

**BLOSSOM STREET,  
MANCHESTER M4 5AF**

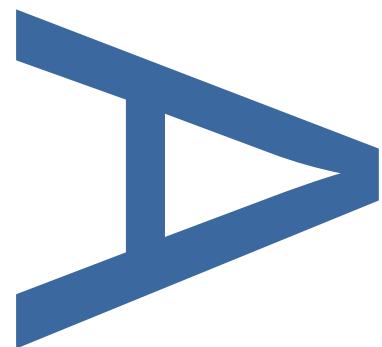
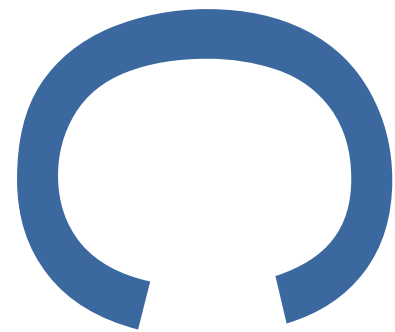
**AN ASSESSMENT OF AN  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

**SITE CODE: BLS17**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:  
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL**

**PCA REPORT NO: R13312**

**JULY 2018**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**BLOSSOM STREET, MANCHESTER, M4 5AF:  
AN ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION**

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**Blossom Street, Manchester, M4 5AF: Assessment Report of an Archaeological Excavation**

**Site Code: BLS17**

**Central NGR: SJ 84801 98615**

**Local Planning Authority: Manchester City Council**

**Planning Reference: 112256/FO/2016**

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**July 2018**

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## **1 ABSTRACT**

- 1.1 Following archaeological evaluations in February and July 2017, an excavation was conducted in Manchester between 29th August and 13th October 2017 on land bound by Great Ancoats Street, Blossom Street, Henry Street, and adjacent properties, with Gun Street through the centre of the site. This revealed a series of cellars and other building remains which dated from the late 18th to the early 20th century. The majority of the buildings uncovered were residential in nature, although three commercial buildings were exposed. These buildings remained until the 20th century, with some being cleared and replaced with warehousing in the early 20th century and others standing into the late 20th century.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations found that natural deposits on site comprised stiff yellow-brown clay with bluish-grey patches. It was encountered at a maximum height of c.49.04m OD in a slot excavated below the 18th-century buildings; it was encountered at a similar height of 49.03m OD below these buildings in the evaluation, suggesting that - at least under the 18th century buildings – the underlying natural topography was relatively level. However, the natural topography of the site within the overall excavation area was unable to be determined due to widespread truncation from the 19th-century buildings.
- 1.3 The site was used for agricultural purposes, with intact agricultural soils overlying the natural clay, until the late 18th century when the first structures were built. The earliest buildings on site consisted of three commercial buildings fronting Blossom Street and two houses fronting Gun Street, along with associated yard buildings, which were constructed in the late 18th century and were shown on the Green map of 1794.
- 1.4 In the early 19th century, terraced houses and back-to-back houses were built along Henry Street. A ginnel from Henry Street led to Parker's Court at the rear of the back-to-back houses. Evidence of privies was found in the rear yards behind the houses.
- 1.5 During the course of the 19th century, alterations were made to the rear yards, including a change in layout. There was also evidence of changes to the privies and associated drainage.
- 1.6 In the early 20th century, the 19th-century structures bound by Henry Street, Blossom Street, and Gun Street were demolished and replaced with a warehouse building. The 18th-century properties fronting Gun Street and Blossom Street remained standing into the late 20th century, though an adjacent electricity substation was constructed in the early-mid 20th century.
- 1.7 This report outlines the results of the archaeological investigations and assesses their importance. Recommendations for further post-excavation work are also made.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 Archaeological investigations were undertaken between 29th August and 13th October 2017 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited, on land bound by Great Ancoats Street to the south-west, Blossom Street to the south-east, Henry Street to the north-east, and adjacent properties to the north-west, with Gun Street running north-west to south-east through the centre of the site (Figure 1). The work was carried out in advance of planned development works on the site. Permission for the development had been granted by the local planning authority, the City of Manchester, under application number 112256/FO/2016. The proposed development includes the construction of an 8 storey building and a 7 storey building to form 140 residential apartments and 3 townhouses, with ground floor commercial uses, car parking, boundary treatment, public realm works, access and servicing arrangements, and other associated works.
- 2.2 The archaeological and historical background of the site had previously been researched in a desk-based assessment undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (Banens 2016). This report established that the site remained as open agricultural land until the late 18th and early 19th centuries, when it was rapidly developed, along with wider intensive and extensive industrial development of the surrounding Ancoats area. The site was completely developed by the middle of the 19th century and was fully occupied by buildings up until the early 20th century. Some of the buildings were demolished in the early 20th century and replaced with a warehouse, while the other structures remained standing on site until the late 20th century.
- 2.3 The planning consent for this development included, on the recommendation of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), archaeological conditions for a Historic England level 2 historic building survey of the electricity substation and for a physical site evaluation based on a programme of trial trench excavation. The historic building recording of the electricity substation was undertaken in January 2019 (Garwood 2017). Two separate evaluations were conducted on the site, on either side of Gun Street. The results of the evaluations were set out in a PCA report in March 2017 (Jorgensen 2017) and in August 2017 (Banens 2017a). The archaeological evaluations revealed structural remains related to the 18th- and 19th-century development of the area, and identified areas considered by GMAAS to be worthy of fuller investigation. Following this an open area archaeological excavation was carried out across designated areas in the north-eastern half of the site (Figure 2). This report details the result of the 'Strip, Map and Record' style programme of works conducted in the selected area.
- 2.4 The site is located at central SJ 84801 98615 and is formed by two separate parcels of land. The south-western of the two parcels is referred to as Block A; it is delineated by Great Ancoats Street to the south-west, Blossom Street to the south-east, Gun Street to the north-east, and adjacent properties to the north-west. The north-eastern of the two parcels is referred to as Block B; it is delineated by Gun Street to the south-west, Blossom Street to the south-east, Henry Street to the north-east and by adjacent properties to the north-west. Block A measures approximately 1277m<sup>2</sup>, while Block B measures approximately 697m<sup>2</sup>.

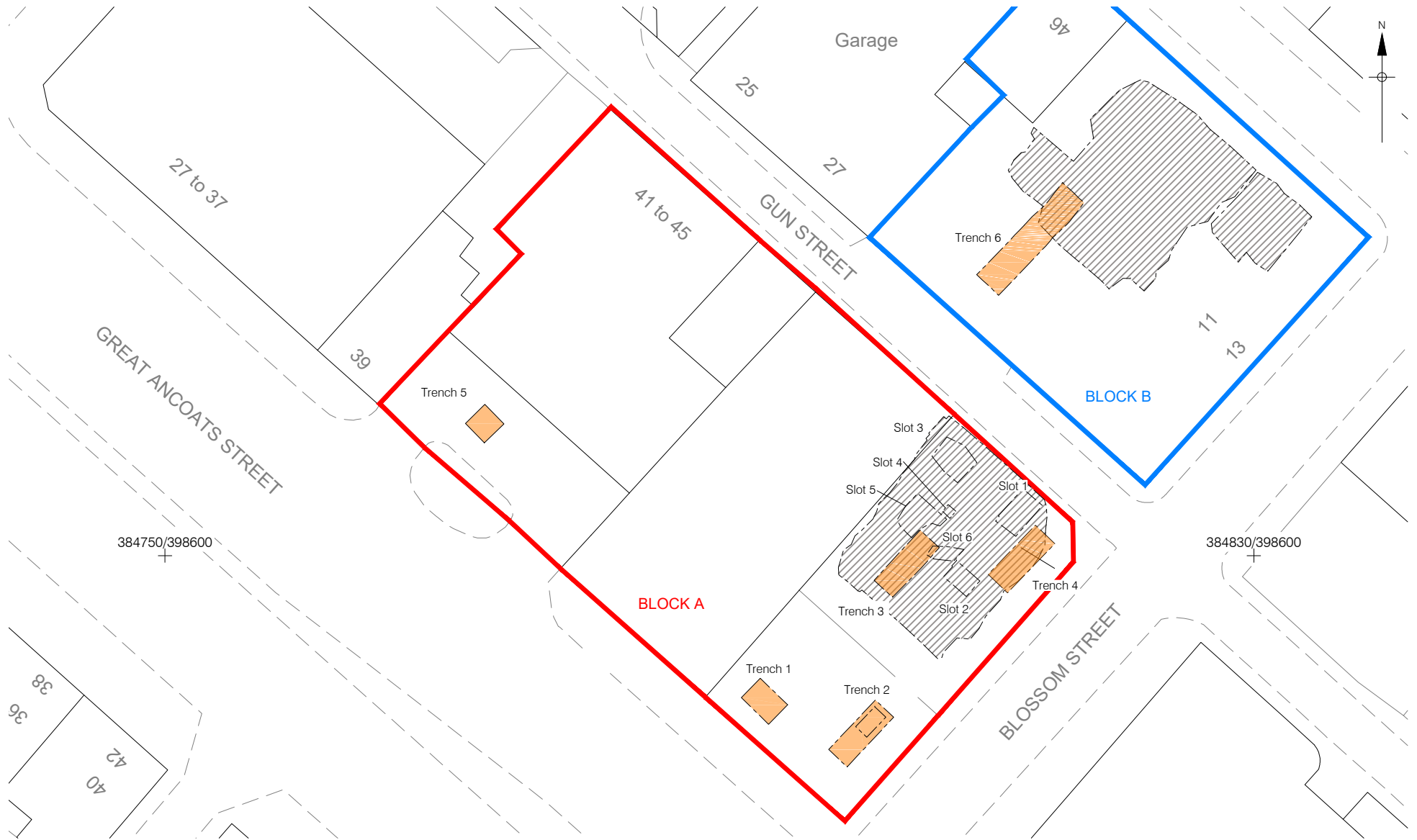




- 2.5 The archaeological excavation consisted of defined areas in Blocks A and B. The targeted area on Block A measured c.13.75m NE-SW by c.11.65m NW-SE; this area comprised c.155m<sup>2</sup>. The area investigated on Block B measured a maximum of c.13.72m NE-SW by c.13.20m NW-SE, an area comprising c.152m<sup>2</sup>.
- 2.6 By the time archaeological excavation work commenced, the electricity substation on the north-western half of Block A had been demolished; the warehouse located on Block B was demolished while archaeological excavation work took place on Block A.



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:12,500 at A4



 Excavation Area  
 Evaluation Trench



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Figur  
Detailed Site Local  
1:400 at

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework**

- 3.1.1 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5)). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit in-situ preservation. Relevant paragraphs within the NPPF include the following:

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

*129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

*132. When considering the impact of a proposed development on the significance of a designated heritage asset, great weight should be given to the asset's conservation. The more important the asset, the greater the weight should be. Significance can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction of the heritage asset or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification. Substantial harm to or loss of a grade II listed building, park or garden should be exceptional. Substantial harm to or loss of designated heritage assets of the highest significance, notably scheduled monuments, protected wreck sites, battlefields, grade I and II\* listed buildings, grade I and II\* registered parks and gardens, and World Heritage Sites, should be wholly exceptional.*

*The Glossary contained within the NPPF includes the following definitions:*

*Heritage asset: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).*

*Archaeological interest: There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially may hold, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point. Heritage assets with archaeological interest are the primary source of evidence about the substance and evolution of places, and of the people and cultures that made them.*

*Historic environment: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.*

*Historic environment record: Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use.*

### **3.2 Local Policy: Archaeology in Manchester**

- 3.2.1 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is Manchester City Council, whose current planning policy is governed by its Core Strategy Development Plan Document adopted on the 11th July 2012. This replaced the previous Unitary Development Plan, though some policies of the earlier plan are still extant, including that relating to archaeology:

#### **20. ARCHAEOLOGY**

*DC20.1 The Council will give particular careful consideration to development proposals which affect scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interests, to ensure their preservation in place. In particular:*

*a. Applications for consent to alter scheduled Ancient Monuments or sites of archaeological interest or their settings should be accompanied by an evaluation and assessment of the implications of the proposal.*

*b. The Council will have special regard to the desirability of securing the preservation of Ancient Monuments and other sites of archaeological interest and their setting in place. It will not permit development that, in its opinion, would adversely affect scheduled Ancient Monuments, or other sites of archaeological interests, and their settings, In exceptional cases where development is inevitable, the Council will look at the scope for combining preservation in place with limited investigation and recording.*

*c. Where the preservation of scheduled Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest in place is not appropriate, the Council will seek to gain full and proper recording of the site through early consultation between the applicant and approved archaeological organisation.*

*Reasons:-*

*Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest are valuable as part of Manchester's heritage and there is a presumption for their retention in place and against any damage occurring to them or to their setting. The policy gives effect to the obligation placed on the Council by statute to give particular attention to development proposals affecting Ancient Monuments and sites of*

archaeological interest, and reflects the general policy objective set out policy E2.8 in this plan. The Council will rely on the coverage of Ancient Monuments and sites of archaeological interest contained in the Sites and Monuments Record for Manchester for evidence of known archaeological remains.

### 3.3 Site Specific Planning Constraints

3.3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the Site, or within the 500m radius of it. There are no Listed Buildings within the Site. The area of proposed development lies within the Ancoats conservation area and is a very short distance to both the Smithfield and Stevenson Square conservation areas, which lie to the west and south-west of the site respectively.

### 3.4 Site Specific Planning History

3.4.1 Planning permission for the development of the site has been granted by the City of Manchester under application number 112256/FO/2016. The consented scheme will see the:

*Erection of 1 x 8 storey building and 1 x 7 storey building to form 140 residential apartments and 3 townhouses (143 units in total) with ground floor commercial uses (Use Class A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1 and / or D1) (378 sqm), car parking, boundary treatment, public realm works, access and servicing arrangements and other associated works following demolition of existing buildings*

3.4.2 Consent for the planning permission was granted with a number of conditions, one of which related to the potential archaeological resource of the site. The archaeological condition was worded as follows: -

*4) No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or their successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by the appointed archaeological contractor. The WSI should be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.*

*The WSI shall cover the following:*

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

- A Historic England level 2 historic building survey of the substation;*
- Evaluation through trail trenching;*
- informed by the above, more detailed targeted excavation and historic research (subject to a new WSI).*

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

- analysis of the site investigation records and finds*
- production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.*

*(c) A scheme to commemorate the site's heritage' commensurate with their significance.*

*(d) Dissemination of the results commensurate with their significance*

*(e) Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation*

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

*The development shall be undertaken in line with the approved WSI.*

*Reason - To investigate the archaeological interest of the site and record and preserve any remains of archaeological interest, pursuant to saved policy DC20.1 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester and guidance in the National Planning Policy Framework.*

- 3.4.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation for the mitigation work herein reported was prepared by PCA (Mayo 2017a; 2017b) and approved by GMAAS.
- 3.4.4 Since approval of the application, the buildings on site, which comprised a derelict electricity substation along the south-western half of the site and a warehouse building on the north-eastern half of the site, have been demolished.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

4.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey, the site is underlain by Triassic Sandstone of the Chester Pebble Beds Formation, deposited between 251 and 246 million years ago in a local environment dominated by rivers. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits and Devensian Diamicton till, laid down in ice age conditions.

4.1.2 During archaeological works on the site, the natural appeared to be a stiff yellow-brown clay with bluish-grey patches. It was encountered at a maximum height of c.49.04m OD in a slot excavated below the 18th-century buildings; it was encountered at a similar height of 49.03m OD below these buildings in the evaluation, suggesting that - at least under the 18th-century buildings - the underlying natural topography was relatively level. However, the natural topography of the site within the overall excavation area was unable to be determined due to widespread truncation from the 19th-century buildings.

### **4.2 Topography**

4.2.1 The site lies on land that is relatively flat, the ground having been modified to provide a level surface at c.49.7m OD, though the surrounding area too is generally flat, with the surface elevation nearby only dropping to c.49.1m OD to the north-west of the site. The modern surface topography is, however, probably the product of some post-medieval ground modification, both on and off site, and does not necessarily directly reflect the natural slope of the area.

4.2.2 The River Tib previously ran south-westwards along the course of Oldham Road, c.175m to the north-west of the site. Rising on the west side of Oldham Road, c.182.88m (200 yards) south of Collyhurst Street, the river was covered over in 1783; the culvert is c.0.76m (30 inches) high and c. 1.17m (46 inches) wide, with the base of the culvert approximately 2.44m (8ft) from the surface of Oldham Road.

4.2.3 The wider topography of the area reflects the shallow valley of Shooter's Brook, a westward-flowing rivulet that enters the River Medlock but was culverted in the early 19th century, the natural topography subsequently being masked by urban expansion in the area.



## 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 There is little evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site. Prehistoric evidence in Manchester tends to be sporadic, typically deriving from find spots rather than *in situ* archaeological context, though it is believed that settlements and activity tended to be concentrated on sands and gravels, preferably by watercourses and wetlands. Settlements have been identified to the west of the site along the valley of the River Irwell, whilst small assemblages have been recovered from the Castlefield area, also some distance west from the site.

### 5.2 Roman

5.2.1 Little evidence for activity during the Roman period exists in the area surrounding the site, with the focus of activity being the Roman fort at Castlefield. The fort, which was set up at the end of the 1st century AD, lay some distance to the west of the site. A road linking the forts at Manchester and Castleshaw is thought to have passed through the Ancoats area, with the suggestion that the current Old Mill Street follows the line of the Roman route; however, the exact alignment is not known.

### 5.3 Early Medieval

5.3.1 During the post-Roman period, the surrounding areas came under the control of a number of different kingdoms. A settlement may have been established at Manchester in the early 7th century, probably in the area around the cathedral.

5.3.2 Physical remains from the early medieval period are generally scarce, with few artefacts of this period known from Manchester. It is likely that the site was removed from areas of settlement and land usage in this period.

### 5.4 Medieval

5.4.1 Much of the land in north-west England, between the Rivers Ribble and Mersey, was assigned to Roger of Poitou in the post-Norman Conquest era. Although he retained the Manor of Salford, he divided up much of the other land, the largest tract of which was centred on Manchester, created by the granting of extensive lands in the hundreds of Salford, Leyland, and West Derby to Albert Grelley. By the 13th century, a manor house had been established by the Grelley family at the confluence of the Rivers Irk and Irwell and provided the focus of development for the medieval town. Manchester was granted an annual fair in 1222, and in 1301 Edward I granted the Great Charter of Manchester to Thomas Grelley, thus creating a free borough.

5.4.2 Ancoats was one of the eight hamlets within the township of Manchester during the medieval period. The name Anocats is likely to have derived from the Old English *ana cots*, broadly translated as 'lonely cottage'. At this time, the area was probably open land with the occasional dwelling, though one notable building was Ancoats Hall, a timber-framed structure that overlooked the River Medlock approximately 1km south-east of the site. Although the origins of the hall are uncertain, it was documented from the 16th century onwards, being owned and occupied by the Mosley family, who

were the lords of the manor of Manchester, for two centuries. It was remodelled in the early 19th century by mill owner George Murray and demolished in the mid 20th century after falling into disrepair.

## **5.5 Post-Medieval**

- 5.5.1 Manchester had developed into a moderate sized town by the early post-medieval period, and as the textile mills in south Lancashire began to flourish in the early 17th century, it emerged as a centre of textile finishing processes. More importantly, however, Manchester expanded its role as a market centre for textiles produced in the region; by the end of the 18th century, it had developed a thriving overseas trade and began to displace London as a centre for the export of cotton cloth.
- 5.5.2 The expansion of the textile industries and consequent increases in population to work the mills was aided by the development of a canal network in the area. The Worsley to Castlefield Canal was completed in 1765, whilst the completion of the Ashton-under-Lyne Canal in 1796 and Rochdale Canal in 1804 led to rapid urban expansion, especially to the east of the town centre and the area in the vicinity of the site. The application of efficient steam power and a national demand for textiles, especially cotton resulted in numerous factories being constructed in the area. William Yates's Map of Lancashire, surveyed in the 1770s and published in the 1780s (not illustrated), shows the area immediately prior to this massive phase of expansion, though some development can already be seen in the vicinity of the site.
- 5.5.3 In 1775, local landowners the Leghs, a gentry family from Cheshire, sold part of the Great Croft between Ancoats Land and Newton Lane (now Oldham Road) to a bricklayer named Thomas Boond, the site being located at the north-west corner of this area. Two years later, Thomas Boond resold some of this land, and by the 1790s, the area between Newton Lane and Union Street had been divided up into a grid pattern. However, this was more to do with providing small attractive units of land as opposed to any form of town planning, for the regular, ordered street layout belied the rather piecemeal development of the area, as the individual plots had been sold to a number of different speculators, each developing their land in a different way at different times with little or no planning control. The buildings erected upon these plots were often back-to-back houses and domestic workshops, with the street names referencing the previous landowning families (i.e. George Leigh Street from the Legh family), the trade development of the area, or rural ideals. William Green's Map of Manchester and Salford produced in 1794 (Figure 14) shows development on the southern half of site, suggesting it was one of the earlier plots to be developed.
- 5.5.4 By 1800 Manchester had become the leading cotton spinning manufacturing centre in Lancashire, and thus Britain, with at least 172 textile mills being built in the city between 1781 and 1924. The Ancoats area had effectively become the world's first intensely exploited industrial landscape, and consequently the area in which the site is located has become a conservation area due to the historically important industrial and associated buildings located here. During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, development of the area either side of Great Ancoats Street was dominated by the construction of residential buildings, often incorporating artisans' workshops and other businesses, though a number of large industrial premises were also established and there were numerous

domestic workshops weaving cloth. There were also a number of ancillary trades and overall an extensive area was created that comprised industrial premises and associated housing, community facilities such as public houses, churches and schools, and further associated businesses.

- 5.5.5 A number of maps of the area were produced in the early years of the 19th century, though mostly at a small scale. Maps such as Cole and Roper's map of 1801 (not illustrated) and Pigot's map of 1819 (not illustrated) appear to show buildings across the extent of the site. This is confirmed by Swire's map of 1824 (not illustrated), which shows the half of the site to the west of Gun Street as a block of buildings with a small passageway to access the yard running along the back of the buildings, and to the east of Gun Street smaller blocks with passageways in-between. Bancks and Co's map of 1831 (Figure 15) is similar; however, the lack of detail means that the yard behind the buildings and the multiple passageways are not visible.
- 5.5.6 An article written by Jacqueline Roberts in 1993 analyses the 18th century dwellings fronting Gun Street, based on both a photograph of the properties taken in 1962 (Plate 24) and research conducted by the Manchester Early Dwellings Research Group (MEDReG) After first discussing bonding patterns, and the expense of different bonding patterns, she states:

*Photographic evidence of a pair of one up one down cottages built in Gun Street before 1793 reveals that they too were built in Flemish bond, as was the show around the corner on Blossom Street alongside a court containing a pair of privies built with stout 9 inch thick walls at the sides and in between the pair. The rubbed brick wedge-shaped course used to level up the rear elevation at 14 Poland Street, and the haphazard bonding on the back to backs at Portugal Street, and the infill cottages at Back Portugal Street are MEDReG's only evidence of inferior workmanship. Even some original windows and doors have survived. Such evidence makes one doubt the contemporary comment that the dwellings of Ancoats were badly built. The dwellings themselves were well constructed; however, contemporary criticisms concerning the housing standards regarded as acceptable at the time of building have more validity.*

(Roberts 1993)

- 5.5.7 In his 1832 book, *The Moral and Physical Condition of the Working Classes Employed In the Cotton Manufacture in Manchester*, James Kay described the houses situated beyond Great Ancoats Street as "ill sougled, often ill ventilated, unprovided with privies, and in consequence, the streets which are narrow, unpaved, and worn into deep ruts, become the common receptacles of mud, refuse, and disgusting ordure". Ancoats was also described by Friedrich Engels in 1845 in *Conditions of the Working Class in England*, noting that the population chiefly comprised of mill workers. While he stated that the streets nearest to the heart of the town, including those nearest to and parallel with Oldham Road and Great Ancoats Street, were among the oldest and consequently the worst, they were, however, paved and supplied with drains. Although some streets and cottages were said to have a neat appearance, Engels goes on to say that "cellar dwellings are to be found under almost

every cottage; many streets are unpaved and without sewers; and, worse than all, this neat appearance is all pretence, a pretence which vanishes within the first ten years.”

- 5.5.8 Back-to-back houses, along with terraced and blind-back housing, were a characteristic feature within the area during this period. These houses were typically poorly constructed so as to house the quickly growing worker population. The back-to-back layout was intended to make the maximum use of the available land, saving on material construction costs. However, this type of construction led to unsanitary conditions, with privies located on the streets, which due to often inadequate supply and thus overuse had a tendency to leak into the nearby cellars. The Borough Police Act of 1844 and the Sanitation Improvement Act of 1845 effectively banned back-to-backs, and whilst this led to the development of through houses, it did not effectively stop the use of back-to-back housing.
- 5.5.9 The 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 16) shows the site in much greater detail. The individual buildings and associated outbuildings are visible, as are the yard divisions. Some changes are visible to the site, with the main change being the alteration of the yard layouts. However, the majority of the dwellings appear to be quite small, with a yard at the back containing a privy. A ginnel leads from the houses from Henry Street to a paved court, labelled “Parker’s Court”, from which stairs led up into the rear back-to-back houses. The Adshead map of 1851 (not illustrated) also shows the area in detail, distinguishing between commercial and residential properties. The site is seen to have a combination of both commercial and residential properties. Parker’s Court has been relabelled as “Perkin’s Court”, and the yard layout is once again different.
- 5.5.10 The layout of the western half of the site changed little between the maps of the mid-19th century and the Ordnance Survey Map of 1891 (Figure 17). However there appears to have been some further in-filling to the south-east resulting in a reduction in the yard area here. Steps shown along the buildings between Gun Street and Henry Street, indicate the presence of basements. In addition to this, there are several passageways between the houses to access courts (named as Parker’s Court and Wolstencroft Court) in the centre, with steps from the buildings fronting the courts. It is possible that these steps indicate cellar dwellings or back-to-back houses. The buildings on the western half of the site would appear as though they are of better quality, being larger and without any indication that they are back-to-back.

## 5.6 **Modern (Late 19th-20th century)**

- 5.6.1 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1908 (Figure 18) shows a similar site layout to the 1891 edition along the western half of the site. However, there are significant changes to the eastern half of the site, notable the area fronting Blossom Street between Gun Street and Henry Street. The houses and buildings which were previously there have been demolished, and there is a large empty patch of land. This is likely due to earlier bylaws passed by the Manchester town council banning the further building of back-to-back housing in 1844 and the leasing of cellar dwellings in 1853, with most of them being closed by 1868. Thus, by 1905, the worst of the back-to-back courts off Blossom Street had been demolished or converted. In addition to the demolishing of the houses between Gun Street and Henry Street, other houses further along the east side of Gun Street appear to have been converted into a large warehouse, while the back-to-backs to the north-west of the ginnel were

knocked through to form longer houses, and yard walls were erected through what was previously Parker's Court.

- 5.6.2 The Ordnance Survey Map of 1922 (not illustrated) shows that a number of shops fronting Great Ancoats Street had been converted into one large building, possibly a warehouse, and that the empty land along Blossom Street between Gun Street and Henry Street was filled in by a large building. Some of the structures on the western side of Gun Street had been replaced with an electricity substation. These changes are visible on an aerial photo from 1927, which shows Great Ancoats Street running diagonally through the photograph and the study site on the right (Plate 23). However, by the 1932 Ordnance Survey Map (not illustrated) the substation had been expanded, removing the shops previously fronting Great Ancoats Street, while a large space was cleared to the north-west of the substation.
- 5.6.3 The 1948 Ordnance Survey Map (not illustrated) shows the site mainly comprising of large warehouse type buildings, with a few smaller buildings on the west corner of Gun Street and Blossom Street. The area to the north-west of the substation appears mainly empty, although the details from the kerb layout suggest that it is in use as a garage at this point.
- 5.6.4 Few, if any, changes to the site layout are visible on the 1951 and 1955 Ordnance Survey Maps (not illustrated), though by the time of the 1969 edition (not illustrated) the garage to the north-west of the substation is labelled, but the substation itself seems to have fallen out of use since it is no longer labelled on the map. There are no other changes between the 1948 and 1969 Ordnance Survey maps. Modern changes to the site have included the removal of the buildings fronting Blossom Street, between Great Ancoats Street and Gun Street, with the west corner of Gun Street and Blossom Street currently a car park.

## **6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 6.1 The methodology, aims and objectives to be employed during the archaeological excavation were set out in two Written Scheme of Investigations compiled August 2017 by Pre-Construct Archaeology and approved by GMAAS (Mayo 2017a; 2017b). The work comprised a strip, map and record (SMR) investigation of a targeted area within the north-eastern corner of Block A and along the north-eastern half of Block B (Figure 2; Plates 1 and 2). In broad terms, the excavation aimed to establish an archaeological record of this area prior to the re-development of the site.
- 6.2 The excavation targeted the locations of structures depicted on 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century maps and found during the evaluation stage. The excavation was designed to examine archaeological remains associated with residential and commercial buildings depicted on 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century maps.
- 6.3 Both an 8 tonne and a 21 tonne 360° mechanical excavator were used to carefully remove the modern ground surface and overburden to reveal buried cellars, walls and archaeological deposits. These structures were then cleaned by hand and recorded using digital and drawn methods. Targeted excavation by hand through soft strata was undertaken to retrieve finds and understand the deposition sequences.
- 6.4 Archaeological features were recorded using the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All detailed plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans and sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 6.5 GPS survey equipment was used to establish the outline of all the structures revealed on the site, and to determine the OD height of all principal strata.
- 6.6 Photographs in digital format were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant.
- 6.7 The site was allocated the unique site code BLS17, which was retained from the initial evaluation phase of the investigation.

## 7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 This section describes in detail the structures, features and associated deposits found on the site. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant for an understanding of the archaeological sequence. A full index of all the contexts recorded is given in Appendix 1. The specialist assessments are referenced within the archaeological sequence, and the full specialist assessments are included as Appendices 2-8. Structures, features, and associated deposits uncovered during the evaluation phase, while occasionally referenced in the text, are described in detail in the evaluation reports for Block A (Jorgenson 2017) and Block B (Banens 2017a).

### 7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The natural deposit identified during the archaeological excavation consisted of a stiff yellow-brown clay with bluish-grey patches, [12]/[31]/[61]. The natural clay was encountered at an untruncated height of 49.04m OD, in a slot excavated below the 18th-century buildings; it was encountered at a similar height of 49.03m OD below these buildings in the evaluation, suggesting that - at least under the 18th-century buildings - the underlying natural topography was relatively level. However, truncation from the 19th-century buildings meant that the natural topography of the site within the overall excavation area was unable to be determined.

### 7.3 Phase 2: 18th century

#### Block A (Figure 3)

7.3.1 The site was used for agricultural purposes until the late 18th century. The earliest recorded deposit, [142], was a mid blue grey silty clay layer encountered at a height of 49.26m OD, which contained 18th-century pipe stems and pottery dated from 1650-1800 (Appendices 2 and 4). A slightly curving oak log, [139], with axe cut ends was recovered from the interface between this layer and the natural clay, at a height of 49.06m OD. Laying horizontally, an examination of the timber suggested that it "could be a boat or barge yard cut-off sold on for low statue use ... one could see such a timber used for temporary storing or possible fencing etc..." (Appendix 8). Cut into layer [142] was a small shallow pit, [144]. Measuring 0.88m by 0.97m, with a depth of 0.10m, this pit contained a firm mid grey brown silty clay, [143]. Overlying [142] was a light brown silty clay layer, [141], which measured 0.14m thick, and was recorded at a height of 49.40m OD (Figure 13: Section 7). Similar agricultural layers were observed during the evaluation and can be seen in Section 3 (Figure 12).

7.3.2 The earliest apparent structures on site, depicted on Green's map of 1794 (Figure 14), consisted of terraced buildings fronting Blossom Street and York Street (now Gun Street) (Plate 1). Access to the rear yards, which were divided by walls, was provided by a ginnel extending from Blossom Street. Deposits related to the construction of these building were recorded in Slots 1 and 7. Overlying the agricultural soils was a layer of clay and brick rubble, [140], encountered at a height of 49.60m OD, which was in turn sealed by firm mid brown clay layer, [127]. These ground raising layers associated with the construction of the buildings were capped by a light mid brown sandy silt layer, [126]. This

sandy silt layer was found across the site, as a bedding/levelling layer for the floor surfaces of the buildings.

#### *No. 5 Blossom Street*

7.3.3 No. 5 Blossom Street was located immediately north-east of the ginnel leading to the rear yards. Formed of external walls [68] and [62], the building was separated from No. 7 Blossom Street to the north-east by wall [64]. The building was divided into two rooms by a single skin red brick wall, [63], which keyed into walls [62] and [64]. The room fronting Blossom Street was only partly uncovered; the area exposed revealed a flagstone floor [65] abutting walls [63] and [64]. The rear room, also paved with a flagstone floor, [66], had an internal area of 9.73m<sup>2</sup>, with a fireplace, [67], keyed into wall [64].

#### *No. 7 Blossom Street*

7.3.4 No. 7 Blossom Street was the centre building in a row of terraces, with No. 5 Blossom Street to the south-west and No. 9 Blossom Street to the north-east. It was formed by external wall [68] and internal dividing walls [64] and [13]/[72]. The front and rear rooms were separated by a single skin red brick wall, [15]/[81], and both were paved with flagstone floors, [70] and [5]/[71]. The front room was only partially uncovered, extending beyond the limit of excavation, although evaluation trial trenching revealed one brick fireplace pier, [16], against dividing wall [13]/[72]. As the front room was not fully exposed, the internal area could not be determined; however, the rear room had an internal area of 9.83m<sup>2</sup>. The rear room had a fireplace, [73], keyed into wall [13]/[72], and a stairwell formed by walls [64], [68], and [74]. A slot excavated around the stairwell revealed a small brick floor, [133], below floor [5]/[71], located within the confines of the stairwell (Plate 4). A mid greyish black silty-clay rubble backfill, [132], separated floors [133] and [5]/[71]. This deposit contained two copper-alloy coins of George III, dated 1797 and 1807, suggesting that the change in layout occurred at the beginning of the 19th century (Appendix 5).

#### *No. 9 Blossom Street*

7.3.5 No. 9 Blossom Street was located on the corner of Blossom Street and Gun Street, separated from No. 7 Blossom Street to the south-west by wall [13]/[72] and from No. 42 Gun Street by wall [68]. Only the rear room, with an internal area of 9.20m<sup>2</sup>, was uncovered; it was formed by walls [68], [13]/[72], [14]/[79], and [80]. Unlike Nos. 5 and 7 Blossom Street, the fireplace of No. 9 Blossom Street, [145], was located in the corner of the rear room, extending from walls [14]/[79] and [80] (Plate 6). A fragment of flagstone flooring from the front room, [75], was revealed abutting wall [14]/[79]; the rear room also had a flagstone floor, [76]. A small, single skin red brick wall, [77], extended north-west from wall [14]/[79], forming a small area along wall [13]/[72]. A flagstone floor, [78], extended north-west for 1.5m from wall [14]/[79], and between 0.66m and 0.95m to the north-east of wall [13]/[72] (Plate 5). This floor was overlain by a modern backfill, [122], containing numerous birs as well as two coins, a possible George III halfpenny and a penny from after 1971 (Appendix 5).

#### *No. 40 Gun Street*



- 7.3.6 No. 40 Gun Street, was formed by external walls [80] and [88], separated from No. 42 Gun Street by single skin walls [87] and [90], and from the former electricity substation to the north-west by wall [83] (Plate 3). The building was separated into a front and rear room by single skin red brick wall [86]. The front room had an internal area of 11.46m<sup>2</sup>, while the rear room was just over half the size, with an internal area of 6.57m<sup>2</sup>. The front room was paved with flagstone floor [85], with a fireplace, [84], built into wall [83]. The rear room was paved with flagstone floor [89] and provided access to the rear yard area through a doorway in wall [88].
- 7.3.7 Within the rear room of No. 40 Gun Street was a loose dark grey silty rubble deposit, [125], below floor [85]. Measuring 0.73m by 0.67m, this 0.10m thick deposit was situated at the junction of walls [86] and [87], overlying [126]. Although the pottery recovered from this context has a large date range, 1600-1900, a George III Irish halfpenny from 1775 also from this context suggests that the deposit is likely late 18th century in date (Appendices 2 and 5).

#### *No. 42 Gun Street*

- 7.3.8 No. 42 Gun Street had much the same layout as No. 40 Gun Street. Formed of external walls [80] and [88], the building was separated from No. 40 Gun Street by walls [87] and [90] and from No. 9 Blossom Street by wall [68]. It was separated into a front and rear room by single skin internal partition wall [86], which was later truncated by wall [93]. The front room had an internal area of 11.50m<sup>2</sup>, while the rear room had an internal area of 4.90m<sup>2</sup>. A fireplace, [95], in the front room was keyed into wall [87], and both rooms were paved with flagstone floors, [94] and [91]. The rear room provided access to the rear yard area through a doorway in wall [88].

#### *Yard buildings*

- 7.3.9 The rear yard was access by a ginnel extending from Blossom Street. Only the north-eastern side of the ginnel was exposed along the edge of excavation; this was formed by walls [62] and [106]. The ginnel then turned ninety degrees to run north-east, formed of walls [103] and [116], extending past a small outbuilding. It then returned to its original north-west running orientation, formed of walls [102] and [117], and terminated against a building fronting Great Ancoats Street. The ginnel was paved with stone slabs of varying sizes, [104]; this surface was encountered at a maximum height of 49.58m OD and a minimum height of 49.45m OD.
- 7.3.10 The 1794 Green Map (Figure 14) shows a small outbuilding separated from the rear yards of the terraces by the ginnel. The building was constructed of red unfrogged brick double skin walls [116], [117], [118], and [113], and was likely originally used as a privy. It had a red brick floor, [130], the top of which was recorded at a height of 48.98m OD. The backfill of this privy, [129], was a 0.50m thick loosely compacted dark grey/black clay silt, containing hearth waste. A near complete cat skeleton was recovered from the top of this context, as was late 18th-19th-century pottery (Appendices 2 and 7). A small red brick wall fragment, [112], abutted the south-west face of wall [113], continuing into the limit of excavation; two skins thick, the wall was bound by a mid grey lime mortar and measured 0.40m in length.

7.3.11 The yard boundary walls were composed of red unfrosted brick, with those that formed the rear terrace walls measuring two skins thick (Plate 9). The rear yard of No. 5 Blossom Street was a rectangle formed of walls [22], [68], [103], and [106], enclosing an area of 6.81m<sup>2</sup>. Wall [22] was three skins thick, extending north-west to south-east between walls [68] and [103], which were each two skins thick. These walls also formed the rear yard of No. 7 Blossom Street, along with east-west running wall [20]/[151]. An irregularly shaped yard, its area measured 11.25m<sup>2</sup>. Wall [20]/[151] was four skins thick, laid in a stretcher bond. Walls [20]/[151] and [68] were also part of the rear yard of No. 9 Blossom Street, which was additionally composed of walls [88], and [121]. Wall [121] was primarily laid in a stretcher bond, three skins thick. A layer of clay packing, [149], was recorded against walls [121] and [88].

7.3.12 A north-east to south-west running wall, [101], extended from the rear of No. 40 Gun Street, wall [88], to the wall [102] of the ginnel, forming another yard with wall [121]. This double skinned wall measured 3.5m in length and was primarily constructed in a stretcher bond. However, a c.0.70m long section of the wall had been laid on edge, suggesting the location of a doorway or entrance to the yard. Wall [101] was located within construction cut [146], which had been cut into levelling deposit [147].

#### **Block B (Figure 4)**

7.3.13 Buildings fronting Gun Street on Block B are also visible on the 1794 Green map (Figure 14), however, the majority of these structures were outside of the excavation area and only the rear boundary wall was exposed. The rear wall, [32]/[214], was two skins thick, and composed of red unfrosted brick measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm. It was at least 12 courses high, with English Garden Wall bonding and a light grey lime mortar. The wall was 9.7m in length and ran north-west to south-east across the site.

#### **7.4 Phase 3a: Early 19th century**

##### **Block A (Figure 5)**

7.4.1 During the 19th century, although there is very little change to the terraced buildings on Block A, the yard layout and buildings are altered. Though the early 19th-century maps do not show a great deal of detail, it is clear on the Bancks map of 1831 (Figure 15) that the angular yard boundaries seen on the 1794 Green map have disappeared. There also appears to be a ginnel leading to the rear yards from Gun Street; however, little evidence of this was uncovered during excavation.

##### *No. 7 Blossom Street*

7.4.2 During the early 19th century, brick floor [133] was backfilled, sealed by a mid greyish black silty-clay rubble backfill, [132], containing two copper-alloy coins of George III, dated 1797 and 1807 (Appendix 5). The floor surface covering the remainder of the rear room of No. 7 Blossom Street, [71], was then extended to cover this backfill deposit, leaving stairwell wall [74] intact.

##### **Block B (Figure 6)**

- 7.4.3 By the 1820s, the open space on Block B had disappeared, having been filled with cellared buildings. Back-to-back houses occupied the northern part of site, with access to the rear houses provided by a ginnel. The ginnel led from Henry Street to a paved court, recorded as both Parker's and Perkins Court, from which stairs led up into the buildings. A set of three terraced houses ran from the south-east of the ginnel to the corner of Henry Street and Blossom Street, with a narrow yard area to the rear.
- 7.4.4 The rear yard was accessed from Henry Street through a ginnel formed by walls [158], [159], and [166]. These walls were all two skins thick, composed of red unfrosted bricks and bound with a light brown sandy lime mortar. The ginnel opened up into Parker's Court, providing access into the rear yards and the back-to-backs along Henry Street. Parker's Court was paved with a flagstone floor, [222], of which only an area measuring 3.70m by 2.50m survived. A separate small fragment of this yard surface was recorded as [218].

#### *Back-to-back houses*

- 7.4.5 The back-to-back houses were accessed from Henry Street and Parker's Court. Only two external walls were recorded, [158] and [174], with any other remaining external walls beyond the limit of excavation. The houses fronting Parker's Court were entered via stairs, with the cellars accessed by an internal staircase. The foundation pads for these stairs, [219] and [221], were U-shaped red brick structures abutting wall [174] (Plate 13). The remains of four cellars were uncovered; however, due to a large truncation, the majority of the remains were fragmentary in nature (Plate 14). The most complete cellar was located formed by walls [158], [171], [174], and [175]. The internal partition walls, [171] and [175], were both single skin red brick walls with a light grey-brown lime based mortar. Abutting internal partition [171] were the remains of a stairwell, [170]. A fireplace, [173] was constructed along the north-western boundary of the cellar. This fireplace measured 1.50m in length, was 0.58m deep and stood 0.60m above floor height. The floor of the cellar, [172], was composed of red bricks, laid on bed in stretcher form with a central spine of bricks running perpendicular to the majority.
- 7.4.6 Fronting Henry Street was a cellar formed by walls [158] and [171], occupying the area immediately north-west of the ginnel. It had a heavily truncated flagstone floor surface, [168], with the remains of a fireplace to the north-west. The fireplace, [169], was primarily constructed of red unfrosted bricks, with flagstones forming the inner hearth.
- 7.4.7 A small cluster of masonry to the north-west formed the remnants of the neighbouring back-to-backs. Divided by single skin red brick wall [178], the south-western cellar had a brick floor, [176], and the beginnings of a stairwell, [177], while the north-western cellar had a flagstone floor, [179]. These features all continued into the limit of excavation, so their full extent was not observed.

#### *No. 54 Henry Street*

- 7.4.8 No. 54 Henry Street was formed by walls [159], [160], and [162]. The rear wall, [162], was two skins thick, while the internal partition between No. 54 Henry Street and No. 56 Henry Street, [160] was a single skin red unfrosted brick wall. The floor of No. 54 Henry Street, [163], was a mix of flagstones

and red unfrosted bricks (Plate 15). It is possible that the floor was originally composed of just flags, and that the bricks date to a later repair. Extending north-west from wall [160] was a three skin thick red brick buttress, [180]. Measuring 0.45m in length and 0.31m in width, this brickwork may have originally been part of a fireplace. A partially exposed north-west to south-east aligned two skin thick wall, [161], tied into [160], and extended into the limit of excavation. Abutting the rear wall of No. 54 Henry Street was a 1.54m long red unfrosted brick wall, [165], which was bonded with a light lime grey mortar. This brickwork had no obvious function and was possibly associated with the drainage in the rear yard.

#### *Yard buildings*

7.4.9 Throughout the 19th century, the yard buildings in Block B underwent numerous changes and alterations. A collection of outbuildings are seen on the Bancks map of 1831 (Figure 15); however, there is not enough detail in the map to identify more than a rough outline of the structures.

7.4.10 A number of walls were likely associated with the yard building shown to the rear of No. 13 Blossom Street on the Bancks map of 1831 (Figure 15). North-west to south-east running red brick wall [210] abutted 18th-century wall [214], following the same alignment. Forming the south-west wall of this yard building, [210] was two skins thick and 5 courses high; laid in a stretcher bond on top of a base row of headers, the wall was bonded with a light grey lime mortar. Two separate structures were formed with [210] as the south-west elevation and were divided by two skin thick wall [202]. The structure to the south-east of wall [202] was formed with walls [232] and [208], enclosing an area of 1.54m<sup>2</sup>, and had no floor surface. The structure to the north-west of wall [202] enclosed an area of 2.1m<sup>2</sup>, and was formed with walls [211] and [199]. A red brick floor laid out in a stretcher pattern, [212], covered the base of the structure. These structures were likely privies, within which ash and earth would have been dumped to neutralise the smell.

7.4.11 Wall [199], a double skinned red brick wall, ran along the same alignment as [213], extending north-east from wall [214]. It measured 2.4m in length, and keyed into wall [198]. Wall [198] was also two skins thick and measured 0.91m in length. Running north-west from [199], the relationship between [198] and north-east running ginnel/yard wall [166] was unclear due to truncation.

#### **7.5 Phase 3b: Mid-19th century**

##### **Block A (Figure 7)**

7.5.1 The majority of changes to the yard layout of Block A appear to have occurred in the mid-19th century, as can be seen on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 16)

#### *Yard buildings*

7.5.2 By the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey, the earlier yard walls had been paved over (Figure 16). Clay packing layer [149] and levelling deposit [147] were both truncated by construction cut [150] for a ceramic drain pipe. Recorded within Slot 5, the cut extended 2.6m north-east to south-west, and was 0.40m in width. The construction cut was backfilled with a dark brownish grey silty clay, [148], containing fragments of CBM, cobbles, chalk, and coal. Overlying these deposits and walls [22],

[121], and [151] was clay levelling layer [131]. A glass meat paste pot attributed to this layer has been dated to 1921 onwards; however, this is incongruous with the deposit, and is likely an erroneous provenance (Appendix 3). This levelling layer was sealed by a bedding layer, [123], for flagstone surface [96]; a similar bedding layer, [134], was put down for flagstone surface [99]. Bedding layer [123] was a mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt, with occasional coal, charcoal and CBM fragments. Pottery, glass, and CTP were recovered from this deposit, providing a 19th-century date (Appendices 2-4). Of particular note were fragments of two horse figurines, likely forming a pair, as well as a George III 1775 Irish halfpenny and a copper-alloy button (Appendix 5). To the north-west of bedding layer [123] was a small cobbled area, [100], atop a loose dark brown/black sandy silt bedding layer, [124].

7.5.3 A new rear boundary wall, [98], was constructed on top of wall [151], following roughly the same alignment (Plate 10). Narrower than the original boundary wall, wall [98] was two skins thick and primarily composed in a stretcher bond. Flagstone yard surfaces, [96] and [99], were laid across the new yard layout, sat atop the bedding and levelling layers. Floor [96] extended from the south of wall [98], bound by walls [68] and [106], while floor [99] encompassed the yard area extending north from wall [98]. Sat on top of [99] was a single flagstone slab, [119], abutting wall [98] (Plate 11). A small outbuilding following this alignment can be seen on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey, and it is likely that this flagstone slab formed its floor (Figure 16).

7.5.4 To the rear of No. 5 Blossom Street, parallel to wall [106], a new yard boundary and outbuilding area was visible on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 16). A light grey/white stone floor, [108], overlay the flagstone yard surface [99], extending 0.77m north-east from wall [106] and measuring 1.27m in length. This surface was 'L'-shaped, encompassing a small single skin red brick wall, [107] and a drain between floor [108] and wall [106]. It abutted single skin red brick wall [109] to the north-west. The drain encompassed by [106], [107] and [108] was sealed by a firm dark brown clayey silt backfill, [128]. The new yard boundary was formed by wall [105], which extended north-west from floor [108] until it abutted wall [103]. A single stone slab, [111], appeared to be a threshold to the small area formed by [103], [105], [106], and [109] (Plate 7). This threshold slab had two holes with rust around the edges, suggesting that a gate or door had formerly been part of the slab. Rather than flagstone paving, the floor surface was formed of river cobbles, [137], which covered an area of 1.24m by 0.66m.

7.5.5 Overlying backfill [129] within the privy formed by walls [113], [116], [117], and [118] was a flagstone floor surface, [115]. Measuring 1.81m by 0.60m, this floor surface was covered by later surfaces [114] and [120].

### **Block B (Figure 8)**

#### *Yard buildings*

7.5.6 The first detailed map of the yard buildings is the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 16), which shows a single outbuilding extending across the yards of Nos. 13 and 15 Blossom Street, connecting with a series of buildings built against the 18th-century boundary wall.

- 7.5.7 The Bancks map of 1831 (Figure 15) shows a long outbuilding having been constructed along the 18th-century yard wall for the dwellings fronting Gun Street; this is shown in more detail on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 16). This new structure, built off the south-western elevation of [214], was formed by walls [213], [216], and [35]/[228]. The walls were all composed of red unfrosted bricks, measuring 230mm x 110mm x 70mm, and bonded with a dark grey mortar. A brick floor surface, [47]/[234] extended 2.07m along the north-western end of the structure, covering an area of c.1.85m<sup>2</sup>. Likely an privy, this outbuilding was divided internally by wall [33]/[227], built on top of floor [234], enclosing an area of 0.69m<sup>2</sup> between walls [214], [216], [227], and [228]. Excavated during the evaluation of Block B, this privy contained soft purplish brown sandy silt with a slight greenish tinge, fill [43]. Pottery and CTP fragments from this fill date to the 18th and 19th centuries, with a sawn shaft fragment of cattle tibia and an iron nail also recovered (Banens 2017a). Of particular note was circular worked stone with letters carved into both sides and polished sides, suggesting that it was used in some industrial activity, or possibly used as a knife grinder (Appendix 6).
- 7.5.8 Approximately 0.30m to the south-east of wall [227] were two buttresses, [229] and [230]. Along the north-eastern elevation, [230] abutted wall [214]; however, [229] was incorporated into wall [216] to the south-west. The buttresses were 0.23m by 0.23m and approximately 0.40m in height. It is possible that they were constructed to provide extra support during the installation of drainage into the structure formed by [213], [214], [216], and [227]; a ceramic drain cover had been inserted into [216], likely leading to the ceramic drain pipes recorded in the evaluation (Plate 20). Although two fills, [44] and [56], were observed filling this structure during the evaluation, this was recorded as a single fill, [235], during the excavation. A 0.55m thick loose dark purplish brown deposit of silty sandy clinker measuring 4.36m in length and 0.94m in width, it was only partly excavated. The excavated area, which measured 2.40m in length, revealed frequent slate and large slag/industrial waste fragments, with occasional pottery, glass, and CTP fragments, dated to the late 19th century (Appendices 2-4 and 6). The layer of broken slate at the base [235], sealing floor [234], would suggest that the roof had collapsed in before the structure was backfilled, especially as the slate contained holes for pegs or nails.
- 7.5.9 Alterations to the structure in the southern part of Block B comprised a north-east extension constructed off wall [232], with [202] as its north-western elevation. This new structure was formed by single skin walls [203] and [204], in addition to a new double skin wall, [206], built on top wall [232]. Enclosing an area of 0.81m<sup>2</sup>, this structure had been backfilled with yellow clay. Wall [206], which was two courses high and keyed into wall [204], had a top course of bullnosed bricks which sloped down to the south-west.
- 7.5.10 To the rear of No. 54 Henry Street was a structure formed of walls [166], [167], and [181]. This structure, likely a brick lined drainage pit for a privy, had been partially truncated by the installation of ceramic drain pipes in the rear yard (Plate 16). The drainage pit had a brick floor, [196], laid down in stretcher bond, covering an area of approximately 3.25m<sup>2</sup> and encountered at a height of 48.78m OD. Like wall [166], walls [167] and [181] were two skins thick and bonded with a light grey sandy lime mortar. A 0.47m long single skin wall, [182], abutted wall [181] and overlay floor [196],

extending to the north-west. Within the drainage pit was a deposit of mid brown gray sandy silty clay with occasional purplish patches. This fill, [195], was 0.20m thick and contained animal bone, CBM fragments, pottery, glass, and CTP, dating to the mid-late 19th century (Appendices 2-4, 6, and 7).

7.5.11 Fill [195] likely built up as a result of two drains, [194] and [236], emptying into the structure formed by [166], [167], and [181]. These 0.30m wide drains ran parallel to one another; [194] ran alongside [166], integrating the wall into the drain, while [236] overlay wall [181]. The drains were made with brick and slate, though a metal grate, likely acting as a filter, was incorporated into [194]. Only the base of [194] remained, appearing as a brick wall upon which was the slate lining that formed the base of the drain; concrete had truncated [194] to the south-west. Drain [194] measured 1.8m in length, while drain [236] measured 1.6m in length.

7.5.12 Bound by drain [236] and walls [167], [183], and [192], was a cobbled surface, [184] (Plate 19). Measuring 1.25m by 1.05m, this surface was encountered at a height of 49.29m OD. Wall [183] separated the cobbles from drain [194], partially truncating [167] to intrude into the structure formed by [166], [167], and [181]. The wall was two skins thick, measuring 1.82m long, and had partly been constructed on top of fill [195]. Another double skinned wall, [192], keyed into [183] and extended 0.96m south-west. This wall also keyed into [191], a 0.60m long double skinned wall running south-west from [192] and parallel to drain [236].

7.5.13 Extending down the centre of Parker's Court was a red brick wall, [225]. This wall is only visible as a dotted line on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 16) and is not shown on any other cartographic sources. Laid in a stretcher bond and bonded with a lime mortar, this wall extended 2.6m in length, continuing into the limit of excavation to the north-west, and measured 0.22m in width.

7.5.14 Although not marked on any of the maps, a red brick structure, [220], was constructed in Parker's Court against wall [174], immediately adjacent to stair pad [221]. This building measured 1.62m in length by 1.28m in width and was partially truncated by a ceramic drain pipe; this pipe likely connected with the drain pipe observed within [220], abutting wall [214]. A possible outhouse, only three courses remained of this structure.

## 7.6 Phase 3c: Late 19th century

### Block A (Figure 9)

#### *Yard buildings*

7.6.1 By the 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figure 17), the yard buildings to the rear of No. 5 Blossom Street had changed again (Plate 8). Three individual buildings are shown where there were formerly two. This new building was formed by single skin red brick wall [135], which overlay [137], dividing the cobbled surface into two. Sealing floor [137] was a levelling deposit, [136], which was bound by walls [105], [106], [109], and [135]. This deposit was a mid grey brown clayey silt containing pockets of sand, mortar, and clay. Measuring 0.75m by 0.70m, deposit [136] contained brick fragments, displaced cobbles, occasional stone fragments, charcoal, and coal fragments.

- 7.6.2 Immediately south-west of wall [135] was a singular flagstone, [110], which measured 0.80m in length and 0.30m in width. Between [105], [106], [110], and [111], was a small square brick pad, [138]. Formed of two red bricks, it measured 0.23m by 0.23m, and was located immediately north-east of a ceramic drainpipe.
- 7.6.3 Flagstone floor [115], for the privy formed by walls [113], [116], [117], and [118], was overlain by two later floor surfaces, [114] and [120]. Floor [114] was a single layer of unfrogged red bricks and extended 0.85m from wall [113] with no obvious bonding material or pattern. Floor [120] was composed of a single flagstone, measuring 0.82m by 0.60m, only partially overlying [115].

### **Block B (Figure 10)**

#### *No. 15 Blossom Street*

- 7.6.4 During the course of the 19th century, Nos. 13 and 15 Blossom Street were extended north-west, shortening the rear yard and altering the size of No. 56 Henry Street. Although no remains of No. 13 Blossom Street were uncovered, masonry associated with No.15 Blossom Street was recorded. The north-east to south-west running rear wall, [153], was composed of red unfrogged bricks in a stretcher bond. To the north-east, it abutted single skin wall [152], which formed the boundary between No. 15 Blossom Street and No. 56 Henry Street; after its join with wall [153], wall [152] continued to the north-west as double skinned. A three skin thick wall, [154], extended north-west from the southern end of [153]. This wall is likely part of the rear yard wall visible on the 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figure 17). A 1.3m long fragment of masonry observed in section, [157], abutted yard wall [154]; this masonry was most probably a wall of the outbuilding seen on the north-eastern side of the yard wall on the 1891 Ordnance Survey. Other masonry with no obvious form or function, [155] and [156], was observed between [157] and [153]; it is possible that [155] was a decorative line of bricks, having been placed at an upright angle within clay/ash, while [156] may have been part of a floor surface.

#### *Yard buildings*

- 7.6.5 By the 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figure 17), the yard layout had changed yet again. Several outbuildings of various sizes replaced the large outbuilding along the south-east of the ginnel, and the layout of the structures against the 18th-century wall had been altered.
- 7.6.6 Later alterations to the outbuildings in the southern part of Block B resulted in partial truncation of walls [202] and [211]. The construction of walls [200] and [207] changed the layouts of these privies; with the partial truncation of [202], the southernmost structure was now formed by [200], [206], [207], [208], [210], and [211] (Figure 10). This had been backfilled in the mid-19th century with a firm dark brown grey sandy clay, [231], containing fragments of brick, pottery, and CTP (Appendices 2, 4, and 6). Wall [207] had been built on top of floor [212], keying into wall [200], which had been built through wall [211]. The new privy formed by walls [199], [200], [207], and [210] contained a new brick floor, [233], which overlay original floor [212] (Plate 21). The floor, which measured 1.41m by 0.83m, was overlain by a friable dark purplish brown clayey sandy silt deposit [240] (Plate 17). This fill contained a large quantity of domestic pottery dating from the late 18th to mid-19th century, with



certain vessels dating to the latter part of the 19th century (Appendix 2). Other finds from this deposit consisted of late 19th-century CTP, glass, and corroded nails (Appendices 3-5).

- 7.6.7 A small structure extended to the north-east of wall [211], bound by walls [200], [201], [202], and [211]. Like [203] and [204], [201] was a single skin red brick wall. Enclosing an internal area of 0.55m<sup>2</sup>, this structure had been backfilled with a clayey deposit. Running alongside wall [200] was a small fragment of masonry, [205]. This possible wall was composed of one course of red unfrogged bricks bonded with a light grey sandy lime mortar and measured 0.46m in length by 0.23m in width.
- 7.6.8 The privy structure to the rear of 54 Henry Street had been altered during the late 19th century. Overlying wall [183], running parallel to [167] and [192], was single skin wall [187]. Built on top cobbles [184], this red brick wall formed the north-eastern elevation of a structure composed of wall [192] and single skin walls [189] and [190]. Wall [189] partially overly both [192] and [187], while wall [190] bridged the gap between [191] and [187]; both walls measured c.0.91m in length. A 0.46m long single skin wall, [188], extended south-east from wall [189], running parallel to [187] (Plate 18). A flagstone surface, [185], covered both cobbles [184] and drain [236]; this surface measured 1.5m in length and 0.64m in width, abutting walls [190] and [191]. The flags were partially overlain by 0.70m long two skin thick wall [186] to the south-west. This wall would appear to form one of the yard division walls visible on the 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figure 17), separating the rear yards of Nos. 13 and 15 Blossom Street.
- 7.6.9 Running along the same alignment as wall [189], extending from the south-west of wall [192], was a single skin red brick wall, [193]. Measuring 1.30m in length, wall [193] also appeared to follow the same alignment as double skinned wall [199]. A 0.67m long single skin wall, [197], connected walls [193] and [166], possibly forming a structure with wall [198] to the south-west.
- 7.6.10 A small L-shape fragment of masonry, [226], is likely an extension from wall [214] visible on the 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figure 17). Composed of red unfrogged bricks measuring 220mm x 110mm x 70mm, this wall was 0.82m long, running alongside wall [214], and extended 0.45m to the south-west.

## 7.7 Phase 4: 20th century

### Block A (Figure 11)

- 7.7.1 Until their demolition in the late 20th century, there was very little change to the buildings uncovered in Block A (Plate 24). Although layers of linoleum were observed on top of the flagstone floor slabs in the dwellings fronting Gun Street, there appeared to be few structural alterations overall.

#### No. 5 Blossom Street

- 7.7.2 A secondary floor surface, [69], was observed in the rear room of No. 5 Blossom Street. This flagstone slab floor overlay the original floor, [66], and was embedded with a hearth of plain yellow encausted tiles associated with fireplace [67] (Appendix 6; Plate 12).

#### No. 9 Blossom Street

7.7.3 While there were no structural alterations to No. 9 Blossom Street, the area between walls [72], [79], and [78], was backfilled, overlying floor [78]. This backfill, [122], was a firm dark greyish black silty sandy clay containing numerous biro pens as well as two coins, glass fragments and CBM fragments (Appendices 3, 5, and 6).

#### *No. 42 Gun Street*

7.7.4 During the early 20th century, the rear wall of No. 7 Blossom Street, [88], was repaired with unfrosted red bricks and a dark grey concrete mortar. This repair, wall [92], measured 1.7m in length, 0.23m in width, and was only one course high.

7.7.5 The 1943 Goad Fire Insurance Plan (not illustrated) shows a small room constructed within No. 42 Gun Street, along the rear of Nos. 7 and 9 Blossom Street. This was recorded as single skin wall [93], which was bonded with dark grey concrete mortar and abutted wall [68]. This surface of this room, [97], was observed to be river cobbles; although this floor was restricted to the confines of wall [93], it is possible that it was originally part of the ginnel observed on Bancks' map from 1831 (Figure 14).

#### *Electricity Substation*

7.7.6 In the early 1920s, the terraced buildings to the north-west of No. 40 Gun Street were demolished and replaced with an electricity substation. This substation, which was extended in the 1930s, remained standing until the current work to develop the site. A 3.5m long fragment of the substation wall, [82], was recorded abutting wall [83] of No. 40 Gun Street. This wall was constructed of red brick bound with a dark grey concrete mortar and was 3 skins thick.

#### **Block B (Figure 12)**

7.7.7 Between 1904 and 1908, the houses and yard buildings in the south-eastern half of Block B were demolished (Figure 18; Plate 22). The back-to-backs to the north-west of the ginnel were knocked through to form longer houses, and yard walls were erected through what was previously Parker's Court. The buildings formerly fronting Gun Street were replaced with other structures, extending from Gun Street to the yard boundary wall. By the mid-20th century, all of the earlier buildings had been demolished; replaced with a warehouse and a garage (Plate 25). The general layer of demolition overlying the site, [239], contained CTP, pottery, and glass dated to the early 20th century (Appendices 2-4). At some point in the 20th century, stanchions surrounded by concrete had been placed across site; this was likely during the construction of the warehouse. These stanchions truncated parts of the earlier structures on site, with brickwork remaining between the concrete truncations.

#### *No. 54 Henry Street*

7.7.8 During the process of its demolition, No. 54 Henry Street was backfilled with a loose mid brown grey sandy silty rubble, [238]. This backfill was 1.4m thick, and contained brick and slate fragments, glass, pottery, tile, and metal; the finds from this deposit date to the early 20th century. Pottery sherds from the same vessels were recovered from both the backfill of No. 54 Henry Street, [238],

and that of the back-to-back houses, [237], suggesting they were likely deposited roughly contemporaneously (Appendix 2).

- 7.7.9 A small undated brick pad, [164], possibly associated with the later 20th-century development of the site, was recorded in No. 54 Henry Street. Five courses high and sat on a stone flag, this fragment of masonry abutted wall [159], appearing to form an internal step. However, this red brick pad was 'floating', sat on top of and partially covered by the backfill of No. 54 Henry Street, [238] (Plate 15).

#### *Yard Buildings*

- 7.7.10 Before the demolition of the buildings to the north-west of the ginnel, yard walls were erected through Parker's Court to form individual rear yards. These walls, [217], [223], and [224], built of a mix of frogged and unfrogged red brick and bonded with a dark concrete mortar, abutted the earlier 19th-century walls.
- 7.7.11 Other masonry from the 20th century is likely to relate to the construction of the warehouse on site; however, these contexts are too fragmentary to attribute to a specific function. A fragment of possible floor surface, [209], partially overlay wall [210]. Extending south-east, this one course thick red brick surface measured 0.48m by 0.48m. Another possible surface, [215], overlay backfill [235], and was situated between walls [214] and [216]. This partially truncated surface was composed of red unfrogged bricks bound with a dark grey concrete mortar.

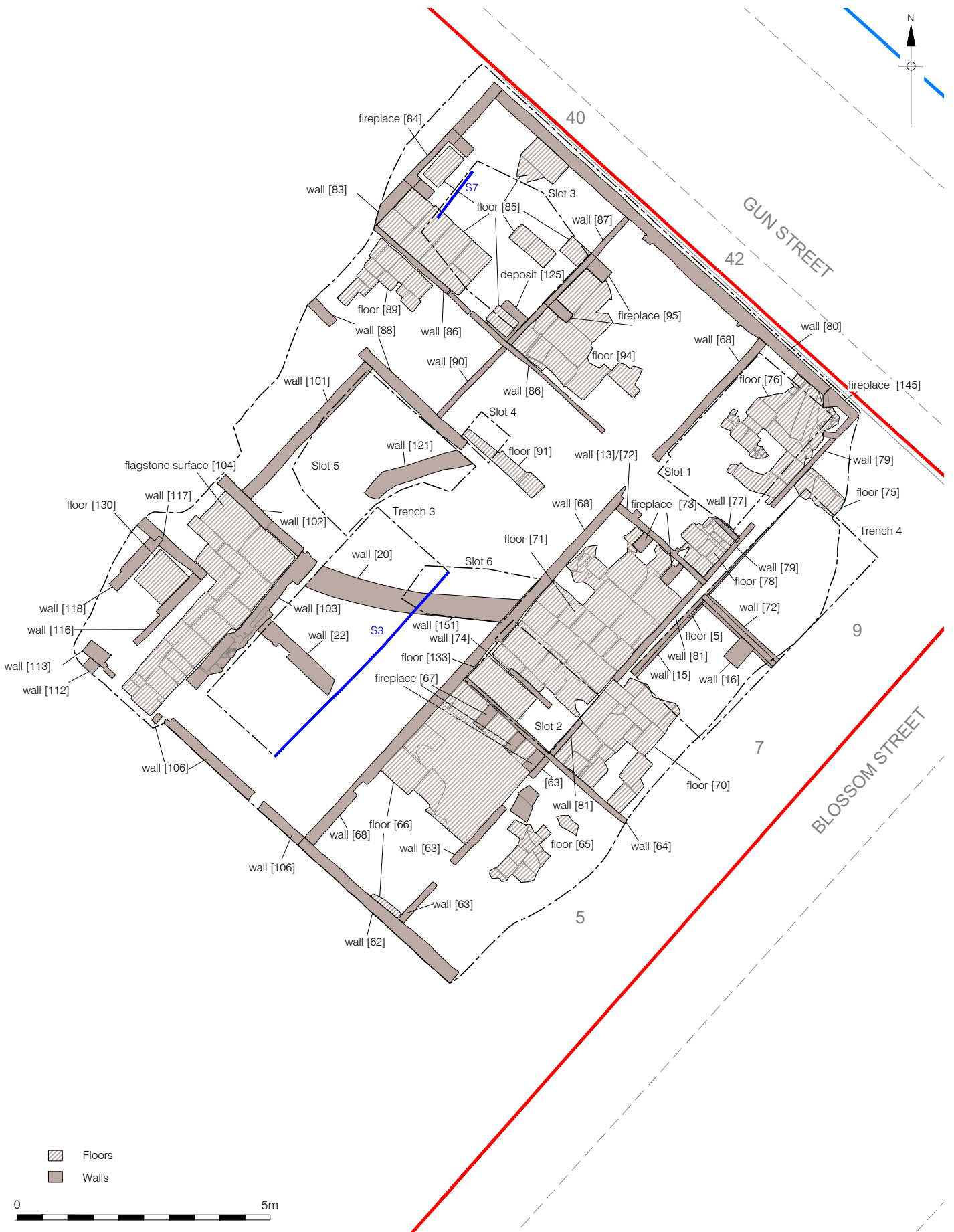
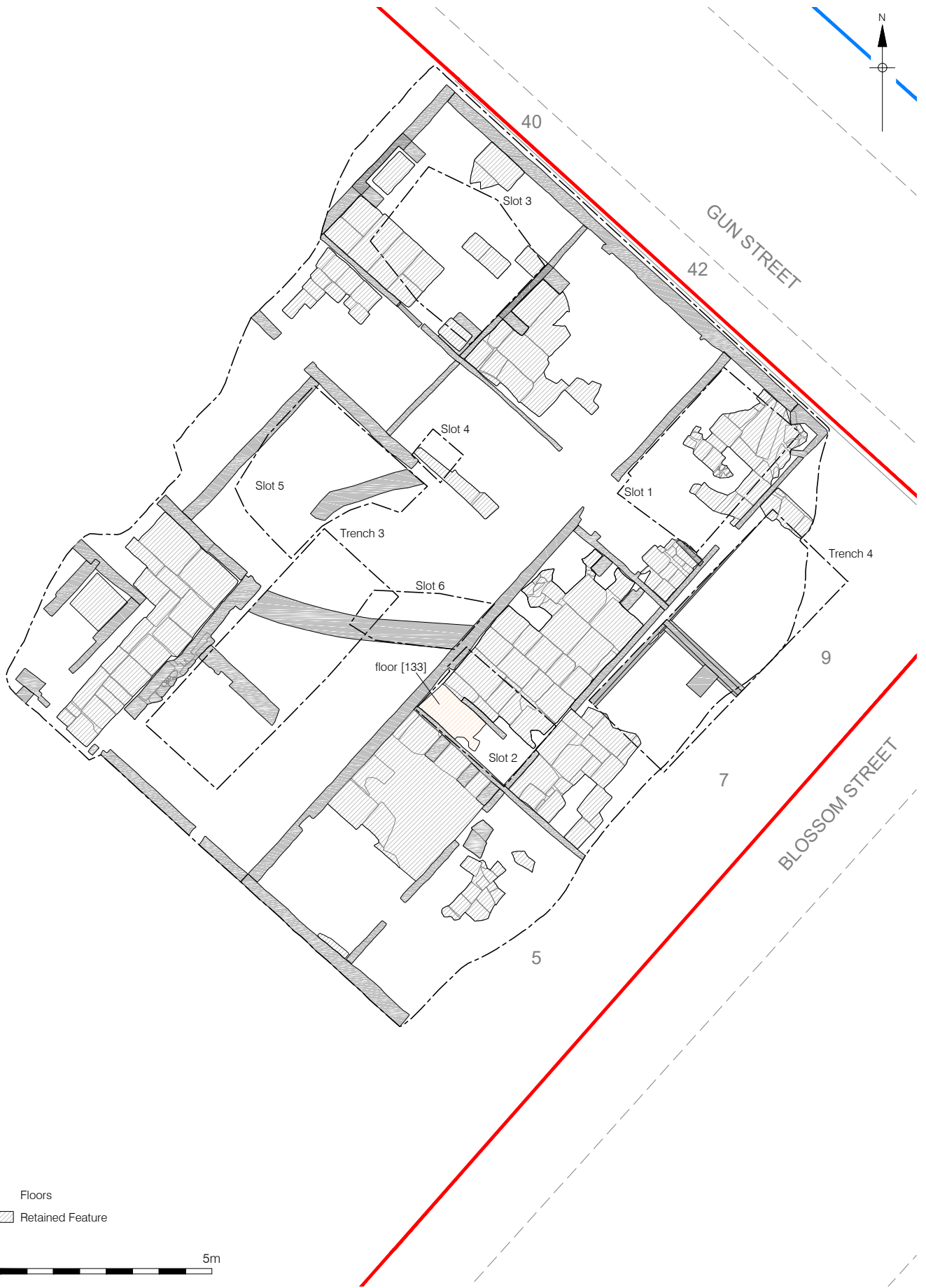


Figure 3  
Plan of Phase 2: Eighteenth Century: Block A  
1:100 at A4



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Figure 4  
Plan of Phase 2: Eighteenth Century: Block B  
1:100 at A4



Floors  
 Retained Feature

0  5m

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27/06/18 RM

Figure 5  
Plan of Phase 3A: Early Nineteenth Century: Block A  
1:100 at A4



-  Floors
-  Walls
-  Retained Feature

0 5m

Figure 6  
Plan of Phase 3A: Early Nineteenth Century: Block B  
1:100 at A4

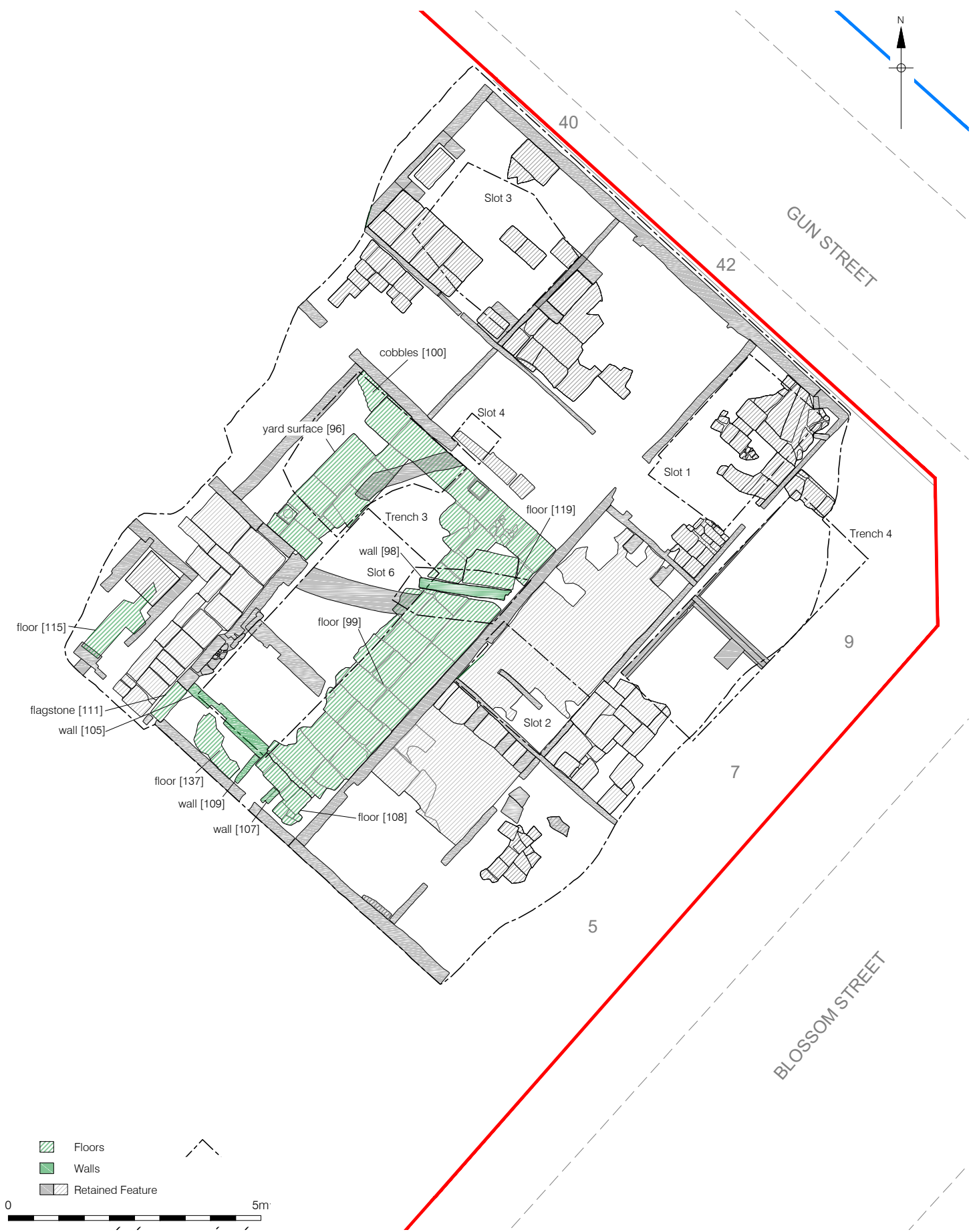
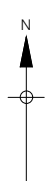
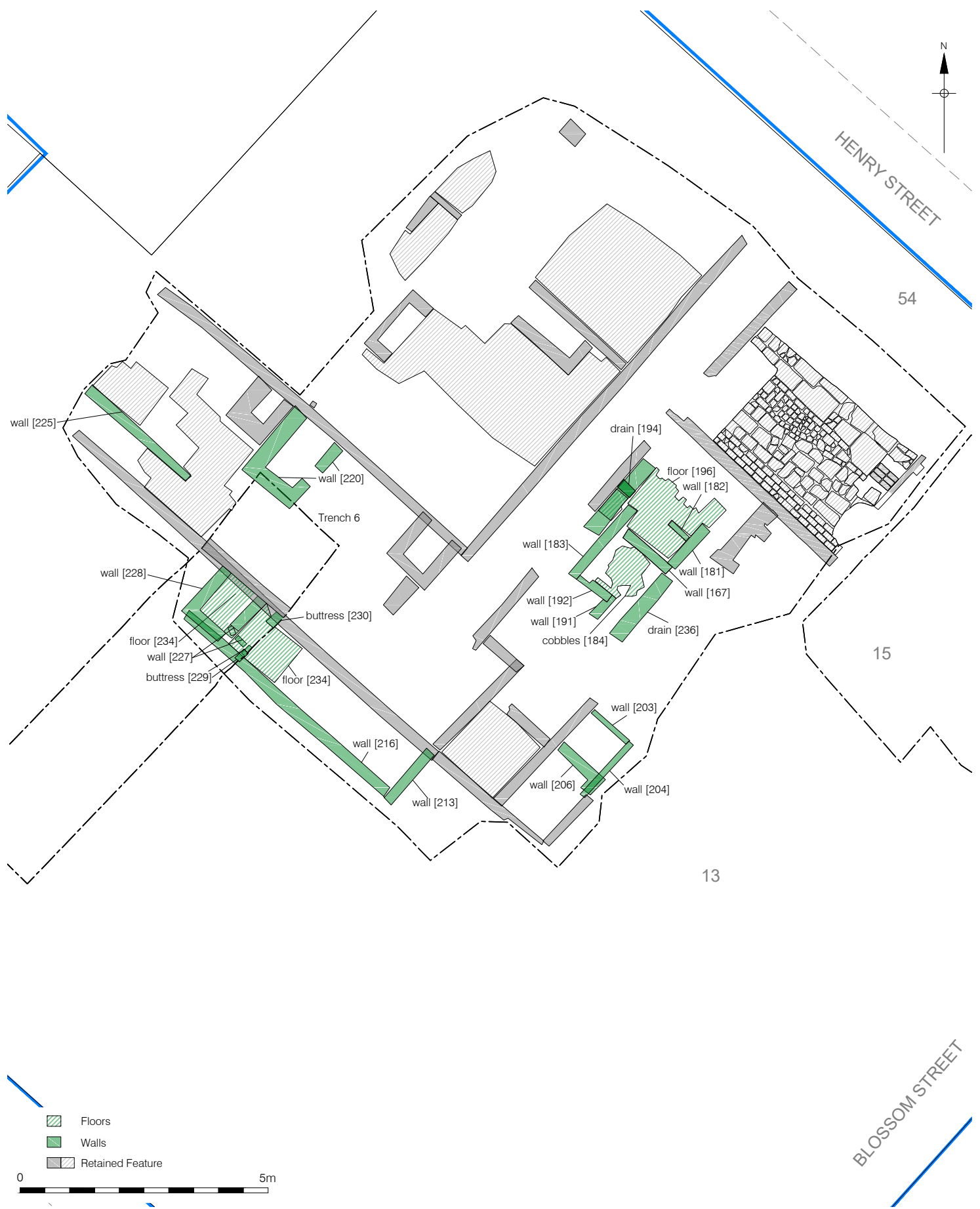


Figure 7  
 Plan of Phase 3B: Mid-Nineteenth Century: Block A  
 1:100 at A4





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Figure 8  
Plan of Phase 3B: Mid-Nineteenth Century: Block B  
1:100 at A4

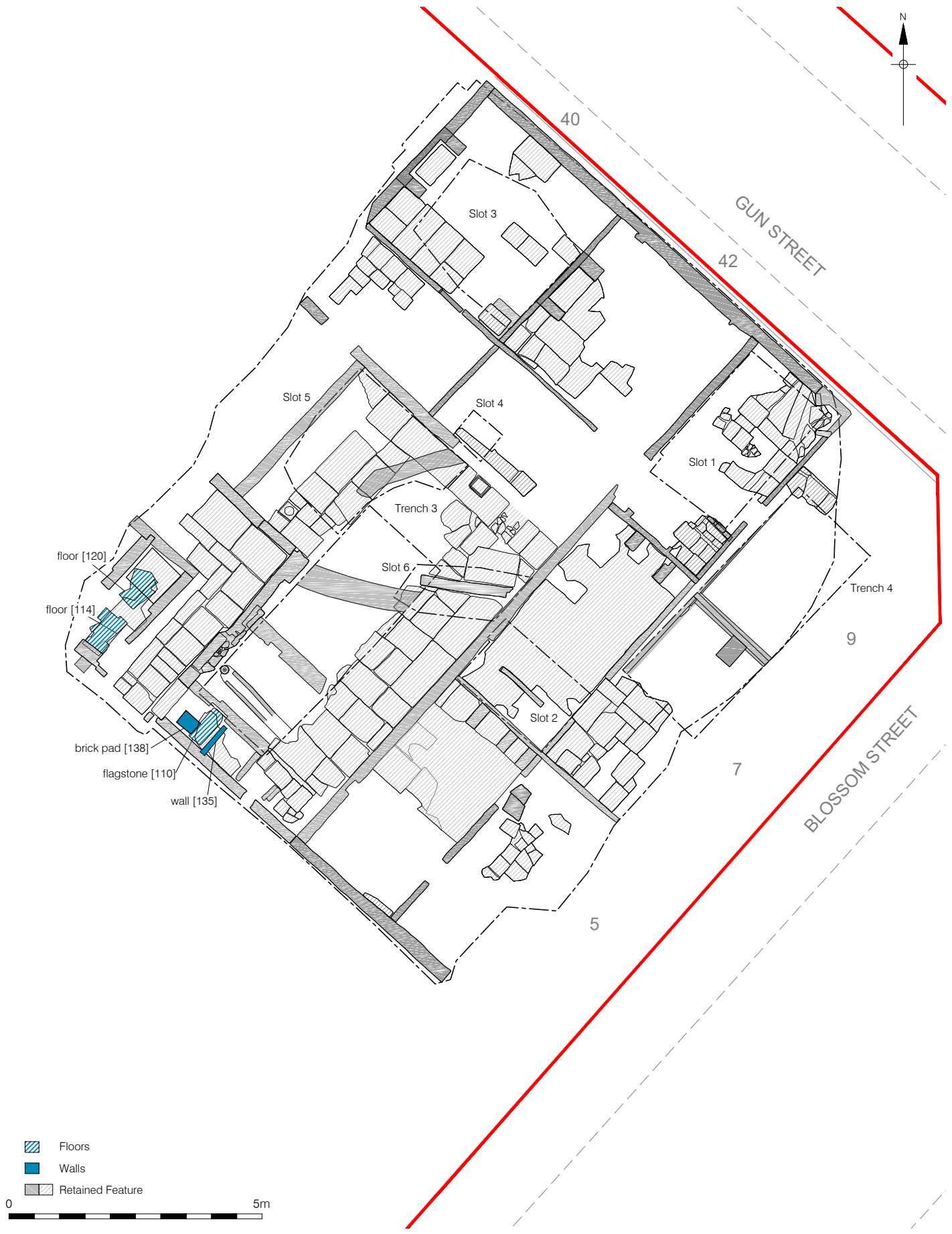
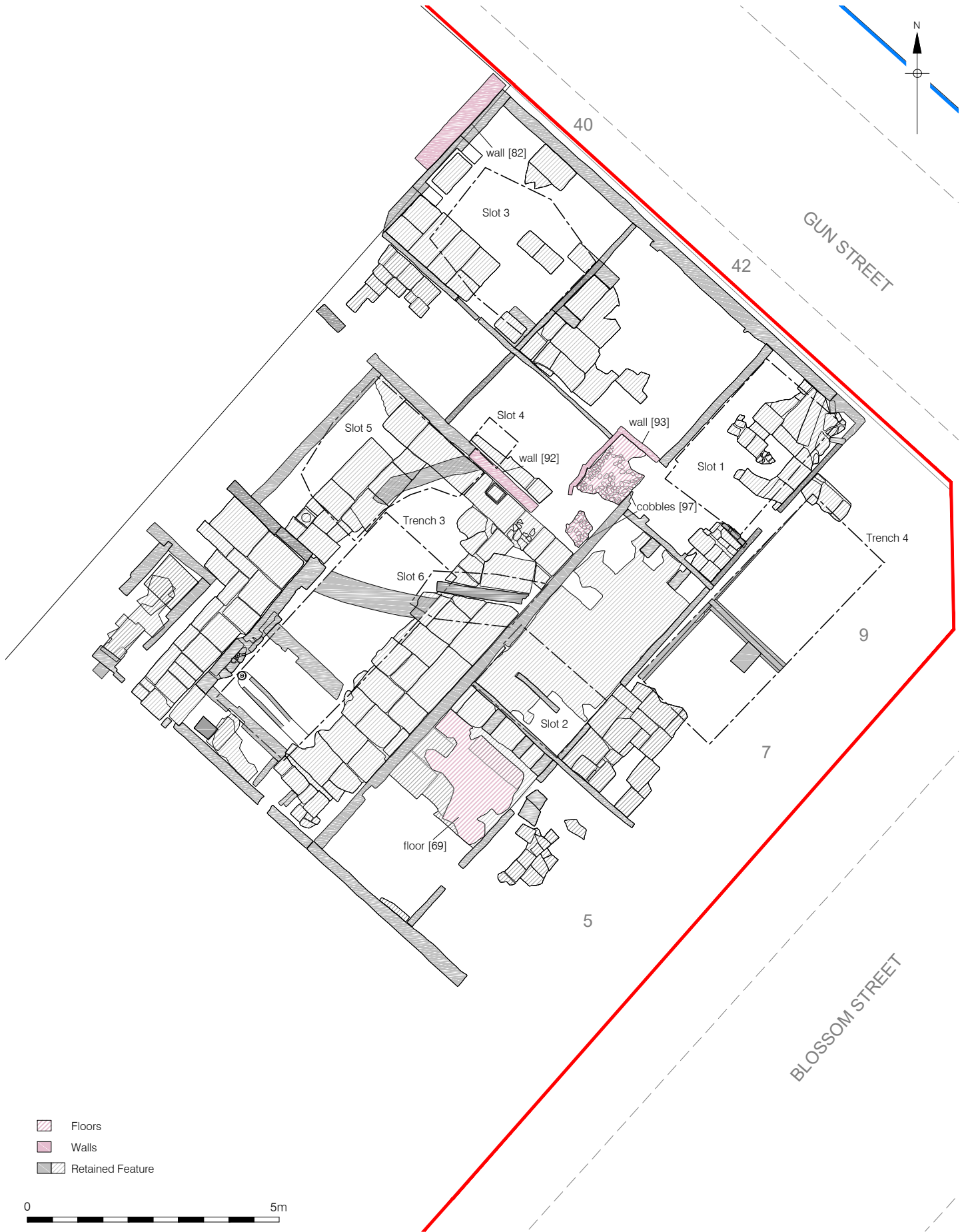


Figure 9  
Plan of Phase 3C: Late Nineteenth Century: Block A  
1:100 at A4



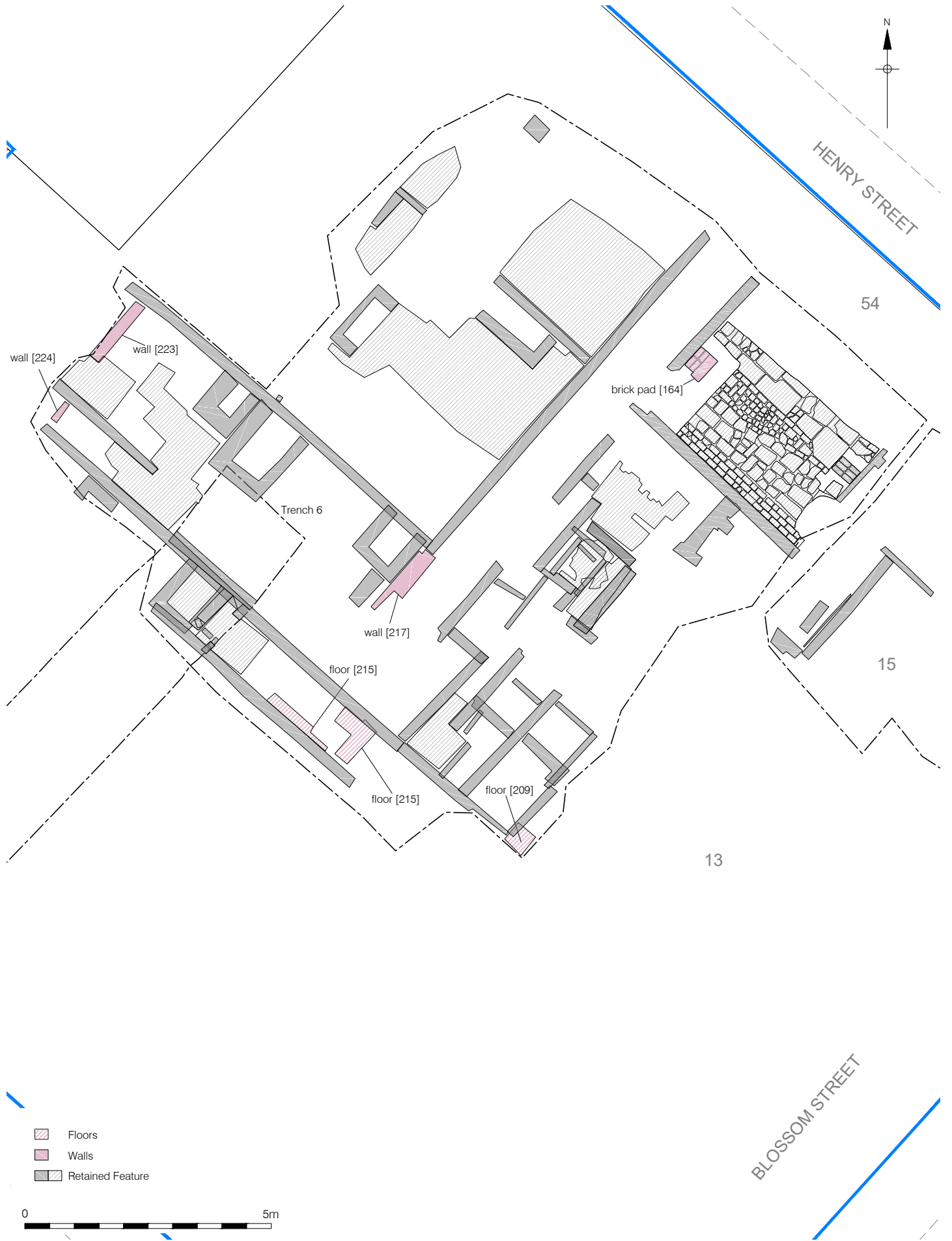
Figure 10  
Plan of Phase 3C: Late-Nineteenth Century: Block B  
1:100 at A4



-  Floors
-  Walls
-  Retained Feature

0 5m

Figure 11  
Plan of Phase 4: Twentieth Century: Block A  
1:100 at A4

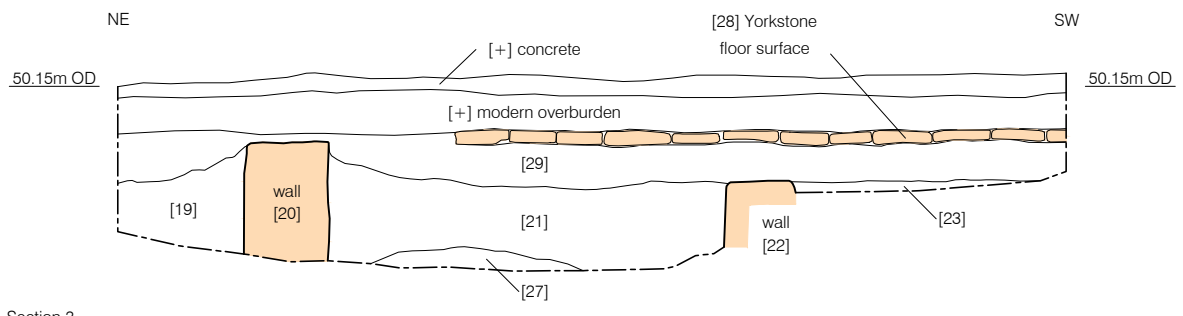


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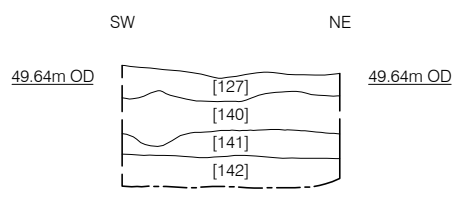
54

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Figure 12  
Plan of Phase 4: Twentieth Century: Block B  
1:100 at A4



Section 3  
Northwest facing  
Trench 3



Section 7  
Southeast Facing  
Block A



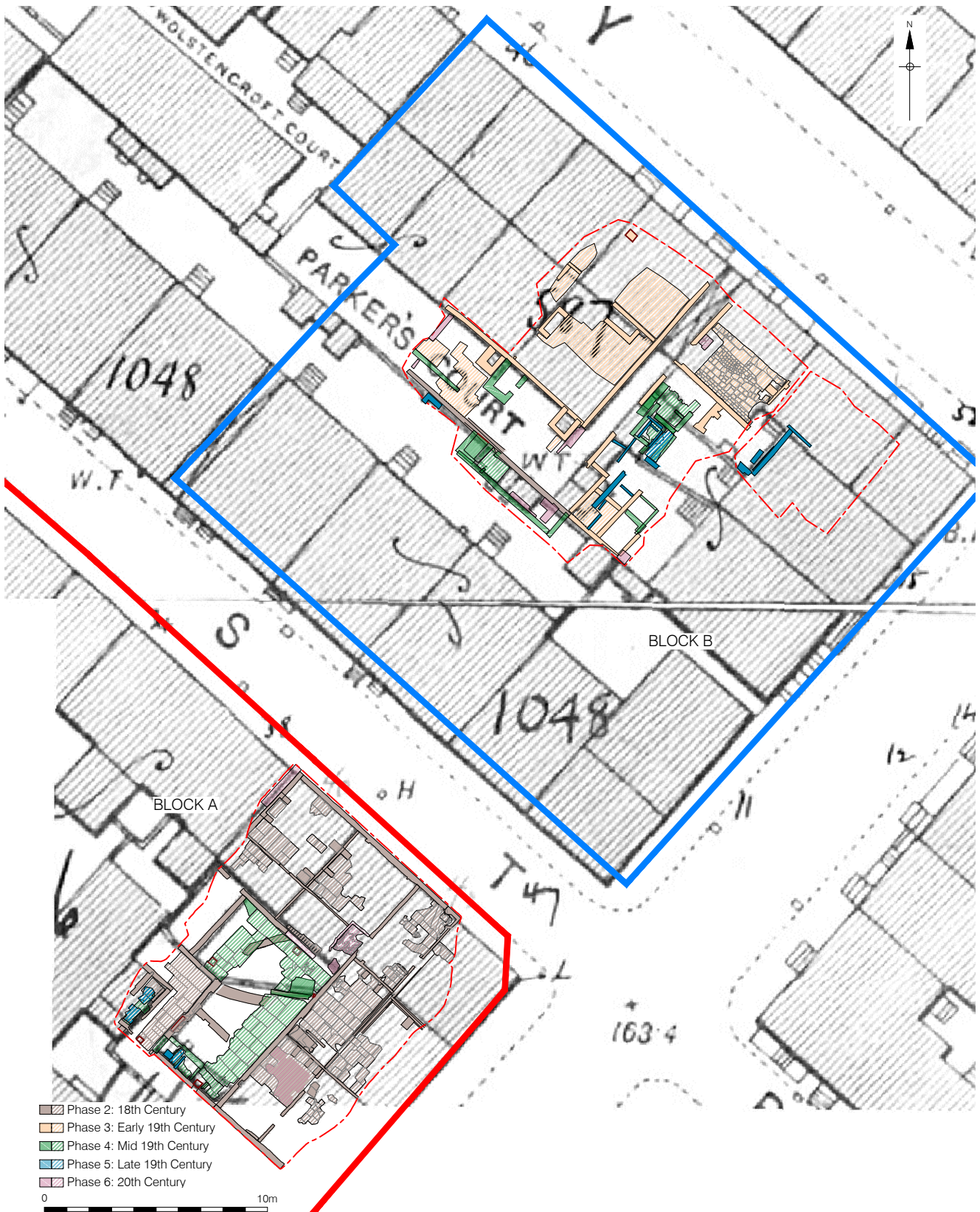


Figure 14  
Features overlain on an extract of William Green's Plan of Manchester and Salford, 1794  
1:250 at A4











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Figure 18  
 Features overlain onto 1908 Ordnance Survey  
 1:500 at A4

## Plates

*Plate 1: Aerial view of Block A, looking south*



*Plate 2: Aerial view of Block B, looking north*



Plate 3: Nos. 40 and 42 Gun Street, looking south-east



Plate 4: Floor [133] in No. 7 Blossom Street, looking south-east



*Plate 5: Floor [78] in No. 9 Blossom Street, looking north-west*



*Plate 6: Fireplace [145] in No. 9 Blossom Street, looking east*



Plate 7: Yard buildings with threshold slab [111], looking south-east



Plate 8: Rear yard and outbuildings on Block A, looking south-east



*Plate 9: 18th-century rear yard walls [22], [103], [121], and [115], looking east*



*Plate 10: 19th-century yard wall [98] overlying 18th century yard wall [151], looking west*





Plate 11: Slab [119] for 19th-century outbuilding, overlying surface [96] and abutting wall [98], looking south



Plate 12: Outer hearth of fireplace [67], built into floor [69] for No. 5 Blossom Street, looking north-east



Plate 13: Parker's Court, showing stairpads [219] and [221] abutting wall [174], looking north-west



Plate 14: Back-to-back houses, looking north-east



Plate 15: No. 54 Henry Street, looking north-west



Plate 16: Outbuildings to the rear of No. 54 Henry Street, looking south-west



*Plate 17: Outbuildings in Block B, looking north-east*



*Plate 18: Later 19th-century alterations of outbuilding, looking south-east*



Plate 19: 19th-century outbuilding with cobbled surface [84] and drain [236], looking north-west



Plate 20: Ceramic drain cover inserted into wall [216] beside buttress [229], looking south-west



Plate 21: Floor [233] and wall [207] overlying original floor [212] of privy, looking south-east



Plate 22: Corner of Henry Street and Blossom Street, 1903 (Greater Manchester Lives GB127.m10126)



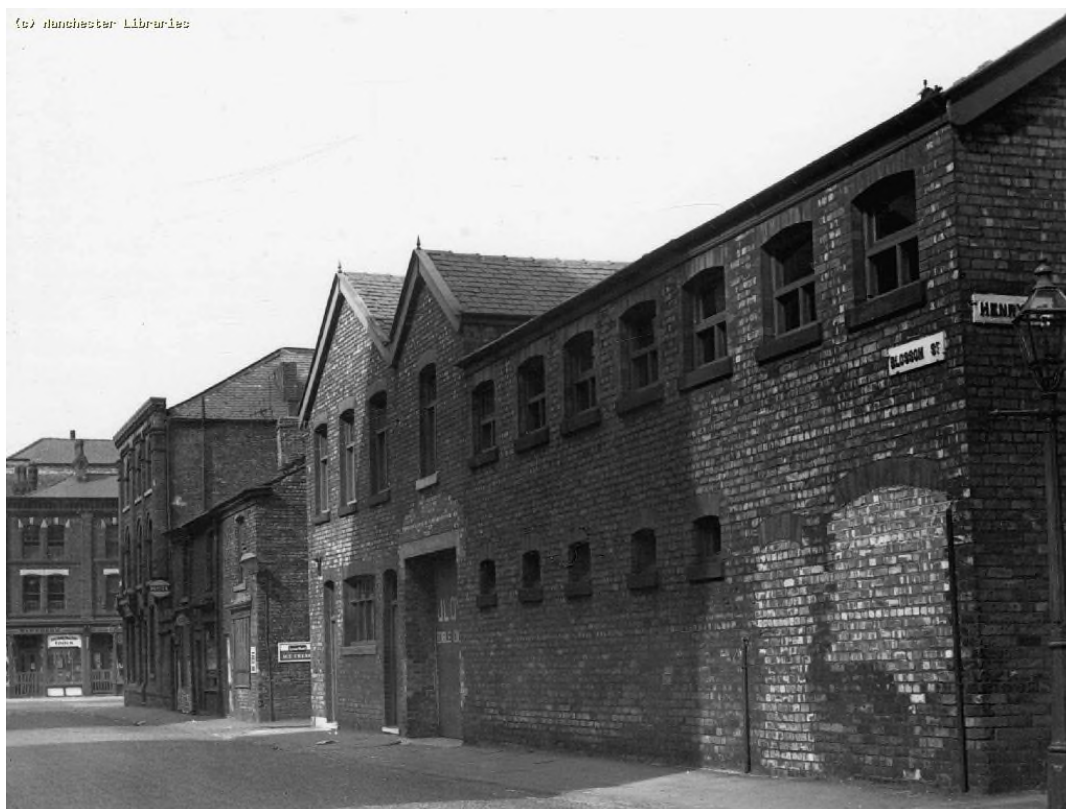
Plate 23: Aerial view of Ancoats, 1927. Buildings on the site seen in the right of the photo (Greater Manchester Lives GB127.m67633).



Plate 24: Looking north-west down Gun Street, 1962 (Greater Manchester Lives GB127.m11346).



Plate 25: Corner of Henry Street and Blossom Street, 1962 (Greater Manchester Lives GB127.m11044).





## **8 PHASED DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Phase 1: Natural**

8.1.1 The natural underlying the site was recorded as stiff yellow-brown clay with bluish-grey patches. Archaeologically sterile, it was encountered at a maximum height of c.49.04m OD in Block A, having been truncated elsewhere by the construction of the 19th-century buildings. It was recorded at a maximum height of 48.93m OD in Block B of the site, having been partly truncated by the construction of a privy. The evaluation observed that the construction of basemented buildings in the 19th century had truncated the clay to approximately 47.50m OD in the southern corner of the site.

### **8.2 Phase 2: 18th century**

8.2.1 The site was used for agricultural purposes until the late 18th century. Slots excavated in Block A revealed intact agricultural soils below the 18th-century buildings, overlying the natural clay.

8.2.2 The earliest buildings on site were the terraced buildings fronting Blossom Street and Gun Street on Block A, with rear yards divided by walls. They were constructed in the late 1700s and are first depicted on William Green's map of 1794 (Figure 14). Composed of brick walls and flagstone floors, the structures exposed on site were the ground level of terraced residential and commercial buildings. The three commercial buildings fronted Blossom Street, while the two residential dwellings fronted Gun Street. The commercial buildings were larger than the residential buildings, measuring c.4.3m across compared to c.3.40m across. While both the residential and commercial buildings had two rooms, the residential buildings only had fireplaces in the front rooms while the commercial buildings had fireplaces in the rear rooms. Access to the rear of the buildings was provided by a ginnel leading in from Blossom Street. Four separate yards are visible on the 1794 map, and the associated yard boundary walls were uncovered below later flagstone paving. A structure believed to be a privy was also located in the rear yard area.

8.2.3 Although buildings fronting Gun Street on Block B are also visible on the 1794 map, the majority of these structures were outside of the excavation area and only the rear boundary wall was exposed.

### **8.3 Phase 3: 19th century**

8.3.1 There was very little change to the terraced buildings on Block A during the 19th century, with the majority of alterations occurring in the yard. Bancks' 1831 *Plan of Manchester and Salford* (Figure 15) shows that the angular yard boundaries visible on the 1794 Green map have disappeared. Although there also appears to be a ginnel leading to the rear yards from Gun Street on the 1831 map, little evidence of this was uncovered during excavation. The rear yard layout had once again changed by the mid-19th century, with the former yard area and layout paved over. A single diagonal wall divided the main yard area, along the alignment of one of the earlier yard walls. This wall, along with a small structure on its northern side, is visible on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 16). Other yard buildings were constructed along the north-western side of the ginnel, likely functioning as privies. These structures went through minor alterations during the course of the 19th century, with the yard buildings shown in more detail on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map

(Figure 17). Although this map shows the dwelling and shop on the corner of Gun Street and Blossom Street merged into one unit, no evidence of this was present on site.

- 8.3.2 The buildings on Block B, fronting Henry Street and Blossom Street, were constructed in the early 19th century, occupying the formerly open space. They were not shown in detail until Bancks' 1831 *Plan of Manchester and Salford* (Figure 15). Back-to-back houses occupied the northern part of site, with access to the rear houses provided by a ginnel. The ginnel led from Henry Street to a paved court, recorded as both Parker's and Perkins Court, from which stairs led up into the buildings. The cellars fronting Henry Street had flagstone floors, and would likely have been accessed from the street, while the cellars to the rear of the building had brick floors with an internal staircase providing access; fireplaces were present along the north-western wall of the cellars. A large truncation had taken out the majority of the remains of the back-to-backs; however, the most intact cellar was found to have an internal area of 19.43m<sup>2</sup>.
- 8.3.3 A set of three terraced houses ran from the south-east of the ginnel to the corner of Henry Street and Blossom Street, with a narrow yard area to the rear. However, by the 1891 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 17), the houses fronting Blossom Street had been extended north-west, shortening the rear yard and altering the size of the central terrace fronting Henry Street; fragments of masonry related to this later extension were uncovered on site. Remains of the terraced house immediately south-east of the ginnel revealed a mixed brick and flagstone floor
- 8.3.4 A series of outbuildings were recorded along the south-east of the ginnel; these structures and the associated drainage underwent several alterations throughout the 19th century. Depicted as two separate buildings on the 1831 Bancks map (Figure 15), the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 16) only shows one large outbuilding; this is shown as several individual outbuildings on the 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figure 17).
- 8.3.5 A long outbuilding is shown constructed against the 18th-century boundary wall on the 1831 Bancks map. Although this is shown as three outbuildings on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey map, with the layout altered on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, only one internal division of the structure was recorded. This building appears to have been used as a privy; drainage was later inserted into the structure.
- 8.4 **Phase 4: 20th century**
- 8.4.1 There is very little change to the buildings on Block A in the 20th century, with only minor alterations to the buildings until their demolition in the late 1900s. A small cobbled area bound by modern walls was inserted into one of the dwellings fronting Gun Street along the rear wall of the Blossom Street buildings; this room is marked on the 1943 Goad Fire Insurance Plan (not illustrated).
- 8.4.2 In 1923, an electricity substation was constructed to the north-west of the site, removing the remains of any earlier structures fronting Gun Street; it can be seen in an aerial photograph from 1927 (Plate 23). The substation was expanded later in 1927, extending south-west to front Great Ancoats Street.
- 8.4.3 The buildings on Block A remained standing until the late 20th century, as evidenced by photographs of the site taken in the 1960s (Plate 24). Although the dwellings and commercial

buildings along Gun Street and Blossom Street were eventually demolished, the substation remained standing until 2017, when the current work on site commenced.

- 8.4.4 Between 1904 and 1908, the houses and yard buildings in the south-eastern half Block B were demolished; this is shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 18). The back-to-backs to the north-west of the ginnel were knocked through to form longer houses, and yard walls were erected through what was previously Parker's Court. The buildings formerly fronting Gun Street were replaced with other structures, extending from Gun Street to the yard boundary wall. By the 1932 Ordnance Survey, a large warehouse building occupied the south-eastern half of the site; this is labelled on the 1943 Goad Fire Insurance Plan (not illustrated) as a two storey 'Vegetable Oil Warehouse', with a concrete floor (Plate 25). The 1943 Goad Fire Insurance Plan also shows that the houses along the north-western half of Block B had been demolished and replaced by a garage. At some point in the 20th century, stanchions surrounded by concrete had been placed across site; this was likely during the construction of the warehouse. These stanchions truncated parts of the earlier structures on site, with brickwork remaining between the concrete truncations.

## 9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

### 9.1 Original Research Objectives

9.1.1 The research objectives were contained within the WSIs for the archaeological mitigation (Mayo 2017a; 2017b) and are as follows:

9.1.2 **To further determine the natural topography of the site within the excavation area.**

The natural clay was encountered at an untruncated height of 49.04m OD, in a slot excavated below the 18th-century buildings; it was encountered at a similar height of 49.03m OD below these buildings in the evaluation, suggesting that - at least under the 18th-century buildings - the underlying natural topography was relatively level. However, the natural topography of the site within the overall excavation area was unable to be determined due to widespread truncation from the 19th-century buildings.

9.1.3 **To confirm an absence of prehistoric, Roman, early medieval and medieval activity, as suggested by the evaluation.**

No evidence of prehistoric, Roman, early medieval or medieval activity was recorded on site.

9.1.4 **Desk-based research suggests an absence of development at the site until the 18th century, can this be confirmed?**

Although 18th-century agricultural soils were encountered on site, there is little to suggest development on the site before the late 18th century. A copper-alloy George III Irish halfpenny from 1775 was recovered from site, as were several other late 18th-century George III coins; the earliest pottery was dated from the late 17th to 18th centuries. This would suggest that there was no development or occupation of the site prior to the late 18th century.

9.1.5 **To further expose, investigate and record the post-medieval structures and features at the site.**

Both cellared and non-cellared buildings were present on site. Terraced dwellings fronting Gun Street were exposed, with a terraced row of commercial buildings fronting Blossom Street also uncovered. The remains of 19th-century cellared back-to-backs and terraced houses fronting Henry Street, along with the associated yard buildings, were also exposed.

9.1.6 **To better understand in terms of form, function and date, the features recorded during the evaluation.**

The masonry revealed in Block A was associated with two small houses which fronted Gun Street and three terraced commercial buildings which fronted Blossom Street, together with a ginnel leading to a yard area behind the buildings and outbuildings within the yard. The majority of these buildings were constructed in the late 18th century, with minor alterations throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

The majority of the masonry recorded on Block B was associated with the outbuildings and yard area, with only fragmentary remains of the back-to-back houses and terraced properties fronting Henry Street revealed. Constructed in the early 19th century, the yard buildings underwent a number of changes during the 19th century before the demolition of the buildings in the early 20th century.

**9.1.7 To identify whether the activities undertaken within the properties can be identified. Adshead's map of 1851 suggests that they were commercial in nature, can this be better understood?**

There were very few contexts from which artefacts were recovered; the majority of the cultural material recovered was from backfill deposits. Only the rear rooms of these commercial properties were exposed and the lack of finds obtained from within these buildings does not aid in understanding what types of businesses were established on site.

**9.1.8 To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.**

The archaeological investigations showed that 18th-century agricultural soils survived below the late 18th-century buildings on the south-western half of the site, though they had been removed on the north-eastern half of site by the construction of 19th-century basemented buildings. There was good preservation of the 18th-century residential and commercial buildings on site, along with the remains of the yard and associated outbuildings. Later 20th-century features, primarily stanchions encased in concrete, truncated the earlier 19th-century remains.

**9.1.9 To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.**

The investigation demonstrated that there had been areas of heavy truncation of the 19th-century remains in Block B. Stanchions surrounded by concrete had been placed across the site; this was likely during the construction of the warehouse in the 20th century. These stanchions truncated parts of the earlier structures on site, with brickwork remaining between the concrete truncations. The 18th- and 19th-century remains on Block A were relatively well preserved, having remained standing into the late 20th century. These remains were encountered directly below the asphalt of the car park formerly on the study site.

**9.2 Additional Research Questions and Aims**

**9.2.1** The excavations have raised a number of additional research questions. These are:

- *How does the 18th and 19th-century workers housing uncovered across site, in addition to the cultural material recovered, alter our understanding of the social history and archaeology of the Ancoats area?*
- *How does other workers housing in Ancoats constructed during this period compare to the ones on site? How does the construction of this housing compare across Manchester in the 19th century, and is the use of internal space different?*

- *Cartographic sources indicate that some of the buildings fronting Blossom Street were commercial in nature. Given the lack of archaeological evidence uncovered relating to the commercial nature of these properties, is it possible to trace any of these businesses through the census records and directories?*
- *A token bearing the inscription 'JOHN HETHERINGTON & SONS', and stamped '1532' was recovered from the backfill of one of the terraced houses fronting Henry Street. John Hetherington and Sons were makers of machine tools and textile machines, with their works on Pollard Street, Ancoats. Is it possible to link this token with a resident of the area? How does this affect our understanding of the inhabitants of these houses?*
- *A more detailed chronology of the site will be created at the publication stage of the site. What information about the changes to the site over time regarding domestic life and living conditions can be gleaned from this chronology?*

## 10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

### 10.1 Paper Records

- Contexts 240 sheets
- Plans 19 sheets
- Sections 7 sections 11 sheets

### 10.2 Finds

- Animal Bone 16 bags
- CBM 73 items
- Ceramic 2 bags
- Copper 19 bags
- Glass 26 bags
- Graphite 1 bag
- Iron 4 bags
- Lead 1 bag
- Leather 3 bags
- Organic 1 bag
- Plastic 1 bag
- Pottery 55 bags
- Shell 4 bags
- Slag 1 bag
- Stone 3 items
- Textile 1 bag
- Timber 1 piece
- CTP 32 bags

### 10.3 Photographic Record

- Digital 643 images

## **11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE**

### **11.1 Importance of the Results**

11.1.1 The archaeological investigations have provided a history of development on the site from the late 18th century through to the 20th century. The site would appear to have primarily contained buildings of residential use, with three commercial buildings fronting Blossom Street. Although the archaeological and survey history of workers' housing in the Ancoats area of Manchester has been the subject of much work in the past, each separate site continues to add to the understanding of the development and social history of the area

### **11.2 Further Work**

11.2.1 Additional documentary research will be undertaken and will consist of a study of historic street directories and the census returns from 1841 to 1911 to determine who was living in the buildings on site and what occupations they were employed in. Further research into the social history and living conditions of the site will also be undertaken, using historic newspaper and photographs; this information will be consolidated with the census and directory information to form a detailed picture of the development and social history of the site.

#### **Pottery**

11.2.2 Any further publication or dissemination of the site should include a brief summary of the pottery recovered from site. Better preserved assemblages have been recovered from elsewhere in Manchester but the value of current material is perhaps best seen as part of a broader inter-site comparanda of assemblages, in order to establish an idea of ceramic consumption during the early development of the city. If published a closer look at distribution and documentary research, including map regression and a survey of census data, may enable some groups to be related to particular households and/or occupants. The current assemblage should also be set in context with the material recovered during the earlier phases of investigation of the site and should be compared against other contemporary assemblages in Greater Manchester. No illustrations are required.

#### **Glass**

11.2.3 The glass has some significance at a local level. The assemblage is important for understanding the material culture of the residents of the terraced houses living on the streets within the study area. Other glass assemblages from excavations in Manchester and Salford are comparable to that from this excavation, e.g. The Exchange, Greengate Embankment, Salford, 16 Chapel Street, Salford, 74-88 Great Ancoats and Armstrong House.

11.2.4 The glass has the potential to date the contexts in which it was found. There are vessels of interest, particularly those with Manchester area businesses embossed upon them. The glass also has great potential to inform upon site activities.



11.2.5 It is recommended that a brief mention of the glass assemblage is included on the site display board and that group photos of the bottles embossed with Manchester and Salford businesses are photographed to supplement the text.

#### **Clay tobacco pipe**

11.2.6 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from BLS17 has some significance at a local level and adds to the range of decoration types found on recent archaeological excavations in. The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts these finds were found in and inform upon site activities. A number of pipes merit illustration and could be included on the site display board with a very brief text.

#### **Metal and small finds**

11.2.7 Besides providing some coin dating, the metal and small finds from Blossom Street only provide a limited and fragmentary insight into the past domestic material culture and activities on site. However, this category of finds is still frequently neglected in archaeological publications of the later post-medieval and modern periods and should not be dismissed as unimportant. At Blossom Street, objects of interest include the potentially early plastic comb and the iron file from Phase 3, and the market token from Phase 4. Any further publication of the site should include these and other relevant finds. For that purpose further identification of the comb and the market token is recommended, as is x-raying the possible iron file. It is also suggested other metal objects, in particular the copper-alloy buttons, are x-rayed for archival purposes. Following full analysis and publication, undiagnostic or fragmented metal objects may be discarded.

#### **Building materials**

11.2.8 The bulk of the assemblage was derived from structures and can be generally dated to the late 18th and 20th centuries, related to the rapid industrial expansion in Manchester. The site probably remained as open agricultural land until the early-mid 18th century. The earliest phase of construction is likely to have been the initial build in Block A in the late 18th century. The site was completely developed by the middle of the 19th century and was fully occupied by buildings. Several phases could be seen to be of 19th-century date but could not be more closely dated, although stratigraphic phases could be determined. The structural remains of individual buildings showed several phases of construction which reflected changes of use over a period of time. No early building material was found on the site. The presence of the wheel grinding probably is associated with an artisan's workshop or with other industrial use. The building material assemblage reflects the development of different workers' housing types from this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest and thus no further work is recommended.

#### **Animal bone**

11.2.9 The collection is rather small, once the cat skeleton is removed, but it is well preserved and reasonably dated, here confirmed by the aforementioned late animal bone traits (the use of the saw and the presence of improved stock). The bones can be interpreted as food waste, no doubt from particular cuts and/or dressed small carcasses. It can be supposed that the rather minor quantity of bones may relate in part to the purchase of cuts without bones and perhaps more especially to 'scavenger' activity, i.e. the collection of various waste items for industrial/craft purposes, facilitated by the 'rag and bone' trade. Municipal refuse clearance would have also diminished accumulations of waste materials, this tended to date, within the urban centres, from the latter part of the 19th century, essentially following the Public Health Act of 1875 and the Local Government Act of 1894. Certainly, this collection is rather typically small, with similar assemblages recovered from nearby excavations at Great Ancoats Street, Bengal Street and Booth Hall, Blackley, these providing 2, 16 and 5 bones respectively. This similarity extends to the range of domestic species, all generally without any obvious indication of wealth, apart from the possibility of swan at Bengal Street.

11.2.10 The limitations of this collection would suggest that no further work is required.

#### **Publication Outline**

11.2.11 It is proposed that the publication will consist of a display board which will outline the history of the site and the results of the archaeological investigation, which will be illustrated with historic maps and photographs, site photographs and a selection of finds photographs.

## **12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
1	Layer			Block A	1	Demolition layer	3	1.8	1.2	49.77	49.77	BLS17-PH4
2	Layer			Block A	2	Demolition layer	5	1.8	1.2	49.87	49.87	BLS17-PH4
3	Layer			Block A	2	Demolition layer	5	1.8	0.86	48.67	48.67	BLS17-PH3
4	Masonry			Block A	2	Yorkstone floor surface	5	1.8	0.08	47.71	47.71	BLS17-PH3
5	Masonry		71	Block A	4	Yorkstone floor surface	5	1.8	0.07	49.83	49.79	BLS17-PH2
6	Layer		7	Block A	4	Made ground	2.51	1.8	0.49	49.82	49.77	BLS17-PH2
7	Layer		6	Block A	4	Made ground	1.96	1.8	0.44	49.82	49.77	BLS17-PH2
8	Layer		9	Block A	4	Masons' floor	2.81	1.96	0.13	49.38	49.21	BLS17-PH2
9	Layer		8	Block A	4	Masons' floor	1.96	1.8	0.1	49.38	49.21	BLS17-PH2
10	Layer		11	Block A	4	Agricultural/horticultural horizon	2.81	1.8	0.37	49.29	49.16	BLS17-PH2
11	Layer		10	Block A	4	Agricultural/horticultural horizon	1.96	1.81	0.37	49.29	49.16	BLS17-PH2
12	Natural			Block A	4	Natural clay	5	1.18	0.2	49.03	48.93	BLS17-PH1
13	Masonry	18		Block A	4	East-west aligned brick wall	1.8	0.1	0.95	49.6	49.6	BLS17-PH2
14	Masonry			Block A	4	North-south aligned brick wall	2.51	0.12	0.88	49.89	49.89	BLS17-PH2
15	Masonry		81	Block A	4	North-south aligned brick wall	1.88	0.1	0.84	49.77	49.77	BLS17-PH2
16	Masonry			Block A	4	Brick pier base	0.47	0.37	0.7	49.68	49.68	BLS17-PH2
17	Fill	18		Block A	4	Fill of construction cut [18]	1.8	0.24	0.2	49.24	49.21	BLS17-PH2
18	Cut			Block A	4	Construction cut for wall [13]	1.8	0.24	0.2	49.24	49.02	BLS17-PH2

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
19	Layer		21	Block A	3	Made ground deposit. Same as [21] and [23]	1.8	1.6	0.1	49.29	49.29	BLS17-PH3
20	Masonry		151	Block A	3	Curvilinear brick wall	1.9	0.5	0.62	49.2	49.2	BLS17-PH2
21	Layer		23	Block A	3	Made ground deposit. Same as [19] and [23]	2	1.8	0.5	49.11	49.11	BLS17-PH2
22	Masonry			Block A	3	East-west aligned brick wall	1.8	0.3	0.36	49.5	49.5	BLS17-PH2
23	Layer		19	Block A	3	Made ground deposit. Same as [19] and [21]	1.8	1.4	0.05	49.44	49.44	BLS17-PH3
24	Masonry	26		Block A	3	Brick box drain	1.6	0.3	0.06	49.47	49.47	BLS17-PH3
25	Fill	24		Block A	3	Silty fill of drain [24]	1.4	0.2	0.04	49.43	49.43	BLS17-PH3
26	Cut			Block A	3	Construction cut for brick drain [24]	1.6	0.3	0.06	49.44	49.38	BLS17-PH3
27	Layer			Block A	3	Agricultural/horticultural horizon	1.4	0.3	0.12	49.11	49.11	BLS17-PH2
28	Masonry		99	Block A	3	Yorkstone floor surface	3.2	1.8	0.08	49.94	49.94	BLS17-PH3
29	Layer			Block A	3	Made ground	5	1.8	0.14	49.88	49.88	BLS17-PH3
30	Layer			Block A	6	Demolition layer	3	1.8	1.1	48.57	48.57	BLS17-PH3
31	Natural			Block A	6	Natural clay	3	1.8	0.1	47.47	47.47	BLS17-PH1
32	Masonry		214	Block B	6	Late 18th century rear boundary partition wall	2.16	0.24	0.54	49.85		BLS17-PH2
33	Masonry		227	Block B	6	19th century dividing wall of ash pits	1	0.2	0.42	49.35		BLS17-PH3
34	Masonry		230	Block B	6	19th century brick wall fragment	0.28	0.2		49.3		BLS17-PH3



Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
35	Masonry		228	Block B	6	19th century 'L' shaped wall of ash pits	1.22	0.94	0.42	49.35		BLS17-PH3
36	Masonry		229	Block B	6	19th century rear yard wall for ash pits	0.22	0.1		49.7		BLS17-PH3
37	Masonry			Block B	6	19th century 'L' shaped wall	0.4	0.34				BLS17-PH3
38	Masonry			Block B	6	Small fragment of 19th century brickwork	0.36	0.36	0.11	49.33		BLS17-PH3
39	Masonry			Block B	6	Small fragment of 19th century brickwork	0.92	0.36				BLS17-PH3
40	Masonry			Block B	6	Small fragment of 19th century brickwork	0.54	0.36				BLS17-PH3
41	Masonry			Block B	6	Small fragment of 19th century brickwork; possibly part of stairs leading up to terraced building	0.48	0.11	0.15	49.3		BLS17-PH3
42	Masonry			Block B	6	Small fragment of 19th century brickwork	0.38	0.12		49.14		BLS17-PH3
43	Fill			Block B	6	Fill of 19th century ash pit, within walls [32], [33], and [35]	1	0.7	0.43	49.35		BLS17-PH3
44	Fill			Block B	6	Lower fill of 19th century ash pit, within walls [33], [34], and [36]	0.88	0.44	0.29	49.55		BLS17-PH3
45	Layer			Block B	6	Ground raising layer	2.16	0.36	0.32	49.59		BLS17-PH3
46	Layer			Block B	6	Ground raising layer	3.44	2.2	0.36	49.53		BLS17-PH3

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
47	Masonry		234	Block B	6	Brick floor of ash pit formed by walls [32], [33], and [35]	1	0.7		48.93		BLS17-PH3
48	Fill	57		Block B	6	Backfill of cut [54]	4.2	0.66	0.34	49.2		BLS17-PH4
49	Layer			Block B	6	Clinker layer	2.23		0.25	49.65		BLS17-PH3
50	Fill	57		Block B	6	Clinker backfill within cut [57]	1.7		0.3	49.45		BLS17-PH4
51	Fill	57		Block B	6	Dump layer within cut [57]	3.12	1.32	0.48	49.66		BLS17-PH4
52	Layer			Block B	6	Demolition spread used as ground make up layer below cobbled surface [53]	6.28	2.2	0.32	49.9		BLS17-PH4
53	Masonry			Block B	6	Stone setts/cobbles on a clinker bed	4.1		0.17	50.04	49.96	BLS17-PH4
54	Layer			Block B	6	Mortar layer	2.37	2.2	0.12	49.77	49.64	BLS17-PH3
55	Layer			Block B	6	Possible demolition spread	2.2	0.6	0.25	49.85	49.78	BLS17-PH3
56	Fill			Block B	6	Upper fill of ash pit formed by [33], [34], and [36]	0.75		0.3	49.81	49.69	BLS17-PH3
57	Cut			Block B	6	Construction cut for terraced houses	3.12	2.2	0.48	49.66		BLS17-PH3
58	Fill	57		Block B	6	Dump of demolition material backfilling cut [57]	3.96	2.2	0.45	49.63	49.45	BLS17-PH4
59	Masonry			Block B	6	Unidentified brickwork abutting wall [32]	0.44		0.27	49.86	49.85	BLS17-PH4
60	Layer			Block B	6	19th century levelling layer	1.71		0.17	49.65	49.55	BLS17-PH3
61	Natural			Block B	6	Natural clay				48.93		BLS17-PH1

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
62	Masonry			Block A		External wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	8	0.25		49.9		BLS17-PH2
63	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	6.18	0.1	0.15	49.95	49.7	BLS17-PH2
64	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	4.2	0.1	0.07	49.88	49.82	BLS17-PH2
65	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	2.3	1.8		49.82		BLS17-PH2
66	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	2.4	2.2		49.88	49.83	BLS17-PH2
67	Masonry			Block A		Brick fireplace with possible pot-boiler addition	1.47	0.5	0.14	49.86		BLS17-PH2
68	Masonry			Block A		External wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	13.9	0.25	0.35	49.88	49.76	BLS17-PH2
69	Masonry			Block A		Concrete like skim surface containing cream rectangular ceramic floor tiles associated with fireplace [67]; covers original floor [66]	2.1	1.8	0.06	49.93		BLS17-PH4
70	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	2.3	2.06		49.9	49.8	BLS17-PH2
71	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	4	2.2		49.85	49.72	BLS17-PH2
72	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	2.2	0.11	0.15	49.8	49.72	BLS17-PH2
73	Masonry			Block A		Brick fireplace	1.06	0.48	0.14	49.77	49.72	BLS17-PH2
74	Masonry			Block A		Partition wall for possible staircase	1.08	0.1	0.24	49.78	49.72	BLS17-PH2

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
75	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	1.3	0.85		49.86	49.77	BLS17-PH2
76	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	2.4	1.9		49.81	49.76	BLS17-PH2
77	Masonry			Block A		Internal wall of 18th/19th century terraced building; possible wall for stairwell	0.76	0.11	0.15	49.66		BLS17-PH2
78	Masonry			Block A		Internal sunk flagstone floor surface	1.4	0.95		49.55		BLS17-PH2
79	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	4.2	0.11	0.88	49.86	49.7	BLS17-PH2
80	Masonry			Block A		External wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	9.89	0.24	0.09	49.81	49.66	BLS17-PH2
81	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	4.6	0.11		49.76		BLS17-PH2
82	Masonry			Block A		External wall of 20th century substation	3.5	0.35	0.15	49.85	49.69	BLS17-PH4
83	Masonry			Block A		External wall of 18th/19th century building	3.13	0.23	0.15	49.78	49.68	BLS17-PH2
84	Masonry			Block A		Brick fireplace	1.3	0.36		49.79	49.69	BLS17-PH2
85	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	3.5	3.4		49.8	49.74	BLS17-PH2
86	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	6	0.11	0.15	49.75		BLS17-PH2
87	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	3.5	0.11	0.48	49.76	49.7	BLS17-PH2

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
88	Masonry			Block A		19th/20th century addition overlying exterior wall [88]	1.66	0.24	0.08	49.78		BLS17-PH2
89	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	1.48	1.4		49.69		BLS17-PH2
90	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition wall of 18th/19th century terraced building	1.9	0.11	0.07	49.71		BLS17-PH2
91	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	1.85	0.35		49.75		BLS17-PH2
92	Masonry			Block A		19th/20th century addition to wall [88]	1.66	0.24	0.08	49.78		BLS17-PH4
93	Masonry			Block A		19th/20th century alteration	2.45	0.95	0.07	49.73		BLS17-PH4
94	Masonry			Block A		Internal flagstone floor	2.24	2.46		49.8	49.73	BLS17-PH2
95	Masonry			Block A		Brick fireplace	1.47	0.45		49.74		BLS17-PH2
96	Masonry		99	Block A		External flagstone yard surface	3.56	4.62		49.78	49.63	BLS17-PH3
97	Masonry			Block A		Cobbled surface	2.65	0.95		49.74		BLS17-PH4
98	Masonry			Block A		External yard wall; built atop wall [151] on a slightly different alignment	1.93	0.22	0.36	49.87		BLS17-PH3
99	Masonry		99	Block A		External flagstone yard surface	6.14	1.7		49.76	49.57	BLS17-PH3
100	Masonry			Block A		Cobbled surface	0.66	0.46		49.75	49.63	BLS17-PH3
101	Masonry			Block A		External yard boundary wall	3.64	0.23	0.32	49.8	49.54	BLS17-PH2
102	Masonry			Block A		External yard boundary wall	1.64	0.23	0.14	49.65	49.54	BLS17-PH2

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
103	Masonry			Block A		External yard boundary wall	3.46	0.23	0.5	49.63		BLS17-PH2
104	Masonry			Block A		External flagstone passageway surface	4.2	2.05	0.13	49.58	49.45	BLS17-PH2
105	Masonry			Block A		External yard wall	1.87	0.22	0.24	49.76	49.65	BLS17-PH3
106	Masonry			Block A		External yard boundary wall	3.88	0.23	0.15	49.79	49.65	BLS17-PH2
107	Masonry			Block A		Wall of yard building	0.74	0.23		49.81	49.7	BLS17-PH3
108	Masonry			Block A		External floor surface overlying floor [99]	1.27	0.72	0.06	49.78	49.7	BLS17-PH3
109	Masonry			Block A		Wall of yard building	0.87	0.11		49.76	49.65	BLS17-PH3
110	Masonry			Block A		Flagstone yard building surface	0.8	0.3	0.06	49.7		BLS17-PH3
111	Masonry			Block A		Flagstone threshold for yard building	0.85	0.27	0.06	49.7		BLS17-PH3
112	Masonry			Block A		External yard wall	0.4	0.24		49.5		BLS17-PH2
113	Masonry			Block A		External yard wall	0.5	0.23	0.15	49.52		BLS17-PH2
114	Masonry			Block A		Yard building brick floor surface overlying floor [115]	0.85	0.55	0.07	49.45	49.41	BLS17-PH3
115	Masonry			Block A		Yard building flagstone floor surface	1.81	0.62		49.4		BLS17-PH3
116	Masonry			Block A		Yard building wall; cat skeleton recovered partly on wall and within fill [129]	1.74	0.23	0.55	49.51	49.43	BLS17-PH2
117	Masonry			Block A		Yard building wall	1.64	0.23	0.55	49.48	49.41	BLS17-PH2
118	Masonry			Block A		Yard building wall	1.25	0.23	0.55	49.46	49.38	BLS17-PH2

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
119	Masonry			Block A		Single angled flagstone for yard building shown on 1844-49 Ordnance Survey map	1	0.65		49.87		BLS17-PH3
120	Masonry			Block A		Flagstone floor surface for yard building; overlies floor [115]	0.82	0.6		49.53	49.46	BLS17-PH3
121	Masonry			Block A		External 18th century yard boundary wall; overlain by yard surface [96]	2	0.37	0.35	49.64		BLS17-PH2
122	Fill			Block A		Modern backfill covering floor [78]	1.68	1.12	0.13	49.68		BLS17-PH4
123	Layer			Block A		Bedding layer for flag yard surface [96]	2.92	1.96				BLS17-PH3
124	Layer			Block A		Possible bedding for cobbled area [100]	0.66	0.64	0.2			BLS17-PH3
125	Layer			Block A		Bedding deposit for floor [85]	0.73	0.67	0.1	49.77		BLS17-PH2
126	Layer			Block A		Bedding deposit for floor [85]	0.73	0.67	0.1	49.69		BLS17-PH2
127	Layer			Block A		Ground make-up layer; excavated in slot	0.73	0.67	0.15	49.77	49.67	BLS17-PH2
128	Fill			Block A		Rubble backfill between walls [106], [107], [108], and [109]	0.52	0.51	0.15			BLS17-PH3
129	Fill			Block A		Backfill of ash pit formed by walls [116], [117], and [118]. Contained a cat skeleton.	1	0.88	0.5	49.48		BLS17-PH2

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
130	Masonry			Block A		Floor of ash pit formed by walls [116], [117], and [118].	1	0.88		48.98		BLS17-PH2
131	Layer			Block A		Clay levelling layer for flag yard surface [96]	2.94	1.89				BLS17-PH3
132	Fill			Block A		Backfill covering floor 133	2.24	1.54	0.28	49.86		BLS17-PH2
133	Masonry			Block A		Brick floor bound by [74], [68], and [64]	1.32	0.54		49.57		BLS17-PH2
134	Layer		123	Block A		Levelling layer for flag floor [99]	0.83	0.95	0.2			BLS17-PH3
135	Masonry			Block A		Internal partition of yard building	0.7	0.11	0.07	49.65		BLS17-PH3
136	Layer			Block A		Demolition/levelling deposit above wall [137] and floor [137]	0.75	0.7				BLS17-PH3
137	Masonry			Block A		Cobbled floor surface below [135]	1.24	0.66		49.65		BLS17-PH3
138	Masonry			Block A		Possible brick support structure for drainage immediately to the north-west	0.23	0.23				BLS17-PH3
139	Timber			Block A		Sawn-down tree recovered from probable 18th century agricultural layer	2.33	0.24	0.25	49		BLS17-PH2
140	Layer			Block A		Brick and clay rubble layer	2		0.16			BLS17-PH2
141	Layer			Block A		Clay deposit	2		0.1			BLS17-PH2
142	Layer			Block A		Clay deposit	2		0.18			BLS17-PH2
143	Fill	144		Block A		Fill of possible pit [144]	0.88	0.56	0.09			BLS17-PH2



Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
144	Cut			Block A		Possible pit	0.88	0.56	0.09	49.13		BLS17-PH2
145	Masonry			Block A		Corner fireplace; buttresses key into walls [79] and [80]	0.88	0.56	0.09	49.13		BLS17-PH2
146	Cut			Block A		Construction cut for wall [101]	1.7	0.15				BLS17-PH2
147	Layer			Block A		Ground make up layer in yard	2.92	0.74				BLS17-PH2
148	Fill	150		Block A		Backfill of construction cut [150] for ceramic drain pipe	2.62	0.46				BLS17-PH3
149	Layer			Block A		Ground make up layer	2.62	1				BLS17-PH2
150	Cut			Block A		Construction cut for ceramic drain pipe	2.62	0.46				BLS17-PH3
151	Masonry			Block A		External yard wall; seen on 1794 map	2.2	0.43	0.14	49.48		BLS17-PH2
152	Masonry			Block B	10	Internal cellar wall	1.4	0.11	0.45	49.1	48.69	BLS17-PH3
153	Masonry			Block B	10	External cellar wall	2.6	0.23	0.45	49.12	49.03	BLS17-PH3
154	Masonry			Block B	10	Internal partition wall	0.65	0.36	0.25	49.52	49.32	BLS17-PH3
155	Masonry			Block B	10	Line of bricks placed upright in clay	1.5	0.1	0.23	49.33	49.31	BLS17-PH3
156	Masonry			Block B	10	Possible wall/floor surface	1	0.23	0.07	49.41	49.36	BLS17-PH3
157	Masonry			Block B	10	Wall of outbuilding	1.3		0.1			BLS17-PH3
158	Masonry			Block B		External wall of buildings, forming north-western side of ginnel	7.8	0.25	0.95	49.66		BLS17-PH3
159	Masonry			Block B		External wall of buildings, forming south-eastern side of ginnel	3.84	0.25	1	49.74	49.51	BLS17-PH3

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
160	Masonry			Block B		Internal partition wall of cellars fronting Henry Street	2.85	0.11	0.23	48.78		BLS17-PH3
161	Masonry			Block B		Possible fireplace; continues into south-east limit of excavation	0.23	0.15		48.78		BLS17-PH3
162	Masonry			Block B		Rear external wall of cellar	4.4	0.35	0.95	49.59	48.81	BLS17-PH3
163	Masonry			Block B		Brick and flag floor of cellar	4.1	3.5		48.69	48.6	BLS17-PH3
164	Masonry			Block B		"Floating" internal step butting up to [159]	0.56	0.25	0.45	49.5		BLS17-PH4
165	Masonry			Block B		External brickwork, possibly associated with drainage	1.54	0.4		48.81		BLS17-PH3
166	Masonry			Block B		External yard wall	5	0.23	0.5	49.54	49.26	BLS17-PH3
167	Masonry			Block B		External yard building wall	1	0.22	0.64			BLS17-PH3
168	Masonry			Block B		Internal flag floor of cellar	2.5	2.3		48.73		BLS17-PH3
169	Masonry			Block B		Brick fireplace with possible evidence of a pot-boiler	0.6	0.58	0.64			BLS17-PH3
170	Masonry			Block B		Possible stairwell remains with cupboard flooring	1	0.7		48.71		BLS17-PH3
171	Masonry		178	Block B		Internal cellar partition wall of back to back houses	1.8	0.11	0.15	48.75		BLS17-PH3
172	Masonry			Block B		Brick floor of cellar with central spine	4.8	4.1		48.69	48.67	BLS17-PH3
173	Masonry			Block B		Brick fireplace	1.58	0.58	0.6	49.36	48.68	BLS17-PH3
174	Masonry			Block B		External wall of back to back houses	8.7	0.25	0.95	49.85		BLS17-PH3

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
175	Masonry			Block B		Possible internal partition wall	0.12	0.1	0.9	49.61		BLS17-PH3
176	Masonry			Block B		Heavily truncated brick cellar floor	1.7	0.7		48.54		BLS17-PH3
177	Masonry			Block B		Likely part of stairwell; similar to [170]	0.88	0.22		48.54		BLS17-PH3
178	Masonry		171	Block B		Internal partition wall of back to back houses; likely a continuation of 171	0.74	0.12		48.62		BLS17-PH3
179	Masonry			Block B		Heavily truncated flag stone cellar floor	1.3	0.78		48.54		BLS17-PH3
180	Masonry			Block B		Brick structure of unknown function	0.46	0.33		48.68		BLS17-PH3
181	Masonry			Block B		Wall of yard building, possibly same as [236]	1	0.25	0.3	49.08	48.83	BLS17-PH3
182	Masonry			Block B		Wall of yard building, constructed on top of floor [196]	0.49	0.1	0.15	48.88		BLS17-PH3
183	Masonry			Block B		Wall of yard building	0.85	0.23	0.47	49.41	48.92	BLS17-PH3
184	Masonry			Block B		Cobbled floor surface bound by [167], [192], [189], and [236]. Below walls [188], [190], and [187].	1.25	1.05		49.29		BLS17-PH3
185	Masonry			Block B		Flag stones, possibly forming later drain cover for [236]	1.53	0.6		49.46		BLS17-PH3

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
186	Masonry			Block B		Possible yard boundary wall	0.7	0.23	0.07	49.53		BLS17-PH3
187	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	0.85	0.11	0.07	49.51		BLS17-PH3
188	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	0.28	0.11	0.07	49.55		BLS17-PH3
189	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	0.94	0.11	0.18	49.54		BLS17-PH3
190	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	0.82	0.11	0.17	49.46		BLS17-PH3
191	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	0.5	0.25		49.59	49.49	BLS17-PH3
192	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	0.9	0.25	0.2	49.55	49.42	BLS17-PH3
193	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	1.34	0.11	0.15	49.54	49.48	BLS17-PH3
194	Masonry			Block B		Likely the base of a drain - brickwork capped by slate	1.8	0.3	0.75	49.46	49	BLS17-PH3
195	Fill			Block B		Backfill of material above floor [196]	1.5	1.3	0.2	48.98		BLS17-PH3
196	Masonry			Block B		Floor of yard building	1.5	1.3	0.07	48.78		BLS17-PH3
197	Masonry			Block B		Partition wall of yard building	0.72	0.11	0.07	49.55		BLS17-PH3
198	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	1.15	0.23	0.18	49.51		BLS17-PH3
199	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	2.18	0.23	0.14	49.52	49.44	BLS17-PH3
200	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	2.14	0.23	0.21	49.46		BLS17-PH3
201	Masonry			Block B		Partition wall for yard building	0.7	0.11	0.14	49.34		BLS17-PH3
202	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	2.86	0.23	0.42	49.38	49.21	BLS17-PH3
203	Masonry			Block B		Partition wall for yard building	0.95	0.11	0.16	49.41		BLS17-PH3
204	Masonry			Block B		Partition wall for yard building	1.48	0.11		49.47	49.39	BLS17-PH3
205	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	0.46	0.23		49.38		BLS17-PH3

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
206	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall; upper course of eroded bull-nosed bricks	0.95	0.23	0.14	49.4	49.32	BLS17-PH3
207	Masonry			Block B		Partition wall of yard building; lies above floor [212]	0.8	0.11	0.25	49.5	49.3	BLS17-PH3
208	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	1.16	0.21	0.48	49.46		BLS17-PH3
209	Masonry			Block B		External brick pad	0.47	0.42	0.07	49.65		BLS17-PH4
210	Masonry			Block B		Yard boundary wall	3	0.35	0.24	49.51	49.22	BLS17-PH3
211	Masonry			Block B		Partition wall of yard building	1.06	0.22	0.32	49.34		BLS17-PH3
212	Masonry			Block B		Floor surface of yard building	1.45	0.37		49.15	49.07	BLS17-PH3
213	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	1.34	0.11	0.14	49.48		BLS17-PH3
214	Masonry			Block B		Yard boundary wall; first seen on 1794 map	9.7	0.22	0.95	49.84	40.24	BLS17-PH2
215	Masonry			Block B		Brick pad/flooring associated with yard building	0.45	0.34	0.07	49.52	49.4	BLS17-PH4
216	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	5.23	0.25	0.56	49.48	49.25	BLS17-PH3
217	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	1.76	0.24	0.07	49.58		BLS17-PH4
218	Masonry			Block B		External yard surface at base of pad for stairs [219]	0.76	0.32	0.05	49.63		BLS17-PH3
219	Masonry			Block B		Pad for stairs up to back to back house	1.05	1		49.63		BLS17-PH3
220	Masonry			Block B		Brick yard building; partially truncated by drain	1.62	1.28	0.15	49.65		BLS17-PH3

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
221	Masonry			Block B		Pad for stairs up to back to back house	1	0.9		49.69		BLS17-PH3
222	Masonry			Block B		External flag stone yard surface forming Parker's/Perkins Court	3.9	2.45		48.89	48.76	BLS17-PH3
223	Masonry			Block B		Yard wall of unknown function	1.46	0.22		49.85		BLS17-PH4
224	Masonry			Block B		Partition wall of yard building	0.6	0.11		49.8		BLS17-PH4
225	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	2.6	0.14		49.86	49.8	BLS17-PH3
226	Masonry			Block B		Yard wall; likely modern	1.45	0.45		49.85	49.8	BLS17-PH3
227	Masonry		33	Block B		Partition wall of yard building	1.05	0.22		49.25		BLS17-PH3
228	Masonry		35	Block B		Yard building wall	1	0.22		49.25		BLS17-PH3
229	Masonry		36	Block B		Buttress for wall [216]	0.27	0.25		49.35		BLS17-PH3
230	Masonry		34	Block B		Buttress for wall [214]	0.24	0.24		49.49		BLS17-PH3
231	Fill			Block B		Backfill of ash pit; lies above floor [212]	2	1.5	0.35			BLS17-PH3
232	Masonry			Block B		Yard building wall	0.95	0.23	0.18	49.32	49.15	BLS17-PH3
233	Masonry			Block B		Brick floor surface of yard building; overlies floor [212]	1.64	0.9	0.07	49.24	49.18	BLS17-PH3
234	Masonry		47	Block B		Brick floor surface of yard building formed by [214], [216], and [227]	1.2	0.94	0.07	48.9		BLS17-PH3
235	Fill			Block B		Backfill of ash pit; excavated in slot	4.36	0.94	0.55	49.42	49.22	BLS17-PH3

Context	Type	Fill of	Equal to	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Levels high (m OD)	Levels low (m OD)	Phase
236	Masonry			Block B		Slate lined and slate and flag capped brick drain running below [185]; possibly continues below as brick wall [181]	1.6	0.33		49.35		BLS17-PH3
237	Fill			Block B		Backfill of back-to-backs	8.68	5.63	1.16	49.7		BLS17-PH4
238	Fill			Block B		Backfill of 54 Henry Street	4.27	3.61	1.14	49.74		BLS17-PH4
239	Layer			Block B		General demolition layer/ground build up layer across outbuildings to rear of cellar 1			0.15	49.65		BLS17-PH4
240	Fill			Block B		Backfill of ash pit	1.43	0.93	0.15	49.41		BLS17-PH3

## APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Berni Suds

A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation, amounting to 7 boxes. This report considers pottery recovered from contexts [123] to [240], the pottery recovered from earlier archaeological work having been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2017a; 2017d). In total from the current phase there are 781 sherds, weighing 16.523kg. The pottery dates from late 17th to early 20th, although the clear majority is of late 18th to 19th-century date. Most is in good condition, with little evidence for abrasion and was probably deposited rapidly after breakage. Much of the assemblage is identifiable to vessel form with moderate number of complete profiles and smaller number of complete pots. Indeed, the 781 sherds derive from just 397 vessels, collected from 18 contexts, 13 of which are of small size (less than 30 sherds), 4 medium (31-99 sherds) and 2 large to very large (over 100 sherds).

The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and recorded in an Access database, by fabric, form and decoration. The wares were recorded using the Museum of London Archaeology type series (MOLA 2014) and the forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998). The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and weight. A summary of the pottery types and forms appears below in Table 1 and the distribution of the pottery by phase and excavation area in Table 2. A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of the report (Table 3).

### The pottery types

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight	Forms
MPUR	Midlands purple ware	1400 – 1750	2	2	11	-
MORAN	Midlands orange ware	1400 – 1820	3	2	669	-
CHPO BW	Chinese blue and white porcelain	1590 – 1900	1	1	12	Bowl
BLACK	Blackware	1600 – 1900	23	16	1643	Bowls and jars
STMO	Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware	1650 – 1800	3	3	22	-



Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight	Forms
DERBS	Derbyshire stoneware	1700 – 1900	31	18	977	Bowl, jug, lid
ENGS	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	1700 – 1900	6	6	107	Bottle, cylindrical and shouldered jars
PMRED	Post-medieval redware	1700 – 1900	6	4	72	Flowerpots
CONP	Continental porcelain	1710 – 1900	1	1	2	-
SWSG	White salt-glazed stoneware	1720 – 1780	1	1	3	-
CREA	Creamware	1740 – 1830	8	7	99	Bowl and plate
STRSB	Staffordshire-type red-slipped black-glazed ware	1750 – 1800	1	1	15	Bowl/dish
CREA DEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	1760 – 1830	46	26	476	Bowl (including fluted), dish, cylindrical jar, jug, plate, saucer
BBASG	Glazed black basalt ware	1770 – 1880	10	1	119	Teapot
PEAR	Pearlware	1770 – 1840	63	18	528	Figurine, plates, saucers
PEAR BW	Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	1770 – 1820	73	28	869	Dish, plates, lids, jug, cup, tankard, saucers
PEAR PNTD	Pearlware with under-glaze painted decoration	1770 – 1840	3	3	10	Bowl and jug
PEAR TR	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	1770 – 1840	68	39	542	Bowl, meat dish, plates, jug, cups, saucers
PEAR TR1	Pearlware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed Chinese-style line-engraved decoration	1770 – 1810	1	1	67	Plate
CREA SLIP	Creamware with slip decoration	1775 – 1830	10	9	72	Bowl and jug
PEAR SLIP	Pearlware with slip decoration	1775 – 1840	58	27	818	Bowls, jugs, tankards
TPW	Refined whiteware with under-	1780 – 1900	106	57	1321	Bowls, dishes, jugs,

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight	Forms
	glaze transfer-printed decoration					plates, mug, cups, saucers, lids
PEAR ERTH	Pearlware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours	1790 – 1820	11	6	71	Bowls and saucers
BONE	Bone china	1794 – 1900	31	19	451	Cup, saucer, cream/milk jug, soup plate
PEAR SPON	Pearlware with sponged or spattered decoration	1800 – 1840	1	1	3	Bowl
ROCK	Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	1800 – 1900	46	5	1680	Teapots and lids
LUST	Lustreware	1805 – 1900	7	4	72	Jug, tankard, saucer
REFW	Refined white earthenware	1805 – 1900	38	25	1207	Bowls, serving dish, squat cylindrical jars, saucers, chamber pot, stopper?
REFW PNTD	Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	1805 – 1900	7	6	193	Plate, teapot lid, figurine, chamber pot
REFW SLIP	Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	1805 – 1900	29	16	479	Bowls, plate, saucers, jugs
REFW SPON	Refined white earthenware with sponged decoration	1805 – 1900	2	1	8	-
BONE TR	Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	1807 – 1900	7	4	45	Cup and saucer
BONE TR6	Bone china with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	1810 – 1900	2	1	19	Saucer
TPW3	Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1810 – 1900	18	9	371	Bowl, jug, plates, saucers
YELL	Yellow ware	1820 – 1900	2	2	29	Bowl

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight	Forms
YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration	1820 – 1900	15	5	305	Bowls, jug
TPW4	Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	1825 – 1900	8	6	125	Cups, plate
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830 – 1900	21	10	2071	Bottles, cylindrical jars
REFW CHROM	Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	1830 – 1900	1	1	24	-
REFW SPON1	Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	1830 – 1900	9	3	306	Cups, plate
MAJO	Majolica	1850 - 1900	2	2	10	-

Table 1: Pottery types. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.

The range and composition of the assemblage is similar to that observed on other contemporary sites in the immediate vicinity and more broadly across Manchester (Jarrett 2015a; 2015b; 2015c; 2016; 2017a; 2017b; 2017c; 2017d; Sudds 2017). Assemblages of this date are dominated by mass-produced industrial refined wares and British stonewares with smaller quantities of utilitarian red earthenwares and other regional coarsewares.

### Coarsewares

A few sherds of late 17th to 18th-century Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware, Staffordshire-type red-slipped black-glazed ware, Midlands orange ware and Midlands purple ware were recovered but the bulk of the coarsewares are comprised of black-glazed red earthenwares (Blackware; BLACK), the main type used in North West England, represented on site by large, thick-walled rounded and flared bowls. A small number of post-medieval red earthenware (PMRED) flower pots were also recovered.

### Stonewares

As observed elsewhere in Manchester, the stonewares are comprised of two types; the generic English stoneware both with and without a Bristol glaze (ENGS; ENGS BRST), produced at many

different locations across Britain, and Derbyshire stoneware (DERBS). The former class is represented by bottles for ink, blacking or ginger beer, storage jars and cylindrical preserve jars and the latter by bowls and a jug. Few stamped examples were recovered but include an early 20th-century Hartley's example on a ENGS BRST preserve jar from cellar backfill [237]/[238] and a Price example from Bristol on an ENGS BRST ink bottle (stamped above base with '28' over an oval outline containing 'PRICE - 5 - BRISTOL'). Two further English stoneware bottles were stamped, one with a shield logo containing a hand holding a hammer with a partial name above - 'J.PRA---' and the second with 'MOORHOUSE HULME' above the base. Two ginger beer bottles stamped near the base with 'J. MOORHOUSE & Co/TRADE MARK/HULME' placed around a depiction of a horse driven cart containing stacked upright bottles were recovered from nearby Great Ancoats Street, relating to the same local company (Jarrett 2017b, 78).

### **Industrial finewares and imports**

The industrial finewares are dominated by late 18th to early 19th-century Pearlwares and Creamwares with a variety of decorative finishes including transfer-printed designs, industrial slipware and painted and sponged decoration (PEAR; PEAR BW; PEAR PNTD; PEAR EARTH; PEAR SLIP; PEAR TR; PEAR SPON; CREA; CREA DEV; CREA SLIP) but also include more broadly dated and later refined white earthenwares with a similar range of decoration (REFW; REFW SLIP; REFW PNTD; REFW SPON/1; TPW; TPW3; TPW4). The majority comprise food and drink serving forms including plates, cups, saucers, tankards, mugs, jugs, dishes, tureens and bowls but also include food storage wares in the form of cylindrical storage jars. Part of a possible transfer-printed nursery ware mug was also recovered from backfill [195], depicting soldiers(?) in uniform and the end of a word '----N'. A small number of sanitary forms were also recovered, comprising two chamber pots, and also two display items in the form of figurines. Vessels recovered with sponged or cut-out sponged decoration (PEAR SPON; REFW SPON/1), of which there are a few, are typically associated with the households of lower socio-economic standing.

Up to five Rockingham (ROCK) moulded teapots and lids were recovered with moulded faceted or floral decoration and a single Glazed black-basalt ware example (BBASG). Other serving wares include a number of Bone china (BONE) cups and saucers. As observed in many contemporary assemblages the small group of Yellow wares (YELL; YELL SLIP) recovered are restricted to more utilitarian kitchen wares in form of bowls and jugs. Other minor wares include brightly coloured lusterware (LUST) and majolica (MAJO) and the few imports include continental porcelain (CONP) and a Chinese blue and white porcelain bowl (CHPO BW).

### **Distribution and dating**

The distribution of the pottery by phase and area is presented in Table 2 and by context in Table 3, the latter with the date range of the latest pottery type and a considered spot date for the group. Although the pottery ranges in date from the late 18th to 20th century it is evident that much was

deposited during the mid/late 19th to early 20th century. Most of the assemblage was recovered from Block B (Table 2).

	SC		ENV		Weight	
	Block A	Block B	Block A	Block B	Block A	Block B
U/S	15		15		255	
Phase 2	5	-	5	-	24	-
Phase 3	91	550	63	235	1673	10863
Phase 4	43	77	28	51	493	3215
Totals (excluding U/S)	139	627	96	286	2190	14078

Table 2: Distribution of the pottery by phase and excavation area and Phase. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams.

### Phase 2: 18th century

The earliest assemblage of pottery, dating to the late 17th to 18th century, was recovered from layer [142] in Area A. The group includes sherds of Midlands orange ware, Midlands purple ware and Staffordshire-type mottled brown-glazed ware, all well-paralleled types in the region. The assemblage is small and fragmentary and likely re-deposited but attests to contemporary activity in the vicinity.

### Phase 3: 19th century

The majority of the pottery recovered from site derives from Phase 3 deposits and features and likely originates from the residential properties constructed in both excavation areas during the late 18th and early 19th century. The pottery from Block A includes two small assemblages from levelling layers [131] and [134], and a medium sized group from privy fill [129]. The pottery from layer [134] is dated to the late 18th to early 19th century, but both layer [131] and fill [129], although including pottery of 18th- and early 19th-century date, also contain late transfer-printed wares and slip-painted refined whitewares dating to the late 19th century or later.

The larger assemblage from Block B was recovered from a number of masonry features and backfill deposits. Again, these include pottery of late 18th- and early 19th-century date but most groups also contain late transfer-printed wares, refined white earthenwares and majolica that suggest they were not deposited until the mid or late 19th century. The largest group, comprising over 300 sherds, was recovered from backfill deposit [195], although the pottery is very fragmentary suggesting it is re-

deposited. A further large group was retrieved from privy fill [240]. The latter contained older late 18th to mid-19th-century vessels, but also pale blue Transfer-printed services and majolica dating to the latter part of the century. The group is domestic in character, containing a similar range of forms to other groups on site and in the vicinity, comprised of a small number of utilitarian coarseware forms and large quantities of mass-produced refined ware, predominantly tea and dinner services, but also including a few sanitary forms. Fragments from some vessels in this group were also found in Phase 4 demolition layer [239].

#### Phase 4: 20th century

The smaller assemblage recovered from Phase 4 features derives from a single bedding layer from Block A ([123]) and the backfill of a cellar and general demolition layer from Block B. The pottery from the bedding layer and general demolition layer is similar in composition to the Phase 3 assemblages, incorporating some material of late 18th to early 19th-century date but in addition to late transfer-printed wares suggesting they were unlikely to have been deposited prior to the mid to late 19th century. The two cellar backfills ([237] & [238]) contained sherds from the same vessels suggesting they were likely deposited roughly contemporaneously. The group includes a number of English stoneware cylindrical preserve jars and ink bottles, some still with the remnants of their original paper merchandise labels. One of the latter is stamped to the base with the Hartley's lighthouse mark with 'W. P. HARTLEY LIVERPOOL & LONDON' around the top and 'TRADEMARK REG' below, suggesting the group was deposited no earlier than the early 20th century. The backfill also contains the body of a refined white earthenware figurine, possibly of a soldier or officer in dress uniform with a sash, chain and medal.

Context	SC	ENV	Weight	Earliest date	Latest date	Context considered date
0	15	15	255	1825	1900	-
123	43	28	493	1825	1900	L.19th – E.20th century
124	3	3	18	1780	1900	M/L.19th century
125	2	1	65	1600	1900	1600 – 1900
129	55	35	1179	1825	1900	L.19th – E.20th century
131	23	17	129	1830	1900	L.19th century
134	8	7	282	1770	1840	1770 – 1840+

Context	SC	ENV	Weight	Earliest date	Latest date	Context considered date
142	5	5	24	1650	1800	1650 – 1800
173	5	4	56	1830	1900	L.19th century
184	9	7	348	1830	1900	M/L.19th century
194	13	7	411	1830	1900	M/L.19th century
195	303	132	3152	1850	1900	1850 – 1900+
204	5	3	105	1700	1900	1700 – 1900
231	2	2	46	1770	1840	1770 – 1840
235	78	20	2363	1830	1900	M/L.19th century
237	4	3	1265	1830	1900+	E.20th century
238	5	4	948	1830	1900+	E.20th century
239	68	44	997	1830	1900	M/L.19th century
240	135	59	4376	1850	1900	L.19th century

Table 3: Distribution of the pottery by context. SC = Sherd count; ENV = Estimated number of vessels; Weight in grams. Earliest and latest date of the latest pottery type. Context considered date = suggested spot date for the deposition of the pottery.

### Potential and recommendations for further work

In addition to providing dating evidence for the features from which it was recovered, the primary significance of the assemblage is local, specifically arising from the information it can provide about the inhabitants of this part of Manchester from the 18th to early 20th century. As observed during the evaluation phases, the earliest pottery was recovered from Block A, dating to the late 17th or 18th century, but the bulk of pottery from both areas dates from the late 18th to early 19th century, although much was deposited later, during the mid/late 19th to early 20th century.

The feature assemblages are domestic in character, likely originating from the excavated and surrounding residential dwellings, and can consequently inform on the material culture of the local community during this period. In particular, it is evident by some of the decorative wares that certain households may have belonged to a lower socio-economic group – a finding mirrored in other ceramic

assemblages in the vicinity and elsewhere in Manchester (Jarrett 2015a; 2016; 2017b; Sudds 2017). The latter were all recovered from Block B, although the smaller assemblage from Block A may not be representative, and the only sherd of Chinese porcelain, taken to indicate some affluence, was also from Block B – albeit from separate deposits potentially related to different properties. Although commercial properties are known to have existed on both sites there is little evidence from the pottery to suggest the presence of any particular trades or business establishments, in contrast to findings at nearby Great Ancoats Street (Jarrett 2017b).

Any further publication or dissemination of the site should include a brief summary of the pottery recovered from site. Better preserved assemblages have been recovered from elsewhere in Manchester (Jarrett 2015b; 2017b; Sudds 2017) but the value of current material is perhaps best seen as part of a broader inter-site comparanda of assemblages, in order to establish an idea of ceramic consumption during the early development of the city. If published a closer look at distribution and documentary research, including map regression and a survey of census data, may enable some groups to be related to particular households and/or occupants. The current assemblage should also be set in context with the material recovered during the earlier phases of investigation of the site and should be compared against other contemporary assemblages in Greater Manchester (Jarrett 2015a, 2015b; 2015c; 2016; 2017a; 2017b; 2017c; 2017d; Sudds 2017). No illustrations are required.

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## **APPENDIX 3: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small quantity of glass was recovered from the excavation (four boxes) and dates mostly to the 19th and 20th century. The material consists of fragmentary material, although 21 vessels (38%) are intact. The material is in a good condition and it was most likely to have been deposited soon after breakage. The assemblage was quantified by fragment count, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and Wt (g) and consists of 65 fragments/55 ENV/8.215kg, of which five fragments/5 ENV/2.465kg was unstratified. The material was recovered from thirteen contexts. The terminology used to describe the glass is according to that used by the Society of Historical Archaeology Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website (Lindsey 2017). The information was recorded in a database format and it is discussed by form and distribution. The glass occurs as only small sized groups (fewer than 30 fragments).

### **The glass forms**

All the glass forms date to the mid-late 19th-early 20th century unless otherwise stated and the vessel shapes are discussed by function in tabular form. The following abbreviations are used. HLLA: high-lime low-alkali glass. No.: number of fragments

The range of the forms and their quantification is as follows:

Ally/marble: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 7g

Bottle, Bovril 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 64g

Bottle, Codd-type: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 675g

Bottle, cylindrical: 15 fragments, 11 ENV, 1.877kg

Bottle, flat octagonal-section: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 241g

Bottle, rectangular-section: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 141g

Bottle, flat, rectangular-section: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 96g

Bottle, oval section: 4 fragments, 4 ENV, 291g

Bottle, shouldered: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 124g

Bottle, soda: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 505g

Bottle, square-section: 3 fragments, 2 ENV, 476g  
Bottle, union oval flask: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 117g  
English wine bottle: 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 58g  
English wine bottle, cylindrical, early type: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 46g  
English wine bottle, cylindrical, late type: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 27g  
French wine bottle, cylindrical, late type 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 526g  
Jar, cylindrical, medium: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 284g  
Meat paste pot: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 63g  
Milk bottle, champagne shape: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 690g  
Milk bottle, mustard type, small: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 486g  
Milk bottle, mustard type, tall: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 1.008kg  
Pestle: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 154g  
Phial, conical: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 8g  
Phial, tubular: 3 fragments, 3 ENV, 120g  
Stopper: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 13g  
Vessel: 3 fragments, 3 ENV, 72g  
Window pane: 7 fragments, 5 ENV, 13g  
Wine glass: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 24g  
Unidentified: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 9g

## Alcohol consumption

Wine glass

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Free-blown	Foot, applied rounded merese and start of the stem	1	1	24	19th-20th century	240

## Alcohol storage

Bottle, cylindrical

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Olive green	Soda	Free-blown	Base, splayed with a corrugation above.,	1	1	46	19th century	240

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
			?Wine bottle. Slightly weathered					
Black/dark olive green	HLLA	Moulded	Base, concave underside embossed '1.2.	1	1	193	Late 19th- 20th century	184

Bottle, union oval flask

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green tint	Soda	Moulded	Rim sherd, applied crown-type rim, short conical neck, rounded shoulder, oval section body, wider at the top than the base, oval recess on the underside of the base Embossed on one side of the flat walls, part of a name and ' <b>Wine &amp; Spirit/Merchant, Manchester</b> ' another fragment has a tree with branch with rounded/dot leaves.	1	1	117	Late 19th-20th century	235

English wine bottle

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Dark olive green	HLLA	Uncertain	Base, rounded kick, conical neck, shoulder	3	1	58	19th-20th century	131

English wine bottle, cylindrical, early-type

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Olive green	Soda	Free-blown	Slightly splayed base, rounded kick, slightly weathered	1	1	46	1740–1850	240

English wine bottle, cylindrical, late type

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Olive green	HLLA	Moulded	Wall sherd	1	1	14	Mid 19th-20th century	195
Olive green	Soda	Moulded	Shoulder	1	1	13	Mid 19th-20th century	195

French wine bottle, cylindrical, late type

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Olive green	HLLA	Moulded	c.1850 applied rim with a disc below and an imperceptible curve from the rim to disc, cigar shaped neck, cylindrical wall and concave base. Very slightly weathered	2	1	526	19th century	129

## Architecture

### Window panes

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Uncertain	Small fragment	1	1		19th- early 20th century	123
Clear	HLLA	Uncertain	Small thin walled fragments, ?machine made	3	1	7	19th-20th century	131
Clear	Soda	Uncertain	Small, thin-walled fragment	1	1	1	19th-20th century	195
Clear/blue tint	Soda	Uncertain	Thin walled fragments, x1 blue tinted, x1 clear	2	2	5	19th-20th century	238

## Cleaning

### Bottle, shouldered

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Intact (121mm tall), external thread above a rounded collar, short, cylindrical neck, narrow rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall embossed with an oval badge and <b>'JOSHUA GIBSON'S FURNITURE CREAM'</b> around <b>'MANCHESTER'</b> , concave underside embossed '106'. Slightly weathered	1	1	124	Early 20th century	238

### Covers

### Stopper

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Blue green	HLLA	Moulded	Intact (32mm tall). Rounded disc top and spike	1	1	13	19th-early 20th century	105/111

### Ally/marble

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green tint	HLLA	Moulded	Moulded lines, abrasion on one area. ?Codd bottle stopper	1	1	7	19th- early 20th century	123

### Drink storage

#### Bottle, cylindrical

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green tint	Soda	Moulded	Intact (225mm tall), applied deep packer rim with an internal thread, short conical neck, rounded shoulder, concave base, ' <b>EDGE</b> ' embossed vertically on the wall and on the back ' <b>LONGSIGHT</b> '. The underside of the base is embossed 'N & Co 3300'	1	1	675	1890+	0
Green tint	HLLA	Moulded	Wal fragment	2	1	7	19th- early 20th century	123
Green tint	HLLA	Moulded	Blob rim, short conical neck, base, concave underside, ?ginger beer bottle	1	1	206	Late 19th-20th century	184
Clear	HLLA	Moulded	Base, 'frosted' walls, underside is embossed '2v' on the edge and '?11' in the centre of a moulded disc. ?Soda bottle	2	1	49	19th- early 20th century	123
Blue	HLLA	Moulded	Wall fragment embossed '...on...' in a circular formation	2	1	4	19th- early 20th century	123

#### Bottle, Codd-type

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green tint	Soda	Moulded	Rim is missing, embossed on one side of the body in a circular pattern ' <b>AUSTIN CRAVEN/LIMITED/ BROKS'S BAR' MANCHCHESTER</b> ' and on the back ' <b>A CRAVEN LTD/ESTABD/1842/BROOKS'S BAR</b> ' in a circular band around Britannia sat and facing sinister within a leafy branch with flower borders . Concave underside embossed 'BROOKS'S BAR' around an uncertain symbol	1	1	675	1890+	Unstrat.

#### Bottle, soda-type

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green tint	Soda	Moulded	Intact (height: 246mm), applied blob rim, short conical neck, rounded shoulder, concave base, embossed on the wall in a circular formation ' <b>G. BARNES &amp; SON/123 MILL STREET/BRADFORD/ MANCHESTER</b> ' and on the back 'PRIVATE PROPERTY'. Underside of the base is embossed '5795 C.S. & Co Ltd'. A cork survives inside the bottle.	1	1	505	Late 19th-20th century	Unstrat.

## Food storage

### Bovril bottle

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Brown	Soda	Moulded	Near complete except for the largely missing collared rim, cylindrical neck, oval body, on both side embossed '1oz/BOVRIL LIMITED', rounded basal underside. Badly decayed paper label survives on one oval front panel. Very slightly weathered	1	1	64	1870+	237

### Bottle, cylindrical

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Intact (246mm), applied packer rim finish, deep, wonky cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, concave base, degraded paper label on the neck. ?Sauce bottle	1	1	505	Late 19th-20th century	0

### Bottle, square-section

Colour	TYPE	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green-blue tint	Soda	Moulded	Complete profile, applied, narrow, short collared rim, conical neck, square section body with square section panels in relief, rounded concave base underside, 66mm x 66mm	1	1	459	Late 19th-20th century	235

### Jar, cylindrical, medium

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green tint	Soda	Moulded	Intact (116mm tall), beaded rim, int. Bevel, narrow cordon on the short neck, rounded narrow shoulder, cylindrical wall, concave base. Very slightly weathered	1	1	284	Late 19th-20th century	238

### Meat paste pot

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Intact (52mm tall), small jar, ridge on the inside edge of the squared rim, tapered wall with six	1	1	63	1921+	131

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
			oval panels containing fine vertical fluting. Rounded lower wall with fluting, splayed base, bossed on the underside 'Redgd no. 684057' around an '8'. Registered design in 1921					

#### Milk bottle, champagne shape

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Two intact examples (210mm tall), crown finish, 2 champagne shape, embossed on the front at an angle <b>'THE CHESHIRE STERILIZED/MILK CO LTD/STOCKPORT'</b> , moulded on the underside '1186k/ c. T.G. ' With three dots above/ Very slightly weathered	2		690	20th century	237

#### Milk bottle, small mustard type

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Two intact examples (142mm tall), deep collared rim with a foil cap finish: grooved with discrete V's in relief, cordon at the bottom of the collar. Embossed on the neck in a roundel <b>'A D'</b> and intertwined on the front <b>'Allied Dairies'</b> . On the underside of the base is embossed '0 25/ ? 2/.UGB' in a square formation. Very slightly weathered	1	1	243	20th century	237

#### Milk bottle, tall mustard type

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Intact (212mm tall), common sense rim finish. Embossed around the base of the shoulder <b>'ARDWICK POPULAR DAIRIES LTD'</b> and on the underside of the base 'JL & CO LD 112465' around 'PD' with a dot and a four point star. Very slightly weathered	1	1	504	20th century	237
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Intact (212mm tall), common sense rim finish. Embossed on the back of the neck is a roundel with <b>'AD'</b> interlaced above <b>'Ltd'</b> and on the front at an angle <b>'ALLIED/DAIRIES/LIMITED'</b> and on the back of the bottle horizontally 'PLEASE RINSE & RETURN, the underside of the base has embossed 'G B C 6' around 'a d ltd' Very	1	1	504	20th century	237



Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
			slightly weathered					

## Hygiene

Bottle, flat, rectangular-section

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Intact (110mm tall), applied preparation rim finish, short cylindrical neck, square, stepped shoulder, flat walls, front is panelled and embossed 'late "Lanola"/FOR/THE/SKIN', rectangular concave base underside embossed '13?57', base: 43mm x 25mm	1	1	96	Late 19th-20th century	Unstrat.

## Liquid storage

Bottle, cylindrical-section

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Base, rounded underside, embossed 'J. L. & Co ???' And illegible number around 'BD'	1	1	68	Late 19th-20th century	173
Blue-tint	Soda	Moulded	Intact (119mm tall), applied collared rim, with an internal v-shaped pouring groove, short cylindrical neck above two rounded steps, narrow rounded shoulder above two small cordons/corrugations, which also found on the base. Cylindrical wall and one side has a raised rectangle above the base that creates a panel (further defined by the seams) for a label, concave base underside. The cork survives internally	1	1	112	Late 19th-20th century	238

Bottle, flat octagonal-section

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Pale green	HLLA	Moulded	Base (85mm x 59mm), concave underside. The wall has concave corner panels. Fresh breaks	1	1	241	19th- early 20th century	129

Bottle, oval-section

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
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Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green-blue tint	HLLA	Moulded	Complete profile, applied short tapered down rim finish, short cylindrical neck, rounded shoulder, oval recessed base. Fresh breaks	1	1	117	19th- early 20th century	129
Blue tint	Soda	Moulded	Shoulder	1	1	2	Mid 19th- 20th century	195
Green tint	Soda	Moulded	Intact (152mm tall), applied ring and groove rim finish, short conical neck, oval section body, oval recessed base (62mm x 37mm)	1	1	154	19th - 20th century	239
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Wall sherd	1	1	18	Late 19th-20th century	240

#### Bottle, square-section

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Blue green	HLLA	Moulded	Base, body sherd embossed vertically '...YA.../...LOND...'	2	1	17	Mid 19th-20th century	195

#### Other

##### Pestle

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Green tint	Soda	Moulded	Rounded disc (13mm in diameter) attached to a solid cylindrical handle (9mm in diameter) and the end is broken. 76mm+ in length	1	1	154	19th - 20th century	239

#### Pharmaceutical

##### Bottle, rectangular-section

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Intact (133mm tall), patent finish rim, conical neck, rounded shoulder, rectangular section body with rounded corners, rectangular recessed base (53mm x 30mm). Internal black and white solidified deposit.	1	1	141	Late 19th-20th century	173

##### Phial, conical

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Base, inturned wall	1	1	8	19th-20th century	239

#### Phial, tubular

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Base, concave underside. Embossed '1.Oz'. Internal purple deposit	1	1	23	Early 20th century	238
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Base, concave underside. Internal black viscous deposit, with a tar like smell	1	1	38	Early 20th century	238

#### Poison storage

##### Bottle, cylindrical

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Blue	HLLA	Moulded	Base, fragment, rounded kick	2	1	12	19th- early 20th century	123

#### Phial, tubular

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Intact (115mm tall), beaded rim, short, cylindrical neck, narrow rounded shoulder, cylindrical wall embossed on one side with vertical lines surrounding 'POISONOUS', concave base underside. Cork in place and an internal dirty pale yellow liquid	1	1	59	Early 20th century	238

#### Unknown

##### Vessel glass

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
Clear	Lead	Moulded	Base, splayed, short rounded lower wall below a cylindrical wall	1	1	56	19th- early 20th century	129
Clear	Soda	Moulded	Body sherd with moulded corrugations - stepped profile	1	1	9	Late 19th-20th c	235
White	Opaque	Uncertain	Flat fragment decorated with black enamel bands and a possible Greek key design with a pale	1	1	9	1870+	239

Colour	Type	Technique	Comments	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Date	Context
			reddish yellow background					

## Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1, which demonstrates for each context producing glass, the phase that it occurs in, the size of the group, the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV), Wt (g), the forms present and a spot date.

Context	Size	No.	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms	Spot date
105/111	S	1	1	13	Stopper	19th- early 20th century
123	S	10	6	79	Ally/marble (stopper), bottle (cylindrical), window pane	20th century
129	S	5	4	940	Bottles (flat octagonal-section, oval section), French wine bottle, cylindrical late-type, vessel glass	19th- early 20th century
131	S	7	3	128	English wine bottle, meat paste pot, window pane	1921+
173	S	2	2	209	Bottles (cylindrical, rectangular-section)	Late 19th -20th century
184	S	2	2	399	Bottles (cylindrical)	Late 19th -20th century
195	S	6	5	47	Bottles (cylindrical, oval section, square-section), English wine bottle, cylindrical late-type, window pane	Mid 19th -20th century
235	S	3	3	585	Bottle (square-section, union oval flask), vessel glass	Late 19th -20th century
237	S	7	7	2248	Bottle (Bovril), milk bottles (champagne and small and tall mustard types)	20th century
238	S	8	8	645	Bottles (cylindrical, shouldered), jar (medium cylindrical), phial (tubular), window pane,	Early 20th century
239	S	4	4	325	Bottle (oval section), pestle, phial (conical), vessel glass	Late 19th -20th century
240	S	5	5	141	Bottle (cylindrical, oval-section), English wine bottle, cylindrical early-type, vessel glass, wine glass	Late 19th -20th century

Table 1: BLS17. Distribution of the glass showing, the phase that it occurs in, the size of the group, the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV), Wt (g), the vessel shapes present and a spot date.

## Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has some significance at a local level. The assemblage is important for understanding the material culture of the residents of the terraced houses living on the streets within the study area.

Other glass assemblages from excavations in Manchester and Salford are comparable to that from this excavation, e.g. The Exchange, Greengate Embankment, Salford (Jarrett 2015b), 16 Chapel Street, Salford (Jarrett 2015a), 74-88 Great Ancoats (Jarrett 2016) and Armstrong House (Jarrett 2018).

The glass has the potential to date the contexts in which it was found. There are vessels of interest, particularly those with Manchester area businesses embossed upon them. The glass also has great potential to inform upon site activities.

It is recommended that a brief mention of the glass assemblage is included on the site display board and that a group photo of the bottles embossed with Manchester and Salford businesses are photographed to supplement the text (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Late 19th/early 20th-century dated glass bottles used as containers for various products: for skin care ("Late" Lanola), milk (Allied Dairies and The Cheshire Sterilized Milk Co. Ltd., Stockport), mineral waters etc. (G. Barnes & Son, 123 Mill Street, Bradford/Manchester and Edge, Longsight), as well as for furniture cream (Joshua Gibson).

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## APPENDIX 4: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

### Introduction

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a fragmentary, although good condition indicating that the majority of the material was deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes were found in nineteen contexts, as small sized (under 30 fragments) groups.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (115 fragments, of which six are unstratified) were entered in to a database format file and classified using Oswald's (1975) typologies: prefixed OS for his general types. Manchester made Broseley-type bowls have been catalogued according to that typology (Oswald 1975, 50-2, fig. 7) and prefixed BY. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The material has been catalogued according to Higgins (2018). The tobacco pipes have been discussed by their types and distribution.

### The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site comprises 27 bowls, three nibs (mouth parts) and 70 stems. The pipe bowls range in date between c. 1790 and 1810.

c.1790-1840

Broseley-type BY8b: two spurred tall slender bowls. One example occurred in context [231] and has rippling noted on the interior front base of the bowl, while a second example came from context [240] and has its rim missing.

c.1760-1830

A tall version of the square heeled OS13 type: one bowl with poorly defined leaf borders. Below the rim and above the heel are bead borders containing a central 'cosmos' type flower surrounded by 'vines'. A branch occurs above and on each side of the heel. Context [235], SF 36

1820-50

OS24: seven spurred upright bowls with a straight back and rounded front. None of the bowls are maker marked and a plain damaged bowl is recorded in context [238]. Two bowls have poorly defined leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl (context [184], SF 33, context [231], SF 29 and this additionally has a sloping rim). A poorly moulded decorative slender bowl has its spur missing and

has leaf borders. Around the rim on the left side of the bowl are letters I J ?H above a quadruped animal. On the right side of the bowl is found around the rim a flaming sun and other symbols, which are above what appears to be a Hand of Ulster containing a heart on the palm. The bowl (SF 28) is made in a worn moulded and was found in context [231].

Three bowls do have similar marks in relief on their spurs. An unstratified example survives mostly as a stem and a spur with at the top an oval or circle on each side of the spur. A second example has a circle at the top of the right side of the spur; while on the left side is a small ring and dot mark, while the bowl has poorly defined leaf borders (context [238], SF 34). The third bowl is more decorative and has a small circle on each side of the spur, while the bowl is decorated with wheatear borders, feint moulded milling around the rim and fluting occurs around the base of the bowl. The left side of the bowl has possible initials around the rim, which are above a central quadruped with symbols on each side and below the animal, while the right side of the bowl has a central hand with a bird and a B on the left side and cross keys and an O on the right side (context [239], SF 35). The initials B O cannot be correlated to a Lancashire or Manchester pipe maker.

#### 1840-1880

OS15: four upright bowls with a straight back and rounded front and a characteristic slanting rim. Two of the bowls are plain and without makers' marks: context [195], one tall example and context [240]. The other two bowls are decorated with poorly defined or moulded leaf borders, which occur only on the front (context [240], SF 40) or as an example with the border on the front and back of the bowl and with a star on each side of the heel (context [194], SF 31).

#### 1840-1910+

OS28/29: two bowls without a heel or spur and both have moulded decoration. The first example has its stem missing and the lower part of the bowl has four pronounced beaded ribs separated by ovate leaves with incuse outlines and the interior of the leaves have horizontal line shading (context [129], SF 32). The design is shown in Samuel McLardy & Co Ltd's Pipe c.1920-25 clay tobacco pipe catalogue (McLardy & Co Ltd n.d. 4, no. 34/11) although no name is given for the design. The second example has moulded in relief on the underside of the base of the bowl a large shamrock leaf containing a cross (S F 38) and was unstratified.

Irish type bowls (Atkinson and Oswald 1969 type 33 bowl: not given a type in Oswald 1975): three heeled bowls with near vertical straight backs, a rounded front and usually with moulded milling around the rim. Context [235] produced two examples of this bowl type, one of which is a taller variant with highly burnished surfaces and the second example is a short variant and unusually does not have any moulded milling. The third example has an oval incuse stamp on the back of the bowl with in *sans serif* lettering the fictitious name and address of 'O'BRIEN/MAYO ST/DUBLIN' (context [49] SF 41). This is believed to be a product of the Turpin & Sons, Macclesfield clay tobacco pipe manufactory (Green 1985, 13).



## Bowl fragments

There are six bowl fragments that survive mostly as stems and the start of the bowl or have the heel present and these items are broadly dated to the 19th century. These items were found in contexts [123], [237], [238], [239], besides two unstratified examples. Additionally, another bowl survives as mostly the stem and has incuse *sans serif* stamps on the sides of the stem consisting of 'McDOUGALL' on the left side and 'GLASGOW' on the right side. Before the start of the spur are two cordons and an area of in relief square mesh covering the area to the start of the remnants of the base of the bowl. The latter survives with a fine collar at the base of the textured bowl. The bowl design may be figurative. The company of Duncan McDougal, Glasgow, operated from c.1847-1968, while the style of the stamping is usually dated to the 1870s. Another late 19th-century item was recovered from context [239] and survives as a spur and stem, which has lozenges with relief borders. The left side lozenge has had a probable pipe maker's name scrapped away, while the right side lozenge contains 'No. 274', which almost certainly refers to the design of the pipe.

## Stems

Amongst the 70 stem fragments one item is of interest. The first item was found in deposit [142] and has part of a band of roller stamping around the circumference of the stem (SF 42). The stamping survives as incuse notches. The stem is medium thin in thickness and has a fine bore and probably dates to the 18th century. The source for this item is probably Rainford, Lancashire (Higgins 2017).

## Mouth parts

The mouth parts all have cut ends and occur as a single example in context [10], while two examples were noted in deposit [240], one of which is cut at an angle and has a green glazed finish.

## Distribution

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 1.

Context	Assemblage size	Fragment count	Context ED	Context LD	Part, bowl types (maker)	Context considered date
10	S	3	1580	1910	x1 mouth part, x2 stems	1730–1910
47	S	5	1580	1910	x5 stems	1730–1910
49	S	1	1840	1910	x1 Irish-type bowl (SF ?, 'O'BRIEN/MAYO ST/DUBLIN')	1840–1910
123	s	2	1580	1910	x1 bowl fragment, x1 stem	1730–1910
124	S	3	1580	1910	x3 stems	1730–1910

Context	Assemblage size	Fragment count	Context ED	Context LD	Part, bowl types (maker)	Context considered date
129	S	1	1840	1910	x1 AO30 (SF 29)	1840–1910
131	S	5	1580	1910	x5 stems	1730–1910
134	S	1	1580	1910	x1 stem	1730–1910
142	S	18	1580	1910	x18 stems	18th century
173	S	2	1580	1910	x2 stems	18th century
184	S	5	1820	1860	x1 AO28 (SF 33), x4 stems	1810–1860
194	s	1	1840	1880	x1 AO29 (SF 31)	1840–1880
195	S	11	1840	1880	x1 AO29, x10 stems	1840–1880
231	S	14	1790	1840	x1 By8b, x 2 AO28 (SF 28 and 29), x6 stems	1790–1840
235	S	6	1840	1910	x1 tall OS13 (SF 36), x2 AO33	1840–1910
237	S	1	1840	1910	x1 19th-century bowl fragment	19th century
238	S	3	1820	1860	x1 bowl fragment, x 2 OS24 (SF 34), x1 bowl fragment	1810–1860
239	S	10	1800	1910	x1 OS24 (SF 35), x2 bowl fragments (SF 37), x7 stems	1870s
240	S	7	1840	1880	x1 By8b, x2 AO29 (SF 40), x1 bowl fragment (SF 30), x2 mouth parts, x1 stem	1870s

Table 1: BLS17. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing the number of fragments, the size of the assemblage, the date of the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl (Context ED and LD), the range of bowl types and a deposition spot date (context considered date) for each context.

### Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from BLS17 has some significance at a local level and adds to the range of decoration types found on recent archaeological excavations in Manchester (e.g. Jarrett 2015; 2017a; 2017b; 2018). The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts these finds were found in and inform upon site activities. A number of pipes merit illustration (see Figures 1 & 2) and could be included on the site display board with a very brief text.



Figure 1: Mid and late 19th-century clay tobacco pipes produced in the Greater Manchester area. These bowls either have Irish motifs, such as shamrocks or copy Irish-type bowl shapes and includes an example with a fake name and address (O'Brien, Mayo St., Dublin). These bowls were marketed to the large number of Irish immigrants who were arriving in Britain after c.1840, although the bowl shapes became popular with the nation's smokers as a whole.



Figure 2: Clay tobacco pipe bowl with shamrock

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## APPENDIX 5: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Around 25 metal and small finds were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. Both Areas A and B are represented, with six unstratified coins not possible to allocate to a specific area. The finds will be discussed here by phase.

### Phase 2: 18th century

Seven finds can be allocated to this phase, with all provenanced finds associated with Block A. The finds include two copper-alloy coins of George III (SF 12 and 15), from the backfill of Floor [133] and one, a 1775 Irish halfpenny, from deposit [125] (SF 7). Two further coins of this date were unstratified (SF 10-11). The fragment of a copper-alloy livery/blazer button (SF 21) came from the levelling for flag yard surface [96]. The button has a small raised cone at the back; this functioned as the seating for the wire loop and is characteristic of disc buttons during the 18th century (cf. Noël Hume 1969, 90 and fig. 23 Type 8).

### Phase 3: 19th century

Phase 3 produced nine metal and finds, including three corroded iron nails. The finds include personal objects and dress accessories, such as the fragment of another copper-alloy livery/blazer button (SF 20) and a black plastic comb (SF 24). The comb, which appears to be cut from a thin plastic sheet, has a decorative back with a row of large circular perforations and undulating edge. The comb may be intrusive here; however, both synthetic (celluloid) and organic plastics were used in the 19th century, for example vulcanite that was a rubber product heated with sulphur. Further analysis would be required to establish the exact material of this object (cf. <http://www.mernick.org.uk/victplas.htm>). Other categories represented here are household fittings and furnishings in the form of a small shovel-shaped copper-alloy fitting of unknown function (SF 25) and the fragments of two white porcelain figurines in the form of a pair of horses (SF 4). Further figurines were also recorded among the pottery from this site (see Appendix 2). Tools were represented by a probable iron file (SF 26), and playthings by a possible stone alley (SF 23). A further unstratified coin can be referred to this phase; this is an 1856 Victoria farthing stamped on the reverse with the letters 'J. S' (SF 6). This indicates that the coin was used as a token, with a potential range of functions such as credit transactions or advertising.

In terms of distribution, the ceramic figurines and the button came from the bedding layer for flag yard surface [96] in Block A. The other provenanced finds came from Block B. The plastic comb and the shovel-shaped metal fitting both came from brick fireplace [173], the probable iron file from the backfill [129] and the stone alley from cobbled floor surface [184].

#### **Phase 4: 20th century**

Eleven finds can be allocated to Phase 4 and are dominated by modern coins, some decimal. All provenanced finds came from Block B, where they were above all associated with the backfill of cellars. A Victoria halfpenny dating from 1860-95 (SF 16) is perhaps most likely residual – or kept and curated; although theoretically this would have been legal tender until decimalization in 1973. Besides this issue, the earliest coins are represented by two issues of Edward VII; a 1904 halfpenny (SF 18) and a penny minted 1909 (SF 19). An octagonal copper-alloy piece with the inscription 'JOHN HETHERINGTON & SONS' refers to a textile manufacturer in Ancoats, Manchester, founded in 1830. The piece, resembling market tokens of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is stamped '1532'; it could have been used within the company as part payment, or for advertising (SF 17). An incomplete cogwheel of thin iron sheet was also recovered (SF 27) as well as a fragment of substantial graphite rod (SF 22). Carbon rods like this may be associated with the early production of electricity, such as electric-arc lamps.

#### **Significance and recommendations for further work**

Besides providing some coin dating, the metal and small finds from Blossom Street only provide a limited and fragmentary insight into the past domestic material culture and activities on site. However, this category of finds is still frequently neglected in archaeological publications of the later post-medieval and modern periods (although see Crewe 2012; License 2015) and should not be dismissed as unimportant. At Blossom Street, objects of interest include the potentially early plastic comb and the iron file from Phase 3, and the market token from Phase 4. Any further publication of the site should include these and other relevant finds. For that purpose further identification of the comb and the market token is recommended, as is x-raying the possible iron file. It is also suggested other metal objects, in particular the copper-alloy buttons, are x-rayed for archival purposes. Following full analysis and publication, undiagnostic or fragmented metal objects may be discarded.

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Figure 1: Ceramic horse figurines SF 4



Figure 2: Copper-alloy token 'JOHN HETHERINGTON & SONS'; stamped 1532



Figure 3: George III 1797 cartwheel penny SF11

Phase 2: 18th century					
context	SF	area	description	pot date	recommendations
+	10	n/a	Copper-alloy coin; George III 1799 halfpenny	n/a	
	11	n/a	Copper-alloy coin; George III 1797 cartwheel penny	n/a	
125	7	Block A	Copper-alloy coin; George III 1775 Irish halfpenny	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	
131	21	Block A	Copper-alloy button; fragment only of livery/blazer button with raised cone for fixing loop at the back; heavily corroded	Late 19th century	x-ray
132	12	Block A	Copper-alloy coin; George III ?1797 cartwheel halfpenny; bent in antiquity	n/a	
	15	Block A	Copper-alloy coin; George III 1807 halfpenny	n/a	
142		Block A	?slag; lump of heavily corroded iron concretion	1650-1800	discard

**Phase 3: 19th century**



context	SF	area	description	pot date	recommendations
+	6	n/a	Copper-alloy coin/token; Victoria farthing 1856; reverse stamped 'J. S'	n/a	
123	4	Block A	Ceramic figurines; fragments of two horse figurines of bone china; likely forming a pair; ht. c 50mm	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	
	20	Block A	Copper-alloy button; fragment only of livery/blazer button with raised cone for fixing loop at the back	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	x-ray
129	26	Block A	Iron ?file; tang-hafted with one flat and one convex face; W 25mm; L 185mm+	Late 19th to early 20th centuries	x-ray
136		Block A	Iron nail; incomplete and heavily corroded	n/a	discard
173	24	Block B	Comb of thin black plastic sheet; single sided; back with single row of large circular perforations and undulating edge; W25mm; L 95mm+	Late 19th century	Further identify
	25	Block B	Copper-alloy fitting; narrow shovel-shaped with tubular neck; remaining side with two minute perforations for fixing; LW 12mm; L 45mm; ht. 8mm	Late 19th century	Further identify
184	23	Block B	Stone ?alley; partly broken to form concave surface; diam. 30mm	Mid- to late 19th century	
240		Block B	Iron nails; two substantial; heavily corroded; L 125 and 140mm	Late 19th century	discard

Phase 4: 20th century					
context	SF	area	description	pot date	recommendations
+	5	n/a	Copper-alloy coin; 1955 sixpence	n/a	
	8	n/a	Copper-alloy coin; decimal two pence; 1971+	n/a	
	9	n/a	Copper-alloy coin; George VI penny (1936–52)	n/a	
122	13	Block B	Copper-alloy coin; decimal penny; 1971+	n/a	
	14	Block B	Copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded and illegible; possibly a George III halfpenny	n/a	x-ray
237	18	Block B	Copper-alloy coin; Edward VII 1904 halfpenny	Early 20th	

				century	
	27	Block B	Iron cogwheel; incomplete with fine saw-tooth edge; diam. 160mm	Early 20th century	discard
238	16	Block B	Copper-alloy coin; Victoria halfpenny; Bunhead type (1860–95)	Early 20th century	
	17	Block B	Copper-alloy token; octagonal; 'JOHN HETHERINGTON & SONS'; stamped 1532	Early 20th century	
	22	Block B	Graphite rod with central longitudinal perforation; incomplete with one pointed end present; diam. 17mm; L 50mm+	Early 20th century	
239	19	Block B	Copper-alloy coin; Edward VII 1909 penny	Mid- to late 19th century	

Table 1: BLS17: metal and small finds

## APPENDIX 6: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

### Introduction and Aims

Several samples of ceramic building material were retained from excavation at the site from Blossom Street, Block A and B, Manchester (BLS17).

The assemblage was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the brick structures in order to date the structures and any subsequent alterations.
- Identify (under binocular microscope) the mortars.
- Made recommendations for further study.

### Methodology

Two whole brick samples were examined per structure. Brick and mortar samples retained at the same time ensured that a representative sample could be examined at the assessment stage.

The fabrics were examined at the offices at Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd using the London system of classification with a fabric number allocated to each object. The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
0	MN1;MN2	Local unfroged bricks	6	1780	1900	1780	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
32	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
33	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1832-1849	No mortar
35	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1832-1849	No mortar
37	MN1;MN2	Local unfroged bricks	3	1750	1900	1750	1900	1850-1900	No mortar
38	MN1;MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
39	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
43	3108;3115;3111	Yorkstone paver; Burnt slate; ferruginous grinding wheel?	3	1700	1950	1700	1950	1800-1950	No mortar
47	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1700	1900	1800	1900	1832-1849	No mortar
62	MN1;MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
64	MN1;MN2; 3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 01	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
68	MN2;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 01	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
69	3064W	Light yellow plain wall tile	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1880-1950	No mortar
77	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
80	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 01	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
81	MN1;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 01	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
83	MN2;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar type 01	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1750-1850	1780-1850
88	MN2;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
90	MN2	Local gently froged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
92	MN2;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
93	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
98	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
101	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
103	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1800	No mortar
105	MN2;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; mortar Type 01	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
106	MN1;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; mortar Type 01	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
107	MN2;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; mortar Type 01	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
113	MN1	Local frogged bricks	2	1780	1900	1780	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
117	MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1450	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
121	MN2;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; mortar Type 01	2	1750	1900	1780	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
124	3120	Fine millstone cobbles	2	1750	1900	1780	1900	1750-1900	No mortar
128	3064W	White plain wall tile	13	1700	1950	1700	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
133	MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
145	MN1;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; mortar Type 01	4	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	1780-1850
151	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
158	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1830	No mortar
159	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1850	No mortar
162	MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1825-1831	No mortar
164	MN1;MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1830	No mortar
165	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1825-1831	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
				1750	1900	1750	1900		
166	MN1;MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1830	No mortar
167	MN1;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
169	MN2;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 03	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1825-1831	1825-1831
170	MN1;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 03	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1825-1831	1825-1831
173	MN1;3064W;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; light green encausted tile; Mortar type 03	3	1750	1950	1800	1950	1825-1831	1825-1831
174	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1830	No mortar
180	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1825-1831	No mortar
181	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
183	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
186	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
193	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
195	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
199	MN1;3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
200	MN2; 3101PM	Local unfroged bricks; mortar Type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
202	MN2	Local unfroged bricks;	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
203	MN2	Local unfroged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
205	MN2; 3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; mortar Type 02	3	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
206	MN1;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; Mortar type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
207	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks; Mortar type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
208	MN1;MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
211	MN1;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; mortar Type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
214	MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1780-1850	No mortar
216	MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1832-1849	No mortar
217	MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
219	MN1;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; Mortar type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1830	1800-1900
220	MN1;MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	3	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
221	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1830	No mortar
225	MN2	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
226	MN2;3101PM	Local unfrogged bricks; mortar Type 02	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	1800-1900
227	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1832-1849	No mortar
228	MN1	Local unfrogged bricks	2	1750	1900	1750	1900	1832-1849	No mortar
231	3064W;3101PM	Rectangular tin glazed (Black and white); mortar Type 04	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1900	1850-1900

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
232	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1800-1900	No mortar
234	MN1	Local unfroged bricks	1	1750	1900	1750	1900	1832-1849	No mortar
235	UNK	Drain cover	1	1830	1850	1830	1850	1800-1900	No mortar
237	3064W	Encausted wall tiles	4	1880	1950	1880	1950	1880-1950	No mortar
238	3064W	Sanitary welfare; encausted wall tiles	5	1850	1950	1850	1950	1880-1950	No mortar
240	3064WT	Encausted wall tiles	1	1880	1930	1880	1930	1880-1930	No mortar

## Review

This medium size assemblage (169 fragments, 416.22kg) consists mainly of modern bricks (local red/orange sandy industrial bricks), wall tiles and stones. The bricks are unfroged and heavy, with sharp arises that suggests a machine manufacture. Two different fabrics are present: a red sandy fabric with small clay and iron oxide pellets inclusions (MN1); and an orange sandy fabric with flint inclusions (MN2). As expected most of the ceramic building material consisted of complete brick samples, all of which have a fabric and form consistent with the mid to late 18th and mid 19th century development and alterations.

## Ceramic Building Material

### Bricks (138 examples, 408.84kg)

MN1 (1800-1900) (71 examples, 196.1kg)

MN2 (1800-1900) (67 examples, 212.73)

All the construction bricks consist of locally produced different fabrics: a red sandy fabric with small clay and iron oxide pellets inclusions (MN1); and an orange sandy fabric with flint inclusions (MN2). The bricks are bonded with four different mortars: hard brown lime mortar dated from mid 18th to mid 19th century (Type 01); a dark grey ashy charcoal rich mortar (Type 02); a yellowish lime mortar (Type 03) and concrete (Type 04).



### Wall Tiles (26 examples, 3.03kg)

A cluster of tin glazed wall tile dated between mid 19th and early 20th centuries were recovered. Two encaustic fragments from [238] preserved a blue central flower, in imitation of late 17th style, probably made at the Minton pothouses. Mintons was a ceramic manufacturing company from Stoke-upon-Trent, since 1793, producing earthenware and decorative encaustic tile, for walls and floors in churches, public buildings, grand palaces and domestic houses. A wall tile from [237] dated to the end of the 19th to mid 20th century, has a central red and pink flower.

The other tin glazed tiles are plain examples in yellow, white and pale green, indicating the poor quality of these houses. Sanitary welfare item [47] made of Carboniferous clay showed the development of the sanitary facilities improvement in houses.

### Stone

York stone slabs [43] were commonly used in Victorian houses. Such slabs were usually laid directly on the ground and not tied in to the building structure at all. The slate fragment from [43] is very small and in the absence of any definable nail in the slate it is not possible to determine its function. In the backyard a sett structure [124] was built using millstone cobbles.

A circular piece ferruginous sandstone was collected from [43]. The piece with 86mm in diameter and 82mm in depth, had polished sides suggesting that was used in some industrial activity or maybe associated to the work of a knife-grinder, for sharpening knives and scissors. The wheel preserves letters on both sides:





### Phase Summary

In the early 17th century, Manchester emerged as a centre for the textile industry. The expansion of the textile industry with the associated increases in population to work in the factories and mills led to rapid urban expansion. Development of this area during the late 18th and early 19th centuries was dominated by the construction of residential buildings, often incorporating artisans' workshops and other businesses, though a number of large industrial premises were also established and there were numerous domestic workshops. The grid pattern designed for constructing houses was developed with no control, making use of the land in a different way at different times, making the quality of industrial housing very poor. Early buildings occupied the site until the early 20th century, whereupon they were demolished and replaced with other buildings.

### Phase 2: 18th century, 52 examples, 112.76kg

Until the late 18th century the site was used as an agricultural land. The first phase of activity on the site was the first major construction phase shown on maps dated to 1794, including structural elements necessary for the internal support within the buildings. These elements were modified and altered considerably later. A cluster of houses and commercial buildings were built first in Block A, as shown on the Green map of 1794. Structures from Block B were also visible on the 1794 map, although the buildings on Gun Street are outside the excavation area, and only some walls associated with the rear boundary were found. The majority of the walls were constructed of bricks (MN1 and MN2) and bonded with a dark grey ashy charcoal rich mortar (Type 02).

The bricks were of an irregular bond with most of them unmortared. The use of two different brick fabrics suggests that production was contemporary. White tin glazed tile is the only different building material recovered, apart from the bricks.

### **Phase 3: 19th century, 91 examples, 268.3kg**

This phase provided the majority of the building material collected from the site. The majority of the structures and features which survived in Block B are likely to date to this phase, and belong to the major period of rebuilding and alteration, especially on Henry Street as showed on Swire (1824) and Bancks' (1831) maps, which shows the half of the site to the west of Gun Street as a block of buildings with a small passageway to access the yard to the back of the buildings, and to the east of Gun Street smaller blocks with passageways in between. There are several passageways between the houses to access courts in the centre, with steps from the buildings fronting the courts. There appears to have been some further building in-filling resulting in a reduction in the yard area in the mid 19th century. It was clear that there were several phases of building and rebuilding within the buildings, and these phases could not be clearly always interpreted. Some structures had survived in Trench 6, suggesting that there may be foundations surviving in south-west.

The brick fabrics (MN1-MN2) and mortars are the same as the previous phase, suggesting that these occurred fairly soon after the construction of the terraced houses. Some items recovered from this phase, such as the drain cover, suggest a development of welfare facilities in these houses and sanitary welfare.

The Yorkstone slab paver, the small fragment of slate and the millgrind cobbles belong to this phase. The knife-grinder indicates the existence of workshops nearby.

### **Phase 4: 20th century, 10 examples, 32.81kg**

In the 20th century, several changes occurred on the site, including the demolition of some buildings. The bricks in this phase are made of MN2 and bonded with concrete (Type 04), suggesting that maybe MN1 finished their production at the end of the 19th century. A single yellow plain encausted wall tile was collected from [69] indicating an internal refurbishment phase.

## **Recommendations**

The bulk of the assemblage was derived from structures and can be generally dated to the late 18th and 20th centuries, related to the rapid industrial expansion in Manchester. The site probably remained as open agricultural land until the early-mid 18th century. The earliest phase of construction is likely to have been the initial build in Block A in the late 18th century. The site was completely developed by the middle of the 19th century and was fully occupied by buildings. Several phases could be seen to be of 19th-century date but could not be more closely dated, although stratigraphic

phases could be determined. The structural remains of individual buildings showed several phases of construction which reflected changes of use over a period of time. No early building material was found on the site. The presence of the wheel grinding probably is associated with an artisan's workshop or with other industrial use. The building material assemblage reflects the development of different workers' housing types from this site and none of the material is of intrinsic interest and thus no further work is recommended.

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## **APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

Kevin Rielly

### **Introduction**

The site occupies an area sandwiched between Great Ancoats Street to the south and Henry Street to the north, both alongside and on the west side of Blossom Street. The two halves of the project are separated by Gunn Street, with Block A to the south and Block B in the northern half of the development area. Open area excavation provided evidence, in Block A, for 18th-century agricultural soils, followed by brick-built terraced houses dating from the latter part of this century dating through to their demolition in the 1960s; and in Block B with further housing constructed in the early 19th century, these demolished in the early 20th century. It was possible to apply four main phases to this occupation sequence, essentially Natural (Phase 1) followed by the pre-development use (Phase 2) and then the 19th- and 20th-century occupation/demise of these structures, Phases 3 and 4 respectively.

A small quantity of animal bones were found within each of the two areas, all dated to Phase 3, the principal contribution being the major part of a cat skeleton from the fill of an ash-pit. The previous excavations provided similarly minor collections, again probably from ash-pits dating to the 19th century, and all in relatively good condition (see Rielly 2017a; 2017b).

### **Methodology**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### **Description of faunal assemblage**

The excavations in Blocks A and B provided 107 hand collected bones, the majority from the former area, this largely related to the recovery of a near complete adult cat skeleton within ashpit fill [129]. This and indeed a large proportion of the remaining bones were taken from pits and otherwise from various layers (as shown in Table 1). Discounting the cat skeleton reduces the total amount recovered to just 23 fragments, these including a relatively wide range of food species, in particular concerning the rather small size of the assemblage. Cattle bones are not represented, although it can be assumed that the cattle-size fragments are actually cattle, while otherwise there is pig (the most abundant species), sheep/goat, chicken, rabbit (perhaps also including the small mammal) and fish. It can be supposed that the rabbit bones, alongside the other animals/birds, represent domesticates,

this species being a popular food item in 19th-century urban populations. For example, London possessed at least two major rabbit keeping establishments dating from the early 19th century, each with some 1,500 to 2,000 breeding does (after Beeton 1869, 222). The other domesticates are represented by bones of the upper limbs or parts of the axial skeleton (vertebrae and ribs), perhaps signifying particular cuts of meat or, in the case of chicken, a dressed bird (head and feet removed). Rabbit is clearly an exception, here represented by a skull and a limb bone, perhaps indicative of the supply of whole carcasses or conversely representing a home-grown meat supply. There is a juvenile cattle-size rib from a levelling deposit [136] in Block A, perhaps representing a veal cut. Otherwise there are examples of adult cattle-size, sheep and chicken and sub-adult (possibly second year) pigs. Several of the bones have been butchered, including the use of the saw. This is generally agreed to be a late post-medieval trait, as indeed is the presence of bones from notably large individuals (?improved), the latter represented by a sheep humerus from the ashpit fill [129] (see Albarella 2003, 74, Rixson 2000, 215). Finally the two fish bones are unidentified rather than unidentifiable, these were provided by the privy fill [129] and layer [195].

The cat skeleton from [129] featured the major part of an adult individual, the age demonstrated by a full dentition and with all limb bone epiphyses fused. There were no discernible cut marks on either the skull, pelvis or foot bones, which would suggest disposal of the entire carcass.

Area:	Block A		Block B		Total
Feature type:	Lev	P	L	P	
<b>Species</b>					
Cattle-size	1		1	1	3
Sheep/Goat	1	1	1		3
Pig		1		1	2
Sheep-size	5		2		7
Cat		84			84
Rabbit	1	1			2
Small mammal	1				1
Chicken	1	2			3
Uniden fish		1	1		2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>107</b>

Table 1: Species distribution sorted by Area and Feature type where Lev is levelling, P is pit and L is layer.

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The collection is rather small, once the cat skeleton is removed, but it is well preserved and reasonably dated, here confirmed by the aforementioned late animal bone traits (the use of the saw and the presence of improved stock). The bones can be interpreted as food waste, no doubt from particular cuts and/or dressed small carcasses. It can be supposed that the rather minor quantity of

bones may relate in part to the purchase of cuts without bones and perhaps more especially to 'scavenger' activity, i.e. the collection of various waste items for industrial/craft purposes, facilitated by the 'rag and bone' trade (O'Day and Englander 2008, 200-2). Municipal refuse clearance would have also diminished accumulations of waste materials, this tended to date, within the urban centres, from the latter part of the 19th century, essentially following the Public Health Act of 1875 and the Local Government Act of 1894 (Herbert 2007, 11). Certainly, this collection is rather typically small, with similar assemblages recovered from nearby excavations at Great Ancoats Street (Deighton 2017), Bengal Street (McPhillips and Wild 2007, 56-8) and Booth Hall, Blackley (Thompson 2014, 23), these providing 2, 16 and 5 bones respectively. This similarity extends to the range of domestic species, all generally without any obvious indication of wealth, apart from the possibility of swan at Bengal Street.

The limitations of this collection would suggest that no further work is required.

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## APPENDIX 8: TIMBER ASSESSMENT

Damian Goodburn

### Notes on Timber [139]

*Timber [139] from 'Block A' site BLS17*

This timber was described as a 'post' but found lying horizontal in a waterlogged deposit on the site. One side had been scraped by a machine but original surfaces survived in only slightly decayed condition on most of the oak timber.

It had been provided with an outline record on-site and additional notes were made on a copy of the timber sheet and timber drawing after a little further cleaning. It was a slightly curving oak log with a maximum diameter of c.240mm and length of 2.33m. The faces had not been trimmed beyond branch removal but the ends were axe cut. The smaller end cut squarely across and the larger end cut to a short 'V' shape. The latter was almost certainly the 'bucking' cut separating this log from a larger 'butt' log in the parent tree (though a felling cut could not be ruled out entirely). This log was the low value 'top log' of a moderately small, fast-grown oak, probably of managed woodland origin. This sort of log could be a boat or barge yard off-cut sold on for low status use, the small diameter and sapwood making it have low rot resistance. One could see such a timber used for temporary storing or possibly fencing etc. Such bucked top logs are commonly found in and near post-medieval ship yard sites but it could be a little earlier in date, though the solidity of the heartwood supports a post-medieval range.

After adding to the records, the thicker end was sliced by hand to check the number of annual rings present and thereby the viability for tree-ring dating. However, the log had fewer than 40 rings, 10 below the minimum required. A small sample of the outer sapwood laid down just before felling was sawn out and retained for a high resolution C14 date if required.

## APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

### OASIS ID: preconst1-318796

#### Project details

Project name	Blossom Street Manchester, M4 5AF: Assessment Report of an Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was carried out at Blossom Street, Manchester, between 29 August 2017 and 13 October 2017. The site was bisected by Gun Street, with Block A fronting Great Ancoats Street and Block B fronting Henry Street. Work on Block A revealed late 18th century buildings, both commercial and residential, a rear yard, and a number of outbuildings, with later 19th century alterations. The majority of the buildings on Block A remained standing into the late 20th century. Investigations on Block B revealed the remains of 19th century cellared houses, including terraced back-to-backs. Numerous outbuilding, which underwent many changes in the 19th century, were accessed by a ginnel from Henry Street; the yard area and entrance to the back-to-back houses was also reached in this manner. The buildings on Block B were demolished by 1908.
Project dates	Start: 29-08-2017 End: 13-10-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BLS17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	BACK TO BACK TERRACE Post Medieval
Monument type	TERRACED HOUSES Post Medieval
Monument type	TERRACED SHOPS Post Medieval
Monument type	PRIVY HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CTP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER MANCHESTER MANCHESTER MANCHESTER Blossom Street, Manchester, M4 5AF
Postcode	M4 5AF
Study area	307 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 84801 98615 53.483782036674 -2.229068356731 53 29 01 N 002 13 44

W Point  
Lat/Long Datum Unknown  
Height OD / Depth Min: 49.03m Max: 49.04m

#### Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
Organisation  
Project brief Chris Mayo  
originator  
Project design Chris Mayo  
originator  
Project Chris Mayo  
director/manager  
Project supervisor Rosemary Banens  
Type of Housing Developer  
sponsor/funding  
body  
Name of Mulbury Homes Ltd (Blossom Street)  
sponsor/funding  
body

#### Project archives

Physical Archive Local Museum  
recipient  
Physical Archive BLS17  
ID  
Physical Contents "Glass","Leather","Metal","Textiles","Wood","Animal Bones","Ceramics"  
Digital Archive Local Museum  
recipient  
Digital Archive ID BLS17  
Digital Contents "Animal  
Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Leather","Metal","Stratigraphic","Wood"  
Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
available  
Paper Archive Local Museum  
recipient  
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"  
Paper Media "Context sheet","Diary","Map","Matrices","Miscellaneous  
available Material","Plan","Report","Section"

#### Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Publication type  
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Date 2018  
Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

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publication

Description           A4 document

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