

## An Archaeological Evaluation at 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester



Trench 3, looking west

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd



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## **Executive Summary**

*Project Name: An Archaeological Evaluation at 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester*

*Site Code: HOULD16*

*Planning Authority: Manchester City Council*

*Planning Application Reference: 109784/FO/2015/C2*

*NGR: SJ 84795 98522*

*Date of Fieldwork: 18<sup>th</sup>-22<sup>nd</sup> April 2016*

*Date of Report: May 2016*

*In February 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by IDP Group to undertake archaeological works on the site of 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester. Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a 13-storey building on the site, which specified that a scheme of archaeological work must be carried out prior to development of the site. Consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) specified that the initial requirements for the programme of archaeological works was to undertake a Level 1 Historic Building Survey of the standing building at 47 Houldsworth Street prior to demolition, and to undertake a scheme of evaluation trenching across the site. The building recording took place between 25<sup>th</sup> February and 29<sup>th</sup> March 2016 and the archaeological evaluation trenching commenced on 18<sup>th</sup> April 2016.*

*The archaeological evaluation comprised four trenches ranging from 10 to 14 m in length, and targeted at specific features known from historical records, namely workers' housing, a public house, and a coal yard which previously occupied the site but have since been demolished, as well as any other archaeological remains not known from historical documents.*

*Despite the remains being heavily truncated by construction and demolition work on the site, the trenches uncovered a number of features. In Trench 1, fragments of walls and a partially preserved yard surface were uncovered, relating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century workers' housing. Trench 2 cut through the cellar of the recently demolished 47 Houldsworth Street. Two phases of activity were identified beneath this cellar floor. Walls related to the 19<sup>th</sup> century coal yard were uncovered and interestingly the remains of an 18<sup>th</sup> century field boundary ditch, offering a small window into the pre-industrial history of the site. Trench 3 also cut through part of the cellar of the recently demolished 47 Houldsworth Street and also uncovered part of a cobbled yard probably related to the demolished pub, and an earlier bricked yard, probably 18<sup>th</sup> century. Trench 4 uncovered part of the cellar of the Lord Nelson Pub which had previously stood in the northwest corner of the site.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1. In February 2016, ARS Ltd was commissioned by IDP Group to undertake two phases of archaeological works on a plot of land at 47 Houldsworth Street (NGR SJ 84795 98522): a level 1 Historic Building Survey of 47 Houldsworth Street and a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching. This document reports the results of the archaeological evaluation trenches.

1.2. Following consultation with the Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), four evaluation trenches were undertaken, one 12 x 2m, one 14 x 2m, and two 10 x 2 m, placed in an attempt to locate remains of buildings known from historical records, as well as searching for any other archaeological remains. The trenches were excavated between 18<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2016.

## 2. Planning Background

2.1. The planning application for the land at 47 Houldsworth Street was initially submitted in August 2015. The development is for the “*construction of a new residential led development comprising of 119 apartments on the upper floors (Floors 1-12, Class C3) and two new ground floor retail/commercial units (Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, D1 and D2) and new public realm proposals, highways, engineering works and associated works*” (IDP 2015).

2.2. Planning permission (109784/FO/2015/C2) was granted subject to the following archaeological condition:

*20) No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. TH works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by Manchester Planning Authority. The WSI shall cover the following:*

- 1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
  - a fully detailed archaeological desk based assessment*
  - archaeological evaluation trenching*
  - dependent on the above, targeted excavation and recording**
- 2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include:
  - analysis of the site investigation record and finds*
  - production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented**
- 3. Dissemination of the results commensurate with their significance*
- 4. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.*
- 5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI (MCC 2016, 8).*

2.3. After consultation with Norman Redhead, Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) of GMAAS, it was agreed that the initial requirements for the archaeological works were:

*“A scheme of trial trenching on currently available space, which will include a couple of trenches across the workers’ housing on the east side of the site, a trench across the pub site, and a further trench across the coal yard and outbuildings site, Trenches should be 10 x 2m. There should also be an Historic England Level 1 survey of the extant building”.*

### **3. Geology and Location**

3.1. The geology on site consists of Chester Pebble Beds of the Sherwood Sandstone Group overlaid by superficial Devensian Till.

3.2. The site is located in Manchester City Centre’s “Northern Quarter”, on its north-eastern boundary with the “Ancoats” district. The site is bounded by Houldsworth Street to the southwest, Dean Street to the southeast, Great Ancoats Street to the northeast and Newton Street to the northwest. The site was subdivided by Little Ancoats Street (running northwest-southeast through the centre of the site, though this had been largely destroyed by the demolition of 47 Houldsworth Street.

### **4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

4.1. Cotswold Archaeology prepared an archaeological assessment of the development site in 2015 (Bennetto 2015), which outlined the archaeological potential of the site. Previous archaeological works have taken place in the areas surrounding the site, for example in the Ancoats Conservation area just to the northeast of the site where 18<sup>th</sup> century workers’ housing was excavated in a number of areas. Immediately to the southeast of the development area, on the other side of Dean Street, excavations carried out at the same time as this evaluation trenching uncovered the basement of a pub and several house footings dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Butler 2016, 8).

#### **General History of the Manchester Area**

4.2. Very little evidence for prehistoric occupation in Manchester exists. It seems likely that the area was sparsely populated prior to the Roman invasion. A Roman fort was built in Castlefield (in the southwest of the current city centre) which had an associated civilian settlement. Outside of the fort and its settlement, the land seems to have been occupied by small isolated farmsteads (Bennetto 2015, 11). There was some form of occupation in the Manchester area during the Saxon period, probably centred on the cathedral, though there is little archaeological evidence for it (Bennetto 2015, 11). By the late Medieval period, Manchester had become a market town and was a regional centre of flax and wool manufacture and trade, with the surrounding landscape still occupied by isolated farmsteads. A small scale cloth industry had already developed in Ancoats at this time, although little archaeological evidence of this remains (Bennetto 2015, 12). By the late 18<sup>th</sup> century Manchester had become a well-established centre for spinning and weaving and workers’ housing associated with this growing industry began to be established. Ancoats

became an important centre of the industrial revolution with many mills, factories and associated workers' houses being built, with this expansion accelerating greatly in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Rose *et al.* 2011, 13).

4.3. The present development site remained as agricultural fields until the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. At this time the Northern Quarter began to change rapidly as houses were built to accommodate the growing number of workers from nearby cotton mills, the houses in this area being particularly associated with weavers (Taylor & Holder 2008, 11-12). A 25 ha piece of land in the eastern part of the Northern Quarter was sold in 1780 to William Stevenson who developed this into a well-planned system of residential streets with the large main roads having the larger houses whilst smaller roads and lanes contained the workers' housing (Taylor & Holder 2008, 18-19). The present development site is in the eastern corner of Stevenson's land (see figure 29). Stevenson's development scheme seems to have faltered before it was completed however, and small pieces of his land were sold off to individual merchants meaning that the area became more industrial and commercial than had previously been intended (Taylor & Holder 2008, 20).

4.4. The map from 1787 (see figure 3) clearly shows that the site had been developed by this time, with a row of houses along the northeast side facing onto Great Ancoats Street, and two further buildings: a large C-Shaped building occupying the northwest corner and a smaller building along the southeast side. The nature of these two buildings is unclear. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the C-shaped building and the smaller building had been replaced by a pub (The Lord Nelson) and a Coal Yard with associated outbuildings. The row of terraced houses remained, though it appears that the backs of the houses were extended, taking up part of the original yards (see figure 4). The layout of the site remained much the same until the Coal Yard was replaced by a large square building at 47 Houldsworth Street in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century. This is the building that was recently demolished. The exact date of this building is unknown but the coal yard is shown on the map until 1908 and 47 Houldsworth Street appears first on the 1922 map (see figure 5). The original function of the building is not known, although it seems likely that it functioned as both a warehouse and office space initially and was later used just as offices (Lotherington 2016, 35). The property was owned by a paper merchants initially and most recently was owned by Manchester Business Machine Ltd who were using it as office space. The terraced housing in the northeast of the site was still shown on maps up until 1994 and the houses were demolished in the late 1990s. The Lord Nelson pub saw some remodelling during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries but existed until 2011 when it was demolished (Bennetto 2015, 20). The area previously occupied by the houses and the pub were most recently used as a carpark.

## **5. Aims and Objectives**

Aims:

5.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation trenches were as follows:

- To evaluate the nature and extent of any below-ground archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development, specifically

related to the workers' housing and the Lord Nelson pub, as well as any other archaeological remains that may be present.

- To make any recommendations for the management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary.
- To make the results of any archaeological work publicly accessible.

#### Objectives

5.2 The objectives of the archaeological works were as follows:

- To identify, excavate and record any archaeological remains.
- To determine the nature and dating of any such remains.
- To provide sufficient, publicly accessible results so that the archaeological impact of the proposed development can be assessed and mitigated if necessary.

### **6. Methodology**

6.1. A total of four evaluation trenches were excavated, one 12 x 2m, one 14 x 2 m and two 10 x 2 m. The trenches were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator using a 2 m wide and a 0.7 m wide toothless grading bucket (the latter to excavate between walls that subdivided the trenches). Recent overburden, comprising tarmac and demolition/rubble backfill were removed down to the first archaeological horizon under constant archaeological supervision. Where trenches exceeded 1.2 m in depth they were stepped outwards in accordance with the health and safety risk assessment for these works.

6.2. All excavation and recording work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (see Appendix IV) and the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

### **7. Results**

7.1. All archaeological contexts are summarised in Appendix I (Tables 1-4).

#### *Trench 1*

7.2. Trench 1 was a 12 x 2 m trench that ran northwest-southeast along the north-eastern edge of the site, placed to find remains of the workers' housing previously extant in this area. Trench 1 was sealed by a layer of tarmac (113), 0.05 m thick, and a subbase layer (114), 0.07 m thick, associated with the recent carpark on the site. This overlaid a demolition layer (112), 0.27 m thick, which covered all the archaeological deposits and comprised brick, stone and concrete rubble. A recent manhole (108)/[120] cuts through and was constructed from machine made red brick and cementitious mortar.

7.3. Beneath this overburden there were four walls, F101, F102, F103, and F104. F101 was northwest-southeast aligned and constructed from handmade red bricks and sandy lime mortar, laid to an English Garden Wall bond. The construction cut for this wall was [109]. F102, F103 and F104 were cross walls laid at right angles to wall F101. They were also constructed of handmade red bricks and sandy lime mortar, laid to an English Garden Wall



bond. The construction cuts for F102, F 103, and F104 were [115], [116], and [117] respectively.

7.4. A sandy levelling deposit (118), 0.17 m thick, containing crushed brick and stone abuts the walls on the southwestern side. In the section it was evident that this deposit was directly overlaid by a redbrick yard surface (107) although this surface was not visible elsewhere in the trench and must have been lost during the demolition of the houses. A salt-glazed ceramic drain pipe (106) cut through the levelling deposit (118), with a maximum diameter of 0.2 m and 0.03 m thick walls.

7.5. The construction cuts for the walls truncated a buried subsoil layer (111), 0.35 m thick, consisting of mid-yellow/brown sandy clay with occasional brick and charcoal inclusions. This directly overlaid the natural clay (110) which comprised blue-orange silty clay and was also truncated by the construction cuts for the walls.

#### *Trench 2*

7.6. Trench 2 was a 14 x 2 m trench, which ran northeast-southwest along the south-eastern edge of the site. It was placed in an attempt to identify any archaeological features that predated the construction of 47 Houldsworth Street. The trench was sealed by the floor of the cellar of 47 Houldsworth Street (201), which was a brickcrete (concrete using crushed brick as aggregate) layer containing frequent brick fragments. This overlaid a layer of redeposited natural clay (202) which had been used as levelling for the cellar floor. The redeposited clay (202) contained three sherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware dating to the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

7.7. The footing of the staircase into the cellar of 47 Houldsworth Street remained, although the stairs had already been removed. This footing consisted of a U-shaped wall, F203, constructed of machine-made red bricks laid to a stretcher bond using cementitious mortar. The construction cut for this wall [205] cut into the redeposited natural levelling layer (202).

7.8. Beneath these layers associated with the recently demolished 47 Houldsworth Street a wall (F204) and a pillar (F209) were uncovered. These were both constructed from handmade red bricks laid to a header bond. The pillar had sandy grey mortar but no mortar was visible in the wall. The construction cut for the wall was [206], which truncated a clay trample layer (212) and a ditch (207)/[211]. The wall and pillar were contemporary and likely date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

7.9. Feature (207)/[211] was an 18<sup>th</sup> century boundary ditch which truncated the clay trample layer (212). A 2.4 x 1.3 m section of the ditch was visible in Trench 2, against the south-eastern baulk. The cut [211] had a gradual break of slope and a rounded uneven bottom with a surviving depth of 0.22 m. The fill (207) had a high organic content and was probably filled with water, as also indicated by the discoloration of the Creamware sherds recovered from the fill. Eight sherds were recovered from the ditch fill (Brown Glazed Coarseware, Creamware, Pearlware and Redware) ranging in date from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the early

to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. The trample layer (212) comprised a dark grey-brown silty clay, 0.08 m thick, with occasional stone and brick inclusions, directly overlying the natural blue-orange clay (208). A single sherd of Creamware was recovered from (212), dating to between 1740 and 1820.

### *Trench 3*

7.10. Trench 3 was 10 x 2 m and ran east-west in the southwestern part of the site. It was placed to attempt to find any features predating the construction of 47 Houldsworth Street. The south-eastern end of the trench was sealed by the floor of the cellar of 47 Houldsworth Street (301) whilst the north-western end was sealed by the modern carpark surface (306). This meant that the trench was on two different levels with the car park surface sitting almost 2 m higher than the cellar floor, and the wall of 47 Houldsworth Street, F305, dividing the trench in two.

7.11. The modern carpark surface (306) in the north-western half of the trench was a layer of 0.17 m thick concrete which directly overlaid a cobbled surface (307). This surface (307) comprised granite cobble stones, on average 0.18 x 0.21 x 0.2 m in size laid onto a layer of fine silty-sand bedding (308) which was 0.18 m thick. This bedding overlay a levelling deposit (320), which comprised a 0.12 m thick layer of yellow-brown sandy gravel.

7.12. Beneath the cobbled surface and associated levelling deposits were three demolition layers (309), (310), (311), which lay on top of a brick surface (312). The latest of these, (309) was a dark grey-black layer of sandy gravel, 0.09 m thick with frequent inclusions of broken brick. Deposit (310) was a 0.48 m thick dark grey-black sandy clay layer, with frequent brick fragment inclusions. This deposit produced 10 sherds (Pearlware, Stoneware and Whiteware) dating predominantly to the mid-late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with the exception of a single sherd of 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery. The earliest of these demolition deposits, (311), was also a dark grey-black sandy clay layer, 0.80 m thick, with frequent inclusion of brick fragments and pieces of coal. These three demolition layers were laid down at broadly the same time as part of the intentional backfill of an 18<sup>th</sup> century cellar. They were truncated by the wall of the cellar of 47 Houldsworth Street (F305). The floor surface (312) is likely the floor of this 18<sup>th</sup> century cellar and possibly related to the C-shaped building seen on the 1787 map of the site. This brick floor was laid directly onto the natural clay (314).

7.13. The cellar floor of 47 Houldsworth Street (301) in the south-eastern end of the trench was made up of brickcrete. It is equivalent to (201) seen in Trench 2. The floor is contemporary with an iron and concrete stanchion (318)/[317] which provided support for the building of 47 Houldsworth Street. This stanchion truncated a layer of contaminated natural clay (302). The cellar floor (301) was laid directly on top of this contaminated clay layer (302). The clay layer was the primary fill of the cut [319] for the cellar of 47 Houldsworth Street. Clay layer (302) was a redeposition of natural dark yellow-brown silty clay, contaminated with moderate inclusions of brick fragments and charcoal. It was laid after the construction of the cellar wall F305 and is equivalent to (202) in Trench 2. The cellar wall (F305) was constructed from machine made red brick, laid to a stretcher bond and was built inside construction cut [319].

7.14. The clay layer (302) sealed walls F303 and F404 which had been truncated by the cut of the cellar [319]. These two walls ran parallel to each other, northeast-southwest across the eastern end of Trench 3. Both were constructed from handmade red bricks laid to a stretcher bond and date to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The cuts for these walls, [315] and [316] respectively, truncate the natural clay (314).

#### *Trench 4*

7.15. Trench 4 was 10 x 2 m, aligned northeast-southwest in the north-western corner of the site. It was placed in an attempt to find remains of the Lord Nelson Pub which had previously occupied this part of the site and the trench is dominated by the pub's cellar. The trench was sealed by a 0.06 m thick layer of tarmac associated with the modern carpark. Directly beneath this was a thick demolition layer (414), which comprised a dark grey-brown sandy silty clay, with 90% rubble inclusions (brick, stone and other debris). This demolition layer (414) overlaid all the other deposits within the trench and relates to the demolition of the Lord Nelson Pub in 2011.

7.16. The natural clay in the trench (424) was truncated by the cut for the cellar [423]. There was an upper layer of contaminated natural clay (401) with moderate brick and rubble inclusions, overlaid by a trample layer (402) associated with the construction of the pub. This trample layer produced four Brown Glazed Coarseware sherds of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date and a single sherd of late 18<sup>th</sup>-early 19<sup>th</sup> century transfer printed Pearlware.

7.17. The earliest walls of the cellar, F408, F405 and F413 were constructed of handmade red bricks laid to a stretcher bond with a sandy grey mortar. F408 is the south-eastern wall and F413, laid at a right angle to it, the north-eastern wall. F405 comprised a doorway and window pillars, laid at a right angle to wall F408, around halfway along its excavated extent. The presence of a window suggests that this was the outside wall of the building while the continuation of wall F408 to the southwest of F405 probably represents the outside yard wall of the pub. Two stubs of partition walls F411 and F412 were inserted into wall F408 and would have run at right angles to it. A red brick surface (409), most likely relates to this earliest phase of the cellar though it is only preserved as a single row of bricks along wall F408. A second brick surface (410) overlaid (409) and again is only preserved along wall F408 in the southern corner of the room. A final brick surface (419) was added directly on top of (410) and is also only preserved in the southern corner of the room. Brick surface (419) was overlaid by a flagstone surface (422) made from sandstone flags and only preserved as a single flagstone in the southern corner of the room, against wall F408. The remains of another flagstone surface (404) were found against wall F405 though only two limestone flags are preserved. This surface sits on top of a levelling deposit (403). It is unclear how this surface related to the surfaces mentioned above, though it seems unlikely to be contemporary with the other flagged surface since it sits considerably lower. A stone step (415) lay in the corner of walls F413 and F408. It is possible that this was the remains of a staircase leading down into the cellar. Wall F406 lay directly on top of (415).

7.18. These surfaces were truncated by the insertion of a modern facing wall (F406) constructed from machine made red bricks laid to an English Garden Wall bond. This wall ran along wall F408, north-eastwards from the junction with F405. The window and door in the southwest of the room were at some point blocked up by wall F407, constructed of machine made red bricks laid to a stretcher bond. F407 sits on top of the flagstones (404). A modern facing wall (F421) was also added to the southwestern face of walls F405 and F407.

7.19. A modern drain pipe (417) and its associated trench [416] cut through wall (F408) in the eastern corner of the room. The trench is backfilled with (418), a gritty deposit with a high number of rubble inclusions.

## **8. Pottery Report**

*C. G. Cumberpatch BA, PhD*

### **Introduction**

8.1. The pottery assemblage from 47 Houldsworth Street, Manchester was examined by Chris Cumberpatch in May 2016. It consisted of 39 sherds of pottery weighing 17056 grams representing a maximum of twenty-eight vessels. The data are summarised in Appendix II.

### **The Pottery**

8.2. The pottery assemblage can be divided into three main elements; formal table ware, domestic utilitarian ware and transport and retail ware. The formal tableware element was represented by the Creamware (contexts 207 and 212), Pearlware (contexts 207, 310, 402) and Whiteware (context 310) with date ranges as indicated in Table 1. The Creamware and Pearlware vessels included plates, bowls and a jug while the Whitewares included serving wares (a tureen and carving or meat plates), decorated with the popular 'Willow' design. Context 207 also included the rim and body of a salt glazed mug or tankard of 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

8.3. An unusual and unidentified object in Whiteware was identified in context 310. This was part of a flat plate or plaque with part of a printed text on one side, although only parts of two words survived (... S / ... ERD). The object was not a conventional wall tile as it was glazed on both sides and lacked the typical geometric ridges which characterise the reverse side of glazed wall tiles of 19<sup>th</sup> century and later date. Its exact form and function remains unclear.

8.4. Transport and retail vessels were represented by a sherd of stoneware which bore part of a stamped retailer's mark:

SOLD B ...  
JOHN BENN ...

LICENSED VICTUA ...

NEWTON ST ...

DALE STR ...

MANCHE ...

8.5. Houldsworth Street joins Newton Street to the south east while Dale Street is located a few hundred metres to the south west. The retailer was therefore located close to the site and presumably served primarily the local community.

8.6. Domestic utilitarian ware formed a significant part of the assemblage and was represented by Brown Glazed Coarseware jars and pancheons, the bases retaining clear evidence of their use in the form of abrasion patterns. The majority were of later 18<sup>th</sup> to later 19<sup>th</sup> century date but a sherd from context 207 appeared to be somewhat earlier and bore clear glaze internally rather than the dark brown to black glaze seen on other vessels. This gave it the characteristics of Redware which forms a significant part of many 17<sup>th</sup> century assemblages. This example was probably somewhat later but may date to the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps contemporary with the sherd of stoneware from the same context.

### **Discussion**

8.7. Context 202 contained three sherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware of later 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century type. Brown Glazed Coarsewares are difficult to date with any accuracy and production continued into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century albeit on a decreasing scale as the century progressed and cheap enamel wares and refined earthenwares competed successfully with the remaining country potters.

8.8. Context 207 contained a mixed assemblage which spanned the 18<sup>th</sup> and early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century and included a range of wares current throughout this period. The Creamwares were heavily discoloured suggesting that they had been in water for a period of time although the absence of abrasion did not suggest that this immersion had been in an active water course. No such discolouration was evident in the case of the Pearlware bowl.

8.9. Context 212 contained just one sherd of Creamware. This would be consistent with the suggestion that the deposit was of a broadly similar date range to context 207 although as Creamware was manufactured between c.1740 and c.1820 (and presumably continued to be deposited for some considerable time after that) there is room for alternative explanations.

8.10. Context 310 produced a predominantly mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century assemblage

dominated by Whiteware serving vessels with just one sherd of earlier Pearlware (part of a plate). This would suggest a mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date for the filling of the cellar with the Pearlware plate residual, either because it had remained in use alongside the Whitewares or because it was already present in the cellar at the time of the backfilling.

8.11. Context 402 produced one small sherd of transfer printed Pearlware and four considerably larger fragments of Brown Glazed Coarseware jars and pancheons. The presence of the Pearlware sherd suggests a late-18<sup>th</sup> to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century date although, as seen elsewhere on the site, earlier material is present in some later contexts.

## **9. Discussion**

9.1. The archaeological evaluation at Houldsworth Street uncovered post-medieval remains in all the trenches. The walls and yard surfaces in Trench 1 relate to the workers' housing first shown on the 1787 map of the area. The surviving remains most likely represent the back yards and outbuildings of some of these houses; the walls most closely tie into the location of Number 66 Great Ancoats Street on the Ordnance Survey maps, meaning that the yard surface seen in the section probably related to Number 68. The houses on this site would have been terraced workers' housing of a similar nature to those found elsewhere within the Northern Quarter for example on Lever Street and Oldham Road (Taylor & Holder 2008, Fig. 21, Fig. 23, and Fig. 24). From the glimpse of them seen in the background of the photograph of the Lord Nelson (see figure 8), they appear to have been three-storey buildings as is the case with other workers' housing in the Northern Quarter, including the still standing 44-58 Great Ancoats Street which were built around the same time as the houses excavated in Trench 1. There was also terraced workers' housing in the nearby Ancoats Conservation Area (see for example Rose *et al.* 2011, 37), immediately east of the site.

9.2. Beneath the cellar floor of 47 Houldsworth Street, in Trenches 2 and 3 were found a series of 19<sup>th</sup> century walls which are most likely related to the ancillary buildings of the Coal Yard shown on the 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. The ditch (207) found in Trench 2 predates the buildings on the site and probably represents a field boundary ditch associated with the agricultural fields that existed here until the sale of the land in the 1780s. Archaeological evidence of Manchester's pre-industrial past is very rare and it was fortuitous that this ditch was found, despite the extensive later construction and demolition work on the site which had truncated most of the remains. The brick cellar floor uncovered in the western end of Trench 3 is most likely related to the large C-shaped building shown on the 1787 maps, but which had disappeared by the 1840s map.

9.3. Remains associated with the Lord Nelson Pub were uncovered in the western end of

Trench 3 and in Trench 4. In Trench 3 the remains are limited to a patch of cobbled yard which seems to have been the rear yard of the pub. Trench 4 contained part of the cellar of the pub which had been extensively remodelled during its lifetime, eventually being backfilled in 2011 when the pub was demolished.

## **10. Conclusion**

10.1. The archaeological evaluation at 47 Houldsworth Street successfully identified the remains of 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation at the site depicted on historic maps, demonstrating the changing nature of the site during a time when the urban character of Manchester as a whole was rapidly changing. Although the remains were severely truncated by later building and demolition works, the site fits into the overall picture of the area with longstanding traditions of farming being rapidly replaced by industrial buildings and associated houses as Manchester developed into a major industrial centre. No archaeological remains predating the 18<sup>th</sup> century were recovered. This report will be made available to the public via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) web site.

## **11. Publicity Confidentiality and Copyright**

11.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.

11.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **12. Statement of Indemnity**

12.1. All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **13. Acknowledgements**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular David Denton of IDP Group for commissioning the work and arranging site access, and Norman Redhead, Heritage Management Director (Archaeology) of GMAAS for his advice.

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## **Appendix I- Context Register**

*An Archaeological Evaluation At 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester*

<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Description</b>
F101	Wall (Handmade Red Brick), NW-SE
F102	Wall (Handmade Red Brick) NE-SW
F103	Wall (Handmade Red Brick) NE-SW
F104	Wall (Handmade Red Brick) NE-SW
(106)	Drain pipe (Salt Glazed Ceramic)
(107)	Surface (Handmade Red Brick)
F108	Manhole (Modern, Machine-made Red Brick)
[109]	Construction cut for wall F101
(110)	Natural Blue-Orange Clay
(111)	Buried subsoil (Mid-Yellowish Brown, Sandy Clay, Occasional brick fragments)
(112)	Rubble backfill layer (Dark Greyish Brown, Frequent Rubble Inclusions)
(113)	Tarmac ( Modern Car Park Surface)
(114)	Subbase (for tarmacked Car Park Surface)
[115]	Construction cut for wall F102
[116]	Construction cut for wall F103
[117]	Construction cut for wall F104
(118)	Make up for yard surface (107) (Dark Blackish Grey, Sandy, crushed brick and stone)
(119)	Backfill of construction cut [109]
(120)	Construction cut for manhole F108

Table 1. Context Register, Trench 1

<b>Context no.</b>	<b>Description</b>
(201)	Concrete floor of 47 Houldsworth Street
(202)	Redeposited natural clay levelling deposit
F203	Stair footing (Machine-made Red Brick)
F204	Wall (Handmade Red Brick), NW-SE
[206]	Construction cut for F204
(207)	Fill of ditch (Dark Blackish-Grey, Silty Clay, moderate brick fragment inclusions), cut [211]
(208)	Natural Blue-Orange Clay
F209	Pillar (Handmade Red Brick)
[211]	Cut of ditch filled by (207)
(212)	Trample layer (Dark Greyish Brown, Silty Clay, Occasional stone and brick inclusions)

Table 2. Context Register, Trench 2

*An Archaeological Evaluation At 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester*

Context no.	Description
(301)	Concrete floor of 47 Houldsworth Street
(302)	Redeposited natural clay levelling deposit
F303	Wall (Handmade Red Brick), NE-SW
F304	Wall (Handmade Red Brick), NE-SW
F305	Wall (Machine-made Red Brick), NE-SW, (Western cellar wall of 47 Houldsworth Street)
(306)	Concrete car park surface (modern)
(307)	Surface (Granite cobbles)
(308)	Bedding for (307), (Dark Blackish Grey, Silty Sand)
(309)	Demolition layer (Dark Greyish Black, Sandy Gravel, Frequent brick fragment and charcoal)
(310)	Demolition layer (Dark Blackish Grey, Sandy Clay, Frequent brick fragments and charcoal)
(311)	Demolition layer (Dark Greyish Black, Sandy Clay, Frequent brick fragments, charcoal and coal)
(312)	Surface (Red Brick)
(314)	Natural Blue-Orange Clay
[315]	Construction cut for F303
[316]	Construction cut for F304
(317)	Steel stanchion base (concrete and steel)
[318]	Cut for (317)
[319]	Cut for cellar of 47 Houldsworth Street
(320)	Levelling deposit (Mid Yellowish Brown, Sandy Gravel) for (307)/(308)

Table 3. Context Register, Trench 3

Context no.	Description
(401)	Contaminated natural layer
(402)	Trample layer associated with construction of pub
(403)	Levelling beneath stone flagging (404) (Very dark greyish black, sandy gravel)
(404)	Surface (Flagstones) along SW wall F405
F405	Pillar and window (southwest wall), (Handmade Red Brick)
F406	Wall (Machine-made Red Brick), NE-SW
F407	Wall (Machine-made Red Brick), NW-SE, (blocking up F405 window and door)
F408	Wall (Handmade Red Brick), NE-SW
(409)	Surface (Handmade Red Brick)
(410)	Surface (Handmade Red Brick)
F411	Wall (Handmade Red Brick), inserted partition wall, NW-SE
F412	Wall (Handmade Red Brick), inserted partition wall, NW-SE
F413	Wall (Handmade Red Brick), NW-SE
(414)	Demolition layer (Dark Greyish Brown, Sandy Silty Clay, Frequent rubble inclusions)
(415)	Stone Step
[416]	Cut for pipe trench
(417)	Drain pipe inside [416]
(418)	Backfill of [416]
(419)	Surface (Handmade Red Brick)
(420)	Surface (Handmade Red Brick)
F421	Wall (Machine-made Red Brick), NW-SE
(422)	Surface (Flagstone)
[423]	Construction cut for pub cellar

Table 4. Context Register, Trench 4

## **Appendix II- Pottery Report Data**

An Archaeological Evaluation At 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
202	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	220	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext; prominent rilling ext	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Hard, dense dark red fabric w/ fine lighter streaks
202	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	105	1	Base	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Small foot, use-wear on underside; Hard, dense dark red fabric w/ fine lighter streaks
202	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	50	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze over rilling ext	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Pale orange fabric w/ sparse quartz & red grit w/ lighter streaks
207	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	294	1	BS	Jar	Brown glaze int over rilled surface	LC18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Orange fabric w/ sparse fine quartz & occ white streaks
207	Brown Glazed Coarseware	2	73	2	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only; rilled int & ext	LC18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Light orange fabric w/ fine light streaks & sparse quartz
207	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	9	1	Rim	Mug	Small everted rim; pale brown salt glaze int & ext	C18 <sup>th</sup>	A fine salt glazed stoneware mug or tankard
207	Creamware	1	45	1	Profile	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Heavily discoloured probably from immersion in water
207	Creamware	1	65	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Crazed & discoloured; small rounded ring foot
207	Creamware	1	31	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Crazed & discoloured; angular ring foot
207	Pearlware	7	26	1	Profile	Bowl	Hand-painted dark blue geometric design int on fluted body	c.1780 – c.1840	Small shallow bowl w/ angular footring; fresh breaks
207	Redware	1	36	1	Rim	Dish	Clear glaze int on red fabric	C18 <sup>th</sup>	Narrow everted rim; dull orange body w/ fine quartz & dark streaks
212	Creamware	2	28	1	Profile	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Angular ring foot
310	Pearlware	1	29	1	Recessed base	Plate	U/Dec	c.1780 – c.1840	Crazed & discoloured
310	Stoneware	1	91	1	BS	Flagon?	Stamped; see text for transcription	C19 <sup>th</sup>	
310	TP Pearlware?	1	21	1	Handle	Jug	Finely printed floral design on spine of handle	LC18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Could be Whiteware
310	TP Whiteware	2	43	1	Base	Flatware	Willow	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Probably a server or carver
310	TP Whiteware	1	61	1	Lid	Tureen	Willow	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
310	TP Whiteware	1	40	1	Rim	Dish/server	Willow	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Plain rim
310	TP Whiteware	1	36	1	Footed base	Tureen/server	Willow border on foot	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Splayed foot, recessed base
310	TP Whiteware	2	62	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/ID landscape w/ trees	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Rounded ring foot base
310	Whiteware	2	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Discoloured
310	TP Whiteware	2	34	1	BS	Flat plaque?	Brown printed text; 'S / ...ERD	C19 <sup>th</sup>	Flat object w/ plain edge but form is uncertain
402	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	172	1	Base	Jar	Brown glaze int only over rilling & partially ext	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Orange fabric w/ sparse fine quartz grains; use-ware on underside
402	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	59	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int & ext, rilled ext	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Orange fabric w/ sparse fine quartz & rare red grit
402	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	45	1	Rim	Jar	Brown glaze int & ext	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Orange fabric w/ sparse fine quartz & red grit; Sharply everted, flat rim
402	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	6	1	BS	Pancheon?	Brown glaze int only	C18 <sup>th</sup> – C19 <sup>th</sup>	Orange fabric w/ sparse quartz & red grit; Rilled ext
402	TP Pearlware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext; landscape?	c.1780 – c.1840	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1705</b>	<b>28</b>					

Table 5. Pottery Data

## **Appendix III- Figures**

An Archaeological Evaluation At 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester

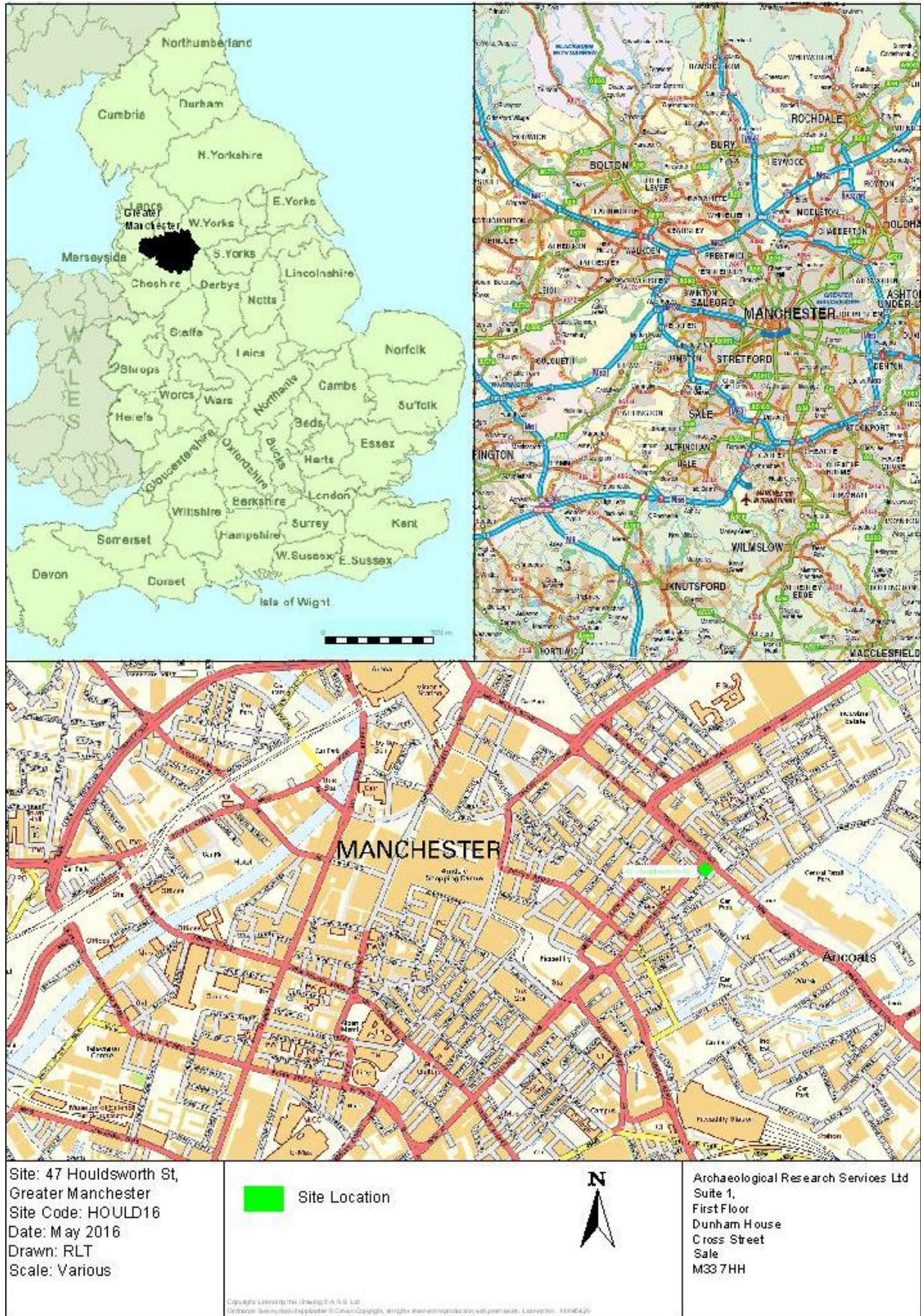


Figure 1. Site Location

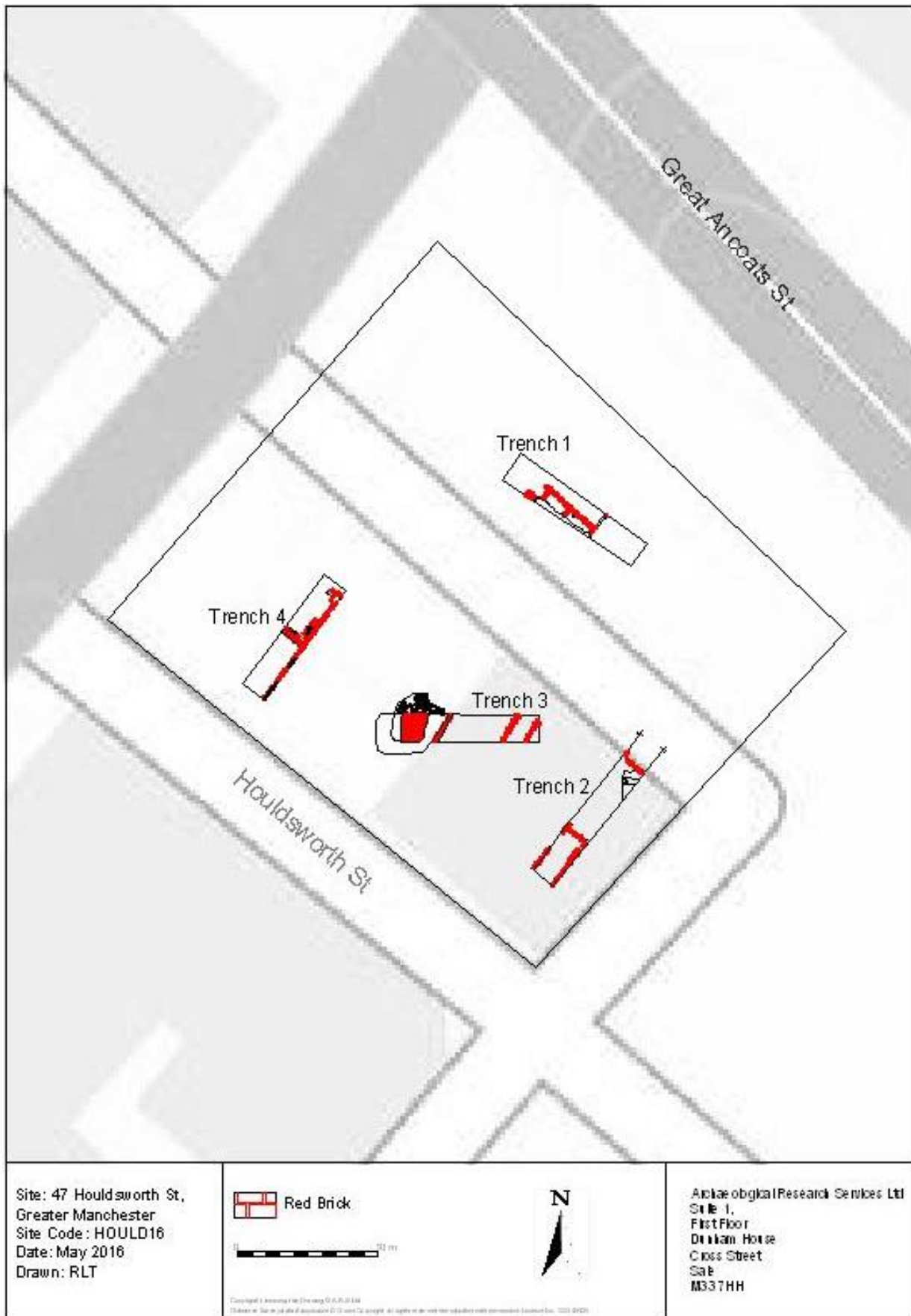


Figure 2. Site plan showing trench locations and archaeological features



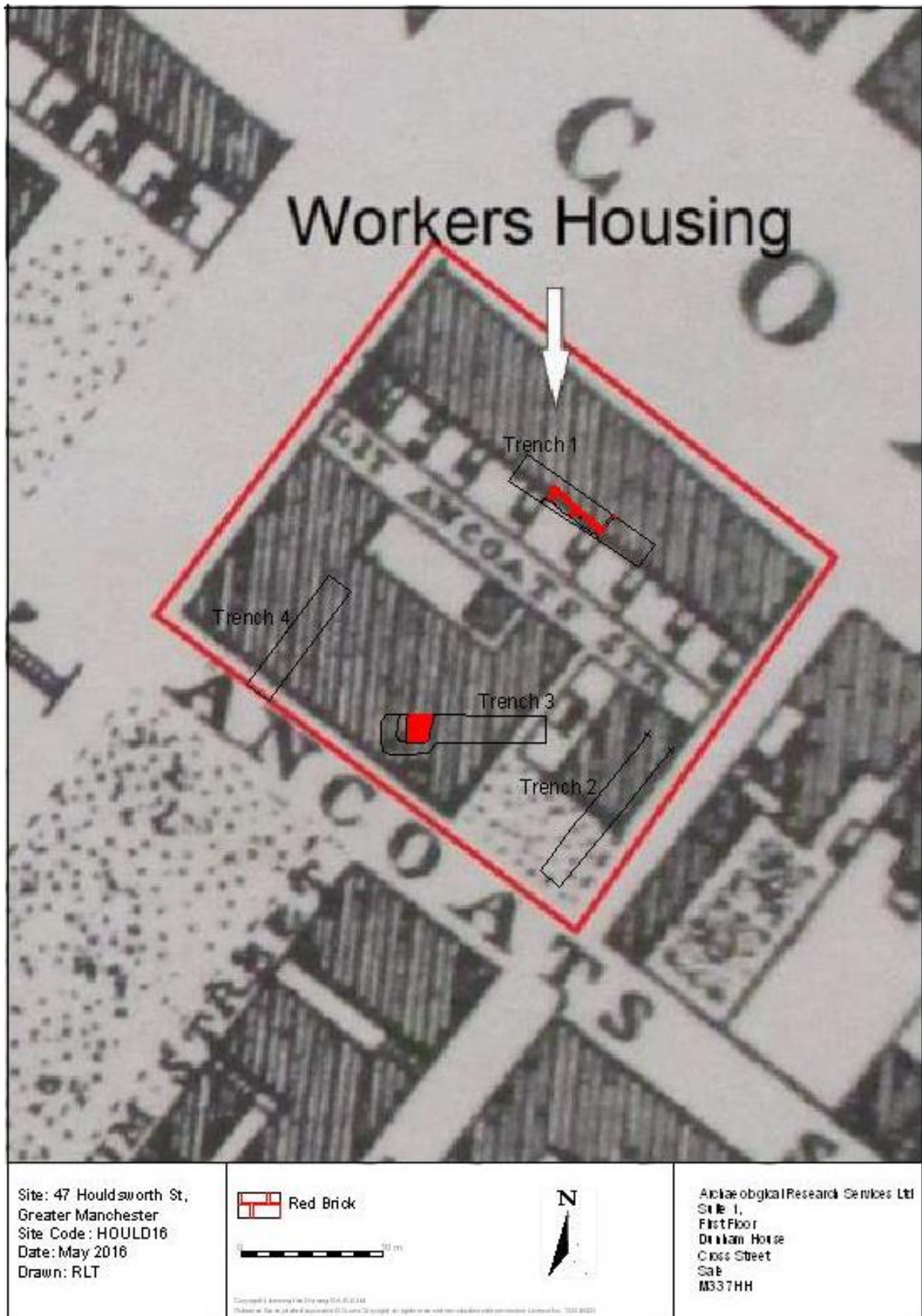


Figure 3. 1787 map of the site with the 18th century features shown

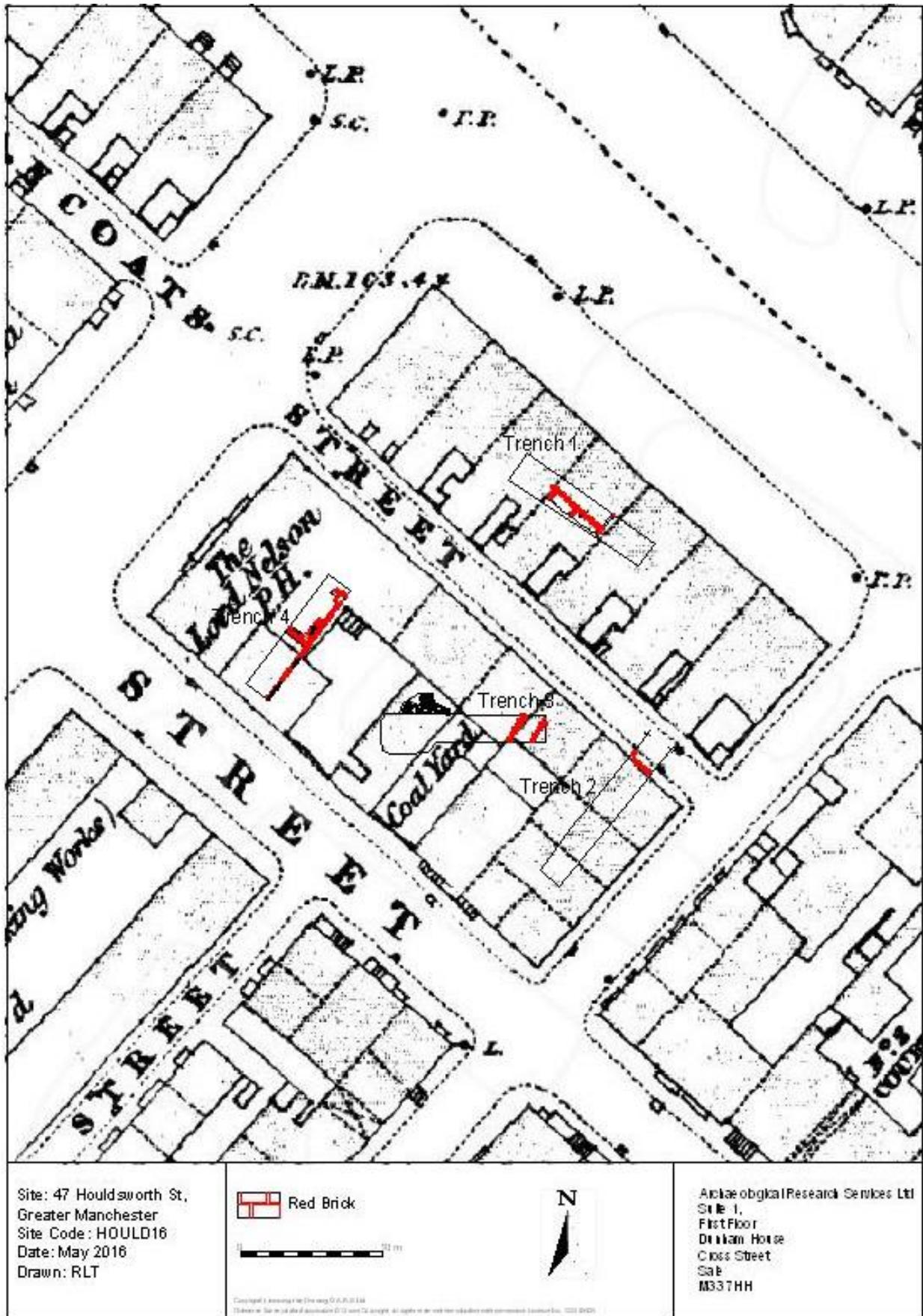


Figure 4. 1851 map of the site with features shown

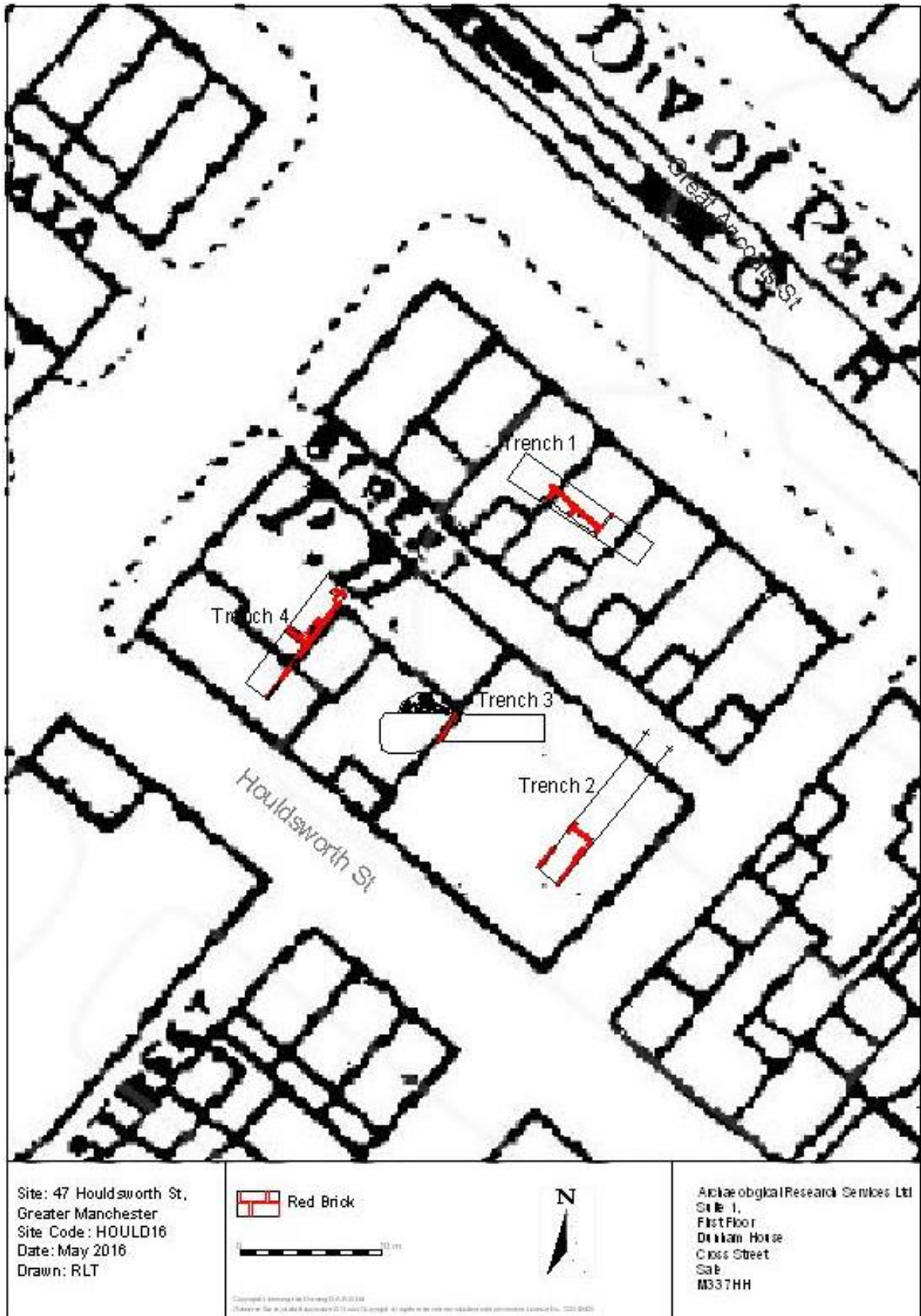


Figure 5. 1922 Map of the site with features shown

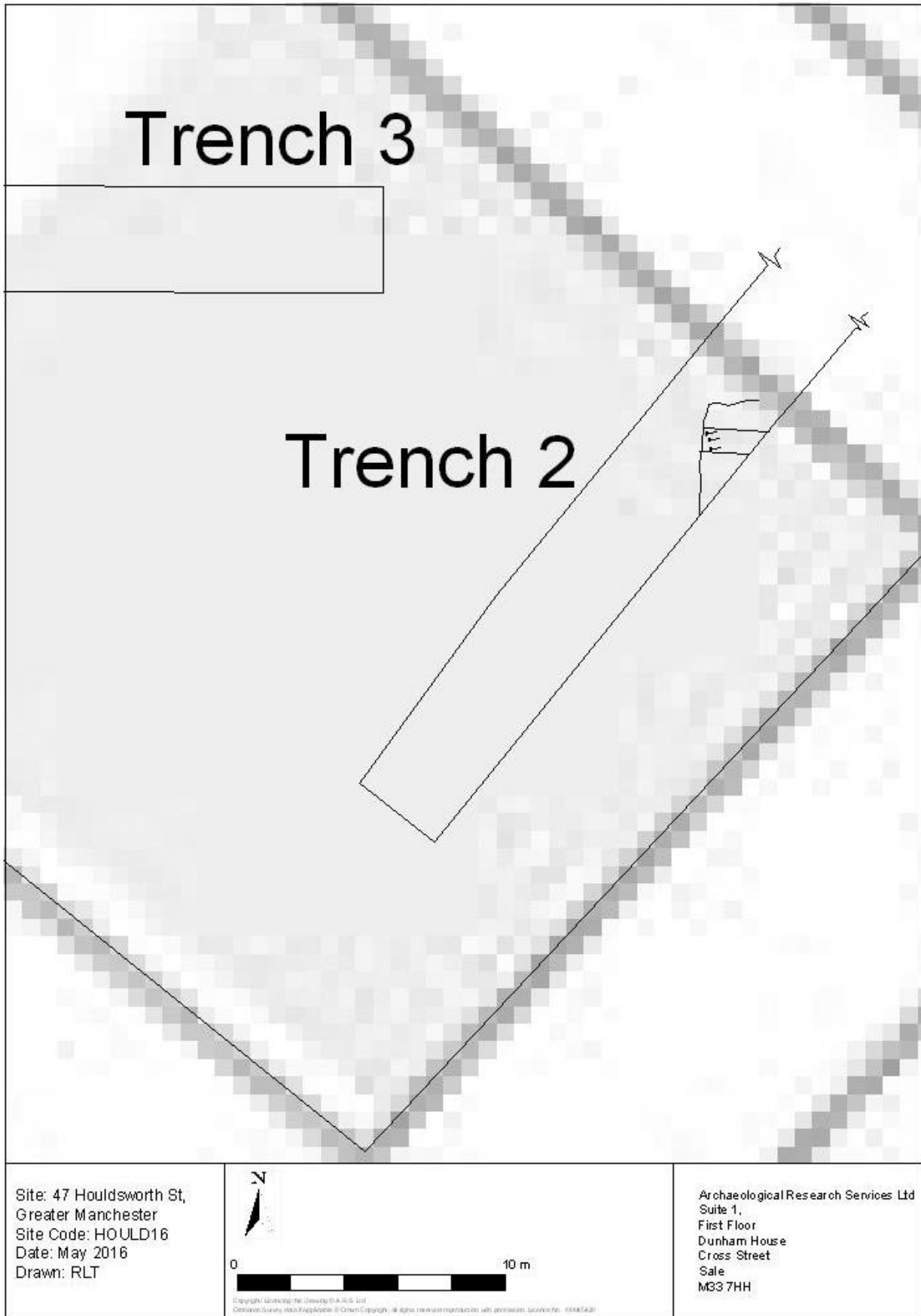


Figure 6. Site plan showing the 18th century field boundary ditch in Trench 2

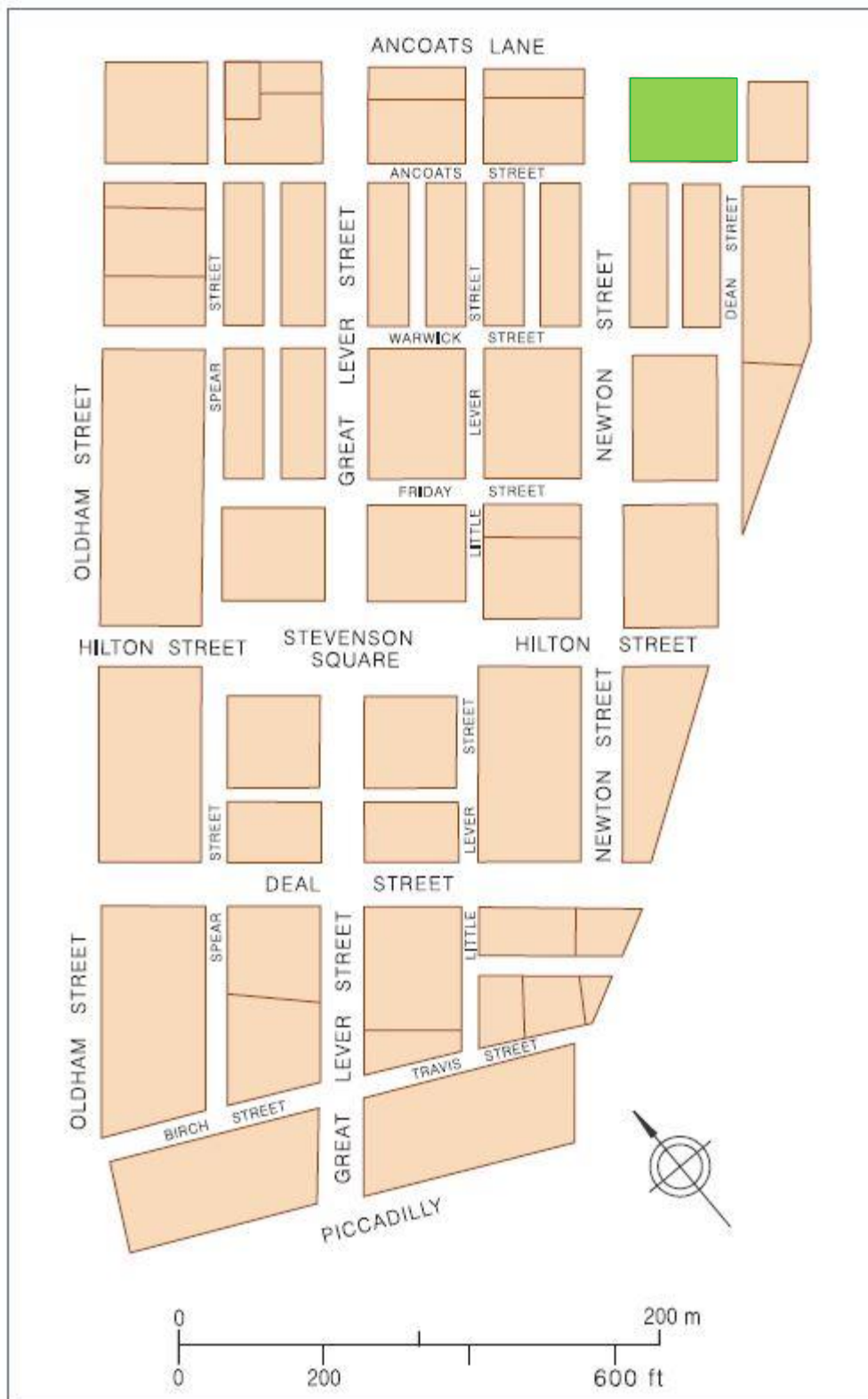


Figure 7. Planned layout of William Stevenson's estate purchased in the 1780s, the development area is marked in green (after Taylor & Holder 2008, Fig.14)



Figure 8. The Lord Nelson Public House, ca. 1994, looking southeast. The workers' housing is just visible in the background. (Manchester Local Image Collection)

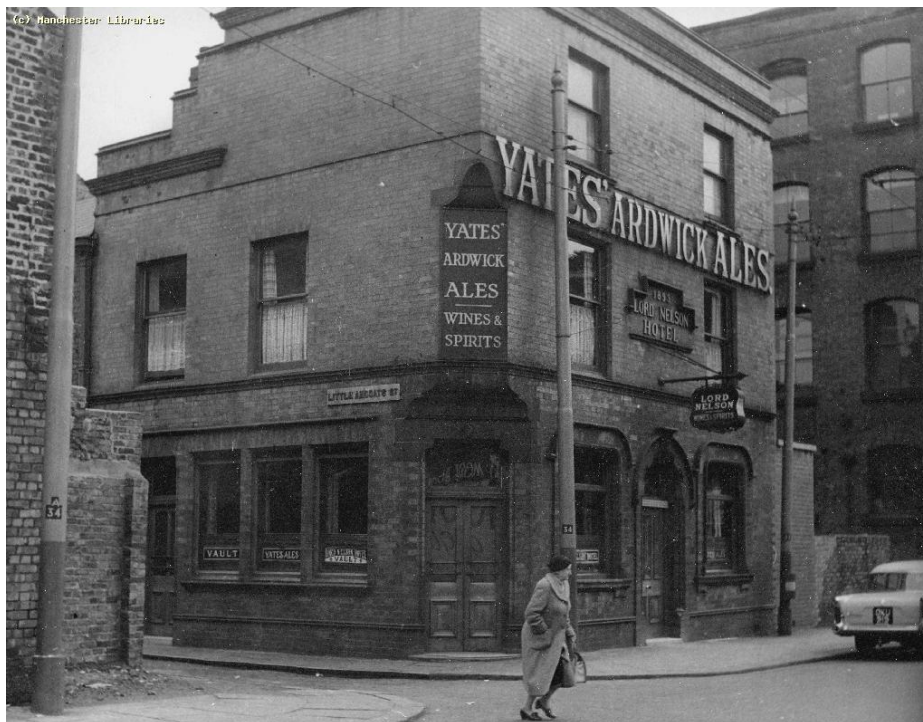


Figure 9. The Lord Nelson Public House, ca. 1959, looking south. (Manchester Local Image Collection)

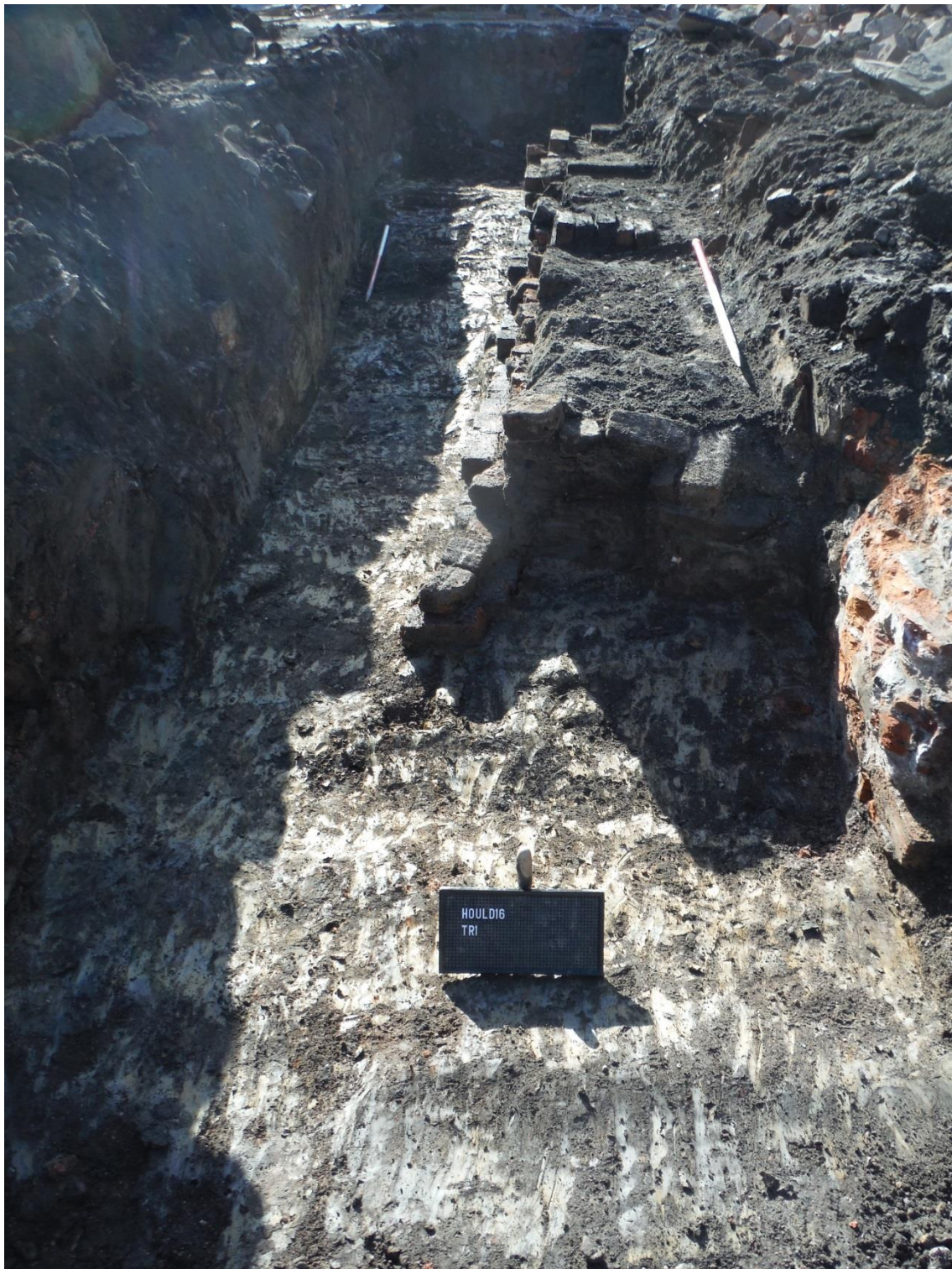


Figure 10. Overview of Trench 1, looking southeast (scale 2 x 1m)



Figure 11. Overview of Trench 1, looking northwest (scale 2 x 1m)





Figure 12. Southwest facing section of Trench 1 showing wall F102 (scale 1m)



Figure 13. Representative section of wall F101, northeast facing (scale 1m)



Figure 14. Detail of salt glazed drain (106), looking southwest (scale 0.25m)



Figure 15. Overview of Trench 2, looking northeast (scale 2 x 2m)



Figure 16. Overview of Trench 2, looking southwest (scale 2 x 2m)



Figure 17. Southwest facing section through 18<sup>th</sup> century field boundary ditch (207)/[211] (scale 1m)



Figure 18. 18<sup>th</sup> century field boundary ditch (207)/[211], looking northeast (scale 1m)



Figure 19. Overview of eastern end of Trench 3, with wall of 47 Houldsworth Street still standing in background, looking east (scale 2 x 2m)



Figure 20. Overview of western end of Trench 3, with cobbled surface (307) on the left and brick surface (312) in foreground, looking west (scale 2 x 1m)





Figure 21. South-facing section in Trench 3, showing cobbles (307), demolition layers (309), (310), (311) and brick surface (312) (scale 2 x 1m)



Figure 22. Brick walls F303 and F304 (19th century) in the western end of Trench 3, looking southwest (scale 1m)



Figure 23. Overview of Trench 4 (pub cellar), looking southwest (scale 2m)



Figure 24. Trench 4, pub cellar, looking southwest (scale 2m & 1m)



Figure 25. Walls F406, F408, & F412, and surfaces (409, (410), (419), & (422), looking southeast (scale 2m & 1m)



Figure 26. Walls F405 & F407, and flagstones (404), looking southwest (scale 1m)



Figure 27. Wall F413 and stone step (415), looking northeast (scale 1m)



Figure 28. Wall F421 & F408, looking northeast (scale 2m & 1m)



## **Appendix IV- Written Scheme of Investigation**

## **47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation**

2016



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**on behalf of  
IDP Group**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester, M1 2ES, which consists of the demolition of a derelict building in the south-east corner of the site and the construction of a new 13-storey building comprising 119 apartments on the upper floors and two new ground floor retail/commercial units.

1.1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the proposed development (109784/FO/2015/C2) by Manchester City Council. Condition no.20 of the planning permission requires that:

*'20) No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or 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) submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall cover the following:*

1. *A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
  - ◆ an archaeological watching brief during development ground works
  - ◆ a contingency for archaeological recording of any significant remains that are exposed*
2. *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 interested represented.*
3. *Provision for dissemination of the analysis and report on the site investigation commensurate with the significance of the results.*
4. *Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation.*
5. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.'*

1.1.3 Upon consultation with Norman Redhead, Heritage Management Director of the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), the initial requirements for the programme of archaeological works is as follows.

*'A scheme of trial trenching on currently available space, which will include a couple of trenches across the workers' housing on the east side of the site, a trench across the pub site, and a further trench across the coal yard and outbuildings site. Trenches should be 10m x 2m. There should also be an Historic England Level 1 survey of the extant building.'*

1.1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming



the nature of the historic building recoding and archaeological trenching, to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd).

1.1.5 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

## **2 BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Site Location and Geology**

2.1.1 47 Houldsworth Street occupies a square plot of c.0.13ha and is bounded to the north by Great Ancoats Street, to the east by Dean Street, to the south by Houldsworth Street, and to the west by Newton Street. The site is centred at NGR SJ 84850, 98500 (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The underlying solid geology comprises sandstone of the Chester Pebble Beds Formation, formed approximately 246 to 251 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. This is overlaid by superficial deposits of Devensian till (BGS 2016).

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.2.1 An archaeological assessment was prepared in 2015 by Cotswold Archaeology outlining the archaeological potential of the site (Bennetto, 2015). The assessment concluded that there is little likelihood of encountering prehistoric, Roman or medieval remains within the site. However, there is the potential for remains associated with 18<sup>th</sup> century terraced workers houses and the Lord Nelson Public House to survive below ground, beneath the rubble spread put down after their demolition in the 1990's (Bennetto 2015, 24).

2.2.2 The derelict building present at 47 Houldsworth Street is strongly early Victorian in style and appears likely to date to the earlier part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that it replaced an earlier building on the same location illustrated in 1787. There is low potential for archaeological remains associated with this earlier building to survive below ground (Bennetto 2015, 23).

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives**

3.1.1 Research topics identified in the *Research and Archaeology of North West England. An Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Brennan 2007, 147) for the industrial and modern period urban landscape where threatened with possible redevelopment, excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas.



## 3.2 Building Recording Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The building recording will be focused on 47 Houldsworth Street and aims to produce the following.

- ◆ A summary description of the building's location, age and type.
- ◆ A photographic record of the building's exterior and interior based on high-quality digital colour images containing graduated photographic scales.

## 3.3 Evaluation Trenching Aims and Objectives

3.3.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify and record the possible presence/absence, location, nature, extent, survival, quality, significance and date of post-medieval archaeological deposits that may exist on the proposed development site.

3.3.2 The objective of the archaeological evaluation is to gather sufficient evidence to establish, supplement, improve and make available information about the archaeological resource existing within the area of investigation, and to provide an appropriate post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting, archiving and dissemination.

# 4 BUILDING RECORDING

## 4.1 Nominated Buildings Archaeologist

4.1.1 The archaeological building recording and investigation will be carried out by Dr Gillian Scott (BSc, PhD) of ARS Ltd. Gillian gained her BA in Archaeology and Paleoecology at Queen's University Belfast, where she focused on practical surveying and recording skills, as well as the study of medieval buildings and settlement. She completed her PhD thesis at the same university for research focusing on late-medieval castles of the British Isles. Since joining ARS Ltd in 2010, Gillian undertook Historic England's week-long intensive training programme in historic building recording and assessment. She is a specialist in documentary research, historic building recording, GIS and conservation management assessment. She heads up ARS Ltd's landscape survey and historic building projects in the North West, the North East and North Yorkshire. She is the current Chair of the Castle Studies Group and regularly presents papers on studies of fortified houses at conferences.

## 4.2 Level 1 Methodology

4.2.1 All aspects of the level 1 building recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Recording Historic Buildings* published by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (1996), *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (English Heritage 2006) and the ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2014b).

4.2.2 A photographic survey of the building will be conducted using high resolution digital photography (minimum of 7.1 megapixels). Where possible, photographs will



include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

4.2.3 The photographic record will cover as a minimum:

- ◆ Photographs of the interior, exterior and setting of the building. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- ◆ The building's external appearance is to be recorded. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.

4.2.4 The written account will include the following:

- ◆ The precise location of the building, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid Reference.
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location
- ◆ A note of any relevant statutory designations
- ◆ An introduction setting out the circumstances in which the records were made, its objectives, methods, scope and limitations. This will also detail any constraints which limited the achievement of the objectives.
- ◆ A description of the building's date and type.
- ◆ A register of photographs taken.

### **4.3 Report**

4.3.1 Within two months of the completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following as a minimum:

- ◆ A summary statement of the background to the project and the findings of work undertaken.
- ◆ The background to the survey including locational details (to include grid reference, reason for survey). The site will be located on a 1:50,000 OS map and a more detailed OS map.
- ◆ An outline of the methodology employed.
- ◆ An account and description of the site's setting and a statement of the significance of the building.
- ◆ An illustrated descriptive account of the documented history of the building including, as appropriate, historic mapping/plans/photographs.
- ◆ The results covering all of the aims set out in Section 3.



- ◆ Photographic images at laser print quality, no smaller than 5"x4" and suitably captioned.
- ◆ A copy of this WSI.
- ◆ A CD (with the project title, date and author noted on the CD) containing; i) digital copy of the report (PDF); and ii) separate digital (TIF/JPG/BMP) copies of all photographic images.

4.3.2 Copies of the final report will be submitted to GMAAS's Heritage Management Director and deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER).

## 5 EVALUATION TRENCHING

### 5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 Within the area of the proposed development, one 12m x 2m, one 14m x 2m and two 10m x 2m trenches will be excavated (Figure 2). The trenches will be placed based on the data gathered by the archaeological assessment carried out by Cotswold Archaeology (Bennetto, 2015).

- ◆ Trench 1 (12m x 2m): target the remains of terraced workers houses built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and demolished in the late 1990s.
- ◆ Trench 2 (14m x 2m): target the remains of an earlier building which is known to exist on the location in 1787.
- ◆ Trench 3 (10m x 2m): target the remains of outbuildings and the coal yard which is known to exist on the location in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- ◆ Trench 4 (10m x 2m): target the remains of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Lord Nelson Public House, which was demolished in 2011.

### 5.2 Staffing

5.2.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Ben Dyson, Project Officer at ARS Ltd.

5.2.2 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- |                                       |                                                        |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery:      | Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA or<br>Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA |
| ◆ Romano-British pottery:             | Ruth Leary                                             |
| ◆ Samian Ware:                        | Gwladys Monteil                                        |
| ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: | Dr Chris Cumberpatch or<br>Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA      |





- ◆ Clay pipes, glass and metalwork: Mike Wood MCIfA
- ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan
- ◆ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick, Durham University

### 5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 The evaluation trenching will be carried out in accordance to the guidance laid out in ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014c). The records will follow standard conventions set out by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) (2002).

5.3.2 Hardstanding, unstratified modern material and topsoil will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

5.3.3 The areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits

5.3.4 All spoil removed during groundworks will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

5.3.5 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

5.3.6 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structure or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

5.3.7 Sampling of linear features such as ditches or gullies will be sufficient to determine the character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.

5.3.8 Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

5.3.9 Area deposits, such as buried soils, or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered. Large intrusions, such as reservoirs, will be sufficiently excavated by machine, within safe limits, to provide information on their character.



5.3.10 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working proves will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

5.3.11 Any human remains discovered will initially be left *in-situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with GMAAS.

5.3.12 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures.

5.3.13 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 10 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% if the sample is smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500 $\mu$  mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

5.3.14 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

5.3.15 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections, such as those across ditches or pits, will be shored as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

## 5.4 Recording

5.4.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

5.4.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

5.4.3 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

5.4.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.



5.4.5 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using a digital camera, and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

5.4.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled

## 5.5 Finds Processing and Storage

5.5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

5.5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

5.5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

5.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

5.5.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

5.5.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the recipient museum prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

5.5.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum

## 5.6 Report

5.6.1 A report shall be produced to include background information, a summary of the works carried out and a description and interpretation of the findings. The report will also include the following.

- ◆ A non-technical summary
- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Geological and topographical setting
- ◆ Methodology



- ◆ Discussion of archaeological and historical background
- ◆ Discussion on the results of the evaluation
- ◆ Specialist descriptions of artefacts or ecofacts
- ◆ An indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development
- ◆ Conclusions and recommendations
- ◆ Sources
- ◆ Copy of brief
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections

5.6.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Gloucestershire HER. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

## 6 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 At least two weeks prior notice of the commencement of the archaeological works will be given to GMAAS:

Norman Redhead  
Heritage Management Director  
Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service  
School of Environment & Life Sciences  
Room LG20  
University of Salford  
The Crescent  
Salford  
M5 4WX  
Tel: 0161 295 5522

6.2 The client will afford reasonable access to GMAAS's Heritage Management Director, or their representative, for the purpose of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with GMAAS at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

## 7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

### 7.1 Deposition Guidelines



7.1.1 The archive will, if possible, be prepared and deposited with a suitable repository museum. The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2014e) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* and Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) (1993) *Selection, Retention, and Dispersal of Archaeological collections: Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. GMAAS will be notified and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date of the deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and GMAAS informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

7.1.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).

7.1.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site will be supplied to the Greater Manchester HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

## 7.2 OASIS

7.2.1 At the start of work an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Greater Manchester HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included in the archive).

## 8 GENERAL ITEMS

### 8.1 Health and Safety

8.1.1 A full health and safety risk assessment will be carried out prior to the building recording commencing. All people working on the site will be briefed on the safety requirements whilst working on-site and given access to a copy of the risk assessment. ARS Ltd maintains a strict health and safety policy and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

### 8.2 Insurance Cover

8.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability, public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

### 8.3 Publication



8.3.1 If significant architectural, historical and/or archaeological findings are made during the course of the building recording exercise, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication. The requirement for, and the final form of, any publication arising from the project will be agreed with the GMAAS Senior Planning Archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

## 8.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

8.4.1 Changes to the approved Written Scheme of Investigation or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the GMAAS.

## 9 REFERENCES

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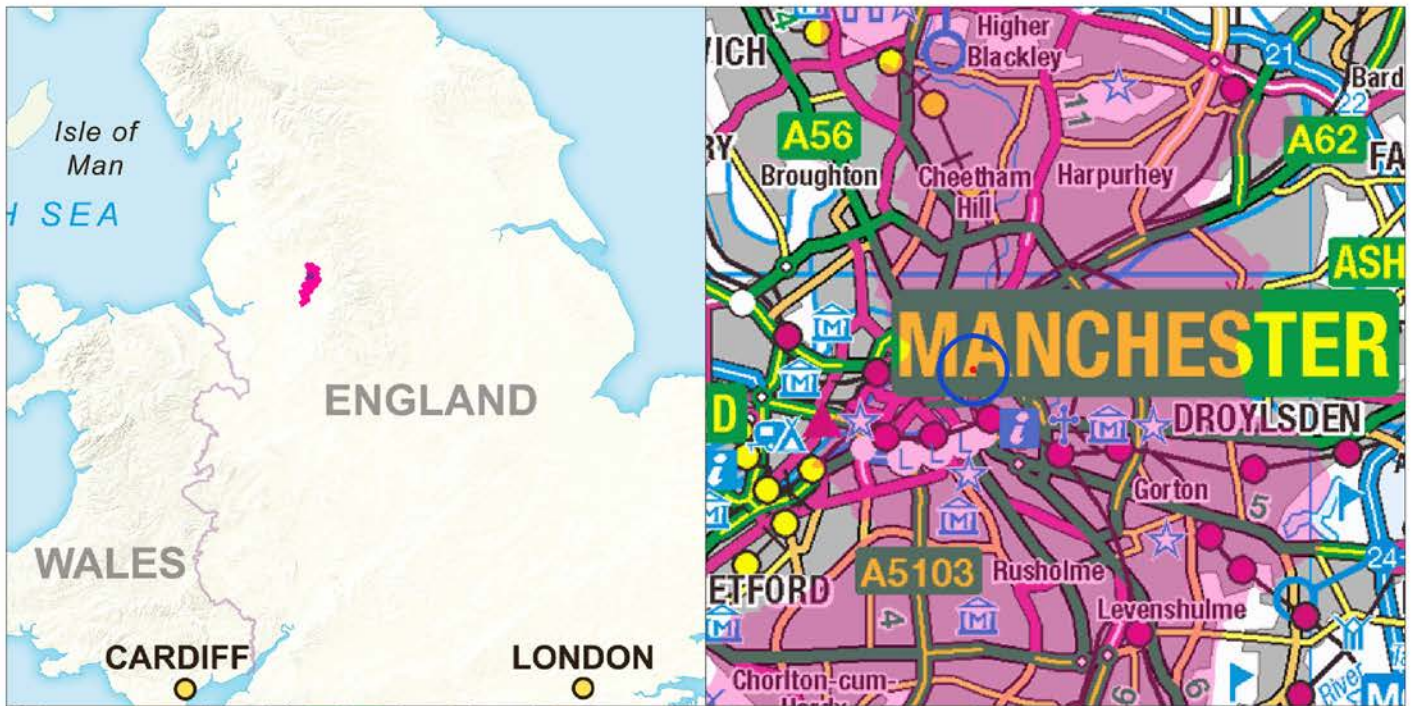
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC). 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.



## **FIGURES**







Site name: 47 Houldsworth St, Manchester  
 Date: February 2016  
 Drawn by: MB  
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:  
 Site location**



**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

Angel House  
 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

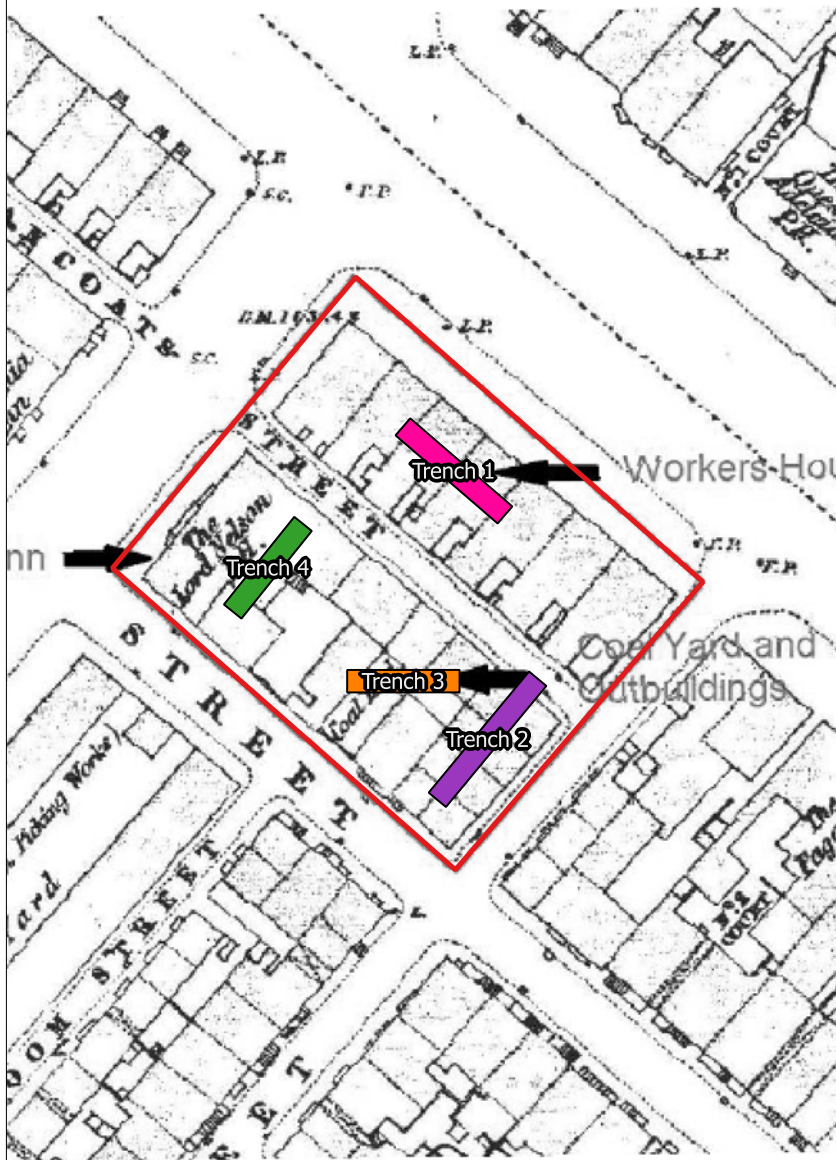
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

This drawing: © ARS Ltd

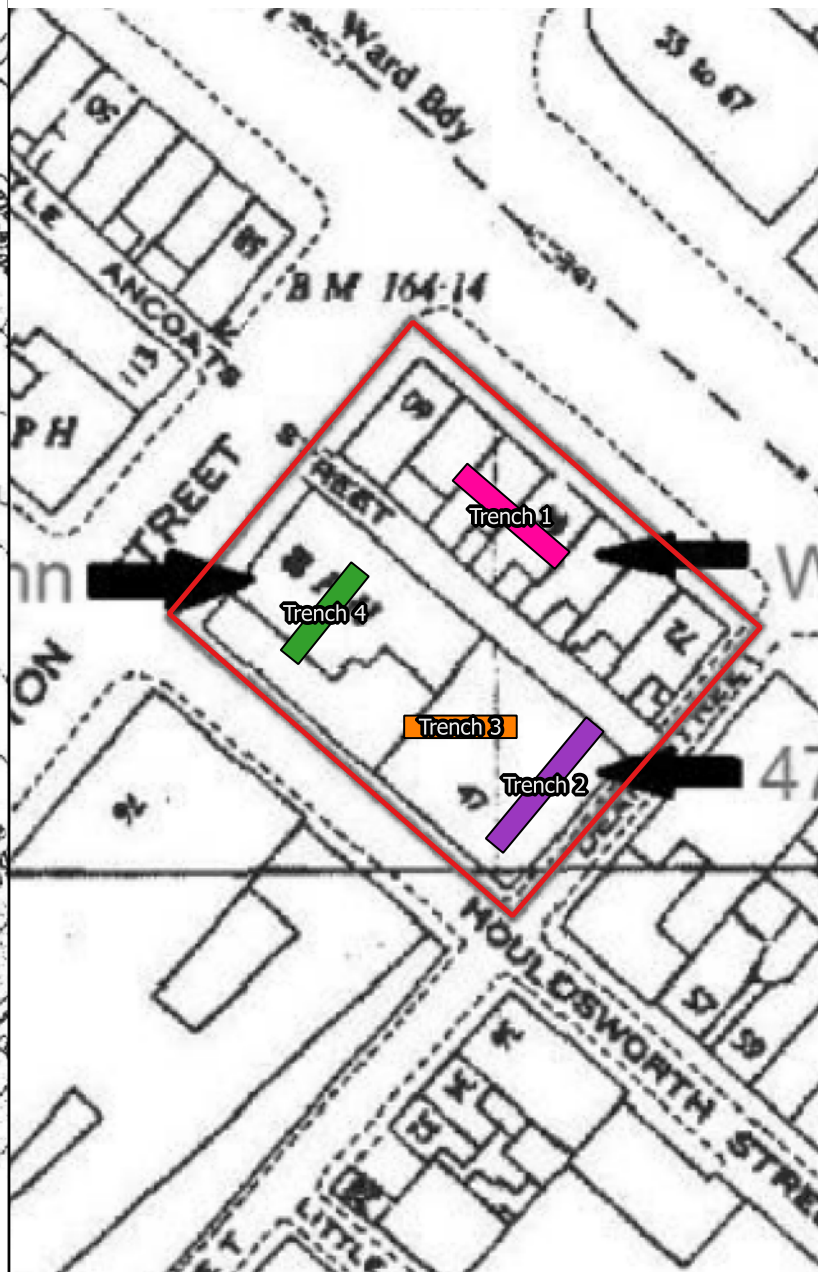
Contains Ordnance Survey data.  
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

 Site Boundary  
 Manchester District






**1850 Ordnance Survey Map**

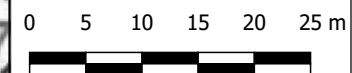


**1969 Ordnance Survey Map**



**Figure 2: Trench Location Plan overlaid on OS Maps**

-  Site Boundary
-  Trench 1 (12m x 2m)
-  Trench 2 (14m x 2m)
-  Trench 3 (10m x 2m)
-  Trench 4 (10m x 2m)



Site name: 47 Houldsworth St, Manchester  
 Date: February 2016  
 Drawn by: MB  
 Scale: 1:675 @A4

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## **Appendix V- Oasis Form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-253432**

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation at 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester
Short description of the project	In February 2016 ARS Ltd was commissioned to undertake archaeological works on the site of 47 Houldsworth Street, Manchester. Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a 13-storey building on the site, which specified that a scheme of archaeological work must be carried out prior to development of the site. The archaeological evaluation comprised four trenches, 10 -14 m in length, and targeted at specific features known from historical records, namely workers' housing, a pub, and a coal yard which previously occupied the site but have since been demolished, as well as any other archaeological remains not known from historical documents. In Trench 1, fragments of walls and a partially preserved yard surface were uncovered, relating to the 18th century workers' housing. Trench 2 cut through the cellar of the recently demolished 47 Houldsworth Street. Two phases of activity were identified beneath this cellar floor. Walls related to the 19th century coal yard were uncovered and interestingly the remains of an 18th century field boundary ditch, offering a small window into the pre-industrial history of the site. Trench 3 also cut through part of the cellar of the recently demolished 47 Houldsworth Street and also uncovered part of a cobbled yard probably related to the demolished pub, and an earlier bricked yard, probably 18th century. Trench 4 uncovered part of the cellar of the Lord Nelson Pub which had previously stood in the northwest corner of the site.
Project dates	Start: 18-04-2016 End: 22-04-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	archaeol5-246796 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Annotated Sketch", "Photographic Survey", "Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure", "Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country England

Site location GREATER MANCHESTER MANCHESTER MANCHESTER 47 Houldsworth Street  
Postcode M1 2ES  
Study area 1450 Square metres  
Site coordinates SJ 84795 98522 53.482945847756 -2.229154278322 53 28 58 N 002 13 44 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Project brief originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Project director/manager Tony Brennan  
Project supervisor Rupert Lotherington

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive Exists? No  
Paper Archive Exists? No

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
Title An Archaeological Evaluation at 47 Houldsworth Street, Greater Manchester  
Author(s)/Editor(s) Trow, R.L.  
Other bibliographic details ARS Report No. 2016/79  
Date 2016  
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services  
Place of issue or publication Sale  
Description grey literature report  
  
Entered by Rosie Maguiness (rosie@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)  
Entered on 28 January 2021

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:rosie@archaeologicalresearchservices.com) for OASIS help and advice

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