

**FORMER BBC SITE, OXFORD
ROAD, MANCHESTER: PLOT 14**

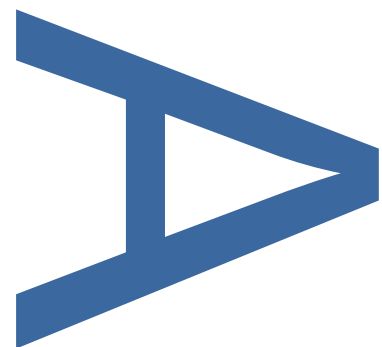
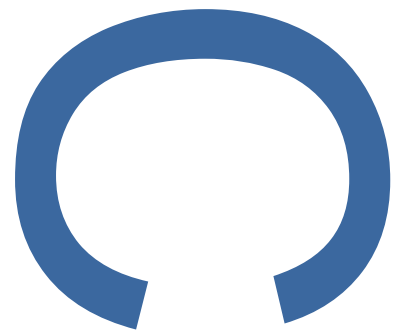
**AN ASSESSMENT OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

SITE CODE: ARM17

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
MANCHESTER CITY COUNCIL**

PCA REPORT NO: R13344

AUGUST 2018



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

**FORMER BBC SITE, OXFORD ROAD,
MANCHESTER: PLOT 14
AN ASSESSMENT OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION**

Quality Control

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
Project Number	K5069
Report Number	R13344

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Rosemary Banens		August 2018
Graphics Prepared by:	Ray Murphy		August 2018
Graphics Checked by:	Mark Roughley		August 2018
Post-Excavation Manager Sign-off:	Jon Butler		August 2018
Project Manager Sign-off:	Chris Mayo		August 2018

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54
Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
London
SE4 2PD

An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at The Former BBC Site, Oxford Road, Manchester: Plot 14

Site Code: ARM17

Central NGR: SJ 84395 97309

Local Planning Authority: Manchester City Council

Planning Reference: 113832/FO/2016

Written/Researched by: Rosemary Banens

Project Manager: Chris Mayo, MCIfA

Post Excavation Manager: Jon Butler, MCIfA

Commissioning Client: Bruntwood

Contractor:

**Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre
96 Endwell Road
Brockley
London SE4 2PD**

Tel: 020 7732 3925

E-mail: cmayo@pre-construct.com

Web: www.pre-construct.com

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August 2018

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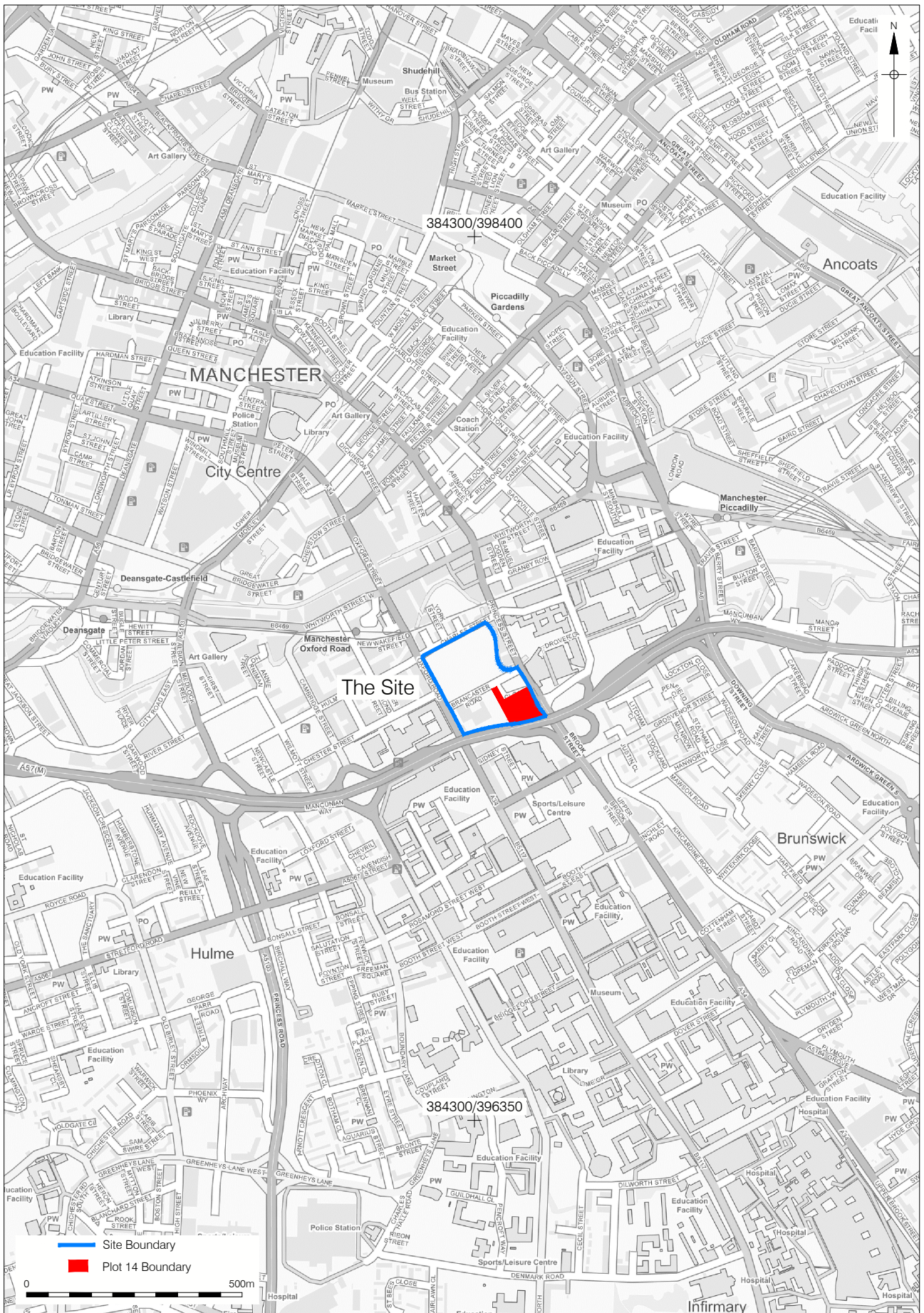
1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 Following an archaeological evaluation in February 2017 an excavation was conducted between 19th June and 18th July 2017 on land bound by Cloak Street, Princess Street, the Mancunian Way, and Oxford House, Manchester; a watching brief was subsequently conducted on the site between 7th and 15th June 2018. These archaeological investigations revealed a series of cellars and other building remains which dated from the early to mid 19th century. The 19th-century buildings were primarily residential in nature; commercial/industrial buildings replaced the majority of the terraced housing in the early 20th century. These buildings were bombed during the Manchester Blitz in 1940 and were subsequently demolished.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations found that natural deposits on site comprised a loose mid-yellowish brown sand to sandy gravel deposit. This was encountered between 35.31m OD in the centre of the site, sloping down to 35.18m OD in the north, indicating that the natural topography slopes down from the south to the north into the River Medlock valley. There was no evidence of any subsoil horizon. It seems probable that both the topsoil and subsoil were stripped from the area prior to or as part of the extensive building development during the early 19th century. The truncated remains of the natural were recorded between 34.46m OD and 34.52m OD below one of the cellars.
- 1.3 The site remained undeveloped until the early 19th century, when the first structures were built. The earliest buildings on site consisted of terraced dwellings fronting Cooke Street, Heron Street, and Crossley Street, along with associated yard buildings and a public house (The Wheat Sheaf) at the junction of Cooke Street and Heron Street. A ginnel led from Heron Street to the rear yards; a yard wall separated the ginnel from terraces fronting Mount Place.
- 1.4 During the course of the 19th century, internal alterations were made to the cellars. This included blocking off access between the front and rear rooms of the cellars and adding fireplaces to turn them into single room dwellings.
- 1.5 By the late 19th century, the Wheat Sheaf had undergone a number of alterations, and had expanded into the rear cellar of one of the terraced dwellings. Alterations had also been made to the rear yards and associated buildings.
- 1.6 In the early 20th century, the cellars of the terrace to the north of the ginnel fell out of use and access was blocked off. These buildings were repurposed for a cloth warehouse, while the terraces fronting Mount Place were replaced with a Printing Works. The site was bombed in 1940 and the buildings were demolished, with the surrounding debris used to backfill the cellars. The site remained as open land until Armstrong House was constructed during the redevelopment of the area in the 1970s and 1980s.
- 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 19th June and 18th July 2017 by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on land bound by Cloak Street to the north, Princess Street to the east, the Mancunian Way to the south, and Oxford House to the west (Figure 1). The work was carried out in advance of planned development works on the site. Further archaeological monitoring was undertaken on site between 7th and 15th June 2018. Permission for the development had been granted by the local planning authority, the City of Manchester, under application number 113832/FO/2016. The proposed development includes the construction of a part 12, part 18 storey building to comprise a multi-storey car park, a hotel, and an energy centre with ground and mezzanine commercial uses.
- 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 (Mayo 2016). This report established that the site probably remained as open agricultural land until the early-mid 19th century, when it was rapidly developed, along with wider intensive and extensive industrial development of the surrounding Chortlon-on-Medlock area. The site was completely developed by the middle of the 19th century and was fully occupied by buildings up until it was bombed in 1940, after which any structural remains were demolished, and the land remained vacant until the construction of Armstrong House in the late 20th century.
- 2.3 The planning consent for this development included, on the recommendation of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), an archaeological condition for a physical site evaluation based on a program of trial trench excavation. The results of the evaluation were set out in a PCA report in February 2017 (Jorgensen 2017). The archaeological evaluation revealed structural remains related to the 19th-century development of the area, and identified an area considered by GMAAS to be worthy of fuller investigation. Following this an open area archaeological excavation was carried out across a designated area in the northern half of the site and a watching brief was undertaken for a targeted area in the centre of the site (Figure 2). This report details the result of the 'Strip, Map and Record' style programme of works and the watching brief conducted in the selected areas.
- 2.4 The masterplan development site is located in Central Manchester, centred at SJ 84310 97403, and measured approximately 250m north-west to south-east by 185m north-east to south-west. It is bound by Charles Street to the north-west, the River Medlock and Brook Street to the north-east, the A57M Mancunian Way to the south-east, and Oxford Road to the south-west.
- 2.5 The site comprises land in the south-eastern part of the masterplan (centred at SJ 84397 97325), identified as Plot 14, with a site area of approximately 0.53 hectares. It is bound by Cloak Street to the north, Princess Street to the east, the Mancunian Way to the south, and Oxford House to the west.

- 2.6 The archaeological excavation consisted of a designated area in the northern half of the site measuring c. 405m². The targeted SMR area measured c. 22.5m north-east to south west by c. 20m north-west to south-east. The watching brief consisted of a designated area in the centre of the site measuring c. 166m². The targeted watching brief area measured c. 18m north-east to south west by c. 9m north-west to south-east
- 2.7 During the excavation phase of archaeological investigation, Armstrong House had been abandoned but not demolished. The trees to the north of Armstrong House were removed during the first week of archaeological investigation. Upon returning for the watching brief aspect of the archaeological investigation, Armstrong House had been demolished and the majority of the land surrounding the targeted area had been subject to ground reduction.



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19/07/18 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:12,500 at A4



Figure 2
 Detailed Site and Trench Location
 1:800 at A4

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 of 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 in 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 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefield designations lie within the vicinity of the study site; neither does the site lie within a conservation area or archaeological priority area. However, the site lies a short distance to the south of the Whitworth Conservation Area, and there are also a number of statutorily listed buildings in the vicinity.

3.4 Site Specific Planning History

3.4.1 A planning application for the site, under reference number 113832/FO/2016, was submitted in September 2016 to Manchester City Council. This proposal involved the:

Demolition of any existing structures and erection of part 12, part 18 storey building to comprise a multi-storey car park (maximum 1,100 spaces including 55 spaces for disabled car users) (ground to 11th floor) a hotel (150 beds) (12th to 17th floor) and an energy centre (ground floor and mezzanine) with ground and mezzanine commercial uses (Class A1 (shop), A2 (Financial and Professional Services), A3 (Restaurant and Cafe), A4 (drinking Establishment), B1 (Offices), D1 (Non-Residential Institutions Creche only) and D2 (Assembly and Leisure Gym only))

3.4.2 Planning permission for the development of the site was granted in November 2016 by the City of Manchester with a number of conditions, one of which related to the potential archaeological resource of the site. The archaeological condition was worded as follows: -

12) 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 development shall not be occupied until the site investigation has been completed in accordance with the approved WSI. The WSI shall cover the following:

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

- targeted field evaluation trenching

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reason - To 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) and approved by GMAAS.

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 site, the natural appeared to be a loose mid-yellowish brown sand to sandy gravel. At its highest point, in the centre of the site, the sand was recorded at 35.31m OD, having been observed in two sondages. From here, it sloped down to the north, towards the River Medlock, where it was recorded during the evaluation at a height of 35.18m OD. Two small sondages were excavated in No. 7 Heron Street (Cellar 2); these revealed the truncated natural deposits between 34.46m OD and 34.52m OD.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site lies on land that generally slopes down from south-east to north-west, into the valley of the River Medlock. The River Medlock is a tributary of the River Irwell, which it joins in the Cornbrook area, some 1.75km to the west of the site. While the land to the north was modified during the construction of the BBC New Broadcasting House complex, the site itself has been subject to little landscaping, and consequently still reflects the underlying topography.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Prehistoric

5.1.1 The valley of the River Irwell to the west of the study site was a favourable area for occupation and transportation during prehistory; settlements have been identified along the valley whilst small assemblages of prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from archaeological investigation in the Castlefield area of Manchester west of the site (Miller 2008). Although prehistoric populations may have hunted in the upland areas of the moors that surround Manchester, poor drainage and the encroachment of blanket peat at higher altitudes would not have been conducive to settlement at this time. A black ironstone hatchet-shaped implement believed to be Neolithic in date was found in 1887 in river gravel between Sidney Street and Grosvenor Street, to the south of the study site. This implement is the only evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site.

5.2 Roman

5.2.1 At the end of the 1st century AD, the Roman fort at Castlefield was set up, a little more than a kilometre north-west of the study site. The fort was the focus of activity within the area, and the Roman settlement did not extend as far as the study site. However, a Roman road linking Manchester with Buxton may have passed through the site, though its course in this area has yet to be confirmed (Margary 1967). Occasional Roman finds have been recorded from the surrounding area, such as three coins found in Medlock silt at the new gasworks on Cambridge Street, to the west of the site.

5.3 Early Medieval

5.3.1 During the post-Roman period the surrounding area came under the control of a number of kingdoms and a settlement may have been established at Manchester in the early 7th century AD, probably in the area around the cathedral (Miller 2008). The site historically lay in the Chorlton area of Manchester, which was originally a separate settlement, later being known as Chorlton Row and subsequently Chorlton-upon-Medlock. The name Chorlton means 'the peasant's tun' (settlement or farm) in Old English and it has been suggested that Chorlton Row may have been joined with Chorlton-cum-Hardy in the Anglo-Saxon period (Arrowsmith 2012). Physical remains of the early medieval period are scarce in Manchester, with no evidence for this period having been found in the vicinity of the study site.

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 During the medieval period, Chorlton would have remained as a separate settlement south of Manchester. Although there is little evidence of medieval activity within the vicinity of the study site, lands in Chorlton are mentioned in documents from the 13th century onwards. Chorlton Hall was likely established in the medieval period, a short distance east of the site, and was documented as early as 1590 (Farrer and Brownhill 1911); it appears on historic maps until WWII, when it appears to have been destroyed during the Manchester Blitz.

5.5 Post-Medieval

- 5.5.1 By the early medieval period, Manchester had developed into a moderate sized town, emerging as a centre for textile finishing processes as the textile industries began to flourish in south Lancashire in the early 17th century. More importantly however, it 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 To the south of Manchester, the settlement at Chorlton Row had become concentrated along the Manchester to Stockport Road, with much of the land having been owned by the Booth family since at least the 1630s (Arrowsmith 2012). Chorlton Row has 46 houses and 226 inhabitants in 1774, but from the late 18th into the early 19th century the Chorlton Hall estate developed as a suburb of Manchester, eventually becoming part of the Municipal Borough of Manchester in 1838.
- 5.5.3 The quick absorption of Chorlton into the fabric of Manchester was due to the rapid expansion of the textile industry in the latter; the speed of this development being demonstrated in historic maps and plans of the area. C. Laurent's Map of Manchester and Salford dated 1793 (not illustrated) shows most of the area south of the River Medlock occupied by a series of open fields, a number of these bisected by Oxford Street (now Oxford Road in the vicinity of the site). The site itself is dominated by the undulating terrain at the edge of the Medlock Valley and significantly there is a large pond in what is now the south-eastern part of the site, just to the south of a major bend in the river. It is likely that the pond originally developed naturally as a cut-off feature of the river but was probably subsequently exploited by the local population.
- 5.5.4 The site is shown in greater detail on William Green's Plan of Manchester and Salford, produced in 1794 (not illustrated), where it is depicted occupied by a small number of hedged fields, with the pond as the dominant feature and a significant break of slope to the north-west of this, down towards the river valley. Tracks between fields to the west of the pond are approximately followed today by the alignments of Cloak Street and Brancaster Road. Although the site remained undeveloped at this time, there was some development in the

surrounding area on the other side of the River Medlock; a printing works and other buildings located east of the river and west of Brook Street, Garrat Hall and Garrat Mill located east of Brook Street and more extensive development on the south side of Granby Row, further to the north-east.

- 5.5.5 There was little development on the site until the early 19th century, when many of the surrounding roads had been laid out in regular blocks, with Bancks and Co's *Plan of Manchester* produced in 1831 (Figure 11) showing the first detailed depiction of development on the site. Terraced houses are shown fronting Cook Street, an unlabelled Heron Street, and Crossley Street; much of the surrounding area is also dominated by terraced buildings.
- 5.5.6 The period from c.1800 to c.1850 saw the greatest levels of development in the Chorlton area, as it changed from a relatively affluent middle class neighbourhood to one dominated by industrial buildings and associated poor quality housing. This transformation was due to the construction of high density housing built to accommodate those employed in the burgeoning textile industry. The area, along with that of Ancoats, to the north-east hosted numerous textile mills, the earliest being Chorlton Old Mill, which had been established in 1795 and is still standing in part. The rapid growth of cotton manufacturing also attracted an influx of Irish immigrants; adjacent to Chorlton Old Mill was an area that became known as Little Ireland. Established between 1830 and 1850, Little Ireland became synonymous with poor quality housing and squalid living conditions.
- 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 stated that the Irish were the most destitute in terms of living conditions, describing their dwellings as follows:

They can scarcely said to be furnished. They contain one or two chairs, a mean table, the most scant culinary apparatus, and one or two beds, loathsome with filth. A whole family is often accommodated on a single bed, and sometimes a heap of filthy straw and a covering of old sacking hide them in one undistinguished heap, debased alike by penury, want of economy, and dissolute habits. Frequently, the inspectors found two or more families crowded into one small house, containing only two apartments, one in which they slept, and another in which they eat; and often more than one family lived in a damp cellar, containing only one room, in whose pestilential atmosphere from twelve to sixteen persons were crowded.

(Kay 1832)

- 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 12) shows the site in much greater detail. The individual buildings and associated outbuildings are visible, as are the yard divisions. A ginnel located on Heron Street leads to the rear yards of the buildings, while the terraces to the north of the ginnel are depicted with a lightwell, indicating the presence of cellars. A public house, The Wheat Sheaf, is located on the corner of Heron Street and Cooke Street. The absence of steps associated with the buildings fronting Crossley Street would suggest that these buildings were not cellared. Although back-to-back houses are located to the south of Crossley Street, only through terraced houses are depicted on the site.

5.5.10 While the Manchester New Streets Act of 1853 made it illegal to occupy any cellars built since the act as a separate dwelling, the inhabitation of existing cellar dwellings was not banned. Instead, a number of conditions were imposed upon these existing cellar dwellings, such as “the floors of all cellars shall consist of flags not less than 2 inches thick, laid on sand or cinders 6 inches in thickness” (The Builder 1862). An article called ‘Social and Sanitary Jottings in Manchester Cellar Dwellings’ written by architecture journal The Builder in 1862 described the lack of ventilation in many of the dwellings, accompanied by illustrations (Plate 28), stating that:

“In most instances there is only one opening, and this serves for the purpose of both door and window. Under the best circumstances, with every attention to drainage and ventilation, it is not wholesome to live and sleep below the surface of the ground; but in these places, except in some rare cases, there is no possibility of ventilation at the back, and the only chance of obtaining any current of air is by means of the fire-place when the door is open ... even in the daytime, when the door is open, the back part of the cellar must be left without any current of air; and at night, when the door is closed, these ill-planned homes must be little better, in a sanitary point of view, than burial vaults...”

(The Builder 1862)

5.5.11 The 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figure 13) shows some alterations to the buildings on site. The Wheat Sheaf is shown with an angled wall at its corner, rather than the right-angled corner visible on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 12) and has expanded south into the rear of one of the terraced houses. Alterations to the rear of the terraces is also visible, with the expansion of the yard area and the construction of new yard buildings.

5.6 Modern (Late 19th-20th century)

5.6.1 Development in the Chorlton area had reached a peak by the end of the 19th century, with little further building taking place during the early years of the 20th century. The site remained

primarily unchanged at the beginning of the 20th century, with the only change evident on the 1908 Ordnance Survey (not illustrated) being the demolition of the houses fronting Mount Place, creating what appeared to be a large open area to the rear of the terraces fronting Cooke Street, Heron Street, and Crossley Street.

- 5.6.2 By 1922, the houses bound by York Street, Cooke Street, Heron Street, and Stafford Street had been demolished and St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church and associated school established in their place, immediately west of the site. The 1922 Ordnance Survey (not illustrated) shows that the open area caused by the removal of the houses fronting Mount Place had been filled in with an unlabelled building; this is labelled on the 1928 Goad Map (Figure 14) as a 'Printers & Stationary Factory'. The 1928 Goad Map also shows a cloth warehouse in place of the Wheat Sheaf Public House and the terraces to the north of the ginnel, while the ginnel itself is labelled as 'shored up'. The terraces on Heron Street to the south of the ginnel and those fronting Crossley Street, noted as two-storey swellings, do not appear to have changed.
- 5.6.3 During World War 2, Manchester suffered from wartime bombing with many buildings in the city being damaged or destroyed. The 1940-41 Bomb Damage Map (not illustrated) depicts the site and neighbouring church and school as red, signifying that they were destroyed, with nearby buildings also suffering damage. The map indicates that this damage and demolition was a result of the Manchester Blitz, with the site having been bombed by the Luftwaffe on 23 December 1940. The 1948 Ordnance Survey (not illustrated) shows that these buildings had been cleared, although the outline of the Print Works and part of St Augustine's Church are still depicted; however, these had been totally cleared by the 1955 Ordnance Survey (not illustrated). The site remained clear until the construction of Armstrong House during the redevelopment of the area in the 1970s and 1980s.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The methodology, aims and objectives to be employed during the archaeological excavation were set out in a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled June 2017 by Pre-Construct Archaeology and approved by GMAAS (Mayo 2017a). The work comprised a strip, map and record (SMR) investigation of a targeted area along the north-western border of the site, with a watching brief undertaken at a later date investigating a targeted area in the centre of the site (Figure 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 and watching brief targeted the locations of structures depicted on 19th- and 20th-century maps and found during the evaluation stage. The excavation was designed to examine archaeological remains associated with residential and commercial properties depicted on 19th- and 20th-century maps.
- 6.3 An 8 tonne 360° mechanical excavator was 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 ARM17, 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 2-7.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 Natural deposits identified during the archaeological excavation consisted of a loose mid-yellowish brown sand to sandy gravel. During archaeological works, the sand was recorded at 35.31m OD at its highest point, in the centre of the site. This was recorded as [165] in two sondages excavated during the watching brief (Figure 100; Plate 2). The evaluation recorded a clay interface, [8], over the gravel, [9]; this was seen at a depth of 35.18m OD, indicating a slope down north to the River Medlock. Two small sondages were excavated in No. 7 Heron Street (Cellar 2); these revealed that the natural deposits, recorded as [144], had been horizontally truncated to range between 34.46m OD and 34.52m OD.

7.3 Phase 2: 1820s-1840s (Figures 4 and 5)

Heron Street and Associated Terraces

7.3.1 The earliest apparent structures on site consisted of a row of terraced buildings fronting Heron Street, with the south-easternmost terrace separated from the others by a ginnel. First apparent on Pigot's map of 1829 (not illustrated), they are shown in greater detail on Bancks's 1831 *Plan of Manchester and Salford* (Figure 11). The structures on site were all composed of red unfrosted bricks, with external walls two skins thick and internal walls only a single skin. These 19th-century walls were primarily bonded by a light yellow-brown sandy lime mortar.

7.3.2 The terraced buildings fronting Heron Street were originally dwellings, with the corner of Heron Street and Cooke Street occupied by the Wheat Sheaf Public House. Access to the cellars of these dwellings was provided by a lightwell running along the front of the terraces. This lightwell was formed by walls [36], [41], and [42], measuring 0.88m in width and at least 9.5m in length. A set of stairs, the remains of which were observed within walls [41] and [42], would have extended down to the north from wall [36]. Arches extending between walls [42] and [41] would have provided the support for steps leading up to the ground floor of the terraces while still allowing access through the lightwell to the cellar doors; an example of this can be seen in an illustration published in 1862 by *The Builder*, an illustrated weekly architecture magazine from the 19th and 20th centuries (Plate 28). One of these arches was still intact during excavation, appearing to extend from wall [65]; however, the arch was collapsed purposefully for safety reasons (Plate 3). Another fragment of wall extending from wall [42], aligning with wall [40], is possibly also the remains of an arch across the lightwell.

Heron Street

7.3.3 The remains of Heron Street, [116], were heavily truncated, with only an area measuring 0.80m by 4m left. Composed of cobbles, the road had been laid into clay bedding/levelling layer [32]. A kerb ran along the eastern side of the road, formed of York stone paving laid on edge (Plate 4). Running between the kerb and lightwell wall [42] were York stone flags, forming the remains of the pavement. South of the remains of Heron Street was a rectangular feature, [33], cut into clay levelling later [32]. Possibly the remains of a manhole that had been removed, this feature had been backfilled with a mid grey brown silty clay, [34], containing 19th-century pottery (Appendix 2). A slot excavated between Heron Street and feature [33] revealed a flagstone covered culvert/drain, [153], running below layer [32]. The drain was encountered at a height of 34.19m OD, a depth of 1.87m below the Heron Street, which was recorded at 36.06m OD.

No. 3 Heron Street

7.3.4 Formed of external walls [41] and [53], No. 3 Heron Street was separated from the Wheat Sheaf Public House to the north-west by wall [65] and from No. 5 Heron Street to the south-east by wall [40]. The cellar was divided into two rooms (Cellars 4 and 5) by a single skin red brick wall, [66], which keyed in poorly to walls [65] and [40]. The front room, Cellar 4, had an internal area of 11.71m², with a fireplace, [68], keyed into wall [40] (Plate 5). Access to the cellar was provided by a doorway in wall [41], leading into the lightwell fronting Heron Street. The rear room, Cellar 5, had an internal area of 11.89m², and both rooms were paved with flagstones, floors [69] and [78] respectively (Plate 6).

No. 5 Heron Street

7.3.5 No. 5 Heron Street was formed by external walls [41], [37], and [53]. It was separated from No. 3 Heron Street by a single skin internal partition wall, [40]. As with No. 3 Heron Street, the cellar was divided into two rooms (Cellars 1 and 3) by a single skin brick wall, [38]. Access to the cellar was through a doorway in wall [41], which led from the lightwell fronting Heron Street into the front room, Cellar 1. Cellar 1 had an internal area of 12.05m², with a fireplace, [45], keyed into wall [37], while the rear room, Cellar 3, had an internal area of 11.84m² (Plates 7-9). Both rooms were paved with flagstones, floor [57] in Cellar 1 and floor [63] in Cellar 2.

No. 7 Heron Street

7.3.6 No. 7 Heron Street (Cellar 2) was separated from the other terraces exposed in excavation by a ginnel to the north-west. The cellar was formed by external walls [48], [49], [50], and [51], and had an internal area of 23.88m². The cellar had been divided by a central stairwell running north-west to south-east through the building. This was formed of walls [124], [125], [126], [127] and [135], and a small brick floor, [129], extended north-west from the stairwell to reach wall [43] (Plate 10). A single skin partition wall, [128], running south-west to north-east divided the area to the north-east of the stairwell into two narrow rooms. Two fireplaces, [80]

and [81], had been built into wall [50]; a secondary, possibly earlier, fireplace, [130], abutted fireplace [80]. Only fragmentary remains of the flooring, [83] and [131], survived, which appeared to be a mix of both flagstone and brick. This had been laid down on a redeposited clay bedding layer, [136].

Yard buildings

7.3.7 The rear yard was accessed from Heron Street through a ginnel formed by walls [37] and [48]. The ginnel then split to provide access to both the terraces fronting Heron Street and the terraces fronting Cooke Street. To the rear of No. 7 Heron Street, wall [48] was continued as curved wall [6]/[134] to form a yard boundary; this had been partly truncated by the later insertion of a drain pipe. During the evaluation stage, wall [134] was divided into two walls, [6] and [7]. Wall [7] was originally interpreted as a fireplace that had been inserted into wall [6]; however, it is more likely that these walls formed part of an outbuilding constructed into the rear yard wall of No. 7 Heron Street, as can be seen on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey (Figure 12). The evaluation recorded that these features were cut into a layer of made ground, [26]; the pottery assemblage from this layer suggests a deposition date of 1815-1835, which is consistent with the construction of the terraces (Jorgenson 2017).

7.3.8 The 1844-49 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12) indicates that the majority of the yard area belonging to Nos. 3 and 5 Heron Street was covered. Extending north-east from wall [53], this covered yard was delineated by red brick walls [99], [112], [114], [138], and [139] to form an area measuring 0.92m in width and 4.45m in length. A privy (Privy 5) to the rear of Cellar 3 was formed by walls [95], [138], [139], [145], and [146]. However, this 'L' shaped privy was later partly truncated by the construction of later privies (Privies 1 and 2; Plate 11)).

7.3.9 The yards of Cellars 3 and 5 were separated by a single skin red brick wall [100]. This wall also formed part of Privy 3, which extended north-west from Cellar 5. Composed of walls [53], [99], [100], [112], [113], and [115], this privy was also an 'L' shape, much like Privy 5 to the rear of Cellar 3 (Plate 12). The backfill of Privy 3, comprising fills [117] and [118], was 0.48m thick, and contained animal bones, clay tobacco pipe (CTP), and early-mid 19th-century pottery, with some fragments of late 18th-century pottery (Appendices 2, 3 and 7). These fills sealed a red brick floor, [123], which measured 0.81m by 1.02m.

Mount Place

7.3.10 There was little remaining of the buildings that once stood facing Mount Place. Indeed, only the yard boundary wall remained, incorporated into the later Print Works. This wall, [120], was composed of red bricks measuring 230mm x 115mm x 70mm and bonded with a light grey lime mortar.

Cooke Street Buildings

7.3.11 With the exception of the Wheat Sheaf Pub, at the corner of Heron Street and Cooke Street, there was very little remaining of the buildings that would have fronted Cooke Street. Later

truncation had removed the majority of the walls, and the in situ remains were mostly associated with the rear yards.

No. 17 Cooke Street/The Wheat Sheaf Public House

7.3.12 The Wheat Sheaf Public House is shown on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey as occupying the building on the corner of Heron Street and Cooke Street, though it is likely that the pub also incorporated No. 1 Heron Street, as there is no entrance to the building shown on the map (Figure 12). There is little remaining of the original pub, with only small wall fragments intact. A red brick wall, [74] is believed to be a continuation of lightwell wall [42], while wall [76] is part of the original external wall of the pub. A single skin partition wall, [65], was all that separated the pub from No. 3 Heron Street.

No. 15 Cooke Street

7.3.13 A small fragment of brick floor, [143], which extended north-west from rear wall [142], was all that remained of the interior of No. 15 Cooke Street (Cellar 8). Measuring 0.67m by 0.70m, this floor was truncated to the north-west and north-east, continuing under the backfill to the south-west (Plate 13). Red brick wall [142] was two skins thick, and keyed into wall [105], forming the rear of No. 15 Cooke Street. Wall [105] had been badly damaged, bowing out to the north-east. Both [142] and [105] were bound with a soft light brown sandy lime mortar.

7.3.14 The rear yard of No. 15 Cooke Street was formed by walls [108], [142], [148], and [151] enclosing an area of c.6m². Like wall [142], walls [108], [148], and [151] were all double skinned walls composed of red unfrogged brick. Wall [151] was heavily truncated, with only a 0.43m long small fragment remaining. A north to south running drain partly truncated wall [148], while a privy had been constructed along the north-eastern part of the wall. This privy, Privy 4, was composed of walls [148], [149], and [150]. The backfill of Privy 4, [133], contained a large assemblage of late 19th-century pottery, glass, and CTP, though was devoid of any animal bone or CBM (Appendices 2-4). The types of objects recovered, and the quantity of items, would suggest that they were dumped into the privy in a single event, possibly a house clearance. Two marbles, a leather shoe, a glass button, a thimble, and a possible upholstery pin were also recovered from the context, providing some insight into the domestic lives of the inhabitants of No. 15 Cooke Street (Appendix 6). Unlike the other privies recorded on site, Privy 4 lacked a brick floor, with the 0.92m thick soft mid purple brown sandy silt fill coming down onto an earthen base.

Crossley Street and Associated Terraces

7.3.15 The fragmentary remains of terraces along Crossley Street were recorded during both the evaluation and watching brief aspects of the archaeological investigation (Plate 14). These buildings, like those fronting Heron Street, first appear on Pigot's map of 1829 (not illustrated), and are shown in more detail on Bancks's map of 1831 (Figure 11). The shared external wall, [31]/[157], was two skins thick, and composed of red unfrogged brick bound with a light yellow brown sandy lime mortar. Truncated to both the east and west, only 4.6m of the wall

remained, measuring 0.64m to the base. Underlying the terraces was a layer of compact orange brown sandy clay. Containing fragments of brick, gravel, and charcoal flecks, this layer of made ground likely acted as a bedding layer; put down so that the terraces were not built directly on top of the natural sand, [165]. A photograph of Crossley Street in 1904 looking south-west from its junction with Heron Street shows two-storey brick terrace dwellings (Plate 24).

No. 18 Crossley Street

7.3.16 No. 18 Crossley Street was formed by external wall [157] and single skin internal walls [159] and [161]. Although the length of the terrace was unable to be determined, due to truncation, it measured 3.66m in width. A fireplace, [162], was built into wall [161], and there was no floor surface remaining. A thick layer of made ground, [163], would have formed the bedding for the floor within building; this layer of redeposited yellow-brown clay was laid down after the construction of the wall foundations, raising the ground level back up. Fragments of pottery dating between 1805-1900 and an 1807 George III halfpenny recovered from this layer date the construction of the terraces to the early 1800s, tying in with the early 19th-century maps (Appendices 2 and 6).

No. 20 Crossley Street

7.3.17 No. 20 Crossley Street only had one internal wall remaining, [159], which abutted external wall [157]. A fireplace, [158], was built into wall [159], and truncated remains of the original flagged floor surface, [30]/[160], were observed abutting walls [157] and [159].

Crossley Street

7.3.18 Crossley Street, [154], is first shown on Pigot's map of 1829 (not illustrated); however, it is not labelled until Bancks's 1831 *Plan of Manchester and Salford* (Figure 11). The full extent of the road was not uncovered, as it continued beyond the limit of excavation (Plate 15). The exposed portion of this east to west running road measured 2.9m wide and 10.5m in length and comprised of stone setts measuring roughly 245mm x 155mm x 150mm. Unlike the kerb of Heron Street, the kerb for Crossley Street, [155], was composed of rectangular York stone slabs measuring roughly 800mm x 300mm x 200mm. These slabs were laid lengthways running east to west, with the exposed kerb measuring 0.30m in width and 10.50m in length. Fragmentary remains of the pavement, [29]/[156], were bound by the kerb and external wall [157]. The 1.4m wide pavement was heavily truncated, only extending 4.3m in length; it was composed of roughly square York stone slabs measuring approximately 740mm x 600mm x 50mm.

7.3.19 A slot excavated through the pavement revealed a 0.68m thick layer of made ground, [166]. This redeposited yellow brown clay contained frequent brick rubble and fragments of slate. Used to raise the ground surface, it had been laid down on top of bedding layer [164] and abutted wall [157] to the north.

7.4 Phase 3: 19th-century internal alterations (Figure 6)

Heron Street and Associated Terraces

No. 3 and No. 5 Heron Street

7.4.1 During the 19th century, the access between Cellars 1 and 3 was blocked up, as was the access between Cellars 4 and 5 (Plate 16). By bricking up the doorways, the original two-roomed cellar dwellings were turned into four individual rooms. Fireplaces were added to Cellars 3 and 5, perhaps indicating that the rooms were for use as dwellings; fireplaces [52] and [90] abutted their backing walls, [37] and [40] respectively, rather than being built in, suggesting a later addition (Plate 17). The similarity in the mortar between infills [39] and [67] with walls [38] and [66] would suggest that this alteration occurred not long after the construction of the buildings; likely in an attempt to fit more people into the terraces. These changes essentially turned the terraces north of the ginnel, Nos. 3 and 5 Heron Street, into back-to-back housing.

No. 7 Heron Street

7.4.2 Unlike Nos. 3 and 5 Heron Street, the internal alterations to No. 7 Heron Street during the 19th century created a more open space. The original internal walls of Cellar 2 were knocked down and paved over with a York stone flag floor, [56] (Plate 18). The fireplaces, [80] and [80] were both still visible, as well as wall [126]. It is likely that this wall, originally part of the stairwell, provided structural support to the ceiling, in addition to providing a division of space.

7.5 Phase 4: 1890s (Figure 7)

Cooke Street Buildings

No. 17 Cooke Street/The Wheat Sheaf Public House

7.5.1 By the time of the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, the Wheat Sheaf had expanded to the south-east to incorporate the rear room of No. 3 Heron Street, Cellar 5. It would seem that the majority of the walls associated with the pub were rebuilt around this time, with these new walls poorly keyed into the original terrace walls. The pub was formed by external walls [72], [75], [77], and [86], with wall [104] abutting the earlier terrace wall [105]. The walls fronting Heron Street, [72] and [75], were both three skins thick, extending to a depth of 1.86m; they turned 90 degrees using bullnosed bricks on the corner to meet with original lightwell wall [74], possibly forming a barrel run for the pub. The corner of the pub, at the junction of Heron Street and Cooke Street had also been altered, with wall [77] now running diagonally between the external walls on Heron Street and Cooke Street.

7.5.2 The interior of the pub was divided into three separate areas, Cellar 6, the stairwell, and Cellar 7. The front room of the pub, Cellar 6, was formed of walls [65], [71], [72], [75], and [77]. This room was paved with York stone flags, [70], sharing its south-eastern wall, [65], with Cellar 4, and its north-eastern wall, [71], with the stairwell (Plate 19). A number of holes in wall [72] appeared to be beamslots, however, no obvious form could be seen from the layout; this wall also included two protruding iron fittings.

- 7.5.3 The stairwell was located between Cellars 6 and 7, and was formed of walls [65], [71], [86], [91], and [110]. A single skin wall ran north-west to south-east along the centre; however, this was lost during machining. Only one step remained, [111], a York stone flag built into wall [65] and supported by two courses of brickwork below its north-western edge, although the remains of a step built into wall [91] were also observed (Plate 20). It is likely that access into Cellar 5 after the pub's expansion would have been provided by the stairwell, with a space between walls [65] and [86] forming the entrance.
- 7.5.4 The rear room of the pub, Cellar 7, was formed of walls [86], [91], [103], [104], and [110], creating an internal area of 5.9m²; these walls were all double skinned and composed of red unfrogged brick. Wall [103] originally keyed into wall [104], however, later truncation to the north-east of [103] resulted in only a scar being visible in [104]. The south-western end of [103] contained bullnosed bricks keyed into wall [110]. A fireplace, [92], was originally located against wall [91]; however, this had been truncated by the insertion of a doorway leading to the stairwell (Plate 21). One buttress was still remaining, while the scar of the northern buttress was visible in wall [91]. A York stone flag floor, [101], extended across the cellar, though had been partly truncated near the doorway to the cellar.
- 7.5.5 To the south of Cellar 7, abutting wall [86], was a small square brick structure, [106]. Measuring 0.36m by 0.39m, it is thought that this structure may have been associated with drainage. Also abutting wall [86], immediately adjacent to structure [106], was brick structure [107]. Formed of brick surrounding stone flags, it is thought that this structure formed a doorstep support for a doorway leading into Cellar 7. Although this entrance is only visible on the 1928 Goad Fire Insurance Plan (Figure 14), it is likely that this doorway had been in place by the 1891 Ordnance Survey (Figure 13), as there would have been no other access to the rear of the pub.

Heron Street and Associated Terraces

Yard Buildings

- 7.5.6 The yard buildings to the rear of Nos. 3 and 5 Heron Street had been altered by the 1891 Ordnance Survey map. The buildings had been expanded to the east, with a covered walkway noted on the map between the rear yard walls and the terraces along Mount Place. Two new privies were constructed, Privy 1 and Privy 2; these new structures incorporated parts of the old outbuildings (Plate 12). Privy 1 was formed by walls [87], [88], [94], [96], and [139], encompassing an area of 1.61m². A 0.40m thick mid grey brown/purple sandy ashy silt backfill, [152], sealed brick floor [140]. The two privies shared a rear wall, [88], and were divided by wall [96]. Privy 2 comprised of walls [88], [96], [97], and [98], with a brick floor, [132]. The privy had been built around wall [99] and had been backfilled with a mid-orange brown sandy silt. Measuring 0.17m thick, the backfill contained fragments of 19th-century pottery, glass, and CTP (Appendices 2-4).

7.6 Phase 5: 20th-century alterations (Figure 8)

Heron Street and Associated Terraces

- 7.6.1 At some point during the 20th century, the cellars fell into disuse. The entrance to Cellar 1 was blocked off with machine made red bricks [43], while the entrance to Cellar 4 was boarded up with flagstones [64] (Appendix 5). The lightwell was backfilled with [46] and [62], and paving stones, [44], were placed on top so as to lead directly from the pavement to the building (Plate 22). These backfills were primarily composed of clinker, containing fragments of CBM, slate, metal, pottery, and glass (Appendices 2, 4-6). An apparent doorway that had been constructed in wall [40] between the buttresses of fireplace [90] leading from Cellar 3 to Cellar 4 was also blocked off during this time, with the gap filled by red brick and broken York stone bound by a hard mid grey mortar, [54]. This infill was two skins thick and did not key into single skin wall [40]. Although recorded as an infilled doorway, this may have been a repair to fireplace [90]; however, the exact cause of the gap in wall [40] between the fireplace buttresses of [90] is unknown.

Cooke Street Buildings

No. 17 Cooke Street/The Wheat Sheaf Public House

- 7.6.2 The barrel run for the Wheat Sheaf, formed by walls [72], [74], and [75], was blocked off during the 20th century by wall [73]. This wall was composed of red unfrosted bricks laid primarily in a stretcher bond and bound with a dark grey hard mortar. Similarly, the doorway within Cellar 7 leading to the stairwell was infilled with red unfrosted bricks bound by a hard dark grey mortar, wall [93].

7.7 Phase 6: 1891-1940 (Figure 9)

Printing Works

- 7.7.1 In the early part of the 20th century, sometime between the Ordnance Survey maps of 1896 and 1908, the houses belonging to Mount Place were demolished and a Printing Works was established in their place. The Printing Works, first labelled on the Goad Fire Insurance Plan of 1928, incorporated the original yard boundary wall, [120], by adding a layer of bitumen between the old and new walls, [121] and [122] (Figure 14). With internal buttresses keyed in to help support the structure, the wall was six skins thick and included air vents that opened into the basement (Plate 23). It is likely that a wall this substantial was needed to support the skylights shown on the Goad Fire Insurance Plan, which shows the Print Works as 3 storeys tall and including a basement. Excavation of the rubble backfill revealed that the basement floor, composed of what appeared to be flagstones, lay c.4.2m below ground level (c.31.4m OD).

Cloth Warehouse

- 7.7.2 By the time of the 1928 Goad Fire Insurance Plan, a cloth warehouse had replaced the Wheat Sheaf Public House, extending into Nos. 3 and 5 Heron Street (Figure 14). The cellars were likely out of use by this point, with the access having been previously blocked off. No

evidence of this cloth warehouse was recorded; although a fragment of textile recovered was from lightwell backfill [46], it is not definitively related to the warehouse (Appendix 6).

WWII

- 7.7.3 During the Second World War the site was heavily bombed in the Manchester Blitz on December 23, 1940. The buildings were destroyed, and the cellars were backfilled with the surrounding debris; the various backfills were recorded as [35], [47], [58], [59], [60], [2]/[61], [141], and [147]. It is likely that the fragments of mosaic recovered from the backfill of the lightwell were originally from the nearby St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church (Plates 25 and 26); photographs of the bomb damage to the church from 1942 show a damaged mosaic (Appendix 5; Plate 27). Similarly, the printing stamps recovered from the backfill of Cellar 1 were likely to have originated from the Printing Works (Appendix 6). The site then remained open land until Armstrong House was constructed in the 1970s.





Armstrong House

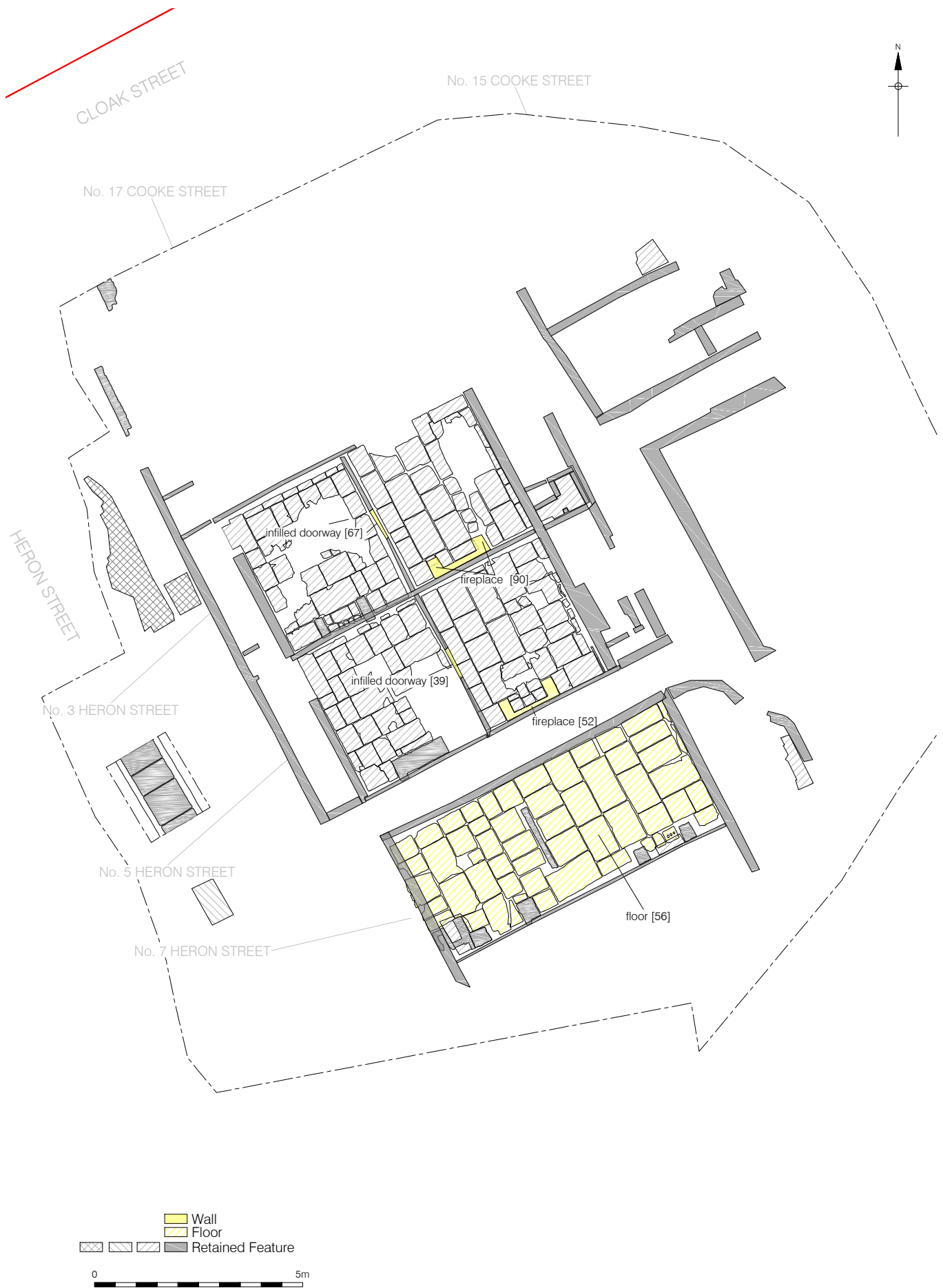
- Wall
- Floor
- Road/Kerb/Pavement
- Cut Feature

0 5m



- Wall
- Floor
- Road/Kerb/Pavement







- Wall
- Floor
- Retained Feature



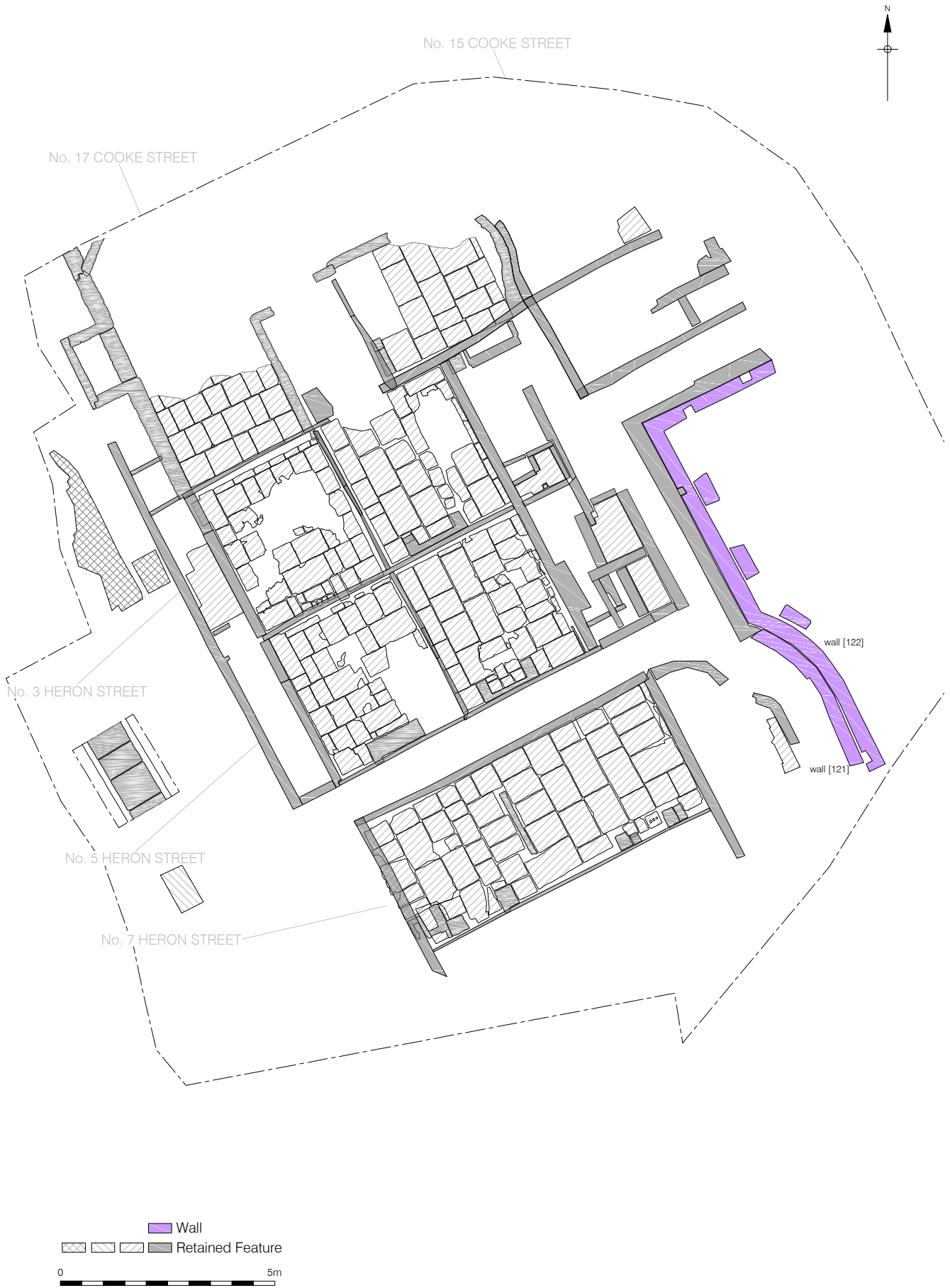
Figure 7
Plan of Phase 4: 1890s
1:125 at A4



Wall
 Floor
 Retained Feature



Figure 8
Plan of Phase 5: Twentieth Century Alterations
1:125 at A4



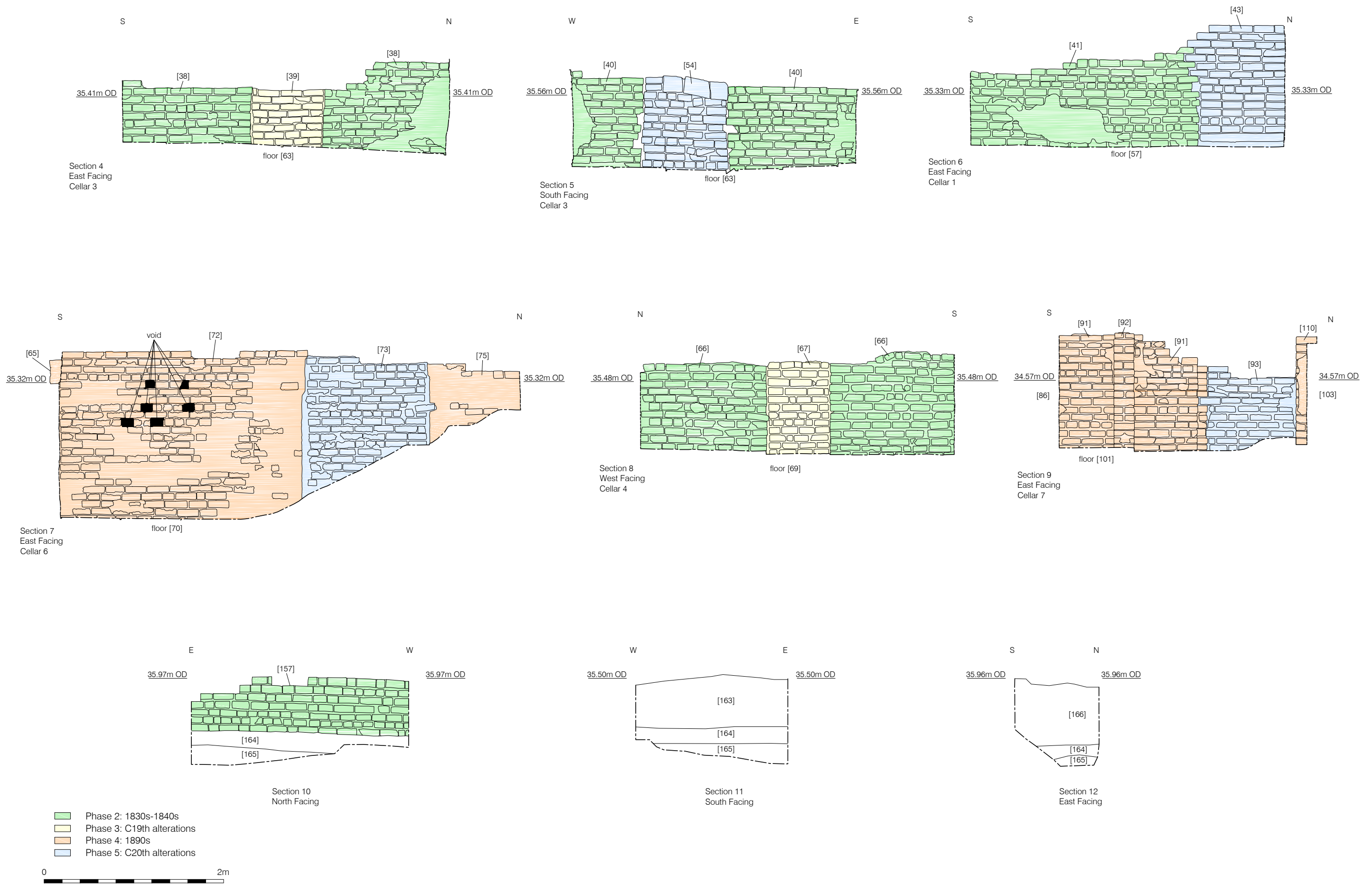




Figure 11
 Features overlain on an extract from Bancks & Cos.
 Plan of Manchester and Salford, 1831
 1:400 at A4



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02/08/18 RM

Figure 12
Features overlain on Ordnance Survey map, 1844-49
1:400 at A4



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Figure 13
Features overlain on Ordnance Survey map, 1891
1:400 at A4

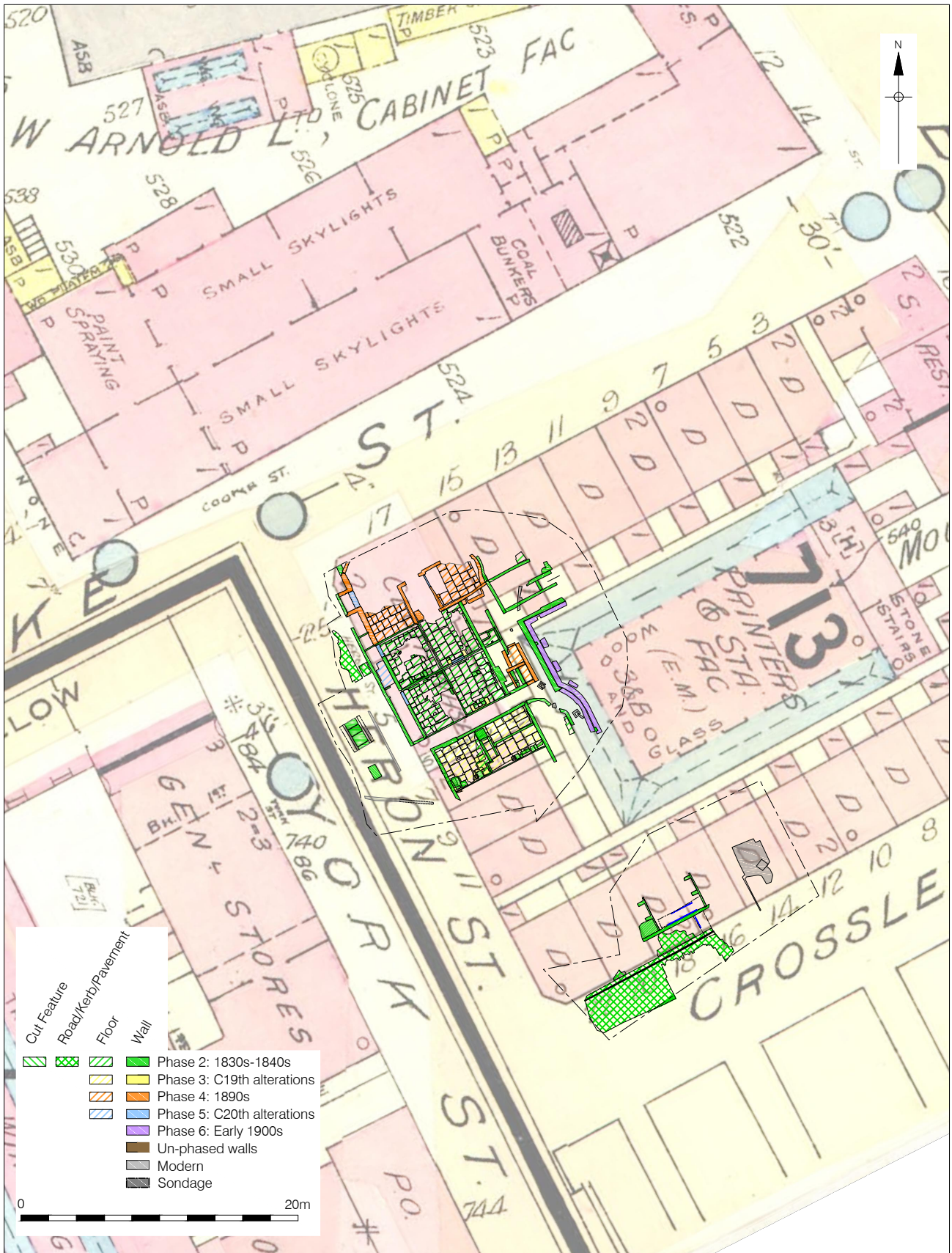


Figure 14
Features overlain on Goad map, 1928
1:400 at A4

Plates

Plate 1: Aerial view of site, looking north-west



Plate 2: Natural [164] seen at base of slot, looking north-east; 0.5m scale



Plate 3: Arch within lightwell, looking south-east



Plate 4: Heron Street, looking south-east



Plate 5: Cellar 4, looking north-east; 1m scale



Plate 6: Cellar 5 looking south-east; 1m scale



Plate 7: Cellar 1, looking north-west; 1m scale



Plate 8: Hearth [45], looking south-east; 1m scale



Plate 9: Cellar 3, looking north



Plate 10: Cellar 2, looking north-east; 1m scale



Plate 11: Privies 1 and 2 at the rear of Cellar 3, looking north-west; 0.5m scale



Plate 12: Privy 3 at the rear of Cellar 5, looking south-west; 0.5m scale



Plate 13: Cellar 8, looking south



Plate 14: Crossley Street terraces, looking north-west; 1m scale



Plate 15: Crossley Street, looking south-west; 1m scale



Plate 16: Infilled door [67], looking north-east; 0.5m scale



Plate 17: Fireplace [52], looking south-east; 1m scale



Plate 18: Cellar 2, aerial view facing north-west



Plate 19: Cellar 6, looking south-east; 1m scale



Plate 20: Stairwell, looking south-west; 1m scale



Plate 21: Cellar 7, looking south-west; 0.5m scale



Plate 22: Paving [44] sealing lightwell, looking east



Plate 23: Printworks aerial view, looking north



Plate 24: Looking south-west down Crossley Street, 1904 (Greater Manchester Lives GB127m19137).



Plate 25: Bomb damage to St Augustine's Church, 1942 (Greater Manchester Lives GB127m69444).



Plate 26: Bomb damage to St Augustine's Church, 1942 (Greater Manchester Lives GB127m69445).



Plate 27: Bomb damaged mosaic at St Augustine's Church, 1942 (Greater Manchester Lives GB127m69446).



Plate 28: Cellar dwelling access (reproduced from *The Builder* 1862)



8 PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Phase 1: Natural

8.1.1 The natural underlying the site was recorded as a loose mid-yellowish brown sand to sandy gravel. Archaeologically sterile, it was encountered at a maximum height of 35.31m OD in the watching brief. While the natural sloped down to the north, recorded at a height of 35.18m OD in the evaluation, towards the River Medlock, it had also been truncated by the construction of the 19th-century cellared buildings revealed during the excavation. This was evident in the sondages excavated in No. 7 Heron Street (Cellar 2), which recorded the natural between 34.46m OD and 34.52m OD.

8.2 Phase 2: 1820s-1840s

8.2.1 The site remained undeveloped until the early 19th century, with no evidence of agricultural soils present on the site. The earliest buildings on site consisted of terraced buildings fronting Cooke Street, Heron Street, and Crossley Street. First visible on Pigot's 1829 map (not illustrated), they are shown in more detail on Bancks's 1831 *Plan of Manchester and Salford* (Figure 11) and the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12). A public house, the Wheat Sheaf, was located on the corner of Heron Street and Cooke Street, while the rest of the terraced buildings were used as residential dwellings; these structures were all composed of red brick walls and flagstone floors. The terraces fronting Crossley Street lacked cellars, while only the cellars of those terraces fronting Heron Street and Cooke Street remained. With the exception of No. 7 Heron Street, the residential buildings comprised two rooms with a fireplace located in the front room; access to the cellars fronting Heron Street was provided by a lightwell. No. 7 Heron Street had a central stairwell with a different internal layout and fireplaces in both the front and rear. Access to the rear of the buildings was provided by a ginnel leading in from Blossom Street; privy structures were located at the rear of the residential dwellings.

8.3 Phase 3: 19th-century internal alterations

8.3.1 Internal alterations to the layout of the cellars took place throughout the 19th century. Access between the front room and rear room was blocked up for those terraces north of the ginnel, turning the original two-roomed cellar dwellings into four individual rooms. The addition of fireplaces to the rear rooms suggests that the rooms were for use as dwellings. The similarity of the mortar between the door infills and the respective internal division walls would suggest that this alteration occurred not long after the construction of the buildings. This was likely an attempt to fit more people into the terraces, as a result of the rapidly growing population of Manchester, and essentially turned these terraces into back-to-back housing.

8.3.2 To the south of the ginnel, the original wall divisions of No. 7 Heron Street were removed, and a flag floor was laid on top of the remains.

8.4 Phase 4: 1890s

8.4.1 The 1891 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 13) provides an indication as to the buildings alterations. The Wheat Sheaf is shown with an angled wall at its corner, rather than the right-angled corner visible on the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 12); evidence of this was recorded during the excavation. The front and rear rooms of the pub were separated by a stairwell, which also provided access to the pub's expansion into the rear room of the neighbouring terrace. The pub walls were likely built during its expansion in the late 19th century, as they are thicker and abut the original terrace walls.

8.4.2 The rear of the terraces also underwent changes during the late 19th century, with the expansion of the yard area and the construction of new outbuildings.

8.5 **Phase 5: 20th-century alterations**

8.5.1 Further alterations to the buildings occurred during the 20th century, with the access to the cellars from the lightwell blocked up, the lightwell backfilled, and paving slabs laid over the backfill. The suspected barrel run to the cellar of the pub was also blocked off and backfilled at this time, as was the access from rear pub room to the stairwell. These alterations are likely to have taken place when the cellars fell out of use.

8.6 **Phase 6: 1891-1940**

8.6.1 Between 1892 and 1908, the houses located at Mount Place, to the north-east of the terraces fronting Heron Street, were demolished. A Printing Works was constructed within the footprint of the boundary for Mount Place, incorporating the boundary wall which had separated the earlier buildings from the rear yards of the terraces fronting Heron Street and Cooke Street. Internal buttresses supporting the wall of the Print Works were also revealed, as were several air vents/chutes within the wall. A layer of bitumen had been placed along the centre of the wall to act as damp proofing.

8.6.2 By the 1920s, the structures to the north-west of the ginnel had all been incorporated into a cloth warehouse, with no mention of basements on the 1928 Goad Fire Insurance Plan (Figure 14). However, no evidence of this cloth warehouse was recorded on site.

8.6.3 The site was hit during the Manchester Blitz in 1940 and the buildings were consequently demolished, with the surrounding debris was knocked into the cellars to form the backfill.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Original Research Objectives

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

9.1.2 **To further determine the natural topography of the site.**

The natural sand was encountered at an untruncated height of 35.31m OD, in a sondage excavated below the unbasemented Crossley Street terraces; it was recorded at a height of 35.18m OD during the evaluation, showing that the natural underlying topography slopes down to the north towards the River Medlock. The natural was recorded at a truncated height between 34.46m OD and 34.52m OD below the 19th-century cellars.

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 19th century, can this be confirmed?**

The earliest recorded remains on site, the terraces along Heron Street and Crossley Street, were constructed in the early 19th century; excavation below these structures revealed 19th-century made ground associated with the construction of the terraces on top of natural sand.

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

Both cellars and non-cellared buildings were present on site. Terraced 19th-century dwellings fronting Heron Street, Cooke Street, and Crossley Street were exposed, along with associated yard buildings, with a public house at the corner of Heron Street and Cooke Street also uncovered. The remains of a 20th-century printing works were also exposed.

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

To expose, record and investigate the row of terraces fronting the eastern side of Heron Street as seen on the historic maps.

The terraces fronting the eastern side of Heron Street were primarily cellared residential dwellings, with the Wheat Sheaf Public House located at the junction of Heron Street and Cooke Street. The terraced house to the south of the ginnel, which led to the rear yard buildings, remained as a residential dwelling throughout the 19th and early 20th century; the layout of this cellar was altered during the 19th century, and was not consistent with the layout of the cellars to the north of the ginnel. The other residential terraces fronting Heron Street were originally formed of two rooms, accessed by a lightwell. However, the access

between the front and rear rooms were blocked off in the 19th century, turning the original two-roomed cellars into single room dwellings. The cellars fell out of use in the late 19th/early 20th century, when the lightwell was backfilled and the entrances blocked off. In the early 20th century, these terraced dwellings and the public house had been turned into a cloth warehouse; however, no evidence of this was recovered during the excavation.

To expose, record, and investigate – if they survive – the court dwellings fronting Mount Place, which are shown on the mid-19th-century OS map but which are replaced by the 1920s.

There was little remaining of the buildings that once stood facing Mount Place. Indeed, only the yard boundary wall remained, which had been incorporated into the wall of the later Print Works.

Can the remains be better phased, or indeed correlated to historic maps?

While the external alterations to the buildings can be correlated to the historic maps, the internal alterations can only be given a rough phasing. Alterations such as the change to the corner of the Wheat Sheaf Public House at the junction of Heron Street and Cooke Street from the 1844-49 Ordnance Survey map and the 1891 Ordnance Survey map were present within the archaeological record. The majority of the remains uncovered on the site are visible on historic maps, with the archaeological sequence corresponding to the historic map regression.

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

The archaeological investigations showed that no archaeological periods before the 19th century were present on the site. The earliest buildings on the site were terraced houses constructed in the early 19th century, both cellared and un-cellared, with a single public house at the corner of Heron Street and Cooke Street. A print works was constructed in the eastern part of the site in the early 20th century, removing early 19th-century blind-back houses. There was good preservation of the 19th-century terraced houses, along with the remains of the yard and associated outbuildings; there was also good preservation of the 20th-century print works.

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

The investigation demonstrated that, despite having been heavily bombed in the Manchester Blitz, there was good preservation below ground level. The southern part of the site had been partly truncated by the construction of Armstrong House; however, this truncation was limited.

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 19th-century housing uncovered across the site, in addition to the cultural material recovered, alter our understanding of the social history and archaeology of the Chorlton-upon-Medlock area?*
- *How does other workers housing in Chorlton-upon-Medlock 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?*
- *No. 7 Heron Street is used as a residential dwelling from its construction until it is bombed in 1940, unlike the other terraces fronting Heron Street. What can the internal alterations and the cultural artefacts recovered reveal about the inhabitants of No. 7 Heron Street?*
- *A large quantity of Irish-style pipes were recovered from fill [133]. Can the nationality of the residents on site during the 19th century be established, and does this reveal a correlation between the pipes being owned by Irish immigrants or whether the general populace had adopted the use of Irish-style pipes?*
- *A number of printing stamps were recovered from the site. Believed to originate from the 20th-century Print Works, can these stamps be associated with any local businesses or individuals? How does this inform upon the social history of the site and surrounding area?*
- *The access between the front and rear rooms of Nos. 3 and 5 Heron Street was blocked off in the 19th century, seemingly to form single room dwellings. Is it possible to trace this change through the census records?*
- *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 166 sheets
- Plans 12 plans 15 sheets
- Sections 12 sections 17 sheets

10.2 Finds

- Animal Bone 9 bags
- CBM 66 items
- Charcoal 1 bag
- Coal 1 bag
- Composite 15 bags
- Copper 19 bags
- Cork 1 bag
- CTP 39 bags
- Glass 44 bags
- Iron 16 bags
- Leather 2 bags
- Metal 4 bags
- Plaster 3 bags
- Plastic 4 bags
- Pottery 74 bags
- Shell 1 bag
- Slag 1 bag
- Stone 2 items
- Textile 1 bag

10.3 Photographic Record

- Digital 436 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 early 19th century through to the 20th century. The site would appear to have primarily contained buildings of residential use, with a public house on the corner of Heron Street and Cooke Street; by the early 20th century, the majority of residential dwellings had been altered for commercial or industrial purposes. While the archaeological and survey history of workers' housing in the Ancoats area of Manchester has been the subject of much work in the past, with the exception of 'Little Ireland' to the north-west of the site, the Chorlton-upon-Medlock area has had little investigative work conducted thus far. Consequently, the archaeological investigations undertaken on the site provide crucial information as to 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 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 in the mid to late 19th and early 20th century. The material is likely to have been directly derived from the 19th-century terraced housing and Print Works excavated on site and can consequently inform on the material culture of the local community and local businesses during this period. In particular, it is evident by some of the decorative wares and quality of the ceramics that some of the households from which the pottery derives belong to a lower socio-economic group – a finding mirrored in the ceramic assemblages recovered from earlier investigative phases forming part of the same broader development.

11.2.3 A short publication text should be produced, including a brief summary of all the pottery recovered, but should focus on some of the larger domestic assemblages. 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 be set in context with the material recovered during the evaluation and earlier phases of

investigation on the rest of the site and should be compared against other contemporary assemblages in Greater Manchester. A total of four vessels will require photography.

Clay tobacco pipe

- 11.2.4 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage has some significance at a local level and adds to the range of decoration types found on recent archaeological excavations in Manchester. The assemblage is also of note for containing a high-proportion of locally made clay tobacco pipes that imitate the contemporary Irish shape or have Irish names and motifs that were marketed to the local Irish immigrant population, who after c.1840 began to arrive in Manchester and Britain in large numbers. These 'Irish influenced' bowls were notable in context [133]. That deposit also contains an earlier group of pipes dated to the c.1840s and 1850s and a later c.1870s dated component. The pipes from [133] are also notable for having bowls with a deposit on their surfaces that has a red rusty appearance, although it is possible that this infers the bowls were subjected to a high temperature.
- 11.2.5 The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts these finds were found in, inform upon site activities and possibly the nationality of the pipe smokers who lived at Armstrong House in the mid to late 19th century. A number of pipes merit illustration. A short publication report is recommended on the material and eight items should be illustrated to supplement the text. Documentary research should be undertaken to determine the nationality of the mid to late 19th-century residents of Armstrong House in order to determine if there is a correlation between the pipes being owned by Irish immigrants or, whether the general populace had adopted the use of Irish-style pipes. It would also be interesting if the state of the pipes found in deposit [133] can be related to a late 19th-century fire on the study area

Glass

- 11.2.6 The glass has some significance at a local level. The material is important for understanding the material culture of the residents of the houses on the study area. It is interesting that fill [133] (Privy 4) produced a larger concentration of alcohol storage vessels (15 ENV), whereas these forms were low in number in the backfills [35] and [46] of Cellar 1 where non-alcoholic storage vessels were the main use of the glass. Glass assemblages from other excavations in Manchester and Salford are comparable to that from this excavation, e.g. The Exchange, Greengate Embankment, Salford, 16 Chapel Street, Salford and 74-88 Great Ancoats.
- 11.2.7 The glass has the potential to date the contexts in which it was found. There are vessels of interest, particularly those that have embossed upon them company names that relate to businesses located in the Manchester and Salford area. The glass also has a good potential to inform upon site activities, especially when it is analysed holistically with other finds, such as the pottery and clay tobacco pipes and related to the documentary evidence for the study area.

11.2.8 It is recommended that a publication report is produced on the glass assemblage and that group photos of the bottles embossed with Manchester and Salford businesses are photographed to supplement the text. Photographs of other interesting finds, such as the ink bottles, would also be of use for illustrating the publication text. Time should be set aside to research the names of the companies embossed on the bottles, in order to understand the nature of the businesses and their histories.

Building materials

11.2.9 No early building material was found from the site. Items such as tesserae, tiles and fireplaces are associated with the Victorian houses and pub nearby. They were highly valued items although one must bear in mind how the railways transformed the availability of these materials even to more standardised commercial and ecclesiastical residences such as pubs and local churches. These tiles and mosaics are in superb condition and as such require illustration or photography as do the fireplace surrounds at publication

Metal and small finds

11.2.10 While few of the metal and small finds can be associated with the original terraced housing in the 19th century, they provide important evidence from the Printing Works present on site from sometime in the early 20th century. Finds include a variety of tools in the form of wooden printing blocks, metal printing plates and individual, hand-held printing types. This material is of high interest for local social history and beyond, providing examples of printing technology in the period before WWII and potential evidence of named local individuals and businesses. Also some household objects dating from this time, reflected in particular in finds from Cellar 2, are of interest for social history. Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities, something that is still frequently neglected for finds from the later post-medieval and modern periods.

11.2.11 Finds covering relevant aspect of social life, households and, in particular, objects relating to the printing works, should be included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, it is recommended that fuller identification is obtained for a range of objects; some finds will require x-raying to enable this. These recommendations are included in the tables below. For the printing tools and other potential fittings associated with the printing works consultation should be made with relevant museums and other institutions, for example The Centre for Printing History and Culture in Birmingham, and The Museum of Science & Industry in Manchester, to establish the significance of the finds from the site. If deemed important, a selection of the printing tools may require conservation to be retained in the site archive. Following full analysis and publication, undiagnostic of fragmented metal objects may be discarded. Before final archiving of the finds, consultation should be made with the designated repository with regard to retaining other objects for their collections.

Animal bone

11.2.12 These few bones can be essentially interpreted as food waste with some inclusion of pests (the black rat). There is insufficient evidence to suggest meat preferences or indeed the age range of the species exploited, although it can be shown that the sheep bones from [47] clearly represent a mutton joint. It is also of interest that a variety of food species were available, including a probable higher status component - turkey. The quantities are perhaps too small to warrant any comparisons with contemporary Manchester bone assemblages. A somewhat larger collection from The Exchange, Greengate Embankment in Salford provided an assemblage with a similar range of food species including chicken, goose and rabbit alongside the major mammalian domesticates, while a smaller range although again including rabbit was found at the First Street South site.

11.2.13 The information given here should be incorporated into any later work, however, no further work can be recommended for this small collection

Publication Outline

11.2.14 It is proposed that the results of the archaeological investigations will be published in an appropriate journal. The publication 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. This publication will also incorporate the results of archaeological investigations conducted immediately north of the study site, which were recorded under the site code BBC15 (Tunncliffe 2016). This will also consider the urban development of Workers' housing and slum development of poverty, disease and overcrowding in Manchester as a whole based on previous case studies (Neve 2011; 2014).

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited wishes to thank Simon Chesworth of Bruntwood for commissioning the work. Thanks are also given to Sean Walsh and the staff of Bemus Construction for arranging and providing the machinery, storage, and welfare facilities. Thanks are given to Phil Tinkely and Richard Speakman for all their work on site.
- 12.2 PCA also thanks Norman Redhead of GMAAS for his advice and for monitoring the work.
- 12.3 The author would like to thank Chris Mayo for project managing the investigation, Jon Butler for managing the post-excavation and editing the present report, Charlotte Faiers, Ray Murphy for the illustrations, Berni Sudds for the pottery report, Chris Jarrett for the clay tobacco pipe and glass reports, Amparo Valcarcel for the building materials report, Märit Gaimster for the metal and small finds report and Kevin Rielly for the animal bone report. Thanks are also expressed to the field team consisting of Andrew Maguire, Michael Tennant, Richard Hilton, James Hopper, and Robb Scott.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
1	Layer			1	Ground make up layer external to 19th century buildings	Make-up	3.9	1.5		35.85	35.78	ARM17-PH2
2	Fill	61		1	Backfill of Cellar 6, seen in evaluation trench.	Backfill	1.4	1.2	1.1	35.78		ARM17-PH6
3	Masonry			1	Dislodged paving slabs that once would have formed a floor surface	Other	3.9	1.5		35.84		ARM17-PH5
4	Masonry	72		1	External wall of Cellar 6 seen in evaluation	Wall	2	0.42	1.1	35.8		ARM17-PH4
5	Masonry	65		1	Internal partition wall between Cellar 4 and 6; seen in evaluation	Wall	1.3	0.16	1.1	35.84		ARM17-PH2
6	Masonry	134		3	Boundary wall for Cellar 2	Wall	1.22	0.16		35.58		ARM17-PH2
7	Masonry			3	Rear yard building for Cellar 2	Wall	1	0.12		35.57		ARM17-PH2
8	Layer			2	Redeposited clay layer originally thought to be natural; seen in evaluation	Make-up	3.27	1.5		35.31	35.05	ARM17-PH2
9	Natural	144		2	Loose sandy gravel natural	Natural	0.56	0.54		35.18		ARM17-PH1
10	Layer			2	Demolition dump deposit only visible in section; recorded in evaluation	Dump	0.75		0.25	35.48	35.27	ARM17-PH6

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
11	Layer	12		2	Redeposited brickearth layer, possibly ground make up. Seen in evaluation	Make-up	1.12	0.52		35.31	35.18	ARM17-PH2
12	Layer	11		2	Redeposited brickearth layer, possibly ground make up. Seen in evaluation	Make-up	1.17	1.17		35.28	35.28	ARM17-PH2
13	Fill			2	Clinker backfill of [18]	Backfill	1.32	0.9	0.15	35.31		ARM17-PH3
14	Masonry			2	Brick wall foundation	Wall	0.5	0.36	0.07	35.24	35.21	ARM17-PH2
15	Masonry	51		2	External wall of Cellar 2; seen in evaluation	Wall	1.1	0.24	0.15	35.37		ARM17-PH2
16	Cut			2	Construction cut for wall [14]	Construction Cut	1.1	0.24	0.15	35.37		ARM17-PH2
17	Cut			2	Construction cut for wall [15]	Construction Cut	1.1	0.24	0.15	35.35		ARM17-PH2
18	Cut			2	Linear cut; seen in evaluation	Other	1.34	0.9	0.15	35.35		ARM17-PH3
19	Masonry			3	"U" shaped brick support for ceramic drain pipe	Drain	0.49	0.1		35.6		ARM17-PH5
20	Masonry	120		3	Outer face of Print Works wall; seen in evaluation	Wall	1.77	0.33		35.59		ARM17-PH2
21	Masonry	122		3	Internal face of Print Works wall; seen in evaluation	Wall	0.87	0.24		35.59		ARM17-PH6
22	Masonry	23; 121		3	Outer face of Print Works wall; seen in evaluation	Wall	2.1	0.21		35.66		ARM17-PH6
23	Masonry	22; 121		3	Outer face of Print Works wall; seen in evaluation	Wall	0.92	0.24		35.66		ARM17-PH6
24	Layer			3	Demolition rubble within rear yard building [7]	Demolition	0.96	0.48		35.54		ARM17-PH6

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
25	Fill			3	Backfill of rear yard area for Cellar 2	Backfill	1.06	0.46		35.57		ARM17-PH6
26	Layer			3	Ground make up layer	Make-up	3.48	1.8		35.54	35.53	ARM17-PH2
27	Layer			2	Redeposited brickearth layer, possibly used as packing for wall [15]; seen in evaluation	Levelling	1.32	0.9	0.14	35.44	35.35	ARM17-PH2
28	Layer			4	Clay and clinker bedding layer for paving slabs [29]; seen in evaluation	Bedding	0.94	0.9	0.18	35.85		ARM17-PH2
29	Masonry			4	York stones forming pavement for Crossley Street; seen in evaluation	Surface	0.9	0.6	0.06	35.93		ARM17-PH2
30	Masonry			4	Possibly ground level floor surface for house fronting Crossley Street; seen in evaluation	Floor	0.5	0.2	0.06	35.82		ARM17-PH2
31	Masonry			4	External wall of terrace fronting Crossley Street; seen in evaluation	Wall	1.1	0.12		35.68		ARM17-PH2
32	Layer		Heron Street		Bedding layer for Heron Street					35.31		ARM17-PH2
33	Cut		Heron Street		Unknown rectangular feature, possibly cut for manhole	Other	0.9	0.65	0.13	35.33	35.2	ARM17-PH2
34	Fill		Heron Street		Demolition backfill of [33]	Backfill	0.9	0.65	0.13	35.33	35.28	ARM17-PH2
35	Fill		Cellar 1		Backfill of Cellar 1	Backfill	3.71	3.29	1.32	36.04		ARM17-PH6

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
36	Masonry		Cellar 1		External wall of stairwell/lightwell for Cellar 1	Wall	0.87	0.23		35.3		ARM17-PH2
37	Masonry				External south wall of Cellars 1 and 3	Wall	5.87	0.12	0.87	35.71		ARM17-PH2
38	Masonry				Internal partition wall between Cellars 1 and 3	Wall	3.88	0.12	1.1	35.46		ARM17-PH2
39	Masonry				Infilled doorway of internal partition wall [38] between Cellars 1 and 3	Wall	0.8	0.12	0.8	35.46		ARM17-PH3
40	Masonry				Internal wall dividing Cellar 1 from 4 and 3 from 5.	Wall	6.87	0.11	0.91	36	35.65	ARM17-PH2
41	Masonry				Front (western) wall of Cellars 1 and 3	Wall	6.43	0.23	1.02	36	35.3	ARM17-PH2
42	Masonry				Front (western) wall of stairwell/lightwell to Cellars 1 and 3	Wall	9.55	0.23	0.4	35.96	35.39	ARM17-PH2
43	Masonry		Cellar 1		Infilled door between stairwell and Cellar 1 in wall [41]	Wall	1.06	0.23	1.16	36		ARM17-PH5
44	Masonry		Cellar 3		External floor surface composed of York stone flags and frogged bricks	Surface	2	1.1		36.02	35.95	ARM17-PH5
45	Masonry		Cellar 1		Hearth/pot boiler for Cellar 1	Other	1.44	0.48	0.82	35.65	34.8	ARM17-PH2
46	Fill	62	Cellar 1		Backfill of stairwell/lightwell for Cellar 1	Backfill	4.43	0.86				ARM17-PH6
47	Fill		Cellar 2		Backfill of Cellar 2	Backfill	7.3	3.14	0.75	35.66	35.16	ARM17-PH6

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
48	Masonry		Cellar 2		External north wall of Cellar 2	Wall	7.79	0.23	0.91	35.66	35.31	ARM17-PH2
49	Masonry		Cellar 2		External east wall of Cellar 2	Wall	4.92	0.25	0.91	35.66	35.25	ARM17-PH2
50	Masonry		Cellar 2		South wall of Cellar 2, originally an internal dividing wall	Wall	7.25	0.12	0.59	35.25	35.16	ARM17-PH2
51	Masonry	15	Cellar 2		External west wall of Cellar 2	Wall	4.1	0.23	0.73	35.5	35.23	ARM17-PH2
52	Masonry		Cellar 3		Fireplace within Cellar 3, not keyed into wall [37]	Other				35.61	35.56	ARM17-PH3
53	Masonry				External rear wall of Cellars 3 and 5. Doorways evident from stone sills set within	Wall	7.58	0.24	0.89	35.76	35.35	ARM17-PH2
54	Masonry				Infilled doorway between Cellars 3 and 5, set within the buttresses of fireplace [90]	Wall	0.96	0.3	0.99	35.72		ARM17-PH5
55	Void				Void	Void						
56	Masonry		Cellar 2		York stone floor surface of Cellar 2	Floor	7.3	3.2	0.1	34.91	34.78	ARM17-PH3
57	Masonry		Cellar 1		York stone floor surface of Cellar 1	Floor	3.7	3.2	0.1	34.68		ARM17-PH2
58	Fill		Cellar 3		Backfill of Cellar 3	Backfill	3.64	3.2	1	35.71	35.45	ARM17-PH6
59	Fill		Cellar 4		Backfill of Cellar 4	Backfill	3.62	3.2	1.3	36	35.71	ARM17-PH6
60	Fill		Cellar 5		Backfill of Cellar 5	Backfill	3.6	3.18	1.1	35.8	35.6	ARM17-PH6
61	Fill	2	Cellar 6		Backfill of Cellar 6	Backfill	5.82	3	1.88	35.7	35.23	ARM17-PH6
62	Fill	46	Cellar 6		Backfill of Cellar 6 lightwell	Backfill	0.94	0.81		35.92		ARM17-

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
												PH6
63	Masonry		Cellar 3		York stone floor surface of Cellar 3	Floor	3.66	3.16	0.09	34.77		ARM17-PH2
64	Masonry		Cellar 4		Stone 'shuttering' blocking in doorway	Wall	0.94		1.23	35.92		ARM17-PH5
65	Masonry	5			Internal partition wall between Cellars 4 and 6, extending into Cellar 5	Wall	4.94	0.12	1.73	35.75	35.59	ARM17-PH2
66	Masonry				Internal partition wall between Cellars 4 and 5	Wall	3.74	0.11	0.94	35.79	35.71	ARM17-PH2
67	Masonry				Door infill within wall [66]	Wall	0.8	0.11	0.94	35.75		ARM17-PH3
68	Masonry		Cellar 4		Fireplace within Cellar 4, keyed into wall [40].	Other			1	35.18	34.39	ARM17-PH2
69	Masonry		Cellar 4		York stone floor surface of Cellar 4	Floor	3.7	3.17		34.68		ARM17-PH2
70	Masonry		Cellar 6		York stone floor surface of Cellar 6	Floor	3.95	2.4		33.78		ARM17-PH4
71	Masonry		Cellar 6		Internal wall of Cellar 6, dividing Cellar 6 from a staircase	Wall	3.78	0.24	1.73	35.55	35.33	ARM17-PH4
72	Masonry	4	Cellar 6		External wall of Cellar 6; three skins thick with bull nosed bricks on corner	Wall	2.72	1.45	1.86	35.75	35.44	ARM17-PH4
73	Masonry		Cellar 6		Wall blocking suspected barrel run of pub located at Cellar 6	Wall	1.3	0.36	1.66	35.66		ARM17-PH5

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
74	Masonry		Cellar 6		External wall of Cellar 6, possibly forming barrel run with walls [72] and [75]	Wall	1.32	0.23		35.7	35.58	ARM17-PH2
75	Masonry		Cellar 6		External wall of Cellar 6; three skins thick with bull nosed bricks on the corner	Wall	1.33	1.1	0.86	35.55	35.41	ARM17-PH4
76	Masonry		Cellar 6		External wall of Cellar 6; likely original continuation of wall [75]	Wall	0.95	0.4	0.08	35.44		ARM17-PH2
77	Masonry		Cellar 6		External wall of Cellar 6; likely later alteration of wall [75]	Wall	1.24	0.22	0.42	35.44		ARM17-PH4
78	Masonry		Cellar 5		York stone floor surface of Cellar 5	Floor	3.7	3.2		34.71		ARM17-PH2
79	Void				Void	Void						
80	Masonry		Cellar 2		Fireplace in Cellar 2, eastern side	Other	0.39	0.24	0.25	35.24	35.19	ARM17-PH2
81	Masonry		Cellar 2		Fireplace in Cellar 2, western side. Hollow buttresses.	Other	0.39	0.38	0.39	35.21	35.19	ARM17-PH2
82	Masonry		Cellar 2		'S' shaped brick structure in south-west corner of Cellar 2; possibly a 'pot-boiler'	Other	0.82	0.72	0.16	34.58		ARM17-PH2
83	Masonry		Cellar 2		Original floor of Cellar 2	Floor	0.73	0.71				ARM17-PH2
84	Void				Void	Void						
85	Layer		Cellar 2		Bedding/levelling deposit for York stone floor [56]	Surface (Internal)	7.3	3.2	0.08			ARM17-PH3

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
86	Masonry				External wall of Cellar 7; also forms partition wall between Cellars 5 and 7	Wall	3.48	0.23	1.51	35.35	35.12	ARM17-PH4
87	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall forming part of rear yard extension for houses fronting Heron Street	Wall	0.6	0.22	0.43	35.57		ARM17-PH4
88	Masonry		Rear Yard		Rear wall of privies, separating yard area from ginnel	Wall	3	0.24		35.57	35.52	ARM17-PH4
89	Void				Void	Void						
90	Masonry		Cellar 5		Fireplace within Cellar 5, abutting wall [40].	Other	0.48	0.23	0.98	35.73		ARM17-PH3
91	Masonry		Cellar 7		Internal partition wall between Cellar 7 and stairwell.	Wall	1.95	0.25	1.31	35.33	35.05	ARM17-PH4
92	Masonry		Cellar 7		Buttress for fireplace within Cellar 7; north buttress truncated by later doorway. Keyed into wall [91]	Other	0.25	0.23	1.31	35.12		ARM17-PH4
93	Masonry		Cellar 7		Infilled doorway within wall [91]	Wall	1	0.12	1			ARM17-PH5
94	Masonry		Rear Yard		Later wall alteration to rear yard buildings, running over earlier layout	Wall	1.35	0.11		35.65		ARM17-PH4
95	Masonry		Rear Yard		Part of earlier layout of rear yard buildings	Wall	0.6	0.11		35.65		ARM17-PH2

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
96	Masonry		Rear Yard		Dividing wall between two rear yard buildings/privies, overlying earlier buildings	Wall	1.3	0.24		35.54		ARM17-PH4
97	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall of rear yard building, possibly forming privy	Wall	1.3	0.24		35.55		ARM17-PH4
98	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall forming part of rear yard building	Wall	0.51	0.16		35.55		ARM17-PH4
99	Masonry		Rear Yard		Original rear yard wall	Wall	3.75	0.24		35.55		ARM17-PH2
100	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall forming part of ashpit to rear of Cellar 5	Wall	1.27	0.11	0.48	35.68		ARM17-PH2
101	Masonry		Cellar 7		York stone floor surface of Cellar 7	Floor	3.28	2.84		33.79		ARM17-PH4
102	Void				Void	Void						
103	Masonry		Cellar 7		Partition wall forming northern boundary of Cellar 7	Wall	1.56	0.23	1.38	34.74		ARM17-PH4
104	Masonry		Cellar 7		Eastern wall of Cellar 7	Wall	3.4	0.24	1.22	34.84		ARM17-PH4
105	Masonry		Cellar 8		Western wall of Cellar 8; abuts wall [104]	Wall	4	0.29		34.84		ARM17-PH2
106	Masonry				Possible drainage structure in rear yard at junction of Cellar 5 and Cellar 7	Drain	0.39	0.36		35.35		ARM17-PH4
107	Masonry				Possible doorstep support for doorway observed in GOAD map of 1928	Surface	1.38	0.47		35.28		ARM17-PH4

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
108	Masonry		Rear Yard		Rear yard boundary wall; external extension of wall [105]	Wall	2.45	0.24		35.28		ARM17-PH2
109	Void				Void	Void						
110	Masonry		Cellar 8		Wall alteration to [103]	Wall	0.55	0.24	1.02	35.32		ARM17-PH4
111	Masonry		Stairwell		Large York stone step forming part of stairwell	Other	0.86	0.56	0.07	34.94		ARM17-PH4
112	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall forming part of Privy 3	Wall	0.57	0.11	0.48	35.5		ARM17-PH2
113	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall forming part of Privy 3	Wall	0.55	0.12	0.48	35.5		ARM17-PH2
114	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall associated with rear yard buildings	Wall	0.58	0.12		35.5		ARM17-PH2
115	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall forming part of Privy 3 in rear yard. Runs parallel to wall [114]	Wall	0.57	0.12	0.54	35.68		ARM17-PH2
116	Masonry		Heron Street		Partial remains of Heron Street, formed of cobbles, a York stone kerb, and York stone paving	Surface	4.9	1.92		36.06	36	ARM17-PH2
117	Fill		Rear Yard		Upper fill of Privy 3	Backfill	0.82	0.47	0.3	35.5		ARM17-PH2
118	Fill		Rear Yard		Lower fill of Privy 3	Backfill	1.15	0.82	0.18	35.2		ARM17-PH2
119	Fill		Rear Yard		Fill of Privy 2	Backfill	1.36	0.96	0.17	35.55		ARM17-PH4

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
120	Masonry	20	Printworks		Part of wall forming Print Works; thought to be original boundary wall separating the yard area from the houses of Mount Place	Wall	5.82	0.36		35.65	35.23	ARM17-PH2
121	Masonry	21	Printworks		Part of wall forming Print Works; abuts walls [120] and [122], with bitumen bonding between [121] and [122]	Wall	4.2	0.36		35.71	35.61	ARM17-PH6
122	Masonry	22; 23	Printworks		Part of wall forming Print Works; abuts walls [120] and [121], with bitumen bonding between.	Wall	9.4	0.36	4.3	35.71	35.23	ARM17-PH6
123	Masonry		Rear Yard		Brick floor for Privy 3	Wall	1.18	0.88		35.11		ARM17-PH2
124	Masonry		Cellar 2		Internal wall within Cellar 2 below flooring [56], forming part of original layout	Wall	0.75	0.11	0.1	34.87		ARM17-PH2
125	Masonry		Cellar 2		Internal wall within Cellar 2 below flooring [56], forming part of original layout	Wall	0.34	0.12	0.09	34.87		ARM17-PH2
126	Masonry		Cellar 2		Internal wall within Cellar 2 below flooring [56], forming part of original layout	Wall	1.7	0.21	0.24	34.87		ARM17-PH2
127	Masonry		Cellar 2		Internal wall within Cellar 2 below flooring [56], forming part of original layout	Wall	1.55	0.11	0.16	34.85		ARM17-PH2

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
128	Masonry		Cellar 2		Internal wall within Cellar 2 below flooring [56], forming part of original layout	Wall	3.31	0.12	0.08	34.85		ARM17-PH2
129	Masonry		Cellar 2		Square brick floor surface, possibly forming base for staircase into cellar 2	Floor	0.76	0.75	0.07	34.85		ARM17-PH2
130	Masonry		Cellar 2		Possible original fireplace buttresses on eastern side of Cellar 2	Other	0.36	0.26	0.1	34.85		ARM17-PH2
131	Masonry		Cellar 2		Fragment of brick floor surface in Cellar 2 below floor [56]	Floor	0.54	0.44		34.85		ARM17-PH2
132	Masonry		Rear Yard		Brick floor surface within Privy 2	Floor	1.37	0.97		35.43		ARM17-PH4
133	Fill		Rear Yard		Backfill of Privy 4	Backfill	1	0.7	0.92	34.96		ARM17-PH4
134	Masonry	6	Rear Yard		Rear yard boundary wall of Cellar 2	Wall	4.6	0.23	0.2	35.66	35.37	ARM17-PH2
135	Masonry		Cellar 2		Internal wall below floor [56] forming part of original layout of Cellar 2	Wall	0.52	0.13	0.16	34.84		ARM17-PH2
136	Layer		Cellar 2		Internal levelling layer for floor surface in Cellar 2	Levelling	7.22	3.34		34.78	34.58	ARM17-PH2
137	Masonry		Rear Yard		External yard surface of Cellar 2	Surface	1.16	0.55	0.08	35.39		ARM17-PH2

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
138	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall from earlier layout of rear yard area (same as [99]); used as floor surface in later expansion	Wall	1.22	0.24		35.23		ARM17-PH2
139	Masonry		Rear Yard		Original rear wall of yard area	Wall	1.24	0.24	0.5	35.61		ARM17-PH2
140	Masonry		Rear Yard		Brick floor within Privy 1; part of yard expansion	Wall	1.23	0.6		35.23		ARM17-PH4
141	Fill		Print Works		Backfill of Printing Works	Backfill	9.5	3.33	4.23	35.73	35.45	ARM17-PH6
142	Masonry		Cellar 8		South wall of Cellar 8, primarily only visible in section	Wall	3.5	0.25	1.3	34.83		ARM17-PH2
143	Masonry		Cellar 8		Truncated brick floor surface within Cellar 8	Floor	0.68	0.6		33.82		ARM17-PH2
144	Natural	9			Natural; mix of sandy clay and clayey sand, with occasional gravel.	Natural				34.52	34.46	ARM17-PH1
145	Masonry		Rear Yard		Part of original rear yard layout; possibly same as wall [97]	Wall	0.56	0.24	0.17	35.5		ARM17-PH2
146	Masonry		Rear Yard		Part of original rear yard layout	Wall	0.27	0.24		35.5		ARM17-PH2
147	Fill		Cellar 8		Backfill of Cellar 8	Backfill	3.97	3.32	1.3	34.83		ARM17-PH6

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
148	Masonry		Rear Yard		Boundary wall separating rear yard from ginnel	Wall	4.25	0.23	0.42	35.5	34.96	ARM17-PH2
149	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall forming part of privy within rear yard of houses fronting Cooke Street	Wall	0.74	0.11	0.7	35.05		ARM17-PH2
150	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall within rear yard of houses fronting Cooke Street	Wall	2.45	0.23	0.92	34.98		ARM17-PH2
151	Masonry		Rear Yard		Wall within rear yard of houses fronting Cooke Street; likely boundary between two properties	Wall	0.43	0.23	0.19	34.96		ARM17-PH2
152	Fill		Rear Yard		Back fill of Privy 1	Backfill	1.28	1.24	0.4	35.6		ARM17-PH4
153	Masonry		Slot 1		Stone culvert/drain running below road levelling surface [32]	Drain	2.1	0.9		34.19	34.09	ARM17-PH2
154	Masonry		WB Area		Cobbled remains of Crossley Street	Surface (Road)	10.5	2.9	0.15	36.11		ARM17-PH2
155	Masonry		WB Area		York stone kerb of Crossley Street	Surface (Kerb)	10.5	0.3	0.2	36.05		ARM17-PH2

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
156	Masonry		WB Area		Footpath along north side of Crossley Street	Surface (Footpath)	4.3	1.4	0.05	35.97		ARM17-PH2
157	Masonry		WB Area		Outer wall of terraces fronting Crossley Street	Wall	4.6	0.24	0.64	35.89	35.76	ARM17-PH2
158	Masonry		WB Area		Fireplace built into wall [159]	Other	1.57	0.5		35.8	35.69	ARM17-PH2
159	Masonry		WB Area		Internal dividing wall of terraces fronting Crossley Street	Wall	2.7	0.11		35.88	35.68	ARM17-PH2
160	Masonry		WB Area		Internal flagstone floor surface	Floor	1.57	1.09	0.04	35.84		ARM17-PH2

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
161	Masonry		WB Area		Internal dividing wall of terraces fronting Crossley Street	Wall	2.75	0.11		35.82	35.72	ARM17-PH2
162	Masonry		WB Area		Fireplace built into wall [160]	Other	1.42	0.47	0.13	35.81	35.72	ARM17-PH2
163	Layer		WB area		Redeposited clay make-up layer forming bedding for floor within terraces	Make-up	3.74	2.8	0.57	35.81	35.77	ARM17-PH2
164	Layer		WB area		Bedding layer for foundation of terraced houses	Levelling	3.74	2.8	0.57	35.81	35.77	ARM17-PH2

Context	Type	Equal To	Area	Trench	Interpretation	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Highest Level (m OD)	Lowest Level (m OD)	Phase
165	Natural		WB area		Natural sand and gravel	Natural	1.5	0.6		35.03	34.9	ARM17-PH1
166	Layer		WB area		Redeposited clay make-up layer forming bedding for footpath	Make-up	4.3	1.4	0.68	35.91	35.87	ARM17-PH2

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Berni Sudds

A small assemblage of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the excavation, amounting to 12 boxes. This report considers pottery recovered from contexts [34] to [164], in addition to a small quantity of unstratified material. The pottery recovered from earlier archaeological work has been previously reported upon (Jarrett 2017). In total from the current phase there are 923 sherds, weighing 45,008g. The pottery dates from late 18th to 19th century, although the clear majority is of late 19th to early 20th-century date. Most is in good condition, with little evidence for abrasion and was probably deposited rapidly after breakage. Much of the assemblage is readily identifiable to vessel form with a high number of complete profiles and smaller number of complete pots. Indeed, the 923 sherds derive from just 298 vessels, collected from 15 contexts, ten of which are of small size (less than 30 sherds), three medium (31-99 sherds) and two 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 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. A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears at the end of the report (Table 2).

The pottery types

Code	Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Weight	Forms
BBASG	Glazed black basalt ware	1770-1880	1	1	31	-
BLACK	Blackware	1600-1900	124	12	14519	Large bowls (flared and rounded)
BONE	Bone china	1794-1900	31	16	444	Plates, cups, saucers, figurine
BONE LUST	Bone china with lustre decoration	1794-1900	6	2	93	Saucer
BONE TR	Bone china with under-glaze blue transfer-printed decoration	1807-1900	6	5	66	Plates, saucers

BONE TR6	Bone china with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	1810-1900	2	1	22	Cup
COLGE	Coloured-glazed refined whiteware	1800-1900	37	8	380	Bowl, plate, saucer
CONP	Continental porcelain	1710-1900	7	2	223	Mug, toilet box
CREA	Creamware	1740-1830	3	3	21	Plate
CREA DEV	Creamware with developed pale glaze	1760-1830	2	1	170	-
DERBS	Derbyshire stoneware	1700-1900	73	13	3338	Bowls, jars
DYE	Dyed-bodied refined earthenware	1820-1900	2	1	5	-
ENGS	English brown salt-glazed stoneware	1700-1900	25	18	2556	Bottles, jars
ENGS BRST	English stoneware with Bristol glaze	1830-1900	17	9	3170	Bottles, industrial vessel
JAPO	Japanese porcelain	1660-1900	1	1	9	Egg cup
LUST	Lustreware	1805-1900	9	1	65	Plate
MAJO	Majolica	1850-1900	2	2	188	Wash basin
PEAR	Pearlware	1770-1840	2	2	38	Plate
PEAR BW	Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	1770-1820	3	2	58	Plate
PEAR SLIP	Pearlware with slip decoration	1775-1840	2	2	46	Bowl, lid
PEAR TR	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	1770-1840	10	9	139	Plate, cup, tureen lid
PEAR TR3	Pearlware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1810-1840	2	1	26	Cup
PEAR TR4	Pearlware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	1825-1840	5	2	233	Plate, tureen
PEAR	Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted	1810-1840	1	1	4	-

TR6	decoration					
PMRED	London-area post-medieval redware	1700-1900	13	6	342	Flowerpots
REFRW	Refined red earthenware, white-slipped internally	1790-1850	1	1	12	Lid
REFW	Refined white earthenware	1805-1900	111	49	4595	Cups, saucers, plates, egg cups, dishes, jugs, jars, bears grease pot, chamber pots, figurine, toilet and sink.
REFW CHROM	Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	1830-1900	9	2	156	Plate
REFW ERTH	Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'earth' colours	1805-1820	2	1	16	Saucer
REFW PNTD	Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration	1805-1900	31	7	892	Bowls, plates, saucers, chamber pots
REFW SLIP	Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	1805-1900	52	23	1544	Bowls, jar, jugs, mug
REFW	Refined white earthenware with sponged decoration	1805-1900	1	1	17	-
REFW SPON1	Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	1830-1900	4	3	42	Bowl
ROCK	Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	1800-1900	71	6	2234	Teapots, lids
SUND	Sunderland-type coarseware	1800-1900	3	2	1053	Bowls
TPW	Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	1780-1900	208	66	3760	Bowls, cups, saucers, plates, dishes, jugs, jars, tankard, tureen lid
TPW3	Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	1810-1900	10	4	398	Saucers, jars
TPW4	Refined whiteware with under-glaze	1825-1900	7	4	100	Plate, meat dish,

	colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)					saucer
YELL	Yellow ware	1820-1900	10	2	417	Bowls, jars
YELL SLIP	Yellow ware with slip decoration	1820-1900	17	6	3486	Toilets

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; 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

The red earthenwares are mostly represented by 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 and two Sunderland-type ware coarseware bowls.

Stonewares

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 shouldered storage jars. The backfill of Cellar 1 ([35]), post-dating c.1890, contained a ginger beer bottle with Bristol glaze and a black transfer-printed retailers stamp comprised of a horse and jockey and 'HOWARD'S TRADEMARK THORBURN STREET, UPPER BROOK ST. -C-ON-M-'. The latter initials representing Chorlton-on-Medlock'. A further unstratified ginger bottle with a Bristol glaze had a black transfer-printed retailers stamp of 'JOHN HAY – 48 ANCOATS GROVE NORTH – MANCHESTER' and two stamped bottles were also recovered, both from a large clearance group from the backfill of a privy dated to the late 19th century ([133]). One has a Bristol glaze and is stamped 'JOHN*TAYLOR - VET, SURGEON - TURNER STREET - HIGH STREET - MANCHESTER' and the second brown-glazed example is stamped above the base with the name 'TATON'.

A more unusual industrial form was recovered from the backfill of the stairwell/ lightwell for Cellar 1 ([46]), comprised of a tapering cone with a flat base and central lid-seated opening. The form is internally glazed but externally unglazed with deep horizontal rilling and a maker's stamp 'W. B. FO----

-- SONS SOLE AGENTS BY -----LONDON'. The function of this object is uncertain, although the finish and form indicate it is utilitarian and has a very specific use, possibly related to electricity.

Industrial finewares

The industrial finewares are comprised largely of refined white earthenwares with varying forms of decoration including transfer-printed designs, industrial banded slipware and painted decoration (REFW; REFW SLIP; REFW PNTD; TPW). The majority comprise food and drink serving forms including plates, cups, saucers, mugs, jugs, dishes, tureens, bowls and egg cups but also include food storage wares in the form of cylindrical storage jars. Amongst these, at least two of the ubiquitous jars produced by Maling of Newcastle were present, marked to the base with the trademark stamp, one with an additional 'K' in a circle, denoting it was made for Keillers. A small number of sanitary forms were also recovered including chamber pots and a toilet and sink. Vessels recovered with sponged decoration (REFW SPON; REFW SPON1) and industrial slip decoration, usually in the form of rounded or flared bowls with banded decoration, are typically associated with the households of lower socio-economic standing.

Up to six Rockingham (ROCK) moulded teapots and lids were recovered with botanical motifs and a number of Bone china (BONE) plates, cups and saucers. Other serving wares include late coloured-glazed refined whiteware (COLGE) bowls, plates and a saucer. Smaller quantities of Pearlware (PEAR) and Creamware (CREA) were also recovered, representing some of the earliest pottery identified. The latter probably date to the early 19th century, although some may have been old when deposited. There is also some earlier Transfer-printed ware, including an 'Etruscan' shape tea cup decorated with a pair of pheasants, dating from c.1817 to 1825, although possibly a little later. Earlier 19th-century pottery was also recovered during the evaluation (Jarrett 2017). As observed in many contemporary assemblages the Yellow wares (YELL; YELL SLIP) recovered are restricted to more utilitarian kitchen wares in form of bowls and jars, or as toilets with internal white slip decoration. Other minor wares include brightly coloured lusterware (LUST) and majolica (MAJO) and the few imports include a continental porcelain (CONP) toilet box and a possible Japanese porcelain egg cup (JAPO).

Distribution and dating

The distribution of the pottery by context is displayed in Table 2 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 the vast majority dates to the mid/late 19th to early 20th century. The composition of some groups indicate that they may have been deposited during the late 19th century, although it is evident some include pottery of early 20th-century date and are likely to have been deposited as part of the wholesale demolition of properties on site following bombing during World War II.

Much of the pottery is likely to have originated from the terraced houses excavated on site, built during the early to mid-19th century. Of particular note is a large assemblage of 555 sherds, representing some 139 vessels, recovered from the backfill of a privy to rear of houses fronting Cooke Street ([133]). The size and freshness of the assemblage suggest it may have been deposited as a single event, perhaps as a result of a house clearance sometime during the late 19th, or possibly even early 20th century. This group contained older early to mid-19th-century vessels but also late pale blue Transfer-printed services including plates, cups, saucers, serving dishes and cream or milk jugs. The most frequently occurring pattern is a Chinese landscape, with a smaller number of vessels depicting rural scenes or floral motifs. There are also a large number of refined white earthenwares with painted and industrial slip decoration, the remnants of a Bone china service and at least three Rockingham ware teapots. More robust utilitarian wares include a number of large Blackware bowls and Derbyshire stoneware bowls.

A further large group from the backfill of Cellar 2 ([47]) may also represent clearance with more than one vessel from the same service present. These include coloured-glazed refined whiteware (COLGE) bowls, plates and a saucer with a distinctive bright yellow glaze. There are also Bone china, transfer-printed and refined white earthenware services, the latter group including an oval plate with a black-transfer-printed makers mark comprised of overlaid initials 'G' and 'J' with '& Sons' underneath in a crescent. 'Crescent Ivory' is marked above the company logo and 'England' beneath, representing the mark of George Jones and Sons, dating to the period 1891 to 1921. The presence of a Refined white earthenware plate painted with Art Deco style crocuses would suggest this group was unlikely to have been deposited prior to the early 20th century. The group also contained a cut-out sponge decorated refined white earthenware bowl and an extravagant Majolica wash basin with moulded, lithograph printed, painted and gilded decoration.

Notably, the backfill of the late 19th to early 20th-century print works, amongst a small number of industrial fineware serving vessels, includes the remains of at least four toilets and one sink, probably liberated from a communal company bathroom. The refined white earthenware sink is marked to the underside with a company armorial with 'Johnson Bros Hanley Ltd, Stoke on Trent' above and 'Made in England' below. There appear to be no other notably non-domestic assemblages present. Indeed, although the remains of the Wheat Sheaf public house were uncovered during the excavation, there are no obvious ceramic markers of a drinking establishment, including large numbers of stoneware bottles.

Context	SC	ENV	Weight	Earliest date	Latest date	Context considered date
0	7	7	502	1830	1900	-
34	6	6	63	1805	1900	1805-1900
35	48	30	4758	1830	1900	1890+

Context	SC	ENV	Weight	Earliest date	Latest date	Context considered date
46	99	35	4599	1830	1900	M/L.19th century
47	100	21	2255	1850	1900	E.20th century
58	7	4	128	1830	1900	L.19th century +
59	6	5	1112	1830	1900	L.19th century
61	3	2	990	1850	1900	1850-1900
117	1	1	40	1775	1840	1775-1840
118	27	10	272	1810	1900	1817-1840+
119	16	12	149	1810	1900	L.19th century
133	555	139	27455	1830	1900	L.19th century
141	34	16	2147	1825	1900	20th century
147	10	6	502	1830	1900	L.19th century +
163	3	3	14	1805	1900	1805-1840
164	1	1	22	1700	1900	1700-1900

Table 2: 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 in the mid to late 19th and early 20th century. The material is likely to have been directly derived from the 19th-century terraced housing and Print Works excavated on site and can consequently inform on the material culture of the local community and local businesses during this period. In particular, it is evident by some of the decorative wares and quality of the ceramics that some of the households from which the pottery derives belong to a lower socio-economic group – a finding mirrored in the ceramic assemblages recovered from earlier investigative phases forming part of the same broader development (Jarrett 2015a; 2016).

A short publication text should be produced, including a brief summary of all the pottery recovered, but should focus on some of the larger domestic assemblages. 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 be set in context with the material recovered during the evaluation and earlier phases of investigation on the rest of the site and should be compared against other contemporary assemblages in Greater Manchester (Jarrett 2015a; 2015b; 2015c; 2016; 2017). A total of four vessels will require photography.

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APPENDIX 3: 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 good condition indicating that the majority of the material was deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes were found in nine contexts, as mostly small sized (under 30 fragments) groups, except for one medium sized (30-100 fragments).

All of the clay tobacco pipes (121 fragments, of which eight are unstratified) were entered in to a database format file and classified using Oswald's (1975) typologies: prefixed OS for his general types. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The material has been catalogued according to Higgins (2017). The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and their distribution is shown in Table 1.

The Clay Tobacco Pipe Types

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site comprises 39 bowls, seven mouth parts and 75 stems. The pipe bowls range in date between c.1730 and 1910.

c.1730-1780

OS12: one heeled upright bowl with a thin stem. This example has the rim and the front of the bowl missing (context [46]).

c.1770-1845

OS13: two square heeled bowls with an upright back and rounded front. One bowl has its heel missing and has scallop-like seashell on the front of the bowl, moulded leaves on the back of the bowl and curving foliage on the sides (context [27], SF 38). The second bowl has the front rim missing and faint leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl. The item was made in a worn mould (context [35], SF 39).

1820-50

OS24: nineteen spurred upright bowls with a straight back and rounded front. Plain bowls are recorded as single examples in contexts [13] and [19], while two examples occurred in deposit [117] and seven were noted in deposit [133]. These bowls tended to have tall slender shapes. A number of bowls are decorated and or have makers' marks.

Leaf design: one bowl surviving as the front part with a leaf border and the left side of the bowl shows evidence for a sprig, which probably surrounds a missing motif (context [133], SF 54).

* *: two bowls with small stars above the spur and a Manchester area design consisting of leaf borders and clover-type emblems as a border around the rim, which is above a panel containing foliage with (clover type motif on the right side), which in turn is over a band of petals with a central rib around the base. Poorly trimmed seams (context [13], SF 35, context [117], SF 40, SF 41).

o o: a spur with a small circle on each side (context [133], SF 56).

C/G: two bowls in a fragmentary state, one survives as the spur with the family name initial C or G (context [118], SF 42) and another item is recorded as a front of the bowl fragment (context [133], SF 52). The design consists of on the front of the bowl graduated ribs forming a scalloped shell type design.

M D: one, possibly three bowls. A Manchester area design with a leaf border on the front and with either side of it three round ended leaves containing ?anthers. The back of the bowl has a Swiss-type shield containing 'D M' (context [133], SF 50). Probably made by Deborah Miler/Millward, Oldham Road, Ancoats, Manchester, working from c.1824 until her death in 1850 (Oswald 1975, 180). Two other fragmentary bowls may be of this type and survive as the rims with the same border and the lobes with anthers (context [117], SF 40, context [133], SF 53).

1840-1880

OS15: three upright bowls with a straight back and rounded front and a characteristic slanting rim, which were all found in context [133]. Two of the bowls are plain and without makers' marks and are in a damaged condition. The third bowl is decorated with leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl, while on the sides is an armorial motif consisting of a crown surrounded by two crossed acanthus-type leaves (SF 43).

1840-1910+

OS28/29: five bowls without a heel or spur and these were all were found in context [133]. Two of the bowls are similar and have thick walls with angled rims, one example is a short 'stubby' type with two small rounded feet at the base. A similar bowl with two small feet at the base of the bowl has front and back leaf borders and on each side of the bowl is a Hand of Ulster with a heart on the palm and the motif has a surrounded of curving sprigs of foliage and the item was made in a worn mould (SF 36). There are two other decorated OS28/29 type bowls. The most fragmentary example is thick walled and survives as the front of bowl with a rectangular rib with a pointed top surround (SF 55). The second example has a plain border around the rim and the middle of the bowl is decorated with a band of basket weave, while the underside of the base appears to have a large leaf on each side (SF 51). The bowl has a rust deposit or was heated.

Irish type bowls (Atkinson and Oswald 1969 type 33 bowl: not given a type in Oswald 1975): seven heeled bowls with near vertical straight backs, a rounded front and usually found with moulded milling around the rim. All of the bowls were found in context [133] unless otherwise stated. A decorative bowl is absent of the milling on the rim and on the left side of the bowl is a ship with three masts and on the right side is a fouled anchor (SF 45). The bowl has a heavy rust deposit and has been affected by a strong heat source. A more fragmentary example of this bowl type is also present (SF 49).

Three of the bowls, all of which are missing their heels, are all finely burnished and have the city name of Dublin stamped on them. Two of the bowls have different oval stamps and one has a plain border (SF 48), while the second has a surround consisting of repeating fine shamrock leaves (SF 44). The third bowl survives only as the back and has a circular stamp containing 'DUBLIN/PO?KA' around a three stemmed plant with shamrock like leaves (SF 47).

The only bowl with a maker's name was noted in context [24] and it is plain and absent of the moulded milling on the rim. On the stem sides are beaded lozenges containing 'T. HOLLAND' on the left side and 'NO. 279' on the right side (SF 24), the latter referring to a pattern design. Thomas Holland is recorded as working in Manchester during the period c.1876-79.

Bowl fragments

Amongst the three 19th-century bowl fragments that could not be assigned to a bowl type, one is of note and it is missing its heel or spur. The right side of the bowl survives with the Prince of Wales's feathers framed by two curving sprigs of foliage and there are possibly acorn and oak leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl (context [24], SF 37).

Stems

Amongst the 75 stem fragments three items are of interest and these were all found in context [133]. The first has leaf borders on the top and bottom of the stem and the sides are covered in small raised dots with gaps between the dots (SF 57). Such decoration is often dated to the 1830s. There are two late 19th-century dated stems recorded. The first stem has near the start of the bowl a small incuse serif '34' stamp (SF 59): serif lettering tends to date to before c.1845 as after that date the post office adopted sans serif lettering and so set a general trend (Atkinson 1975). The second example has lozenges with beaded borders and the maker's name, which would have been contained within the lozenge, has been removed (SF 58). The item was made in a worn mould.

Mouth parts

All of the seven mouth parts were found in context [133] and one example has a cut end and shows evidence for a clear glaze on the stem and the other six examples have a moulded nipple (sometimes called a button-finish) and date to the 19th century.

Distribution

The distribution of the clay tobacco pipes is shown in Table 1. Clay tobacco pipes occurred in Phase 2-4 and 6 dated deposits.

Context	Size	Fill of	Phase	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Spot date	Part, bowl types (makers and SF nos)
0		-	-	8				Stems
13	S	18	3	11	1810	1840	1810–1840	x2 OS24 (SF 35), x9 stems
24	S	-	6	2	1840	1910	1876–1879	x1 OS28/29 (T H: SF 36), x1 unidentified (SF 37)
27	S	-	2	1	1770	1845	1770–1845	x1 OS13 (SF 38)
35	S	Backfill of Cellar 1	6	7	1770	1845	1770–1845	x1 OS13 (SF 39), x6 stems
46	S	Backfill of stairwell/lightwell, Cellar 1	6	1	1730	1780	1730–1780	x1 OS12
117	S	Privy 3	2	5	1810	1840	1810–1840	x4 OS24 (SF 40 and 41)
118	S	Privy 3	2	2	1810	1840	1810–1840	x3 OS24 (SF 42), x1 unidentified
119	S	Privy 2	4	3	1810	1840	1810–1840	x1 OS24, x2 stems
133	M	Privy 4	4	82	1840	1910	1840–1880	x10 OS24 (SF 52, 53, 54, 56 and D M: SF 50), x3 OS15 (SF 43), x5 OS28/29 (SF 46, 51 and 55), x6 AO33 (SF 44, 45, 47, 48), x1 unidentified, x7 mouthparts, x50 stems (SF 57, SF 58 and SF59)

Table 1: ARM17. 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 ARM17 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 assemblage is also of note for containing a high-proportion of locally made clay tobacco pipes that imitate the contemporary Irish shape or have Irish names and motifs

that were marketed to the local Irish immigrant population, who after c.1840 began to arrive in Manchester and Britain in large numbers. These 'Irish influenced' bowls were notable in context [133]. That deposit also contains an earlier group of pipes dated to the c.1840s and 1850s and a later c.1870s dated component. The pipes from [133] are also notable for having bowls with a deposit on their surfaces that has a red rusty appearance, although it is possible that this infers the bowls were subjected to a high temperature. The clay tobacco pipes have the potential to date the contexts these finds were found in, inform upon site activities and possibly the nationality of the pipe smokers who lived at Armstrong House in the mid to late 19th century. A number of pipes merit illustration. A short publication report is recommended on the material and eight items should be illustrated to supplement the text. Documentary research should be undertaken to determine the nationality of the mid to late 19th-century residents of Armstrong House in order to determine if there is a correlation between the pipes being owned by Irish immigrants or, whether the general populace had adopted the use of Irish-style pipes. It would also be interesting if the state of the pipes found in deposit [133] can be related to a late 19th-century fire on the study area.

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APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small quantity of glass was recovered from the excavation (seven box) and dates mostly to the 19th and early 20th century. The material ranges from fragmentary material to intact items, while 34 vessels (35.8%) are intact. The material is therefore in a good condition and was most likely to have been deposited soon after breakage and under secondary depositional circumstances. The assemblage was quantified by fragment count, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and consists of 145 fragments/93 ENV/16.632kg, of which one fragment/1 ENV/6g 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 mostly small sized groups (fewer than 30 fragments) except for one medium (30-100 fragments) sized group.

The glass forms

Bottle: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 230g

Bottle, beer: 6 fragments, 6 ENV, 2.353kg

Bottle, Codd-type: 22 fragments, 6 ENV, 4.063kg

Bottle, cylindrical 20 fragments, 12 ENV, 1.995kg

Bottle, flat octagonal section: 5 fragments, 5 ENV, 1.060kg

Bottle, oval section: 5 fragments, 4 ENV, 181g

Bottle, Oxo: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 46g

Bottle, rectangular section: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 524g

Bottle, sectioned: 14 fragments, - 86g

Bottle, soda: 10 fragments, 8 ENV, 2.831kg

Bottle, square section: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 237g

Bottle, Union-type: 3 fragments, 3 ENV, 430g

Bowl, deep rounded: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 27g

Bowl, medium rounded: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 20g

Caster: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 172g

Corks 6 fragments, 6 ENV, 10g

Dish, small rounded: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 128g

English wine bottle: 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 93g

English wine bottle, cylindrical: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 41g

English wine bottle, cylindrical, late: 3 fragments, 3 ENV, 551g

Ink bottle, bell-shaped: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 84g

Ink bottle/sand blotter: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 318g

Ink well: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 303g

Jar, cylindrical: 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 41g

Lamp shade: 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 13g

Lid, domed: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 27g

Marble (stopper for Cod-type bottle): 4 fragments, 4 ENV, 32g

Meat paste pot: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 141g

Mill bottle, mustard shape, squat: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 315g

Phial, cylindrical: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 79g

Phial, cylindrical, squat: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 26g

Stopper: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 10g

Tumbler: 2 fragments, 1 ENV, 25g

Vessel glass: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 16g

Window pane: 12 fragments, 6 ENV, 499g

Window pane, patterned: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 21g

The assemblage dates to the 19th and 20th century and is fairly typical for that period and consists of mostly moulded vessels made mainly in soda glass (63 MNV). A smaller quantity of high-lime low-alkali (HLLA) wares (22 MNV) and a minuscule quantity of lead glass vessels (2 ENV) also occur. The assemblage is largely comprised of different types of bottles, of which six corks, used as closures for the bottles are also noted and only occurred in context [133].

Concerning the function or use of the glass, the majority of the vessels were employed for alcohol storage, although relatively few of these forms consisted of wine bottles: beer bottles, or probable fragments from this form, appear to be more common. A small number of items have the names of local brewers embossed on the bottles: John Dulton; The Cornbrook Brewery Co Ltd, (both from context [58]) and J. Pratt & Sons, (context [85]), all of which were working in Manchester, while fragments of a bottle for a Hulme brewer were noted in deposit [133]. Other alcohol storage forms were found in deposit [133] and these consist of bottles with either a flat-octagonal section or of the

'Union-type' shape and these had packer-type rim finishes, dated from the mid 19th century to the 1920s.

Drink storage (non-alcoholic) forms account for 16 vessels and these consist of mostly Codd-type bottles and have the names of drink manufactures embossed on the vessels: Howard's (context [35]), and John Dyson, Ardwick/Manchester, Walker & Homfray's Brewery, Woodside, Salford (context [46]) and Spencer, Connor & Co, Manchester (context [46] and [60]). Soda bottles were usually identified by the blob rims, although an example with an internal thread, common during the period c.1880-1915, was noted on an R. White embossed bottle (context [35]), which was found with a 'Joseph Wood, Manchester' embossed example with a blob rim type. Context [46] contained bottles embossed with the names of Manchester soda and mineral water manufacturers: Spencer, Connor & Co, (three examples), besides that of an uncertain Salford manufacturer. Deposit [58] produced a single intact example embossed with 'GINGER BEER' and the name Patons and Manchester.

There are ten vessels associated with food storage and these were mostly found in deposit [47] unless otherwise stated. The forms in this category consist of two meat paste pots, two salt or pepper casters (contexts [47] and [141]), two sauce bottles, one of which was for Fletcher's, while another example from context [141] has 'Made in England' embossed on the underside and dates from after 1890. Additionally, there are singular examples of an Oxo jar, a squat mustard-type milk bottle for Allied Dairies, besides a cylindrical jar.

Seven bottles were assigned to a general liquid storage category and include two of each of flat octagonal-section and oval-section bottles, all found in context [133], as well as cylindrical- (context [35]) and rectangular-section (context [47]) bottles. There are six pharmaceutical vessels that include two blue glass bottles, one with a cylindrical-and another with an oval-section and both were found in context [35] with a squat cylindrical phial that still has its cork and pale yellow powdery contents. A taller version of the latter form was noted in context [133] and has embossed on the wall 'ATKINSON & BARKER'. Context [47] also produced a rectangular section bottle for cod liver oil made by Scotts.

The six covers consisted of mostly loose moulded ally/marble-type stoppers for Codd-type bottles (contexts [35] and [46]). One stopper is recorded which has a rounded top and a conical underside (context [32]), while a fragment of a domed lid was noted in deposit [47]. Window glass is relatively rare in the assemblage and consists of only some six different panes broadly dated to the 19th century, although 20th-century machine made glass was noted in deposits [141] and [147]. Three vessels were assigned to an alcohol consumption use and these consisted of fragments of a tumbler (context [133]) and two wine glasses (contexts [47] and [147]) and all of these vessels are of a late 19th- or 20th-century date.

Fragments of a small rounded dish and rounded bowls of either a medium or deep size were all found in context [47] and were assigned to a multi-purpose use: these vessels could have been used for display and or food serving, etc. Three items were assigned to a writing use and these are comprised of two ink wells, one of which is of a composite manufacture and has surviving part of the metal fitting for a cover (context [1]), besides a blue-tinted bell-shaped item (context [133]), as well as a squat vessel that could have been used possibly for storing sand used to blot ink writing (context [61]).

Vessel glass, i.e. fragments that could not be assigned to a vessel shape, are low in number and consist of two fragments only found in (context [133]), both of which have been partially warped and damaged as a consequence of exposure to a high temperature. A lampshade fragment for an oil lamp was assigned a lighting use (context [133]).

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), weight and a summary of the forms present, besides a spot date for the deposition. Unless otherwise stated, all of the items are mould made and occur in (clear) soda glass. The glass was recovered from Phases 2-4 and 6 dated deposits.

Context	Fill of	Phase	Group size	No. of frags	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
Unstratified						6	Window pane (thick walled)	-
1	-	2	S	1	1	303	Squat, heavy vessel with an uneven fire cracked short rim and a copper alloy hinged 'lid'. Contains a ?red ink deposit	20th century
35	Backfill of Cellar 1	6	M	30	16	2729	x1 bottle, blue-green glass, applied deep collared rim; x7 Codd-type bottles, blue-green soda glass, x1 embossed '...ERY/ [MAN]CHESTER', x1 embossed 'HOWARD'S/REGISTERED' above a jockey on a horse in full gallop, over 'TRADE MARK/THORBURN ST/UPPER BROOK STREET/ MANCHESTER', x3 cylindrical bottles, green-tinted or olive green glass; x1 embossed [TR]ADE/JOHN DULTO[N] /MARK/MANCHESTER'; x1 oval section bottle with a prescription rim finish, pale blue HLLA glass, x2 intact soda bottles, green-tinted glass, x1 with a blob rim embossed 'JOSEPH WOOD/TRADE/MARK/MANCHESTER/' around a roundel containing a five point star with 'JW' at the centre, x1 with a tapered collared rim with an internal thread and embossed on the body 'R.W & S. LD' and 'WHITE' vertically (the base underside 'WHITE' in a cross formation; x1 cylindrical late English wine bottle base,, dark olive green glass, x2 stoppers: x1 for a Codd bottle, x1 with a spike and a hemispherical top; x1 intact squat cylindrical phial with a preparation rim finish and an in place cork and pale yellow contents; x1 window pane, clear glass	20th century
46	Backfill of	6	S	19	11	4074	x1 beer bottle, olive green glass, intact with an internal	20th century

Context	Fill of	Phase	Group size	No. of frags	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
	light/stair well (Cellar 1)						screw thread rim finish, embossed 'TRADE/John Dulton/MARK/ MANCHESTER'; x3 Codd-type bottles, blue-green glass: x1 embossed 'WALKER & HOMFRAY'S/LIMITED/ WOODSIDE BREWERY/SALFORD', x1 embossed 'SPENCER. CONNOR & CO MANCHESTER' in an oval, x1 embossed 'JOHN DYSON /ARDWICK/MANCHESTER' in an oval around a rampant <i>sinister</i> horse; x1 cylindrical bottle, green glass; x2 soda bottles, blue-green glass, blob rim finishes and both embossed 'SPENCER. CONNOR & CO MANCHESTER'; x1 late cylindrical English wine bottle, dark olive green glass, base; x1 stopper (Codd bottle), x 2 window panes, clear and green tinted, floated manufacture	
47	Backfill of Cellar 2	6	S	21	20	2200	x1 oval section bottle, clear glass; x1 Oxo bottle, brown glass, intact, external screw thread; x2 intact rectangular section bottles: x1 clear glass, reinforced extract rim, x1 green tinted glass, packer rim finish, embossed on the walls 'LIME AND SODA', 'SCOTT'S/EMULSION' and 'COD LIVER OIL'; x2 soda bottles: x1 blob rim, embossed on the body 'THE URMISTON BOTTLING CO LTD ', x1 green-tinted glass, base, embossed with a ?palm of a hand and '... MAR[K]/HOLLINWOOD'; x2 square section sauce bottles, x1 clear glass, intact, external screw thread rim finish, x1 green-tinted, embossed on the body 'SHIPLEY', 'SAUCE' and 'FLETCHERS'; x1 deep rounded bowl, clear glass, scalloped rim and a bold leaf pattern on the rim; x1 medium rounded bowl, pink tint, footring base and the wall has diagonal ridges; x1 caster, intact, external screw thread finish, rounded body, embossed on the underside 'BRITISH MADE', x1 small rounded dish, complete profile, simple rim and the body has faceted/tessellated decoration; x1 cylindrical English wine bottle, olive green wall fragment; x1 cylindrical jar, simple rim; x1 domed lid, a rounded wall with a ledge and small raised cones; x2 meat paste pots: x1 is embossed 'MADE IN ENGLAND' on the underside of the base; x1 intact, squat mustard-shape, milk bottle, foil cap rim, embossed 'AD' and 'Allied Dairies', x1 window pane, green-tinted glass, floated, thick walled (7mm)	20th century
58	Backfill of Cellar 3	6	S	1	1	468	x1 soda bottle, blue-green, intact, blob rim, embossed vertically 'PATONS/GINGER BEER/MANCHESTER'	mid-late 19th century
59	Backfill of Cellar 4	6	S	2	2	921	x2 beer bottles, dark olive green, both intact with applied rounded rims: x1 embossed 'CORNBROOK BREWERY	mid-late 19th century

Context	Fill of	Phase	Group size	No. of frags	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
							CO LTD' and 'MANCHESTER', x1 embossed on the front 'NO 4150/TRADE MARK' above a shield with a <i>sinister</i> flexed arm holding a hammer above ' NO 22964' and '22964' and 'REGISTERED'. The other side has embossed 'J. PRATT/& SON/MANCHESTER'	
60	Backfill of Cellar 5	6	S	2	2	1212	x1 Codd-type bottle, blue-green glass; x1 soda bottle, green-tinted, intact with an applied, pronounced bevelled blob and internal screw thread. Both vessels are embossed 'SPENCER. CONNOR & CO MANCHESTER' in an oval formation	20th century
61	Backfill of Cellar 6	6	S	1	1	318	x1 ink bottle/sand blotter, intact, sheared rim, very short cylindrical neck, hollow disc-like body and concave base with a central disc	20th century
85	-	3	S	1	1	411	x1 beer bottle, very dark brown/black HLLA glass	late 19th-20th century
119	Privy 2	4	S	3	1	93	x1 English wine bottle, olive green, wall shards. Possibly free-blown	1740+
133	Privy 4	4	S	55	31	3443	x1 bottle, olive green glass, mineral or double oil rim finish; x6 cylindrical bottles: x2 blue green tint, embossed ...RHOUSE H[ULME]', x1 with a packer-type rim; x5 flat octagonal section bottles, green tinted glass: x3 with a 'K' embossed on the wall and includes an example with a packer-type rim, x2 with applied mineral or double oil ring finish (?sauce bottle); x2 oval section bottles: x1 with a fire-cracked rim and collared, baluster-shaped neck, x3 'Union'-type bottles, green-tinted glass: x1 packer-type rim; x1 late cylindrical English wine bottle, olive green glass, base; x1 bell-shaped ink bottle, blue-green tinted glass, fire-cracked rim; x1 lamp shade, clear HLLA glass, rim sherds; x1 cylindrical phial, blue-green tinted glass, neck to base, embossed 'ATKINSON & BARKER'; x1 tumbler, clear HLLA glass, rim sherd with faceted wall; x2 vessel glass, clear HLLA, straight sided rim and a body sherd, partially burnt and distorted. X6 loose corks	Late 19th century
141	Backfill of Printing Works	6	S	4	4	262	x1 beer bottle, brown glass, base; x1 cylindrical bottle, base, embossed on the underside in a circle 'MADE IN ENGLAND', x1 caster, intact, external screw thread rim, a conical body with ten panels and a recessed base with a 'W' in a hexagon and embossed in a half circle 'MADE IN ENGLAND'; x1 window pane, clear HLLA glass, a thick walled fragment (5mm) and with dark green paint on one side.	1890+

Context	Fill of	Phase	Group size	No. of frags	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
147	Backfill of Cellar 8	6	S	2	2	60	x1 window pane, patterned, a thick walled fragment (3mm), embossed on one side with spiny petal flowers; x1 wine glass, machine made, survives as a foot with a wide merese and stem	1890+

Table 1: ARM17. Distribution of the glass showing what the context filled, the phase that it occurs in, the size of the group, the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV), weight, 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 material is important for understanding the material culture of the residents of the houses on the study area. It is interesting that fill [133] (Privy 4) produced a larger concentration of alcohol storage vessels (15 ENV), whereas these forms were low in number in the backfills [35] and [46] of Cellar 1 where non-alcoholic storage vessels were the main use of the glass. Glass assemblages from other 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) and 74-88 Great Ancoats (Jarrett 2016).

The glass has the potential to date the contexts in which it was found. There are vessels of interest, particularly those that have embossed upon them company names that relate to businesses located in the Manchester and Salford area. The glass also has a good potential to inform upon site activities, especially when it is analysed holistically with other finds, such as the pottery and clay tobacco pipes and related to the documentary evidence for the study area.

It is recommended that a publication report is produced on the glass assemblage and that group photos of the bottles embossed with Manchester and Salford businesses are photographed to supplement the text. Photographs of other interesting finds, such as the ink bottles, would also be of use for illustrating the publication text. Time should be set aside to research the names of the companies embossed on the bottles, in order to understand the nature of the businesses and their histories.

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APPENDIX 5: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

Amparo Valcarcel

Introduction and Aims

Several samples of ceramic building material were retained from excavation at the site of the Former BBC site, Oxford Road, Manchester Plot 14 (ARM17). 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. At the same time brick and mortar samples were retained to ensure 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).

Ceramic Building Material

As expected most of the ceramic building material consisted of whole brick samples, all of which have a fabric, form and brick stamp consistent with the mid to late 19th-century development and alterations. The medium sized assemblage (665 fragments, 384.42kg) consists mainly of modern bricks (local red/orange sandy industrial bricks), wall tiles, plaster and fragments of mosaics made of *tessera* (491 examples, 5kg). The bricks are unfrogged and heavy, with sharp arises that suggests a machine manufacture.

Bricks (131 examples, 371.37kg)

MN1 (1800-1900) (65 examples, 181.30kg)

MN2 (1800-1900) (66 examples, 190.07kg)

All the bricks examined from the structures consist of two locally produced 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 two different mortars: hard grey concrete dated from

mid 19th to mid 20th century (Type 1) and a greenish hard concrete dated from the late 19th century to mid 20th century (Type 2). Their size (230mm x 107mm x 70mm) and shape (sharp arises) suggest that they are machine made bricks manufactured between 1800 and 1900 and probably later.

Decorative bricks were recorded from fills [47] and [61], which probably came from the facade of one of the buildings.

Mosaics (491 tesserae, 5kg)

A large group of tesserae was collected from [+] [1] [2] and especially from [62]. As well as adding prestige and colour to a Victorian hall, they were also remarkably practical.

Tesserae are made of slate (black), marble (white), glass (golden), ceramic (white and orange), and opaque vitreous glass (grey, green, blue, pink, purple, yellow and red), bonded with a hard concrete. There were many manufacturers and it is not uncommon to find a mix of different manufacturers' tesserae within one floor.

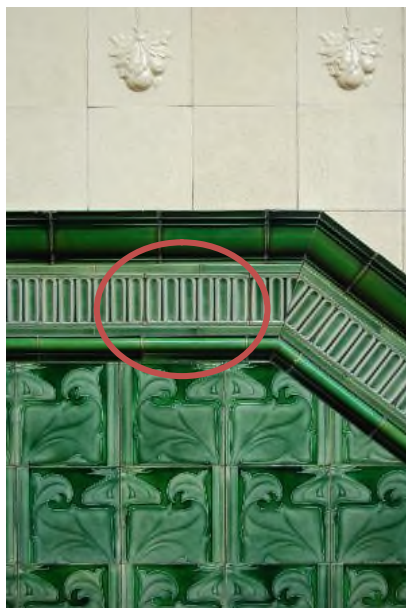
In general, there is no pattern preserved, although some examples preserved a circular design [62]. These types of mosaics were popular in houses and pubs from the mid 19th century to the beginning of 20th century, normally related to Art Nouveau. An example similar to this kind of mosaics could be seen at the Gents Victorian toilets in Rothesay, Isle of Bute, Argyll.

Wall Tiles (10 examples, 732g)

A cluster of tin glazed wall tile dated between mid 19th and early 20th centuries were recovered. From the 1860s geometric and encaustic tiled floors started to appear in public buildings, churches and Victorian villas.

An encaustic fragment from [141] preserved a Chinese 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. Encaustic tiles were most commonly two-colour that is to say the body of one colour, impressed with a pattern filled with a different colour.

A green moulded wall tile from [46], made of refined white earthenware (REFW) is similar to tiles from Victoria baths in Manchester. The baths was built between 1903 and opened in 1906. (https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g187069-d2258599-i51096769-Victoria_Baths-Manchester_Greater_Manchester_England.html).



The other tin glazed tiles are plain examples in yellow, white and pale green, related to Art Deco style. Plain coloured tiles are more durable than encaustic tiles as they are generally harder. Some plain colours wear relatively more quickly. Blue and green tiles were used more sparingly, as they were expensive to produce, requiring a white clay and much expensive dye.

Including in this decorative wall, a fragment of fireplace brick [47] made of Carboniferous clay, brown/honey glazed, moulded with an L-shape would have formed the corners of the fireplace surround. The fragment is gently burnt and dated to the late 19th or early 20th century.

Wall plaster (30 examples, 1.18kg)

Some examples of wall plaster recovered from [61] [71] shows different phases of repainting in different colours. First there is a pale yellow base, over this a red is painted and the last one is painted in dark green. With a few exceptions much is fragmentary, often with only a few fragments surviving and the schemes are difficult to interpret with any certainty.

A group of 16 decorative fragment of wall plaster [47], with no form identifiable, were painted in different colours: dark green, yellow and brown.

Stone

One example of York stone paver [133] was the only stone recovered from the excavation. York stone slabs were common used in Victorian houses. Such slabs were usually laid directly on the ground and not tied in to the building structure.

Phase Summary

Phase 2: 1830-1849: 77 examples, 216.49kg

Homogeneity in brick shape, fabric and mortar type selection show that the construction of the structures to be contemporary. The majority of the structures on site were constructed in the early-mid 19th century, as depicted on the Bancks's map of 1831 as the cellars of terraced housing. The bricks are made of two local brick fabrics, MN1 and MN2, bonded with mortar Type 1.

Phase 3: 19th-century internal alterations, 12 examples, 33.83kg

A small number of samples were taken from this phase, obviously associated with internal alterations of the cellars. 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.

Phase 4: 1850-1891, 27 examples, 69.36kg

New alterations could be seen on the 1891 Ordnance Survey map, associated with the Wheat Sheaf public house and its expansion to the South into the neighbouring terrace and Cellar 5 in the late 19th century. The brick fabrics were the same as the previous phase. Some decorative plaster was found, [71], indicating an internal refurbishment phase.

Phase 5: 20th-century alterations: 6 examples, 18,71kg

Small alterations to the buildings occurred during the 20th century. The fabrics and mortars are still the same as previous phases.

Phase 6: 1892-1940: 8 examples, 23.31kg

In this last phase, the houses at Mount Place were demolished between 1892 and 1908, and a Printing Works was constructed. Some structures such as internal buttresses and air vents/chutes were found at the site. The pub was demolished in the early 20th decade. Possibly the mosaics, fireplace surrounding, and the tiles recovered from fills came from this time. The bricks recovered from the structures are the same fabrics as before, but they were bonded with a different mortar, a greenish hard concrete dated from the late 19th century to mid 20th century (Type 2).

Recommendations

The site probably remained as open agricultural land until the early-mid 19th century when extensive industrial development of the surrounding area took place. The site was completely developed by the middle of the 19th century and was fully occupied by buildings until it was bombed in 1940, after which any structural remains were demolished. No early building material was found from the site. Items as tesserae, tiles and fireplaces are associated with Victorian houses/pubs nearby. They were

highly valued items although one must bear in mind how the railways transformed the availability of these materials even to more standardised commercial and ecclesiastical residences such as pubs and local churches. These tiles and mosaics are in superb condition and as such require illustration or photography as do the fireplace surrounds at publication.

Building Materials Spot Dates

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material				Latest dated material	Spot date	Spot date with mortar
				1800	1900	1800	1900			
0	MN1; OVG	Unfrogged machine brick; opaque vitreous glass tesserae	20	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1910	No mortar	
1	OVG;Glass	Glass and opaque vitreous tesserae	56	1800	1900	1800	1900	1800-1910	1800-1910	
2	OVG	Opaque vitreous glass tesserae	24	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1910	1830-1910	
4	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891	
5	MN2	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	No mortar	
6	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	No mortar	
7	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	No mortar	
13	MN2	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1900	1830-1900	
14	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	No mortar	
15	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849	
16	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	No mortar	
19	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849	
20	MN1;MN2	Unfrogged machine brick	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849	
21	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 02 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1892-1940	No mortar	

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
22	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 02 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1892-1940	1892-1940
23	MN1	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 02 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1892-1940	1892-1940
31	MN2	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 02 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
37	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
38	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
39	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1850	1830-1850
40	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
41	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
42	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
43	MN2;MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
45	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	No mortar
46	3067W	Green glazed tile	1	1890	1906	1890	1906	1890-1906	No mortar
47	MN1;3101PM; 3101WP; OVG;3067W;	Unfrogged machine brick (decorative); white encausted wall tile; decorative wall plaster; brown glazed brick	38	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	UNK	form fireplace?; Type 02 mortar							
48	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
49	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
50	MN2;3101PM	Frogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
51	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
52	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1850	1830-1850
53	MN1;MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
54	MN2;3101PM	Frogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
59	MN2;3101PM,	Frogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar;	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
61	MN2;3101PM	Frogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar; Victorian wall plaster; chimney? Made of concrete	6	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
62	OVG;	A cluster of mosaic fragments made of opaque vitrified glass, stone, ceramics and glass	364	1830	1910	1830	1910	1830-1910	1830-1910
65	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
				1800	1900	1800	1900		
67	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1850	1830-1850
68	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
71	MN2;3101PM;3 101WP	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar; wall plaster	15	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
72	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	3	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
73	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
75	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
80	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1850	1830-1850
81	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1850	1830-1850
86	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
87	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
88	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
90	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1850	No mortar
91	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
				1800	1900	1800	1900		
92	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
93	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
96	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
97	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	3	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
99	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
100	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
103	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
104	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
105	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
110	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1850-1891	1850-1891
115	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
120	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	5	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
121	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 02 mortar	2	1800	1950	1800	1900	1892-1940	1892-1940

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
122	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 02 mortar	2	1800	1950	1800	1900	1892-1940	1892-1940
134	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
141	3067W	Milton wall tile, willow pattern	1	1850	1930	1850	1930	1850-1930	1850-1930
139	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
142	MN1;MN2;3101 PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	4	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
148	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
149	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 02 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
150	MN2;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	3	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
157	MN2	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
158	MN1;3101PM	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	2	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
159	MN2	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
161	MN2	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849
162	MN2	Unfrogged machine brick; Type 01 mortar	1	1800	1900	1800	1900	1830-1849	1830-1849

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APPENDIX 6: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

In total, around 150 individual metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations; they are listed in the tables below. The finds were recovered predominantly from the backfill of cellars following the bombing and destruction of the site in 1940 and will be discussed as individual assemblages below.

Cellar 1

By far the largest assemblage of metal and small finds, with 88 individual objects, came from the backfill of Cellar 1 and that of its stairwell/lightwell. Together with Cellars 3-5, it falls within the footprint of a Clothing Warehouse established on site in 1928. The cellar backfill, context [35], was dominated by 41 items that can be associated directly with the Printing Works to the north-east, present on site from the early 1900s until 1940. These objects include remains of wooden printing blocks with copper-alloy lettering and occasionally images formed by copper-alloy strips, straight or crinkled, hammered sideways into the wood. The combination of figural designs and lettering can be seen on a block featuring a ?hand holding a clock face above the inscription 'TIMES CLOTH // FAST BLACK' (SF 7). The remains of two printing blocks feature a central four-leaf clover design, flanked by a pair of bees with open wings; on one block the clover design encompasses the lettering 'B // B // Co // B' (SF 8; Figures 1 & 2). One fragment, with liberal remains of blue ink, carries what looks like the motif of a rose (SF 13). Numerous fragments carry lettering, including 'UNALTERABLE // FAST BLACK' (SF 9); 'A. YOUSSEF SO..' (SF 10); 'UNALTERABLE // BLACK' (SF 11); 'GUARANTEED //FAST // ANILINE // BLACK' (SF 12); 'SETH METHAMAL DWARKADAS' (SF 14); 'OMAR' (SF 15) and 'FAST' (SF 16). One fragment carries two lines of Brahmic script (SF 17). In addition to wooden printing blocks is also a rectangular copper-alloy stamp with remains of lettering in relief stamped into a resin: '...SAMPLE // ...ELKPRAND // ...MANCHESTER' (SF 18). Finally, twenty-one individual hand-held printing types of copper alloy, set in wooden handles, were also recovered (SF 19). There were also six pieces or offcuts, including a circular shape, of copper-alloy strips for setting into wooden printing blocks.

Other finds from the cellar backfill that may or may not be associated with the Printing Works are copper-alloy fittings, including brackets for thin shelving and small bases or stands of as yet unknown function, and iron pins, straps and a possible dumb-bell shaped weight. Other identifiable finds are presented by a copper-alloy coat hook, the remains of a large iron knife with wooden scale handle (SF 20) and a corroded halfpenny dating from the late 19th or early 20th centuries (SF 1). Small dress accessories are represented by a shell button (SF 2), two copper-alloy pins (SF 3) and a globular glass bead (SF 4). An interesting object is a copper-alloy sheet hook with integral trefoil backplate (SF 6). The hook is a little small and flimsy for suspending coats or clothing and it is possible that it is instead a book clasp.

Twenty-two objects came from the backfill of the cellar stairwell/lightwell, context [46]. None of these finds can be obviously related to the Printing Works, although it is possible that two rectangular copper-alloy plates, one with a vertical pin or handle at the centre, could be considered. Structural or internal fittings are reflected in a U-shaped object of cast-iron plate and a pinned hinge and a bracket of copper alloy. Flooring is represented by fragments of patterned linoleum, and it is possible that some wire fittings, including looped pins and rings, may originate from furniture spring constructions. Pieces of copper-alloy mounts or frames may also be related to household furnishings, as is certainly two incomplete and decoratively shaped drop handles of copper alloy, likely to originate from glass or metal vessels. Fragments of a leather shoe or boot, as well as textile, were also recovered. The context also produced pottery dating from the mid- to late 19th century, but none of these finds obviously relate to the original terraced housing, nor specifically to the previous public house or the clothing warehouse.

Cellar 2

Unlike the other excavated cellars, Cellar 2 belonged to a property that remained residential until the fateful bombing just before Christmas in 1940. Twenty-five individual objects were retrieved from the backfill, context [46]; they were associated with pottery dating from the early 20th century. One object, a rectangular steel printing stamp for a bakery receipt (SF 24), relates to the Printing Works. All other finds, however, are congruent with the furnishings of a residential household in the period before the Second World War. The finds are dominated by cutlery, including teaspoons, forks and knives. The teaspoons are likely of varying age and mostly electroplated on a copper-alloy base known as nickel silver. Two teaspoons stamped 'CHROME PLATE // FOREIGN' are almost paper thin and must represent the cheapest end of the market. Other spoons are represented by a table spoon, a dessert spoon and a more elaborate spoon with a decoratively shaped bowl, engraved on the inside with leafed branches, and a short handle of antler tine. There are also three nickel silver forks and two classic stainless steel table knives with celluloid handles. Stainless steel was an innovation in 1914 (Brown 2001, 142).

Other household and personal objects can be seen in a multi-coloured plastic toothbrush with tubular handle, stamped 'PATENT FOREIGN' (SF 21); a green-coloured plastic comb (SF 23); and a turquoise lenticular shaped glass bead (SF 22). Three radio valves with Bakelite fittings were recovered, with one identifiable as Phillip Mullard PM1LF, a design dating from 1926.

Cellar 3

Eight objects were recovered from Cellar 3, mostly from the backfill context [58]. The finds were associated with pottery from the late 19th century onwards and include a more modern plastic comb with a flat handle (SF 25). There is also a complete large flat-bottomed iron kettle and a cast copper-alloy ring shaped fitting with a flat hinged lid (SF 27). Four pieces of tin plate have cut-out shapes,

possibly lettering, and may originate from signs. Directly on top of the York stone floor of the cellar, context [63], was a hollow cast-iron rectangular base for an unknown appliance.

Cellar 4

Cellar 4 produced six metal and small finds, mostly with household associations. They include a pair of knob handles of embossed copper-alloy sheet (SF 28). The handles seem a bit flimsy to have functioned as mortice knobs on an interior door and may instead be from a drawer or a dresser. There is also a likely fitting from a gas lamp, remains of a white enamelled mug and an incomplete and corroded iron food tin. The finds were associated with pottery from the late 19th century and it is possible that those finds may be of a similar date. An enamelled sign for Forward spark plugs, however, is more likely to be later.

Cellar 5

The backfill of Cellar 5, context [60], included at least five objects, most of which can be identified as interior or household fittings. Five large pieces of cast-iron plate with moulded edges and ribbings are like to originate from one or several fireplace surrounds. There is also a complete cast-iron hatch with a decorative grip, for a vertical slot, and part of a cast-iron grate of unknown origin. Smaller objects are represented by a gas fitting and a bracket with two moveable components, both of copper alloy. An 1868 penny of Victoria (SF 5) is most likely residual – or kept and curated – although theoretically would have been legal tender until decimalization in 1971.

Cellar 6

Eight finds came from context [61], the backfill of Cellar 6. Interior fittings and furnishings include a gas fitting of the same design as the one in Cellar 5, and a large and heavily corroded iron rim lock with copper-alloy key plates. Two large and curious finials, one of copper-alloy sheet and the other of tin plate were also recovered. The copper-alloy finial is double-conical with a large circular base plate and may have decorated something like a wooden post; the tin-plate finial has a narrow socket for a much smaller pin or rod. Tools are represented by a complete iron socket wrench. Pottery dating from 1850-1900 was also retrieved from this context but apart from the gas fitting and lock, which may originate from the earlier housing on the site, it is difficult to say at this stage whether these finds are later in date. The remains of a white-metal clockwork and a brown enamel lid from a tea- or coffee pot would suggest a later date, as could a copper-alloy printing plate for a business card, engraved with 'Thomas Bland & Co' if associated with the Printing Works on site.

Backfill of ash pit to rear of houses fronting Cooke Street

Like Cellar 2, the finds from ash pit [133] relate to a building that remained residential on the site. The handful of objects correspond well with household debris from the later post-medieval period, including small dress accessories, fittings and playthings. The finds include a moulded black glass button (SF 29), two toy marbles of glass and stone (SF 30 and 34), a small embossed copper-alloy upholstery pin (SF 31) and a copper-alloy thimble (SF 32). Fragments of a leather shoe were also recovered. Associated with these finds was a large assemblage of 19th-century pottery, likely the result of a house clearance in the late 19th or early 20th centuries. It is possible that the metal and small finds also date from the 19th century; the thimble has a characteristic Victorian form (cf. Read 1988, 141 nos. 6-8). Toy marbles, usually of stone or clay, are frequent finds from 19th-century contexts (cf. Anthony 2011, 44-46 and fig. 45). Handmade glass marbles, including swirl patterned, were produced in Germany from 1850, and later in America (<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/SmallFinds/Marbles/index-marbles.html>).

Backfill of Printing Works

The backfill of the printing works, context [141], produced a single small find in the form of a plastic toy (SF 33). The toy is in the form of a hollow ivory coloured replica of a brick gate post with moulded vegetation of ?grapes along the side and top, and what looks like a moulded fox attempting to climb the post. This is likely alluding to the fable of the fox and grapes. Pottery from this context dates from the 20th century.

Make-up floor layer for building fronting Crossley Street

A halfpenny of George III, minted 1807 (SF 60), was recovered from context [163], the bedding layer for the floor of No. 18 Crossley Street.

Significance of the finds and recommendations for further work

While few of the metal and small finds can be associated with the original terraced housing in the 19th century, they provide important evidence from the Printing Works present on site from sometime in the early 20th century. Finds include a variety of tools in the form of wooden printing blocks, metal printing plates and individual, hand-held printing types. This material is of high interest for local social history and beyond, providing examples of printing technology in the period before WW2 and potential evidence of named local individuals and businesses. Also, some household objects dating from this time, reflected, in particular, in finds from Cellar 2, are of interest for social history. Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities, something that is still frequently neglected for finds from the later post-medieval and modern periods (although see Crewe 2012; License 2015).

Finds covering relevant aspect of social life, households and, in particular, objects relating to the printing works, should be included in any further publication of the site. For this purpose, it is

recommended that fuller identification is obtained for a range of objects; some finds will require x-raying to enable this. These recommendations are included in the tables below. For the printing tools and other potential fittings associated with the printing works consultation should be made with relevant museums and other institutions, for example The Centre for Printing History and Culture in Birmingham, and The Museum of Science & Industry in Manchester, to establish the significance of the finds from the site. If deemed important, a selection of the printing tools may require conservation to be retained in the site archive. Following full analysis and publication, undiagnostic or fragmented metal objects may be discarded. Before final archiving of the finds, consultation should be made with the designated repository with regard to retaining other objects for their collections.

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Context [35]: backfill of Cellar 1			
SF	description	pot date	recommendations
1	Copper-alloy halfpenny; thin and corroded; diam. 25mm; late 19th–20th centuries	1890+	Clean for ident
2	Shell button; slightly domed 17mm with sunken centre for two eyes; diam.	1890+	
3	Copper-alloy pins; two incomplete with flat stamped heads; L 15mm+ and 40mm+	1890+	
4	Glass bead; globular greyish black; diam. 13mm; ht. 11mm	1890+	
6	Copper-alloy sheet hook with integral back plate; hook with simple bent-back end; trefoil back plate with simple fleur-de-lis finials, each with small central hole for fixing; L 50mm; W 40mm; likely ?book clasp	1890+	Further ident
7	Wooden printing block with copper-alloy lettering and image formed by thin vertical strips of copper-alloy sheet; axial copper-alloy pin with	1890+	Further ident

	flattened end protruding from one side; W 130mm; ht. 80mm+; 50mm+ thick; 'TIMES CLOTH // FAST BLACK', below image of ?hand holding clock face with Roman numerals; remains of blue ink Fragmentary remains of further wooden printing block of similar size; axial copper-alloy pin and remains of blue ink		
8	Remains of two rectangular wooden printing blocks with roughly carved sloping sides; W 120mm+; ht. 45mm+; 20mm thick; central four-leaf clover design flanked by pair of bees with open wings; one block retains 'B // B // Co // B' inside clover design (Figures 1 & 2)	1890+	Further ident
9	Fragment of wooden printing block with copper-alloy lettering; 'UNALTERABLE // FAST BLACK'; 20 x 130mm	1890+	Further ident
10	Fragment of wooden printing block with copper-alloy lettering; 'A. YOUSSEF SO..'; 15 x 110mm	1890+	Further ident
11	Fragment of wooden printing block with copper-alloy lettering; 'UNALTERABLE // BLACK'; 45 x 110mm	1890+	Further ident
12	Fragment of wooden printing block with copper-alloy lettering in four stacked ovals; 'GUARANTEED //FAST // ANILINE // BLACK'; 45 x 45mm	1890+	Further ident
13	Fragment of wooden printing block with motif of ?rose formed by vertical copper-alloy strips; 'liberal remains of blue ink'; 60 x 100mm+	1890+	Further ident
14	Incomplete circular wooden printing block with sloping edges and copper-alloy lettering; 'SETH METHAMAL DWARKADAS'; within double circle of vertical copper-alloy strips; diam. 45mm	1890+	Further ident
15	Fragment of wooden printing block with copper-alloy lettering; 'OMAR'; 15 x 45mm	1890+	Further ident
16	Fragment of wooden printing block with copper-alloy lettering; 'FAST'; 10 x 50mm	1890+	Further ident
17	Fragment of wooden printing block with copper-alloy lettering; two lines of Brahamic script; 18 x 100mm	1890+	Further ident
18	Copper-alloy rectangular stamp with sloping corners; lettering stamped onto ?resin; '...SAMPLE // ...ELKPRAND // ...MANCHESTER'; 30 x 105mm; smaller rectangular copper-alloy plate at centre of back with remains of iron screw/pin; 30 x 45mm	1890+	Further ident
19	Twenty-one individual hand-held printing types of copper-alloy, set in wooden handles; eighteen printing types proper with signs or letters; L of types 38–40mm; three are larger stamps, including triangle and ?double circle	1890+	Further ident
20	Large iron knife; incomplete; straight wooden scale handle with simple	1890+	x-ray

	rounded end; blade W 33mm; handle L 115mm		
	Copper-alloy strips for wooden printing blocks including complete circular, diam. 120mm; four flat fragments, L 40–130mm; one crinkled and curved fragment, L 30mm; all strips W 9mm	1890+	
	Copper-alloy coat hook; S-shaped with rectangular back plate; L 110mm	1890+	
	Copper-alloy gas fitting; incomplete moulded junction only	1890+	
	Copper-alloy brackets; five complete, designed for fixing to side with open-sided slots in plane; L 90mm; ?for holding glass or metal shelves	1890+	Further ident
	Copper-alloy fitting; flat rectangular base, 28 x 140mm; one side with vertical square-section pin set in moulded ?ferrule; pin L 35mm; base with white residue; similar to fitting in context [46]	1890+	Further ident
	Copper-alloy fitting; flat base with rounded ends, 18 x 60mm; one side with vertical central tube in two sections; upper section with flat-headed screw/valve; remains of collared wooden component at top; ht. 50mm+	1890+	Further ident
	Iron fitting; dumb-bell shaped with central perforation; L 50mm; diam. 45mm; ?weight	1890+	Further ident
	Iron fittings; eight heavily corroded, including pins, straps and a small threaded turnkey	1890+	x-ray

Context [46]: backfill of stairwell/lightwell for Cellar 1

SF	description	pot date	recommendations
	Copper-alloy pinned hinge with rectangular plates; ht. 100mm; plate W 23mm	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Copper-alloy plate; plain rectangular; W 23mm; L 118mm; ?associated with printing business	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Copper-alloy mount/frame of U-section sheet; two bent pieces; L 100 and 190mm	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Copper-alloy mount/frame of S-section sheet; two pieces; L 60 and 120mm	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Copper-alloy bracket; W 18mm; ht. 65mm	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Copper-alloy drop handles of D-section strap in the shape of a gently curved 'M'; two incomplete; W 120mm; likely from glass or metal vessels for table or display	Mid- to late 19th century	Further ident

	Copper-alloy fitting; flat rectangular base, 7 x 67mm; one side with vertical tapering pin, L 35mm; base with white residue; similar to fitting in context [35]; possibly associated with printing business?	Mid- to late 19th century	Further ident
	Iron hooks; two incomplete with rectangular-section bodies flattening out to gently curved hooks; L 75 and 100mm	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Iron wire rings; seven incomplete; diam. 60–100mm; possibly related to other wire fittings below; ?from furniture	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Iron fitting; two lengths of sturdy wire, each with one end roughly bent back and evenly spaced lengths of iron pin or wire attached with simple loops; L 200 and 290mm; ?from furniture	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Cast-iron fitting; U-shaped flat body with solid curve and four symmetrical arms, recessed and with in-turning ends designed to ?fix rectangular component; ht. 130mm; L 150mm; W 60mm; two large circular perforations at either end of bend; remains of iron bolt at opposing sides; base filled with mortar; ?structural fitting	Mid- to late 19th century	Further ident
	Leather shoe; complete sole and parts of insole of left shoe with gently pointed toe; L 260mm; remains of worn wooden heel, ht. 20mm; six fragments of upper of lace-up boot	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Fabric; woollen textile fragment; c. 140 x 180mm; sewn-on 55 x 70mm patch of finer, concertina-folded material	Mid- to late 19th century	
	Linoleum flooring fragments with pattern in grey, black yellow and mustard	Mid- to late 19th century	

Context [47]: backfill of Cellar 2			
SF	description	pot date	recommendations
21	Plastic toothbrush with tubular ivory coloured body with pink band at end; green rectangular head on tubular neck, stamped 'PATENT FOREIGN'; organic bristles; L 115mm	Early 20th century	
22	Glass bead; lentoid turquoise; L 11mm; W 9mm	Early 20th century	
23	Plastic single-sided comb; incomplete light green; W 27mm; L 105mm+	Early 20th century	
24	?Steel rectangular printing stamp for receipt; headed 'BEST BREAD' with a further twelve items including 'Muffins', 'Tea Cake' and 'Fancies'; W 67mm; L 175mm	Early 20th century	

	Metal teaspoons; nine complete and one handle, all with stamps; L 125–135mm; legible stamps include: 'STAINLESS NICKEL' 'STAINLESS CHROME PLATE ON NICKEL SILVER // H within diamond //MADE IN ENGLAND' 'ENGLAND // EPNS' 'CHROME PLATE' '...GUARANTEED STAINLESS' 'CHROME PLATE // FOREIGN' '(?)RAB-WHITE STAINLESS // SILVER SHEFFIELD'	Early 20th century	
	Table spoon; complete; stamped 'STAINLESS NICKEL SILVER'; L 205mm	Early 20th century	
	Dessert spoon; heavily corroded; L 175mm	Early 20th century	
	Nickel silver spoon with decoratively shaped bowl, moulded ferrule and short antler tip handle; stamped 'RPNS'; bowl engraved with pair of leafed branches; l 190mm	Early 20th century	Further ident
	Metal forks; three complete four-tined; L 170mm; stamped: 'MG STAINLESS // COBRA' 'RESILCO // STAINLESS NICKEL SILVER // SHEFFIELD' RESILCO // RUSTLESS NICKEL SILVER // SHEFFIELD'	Early 20th century	
	Stainless steel table knives; two complete with flat-section celluloid handles; L 205mm; 'WARRANTED // MADE IN // SHEFFIELD ENGLAND'	Early 20th century	
	Radio valves; remains of three with straight tapering glass bulbs and bakelite fittings with four copper-alloy pins; one identifiable as Phillips-Mullard PM1LF, design dating from 1926; L 78mm	Early 20th century	
	Iron scissors; one shank only with incomplete loop handle; full L 125mm; blade L 65mm	Early 20th century	x-ray

Context [58]: backfill of Cellar 3

SF	description	pot date	recommendations
25	Plastic comb; single-sided tortoise-shell imitation with flat handle; W 42mm; L 207mm	Late 19th century+	
27	Copper-alloy fitting; cast ring with narrow collar, sloping sides and flat	Late 19th	Further ident

	surface edge; hinged flat lid with simple widened extension for lifting; diam. base 45mm; diam. top 38mm; ht. 10mm; no visible means of attachment to other components	century+	
	Tin-plate ?signs; four pieces with cut-out shapes, possibly lettering; at least two different widths represented, 130mm and 145mm	Late 19th century+	Further ident
	Iron flat-bottomed kettle; complete but heavily corroded; diam. 200mm; ht. 160mm; D-shaped handle with triangular fixing plates	Late 19th century+	

Context [59]: backfill of Cellar 4

SF	description	pot date	recommendations
28	Copper-alloy knob handles; two, with one complete, of thin sheet with circular back plates; double-conical knob in two parts on tall neck; upper knob part and back plate embossed with concentric ridges; diam. 40mm; L 35mm; back plate diam. 40mm; flimsy construction suggests cheap end of market and possibly for drawer or wardrobe rather than interior doors	Late 19th century	Further ident
	?White-metal fitting, possibly from gas lamp; tube with narrowed neck fitted to flat collar with vertical body perforated by oval openings; angled to widening second collar with vertical edge of decoratively cut pendants; L 65mm; opening diam. 18mm	Late 19th century	Further ident
	White enamelled mug; incomplete; diam. 90mm; ht. 80mm	Late 19th century	
	Iron food tin; incomplete; diam. 70mm; ht. 75mm	Late 19th century	
	Enamelled double-sided advertisement sign on blue background for spark plugs 'FORWARD // FORWARD TYPE C // PLUGS'; W 305mm; ht. 380mm; one edge angled with four holes for fixing	Late 19th century	

Context [60]: backfill of Cellar 5

SF	description	pot date	recommendations
5	Copper-alloy coin; Victoria penny 1868	n/a	
	Copper-alloy gas fitting; complete moulded junction with turnkey and backplate; section of copper-alloy pipe at front; section of lead supply pipe at back	n/a	
	Copper-alloy fitting formed of bracket with central open slot and round finials, each with remains of iron nails/screws for fixing; two arms	n/a	Further ident

	protruding inwards from bend, with moveable component fixed by iron pin; bracket L 90 and 95mm; W 26mm		
	Cast-iron plate; five pieces with moulded edges and ribbing; W 110-140mm; ?fireplace surround	n/a	Further ident
	Cast-iron hatch for vertical slot; moulded top edge with simple trefoil grip handle in plane; W 145mm; ht. 215mm	n/a	Further ident
	Cast-iron grate; trapezoidal fragment only, including end with rectangular opening; W 160mm+; depth 110mm	n/a	Further ident

Context [61]: backfill of Cellar 6

SF	description	pot date	recommendations
26	Copper-alloy printing plate for ?business card; 52 x 83mm; 'Thomas Bland & Co' within 29 x 43mm border;	1850-1900	Further ident
	Copper-alloy gas fitting; complete with back plate and turnkey; same design as fitting from context [60]	1850-1900	
	Large finial of copper-alloy sheet; pointed double-conical with embossed concentric ridges; ht. c. 95mm; circular base plate with three evenly distributed holes for fixing; diam. c 200mm	1850-1900	Further ident
	Short cylindrical finial of tin plate, now squashed; one side embossed with concentric ridge; tapering socket in plane; diam. c. 120mm; c. 40mm thick	1850-1900	Further ident
	Remains of white-metal clockwork; diam. c. 150mm; 55mm thick	1850-1900	
	Brown enamelled lid from tea or coffee pot; diam. 95mm; with small flat knob handle	1850-1900	
	Iron rimlock; complete but heavily corroded, with copper-alloy key plates; 130 x 210mm	1850-1900	x-ray
	Iron socket wrench with 30 x 30mm socket; handle L 220mm	1850-1900	

Context [63]: York stone floor surface of Cellar 3

SF	description	pot date	recommendations
	Hollow base of cast-iron plate; rectangular with longer sides set back to form rounded corners; W 300mm; L 400mm; ht. 40mm; four low lugs on surface to hold/fix appliance	n/a	Further ident

Context [133]: backfill of ash pit to rear of houses fronting Cooke Street			
SF	description	pot date	recommendations
29	Glass button; black, slightly oval; moulded with lentil-shaped sunken centre with radiating parallel grooves to both sides; loop fixing of copper-alloy wire; diam. 15mm	Late 19th century	
30	Glass toy marble; clear with swirls of pink and blue, diam. 21mm	Late 19th century	Further ident
31	Copper-alloy circular mount/stud of thin plate, embossed with domed centre inside border of radiating parallel ridges; diam. 18mm; remains of shank at back; possibly upholstery pin	Late 19th century	Further ident
32	Copper-alloy thimble; complete but crushed; machine-stamped with pronounced rime and concentric indentation pattern on crown; ht. 23mm	Late 19th century	
34	Toy marble; white stone; diam. 18mm	Late 19th century	Further ident
	Leather shoe; incomplete insole of nailed ?right shoe with narrow waist; L 175mm+	Late 19th century	discard

Context [141]: backfill of Printing Works			
SF	description	pot date	recommendations
33	Plastic toy; hollow ivory coloured replica of brick gate post with moulded vegetation of ?grapes along side and top, and moulded ?fox attempting to climb the post; likely alluding to fable of fox and grapes; single circular hole in side for attachment to ?wall component; W 20mm; ht. 90mm	20th century	Further ident

Context [163]: make-up floor layer for building fronting Crossley Street			
SF	description	pot date	recommendations
60	Copper-alloy coin; George III halfpenny 1807	1805-1840	



Figure 1: Printing block [35] SF 8 from Cellar 1



Figure 2: Printing block [35] SF 8 from Cellar 1

APPENDIX 7: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

The site is situated in the central part of Manchester, forming a small part of the area to be developed (identified as Plot 14), bordered by Cloak Street to the north, Princess Street to the east, the Mancunian Way to the south, and Oxford House to the west. Excavations revealed the walls and surfaces of a series of post-medieval dwellings dating from the development of this area in the early-mid 19th century. Most of these buildings continued to be occupied up to WWII, when the Manchester blitz occasioned their demolition.

Small quantities of animal bones were found within some of the later levels, probably into the early 20th century. These were all collected by hand.

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

A total of 71 bones were recovered from 5 deposits and 3 features, namely the fills of Cellars 1 and 2, and an ashpit adjacent to Cellar 5. This assemblage was generally in good condition, with the exception of the bones from [47] which showed a moderate level of abrasion. It can be assumed that each of the 5 bone collections date at the earliest to the end of the 19th century or somewhat into the 20th century. One of the assemblages appeared to date to the mid 19th century, this from the upper fill of the ashpit. However, as the lower fill provided late 19th-century potsherds, it can perhaps be suggested that the upper level is similarly late.

There is a relatively wide species range, featuring the usual mammalian and bird domesticates, as well as a notable luxury/celebratory bird – turkey, and two possible game species – hare and rabbit. ‘Possible’ is used here as domestic rabbit did play a part in 19th-century cuisine (Beeton 1869, 222), this period also notable for the keeping/breeding of relatively large rabbits which could be confused with hare (Whitman 2004, 228). Notably all 4 rabbit bones were taken from cellar fill [35], these possibly representing parts of the same adult individual (a scapula, humerus and a pair of pelves). A similar association can be made to account for the concentration of chicken bones from Cellar fill [46], these certainly forming the greater part of the skeleton of an adult hen. None of these bones showed

butchery marks, however, the absence of the head and the bones representing the wing and leg extremities could perhaps be suggestive of the boiled/roasted remains of a dressed carcass.

Context:	35	46	47	117	118	Total
Feature	C1	C1	C2	pit	pit	
Species						
Cattle					1	1
Cattle-size	3					3
Sheep/Goat	2		3	1		6
Pig				2	1	3
Sheep-size	21	1	3		1	26
Hare			1			1
Rabbit	4					4
Black rat			2			2
Chicken		18				18
Goose	2					2
Turkey	1					1
Rat species			3			3
Uniden fish	1					1
Grand Total	34	19	12	3	3	71

Table 1: Hand collected species distribution by context and feature where C1 and C2 are Cellars 1 and 2, while [117] and [118] were derived from the same privy located to the rear of Cellar 5.

The mammalian domesticates feature a wide variety of skeletal parts (Table 2), perhaps signifying the deposition of processing (butchers) as well as consumer (food) waste within these deposits. Conversely, the head parts and indeed the foot parts may represent poorer meat cuts. This is not to suggest, however, a diminution of status, more the Victorian requirement for frugality, as exemplified by the recipes involving such cuts in Mrs Beeton, as for example cows heel or sheep's feet or trotters (1869, 639 and 652). There is a notable abundance of ribs, specifically sheep-size, and this may also relate to particular recipes, as for example spare rib of pork, a variant known as griskin of pork (ibid, 614). A total of 12 out of the 24 rib fragments were butchered, half of these with saw marks. The use of this tool for butchery purposes is a known late post-medieval trait (after Albarella 2003, 74). While animal bones can rarely be used as a dating tool, another such trait, also related to this late period, is the incidence of particularly large domestic animals, these representing the improvements instigated in the 18th century aiming towards the creation of breeds (after Rixson 2000, 215). These tend to enter the meat markets from the latter part of the 18th, into the early 19th centuries (and see Rielly in prep). However, no such 'large' animals were represented at this site, perhaps indicative of a continued usage of older unimproved 'types', although it should be noted that not all improved stock was larger than its forbears. The sheep humerus from [47] provided a greatest length of 150mm which translates to a shoulder height (after von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) of 642mm. While relatively large, similarly sized animals have been found at early as well as later post-medieval sites (see Rielly in prep).

Finally, a small number of rat bones were recovered from cellar fill [47], including two parts of the same skull identified as black rat (after Lawrence and Brown (1973, 196) alongside a pair of mandibles and a scapula which could conceivably belong to the same adult individual. The black rat population in this country was devastated following the arrival of the brown rat early in the 18th century. By the latter part of this century, this species was essentially limited to the major cities and by the 20th century to just a few ports and islands (Yalden 1999, 183). This specimen, considering the likely early 20th-century date, may well have existed amongst one of the few remaining inland black rat colonies, soon to become extinct. Conversely, it could represent a failed reintroduction of this species, no doubt entering this city via the Manchester ship canal. Concerning such rodents, it was noticed that several bones displayed rodent gnawing marks. Similar marks have been observed amongst other late post-medieval collections and their absence or extreme rarity within earlier collections suggests that the major culprit is the brown rather than the black rat (after Rielly 2014). Thus, while there is no osteological evidence for brown rats at this site, it can be assumed from these gnawing marks that they were certainly present.

Species	Sk part	Context					
		35	46	47	117	118	Total
Cattle	1st phalange					1	1
Cattle-size	Indet	1					1
	Rib	2					2
Sheep/Goat	Humerus			1			1
	Hyoid	1					1
	Radius	1		1			2
	Skull				1		1
	Ulna			1			1
Pig	Maxilla					1	1
	Loose tooth				2		2
Sheep-size	Lumbar vertebra			1			1
	Rib	20	1	2		1	24
	Thoracic vertebra	1					1

Table 2: Hand collected skeletal (sk) part representation within the major mammalian domesticates from each deposit, where indet is indeterminate.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

These few bones can be essentially interpreted as food waste with some inclusion of pests (the black rat). There is insufficient evidence to suggest meat preferences or indeed the age range of the species exploited, although it can be shown that the sheep bones from [47] clearly represent a mutton joint. It is also of interest that a variety of food species were available, including a probable higher status component - turkey. The quantities are perhaps too small to warrant any comparisons with contemporary Manchester bone assemblages. A somewhat larger collection from The Exchange, Greengate Embankment in Salford provided an assemblage with a similar range of food species including chicken, goose and rabbit alongside the major mammalian domesticates (Rielly 2014).

While a smaller range although again including rabbit was found at the First Street South site (Rielly 2017).

The information given here should be incorporated into any later work, however, no further work can be recommended for this small collection.

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APPENDIX 8: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-323075

Project details

Project name	The Former BBC Site, Oxford Road, Manchester: Plot 14: Assessment Report
Short description of the project	Following an archaeological evaluation in February 2017 an excavation was conducted between 19th June and 18th July 2017 on land bound by Cloak Street, Princess Street, the Mancunian Way, and Oxford House, Manchester; a watching brief was conducted on the site between 7th and 15th June 2018. These archaeological investigations revealed a series of cellars and other building remains which dated from the early to mid 19th century. The 19th-century buildings were primarily residential in nature; commercial/industrial buildings replaced the majority of the terraced housing in the early 20th century. These buildings were bombed during the Manchester Blitz in 1940 and were subsequently demolished.
Project dates	Start: 19-06-2017 End: 15-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ARM17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	CELLAR DWELLING Post Medieval
Monument type	TERRACED HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	PRINTING WORKS Modern
Monument type	PUBLIC HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	PRIVY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PRINTING STAMP Modern
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CUTLERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation"", ""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER MANCHESTER MANCHESTER MANCHESTER The Former BBC Site, Oxford Road, Manchester: Plot 14 (MSCP)
Postcode	M1 7EP
Study area	571 Square metres
Site coordinates	SJ 84395 97309 53.472029971148 -2.23512232897 53 28 19 N 002 14 06 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 35.18m Max: 35.31m

Project creators

Name of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Organisation

Project brief Chris Mayo
originator

Project design Chris Mayo
originator

Project Chris Mayo
director/manager

Project supervisor Rosemary Banens

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Bruntwood
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Local Museum
recipient

Physical Archive ARM17
ID

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Leather","Metal","Textiles","other"

Digital Archive Local Museum
recipient

Digital Archive ID ARM17

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Glass","Stratigraphic","Survey","other","Animal Bones"

Digital Media "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
available

Paper Archive Local Museum
recipient

Paper Archive ID ARM17

Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"

Paper Media "Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
available

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at The Former BBC Site, Oxford Road, Manchester: Plot 14

Author(s)/Editor(s) Banens, R.

Date 2018

Issuer or publisher Pre-Construct Archaeology

Entered by Jon Butler (jbutler@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 30 July 2018

PCA

PCA CAMBRIDGE

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
t: 01223 845 522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA DURHAM

UNIT 19A, TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
TURSDALE
DURHAM DH6 5PG
t: 0191 377 1111
e: durham@pre-construct.com

PCA LONDON

UNIT 54, BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
t: 020 7732 3925
e: london@pre-construct.com

PCA NEWARK

OFFICE 8, ROEWOOD COURTYARD
WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
t: 01636 370410
e: newark@pre-construct.com

PCA NORWICH

QUARRY WORKS, DEREHAM ROAD
HONINGHAM
NORWICH NR9 5AP
T: 01223 845522
e: cambridge@pre-construct.com

PCA WARWICK

UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
LITTLE SHREWLEY, WARWICK
WARWICKSHIRE CV35 7HN
t: 01926 485490
e: warwick@pre-construct.com

PCA WINCHESTER

5 RED DEER COURT, ELM ROAD
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO22 5LX
t: 01962 849 549
e: winchester@pre-construct.com

