

AGMA
ASSOCIATION OF
GREATER MANCHESTER
AUTHORITIES

DIG
GREATER
MANCHESTER

University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

Archaeological Evaluation:

Dig Greater Manchester:
Close Park, Radcliffe,
Bury

Client: Association of
Greater Manchester
Authorities (AGMA)

Technical Report: Sarah
Cattell, Vicky Nash,
Brian Grimsditch, Adam
Thompson & Michael
Nevell

Report No: 19/2013



Site Location: Close Park is 1km east of the modern town centre and c.4km south of Bury, Greater Manchester on the northern bank of the River Irwell at c.68m AOD.

NGR: SD 797 076

Internal Ref: (CfAA 19/2013)

Proposal : Community Excavation project

Planning Ref: N/A

Prepared for: Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA)

Document Title: Archaeological Evaluation: Dig Greater Manchester, Close Park, Radcliffe.

Document Type: Excavation report

Version: Version 2.0

Author: Mr Adam J Thompson BA Hons, MA, MIFA
Signed.....

Position: Director of Archaeology

Date: June 2013

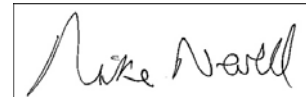
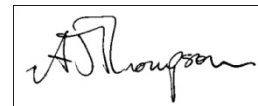
Approved By: Dr Michael Nevell, MIFE, FSA
Signed.....

Position: Head of Archaeology

Date: June 2013

Copyright: Copyright for this document remains with the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford.

Contact: Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford, Joule House, 1 Acton Square, Crescent, Salford, Greater Manchester, M5 4DW
Telephone: 0161 295 3818 Email: a.thompson@salford.ac.uk



Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be used or relied upon for any other project without an independent check being undertaken to assess its suitability and the prior written consent and authority obtained from the Centre for Applied Archaeology. The University of Salford accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than those for which it was commissioned. Other persons/parties using or relying on this document for other such purposes agrees, and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify the University of Salford for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. The University of Salford accepts no liability or responsibility for this document to any other party/persons than by whom it was commissioned.

DGM 2012: Radcliffe Contents

DGM 2012: Radcliffe Summary	4
1. Introduction to DGM	5
2. The Setting of Radcliffe	8
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	9
4. Archaeological Methodology	13
5. Archaeological Descriptions	14
6. Archaeological Results	19
7. Radcliffe Discussion	23
8. DGM Project Impact	29
9. Archive Location	32
10. Acknowledgements	33
11. Sources	34
Appendix 1: Radcliffe Context List	38
Appendix 2: Radcliffe Figures	42

DGM 2012: Radcliffe Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation of the Radcliffe Historic Core area, Bury, (centred SD 797 076; GMHER 354.1) in July 2012. This evaluation excavation was undertaken as part of the Dig Greater Manchester community archaeology project funded by the ten councils forming the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities with Blackburn and Darwin.

Two sites were investigated in the historic medieval core of the town and these were situated on the former site of 'Radcliffe Close' mansion, within Close Park, and on an area adjacent to the medieval Radcliffe Tower previously occupied by a row of terraced housing on Church Row. The foundations of the southern elevation of Radcliffe Close, a 19th century factory-owner's house, were located in Close Park but the rest of the house had been removed during demolition in the 20th century. Significant remains were located associated with the 19th and early 20th century Church Row north of Radcliffe Tower. An earlier building was also discovered beneath the workers' housing, probably associated with the tower complex.

The DGM team was on-site for 14 days at Close Park, Radcliffe. In that time a variety of community groups and individuals took part in the excavations:

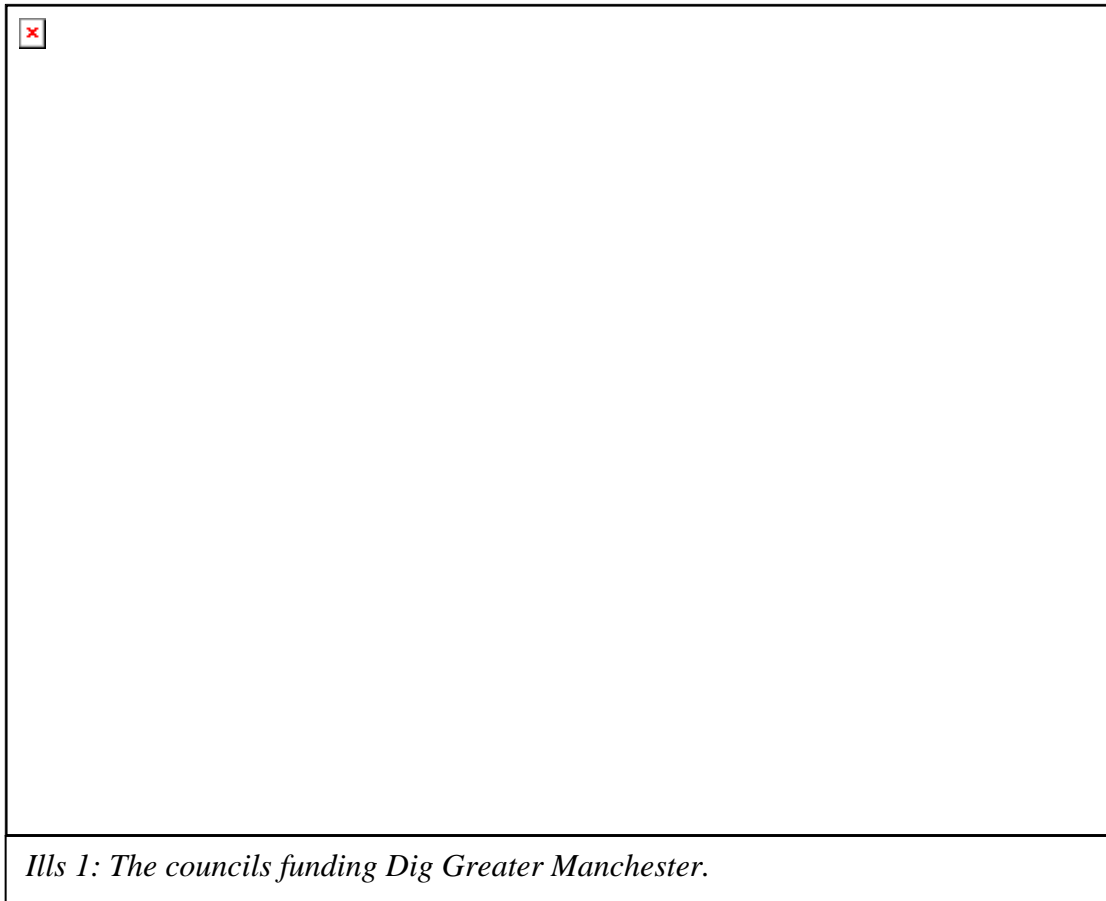
- **130 adult individuals**
- **307 school children from 10 Bury schools**
- **15 'A' level students from Bury schools**
- **8 graduate and post graduates**
- **211 visitors on open the day**
- **5 Special Groups**

In addition there have been two community archaeology workshops – at St Mary's Church in November 2012 and at the University of Salford in February 2013.

1. Introduction to DGM

1.1 Background

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation within the Radcliffe Historic Core in July 2012. This area lies 1km east of the modern town centre and c.4km south of Bury, Greater Manchester on the northern bank of the River Irwell at c.68m AOD. It encompassed two sites (the house known as Radcliffe Close, centred SD 797 076 and adjacent to the medieval parish church – GMHER 9450.1.0, and a row of workers' housing on the southern side of Church Row, centred SD 795 075 and adjacent to Radcliffe Tower, GMHER 354.1 **Figs 1 & 2**). The excavation work was carried out as part of the Dig Greater Manchester (DGM) archaeology project, a long-term community engagement project funded by the ten councils forming the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities with Blackburn and Darwin (**Ills 1**).



1.2 Methodology and Aims of Dig Greater Manchester

Dig Greater Manchester builds upon the methodologies and strategies established during the Dig Moston and Dig Manchester community projects, which ran from 2003 to 2008 (Nevell forthcoming; Russell & Williams 2008), and the community projects undertaken by the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) since 2009 (Nevell 2011a). The DGM methodology has been detailed in a separate document (Thompson & Nevell 2011).

The project is funded by the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) and the borough of Blackburn with Darwen. The five year project will be led by staff from the CfAA and managed by members of all project partners. Although professionally led its overall aim is to involve large numbers of people from local communities in the investigation of their Heritage under the theme of ‘Accessing, Exploring and Celebrating Your Heritage’ (Thompson & Nevell 2011).

The academic background to the project is twofold. Firstly, since 2000 a series of articles and studies have been published which have looked at the role and impact of community archaeology projects (Dhanjal S & Moshenska 2011; Isherwood 2009; Merriman 2004; Simpson & Williams 2008; Thomas 2010).

Secondly, there has been a growing interest in the archaeology of industrialisation. This has led to a variety of ways of charting and understanding archaeologically the impact of the Industrial Revolution (Gwyn & Palmer 2005; Hicks & Beaudry 2006; Horning & Palmer 2009; Nevell & Walker 2004; Nevell 2011b), and a growing use of late 19th and 20th century sites for community archaeology projects.

The current project takes the opportunity of bringing these two strands together to enable the local inhabitants of the Greater Manchester Region to investigate and understand their own archaeologies in the context of industrialisation, thus ‘Accessing, Exploring and Celebrating’ their heritage.

Dig Greater Manchester will look at three research themes and eight research issues:

A) The Significance of Community Archaeology

- i) Public responses to community heritage engagement
- ii) The impact of community archaeology in Greater Manchester during the life of the project
- iii) Social cohesion and inclusion within the DGM community projects

B) The Practice of Community Archaeology

- iv) The methodology of community archaeology (data gathering and data fields)
- v) Public vs Community Archaeology (directed and empowered archaeologies; top-down and bottom up approaches)

C) The Archaeology of Industrialisation in the Manchester City Region

- vi) The landscape impact of industrialisation
- vii) Creating cultural identities in the Industrial revolution (analysis through material culture and the Manchester Methodology)
- viii) Charting the industrial transition through material culture
- ix) The role of community archaeology in promoting the archaeology of the recent past.

The results of the project will then be fed back into regional, national and international policy and academic research frameworks through two DGM

conferences, conferences papers, academic articles and books, popular publications and an open access on-line archive.

1.3 Archaeological Potential and Suitability of Radcliffe's Historic Core

The archaeological potential and suitability of Radcliffe's Historic core for community excavation work was assessed in 2009 by UMAU (Arrowsmith 2009), during the pilot phase of the Dig Greater Manchester project.

The sites of Radcliffe Close and Church Row were both identified as having the potential for supporting a community excavation. In the case of Radcliffe Close particular consideration was to be given to removal and storage of spoil during the excavation and site reinstatement following completion. Excavation at Church Row was assessed as potentially uncovering most of the site of the workers' houses. For safety reasons an unexcavated strip was to be left alongside the northern boundary wall. Due to the site's proximity to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Radcliffe Tower, the works at the Church Row required consultation with English Heritage and Scheduled Ancient Monument consent.

The Radcliffe Close site was identified as having the potential to contain the remains of walls and floor surfaces which would be suitable for archaeological beginners. Such remains were also thought to be present at the Church Row site, but because of its proximity to Radcliffe Tower there was also thought to be the possibility of this site containing earlier, more challenging remains, which would require greater archaeological expertise and training.

It was suggested that an increased understanding of the history and importance of the Radcliffe Tower area might also help protect the monument's future.

2. The Setting of Radcliffe

2.1 Location

The Radcliffe Historic core lies 1km east of the current town centre and 4km south of Bury (**Fig 2**). Sitting on the northern bank of the River Irwell, a loop of the river encompasses three sides of this historic settlement, which includes the medieval parish church of St Mary and St Bartholomew, Radcliffe Tower and the Tithe Barn. The land to the south was quarried for gravel in the early 20th century and in the late 20th century was used as a landfill site.

The site of Radcliffe Close now lies within the public park which was created from its grounds. The greater part of its site lies within lawned areas crossed by a path adjacent to the pedestrian entrance to the park. The western end of its site is partly occupied by bushes and also extends into an adjoining car park. The site of the large ancillary building to the north-west of The Close now straddles a garden area and a pathway, while the site of a smaller more southerly outbuilding now lies within the car park. The site of the workers' houses at Church Green is now largely occupied by shrubs, a path and a car parking area, with a small grass-covered area to either side of the path.

The site of the workers' house at Church Row now lies within an area of rough grassland which also includes the remains of Radcliffe Tower. The site of these houses is bounded by a modern wall on the north. A telegraph pole and service structure, both now disused (and demolished prior to the dig), lie close to the south-west corner of the site.

2.2 Geology

The drift geology of the area comprises alluvial sands and gravels overlying Carboniferous Coal Measures (British Geological Survey of England and Wales). The solid geology consists of weak sandstones and mudstones (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

2.3 Personnel

The project was conducted and supervised by professional archaeologists from the Centre of Applied Archaeology. Onsite excavations were conducted by Brian Grimsditch, Sarah Cattell and Vicky Nash. This report and associated illustrations were written and compiled by Sarah Cattell, Brian Grimsditch, Vicky Nash and Michael Nevell. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The Historical Evidence

The following historical background is based upon research undertaken as part of the Dig Greater Manchester pilot project completed in 2009 (Arrowsmith 2009).

Medieval Radcliffe

Since the Industrial Revolution the town of Radcliffe has been centred on its bridge across the River Irwell. The original historic core of Radcliffe, however, lies c 1.5km to the east of that point. It is sited within a great bend in the river, on the opposite bank of which is the ‘red cliff’ which gave Radcliffe its name. This area still retains three buildings of historical importance: the remains of Radcliffe Tower, a Scheduled Ancient Monument; the parish church of St Mary, a Grade I Listed Building; and the tithe barn on Tythe Barn Street, a Grade II Listed Building.

Radcliffe Tower formed part of the manor house of the de Radcliffes, one of the most important families in medieval Lancashire. Originally the tower was probably three storeys in height but now only the ground floor and part of the first floor remain. Its construction is generally linked with a ‘licence to crenellate’ (ie to fortify) granted by Henry IV to James de Radcliffe in 1403 (Arrowsmith 1995). When built it abutted a timber-framed great hall, the outline of which is preserved in the tower’s western elevation. The ground floor of the tower contains the remains of three great fireplaces and probably served as a kitchen. To the west of the great hall was a further timber-framed wing, which is shown on early illustrations and was partly uncovered during excavations by the Bury Archaeological Group in 1979-80 (Tyson 1985). This work uncovered a ditch replaced by a later wall thought to be part of the defences of the tower (see below). On a plan of 1767 the Tower and other buildings are shown within a squarish enclosure which may have followed the line of these outer defences (**Fig 3**). In 2007 trial trenching was carried out along the modern haulage road which crosses the Scheduled Ancient Monument revealing medieval deposits (see below).

The great hall and west wing were demolished in the early 1830s and some of the materials were used in the building of neighbouring cottages. According to Samuel Bamford, these comprised ‘nine or ten’ cottages situated ‘eight or ten yards’ away from the hall, which were built for the workforce of Mrs Bealey and Sons, bleachers. Bamford added that ‘It is understood that the Earl of Wilton, to whom the place belonged, sold the materials to the above parties, and rented the land to them’ (Bamford 1840, 172, 285-6.). From Bamford’s description these cottages can be identified with the row of ten workers’ houses which stood on Tower Street to the west of the tower (**Fig 5**).

The present parish church of St Mary, to the east of Radcliffe Tower, appears to have been originally built in the Decorated style of the 14th century but was much restored and altered in the late 19th century (Hartwell, Hyde & Pevsner 2004, 571-2). The tithe barn, to the north of Radcliffe Tower, is probably 17th-century in date ((Hartwell, Hyde & Pevsner 2004, 573).

Industrial Radcliffe

In the 18th century the Bealey family established a bleach works at this ancient settlement. The family originally came from Rostherne in Cheshire and may already have been engaged in the bleaching trade before their arrival in Radcliffe, where they leased land in 1750. Water for their works was drawn from the Irwell, and cloth was originally bleached by being spread out in the fields. In the 1790s the business was expanded by Joseph Bealey who invested in new millraces and tunnels and operated eight waterwheels at the Radcliffe works. From 1791 the firm was also manufacturing sulphuric acid for use in the new chemical bleaching industry. The Radcliffe works continued to be run by the Bealey family during the 19th century, and from the 1900s formed part of the Bleachers' Association (Sykes 1925, 70-3.).

The Bealeys lived at Radcliffe Close, a mansion set in its own grounds between the bleach works and parish church (**Figs 4 & 5**). The census of 1841 shows this as the home of Mary Bealey. She had taken over the business after the death of her husband Adam Bealey in 1821, and continued to run it for many years with her two sons, under the name of Mary Bealey & Sons. From 1850 the works were under the sole control of her younger son, Richard. He is listed at Radcliffe Close in the census of 1851 and was still listed as a bleacher, aged 80, at The Close in the census of 1891. He died in 1896. The census entry for Radcliffe Close in 1871 describes him as a bleacher and manufacturing chemist, employing a workforce of 426 in that business, along with 16 farm labourers (1841 census; 1851 census; 1871 census; 1891 census.). In the early 20th century The Close was presented by the Bleachers' Association to Radcliffe UDC for use as a child welfare centre and the grounds were converted to a public park (Sykes 1925, 72-3). The house was later used as a museum, and an ambulance centre, before being demolished in 1969 (Radcliffe Local History Society 1977, 31).

Radcliffe Close was a grand two-storey house built in the late 18th or early 19th century. Its front elevation lay on the north and included a porticoed entrance. The south elevation was distinguished by a large three-sided bay. Set against this and the western elevations were covered walkways, perhaps added in the 19th century (**Figs 7-8**). From the south elevation by the late 19th century a path led into the grounds, crossing the millrace known as Bealey's Cut, and terminating at a stone fountain (**Fig 5**). The fountain is still there and the path has been retained within the public park and extended across the site of Radcliffe Close (**Figs 2 & 9**). In the 1840s there was a large ancillary building to the north-west of the house (**Fig 4**). This building and a smaller building to its south had both been removed by 1890 (**Fig 5**).

On the west side of Radcliffe's historic core was a second large industrial complex. This began in about the late 18th century as a smallware manufactory, and was taken over by the firm of Shaw, Docker and Yates for use as a calico-printing works. Their business failed in about 1808, allegedly as the result of a legal action with the Bealeys, but the print works were continued by the firm of Hodson and Quarle and later by Horrox and Sons (Graham 1846, 415-6; Baines 1825). In about 1830 the print works were acquired by the firm of Hutchinsons, who in 1860 founded the East Lancashire Paper Mill on an adjoining green-field site (Pigot 1828; OAN 2004, 10).

Industrial Housing

The establishment and growth of industrial works in the area of Radcliffe’s historic core was accompanied by the construction of houses for the local workforce. Edwin Butterworth in 1883 wrote that the ancient manor house of Radcliffe Tower was ‘nearly surrounded by the humble cottages of labouring artisans except on the s. side’ (Butterworth 1833, 14-15). In the close vicinity of the tower, in addition to the row erected by the Bealeys on Tower Street, such housing included Church Row. This lay to the north of the tower and comprised a terrace of seven, two-storey, two-up two-down houses (**Figs 2 & 3**). Census returns of the mid-19th century show that these were mostly occupied by calico printers (Table 1), who were presumably employed at the neighbouring works operated by Hutchinsons.

Table 1: Church Row, Radcliffe, heads of households in the census returns of 1841-1861

1841	1851	1861
James Bogle, calico printer	James Bogle, calico printer	James Bogle, calico printer
Samuel Lord, calico printer	James Barlow, finisher	John Jones, engine fitter & millwright
Henry Grundy, printer	Nancy Preston, laundress	Nancy Preston, cotton printer
Thomas Lord, calico printer	Thomas Bowker, block printer	Ann Wallwork, retired publican
William Gee, calico printer	William Gee, block printer	William Gee, block printer
Charles Copestake, watchman	Alexander Lever, engine driver	John Fielding, chemist
Henry Radcliffe, calico printer	Katharine Boardman, proprietor houses	Mary Emerson, laundress

Other local workers’ houses included dwellings located immediately north of the church yard on the east side of Church Green. These comprised a row of five houses built by the mid-1840s, fronting Church Green, with two others later built to their rear, and again were probably two-storey two-up and two-downs (**Figs 2 & 5**).

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

There has been no previous excavation work on the two sites investigated by Dig Greater Manchester in Radcliffe. However, there has been earlier archaeological work within the immediate vicinity. Excavation of five trenches by the Bury Archaeological group in 1979-80 immediately west of the Radcliffe Tower revealed the remains of a timber-framed wing (Tyson 1985). On the north-west of the site, in Trench A (**Fig 2**), those excavations also found evidence of an outer wall fronted by a broad shallow ditch. This is believed to be contemporary with the construction of Radcliffe Tower and appears to have replaced an earlier ditch, set further to the south, which was recorded in Trench C.

In 2007 three evaluation trenches were excavated along the modern haulage road which crosses the Scheduled Ancient Monument. This work uncovered medieval and

post-medieval remains, in the form of cobbled surfaces, a hearth, stone and clay foundations, and a stone culvert, to the west and north of the tower at a depth of c 1m (OAN 2007).

The tithe barn, to the north of Radcliffe Tower, is probably 17th-century in date. Although it now has stone walls survey work in the 1990s indicated that it was originally built as a timber-framed barn (Hartwell, Hyde & Pevsner 2004, 573).

4. Archaeological Methodology

4.1 Excavation Methodology

Evaluation trenches were located across the site of the house known as Radcliffe Close and over the site of the workers housing on the southern side of Church Row. These were excavated using a mechanical digger with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The machine excavations were supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times.

The evaluation trenches were located to determine the presence, extent, depth and state of preservation of the remains identified by the archaeological Desk-Based Assessment.

After machine excavation had taken place, all further excavations proceeded by hand. Excavated spoil was placed at least 1.00m from the edge of each trench and spoiled on one side only. All material removed during the excavation was used to backfill the trenches, then machine tamped.

4.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on (CfAA) pro-forma context sheets (Appendix 1). In this report all fills and layers are contained within rounded brackets (***) and all features and cuts are in square brackets [***]. Plans and sections were recorded on CfAA pro-forma drawing sheets at an appropriate scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings were individually identified and cross referenced, contexts enumerated and principal layers and features annotated with OD level information.

Photography of all relevant phases and features was undertaken with digital formats. General working photographs were taken during the duration of the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

All finds were recorded by context and significant “small finds” located within three dimensions to the nearest 10mm were bagged and labelled separately. All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts was carried out to acceptable archaeological standards.

5. Archaeological Descriptions

5.1 Evaluation

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the north-eastern corner of Close Park and was aligned northwest/southeast. The trench measured 12m x 15m and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m. The trench was positioned on the site of The Close, the mansion house of the Bealey family.

The northernmost 10m of the trench contained no archaeological features and comprised a mixed clay and rubble levelling layer associated with the demolition of the building in the 1960s.

The southern end of the trench was dominated by a large coursed rubble wall (**099**) with ashlar facing courses on both faces and a foundation course extending 0.20m from the northern face (**Fig. 9**). The wall measuring 12.40m long and 1.40m wide was aligned southwest/northeast and was excavated to a depth of 1m (6 courses). Two handmade brick courses were identified *c.*0.20m below the uppermost stone course. The wall terminated approximately 0.20m from the north eastern extent of the trench with a return heading north beyond the edge of excavation. Seven smaller truncated walls were revealed to abut (**099**) along the length of this wall extending northwards from the northern face (**Fig. 10**). No features were identified to the south of wall (**099**) however tree roots had damaged a 1.50m section of the facing stones on this side of the wall.

Wall (**100**) was identified at the western end of Trench 1 extending 1.40m northwards from (**099**). The width of the wall could not be ascertained as it extended beyond the western extent of the trench. Like (**099**), this wall was constructed of coursed rubble with an ashlar facing course and was excavated to a depth of 0.80m.

Wall (**101**) lay 1.20m northeast of (**100**) and was constructed from handmade bricks laid in stretcher bond. The wall extended 1.00m from wall (**099**) and measured 0.33m wide (3 courses). The wall was bonded with a white lime mortar and both bricks and mortar were moderately degraded in places.

To the northeast of (**101**) lay a handmade brick surface (**103**) which was bounded on both sides by courses of ashlar masonry (**102**) and (**104**). The westernmost of these features (**102**), consisted of a line of dressed masonry standing five courses high which was keyed in to the main wall (**099**). This lay directly against surface (**103**) which comprised handmade bricks laid with no specific bonding style and measured 1.40m long and 0.60m wide. Lying directly to the northeast, wall (**104**) had been heavily truncated but consisted of 6 courses of dressed masonry with 2 central courses of handmade brick and stood to a height of 1.00m. The remains of the wall measured *c.*0.60m long and 0.40m wide.

Lying 1.15m to the northeast of (104) the heavily truncated remains of another wall (**108**) were identified abutting the lower courses of wall (099). This feature was revealed at a depth of c.0.80m and comprised two courses of dressed ashlar masonry with only one stone block present in each course. The remains measured 0.40m long and 0.30m wide and stood to a height of 0.20m.

Wall (**105**) lay 1.00m northeast of (108) and measured 0.80m long and 0.40m wide. It was constructed of dressed stone blocks with 2 handmade brick courses c.0.20m from the excavated top and was excavated to a depth of 1.00m (5 courses). As before the wall was truncated to the north but was missing considerably more blocks from the upper courses.

The remaining two abutting walls (**106**) and (**107**) were almost identical in size and construction and lay 0.90m apart at the north eastern end of wall (099). Both were excavated to a depth of 1.00m and measured 0.50m in width with (106) measuring 1.40m long and (107) showing a length of 0.80m before running beyond the edge of excavation. Again between the upper and lower masonry courses two courses of handmade brick were revealed which were roughly laid with traces of black mortar in places.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the southwest of Close Park to the immediate southwest of St Mary's Church graveyard. The trench, aligned east/west, measured 34.50m x 7.00m and was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.50m. The trench was located to reveal the site of Church Row, a row of terraced workers houses.

The trench identified the footprint of seven separate dwellings along with exterior yard surfaces at either end (**Fig. 11**). The first of these yard surfaces lay at the western extent of the trench and extended beyond the edge of excavation (**Fig. 15**). The yard comprised an area of large sub-rectangular setts approximately 1.40m x 3.00m in size (**019**). Abutting this to the north was the remains of a handmade brick wall (**021**) consisting of two courses laid in stretcher bond with black mortar. The wall was aligned east/west and measured 1.70m x 0.23m. The eastern end of this wall abutted a larger handmade brick wall running north/south comprising three courses of brick with a square column base at the southern end (**020**). Lying between walls (020) and (021) lay a flagged stone floor (**039**) which extended north and west beyond the edge of excavation.

The row of workers housing was identified to the immediate east of the yard area and consisted of handmade brick structures laid within mixed brown (**007**) and yellow (**008**) clay layers. Houses 1-3 were almost identical in size and layout measuring 5.60m x 7.00m orientated north/south. All three houses had a rectangular brick feature in the south western corner which consisted of a single course handmade brick wall (**022**), (**024**), (**026**) filled with demolition deposits (**040**), (**041**), (**042**). Three of these features were excavated to reveal black ashy lenses in the lower part of (040), (041), (042) overlying a recess with two steps to the north and a brick (**045**) or stone (**112**), (**113**) floor surface (**Figs. 12 & 13**). In Houses 2 and 3 these features abutted the main dividing walls (**023**) and (**025**) which were also constructed from handmade brick laid in a single course of header bond. The houses also contained a hearth structure which

abutted the centre of the dividing walls (023), (025), (027) in each house. All three hearths consisted of a single course of handmade bricks (051), (054), (060) surrounding an area measuring c.0.50m x 0.40m filled with a black ashy deposit (052), (055), (061) overlying a flat stone base. Each hearth also possessed an outer structure comprising two double course handmade brick walls (110), (053), (059) standing approximately 0.15m from the inner structure and extending 0.50m from the dividing wall. No other archaeological features were identified within these houses, however there were several large fragments of sandstone identified embedded in the covering clay layer and a 20th century drain was found to cross House 1 running northwest/southeast.

House 4 was identical in size and shape to Houses 1-3 but was revealed to have no internal structures although a large brown/black loamy deposit (071) was identified in the north eastern corner of the house.

Houses 5 and 6 were again identical in size and shape to Houses 1-4 but both had been internally divided by a single course handmade brick wall (029) and (032). The northern room of House 5 contained a hearth in the same configuration as before with an outer (064) and inner (065) structure surrounding a black ashy deposit (066). Two negative features were also revealed in this part of the house. Abutting wall (017) in the centre of the room a sub-circular feature was identified which consisted of a pit [056] filled by a yellow silt at the bottom (063), a mid-brown demolition deposit at the top and a lens of white mortar (062). The pit measuring 1.00m x 1.00m at its widest point was excavated to a depth of 0.50m and was roughly aligned east/west. The second negative feature was identified at a depth of 0.35m in the base of a sondage excavated to ascertain the depth of the internal dividing wall (031) between Houses 5 and 6. The feature comprised a sub-circular pit [069] with a mid grey/brown sandy fill (070) containing no inclusions. As in Houses 1-3 the southern room of House 5 also contained a recessed brick structure abutting the dividing wall in the south western corner of the house (039), again this was filled with demolition debris (043).

House 6 also contained a recessed structure in the southern room (033) and a hearth (072) abutting the eastern wall (034). Two sondages were excavated in this house to ascertain the depth of the internal walls and the possibility of any earlier, possibly medieval deposits given the proximity to the Tower. The first was located in the north eastern corner of the house between walls (017) and (034) and found no evidence of earlier deposits but revealed both walls to be three courses (0.35m) deep. The second was located on the south of the dividing wall (032) against wall (034) and again found three courses of handmade brick with no evidence of earlier deposits.

The easternmost house, House 7, was not fully excavated due to the construction of the later boundary wall of St Mary's graveyard however a recessed brick structure (047) was again revealed in the south western corner. No other features were identified within the house although the remains of the southern external wall of the terrace (018) was found to be similar in construction to the northern wall (017).

To the south of House 7 were the remains of the second yard area to be found associated with the terrace (**Fig. 16**). The area was characterised by a dark brown/black loamy deposit with frequent inclusions of stone, brick and 19th century

pottery. Set within this deposit were two small patches of flooring material along the eastern extent of the trench. Surface **(074)** comprised a small area of mixed small cobbles and larger setts which lay directly against **(075)**, a surface of randomly laid frogged bricks.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located approximately 6m from the south eastern corner of Trench 2 and measured 8.00m x 1.00m orientated east/west. The trench was located to reveal structures identified on historic mapping associated with Church Row.

Directly below the subsoil several layers of demolition and midden debris were identified **(003)-(006)**, **(016)** and **(035)** associated with occupation and abandonment of Houses 1-7. Following the removal of these layers several features were found to lie at a depth of 0.50m (**Fig. 14**). At the western end of the trench a small area of large sub-circular cobbles was identified **(092)** lying against the remains of a stone flagged surface **(091)** which continued north beyond the trench edge. Abutting the eastern end of **(091)** was a single upright stone flag **(090)** next to which lay the truncated remains of another cobbled surface **(089)** which comprised a mix of cobbles and sub-angular stone fragments.

In the centre of the trench orientated north/south was a stone lined culvert **(086)** which consisted of sandstone walls **(087)**, base **(088)** and capstones **(085)** (**Fig. 17**). The culvert measured 0.40m wide and was filled with a black loose gravel fill **(097)**. Lying against this feature to the northeast was a flagged stone surface **(082)** extending approximately 0.25m from the northern trench edge which was identified on the same level as the capstones of the culvert. The surface measured 0.80m x 0.25m and comprised small (<0.40m) sandstone flags laid randomly. A truncated cobbled surface **(081)** was revealed to the northeast of **(082)** which was composed of sub-rounded stones and was similar to **(089)**. This lay against an area of broken sandstone fragments **(079)** which was disturbed to the south by a cut feature **[080]**. This was a sub-circular pit measuring 1.10m x 0.40m orientated east/west extending from the southern trench edge. This pit was filled by a black gravel fill **(078)** which contained a late 19th/early 20th century religious medallion along with fragments of Victorian pottery and clay pipes and was covered by a layer of angular stone and brick rubble **(079)**.

The easternmost 1.50m of Trench 3 contained no archaeological features.

Trench 4

This trench was located 6m south of the south eastern corner of Trench 2. The trench measured approximately 3.40m x 2.00m and was excavated to a depth of 0.75m. Trench 3 was located to identify the possibility of remains associated with the outbuildings to the south of Church Row as seen on historic mapping.

The western end of the trench was dominated by two potential floor surfaces (**Fig. 19**) which could be seen on either side of a central baton of timber **(038)**. The westernmost **(037)**, comprised an area of large cobbled setts (<0.30m) laid in a regular pattern which extended beyond the western trench edge, these were very similar to

surface (019) in Trench 2. A handmade brick surface **(036)** was revealed to abut the eastern side of (037). The area to the north of (038) was regularly laid in stretcher bond, however the southern portion had been heavily disturbed, with bricks missing in places. At the eastern extent of (036) lay a handmade brick wall (013) running the full width of the trench. This wall was two courses wide, laid in stretcher bond with black mortar, measuring 0.23m x 2.00m and was excavated to a depth of c.0.50m.

The structures to the east of (013) were found at a greater depth (approximately 0.10m) and were cut by this brick wall and the other features on the western side of the trench (**Fig. 20**). A stone wall was identified to have been cut by (013) in roughly the centre of the trench, orientated east/west **(095)**. This wall was constructed from large (<0.35m) sub-angular sandstone blocks and measured 0.40m wide, 0.60m long, standing to an excavated height of 0.25m. At its eastern end this wall abutted a second sandstone wall running northwest/southeast **(076)**. This wall was also constructed from large sub-angular stone blocks and measured 0.40m wide and 1.50m long.

To the south of (095) a small area of rounded cobbles **(093)** was revealed which appeared to form a surface between walls (095) and (076) and continued south beyond the edge of excavation. In the far north eastern corner of the trench lay a second cobbled surface identified at the same level as (093) and composed of similar sized and shaped stones. This surface, **(114)** continued beyond the eastern and northern edges of the trench.

6. Archaeological Results

6.1 Evaluation in 2012

Trench 1

The evaluation revealed that Trench 1 had only limited archaeological potential despite its positioning over the site of the former Radcliffe Close mansion house. The only feature to be retained within the trench was the large rubble core wall (099) and its smaller associated walls. Historic mapping and photographic evidence (**Figs. 4 and 7**) suggests that this wall formed the south eastern extent of the mansion house incorporating the base of a covered walkway which looked out over the grounds towards Bealey's Goyt.

The smaller walls identified to the north of the main rubble core wall may have indicated the presence of cellars or were associated with the foundations of the structure, however this could not be ascertained due to the depth of excavation.

Following the demolition of the building in the 1960s a large amount of debris was left on the site and subsequently covered during the landscaping work associated with the creation of Close Park; this resulted in the lack of features identified in the northern part of Trench 1.

Trench 2

Due to its proximity to the Radcliffe Tower Scheduled monument, Trench 2 suffered very little disturbance and therefore contained extensive remains associated with the area of workers housing known as Church Row. The excavation of this trench identified the remains of a terrace of seven houses including the yard areas of the westernmost and easternmost houses.

All seven houses were constructed from handmade bricks and laid out in almost identical floor plans, each containing a hearth on the northern wall and a sunken storage room bounded by a single course wall of handmade bricks abutting the main eastern wall. Excavation revealed that the hearths had stone bases enclosed by handmade brick underlying burnt deposits. The positioning of the storage rooms on the eastern wall of the terrace close to the yards of the houses along with the blackened layer of coal and charcoal underlying the demolition debris suggests their possible use as either 'coal holes' or pantries. The shape of these features and the presence of sunken floors would also suggest that they were positioned below stairs used to access the upper floors of the houses.

At the southern end of the terrace an area of stone flag flooring enclosed by a handmade brick wall revealed the presence of a small outbuilding constructed as a 'lean-to' against the main wall of House 1. It is likely that this structure was part of the complex of sheds and outbuildings identified on the 1889-90 OS map (**Fig. 5**). In addition, Houses 5 and 6 had been divided by a central single course brick wall

aligned east/west. This seems to have been a later modification confined to these two dwellings. To the immediate west of these modified houses, the northern part of House 4 was dominated by a large dark black brown deposit which is likely to be associated with the backfilling of one of the trenches excavated by Bury Archaeology Group in the 1970s.

At the eastern end of the trench beyond the eastern wall of Houses 6 and 7 lay the remains of the cobbled and brick surface of the exterior yards of these houses. The paucity of any other surface remains and the dark organic nature of the surrounding soils suggest that this area may have been used as a small garden. In contrast the external area at the western end of the terrace had a considerable area of flooring left *in-situ*. These comprised an area of laid cobble setts with no evidence of any space given over to the cultivation of plants. Historic map evidence and the presence of almost identical setts in Trench 4 would indicate that both trenches revealed different areas of the same outer yard lying between the main terrace and southern outbuilding.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located to investigate outbuildings, thought to be a block of three privies, identified on the historic mapping of the site. Due to the proximity of the boundary of the Radcliffe Tower Scheduled Monument the excavation was unable to reveal more of the features found to continue beyond the edges of Trench 3.

Although no walls were identified in Trench 3 the nature of the stone flags would suggest that they formed part of an internal floor surface. In addition the presence of the stone lined culvert aligned with a cistern seen on historic mapping to the far side of the Tower, supports the notion that the building was used as an outdoor lavatory. It is possible that the area of broken stone also formed part of a floor surface that was later disturbed by the cutting of the sub-circular pit [080]. The alternate remains of cobbled surfaces between these floors may represent internal partitions within the outbuilding.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was also located to investigate the remains of outbuildings and was able to identify internal structures associated with a building to the south of the main terrace as well as older remains.

The handmade brick wall and floor surfaces to the west appeared to be in line with the building viewed on the map of 1889/90 and were of a similar age (**Fig. 5**). The difference in floor surfaces along with the remains of a wooden partition suggests the presence of internal divisions within the building. It is possible therefore that the structure was used as a barn or stables.

The structures to the east of the brick wall, constructed from large sandstone blocks, lay at a lower level and were overlain or cut by the later brick features. Neither of the stone walls identified in the eastern part of the trench were aligned with any structures found on the historic map evidence contributing to the notion that these features were constructed some time before 1844 (**Fig. 4**). The two areas of cobbles appear to lie

against the outside edges of the stone walls and may indicate the presence of a yard/external surface in this earlier phase.

6.2 The Finds

It is the intention to study the finds assemblage from all the dig Greater Manchester evaluation sites as a single group (Nevell & Thompson 2011). This material will be discussed in a separate report at the end of the eleventh evaluation in late 2014. However, the following is a brief overview of the material recovered.

The Pottery

The bulk of the assemblage comprised vessel body sherds, although a variety of diagnostic rims, bases and decorated segments were retrieved. Although a number of different fabric types were recovered, including ceramic building material such as handmade brick and tile, the assemblage appears to be dominated by utilitarian functional vessels in relatively hard yet oxidised fragments with a dark glaze. There were also cream wares and white glazed wares. This material belonged to the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries.

The earliest ceramic type on the site was 17th century Yellow wares, numbering ?? sherds, (??% of the total assemblage). These are common in Civil War deposits but are known from the mid-15th century onwards in other regions. They parallel a ceramic tradition known as 'Cistercian ware' and continue into the late 17th century but usually taking the form of decorated Yellow Slipwares. The presence of this early ware is a useful starting point in relating the stratigraphic sequence at Onion Farm cottage to historically attested events.

Initial analysis suggests that the range of the wares represented on the site fits into the pattern established elsewhere in the region such as recently excavated urban sites in Altrincham, Salford and Wigan, and adds to our understanding of the ceramic supply in the North-West during the post-medieval period and industrial periods.

The Radcliffe Token

It was whilst the backyard of the eastern cottage, No. 200 (Trench 3), was being dug that a small bronze oval token was discovered amongst some late Victorian pottery and clay pipes. Roughly 20mm by 30mm, one side had an image of a lady and the other some flowers with a star. Around the edge of one side of the token was the inscription 'Congregation of the Children of Mary', indicating that it belonged to a Catholic.

The Congregation was founded as a result of a series of visions experienced by St Catherine Laboure in 1830, and was a lay order. At first it was open to the girls who were students or orphans in the care of The Sisters of Charity. Girls and young women in the society were encouraged to live holy lives in the everyday world by embracing the virtues of sacrifice, prayer and works of charity. In 1876 membership was extended to include all young people, boys and girls, and a version of the society survives into the early 21st century. Newly joined individuals would be given a bronze

or silver medallion as a sign of membership, on which to inscribe their name and the date they joined.

The Radcliffe token is a typical example of a Children of Mary medallion. The obverse side of the medallion shows an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary with ‘rays of grace’ that emanate from the rings she wears. A motto ‘monstra te esse matrem’ (show thyself a mother), can be seen around the edge and is a phrase taken from the 9th century devotional hymn ‘Ave Maris Stella’ (Hail, Star of the Sea).

The reverse shows the Ave Maria monogram with lilies and a star above. The inscription ‘Congregation of the Children of Mary’ runs around the edge, and there is a panel for the member’s name. Sadly the Radcliffe name panel was blank – perhaps it had been worn away?

7. Radcliffe Discussion

7.1 Introduction

The evaluation and excavation works have revealed that significant remains associated with the 19th and early 20th century occupation of the site have been preserved within Close Park. In particular the internal and external footprint of the early 19th century workers housing was identified. Most of the remains of Radcliffe Close, however, had been removed during the 20th century demolition process. By far the most complete structures to be discovered were those of the workers housing which included seven individual dwellings with hearths, storage rooms/cupboards and associated yards to the east and west. In addition the flagged and brick floors of external outbuildings and other earlier features were revealed. Despite the absence of internal floor surfaces the evaluation was able to ascertain that both the workers housing and associated outbuildings were generally well preserved with very little disturbance to the main structural elements.

The structural evidence uncovered at Close Park, the 19th century factory owners' mansion, and the early 19th century terraced housing, can be viewed as multi-period and broadly categorised into five distinct phases.

7.2 Phasing

Phase 1: Post-Medieval

The earliest feature to be identified on the site was the collection of stone rubble walls and cobbled surfaces in the lower level of Trench 4. These underlay the later brick built outbuilding dominating the rest of this trench and were on a totally different alignment. It is possible that these structures were associated with the earliest activity in Radcliffe's Historic Core, namely the medieval hall and estate attached to Radcliffe Tower. The lack of dateable evidence from this area makes the exact date of these features difficult to ascertain, however their position under the remains of the 19th century structures indicate that they were constructed before the ordnance survey map of 1844 was drawn (**Fig. 4**). The nature and character of both walls and cobbles would suggest that they were associated with later additions to the medieval complex to the south.

Phase 2: 19th Century

The second phase of occupation on the site focused on the main area of Close Park with the construction of Radcliffe Close mansion. This was represented in Trench 1 by the large rubble core stone wall and smaller abutting walls extending across the southern part of the trench. The layout and position of these structures are in keeping with the covered walkway identified on historic map and photographic evidence (**Figs. 5 & 7**). Again no dateable evidence was recovered from this area however the structural remains are consistent with architectural styles of the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Phase 3: 19th Century

The focus of the third phase of occupation again moved back to the area adjacent to Radcliffe Tower with the building of the workers' housing early in the 19th century on Church Row identified in Trench 2. The terrace was constructed following the demolition of the medieval hall and documentary sources suggest that some of the stone was reused in nearby housing, although there was no evidence for this within Trench 2. During this phase the terrace was built as a row of identical houses, with two rooms on the ground floor and two on the first floor (small two-up-two-down cottages comprising internal divisions of wood). There was a hearth and under stairs storage in each along with a yard and lavatory block to the south. No modifications were found to date from this original construction phase.

Phase 4: late 19th to early 20th Century

During the fourth phase of occupation on site the row of workers housing was modified by the addition of internal single course brick walls bisecting the ground floor of Houses 5 and 6. The area around the terrace was also added to by the building of a large outbuilding to the south of House 1, the remains of which were found in Trench 3 overlying earlier stone walls and cobbles in the eastern half of the trench.

Phase 5: Mid-20th Century

The final phase identified on the site was the demolition of both the workers housing and mansion in the 1960s. This was followed by the laying of a drain which cut through the remains of House 1 and the transformation of the area into Close Park.

7.3 The Archaeological Context

Dig Greater Manchester Research

The data gathered from the Radcliffe Historic core area will contribute to all three core research areas of the project: the significance of Community Archaeology; the practice of community archaeology; and the archaeology of industrialisation in the Manchester city region. This report, however, is concerned with the third of these research areas and at Radcliffe the juxtaposition of the terraced housing (Church Row) and Radcliffe Tower, coupled with the excavation of Radcliffe Close opens the possibility of looking at the following themes: creating cultural identities in the Industrial Revolution; and charting the industrial transition through material culture, once the finds analysis has been completed. The presence of an earlier structure beneath the cottages and the proximity of Radcliffe Tower make this site potentially one of the most exciting for charting this transition. Later on the landscape was significantly modified with new structures. Both the terraced houses and the factory owner's house were new builds of the Industrial Revolution and represented distinctive and separate forms of domestic dwellings associated with the contemporary social structure.

The Workers' Housing

By the end of the eighteenth century the rapid industrialisation of Manchester had begun to lead to a decline in housing standards and a sharp rise in population densities. These conditions would culminate in the overcrowded and insanitary living spaces recorded by Engels, Kay, Reach and other social commentators during the 1830s and 1840s. John Aikin (1795, 193) was probably the first to detail these problems, noting in 1795 that 'in some parts of the town, cellars are so damp as to be unfit for Habitations; ... I have known several industrious families lost to the community, by a short residence in damp cellars'.

When the poet and historian Robert Southey visited Manchester in 1808 he was less than impressed with both the way the mills were worked and with the housing conditions of the mill hands: 'The dwellings of the labouring manufacturers are in narrow street and lanes, blocked up from light and air ... crowded together because every inch of land is of such value, that room for light and air cannot be afforded them', (Bradshaw 1987, 24).

Radcliffe in the late 19th century and early 20th century was a diverse town. Living in the streets close by during the 1890s and 1900s were Dutch, Irish, and Welsh, although the majority of the inhabitants of this growing cotton town were born in Lancashire. The census returns for Church Row/Street show that all the inhabitants of the seven cottages were Lancashire-born.

Since 2000 there have been more than a dozen excavations of 19th century housing around Manchester and Salford (Nevell 2011c). Few areas of workers' housing have been investigated outside these two cities, although notable examples include The Rock, in the centre of Bury and The Wiend in Wigan. The variety of sizes and plan-forms seen on these excavations reflects both the fragmented land-holding pattern that had developed by about 1800 and the pressure of rising population densities in not only the large city of Manchester but also its satellite cotton towns, which included Radcliffe.

Two characteristics emerged from these excavations - the lack of late 18th and nineteenth-century finds and the shallow foundations, often only two and three bricks deep. The excavations in 2001 off Liverpool Road revealed properties erected in the 1820s, the period of fastest growth in the city's population. These two-roomed houses had shallow brick foundations just three bricks deep and no outside privies. Excavations in 2011 revealed similarly shallow foundations and no privies from eight back-to-backs built earlier in the period 1794-1807. At Greengate in Salford, on the western side of Manchester city centre, the remains of four blind-backs built in the 1820s were recovered. These were one-up-one-down houses and represented the lowest form of housing in the city. The only known examples left standing are those in Bradley Street from c. 1790-4. The Greengate examples had room sizes of less than 3.5m square with foundations of one brick depth, and whilst each ground floor room had a fireplace, there were no signs of any floor covering nor of a staircase and it is likely that the upper storey was accessed via a ladder. In contrast, the remains of Syer's court off Minshull Street at Piccadilly excavated in 2004 revealed the deeply stratified and well preserved remains of a set of seven back-to-back houses dating from the period 1831-36 (Miller, Wild & Gregory 2010, pp 26-9). These had heated

half-cellars that in places still stood to a height of 1.4m, with steps into the rooms, but with partition walls one-brick-thick and flagged floors on which some of the brick walls rested.

The excavations of two adjoining blocks of housing on the corner of Angel Street and Blakeley Street in 2009 provided the archaeological evidence for the development of backyard and court housing to complement the upstanding example of 69-77 Lever Street. Here parts of more than 30 individual properties were excavated. Housing development began after 1770 with the construction of weavers' cottages fronting Angel Street and Blakeley Street. By 1794 backyard building had already begun behind the Blakeley Street properties and by 1850 a new road had been put in to access the housing to the rear of the Blakeley Street properties. By this date a court area had developed in the angle between the corner housing at the Blakeley Street and Angel Street junction. There was some evidence to show that the late 18th century weavers' cottages had been divided into tenements. This came in the form of the conversions of cellars into individual dwelling units. The archaeological evidence showed how the paved rear yards along Blakeley had one-unit housing built over the yards, re-using the flagged yard coverings. Further north the court housing of back-to-back and single unit houses was accessed by a network of narrow alleyways or ginnells from Blakeley Street.

The row of seven terraces that formed Church Row, were amongst the better-quality of workers in the early 19th century, their plan-form being reminiscent of labourers' rural cottages. The provision of outside toilets for each house was in marked contrast to their city centre counterparts.

It is tempting to view these intensively occupied pieces of urban landscape, with their increasingly restricted access, small communal areas and tiny (to us) domestic spaces, from the perspective of the mid-nineteenth and early twentieth-century social commentators, but that would be to overlook the contemporary social meaning of these sites (Belford 2004, pp. 175-7). Patterns of land ownership and land-holding clearly had a significant impact on the framework and growth of these urban landscapes, but they were then occupied and changed by successive tenants who were more concerned with the everyday problems of domestic and work life. What to some were 'slums' to others were vibrant communities and the archaeological evidence is likely to reflect this dichotomy. We might call this the archaeology of the household and this could become a theme that Dig Greater Manchester might explore (Jeffries *et al* 2009, 332-40).

The Factory' Owners' House

The remains of Radcliffe Close were too fragmentary to draw significant conclusions about its style and development. The surviving photographic evidence suggests that this structure was typical of the villa residences being built by the growing Manchester middle class of the 19th century. These were often large properties set in their own grounds, as was Radcliffe Close.

During the course of the 19th century there was a growing tendency among the more affluent classes to move to the outskirts of the town, away from the grime and the factory air which had become synonymous with urban life. The houses which were

built to meet these aspirations were the detached or semi-detached properties, often referred to as villas. The occupants of these new houses largely came from the emerging middle classes, and included doctors and lawyers, businessmen and shopkeepers. As with much urban housing, the villa was usually a speculative venture, with the occupants renting their accommodation. The villa not only stood physically separate from the terraced houses of the working class but in architectural terms it also symbolized the greater affluence of its residents (Figueiredo & Treuherz 1988; Walker & Tindall 1985). Notable concentrations emerged around Altrincham, Alderley Edge, Ashton-under-Lyne, Bowdon, Hale, Hyde, Manchester, Stalybridge, Stockport, Wilmslow and Prestwich and Whitfield (Burke & Nevell 1996; Hyde 1999; Nevell 1997; Pevsner 1969). Indeed in 1883 Prestwich was described as containing >a great number of genteel residences, principally occupied by Manchester Merchants= (Prat 1973, 61-2). The occupants of these new houses mostly came from the emerging middle classes such as doctors, lawyers, businessmen, and shopkeepers who often worked in the city of Manchester. The arrival of the railways in the 1830s and 1840s hastened the development of these new suburban areas. The former middle-class suburbs such as Ardwick Green and Greenheys in Manchester, and The Crescent in Salford were vacated by the middle-classes in favour of new areas made accessible by the railways such as Altrincham, Bowdon, Didsbury and Alderley Edge. Documentary and map analysis indicates that between 1780 and 1872 at least 163 detached villa residences were built in the Greater Manchester area.

Although the earliest villa residences were usually built for wealthy industrialists, by the mid-19th century villa construction had become a speculative venture, with the occupants renting their accommodation. Most of the villas in the Greater Manchester area were constructed on former agricultural land allowing them to be built on a large scale, set within large landscaped gardens and with a plethora of rooms. The external treatment of the villa was very individual showing 'a taste for the eclectic and the curious, which led to a startlingly wide variety of architectural idioms' (Tarn 1973, 153). The revival of past architectural styles and general eccentricity present in much of Victorian architecture was also prevalent in the designs of villas.

Because the villa was usually built on a clear site, unhindered by the cramped conditions of the urban plot, these houses could be built on a larger scale, with a greater width of rooms. On the ground floor these included an entrance hall, drawing room (derived from withdrawing room and often the reserve of the lady or ladies of the house), dining room, kitchen and scullery. A water closet was increasingly contained within the body of the house, but was usually still entered through an external doorway. The upper floor or floors, for in many cases an attic also existed, consisted largely of bedrooms, although an upstairs bathroom was also becoming fashionable towards the end of the nineteenth century (Long 1993, 95-6). The external treatment of the villa did not follow a standard form. The Gothic-revivalism present in much of Victorian architecture was also prevalent in the designs of villas. By the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth the Arts and Crafts Movement, which promoted the use of traditional crafts, also began to influence villa design and resulted in such features as mock half-timbering, mullioned and transomed windows, exterior woodwork and tile-hanging. A frequent element of the exterior was the attempt to make a pair of semi-detached villas appear to be a single building. This was achieved either by the use of a unifying feature, such as a pediment, or by giving one house a door in the front facade, so that this -appeared to be the only entrance,

while the adjoining house was entered via a side door. This latter technique can be seen in some of the semi-detached houses on Mottram Road, Stalybridge, and Taunton Road, Ashton, Tameside. Bay windows were a ubiquitous feature of the villa. They provided greater space and light and were regarded as a status symbol by the middle classes (Long 1993, 86).

In their internal arrangement villas, like many other buildings of this period, showed an overriding concern for room separation and specialization. The architect's plan of 'The Hollies' on Taunton Road, Ashton, Tameside, clearly demonstrates how each room was attributed a function and also how, via a centrally placed hall and stair, circulation within the house was successfully achieved while maintaining privacy for the individual rooms. A further significant feature of 'The Hollies' is the importance given to the garden entrance, which has its own porch and entrance hall. The presence of gardens to both front and rear was common in the design of villas and can be viewed as representing a desire for self-containedness and seclusion (Muthesius 1982, 249).

The fragmentary remains of Radcliffe Close, thus, might contribute to our understanding of the way in which the new industrial middle class sought to establish their identity in relation to their peers and the older established middle class of the region, through house form and design.

8. DGM Project Impact

8.1 Volunteer Participation

In the 14 days the DGM team spent at Close Park, Radcliffe:

- 130 adult individuals took an active part
- 307 school children
- 15 'A' level students
- 8 graduate and post graduates
- 211 visitors on open days
- 5 Special Groups

In addition two volunteer workshops have been held in November 2012 and February 2013.



8.2 Publicity



During its first year the project has generated over 100 positive news articles in a variety of on-line and print media both locally and nationally. These have contributed to the recruiting of volunteers and the dissemination of the results of the individual evaluations.

In addition, BBC Radio Manchester have reported

on each evaluation and interviewed staff members and volunteers live on-air. Following each broadcast there has been an upsurge in enquiries about the project and requests to get involved.

The project has also appeared in the 'Current Archaeology' magazine, featuring in a community archaeology article and in their 2013 'Dig guide'.



8.3 Social Media

A mailing list for all volunteers and interested individuals was set up at the start of the project to keep them up to date with on and off site opportunities as well as information and results from the evaluations. This mailing list currently has over 500 subscribers but that number increases with every new evaluation and appearance in the press.

The Centre's Facebook page (www.facebook.com/pages/Centre-for-Applied-Archaeology-University-of-Salford) also provides information about the project to a wider audience. This is used during the evaluations to provide a weekly Dig Diary on the events of the week along with information/results and photographs of finds, features and volunteers. In addition there is also a Dig Greater Manchester blog where short reports on the excavations and advance notices can be found (www.diggreatermanchester.wordpress.com).



The screenshot shows the Facebook page for the Centre for Applied Archaeology, University of Salford. The main post is titled "Close Park, Radcliffe - Community Dig. (35 photos)" and features a large photograph of several people in rain gear working at an outdoor excavation site. Below this are three smaller images showing different views of the dig. The right-hand side of the page displays a timeline of posts:

- A post from 5 July 2012 sharing a link about the Festival of British Archaeology, mentioning events around the region and a link to the University of Salford archaeology blog.
- A post from 19 June 2012 sharing a link via the College of Science and Technology at the University of Salford, titled "Local people needed to dig historic centre of Radcliffe | University of Salford Manchester".

8.4 How to Get Involved

Further information about the DGM project and how to get involved is available at:

- **CfAA Website:** www.salford.ac.uk
- **Facebook:** www.facebook.com/pages/Centre-for-Applied-Archaeology

- **Twitter:** www.twitter.com/Archaeology_UoS
- **Blog Site:** www.archaeologyuos.wordpress.com

If you wish to subscribe to the projects mailing list please contact:

Brian Grimsditch
b.grimsditch@salford.ac.uk

0161 295 3821

9. Archive Location

The archive comprises annotated field drawings, digital and colour positive photographs. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to Bury Metropolitan Borough Council following the publication of the site report.

A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service

10. Acknowledgements

The Centre for Applied Archaeology would like to thank AGMA for commissioning the archaeological works. CfAA would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAAS. Also Mick Nightingale and Michael Dunne at Bury Council for their support and active participation during the project.

Onsite excavations were conducted by Brian Grimsditch, Sarah Cattell, and Vicky Nash with the help and support of over 150 local community volunteers and 10 local schools. The Centre would also like to thank the minister and congregation of the Parish Church of St Mary's, Radcliffe for their support and the use of the church building and graveyard.

This report was written, compiled and illustrated by Sarah Cattell and Dr Michael Nevell and managed by Adam Thompson.

Bibliography

Aikin, J., 1795, *A Description of the Country Thirty to Forty Miles round Manchester*. London.

Arrowsmith P 1995 *Radcliffe Tower: An Introduction to the Scheduled Ancient Monument*, Bury MBC.

Arrowsmith P, 2009, *Dig Greater Manchester Pilot Study*. University of Manchester Archaeological Unit on behalf of the Association for Greater Manchester Authorities and Blackburn with Darwen. Unpublished technical report.

Baines E 1824–5 *History, Directory and Gazetteer of the County Palatine of Lancaster*, 2 vols (reprinted David & Charles, Newton Abbot).

Bamford S 1844 *Walks in South Lancashire* (reprinted 1972, The Harvester Press, Brighton).

Belford P, 2004, 'Urban Industrial Landscapes: Problems of Perception and Protection', in Barker D & Cranstone D, (eds), *The Archaeology of Industrialization. Papers given at the Archaeology of Industrialization Conference, October 1999*. The Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology, Leeds.

Bradshaw L D, 1987, *Visitors to Manchester. A Selection of British and Foreign Visitors' Descriptions of Manchester from c. 1538-1865*. Neil Richardson Publications.

Burke T & Nevell M, 1996, *A History and Archaeology of Tameside. Volume 5: Buildings of Tameside*. Tameside Metropolitan Borough with the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit.

Butterworth E 1833 *Topography of Radcliffe Parish*, (published 1969, Radcliffe Local History Society Publications No 1).

Dhanjal S & Moshenska G, 2011, *Community Archaeology: Themes, Methods and Practices*.

Farrer W & Brownbill 1911 *Victoria History of the County of Lancaster*, vol 5, Constable.

Figueiredo P & Treuherz J, 1988, *Cheshire Country Houses*. Phillimore, Chichester.

Gray M 1970 *The History of Bury Lancashire from 1660 to 1876*, Bury Times Ltd.

Gwyn D & Palmer M, eds, 2005, *Understanding the Workplace. A Research Framework for Industrial Archaeology in Britain*. Industrial Archaeology Review Vol XXVII, number 1.

Hartwell C, Hyde M & Pevsner N 2004 *Lancashire: Manchester and the South-East*, Yale University Press.

Hicks D & Beaudry M C, eds, 2006, *The Cambridge Companion to Historical Archaeology*. Cambridge University press.

Horning A & Palmer M, eds, 2009, *Crossing paths or Sharing Tracks? Future directions in the archaeological study of post-1550 Britain and Ireland*. Society for Post-Medieval Archaeology Monograph 5. Boydell & Brewer Ltd, Woodbridge.

Hyde M, 1999, *The Villas of Alderley Edge*. The Silk Press, Altrincham.

Inman K & Inman B 1990 *Bury: A Portrait in Old Picture Postcards*, Market Drayton, S B Publications.

Isherwood R, 2009, *Community Archaeology. A study of the conceptual, political and practical issues surrounding community archaeology in the United Kingdom today*. A thesis submitted to the University of Manchester for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Faculty of Humanities, 2009. Unpublished.

Jeffries N, Owens A, Hicks D, Featherby R & Wehner K, 2009, 'Rematerialising metropolitan Histories? People, Places and Things in Modern London', in Horning A & Palmer M, (eds), *Crossing Paths or Sharing Tracks? Future directions in the archaeological study of post-1550 Britain and Ireland*. Boydell & Brewer Ltd, 323-50.

Long H C, 1993, *The Edwardian House: The Middle-Class House in Britain 1880-1914*. Manchester University Press.

Merriman N, ed., 2004, *Public Archaeology*. Routledge. London & New York.

Miller I, Wild C & Gregory R, 2010, *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed. Piccadilly Place. Uncovering Manchester's Industrial Origins*. Oxford Archaeology.

Muthesius S, 1982, *The English Terraced House*. Yale University Press.

Nevell M, 1997, *The Archaeology of Trafford. A Study of the Origins of Community in North West England Before 1900*. Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, University of Manchester Archaeological Unit and Trafford Metropolitan Borough.

Nevell M, 2011a, 'Widening the Audience for Community Archaeology: The Significance of PPS5 ', *The Archaeologist Issue 81*, 34-5.

Nevell M, 2011b, 'Living in the Industrial City: Housing Quality, Land Ownership and Archaeological Evidence from Industrial Manchester, 1740-1850', in *International Journal for Historical Archaeology*, Volume 15, Issue 4 (September 2011), 594-606.

Nevell M, 2011c, 'Living in the Industrial City: Housing Quality, Land Ownership and the Archaeological Evidence from Industrial Manchester, 1740-1850', *International Journal for Historical Archaeology, Volume 15, Issue 4 (September 2011)*, 594-606.

Nevell M, forthcoming, 'Archaeology for All: Managing Expectations and learning from the past for the future - the Dig Manchester community archaeology experience', in Dalglesh C (ed), *Engaging the Recent Past*. Post-Medieval Archaeology Society Monograph Series, 2013.

Nevell M & Walker J S F, 2004, 'Industrialisation in the Countryside: the Roles of the Lord, Freeholder and Tenant in the Manchester Area 1600-1900', in Barker D & Cranstone D, (eds), *The Archaeology of Industrialization*. Leeds, Maney. 53-78.

NWAS 1993 *Prestwich Forest Park, Bury: Archaeological Assessment*, unpublished report, North West Archaeological Surveys.

OAN 2004 *East Lancashire Paper Mill, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Desk-based Assessment*, Oxford Archaeology North, unpublished report.

OAN 2007 *Radcliffe Tower, Radcliffe, Greater Manchester: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, Oxford Archaeology North, unpublished report.

Pevsner N 1969, *The Buildings of England: South Lancashire*. Penguin.

Pigot J 1813 *Manchester and Salford Directory*.

Pigot J & Co 1828 *National Commercial Directory*.

Pigot J & Son 1836 *General and Classified Directory of Manchester and Salford*.

Pigot J & Son 1838 *General, Classified and Street Directory of Manchester and Salford*.

Pigot J & Slater I 1841 *Classified, Commercial Directory of Manchester and Salford*.

Pratt J S 1973 *Prestwich - The Priests' Retreat*, privately published.

Radcliffe Local History Society 1977 *Radcliffe As It Was: a pictorial record of Radcliffe since 1854*, Radcliffe Local History Society.

Slater I 1848 *Royal National Commercial Directory and Topography of the counties of ... Lancaster*.

Slater I 1851 *Royal National Classified Commercial Directory and Topography of the county of Lancashire*.

Slater I 1861 *Royal National Commercial Directory of Manchester and Liverpool and the principal manufacturing towns in Lancashire.*

Slater I 1890 *Royal National Commercial Directory of Lancashire.*

Sykes A J 1925 *Concerning the Bleaching Industry*, The Bleachers' Association.
Simpson F & Williams H, 2008, 'Evaluating Community Archaeology in the UK', *Public Archaeology*, Vol. 7, No. 2 Summer 2008, 69-90.

Tarn J N, 1973, *Five per cent Philanthropy. An Account of Housing in Urban Areas between 1840 and 1914.* Cambridge University Press.

Thompson A & Nevell M, 2011, *Dig Greater Manchester: Accessing, Exploring and Celebrating Your Heritage. A Revised Project Design.* CfAA, University of Salford. Unpublished technical report.

Thomas S, 2010, *Community Archaeology in the UK.* Unpublished research report for the Council for British Archaeology.

Todd A & The Ramsbottom Heritage Society 1995 *Around Ramsbottom*, The Archive Photograph Series, Chalford Publishing Company.

Twycross E 1847 *The Mansions of England and Wales. The County Palatine of Lancaster. Vol III. Southern Division. The Hundreds of West Derby and Salford.* London.

Tyson N 1985 'Excavations at Radcliffe Tower 1979-80' *Greater Manchester Archaeological Journal* 1, 39-53.

Walker J & Tindall A, (eds), 1985, *Country Houses of Greater Manchester.* The Archaeology of Greater Manchester volume 2. Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit.

Maps

OS 6in to 1 mile Lancashire sheet CV. published 1848.

OS 1:2500 Lancashire sheet CV.7, revised & resurveyed 1891-2, published 1894.

OS 1:2500 Lancashire sheet CV.7, resurveyed 1891-2, revised 1906, published 1910.

OS 1:10,000 SJ 99 NW, published 1982.

Appendix 1: Radcliffe Context List

Context No.	Trench	Context Description
(001)	2	Topsoil. Black silty loam.
(002)	2	Subsoil. A red brown silty loam below (001) with frequent brick inclusions
(003)	3	A red brown mix below (002). Degraded red sandstone with few inclusions
(004)	3	A black brown layer below (003) (midden), including 20 th century glass and pot
(005)	3	Brown clay lens above (006) and below (004) including coal and round cobbles
(006)	3	Compact black brown ashy gravel layer, below (004) (reddish)
(007)	2	Mixed brown clay layer levelling east end of trench 2, with coal inclusions below (002)
(008)	2	Yellow clay layer, leveling west end of trench 2 below (002)
(009)	2	Grey ashy mortar layer, south end of trench 2 with frequent brick inclusions
(010)	2	Black gritty fill of hearths
(011)	2	A black ashy layer at north end of cottage 4, below (002)
(012)	4	Dark brown silty layer below (003). Including 20 th century plastic, metal, pot and brick
(013)	4	Brick wall, north west/south east below (012).
(014)	2	Grey ashy layer at south end of cottages 5-7
(015)	2	Compact red brick floor surface, with white mortar inclusion, at the north end of cottages 5-7. Below (002) and abutting (007)
(016)	3	Grey brown silty loam below (006) including charcoal and small pot and pipe
(017)	2	Front northern wall of cottage 1-7, handmade orange brick aligned east/west
(018)	2	Rear south wall of cottages 1-7 with handmade brick aligned east/west
(019)	2	Cobbled surface in the west end of Trench 2
(020)	2	Brick wall running north/south in the west end of trench 2 between (017) and (021)
(021)	2	The east/west return of (020). West end of trench 2 abuts (019)
(022)	2	A U-shaped enclosure wall abutting south wall of cottage 1
(023)	2	North/south wall partition between cottage 1 and 2
(024)	2	L-shaped enclosure wall of cottage 2
(025)	2	North/south partition wall between cottage 2 and 3
(026)	2	L-shaped enclosure wall of cottage 3, abuts partition wall

		between cottage 2 and 3
(027)	2	North/south partition wall between 3 and 4
(028)	2	North/south partition wall between 4 and 5
(029)	2	East/west partition wall dividing cottage 5
(030)	2	North/south wall between (029) and (018)
(031)	2	North/south partition wall between 5 and 6
(032)	2	East/west wall dividing cottage 6 (as (029))
(033)	2	North/south wall between (018) and (032) dividing cottage 6
(034)	2	North/south partition wall between 6 and 7
(035)	3	Dark grey brown layer below (006) with inclusions of stone tiles
(036)	4	Brick floor surface, abuts (013) and (037)
(037)	4	Large square stone cobbles, abuts (036)
(038)	4	Timber partition running through (036)
(039)	2	Stone flag surface, north west corner of Trench 2. Abuts (020) and (021)
(040)	2	Mixed rubble layer inside (022) (cottage 1) inclusions of slate, brick, metal, timber and mortar
(041)	2	Mixed grey mortar layer with brick, stone and slate inclusions inside (024) cottage 2
(042)	2	Grey mortar layer inside (026) cottage 3. Stone and brick inclusions
(043)	2	Mixed mortar layer (grey), inside (030) cottage 5 with brick inclusions
(044)	2	Grey mortar layer with brick inclusions inside (033) cottage 6
(045)	2	Patch of Herringbone brick floor inside (033) on top of (044) cottage 6
(046)	2	Mixed grey mortar layer inside (047) cottage 7 with brick inclusions
(047)	2	U-shaped enclosure wall abuts (018) and (034), south end of cottage 7
(048)	2	Fill of [109] black brown grainy loam
[049]	2	Cut of linear feature running east and west across house 1
(050)	2	Fill of [049] dark brown loam with rubble and wood inclusions
(051)	2	Outer brick edging to hearth in house 1. Header bond
(052)	2	Black brown loose fill of (051) with rubble and charcoal inclusions and red staining
(053)	2	Outer brick structure associated with hearth in house 2 to east and west of (054)
(054)	2	Inner brick structure of hearth in house 2 visible on 4 sides
(055)	2	Black brown loamy fill of (054) with charcoal and small brick inclusions
[056]	2	Circular feature at north end of cottage 5
(057)	2	Top fill of [056]. Mid brown layer with brick, charcoal and mortar inclusions
(058)	4	Layer of red sandstones (irregular in shape) possible floor

		surface – abuts (013)
(059)	2	Outer brick structure of hearth in House 3. 2 courses of brick thick
(060)	2	Single course of brick inner structure of hearth in House 3, lying against (061) only present on north and south side
(061)	2	Dark brown silty fill of hearth with lots of charcoal inclusions and red staining
(062)	2	Thin layer of white mortar underlying (057) deposit is deeper at north end next to (017)
(063)	2	Yellow brown silty layer underlying (062) lying against (017)
(064)	2	Outer brick structure of hearth in house 5 this is 2 courses wide
(065)	2	Inner brick structure of hearth in house 5. Single course degraded to north with sandstone to the west
(066)	2	Brown black silty fill of hearth (065) with charcoal brick and stone inclusions
(067)	2	Loose black mortar/granular with frequent brick and rubble inclusions
(068)	2	Grey brown silty clay in slot in house 6
[069]	2	Circular feature in base of slot in north east corner of house 5
(070)	2	Fill of [069]
(071)	2	Brown black deposit in north east corner of house 4. Fill of 1970's trench
(072)	2	Brick structure of hearth in house 6. Very degraded on south side.
(073)	2	Fill of (072) grey brown silt with frequent inclusions of stone, brick and charcoal and 2 large stone slabs
(074)	2	Cobbled surface in garden area behind House 7
(075)	2	Laid handmade brick surface lying against (074)
(076)	4	Layer of broken angular red sandstone below (012)
(077)	3	Mixed yellow clay with small stone inclusions below (006)
(078)	3	Loose black gravel layer with frequent inclusions of modern slag, below (016)
(079)	3	Angular stone and brick layer, capping [080] above (078)
[080]	3	Ditch cut at east end of trench 3. North south U-shaped filled by (079 + 078)
(081)	3	Patch of rounded and angular mix cobbles to the west of [080]
(082)	3	Stone path aligned north/south extending beyond north section of trench 3. Sits on (077) below (006)
(083)	4	Grey/brown silty loam below (003). Frequent inclusion of brick, glass, pot and pipe
(084)	4	Brick wall (partial) projecting from north facing section of trench 6
(085)	3	Yellow sandstone capping of culvert (086)
(086)	3	Black lined culvert in trench 3. North/south handmade brick mixed bond

(087)	3	Upright sandstone flags abutting (086). Forming outer edge of culvert
(088)	3	Yellow sandstone pieces forming base of culvert (086)
(089)	3	Round cobbled and stone surface (which is damaged) between (086) and (090)
(090)	3	Stone upright abutting east end of (091). Similar to (087) west end of trench 3
(091)	3	Large stone flag surface at west end of trench 3. Between (090) and (092)
(092)	3	Remains of rounded cobbled surface with red sandstone blocks. West end of trench 3
(093)	4	Rounded cobbled surface at east end of trench 4, below (076) abutting (013)
(094)	4	Wall in trench 4 with handmade bricks 2 courses wide with white mortar
(095)	4	Red sandstone wall cut by (013) abuts north of (093)
(096)	4	Black/brown layer between (013) and (095)
(097)	3	Black, loose gravel fill of culvert (086). Inclusions of pipe, pot and glass
(098)	2	Yellow clay layer (natural)
(099)	1	Stone with rubble core wall at south end of trench 1
(100)	1	3 course stone wall abutting (099) west end of trench 1
(101)	1	Brick wall abutting (099) west end of trench 1
(102)	1	Stone wall
(103)	1	Brick surface
(104)	1	Stone wall
(105)	1	Brick and stone wall
(106)	1	Stone wall
(107)	1	Stone wall
(108)	1	Possible stone wall foundation
[109]	2	Cut of linear feature on south side of house 1
(110)	2	Inner handmade brick structure of hearth in House 1. Single course of handmade brick in stretcher bond.
(111)	2	Dark brown/black loam in yard behind house 7. Frequent inclusions of stone, brick and post-medieval pottery.
(112)	2	Broken stone floor surface below (042).
(113)	2	Stone flagged floor surface below (043)
(114)	4	Cobble surface north of (076)

Appendix 2: Radcliffe Figures

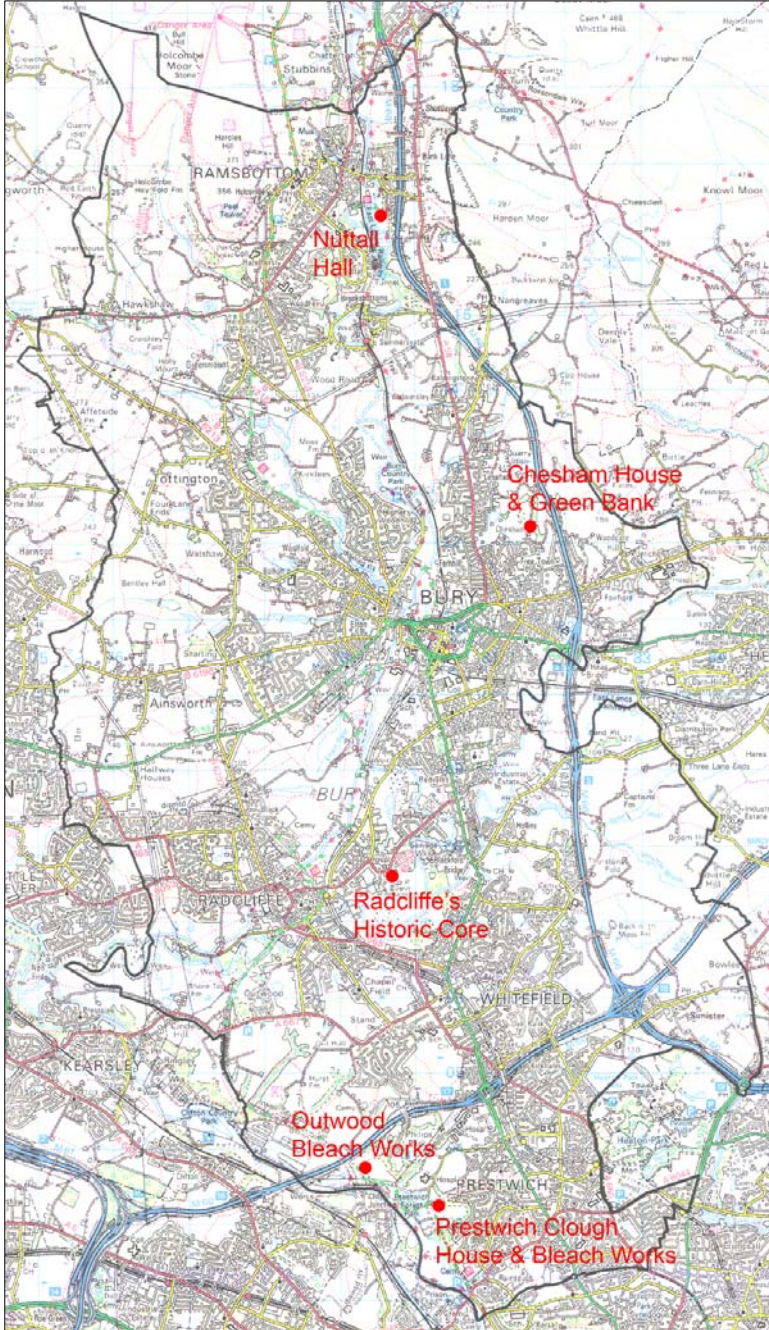


Fig 1: The location of the shortlisted Phase 2 sites in the Metropolitan Borough of Bury.

Reproduced from modern OS mapping by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100048362.

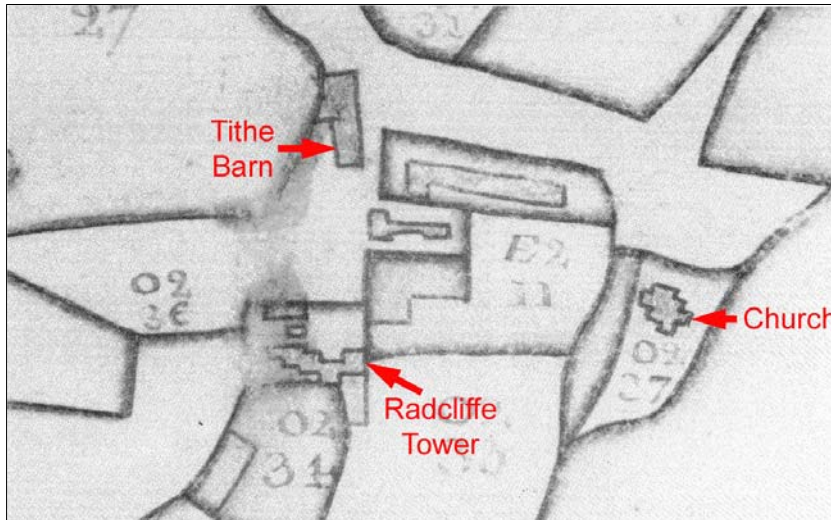


Fig 3: Radcliffe Tower, Church and surrounds on 1767 map of Radcliffe (Greater Manchester County Record Office).



Fig 4: Radcliffe Tower, Church and surrounds on OS 6in to 1 mile mapping surveyed 1844-6 (Lancashire sheets 95 & 96, published 1850 & 1848). Scale 1:2500.

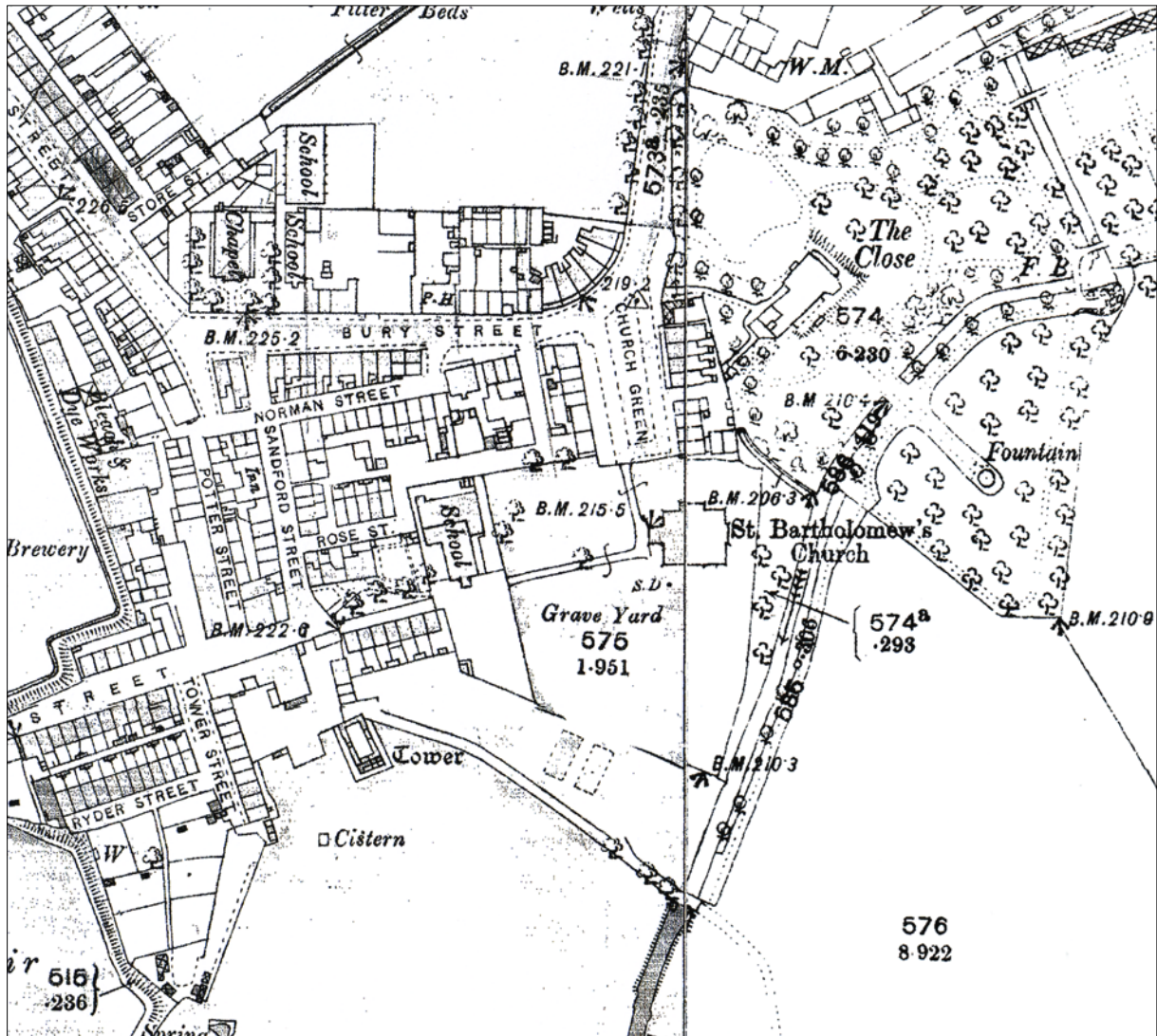


Fig 5: Radcliffe Tower, Church and surrounds on OS 1:2500 mapping surveyed 1889-90 (Lancashire sheets XCV.4 & XCVI.1, published 1893). Scale 1:2500.

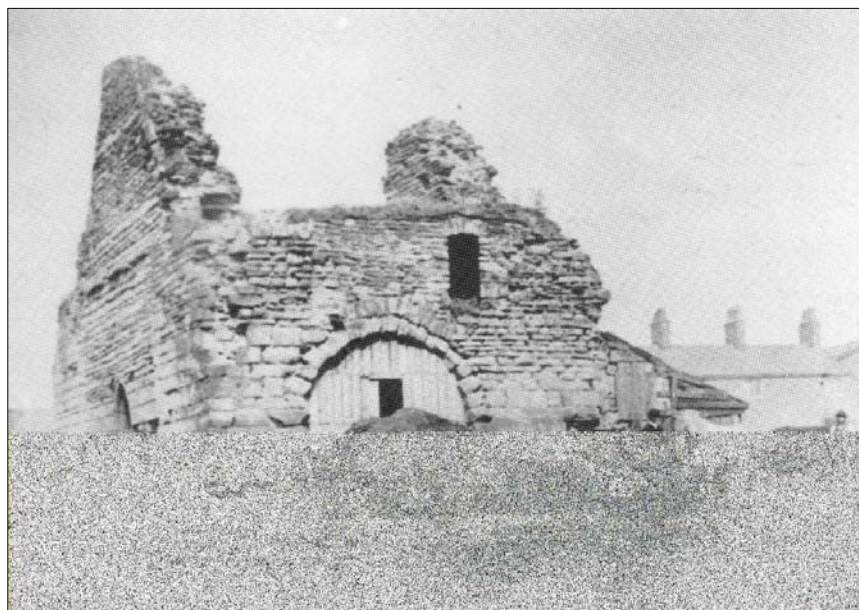


Fig 6: Radcliffe Tower viewed from the south, 1876, with the workers' houses on Church Row to the rear (Manchester Central Library).



Fig 7: Radcliffe Close, viewed from the north-west (Bury Archives Service).



Fig 8: Radcliffe Close, viewed from the south-east (Bury Archives Service).



Fig. 9: Trench 1 showing wall (099) and smaller abutting walls. Looking southwest.



Fig. 10: Wall (099) showing abutting walls (107), (106), (105). Looking south.



Fig. 11: General view of Trench 2. Looking northeast.



Fig. 12: Storage room/cupboard (030), showing flagged floor surface (113). Looking northwest.



Fig. 13: Storage room/cupboard (033) showing brick floor surface (045). Looking northwest.



Fig.14: Hearth (060) within House 3 following excavation. Looking east.



Fig. 15: Yard area at western end of Trench 2, showing cobbled surface (019) and the remains of the 'lean to' outbuilding identified on historic mapping. Looking south.



Fig. 16: Yard/garden area to the south of House 7 showing surfaces (074) and (075). Looking northeast.



Fig.17: General view of Trench 3. Looking northeast.



Fig. 18: Detail of culvert (086) in the centre of Trench 3. Looking south.



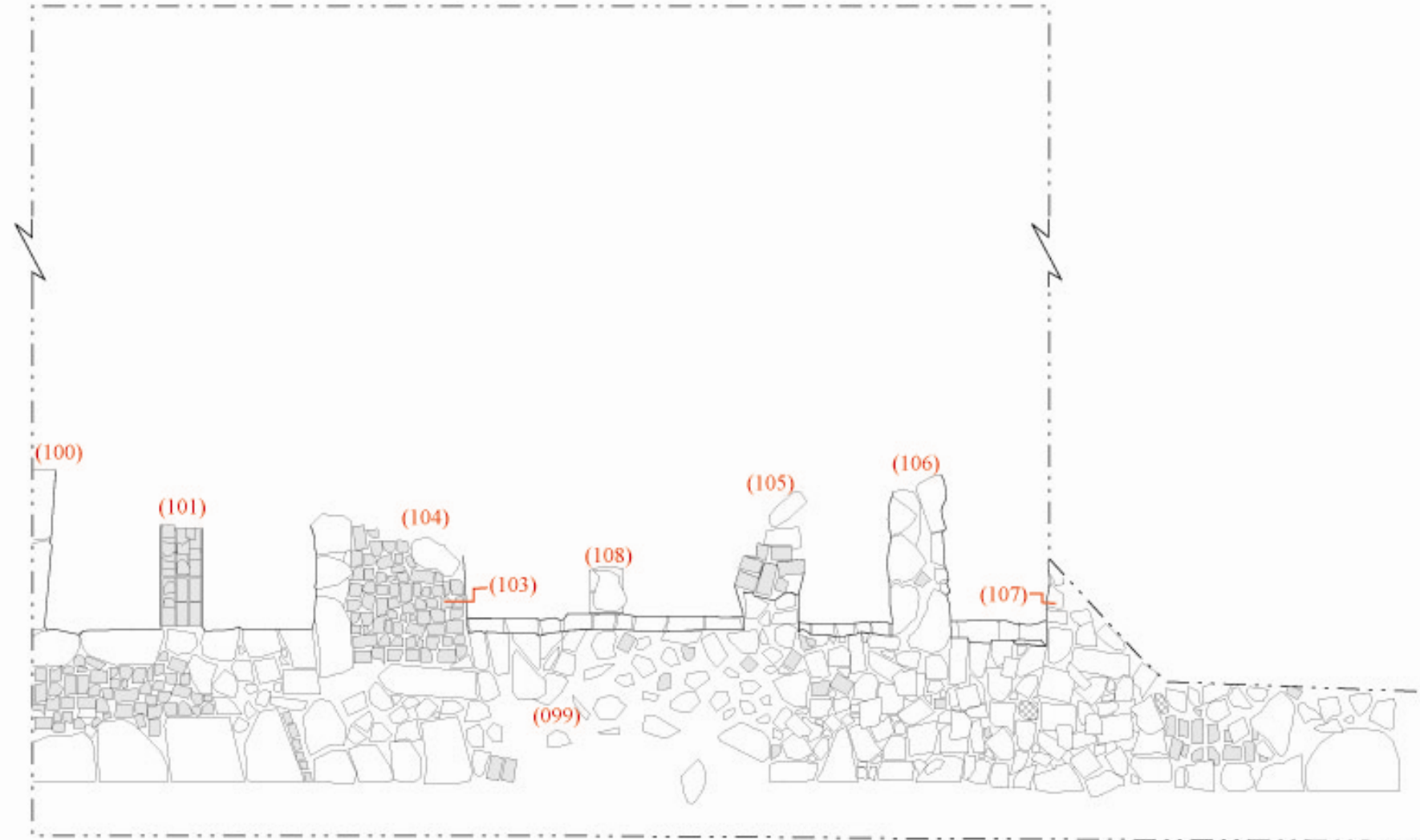
Fig. 19: General view of Trench 4, showing the remains of the 19th century outbuilding to the southwest of Church Row. Looking west.



Fig. 20: Detail of earlier structures in Trench 4 following excavation. Looking north.

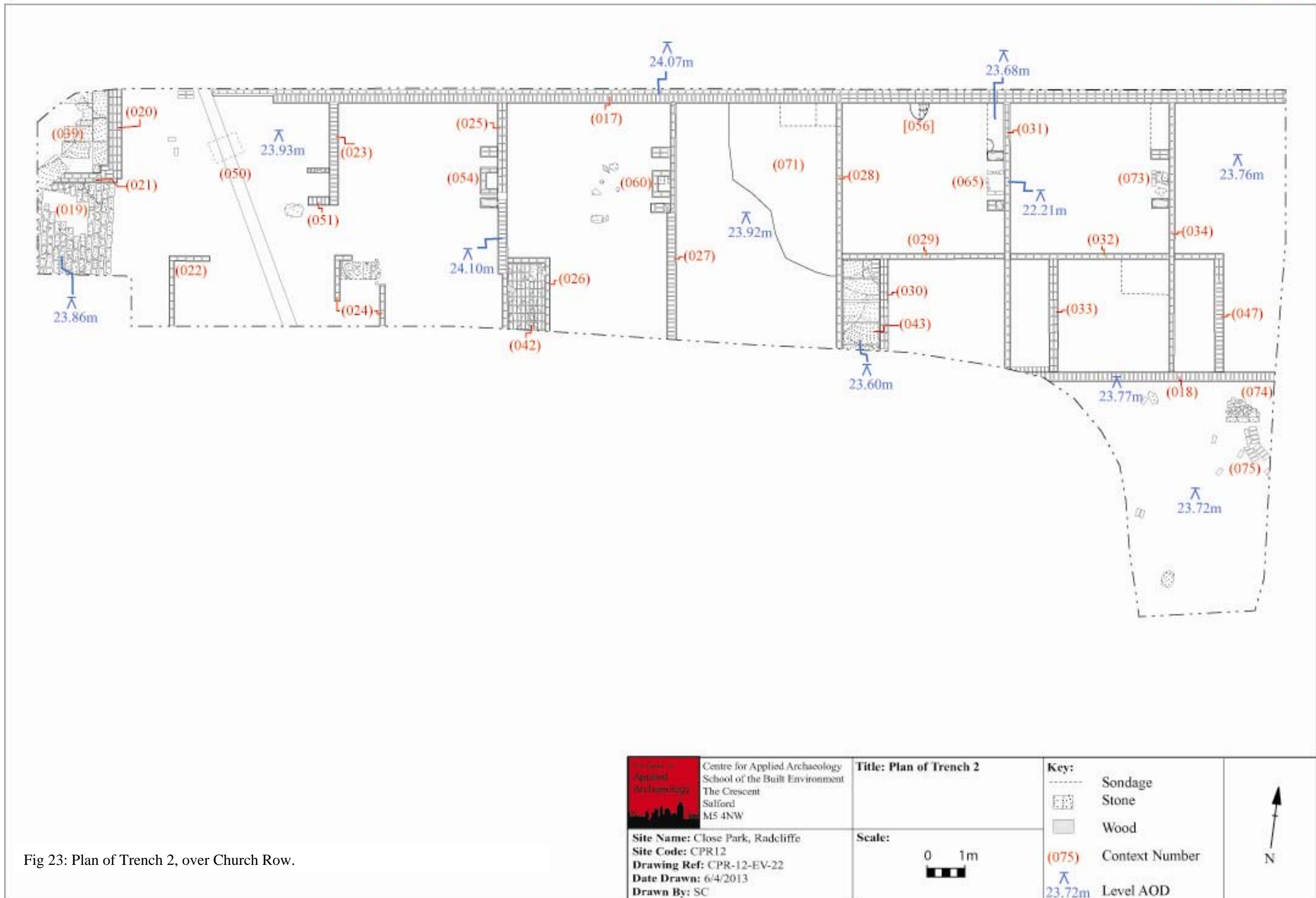


Fig. 21: The Radcliffe Medallion



	Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	Title: Plan of Trench 1	Key: Red sandstone Brick	
Site Name: Close Park, Radcliffe Site Code: CPR12 Drawing Ref: CPR-12-EV-21 Date Drawn: 5/4/2013 Drawn By: SC	Scale: 	(037) Context number Level AOD 23.36m		

Fig 22: Plan of Trench 1, over Radcliffe Close.



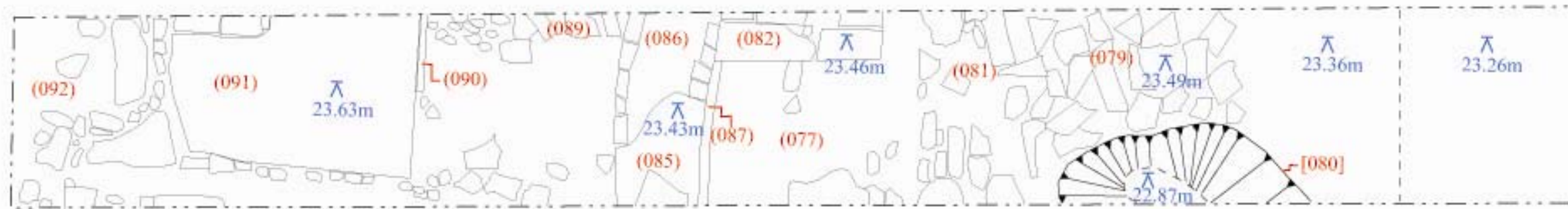


Fig 24: Plan of Trench 3, south of Church Row.

	Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	Title: Plan of Trench 3	Key: (089) - Context numbers 23.50m - Level AOD - Direction of slope	
Site Name: Close Park Radcliffe Site Code: CPR12 Drawing Ref: CPR-12-EV-23 Date Drawn: 5/4/2013 Drawn By: SC		Scale: 		

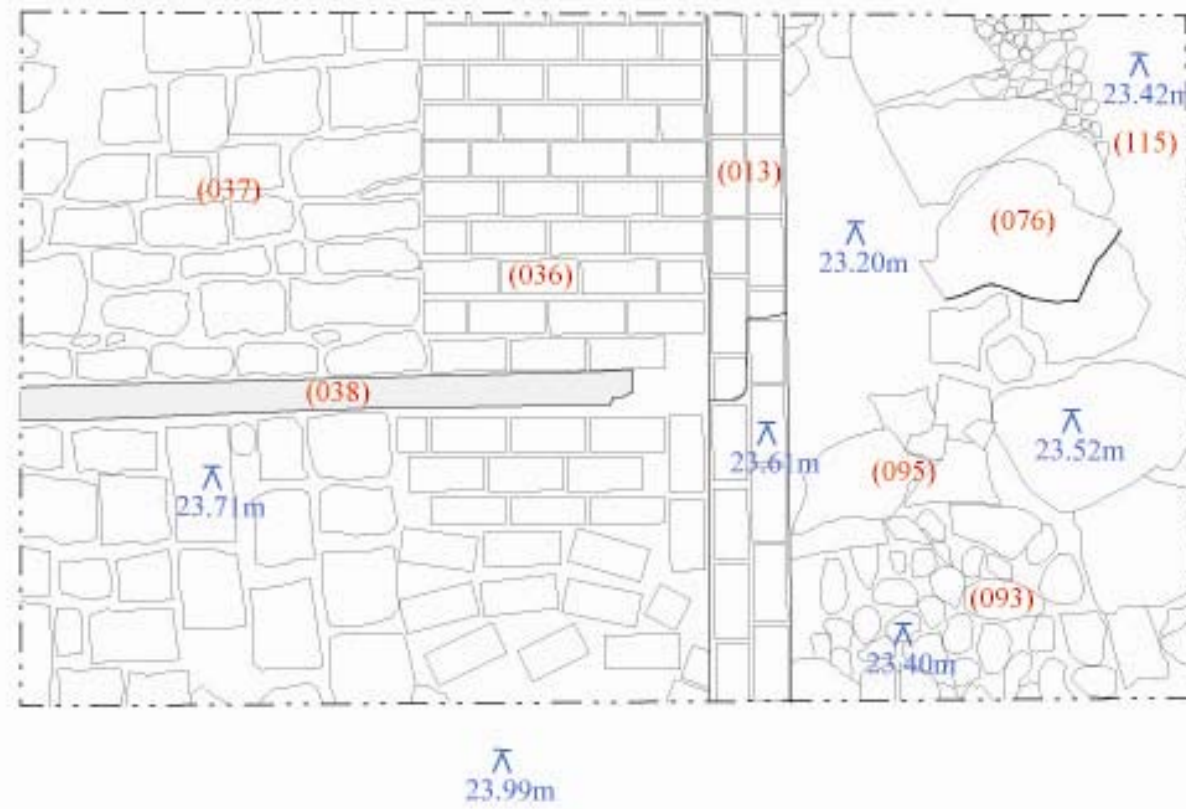


Fig 25: Plan of Trench 4.

	Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW	Title: Plan of Trench 4	Key: - Wood (037) - Context number - Level AOD	
Site Name: Close Park Radcliffe Site Code: CPR12 Drawing Ref: CPR-12-EV-24 Date Drawn: 5/4/2013 Drawn By: SC		Scale: 	23.36m	