers (106) and (107) lay above natural light brown clay (136) onto which walls (108-111) were founded.

To the south-east of this, in the eastern corner of the area, was an area bounded by hand made brick walls (219) and (212). Wall (219) showed rebuild around where a fireplace had been inserted replacing the earlier structure (108) (**Plate 7**). At this point a mortar covered hand made brick buttress (220) had also been added. This was of much rougher construction and used very crumbly mortar and bricks which appeared to be re-used. Two further buttresses (217) and (218), had been added along the south-western part of wall (219) and a rough repair or blocking (216) could be seen. The area was divided into north-western and south-eastern halves by a single course wide hand made brick wall (222) which butted (219). Within these walls was a compact floor surface of crushed brick and clay (229). This lay above a brown clay layer (228) with natural boulder clay (221) below it. Several small structures had been cut through surface (229) down to the natural clay (221), all constructed from rough re-used hand made brick with very crumbly poor quality mortar. Wall (223) and (224) formed two small rectangular chambers, the south-western one appearing to have been partially floored with a stone flag (225). A further chamber, or small room, had been added within the south-western half of the building by constructing wall (227). A small sondage between walls (222) and (227) revealed a further rough brick structure (226) at a lower level and aligned differently from the other structures. All of these additions were of much rougher construction techniques using re-used materials and poor quality mortar.

To the south-west of the cellar was a further building with wall (212) to the north-east, walls (211) and (209) to the south-east, and modern wall (200) to the north-west above the earlier original brick wall. This created a rectangular building of which the south-western wall was not encountered within the trench (**Plate 8**). A further hand made brick wall (210) ran south-west from the centre of wall (212) creating two rooms. The north-western room had a stone flagged floor (207) at its north-east side with a small brick pad (215) in the southern corner. To the south-west of this was a grey concrete floor surface (206). At the south-west rear of this room a hand made brick wall (203) ran north-west/south-east forming the back wall of the room. Between this wall and the concrete floor was a stone pad (205) and a 'U'-shaped hand made brick structure (204) which originally held a cast iron grid. The south-eastern room was 'L'-shaped, running parallel to the room described above and then dog-legging to the north-west along the rear of wall (203). The north-western three quarters of this room had a stone flagged floor which ended at a 0.9m deep rectangular pit (**Plate 9**). The walls of this pit (208-9) were lined with fire bricks and its floor surface (214) was also of fire bricks and the pit was filled with cinders. The north-western dogleg of this room floor surface of narrow early looking

hand made bricks (202), similar to (131) below, separated from wall (203) by a narrow drainage channel. The whole length of the north-western side of this area had been cut by [101], the construction cut for the modern wall (200) which followed the same alignment as the external walls of the original buildings.

To the south-west of the cellar and the north-west of the previously described rooms was an area bounded by modern wall (200) and cellar wall (112). This area had also been split into distinct rooms by a series of internal walls (**Plate 10**). A long rectangular room ran along the north-western edge of the area, truncated at its north-western and south-western sides by modern wall cut [101]. This was separated to the south-east by north-east/south-west hand made brick wall (129) and mainly contained floor surface (116) of alternating red and black square tiles. At its north-eastern end were stone flags (115) with a concrete slab laid on bricks (117) sat partially above them. Two stone beams (119) were visible within wall (129) towards its north-eastern end which appeared to indicate doorways into rooms to the immediate south-east. Two rooms lay to the south-east of wall (129) with further separating walls (128) and (133) running parallel to (129) to the south-east. The north-eastern was a small corridor running north-west/south-east and bounded by walls (112) and (118). This had a concrete floor (120) and had an entrance into it through wall (112), up from the cellar, probably originally with steps. A stone beam indicated a doorway through wall (129) between this corridor and the tile-floored room. Two further doorways were present as stone beams (118) and (124), into a larger room to the south-west through wall (118) and into a small rectangular room to the south-east through wall (128). The south-western room (**Plate 11**) was a larger rectangular room bounded by walls (118), (128), (129) and (133). A stone beam (119) showed an entrance from the tile-floored room and beam (118) indicated a doorway between this room and the corridor to the north-east. A further stone beam (130) indicated a doorway between walls (128) and (133) into a narrow passageway to the south-east. A brick repair in wall (128), next to beam (124), may indicate an earlier entrance, replaced by (124). The room had a stone flagged floor (122), which had been removed in the centre. A square ceramic drain with a cast iron grid was set into the floor at its south-eastern side, cut by [101]. A concrete drain (134) sloped downwards from the passageway to the south-east, between wall (133) and entrance (130), running beneath flags (122), where there presumably was a soakaway (**Plate 12**). It was presumed that wall (133) originally continued above the drain to meet (130). A long rectangular ceramic drain with a cast iron grid was set against wall (128). In the eastern corner of the room part of the flag floor had been replaced with concrete (121). Along the south-eastern side of the structure, along the north-western side of wall (200), was a narrow passage running north-east/south-west with a narrow rectangular room at its north-east end. The room was small and bounded by walls (112), (200), (128), and (127). There was an entrance into it through wall (128) with a blocked up earlier entrance to the south-west. The floor of this room consisted of a concrete slab (125) with a raised concrete beam at its south-west which housed a ceramic downpipe, interpreted as a toilet. The narrow passage to the south-west ran north-east/south-west between walls (128) and (133), ending at its north-east end at wall (127). The north-eastern half was roughly stone flagged (126). The south-western half had a floor surface of early narrow hand made bricks (131), very similar to (202), with an open ceramic

surface drainage channel (132) running along its length alongside wall (133). This drain discharged into the concrete drain (134) below wall (133) and flag floor (122).



## 5. Discussion

### 5.1 Trench 1

The layers observed sloping downwards to the east or south-east within the sondage at the south-eastern end of the trench appeared to follow a slope or cut in the natural clay. This seemed to be heading in the direction of the canal basin and may represent part of the original construction of the canal basin during the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The layers above it contained brick fragments and sherds of 18<sup>th</sup> century pottery, fitting in with this date, and possibly representing the filling in of the construction cuts after the building of the basin was completed and the levelling of the ground in the area during late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Wall footings (8) were very rough and obviously built from re-used masonry. The sections of column used are indicative of those used in 18<sup>th</sup> century town house porticos and are likely to have come from 18<sup>th</sup> century buildings demolished within the immediate area and re-used in 19<sup>th</sup> century construction. The footings align well with workers housing visible on Bancks' map of 1831 (**Fig 9**). Although these are the same buildings shown on Swire's map of 1824 (**Fig 8**), with which the footings do not fit as well, this can be attributed to the quality of mapping and it is likely that these remains relate to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century workers housing built between 1808 and 1819.

The cellar is also likely to be part of the workers housing as it fits with that shown on Bancks' map of 1831. Although these buildings are not shown as cellared they probably simply did not have cellar lights, as has been seen with cellared dwellings throughout Manchester (E.G. Pollard Street, Ancoats). It has also been seen that not all buildings in a row of workers houses are uniformly cellared with some having basements and others none (E.G. Clowes Street, Chapel Wharf, Salford).

The stone pad cannot be accurately phased but it is likely to also be part of the complex of workers houses built between 1808 and 1819. This complex was replaced with a machine manufactory between 1831 and 1845 (**Fig 10**).

### 5.2 Trench 2

The layers in trench 2 appear to be a series of dumps of levelling material put down during the 19<sup>th</sup> century prior to the construction of the machine manufactory between 1831 and 1845. The exception is the sticky black silt layer (24), which is very similar to layer (26) in the trench 1 sondage and may be the remains of a deposition from the construction of the canal basin during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### 5.3 Open Area Excavaion

From the map evidence the remains uncovered within the open area excavation trench can be split into five separate buildings covering three phases. The earliest phase consists of a series of early, pre-1808, structures. The second phase comprises three buildings, workers housing (WH1-2), a public house (PH1-6) and a factory (F1-3), all of which were built between 1808 and 1819. The final phase is the modern building which replaced the 1808-19 buildings between 1931-2 and 1965 (**Fig 11**).

The early structures (walls (108-111), footings (106-7)) do not fit with any of the other structures on site. They had been truncated by the walls of the public house which was built between 1808 and 1819 and therefore probably represent a short lived phase of buildings, by their size probably workers housing, built after 1787-94 and demolished before 1808, therefore they do not appear on any of the mapping. They appear to be a series of narrow buildings, each of a similar size to the workers houses excavated at Chapel Wharf, Salford, and at Pollard Street, Ancoats. The north-eastern and south-eastern outer walls of the later public house probably follow the same alignment as the original outer walls of these structures. The south-eastern structure appears to have had what appears to be a fireplace which has been replaced by that within wall (219).

The public house (P1-6) was built between 1808 and 1819 and was demolished between 1931-2 and 1966. This represents over half of the area and consists of a front room (P1) at the north-eastern side with a cellar (P2) at the centre and a tile-floored bar room (P3) to the south-west of this next to a flagged open courtyard (P6). A covered corridor (P4) lay between the courtyard and cellar with access to the cellar, courtyard, tile-floored room and a small toilet (P5) to the south-east. The front room (P1) was rectangular with a fireplace at its south-eastern side. No access points were visible within this room but this may be due to the level of demolition or possibly that the entrance lay at the north-western side of the room, outside the trench area. Access was gained to and from the cellar (P2) through a doorway in corridor P4 which also allowed access between bar room P3, toilet P5 and the outside courtyard P6. It is likely that the cellar doorway also gave access to and from a room above the cellar. The had a concrete floor and a blocked entrance from the courtyard suggesting that it was a later rebuild of an earlier toilet accessed from the yard. This may have also resulted in the concrete repair (121) within the courtyard flags (122) to allow updating of the toilet drainage when it was rebuilt. Bar room P3 was accessed from the corridor P4 and the courtyard. Most of this area was tiled but had stone flags at its north-eastern side, next to the cellar, suggesting that this was the position of the bar. The addition of the concrete slab (117) may be associated with the later factory which replaced the public house. Courtyard P6 contained two ceramic drains and a sloping concrete drain allowing surface runoff (132) within the factory room F3 to drain beneath wall (133) and under the courtyard flags (122), where there was presumably a soakaway for this and the other drains. The public house was built between 1808 and 1819, the front replacing the earlier unmapped structures, and is named Brown's Field Hotel on the map of 1848. It was demolished between 1931-2 and 1966 and replaced by a modern factory.

Although little remained of the workers housing it appears to follow a pattern seen in excavations across Greater Manchester. The remains uncovered are likely to be a single house which had had a number of additions made to it. The buttresses and other internal features were much more roughly built than the original external walls and seem to be built from re-used materials as and when the occupants could find them. It is likely that buttresses (217) and (218) within room WH2 may represent a fireplace inserted when the house was split into two rooms by wall (222). The function of rectangular internal compartments in room WH1 is not known but ties in with similar structures seen at Chapel Wharf and Pollard Street. The internal walling seen within room WH2 may be an attempt to create a smaller partitioned off room within WH2. This structure represents that north-western of two workers houses built between 1808 and 1819 and are depicted as two separate double depth house on the map of 1848. These were demolished between 1931-2 and 1966 and replaced with a modern factory.

The presence of fire bricks and the cinder filled pit within factory area F2 suggest that this may have been the boiler room. Beyond the area of the excavation trench, after demolition of number 51 Hilton Street, stone machine beds were observed in situ beneath the demolished building (**Plate 13**). These could not be cleaned and recorded at the time due to the unsafe nature of the neighbouring structure. Also observed within the north-eastern ground floor wall of this building, prior to demolition, was a very large cast iron bearing box (**Plate 14**) which, due to health and safety requirements, could only be photographed after its removal. This suggests that the boiler sat on the brick floor within factory room F3 with flues running out beyond the excavation area into the standing chimney (**Plate 15**), providing steam power for the engine room to the south-west. Goads insurance plan of 1886-1901 marks the factory as having a 30hp engine. The structures uncovered within the excavation trench were built between 1808 and 1819 but the power system must have been altered between 1831 and 1848 when 51 Hilton Street becomes linked to the factory building. The part of the factory uncovered within the excavation trench was demolished between 1931-2 and 1966 when it was replaced with a modern factory building.

Although the street pattern had been laid out by William Stevenson and then sold to Booth's Charity in 1776 the development was protracted (Arrowsmith 2008). It appears that in this area there was some unmapped activity, probably between 1787-94 and 1808 and therefore missing any phases of mapping, the main drive of development occurred between 1808 and 1819. Where the central north-east/south-west wall survives in situ within the excavation trench both the public house and workers housing walls are butted to it suggesting that these two structures at least were planned and built at the same time. It is likely therefore that the whole range of workers houses along Brewer Street were built as one development between 1808 and 1819.

The modern wall around much of the open area trench is that of the works built between 1931-2 and 1966 and was laid out on the same pattern as the exterior walls of the workers houses, public house and factory.

## 6. Sources

MCL - Manchester Central Library

### **Bibliography**

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### **Maps**

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OS 1:10,000 89 NW, 1994.

## *7. Acknowledgements*

The project was managed by was Dave Power.

The evaluation and excavation was carried out by Graham Mottershead and Richard Gregory.

The report was written and illustrated by Graham Mottershead. The historical and archaeological background was written by Dr Peter Arrowsmith.

The on-site work was monitored by Andy Myers, Assistant County Archaeologist, Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.





Figure 1: Site location (NTS)

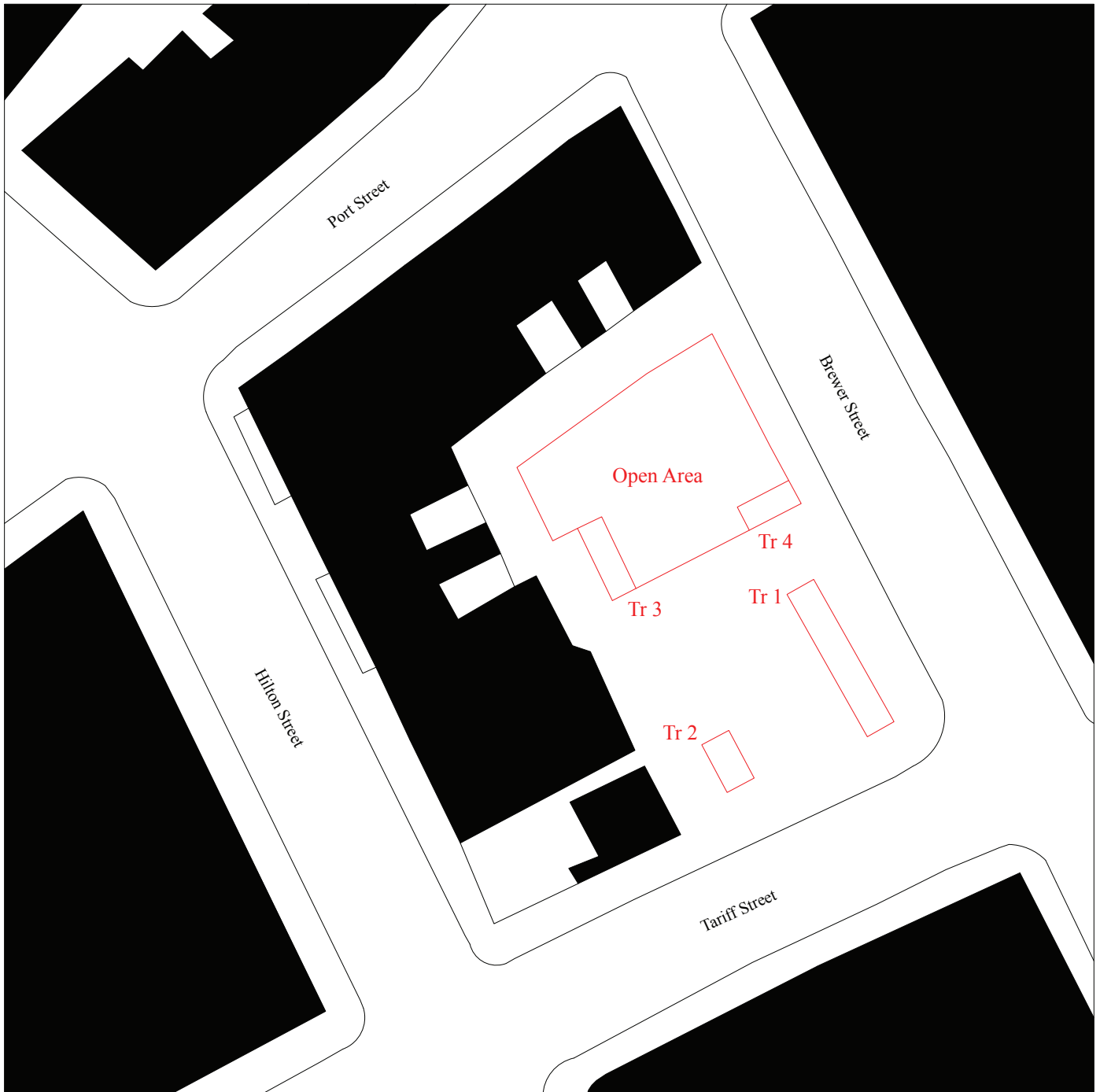


Figure 2: Trench location plan

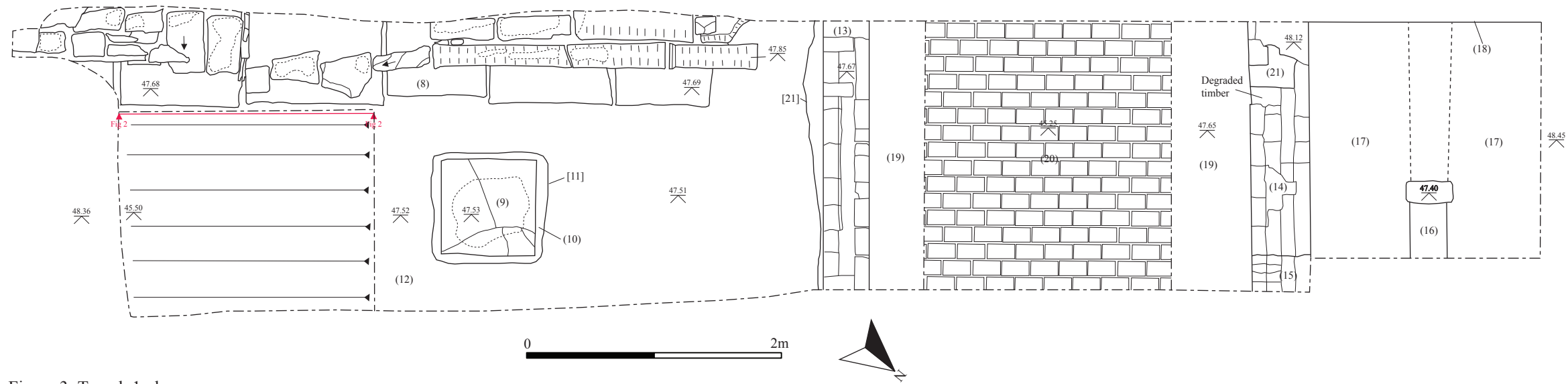


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan

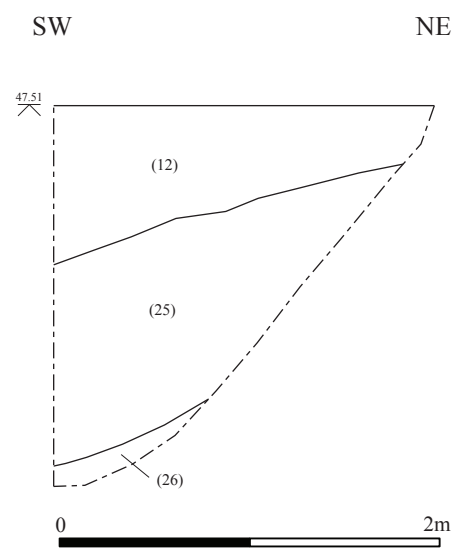


Figure 4: Trench 1 NW facing section

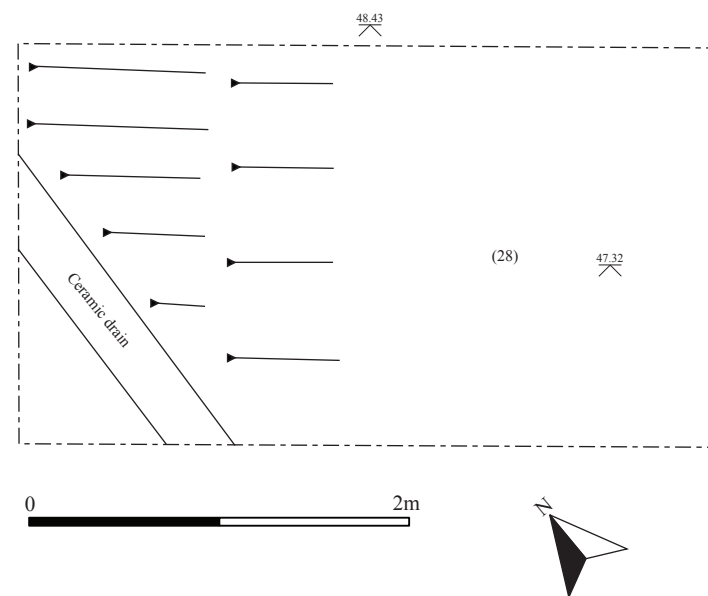


Figure 5: Trench 2 plan

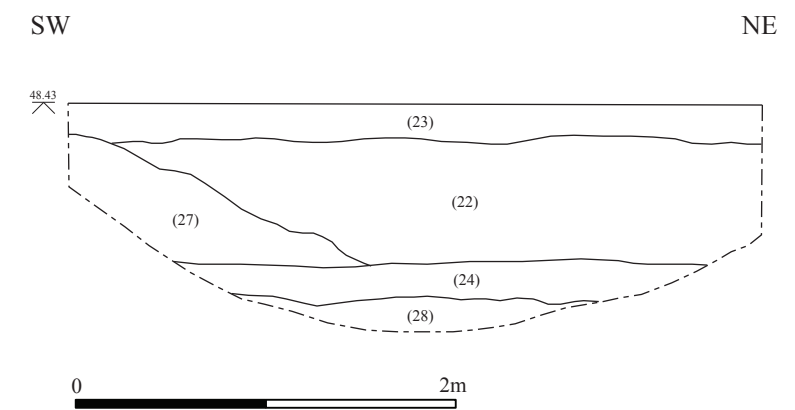


Figure 6: Trench 2 NW facing section

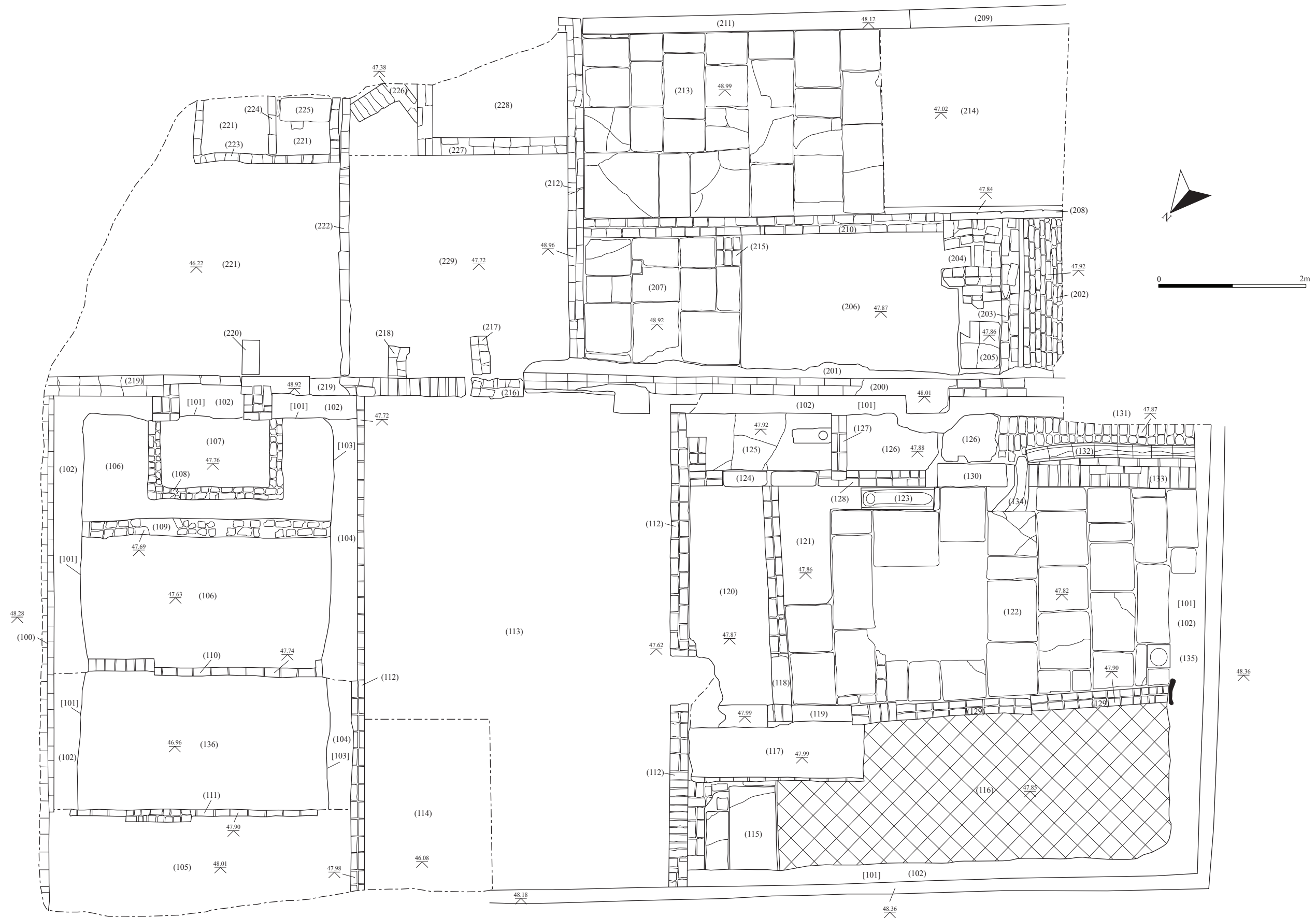


Figure 7: Open area excavation plan





Figure 8: Trenches overlaid onto Swire's map of 1824 (NTS)

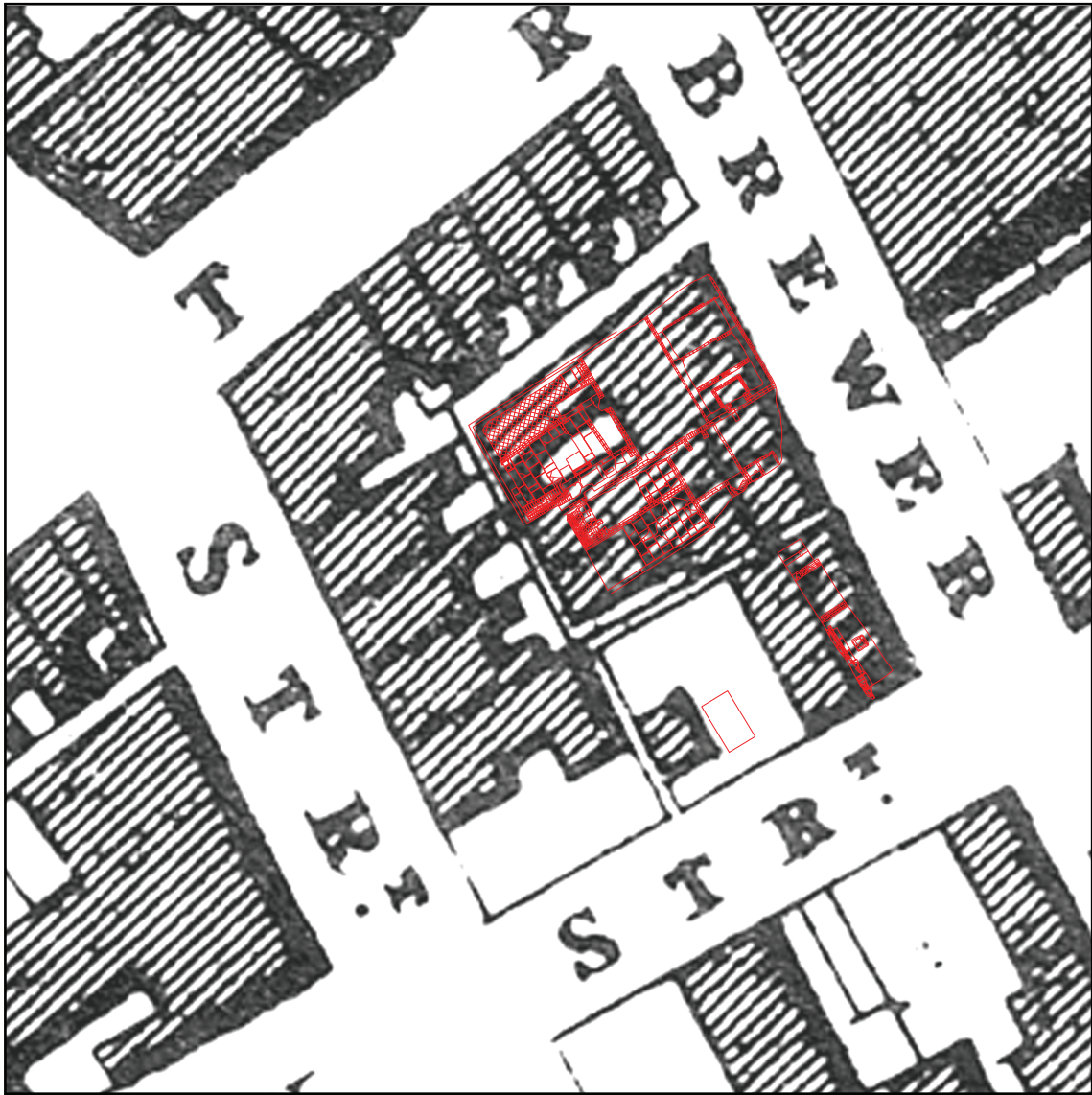


Figure 9: Trenches overlaid onto Bancks's map of 1831 (NTS)





Figure 10: Trenches overlaid onto OS 5ft to 1 mile map of 1848 (NTS)



Figure 7: Open area excavation plan

## *9. Plates*



Plate 1: Trench 1



Plate 2: Columns (8) within Trench 1





Plate 3: Trench 2



Plate 4: Open Area Excavation Trench



Plate 5: Cellar P2



Plate 6: Pre-1808 structures (left hand side)





Plate 7: Workers housing WH1-2



Plate 8: 1808-1819 factory F1-3



Plate 9: Boiler room and ash pit F1-2



Plate 10: Tile-floored bar room P3





Plate 11: Public house courtyard P6 and Toilet P5



Plate 12: Factory F3 and drains





Plate 13: Engine beds below 51 Hilton Street



Plate 14: Bearing box after removal from building



Plate 15: Standing chimney

## *Appendix 1: Summary of Contexts*

- (1) TR1 Tarmac
- (2) TR1 White/grey MoT bedding for (1)
- (3) TR1 Black compact cinder and stone levelling material for (2)
- (4) TR1 York stone flags
- (5) TR1 Crushed rubble bedding for (4)
- (6) TR1 Mixed crushed mortar and brick levelling for (4) and (5)
- (7) TR1 Mixed dark cinders and rubble demolition material
- (8) TR1 Rough sandstone wall footing comprising re-used slabs and pieces of column
- (9) TR1 Square sandstone pad
- (10) TR1 Rusty brown gravel fill of [11]
- [11] TR1 Construction cut for structure (9)
- (12) TR1 Light brown well puddle clay levelling material
- (13) TR1 Hand made brick wall
- (14) TR1 Hand made brick wall
- (15) TR1 Hand made brick blocking
- (16) TR1 Ceramic drain
- (17) TR1 Grey silty clay
- (18) TR1 Hand made brick wall
- (19) TR1 Mixed dark clay with abundant brick, slate, mortar
- (20) TR1 Hand made brick cellar floor
- [21] TR1 Construction cut for wall (13)
- (22) TR2 Brown sandy clay with abundant brick
- (23) TR2 Demolition rubble
- (24) TR2 Black silty clay
- (25) TR1 Mid to dark grey puddled clay with abundant brick
- (26) TR1 Black sticky silty clay
- (27) TR2 Compact brown clay
- (28) TR2 Yellowy grey mottled natural boulder clay
- (100) OA Late hand made brick wall
- [101] OA Construction cut
- (102) OA Mixed fill of [101]
- [103] OA Construction cut
- (104) OA Mixed fill of [103]
- (105) OA Mixed ash, rubble and clay overburden
- (106) OA Mixed clay and crushed brick
- (107) OA Mixed clay and crushed brick
- (108) OA Hand made brick wall
- (109) OA Hand made brick wall
- (110) OA Hand made brick wall
- (111) OA Hand made brick wall
- (112) OA Machine made brick wall
- (113) OA Mixed rubble cellar fill

- (114) OA Stone flag cellar floor
- (115) OA Stone flag floor
- (116) OA Tile floor
- (117) OA Concrete slab on hand made bricks
- (118) OA Late hand made brick wall
- (119) OA Stone flags
- (120) OA Concrete slab
- (121) OA Concrete slab repair to flag floor (122)
- (122) OA Stone flag floor
- (123) OA Ceramic drain with cast iron grid
- (124) OA Stone entrance between (120) and (121)
- (125) OA Concrete slab with downpipe
- (126) OA Stone flag floor
- (127) OA Late hand made brick wall
- (128) OA Late hand made brick wall
- (129) OA Hand made brick wall
- (130) OA Stone slab, base of doorway
- (131) OA Hand made brick boiler room floor
- (132) OA Ceramic drain
- (133) OA Hand made brick wall
- (134) OA Concrete drain
- (135) OA Square ceramic drain with cast iron grid
- (136) OA Natural light brown clay
- (200) OA Machine made brick wall
- [201] OA Construction cut for wall (200)
- (202) OA Hand made brick floor
- (203) OA Hand made brick wall
- (204) OA Hand made brick structure
- (205) OA Sandstone flag floor
- (206) OA Grey concrete floor
- (207) OA Sandstone flag floor
- (208) OA Hand made brick wall
- (209) OA Hand made brick wall
- (210) OA Late hand made brick wall
- (211) OA Late hand made brick wall
- (212) OA Hand made brick wall
- (213) OA Sandstone flag floor
- (214) OA Clinker and cinder fill of basement
- (215) OA Hand made brick buttress/pad
- (216) OA Hand made brick wall
- (217) OA Hand made brick wall
- (218) OA Hand made brick wall
- (219) OA Hand made brick wall
- (220) OA Hand made brick wall
- (221) OA Natural yellowy brown boulder clay
- (222) OA Hand made brick wall

- (223) OA Hand made brick wall
- (224) OA Hand made brick wall
- (225) OA Sandstone flags
- (226) OA Hand made brick wall
- (227) OA Hand made brick wall
- (228) OA Brown clay
- (229) OA Crushed brick

## *Appendix 2: Index to Archive*

The archive is currently held by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit.

The archive contains:

- Paper records including, context lists, context sheets, photographic register, drawing register, day book pages
- Original field drawings
- Correspondance
- Bound copy of the final report
- DVD with all .doc, .ai, .dwg and .tif files relating to the final report and all photographs
- CD with a .PDF copy of the final report

## Appendix 3: Project Summary Sheet

<b>PROJECT NAME:</b> Tariff Street, Manchester: An Archaeological Evaluation & Excavation		
<b>PROJECT LOCATION:</b>	COUNTY Greater Manchester DISTRICT Manchester PARISH/TOWNSHIP Manchester	NGR(S)centred: SJ 8472 9834
<b>TYPE OF PROJECT:</b>	<b>EXCAVATION</b> FIELD SURVEY GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES	<b>TRIAL TRENCHING</b> WATCHING BRIEF DESK BASED STUDY BUILDING SURVEY
<b>RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION:</b> University of Manchester Archaeological Unit		<b>PROJECT CODE:</b> TS09
<b>STAFF:</b> Graham Mottershead, Richard Gregory, Phil Cooke		
<b>COMMISSIONED/FUNDED BY:</b> Q2 Architects		
<b>REASON(S) FOR WORK:</b>	RESEARCH/TRAINING INTERPRETATION/DISPLAY	<b>DEVELOPMENT</b> OTHER (SPECIFY)
<b>CONSERVATION/MANAGEMENT</b>		
<b>DATE PROJECT STARTED :</b> 19 <sup>th</sup> January 2009	<b>DATE FINISHED :</b> 6 <sup>th</sup> February 2009	
<b>SUMMARY OF RESULTS :</b>		
The trenching revealed the remains of workers housing, a public house and a small factory boiler room all dating to 1808-1819, a short lived range of workers houses dating to between 1787-94 and 1808 and evidence of factory engine beds and a bearing box dating to the extension of the earlier factory between 1831 and 1848. Layers were also uncovered which may relate to the construction of the canal basin during the 18 <sup>th</sup> century.		
<b>REPORT REFERENCE:</b> UMAU 2009 (23)		
<b>PROPOSED ARCHIVE REPOSITORY</b> (name and address): UMAU, as below		
<b>CONTACT NAME (FOR INFORMATION/ENQUIRIES):</b> Dr Mike Nevell		
<b>ADDRESS:</b> University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, Rm 4.10, Mansfield Cooper Building, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL. TEL: 0161-275-2314; FAX: 0161-275-2315; E-MAIL: umfac@man.ac.uk		