



making sense of heritage

Wenlock Way, West Gorton Manchester

Interim Evaluation Report



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May 2015



**Wenlock Way, West Gorton
Manchester**

Interim Evaluation Report

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Keepmoat Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation and initial mitigation works on land at Wenlock Way, West Gorton, Manchester (NGR 387028, 396835) ahead of residential development (reference 105914/MO/2014/N2).

A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the evaluation and approved by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in advance of fieldwork commencement. Initial mitigation works were also agreed with GMAAS in four areas to clarify the results of the evaluation and to facilitate the commencement of groundworks for the new development. Five of six planned evaluation trenches were excavated (**Trenches 1-5**), four of which (**Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5**) were expanded into mitigation areas (**Areas 1, 2, 4 and 5**). **Trench 6** remains unexcavated as it is currently under a standing building.

The foundations of mid to late 19th century terraced housing and associated yards, fronting the former Henry Street, Margaret Street, Gladstone Street and Watson Street, were observed across the site (**Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and Areas 2 and 4**). In addition foundations relating to the mid to late 19th century St. Mark's Church and the associated Sunday School were also present (**Trench 5/Area 5**). These remains correspond closely to the Ordnance Survey map of 1908. Below-ground structures were also identified that may relate to a mid to late 19th century Iron Works (**Trench 1/Area 1**) although direct correlation was not possible due to the fragmentary nature of the remains.

Multiple phases of development in the 19th and 20th centuries have likely removed any earlier archaeological remains.

The archive of the archaeological evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **103990**. The project archive will likely be deposited with The Museum of Science and Industry in due course. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. An OASIS form, ID number wessexar1-180390, has been provisionally completed and will be submitted at the time of deposition.



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Acknowledgements

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Keepmoat Homes (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation and initial mitigation works on land at Wenlock Way, West Gorton, Manchester, hereafter 'the Site' (NGR 387028, 396835; **Figure 1**).

1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Wessex Archaeology 2014) for the evaluation was submitted to, and approved by Andrew Myers (GMAAS), archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in advance of fieldwork commencement. The work was undertaken in accordance with current national industry guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a-e).

1.2 Planning background

1.2.1 Keepmoat Homes compiled a Reserved Matters planning application (reference 105914/MO/2014/N2) for Phase 1 of 3 of redevelopment at the Site. Outline Planning Permission for the redevelopment included the following condition (No.22) relating to archaeology:

No demolition or development of any Phase shall commence until a programme of archaeological investigation for that Phase, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the City Council as local planning authority. The type and extent of investigation should be dependent on the heritage and archaeological assets identified within each Phase and should be focused on these assets. The programmes of archaeological investigation should be informed by Chapter 7 of the Environmental Statement submitted with this application. The programmes of archaeological investigation should include the following elements:

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

- *desk-based documentary research,*
- *archaeological building survey (English Heritage Level 3),*
- *an intra-soft-strip and demolition watching brief,*
- *targeted evaluation,*
- *(informed by the above) targeted excavation and recording.*

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

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

(c) Provision for publication and dissemination of the analysis and report on the site investigation to include:



- a bound hardcopy and digital copy of the final assessment report with the Historic Environment Record,
- (dependent upon the investigation results) a volume in the series – Greater Manchester's Past Revealed.

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

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

1.2.2 Following consultation with Andrew Myers (GMAAS), it was established that Site specific archaeological evaluation was initially required in order to determine the need for further mitigation which may be required in advance of, or during, Phase 1 redevelopment of the Site.

1.2.3 Following completion of the evaluation of five trenches, initial mitigation works were also agreed with GMAAS in four areas to clarify the results of the evaluation and to facilitate the commencement of groundworks for the new development.

1.3 The Site

1.3.1 The Site is situated south of Wenlock Way, West Gorton approximately 3km south-east of Manchester City Centre. The Phase 1 Site lies in an area of vacant residential housing, roads and green space covering 7.15ha in total. The Site is bounded by industrial buildings to the north and south with further residential dwellings bounding the Site to the east and west.

1.3.2 This interim report presents the results of **Trenches 1-5** and **Mitigation Areas 1, 2, 4** and **5**. Mitigation areas were assigned numbers to match the evaluation trenches they followed on from. No mitigation area was opened over **Trench 3** and as such the designation "**Area 3**" was not assigned.

1.3.3 **Trenches 1** and **2** are situated north of the A57 Hyde Road, west of A6010 Pottery Lane and south and east of housing on cul-de-sacs Deepdene Street, Donnison Street and Abbotsbury Close. **Trenches 3** and **4** are situated between A6010 Pottery Lane to the east and the housing of Abbotsbury Close, Radbourne Close, Clowes Street and Lifford Close to the west. **Trench 5** was situated on (at the time of excavation) open grassland in the vicinity of Beaumaris Close north of Clowes Street. Mitigation areas were situated in the same locations as evaluation trenches with the same numerical designations.

1.4 Geology

1.4.1 The underlying geology of the area consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Halesowen Formation which is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till consisting of sands and clays from the Devensian and Diamicton periods (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section is a summary of information contained in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014).



2.2 Prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval

- 2.2.1 No prehistoric sites are recorded within 500m of the Site.
- 2.2.2 A coin of Gallienus was found nearby and a Roman Road ran from the fort of Mancunium located in the city centre to the small fort of Melandra in Glossop.
- 2.2.3 Documentary references to the general area exist from both the early medieval and medieval periods, with land use likely to have been agricultural.

2.3 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.3.1 The Site and its wider environs were more extensively exploited for agricultural purposes during the post-medieval period and into the 19th century, attributable to the significant growth of Manchester during the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 2.3.2 Throughout the 19th century the Site was dramatically altered by the construction of bleach and dye works, chemical works, engineering works and iron works. Numerous public houses, churches and schools were constructed alongside worker's terrace housing. Two railway lines and associated buildings were established close to the Site: the Manchester and Sheffield Railway and the London and North Western Railway. Manchester City FC was founded on Clowes Street in 1880 before moving to Maine Road in 1923. Industrial development continued throughout the early part of the 20th century with iron foundries and boiler works noted as having been constructed before 1939.
- 2.3.3 In the 1960s and 70s much of the terraced housing was demolished and replaced by new houses, flats and tower blocks.

2.4 Historic maps

- 2.4.1 The first edition OS map (1848) shows two chemical works to the north of the Site, a "Bleach and Dye Works" and "Ardwick Chemical Works". The Site itself is contained within a series of fields, including "Bleach Green" probably associated with works to the north.
- 2.4.2 By the 1893 OS map the Site has changed considerably and is now almost entirely covered by terraced housing. Only a small section of the most southern part of the Site remains entirely uncovered, although there are a few buildings noted immediately adjacent to "Hyde Road" including one referenced as an "Iron Works".
- 2.4.3 In addition to the housing, a church and school have been built within the middle of the Site with a Sunday School and Chapel noted on Kelsall Street. Along the northern edge of the Site the "Union Iron Works", "The Works of Ant and Bee (Iron)" and an "Engineering Works" have all been constructed.
- 2.4.4 The 1908 OS map indicates the Site has now been fully covered by terrace housing. Reference to the "Iron Works" has gone although it is not clear whether some of the associated buildings are extant as there are several terrace houses within its footprint.
- 2.4.5 Little changed within the Site until the 1975-1976 OS map where the entire Site has been cleared of its terraced houses, including the Church, Chapel, School and Sunday School, which were all replaced by modern residential development. The eastern edge of the Site has been cleared entirely with no new buildings erected, whilst the southern section of the Site has retained its street layout with a building noted as a public house along the edge of Hyde Road. It is not clear whether this is a change of use for this particular building as it

has not been previously noted as a public house, although this could equally represent an extant, late 19th century public house.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 Detailed methodology for the work can be found in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014). Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in the standards and guidance documentation issued by the ClfA (ClfA 2014a-e) and relevant local and regional frameworks.

3.1.2 Six 30m long trenches were proposed in the WSI (Wessex Archaeology 2014, **Figure 1**). At the time of this interim report, **Trenches 1** through **5** have been excavated, but **Trench 6** remains outstanding as it is under an extant standing building. In addition, following discussion with Andrew Myers (GMAAS), four mitigation areas, **Areas 1, 2, 4** and **5** were opened up around **Trenches 1, 2, 4** and **5** respectively.

3.2 Machine excavation

3.2.1 The locations of all works were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool prior to excavation. A live, non-fibre optic telecommunications cable was present in the area of **Trench 1** but proved to be below the level of the archaeological dig.

3.2.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and overburden was removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.

3.3 Hand excavation

3.3.1 The exposed surfaces were hand-cleaned to clarify the extent of the revealed archaeological remains. Hand excavation was undertaken to achieve the aims and objectives of the evaluation and the work was approved in the field by Andrew Myers of GMAAS.

3.4 Recording

3.4.1 All archaeological features and deposits encountered were recorded using Wessex Archaeology *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.

3.4.2 Excavated areas were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid (within 0.1m). Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 scale as appropriate. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film.

3.4.3 Photographs were taken of excavated features using 35mm monochrome film and digital images.



3.5 Finds

3.5.1 Finds were treated in accordance with the relevant guidance (English Heritage 2005, Neal and Watkinson 1998). All retained artefacts have been washed, weighed, counted and identified.

3.6 Environmental samples

3.6.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were encountered.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General

4.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to determine the extent, condition, character, significance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered that will be removed or disturbed by later groundworks;*
- *to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated,*
- *to prepare a comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits and structures or artefacts identified;*
- *to gain an understanding of the development of the Site;*
- *to put the results of the excavation in context by comparing it with similar/related Sites within Manchester as well as its regional and national contexts; and,*
- *to provide sufficient information to devise a suitable mitigation strategy if required.*

4.1.2 The specific aims of the project were are to investigate the survival of:

- *former field boundaries shown on historic mapping;*
- *a former late 19th century Iron Works within the southern section of the Site;*
- *the 19th century St Mark's Church and school to the north of the Site; and,*
- *19th century terrace housing.*

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Trench 1/Area 1

5.2.1 Initially, a 30m evaluation trench was excavated (**Trench 1**). This was then expanded to the area of the development footprint in this location (**Area 1, Figure 2, Plate 1**). The records from **Trench 1** were expanded to record from **Area 1**.

5.2.2 The eldest deposit seen was dirty natural (**116, Plate 2**), a grey clay with 1% contamination. Only small patches of this deposit were seen between modern service cuts, precluding the digging of a machine sondage. Over the dirty natural was lain an ashy levelling layer deposited prior to construction (**111**).

- 5.2.3 A series of handmade red brick and black ash mortar structures were uncovered. The most prominent of these was a two-skin wall (**123**) running north-south for most of the length of the Area. To the west of this was a flagstone surface, **124**, which may indicate either the position of a cartway or yard, or represent an interior flagged surface. These two structures (**Plate 3**) were truncated to the east and west by modern services, and petered out to the north where they had likely been removed by demolition.
- 5.2.4 In the south-east of the area, two walls running east to west were seen, **103** and **104**, both one skin thick except for the foundation course of **104** which was two skins. A small north-south return of **104** was seen, **121**, which was two skin headers, probably representing a foundation course. After a lacuna of 1.6m, a continuation of **104** was seen in the east of the area (**122**), also comprising a foundation course of headers. These structures were truncated to the west and north by modern services. (**Plate 4**)
- 5.2.5 Finally, a small area of rough red brick flooring (**117**, **Plate 5**) was seen at the north end of the trench, which was truncated on all sides by services. This may represent a genuine survival, although as nothing else has survived at this level at this end of the trench, it is also possible that this is a large lump of rubble deposited in a large machine bucket, possibly when made ground **101** was imported.
- 5.2.6 A modern manhole (**112**) was present in the centre of the trench, with attendant drains and drain cuts. Several cuts for modern plastic or rubber cables were also present, at least one of which was live. Approximately 30-40% of the area of excavation was taken up by service cuts.
- 5.2.7 Overburden of up to 1.79m in depth was removed. This consisted of 0.16m of demolition material (**102**) and 1.63m of imported made ground (**101**).

5.3 Trench 2/Area 2

- 5.3.1 Evaluation **Trench 2** was excavated, recorded and backfilled. **Area 2** was then excavated in the same position sufficient to uncover the footprint of two terraced houses (**Plate 6**). The results of **Area 2** are presented here with the addition of structures seen in **Trench 2** where these were outside of **Area 2**.
- 5.3.2 Grey clay dirty natural (**225**) was seen at a depth of 1.1m below ground level (BGL) in a sondage dug adjacent to **Trench 2** (**Figure 4**). A buried soil of dark brown silt (**2026**) was seen at a depth of 1m BGL, directly underneath red brick foundations in a separate slot in **Area 2** (**Figure 4**). The red brick structures of **Area 2** appear to have been built directly on top of this buried soil (**2026**), with the ground then made up using general building site material **2025** after the majority of the structures were completed. Some original structures noted below were built on top of made ground **2025**.
- 5.3.3 The footprint of two terraced houses was uncovered (**Figure 3**). The houses had their frontages on Henry Street to the west and had yards at the east. The northern house was designated as **House 2.1** and the southern dwelling as **House 2.2**. The houses were built as one phase of works and all of the intersecting walls were tied in to each other. A single type of handmade red brick was used for the initial construction, although occasional bullnosed bricks were seen with the rounded end hidden from view, suggesting that bullnosed bricks may have been used somewhere in the upper structures. Two types of mortar were used, both black ash mortar ranging from grey to black, and sandy lime mortar, typically described as light grey but sometimes pinkish. These two mortars were used indiscriminately, often within a single context. There was a slightly higher frequency of sandy lime mortar used in **House 2.2** but both mortars were present in both houses.

Typically walls were two skins thick and coursed with stretchers. Three-skin walls, noted below, always had two skins of headers and one of stretchers, alternating in each course. Where seen, all walls stepped out for their foundation courses.

- 5.3.4 The north-south aligned walls appear to have been the main load-bearing walls as these were three skins thick instead of two skins like the rest of the structures. Front wall **2003** and spinal wall **2004** fall into this category, but the rear wall of the properties was somewhat strangely designed. The division between the back room and the kitchen (e.g. **2005**) was about 0.3m to the west of the wall dividing the back room and the yard (e.g. **2006**). This creates a staggered pattern to the rear walls of the houses. In **House 2.1** this appears to have confused the bricklayers as **2007**, a continuation of **2005**, had been constructed but then abandoned below floor level (**Plate 7**). No similar structure existed in **House 2.2**.
- 5.3.5 In three locations thresholds were identified. The best of these is the survival of a flagstone step (**2023**, **Plate 8**) outside the front door of **House 2.2**. A similar structure (**2027**) but without the flagstones was seen at the entrance to **House 2.1**. A patch of headers within the kitchen wall at the rear of **House 2.1** (**2016**) suggests that the rear entrance was from the off-shot kitchen south into the yard.
- 5.3.6 Fireplaces were provided in both of the main ground floor rooms of each house, surrounding wall **2012** which divides **House 2.1** from **House 2.2**. In the front rooms, the fireplace foundations consist of buttresses to wall **2012**. Adjacent to this, rough unmortared structures (**2019**, **2020**) were built on top of made ground **2025**, likely to carry a hearthstone above (**Plate 9**). The rear fireplaces (**2021**, **2022**) were more substantial mortared structures designed to support both the hearth and the chimney, and had proper foundations (**Plate 10**).
- 5.3.7 Another structure seen built on top of made ground **2025** was **2024**, an ephemeral red brick and black ash mortar structure consisting of scattered headers (**Plate 11**). It is likely that each main room had structures similar to these running from the fireplace to the opposite wall. These structures were also seen in the initial evaluation **Trench 2**, (e.g. **205**). It is possible that these were built to help carry the ground floor joists.
- 5.3.8 Large ceramic drains (**2017**, **Plate 12**) were seen in a slot in the yard, and a lead pipe supplied fresh water to the kitchen (**2011**).
- 5.3.9 The original evaluation **Trench 2** ran through the front rooms of eight houses. The pattern established in the structures of **Area 2** was matched throughout the evaluation trench, with east-west dividing walls (e.g. **204**) and chimney base elements (e.g. **209**).
- 5.3.10 No evidence of cellars was discovered. No evidence of stairs leading to upper floors was seen either, suggesting that the base of the staircases was above the level of the surviving archaeology.
- 5.3.11 An extra skin, **2014** (**Plate 13**), was added to the inside of **House 2.2** along the southern wall (**2013**). The original two-skin wall **2013** was sandy lime mortared and the additional skin (**2014**) was black ash mortared. This additional skin was likely to correct some defect identified in the wall during the original construction and was undertaken before the area was levelled with made ground **2025**.
- 5.3.12 The front wall of the property (**2003**, **Plate 14**) was built mainly with frogged machine bricks, although some handmade bricks were used low down and at the rear of the wall.

The mortars used in this construction are identical to the black ash mortar and sandy lime mortar seen across the rest of the houses, suggesting that frogged machine bricks were used to give a smarter façade to the properties, but that handmade bricks were used for the bulk of construction.

- 5.3.13 An extra course of unmortared frogged machine bricks was added to the west face of **2005**, possibly to assist with a modification to the flooring during occupation of the dwelling. Machine brick and modern cement were used to affect a repair to the sandstone step entrance to **House 2 (2023)**.
- 5.3.14 Above the structures was 0.1m of material consisting of collapsed plaster, roof tiles and wood ash (**2002**) likely relating to the collapse of the buildings prior to demolition. This was overlain by 0.2m of demolition rubble made ground (**2001**) and 0.3m of imported topsoil contaminated with building rubble (**2000**).
- 5.3.15 During the excavation of **Trench 2**, surface cleaning finds were assigned to contexts **205, 208, 215, 218, 220, 221** and **223**. These finds all relate to the demolition of the terraced housing.

5.4 Trench 3

- 5.4.1 **Trench 3** was located diagonally across five terraced houses (**Figure 5, Plate 15**). The excavated structures tie in very tightly with the OS map of 1908, which shows terraced housing fronting onto Margaret Street without the off-shot kitchens present in **Area 2**.
- 5.4.2 At the south west end of the trench, wall **304** likely represents a tiny part of the original front wall of a property (**House 3.1**) to the east of Margaret Street. **305** was the wall separating this property from its north-eastern neighbour (**House 3.2**), **306** was the central spinal wall of **House 3.2**, and **307** is the wall adjoining the north-eastern neighbour (**House 3.3**). **House 3.3**'s rear wall was **309**, which was also the rear wall of the next property to the north east (**House 3.4**). The yard of **House 3.3** was floored with brick surface **310**, which was separated from the yard of **House 3.4** by wall **311**. **House 3.4**'s yard did not have a surviving surface, but a ceramic drain was present (**312**). **313** was the wall separating the yard of **House 3.4** from the yard of **House 3.5**, and **314** was the rear wall of the yard of **House 3.5**. Outside this, **315** was a sandstone sett surface of the rear alleyway separating the properties east of Margaret Street from the properties west of Norton Street (**Plate 16**).
- 5.4.3 All of these red brick structures were of handmade brick with lime mortar. The front and rear walls of the houses (**304** and **309**) were two skins thick and the other walls had only a single skin.
- 5.4.4 Surrounding these foundations was greyish silty sand post-construction made ground (**303**). This was overlain by 0.16m of demolition rubble (**302**) and 0.34m of very dark brown silt topsoil (**301**).

5.5 Trench 4/Area 4

- 5.5.1 **Trench 4** was again located diagonally across both housing fronting on to the north side of Watson Street and housing fronting the west side of Gladstone Street) as shown on the 1908 OS map. The appearance of the properties on this map is similar to those found in **Trench 3**.



- 5.5.2 **Trench 4** and **Area 4** were located at the corner of two former streets, Watson Street and Gladstone Street (**Figure 6, Plate 17**), as shown on the 1908 OS map. The appearance of the properties, both on the map and below ground, is similar to those found in **Trench 3**. Watson Street ran approximately east-west to the south of **Area 4**, and Gladstone Street ran north-south, at the eastern limit of **Area 4**. Terraced housing and associated yards was uncovered on both streets, with a cellared property present on the corner. A passageway providing access to some of the yards was also uncovered. The results of **Area 4** are given here, with some additional detail from **Trench 4** as appropriate.
- 5.5.3 Three properties were excavated on the east-west aligned Watson Street in the southern part of the Area. The front wall of these properties fell outside the Mitigation Area, but a small part (**404**) was seen in the Evaluation Trench. The spinal wall and dividing walls were seen (e.g. **4022, 4023**), although preservation was moderately poor. A possible but uncertain lowest step of a staircase leading up (**4028**) was seen the front room of the middle property.
- 5.5.4 The corner property is the only building seen across the Site with a cellar (**Plate 18, Figure 7**). It is thought that this may indicate the presence of a public house or a commercial property of some kind. The cellar was located under the front room facing onto Watson Street, with access to the cellar via a sandstone and red brick staircase under the rear of the property. These stairs (**4026**) consisted of a flight of 8 steps running down to the north from a presumed doorway in the spinal wall. The bottom step allowed a turn to be made 180° into a small passageway running back to access the cellar under the front room. The cellar was built in a large construction cut (**4024**) cut into clean yellow clay natural (**4001**). The single skin cellar wall (**4025**) and steps (**4026**) were then built in the cut before the floor (**4027**) was added. The space behind the cellar was backfilled with black brown ashy silt and rubble which contained no dateable finds. The interior of the cellar was finished with several layers of grey-blue distemper paint overlain by yellowish modern paint.
- 5.5.5 Behind the properties facing Watson Street was a small yard area (**Plate 19**). No divisions between properties were seen in this yard, suggesting it was shared between several houses. In the east, a sandstone flags surface (**4018**) partially survived. A drain cover was seen in the northeast corner of surface **4018** and two other ceramic drains were recorded here during the evaluation (**407** and **408**). A rectangular handmade red brick and lime mortar structure within the yard, **4017**, appears to be too small to represent an outside toilet, and no evidence of plumbing fittings was seen.
- 5.5.6 At the east end of the Watson Street rear yards, directly bordering Gladstone Street, an area half the width of a property was walled off (by walls **4019, 4002, 4020, and 4021**). It is unclear whether this represents a private yard or the foundations of part of a building, such as an offshoot kitchen or storeroom. Whatever this area represents, it indicates once again that the corner property was different from the others.
- 5.5.7 Behind the yards was an access passage paved with sandstone (**4015, Plate 20**) and delineated by a mortarless handmade red brick wall (**4016**, later repaired or pointed with black ash mortar). This back passage contained an iron drain cover. The passage did not extend all of the way across the properties on Watson Street, in agreement with the historic OS map of 1908.
- 5.5.8 The foundations of two houses facing on to Gladstone Street were uncovered (**Plate 21**). These Gladstone Street houses were aligned perpendicularly to the Watson Street houses, that is with their fronts to the east and their rears to the west. The Gladstone

Street houses were set back slightly compared to the gable end of the Watson Street houses to provide space to accommodate sub-hexagonal bay windows (**4008** and **4009**). The pavement on Gladstone Street consisted of sandstone flags (**4010**) mostly overlain by a 20th century tarmac surface (**4011**).

- 5.5.9 The houses on Gladstone Street consisted of equally sized (c.3m square) front and rear rooms, with each room provided with a fireplace evidenced by small buttresses to the walls (e.g. **4002**). At the rear of these houses, each house had a separate yard divided by walls continuous with the party walls of the houses (e.g. **4003**). In the west, fragments of sandstone flag floors (**4012** and **4013**) survived in the yards. The height of these surfaces suggests that the ground floor level of at least the Gladstone Street properties was above that of the surviving archaeology. A black ash mortared structure in the southern yard (**4014**) again appears to be too small for an outside toilet and has no plumbing fittings. No further details such as stairs or floor supports were seen in these houses.
- 5.5.10 Most of the walls in **Area 4** had only a single skin. All walls had a foundation course of headers (therefore two skins). Two skin walls were used for the front and rear of properties (**4005**, **4007** and **4021**), for the gable end of the Gladstone Street houses (**4002**), and for the possible off-shot room behind the Watson Street Houses (**4019** and **4020**). The spinal walls of both sets of houses were single skin (**4006**, **4022**). All structures were composed of handmade red brick and sandy brownish lime mortar except where noted above.
- 5.5.11 During the evaluation, the archaeological structures were seen to have been covered by made ground **403** and pre-demolition collapse **415**, overlaid by 0.2m of demolition material (**402**) and 0.3m of imported dark brown silt sand topsoil (**401**). Much of this material had been removed prior to the mitigation phase, although the archaeology had not been impacted, and the overburden was recorded as a single undifferentiated deposit (**4000**).

5.6 Trench 5/Area 5

- 5.6.1 As anticipated from the OS map of 1908, **Area 5** contained the foundations of the 19th century St. Mark's Church and its associated Sunday School (**Plates 22** and **23**, **Figure 8**). Although the Evaluation Trench demonstrated good survival, most of the Mitigation Area had been disturbed during the 20th or 21st centuries. 19th century archaeological preservation was largely confined to the western edge of the area where the Evaluation Trench had been sited, with some preservation also in the southeast corner of the Area. The majority of the centre of the Area had been grubbed out by a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket at some point during the 20th century, probably to remove the foundations of a terrace of 20th century houses. Some 20th century concrete foundations remained, and associated drains, cables and manholes have damaged much of the rest of the area. **Trench 5** was still open when **Area 5** was dug. Recording began from scratch, but, where relevant, context numbers in the hundreds used in **Trench 5** were duplicated with similar numbers in the thousands for **Area 5**.
- 5.6.2 The Sunday School (**Plate 22**) originally occupied the southern part of the Area. Extant archaeological remains comprised parallel east-west aligned walls and poorly preserved patches of brick surfaces (**5005**, likely disturbed or fallen from a wooden floor above). The north wall of the Sunday School was **5007**, which was also seen in the south-east of the area as **5015**. The south wall may be **5004**, which also appeared in the south east as **5016**, although this may not be the limit of the building and may therefore represent an interior wall. Other interior east-west walls were **5006**, **5013** and **5017**, some of which

were connected by the north-south wall **5012**. Each of these walls was substantial, with between three and eight skins of lime mortared handmade red brick.

- 5.6.3 Also in the area of the Sunday School was an unusual brick base 10 skins by 12 skins (**5014**). This base was seen below the limit of disturbed ground at a deeper depth than the other archaeological remains on Site. It was covered in a thick layer of lime (pure lime, not lime mortar), and had a slightly askew alignment compared to the other structures on Site. This structure might possibly represent the base of a manhole.
- 5.6.4 The foundations of St. Mark's Church were moderately well preserved in the north-west corner of the area (**Plate 23**), although modern services and foundations repeatedly cut across the remains of the Church. The east wall of the chancel was **5021**, truncated by 20th century concrete foundations, and the foundation of the south wall was preserved as fragments (**5010, 5023, and 5024**). The north wall of the chancel was largely missing but its location was shown by the stubby fragment of wall **5027**. The north aisle of the nave was represented by east wall **5022** and the associated external brick drain **5029**. The south aisle of the nave's east wall was **5009** and the south wall of the south aisle was **5008**. All of these structures were substantial (e.g. 7 skins), and were of handmade red brick and lime mortar.
- 5.6.5 Around the area of the chancel arch, several smaller internal structures were seen. It is possible that **5019** supported a step or steps leading up from the nave to the chancel, just east of the chancel arch. **5020** lies entirely within the chancel and may be designed to help carry the weight of the altar. Less easy to interpret are single-skin structures **5025** and **5026** in the east end of the nave. These small structures might relate to heating or drainage or something else.
- 5.6.6 An extra room such as a vestry or similar was added to the church after the completion of the main phase of building. This extra room was south of the chancel and east of the south aisle of the nave, and was evidenced by wall **5018**. Wall **5018** was made up of identical handmade bricks to the rest of the church, and black ash mortar, which was used nowhere else in the church. Given the use of identical bricks and the results of **Areas 1** and **2** where black ash mortar and sandy lime mortar were used simultaneously, it seems likely that **5018** was added to the church shortly after the initial construction, probably as work was still continuing on the wider area of development.
- 5.6.7 No evidence of pre-19th century archaeology was seen. No burials were found near the church.
- 5.6.8 The structures in **Area 5** were covered by 0.3m of made ground demolition material (**5002**) and 0.1m of dark brown silty sand topsoil (**5001**). Much of the **Area 5** had been previously backfilled with around 0.4m of dirty natural (**5003**), redeposited in the 20th century and containing occasional plastic amongst other contaminants. Underneath all this, the natural (**5011**) was clean greyish yellow clay.



6 FINDS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 The evaluation recovered a small finds assemblage, which is entirely of modern date (19th to 20th century), and which appears to relate exclusively to the 19th century and later development of the Site for industrial purposes and subsequent terraced housing. The assemblage includes a range of structural materials and domestic refuse, which are discussed separately below. A quantification of all finds by material type and by context is given in **Table 1**, while **Appendix 1** gives the full details of all finds.

6.2 Structural material

6.2.1 This category consists of stone and ceramic building materials, window glass (as well as some lampshade glass), nails and other structural ironwork. Large composite fragments were recovered from deposit **513** in **Trench 5**, and comprise sandstone blocks apparently from wall corner segments, partly white-tiled and partly covered with polychrome mosaic tiling. This deposit also produced fragments of opaque white glass lampshade. These materials are all likely to have belonged either to St Mark's Church or to the adjacent Sunday School. Other materials were recovered from areas of terraced housing in **Trenches 2** and **3**.

6.3 Domestic refuse

6.3.1 Domestic refuse comprises pottery, vessel glass, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and shell. There is also a lace-up leather shoe. Pottery wares confirm the 19th/20th century date range for the assemblage, and include refined whitewares, earthenware and stonewares. The vessel glass includes a fragment from a decorative bowl in 'cut glass' style, and an intact co-operative 1 pint milk bottle with some heat damage to the neck. There are fragments from at least two further milk bottles, two beverage bottles, a small nearly intact ?condiment bottle and a very recent (late 20th century) car wax bottle. There are also two glass marbles.

6.3.2 The domestic refuse was scattered across **Trenches 2, 5** and **6**. Most is likely to have belonged to the later 19th/early 20th century housing across the Site, although one or two items are more probably related to the late 20th century residential redevelopment. Buried soil **2026** apparently pre-dates the construction of the terraced housing in **Trench 2/Area 2**, but finds from this layer (vessel glass, pottery, oyster shell) are no different in character from the remainder of the assemblage, and are certainly no earlier in date than 19th century.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	S/CBM	Glass	Metal	Pottery	Other finds
205	1/23	3/43	2 Fe		
208				1/6	2 other ceramic
215			1 Fe		
218	3/82	3/36	2 Fe		16 animal bone
220			9 Fe	1/29	
221				1/6	
223		2/30	3 Fe	1/11	
303			1 Fe		
313	2/3407				
403			1 Fe	1/4	



415	1/35		17 Fe		1 leather; 3 wood
506	1/1809				
512		17/174	1 Fe		1 clay pipe
513	4/26503	20/113			
2026		2/82	1 Pb	2/67	1 shell
4000		17/1051	1 Un	2/23	
TOTAL	12/31859	47/468	37 Fe; 1 Pb	7/123	

S/CBM = stone/ceramic building material; Fe = iron; Pb = lead; Un = Unknown Alloy

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 General

- 7.1.1 The results of this evaluation confirm the below-ground preservation of the footings of buildings shown on historic mapping, such as the OS map of 1908 (**Figure 8**). In general the preservation of this limited archaeological resource was good. However, in **Trench 1/Area 1** and also in **Area 5**, the presence of a large number of modern services and the deep impact of previous demolition meant that the survival of structures was intermittent.
- 7.1.2 The structures of **Trench 1/Area 1** likely relate to the Iron Works shown on the 1893 OS map. However, this Iron Works disappeared by 1908 and it is possible that the remains recorded relate to terraced housing built on the Site of the former Iron Works. Nothing in the form or layout of the structures confirms that these walls and surfaces definitely relate to iron working. However, the unbroken length of wall **123** does suggest open workshop spaces instead of terraced housing. Given the poor preservation in this area a conclusive answer will not be reached.
- 7.1.3 Terraced housing was uncovered in **Trench 2/Area 2**, **Trench 3** and **Trench 4/Area 4**, all of which tied in closely with the 1908 OS map.
- 7.1.4 **Trench 3** and **Trench 4/Area 4** revealed elements of houses on Margaret Street, Watson Street and Gladstone Street. These consisted of a front room and back room with a small yard accessed from a rear alleyway. These houses were of low-quality construction, with generally only the front and rear wall having two skins of bricks, with the rest of the walls one skin thick.
- 7.1.5 The houses on Henry Street uncovered in **Trench 2/Area 2** were slightly higher quality than those in **Trench 3** and **Trench 4/Area 4**, and had off-shot rear kitchens. The front façade of these Henry Street properties was also finished in machine brick to give a superior appearance. The walls parallel to the road were three skins thick, and the other walls were two skins thick. Some limited evidence of ongoing maintenance into the 20th century was seen.
- 7.1.6 The presence of St. Mark's Church and the associated Sunday School were confirmed in **Trench 5/Area 5**. The materials used to construct these buildings were identical to those used in the nearby worker's housing, suggesting that they were built together as part of a single construction project. No evidence of burials was found, nor was there any preservation of pre-19th century archaeology in the area of the churchyard.
- 7.1.7 A single type of handmade brick was used across the Site, except for the limited use of machine brick already noted. Sandy lime mortar was the predominant mortar used, and was the only mortar seen in the northern part of Site – **Trench 3** and **Trenches/Areas 4-**

5. The houses in **Trench 2/Area 2** used black ash mortar and sandy lime mortar indiscriminately, sometimes mixing both in the same wall. In **Trench 1/Area 1**, some structures were sandy lime mortared and some used black ash mortar. Given the limited survival in this area and the casual use of mortar in **Trench 2/Area 2** it is not possible to phase the structures within **Trench 1/Area 1** on the basis of mortar type. However, there is limited evidence from the historic mapping that construction moved from north to south and it is possible that the use of black ash mortar crept in during the later stages of the development of the Site. A possible vestry or similar room added to St. Mark's Church in **Area 5** was mortared with black ash mortar in contrast to the sandy lime mortar used in the rest of the church, suggesting that this was added later during the same broad phase of development.

7.2 Conclusion

- 7.2.1 Five of six planned evaluation trenches were excavated (**Trenches 1-5**), four of which (**Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5**) were expanded into mitigation areas (**Areas 1, 2, 4 and 5**). **Trench 6** remains unexcavated as it is currently under an extant standing building.
- 7.2.2 The foundations of mid to late 19th century terraced housing and associated yards, fronting the former Henry Street, Margaret Street, Gladstone Street and Watson Street, were observed across the site (**Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and Areas 2 and 4**). In addition foundations relating to the mid to late 19th century St. Mark's Church and the associated Sunday School were also present (**Trench 5/Area 5**). These remains correspond closely to the Ordnance Survey map of 1908. Below-ground structures were also identified that may relate to a mid to late 19th century Iron Works (**Trench 1/ Area 1**) although direct correlation was not possible due to the fragmentary nature of the remains.
- 7.2.3 Multiple phases of development in the 19th and 20th centuries have likely removed any earlier archaeological remains.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will likely be deposited with The Museum of Science and Industry in due course. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by the Museum of Science and Industry, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014d; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

8.3 Discard policy

- 8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected



artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.4 Security copy

- 8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliography

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9.2 Online sources

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench 1 and Area 1		
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
101	Made ground: mixed dark grey/yellow clay silt with red brick rubble, concrete, sandstone setts and associated demolition material. Imported material.	0-1.63
102	Demolition layer: dark ashy black brown clay with red brick rubble	1.63-1.79
103	Wall: 1 skin, 1 course handmade red brick wall running e-w at s end of tr. Black ash mortar.	1.79+
104	Wall: handmade red brick with grey ash mortar with lime inclusions. Main course stretches, 1 skin, 1 course; foundation course headers, 2 skins 1 course.	1.79+
105	Cut for modern service: runs N-S	1.79+
106	Fill of 105: dark rubble with plastic cable	1.79+
107	Cut for modern service: runs E-W	1.79+
108	Fill of 107: light grey silty clay and metal pipe.	1.79+
109	Cut for modern service: runs e-w	1.79+
110	Fill of 109: light grey silty clay and plastic pipe	1.79+
111	Made ground: grey black silt with occasional sub angular stones and clinker	1.79+
112	Modern manhole: square machine brick structure with modern cement. Stretcher bond, 1 skin, 4 courses. Drains attached. During Area 1 excavations was removed and shown to have a concrete base.	1.4-1.8
113	Fill of 112: grey black silty clay with occasional small stones and red brick fragments. Demolition material post-dating modern manhole.	1.4+
114	Cut for modern service: north south linear cut associated with modern drain leading to modern manhole 112.	1.79+
115	Fill of 114: mixed grey/brown/yellow silty clay with frequent small to medium sub angular stones and red brick fragments, with red ceramic drain pipe running through	1.79+
116	Disturbed natural: grey clay with 1% brown silt, ash and dust mixed through. Dirty natural.	1.79+
117	Surface: rough red brick surface made up of a variety of handmade red brick types and one yellow handmade brick with traces of a variety of lime mortars (reuse). Also 3 sandstone setts. Some bricks bed-on, some edge-on, laid in a casual pattern. Sat on 116. Truncated on all sides by services.	1.79+
118	Cut for modern service: service cut that truncates 117 and is truncated by 114. N-S	1.79+
119	Fill of 118: rust brown sand/ash with iron and clinker. Fill of service trench.	1.79+
120	Demolition material: light pinkish degraded plaster, mortar, wood ash, charcoal and brick rubble. Originally thought to be mortar infill of wall 104. During Area 1 excavation was shown to be demolition material against 104, with 104 much smaller than initially thought.	1.79+
121	Wall: N-S return of 104. Handmade red brick with black ash mortar. 1 course, 2 skins, headers. Tied in to 104.	1.79+
122	Wall: continuation of 104 to the east after a gap of 1.6m. 1 course of headers, 4 bricks seen. Handmade red brick with black ash mortar.	1.79+
123	Wall: major N-S wall. Handmade red brick with black ash mortar. 2 skins, 2 courses, stretchers. 5m long.	1.6+



124	Surface: flagstone surface with black ash mortar. Truncated to west by modern BT service, abuts 123 in east.	1.6+
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Trench 2		
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
201	Topsoil: dark grey brown loam clay	0-0.35
202	Made ground: mid grey brown clay with rubble	0.35-0.5
203	Demolition material: dark grey brown with frequent rubble	0.5-0.7
204	Wall: E-W 2 skin red brick wall with white mortar. Stretchers and headers.	0.7
205	Wall: N-S red brick wall with white mortar. Lower course headers, upper course 1 skin stretchers.	0.7
206	Part of chimney base: red brick, white mortar. 1 course, 2 skins, stretchers.	0.7
207	Part of chimney base: red brick, white mortar. 1 course, 2 skins, stretchers.	0.7
208	Part of chimney base: red brick, white mortar. 1 course, 2 skins, stretchers.	0.7
209	Part of chimney base: red brick, white mortar. 1 course, 2 skins, stretchers.	0.7
210	Wall: E-W 2 skin red brick wall with white mortar. Stretchers and headers.	0.7
211	Wall: N-S red brick wall with white mortar. Lower course headers, upper course 1 skin stretchers.	0.7
212	Wall: E-W 2 skin red brick wall with white mortar. Stretchers and headers.	0.7
213	Wall: N-S, red brick with pale grey mortar. 1 course headers.	0.7
214	Chimney base: red brick with frogged bricks in western return. Light grey mortar. 2 skins, 6 courses, stretchers.	0.7-1.1
215	Wall: N-S red brick with light grey mortar. 1 skin stretchers	0.7
216	Wall: E-W 2 skin red brick wall with white mortar. Stretchers and headers.	0.7
217	Wall: N-S red brick with light grey mortar. 1 skin, 1 course – stretchers and half bricks.	0.7
218	Structure: N-S structure, possibly chimney base. Red brick, light grey mortar, 1 course stretchers on edge.	0.7
219	Wall: E-W red brick, light grey mortar, 2 courses, 2 skins, stretchers.	0.7
220	Structure: N-S structure, possibly chimney base. Red brick, light grey mortar, 1 course headers.	0.7
221	Wall: N-S north-south, red brick, light grey mortar, two courses stretchers, 1 course headers.	0.7
222	Wall: E-W, red brick light brown grey mortar, 2 courses, stretchers, 1 skin.	0.7
223	Layer: mid brown silty clay	?
224	Wall: N-S wall in sondage dug next to trench. Part of 214 . Red brick, sandy grey lime mortar. Some frogged brick and reused handmade brick. 3 skins, stretchers. Bottom 2 courses step out.	0.7-1.1



225	Natural: grey clay. Possibly disturbed with 3% brown silt.	1.1+
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Area 2		
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
2000	Topsoil: mid brown clay loam contaminated with brick rubble	0-0.3
2001	Made ground: brick rubble with sandstone flags, plastic etc.	0.3-0.5
2002	Pre-demolition collapse: creamy white fallen plaster, wood ash, slates etc.	0.5-0.6
2003	Wall: N-S 3 skin 3 course red brick wall with black ash mortar and sandy grey lime mortar. Repaired with frogged machine bricks and re-used handmade bricks. Equivalent to 224.	0.6
2004	Wall: N-S 3 skins, 3 courses handmade red brick wall with both black ash mortar and sandy lime mortar. Step at foundation.	0.6
2005	Wall: N-S 3 skin 1 course handmade red brick wall with black ash mortar. Additional course of unmortared machine frogged bricks added to west.	0.6
2006	Wall: N-S, 3 skin 2 course, handmade red brick and black ash mortar	0.6
2007	Wall: N-S handmade red brick wall, 2 skins, dark black ash mortar. Possibly built in error.	0.6
2008	Wall: N-S handmade red brick and black ash mortar, 2 skins, 1 course	0.6
2009	VOID	
2010	VOID	
2011	Wall: E-W handmade red brick wall, 2 skins, 7 courses seen. Black ash mortar. Possible bitumen damp course.	0.6
2012	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and black ash mortar wall, 2 skins. Contains buttresses to support fireplaces at W. Some side-on headers in fireplaces, mostly stretchers.	0.6
2013	Wall: 2 skins, handmade red brick with salmon coloured sandy lime mortar. Mostly headers.	0.6
2014	Structure: extra skin added to north side of interior of 2013. Does not continue along 2013 in yard area. Handmade red brick, black ash mortar. Stretchers.	0.6
2015	Wall: N-S, handmade red brick with sandy lime mortar. 2 skins, 2 courses.	0.6
2016	Wall: handmade red brick wall with both black ash and sandy lime mortar. 2 skins, 2 courses seen. Patch of headers hints at possible location of door.	0.6
2017	Drains: ceramic drains in yard. 0.14m diameter, yellow fabric with orange-brown glaze.	0.6
2018	Wall: E-W 2 skins, 2 course, handmade red brick with black ash mortar.	0.6
2019	Hearth foundation: poorly made structure to support hearth stone above. Handmade red brick with matrix of light brown silt. "U"-shaped. Much disturbed.	0.6
2020	Hearth foundation: poorly made structure to support hearth stone above. Handmade red brick with matrix of light brown silt. "U"-shaped. Much disturbed.	0.6
2021	Chimney base: handmade red brick with black ash mortar. N-S part 3 skins, E-W part 2 skins.	0.6
2022	Chimney base: handmade red brick with black ash mortar. N-S part 3 skins, E-W part 2 skins.	0.6
2023	Surface: sandstone flags with no matrix material 0.1m above extant level of walls. Step to front door. 3 machine frogged bricks under NE corner with modern cement – repair.	0.5
2024	Structure: scattered bricks hinting at former wall. Sat on 2025. Five handmade bricks with black ash mortar likely supporting ground floor joists.	0.6



2025	Layer: general building site material used to level ground at or immediately after construction. Strs not trench built therefore this material introduced after strs build.	0.6-1.0
2026	Buried soil: dark brown silt seen under foundations.	1.0+
2027	Structure: rough structure consisting of side-on E-W aligned bricks with sandy lime mortar. Threshold of house.	0.6

Trench 3		
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
301	Topsoil: very dark brown silty loam. Few fragments of stone.	0-0.34
302	Demolition material: mostly grey silty sand with large chunks of brick and rubble.	0.34-0.6
303	Made ground: greyish silty sand with very common fine fragments of brick, stone and slate.	0.6+
304	Wall: 1 course, 2 skins, handmade red brick with sandy lime mortar	0.6+
305	Wall: E-W red brick wall with sandy lime mortar. 1 course, 1 skin	0.6+
306	Wall: N-S handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar wall. 2 courses, 1 skin	0.6+
307	Wall: E-W. Handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar wall. 1 course, 1 skin	0.6+
308	Wall: N-S continuation of 306 on north side of 307	0.6+
309	Wall: N-S handmade red brick and sandy lime mortared wall. 2 courses, 2 skins	0.6+
310	Surface: handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar surface.	0.6+
311	Wall: handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar wall. 2 courses, 1 skin	0.6+
312	Drain: ceramic drain leading east from 312.	0.6+
313	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar. 2 courses, 1 skin	0.6+
314	Wall: N-S handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar. 2 courses, 1 skin	0.6+
315	Surface: dark grey stone cobbles with sandy lime mortar. Likely yard surface or passageway at NE end of trench.	0.6+

Trench 4		
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
401	Topsoil: very dark brown silty loam. Few fragments of stone.	0-0.3
402	Demolition material: abundant red brick rubble	0.3-0.5
403	Made ground: light brown silty sand, very wet, surrounding structures.	0.5+
404	Wall: E-W handmade red brick wall, sandy lime mortar, 3 courses, width unknown – in trench section	0.5
405	Surface: flagstone surface with sandy lime mortar	0.5



406	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar, 2 courses, 2 skins	0.5
407	Drain: white ceramic pipe with orange brown glaze. 0.14m diameter	0.5
408	Drain: ceramic pipe with orange brown glaze. 0.14m diameter.	0.5
409	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar. 1 course headers.	0.5
410	Surface: sandstone surface with brown matrix. Setts/flags approximately 0.3m square.	0.5
411	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar wall, 2 courses, 2 skins, headers	0.5
412	VOID	
413	Wall: E-W, 2 courses, 1 skin with header foundation.	0.5
414	Wall: N-S, handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar, 1 course, 1 skin. Damaged	0.5
415	Layer: fallen plaster and other pre-demolition collapse.	0.5+
416	Wall: N-S, handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar, 1 course, 1 skin	0.5
417	Wall: E-W, handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar, 1 course, 1 skin	0.5
418	Wall: N-S handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar, 1 course, 1 skin	0.5
419	Wall: continuation of 418 to the north of 417.	0.5

Area 4		
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
4000	Overburden: mid grey brown silt with red brick rubble, concrete, sandstone, plastic etc. Demolition rubble	0-0.3
4001	Natural: yellow clay	0.3+
4002	Wall: E-W handmade red brick wall, lime mortared, 2 skins, 3 courses, with domestic fireplaces built in	0.3+
4003	Wall: E-W handmade red brick wall, lime mortared, 2 courses, 1 skin upper course, 2 skin foundation	0.3+
4004	Wall: E-W handmade red brick wall, lime mortared, 3 courses, 1 skin upper courses, 2 skin foundation course. Contains bitumen damp course and domestic fireplaces built in	0.3+
4005	Wall: N-S handmade red brick wall, lime mortared, 1 course of 2 skin stretchers	0.3+
4006	Wall: N-S handmade red brick walls, lime mortared, 2 courses, foundation 2 skin headers, upper course 1 skin stretchers	0.3+
4007	Wall: N-S handmade red brick wall, lime mortared, 5 courses, 2 skins. Foundation course headers, upper courses 2 skin stretchers. Contains bitumen damp course	0.3+
4008	Bay Window: N-S handmade red brick bay window, lime mortared, 1 course 2 skin stretchers	0.3+
4009	Bay Window: N-S handmade red brick bay window, lime mortared, 1 course 2 skin stretchers	0.3+
4010	Surface: sandstone paving stones, light grey. Largely under tarmac.	0.3+



4011	Tarmac: grey and black tarmac surface	0.3+
4012	Surface: sandstone paving slabs, light grey, heavily fragmented. Yard surface	0.3+
4013	Surface: sandstone paving slabs, light grey. Glazed ceramic drain in north east corner. Yard surface	0.3+
4014	Structure: handmade red brick and black and mortar rectangular structure in yard. 4 skins, 2 courses	0.3+
4015	Surface: back passage access. Sandstone flags, light grey, with central metal drain cover.	0.3+
4016	Wall: E-W and short N-S return of handmade red brick wall; matrix generally silt but with some black ash mortar (repair/re-pointing?). 2 courses headers.	0.3+
4017	Structure: handmade red brick and lime mortar rectangular structure	0.3+
4018	Surface: sandstone flags, light grey, ceramic drain at NE. Yard surface	0.3+
4019	Wall: handmade red brick with lime mortar, 2 courses, both headers. Lead pipe passes through at S.	0.3+
4020	Wall: handmade red brick lime mortared wall, 3 courses, 2 skin stretchers	0.3+
4021	Wall: handmade red brick lime mortared wall, 2 courses, foundation course headers, others 2 skin stretchers	0.3+
4022	Wall: handmade red brick lime mortared wall, 3 courses, foundation course 2 skin headers, other courses 1 skin stretchers	0.3+
4023	Wall: handmade red brick wall with lime mortar. Foundation course side on headers, upper two courses 1 skin stretchers. Peters out at N.	0.3+
4024	Cut: large construction cut for cellar, 4m long by 2.5m wide and 1.5m deep.	0.3-1.8
4025	Walls: cellar walls. Handmade red brick, lime mortar, 18 courses, 1 skin. Repainted several times with distemper and yellowish paint.	0.3-1.8+
4026	Cellar Stairs: stairs leading down from S to N. Steps of sandstone flags 0.76 x 0.28 x 0.07m, 8 steps extant – probably all of them. Bottom step 0.76m square to allow turn to E. Supported by handmade red brick and lime mortar 1 skin walls, supported on wooden beams 0.08 square by 0.76m long.	0.3-1.8
4027	Surface: sandstone flags, medium grey with matrix of fine black soot. Floor of cellar.	1.8+
4028	Step: scanty remains of possible stairs leading up. Laid on natural 4001 . One sandstone slab 0.65 x 0.4 x 0.05m and 4 half bricks with lime mortar.	0.3+
4029	Fill of 4024: black brown ashy silt with red brick, ash, clay lumps etc. No finds	0.3-1.8

Trench 5		
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
501	Topsoil: dark brown silty sand, occasional fragments of stone.	0-0.1
502	Made ground: abundant building debris, frogged and unfrogged bricks, sandstone	0.1-0.4
503	Demolition material: mid greyish brown silty sand with bricks, sandstone	0.4-0.5+
504	Wall: E-W handmade red brick with sandy lime mortar. 3 courses, 6 skins, 7 for foundation	0.5
505	Wall: E-W handmade red brick, no mortar. 1 course, 4 skins. Bricks degraded.	0.53
506	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar. 3 skins, 1 course.	0.58



507	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar. 3 courses, 4 skins, headers and stretchers.	0.39
508	Wall: E-W handmade red brick with light pink sandy mortar. 1 course, 5 skins	0.35
509	Wall: N-S. Handmade red brick and light pink sandy lime mortar. 2 courses, 6 skins seen but more outside of tr.	0.35
510	Wall: N-S. Continuation of 509 north of modern service. Terminates at N	0.35
511	Layer: light grey clay, very dense, occasional brick debris, sandstone. No bones!	0.5
512	Layer: mid brown silt sand with brick debris	0.5
513	Layer: silty sand, light brown abundant brick, small stones	0.35

Area 5		
Context	Description	Depth BGL (m)
5001	Topsoil: dark brown silty sand, occasional fragments of stone.	0-0.1
5002	Overburden: mid greyish brown silty sand with abundant building debris, frogged and unfrogged bricks, sandstone etc.	0.1-0.4
5003	Dirty Natural: disturbed yellowish clay contaminated with ash, silt, brick rubble etc.	0.4+
5004	Wall: E-W handmade red brick with sandy lime mortar. 2 courses, 7-8 skins, 7 for foundation	0.4+
5005	Surface: intermittent handmade red brick surface, lime mortar. Bricks degraded and jumbled; may have fallen from wooden joists above?	0.4+
5006	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar. 3 skins, 2 courses.	0.4+
5007	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and sandy lime mortar. 4 courses, 4 skins, headers and stretchers.	0.4+
5008	Wall: E-W handmade red brick with light pink sandy mortar. 5 courses, 5 skins, lower course stepped out	0.4+
5009	Wall: N-S. Handmade red brick and light pink sandy lime mortar. 2 courses, 5 skins	0.4+
5010	Wall: E-W return of 5009 north of modern service. 7 skins, 5 courses. Handmade red brick and lime mortar	0.4+
5011	Natural: greyish yellow undisturbed clay	0.4+
5012	Wall: N-S handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 4 courses, 4 skins	0.4+
5013	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 1 course, 4 skins. Isolated features in middle of disturbed ground	0.4+
5014	Structure: handmade red brick and lime mortar with abundant lime structure on slightly different alignment to other structures. 10 skins by 12 skins. Covered in thick white lime.	c.0.8+
5015	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and lime mortar wall, 10 courses, 4 skins	0.4+
5016	Wall: E-W handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 9 courses, 4 skins	0.4+
5017	Wall: handmade red brick and lime mortar, 4 courses and 2 skins	0.4+
5018	Wall: continuation of 5008 after small gap. Handmade red brick and Black Ash Mortar. 5 skins, 2 courses	0.4+
5019	Wall: north-south handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 3 skins, 2 courses	0.4+



5020	Wall: north-south handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 2 skins, 2 courses	0.4+
5021	Wall: north-south handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 8 skins, 4 courses	0.4+
5022	Wall: north-south handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 5 skins, 1 course	0.4+
5023	Wall: east-west handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. Continues after truncation as 5010 in west and 5024 in east. 7 skins and 1 course	0.4+
5024	Wall: east-west handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. Continues after truncation to west as 5023 . 7 skins, 2 courses	0.4+
5025	Wall: handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. L-shaped. 1 skin, 1 course	0.4+
5026	Wall: north-south handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 1 skin, 1 course	0.4+
5027	Wall: e-w handmade red brick and lime mortar return of 5019 . 3 skins, 4 courses.	0.4+
5028	Wall: east-west handmade red brick and lime mortar wall. 7 skins, 9 courses	0.4+
5029	Drain: handmade red brick and lime mortar drain adjacent to 5028 . 9 courses, 1 skin	0.4+
5030	Layer: modern pebbly gravel relating to service trench.	0.4+



10.2 Appendix 2: Finds details by context

LAYER	Material	No.	Wt. (g)	Additional Comments
205	GLASS	3	43	modern green bottle, late C20 (Turtle wax)
205	IRON	1	702	Rectangular bar
205	IRON	1	4112	Long rounded bar
205	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	23	modern wall tile
208	POTTERY	1	6	modern: refined whiteware, transfer printed
208	OTHER CERAMIC	2	144	vessel frags in refractory clay
215	IRON	1	308	large file
218	ANIMAL BONE	16	26	sheep/goat teeth (mature & immature)
218	GLASS	3	26	modern: 2 window, 1 brown bottle
218	IRON	2	26	Nails
218	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	82	modern wall tiles
220	IRON	9	244	Nails and bolts
220	POTTERY	1	29	modern: English stoneware (Notts?), flagon neck
221	POTTERY	1	6	modern: English stoneware, feldspathic glaze
223	GLASS	2	30	modern window
223	IRON	3	226	nail, bolt, fitting
223	POTTERY	1	11	modern: refined whiteware, blue banded: jug rim?
303	IRON	1	5	Coin: 1906 halfpenny
313	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	3407	unfrogged brick
403	IRON	1	509	Curved bar
403	POTTERY	1	4	modern: refined whiteware, transfer printed
415	LEATHER	1	807	modern leather shoe (heel stamped with lion rampant)
415	IRON	17	445	nails and rings
415	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	35	modern wall tile
415	WOOD	3	237	short length of ?plank
506	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	1809	unfrogged brick, mortared
512	GLASS	17	174	modern window, including reinforced
512	IRON	1	5	Nail
512	CLAY PIPE	1	2	plain stem
513	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	10900	structural element (corner), white tiled, small patch of mosaic tiling on one face; another face with incised 'A'
513	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	1	15280	structural element (corner), white tiled, small patch of mosaic tiling on one face; another face with incised 'NS'
513	GLASS	20	113	modern: 15 opaque white (lampshade?); 3 reinforced window; 2 clear bottle/jar
513	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	323	small patches of mosaic wall tiles (polychrome), as large corner elements
2026	GLASS	2	82	modern: decorative cut glass (bowl?); aqua beverage bottle
2026	POTTERY	2	67	modern: refined whiteware
2026	SHELL	1	25	oyster (R valve)
2026	LEAD	1	10	strip - offcut
4000	GLASS	17	1051	Modern: 2 marbles; 1 decorative window; 1 small vessel; 1 whole milk bottle engraved "UCD Sterilised milk contents 1 pt. Reverse: United Co-operative Dairies Ltd", 2 broken milk bottles one engraved "Sterilised milk", the other "Cheshire Sterilized Milk C. Ltd Stockport", probable reverse



				fragment says "UCD fo__qua__"
4000	POTTERY	2	23	Modern: Rockingham glazed earthenware handle with thumb rest, two tone glazed stoneware with the word "ENGLAND" embossed.
4000	METAL ALLOY	1	115	Modern object possibly a fitting, non-ferrous, unknown alloy possibly bronze



10.3 Appendix 3: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-180390

Project details

Project name	Wenlock Way, West Gorton, Manchester
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by Keepmoat Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation and initial mitigation works on land at Wenlock Way, West Gorton, Manchester (NGR 387028, 396835) ahead of residential development (reference 105914/MO/2014/N2). A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared for the evaluation and approved by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in advance of fieldwork commencement. Initial mitigation works were also agreed with GMAAS in four areas to clarify the results of the evaluation and to facilitate the commencement of groundworks for the new development. Five of six planned evaluation trenches were excavated (Trenches 1-5), four of which (Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5) were expanded into mitigation areas (Areas 1, 2, 4 and 5). Trench 6 remains unexcavated as it is currently under a standing building. The foundations of mid to late 19th century terraced housing and associated yards, fronting the former Henry Street, Margaret Street, Gladstone Street and Watson Street, were observed across the site (Trenches 2, 3 and 4 and Areas 2 and 4). In addition foundations relating to the mid to late 19th century St. Mark's Church and the associated Sunday School were also present (Trench 5/Area 5). These remains correspond closely to the Ordnance Survey map of 1908. Below-ground structures were also identified that may relate to a mid to late 19th century Iron Works (Trench 1/ Area 1) although direct correlation was not possible due to the fragmentary nature of the remains. Multiple phases of development in the 19th and 20th centuries have likely removed any earlier archaeological remains.</p>
Project dates	Start: 12-01-2015 – 24-04-15
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	103990 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	WORKER'S HOUSING Post Medieval
Monument type	CHURCH Post Medieval
Monument type	SUNDAY SCHOOL Post Medieval
Monument type	IRON WORKS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)



Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER MANCHESTER MANCHESTER MANCHESTER Wenlock Way, West Gorton
Postcode	M12 5FN
Study area	7.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	SJ 38717 39665 52.9505463028 -2.912223911 52 57 01 N 002 54 44 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 55.00m Max: 55.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	R. O'Neill
Project supervisor	Ashley Tuck
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Project supervisor	Laurence Savage
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Keepmoat Homes

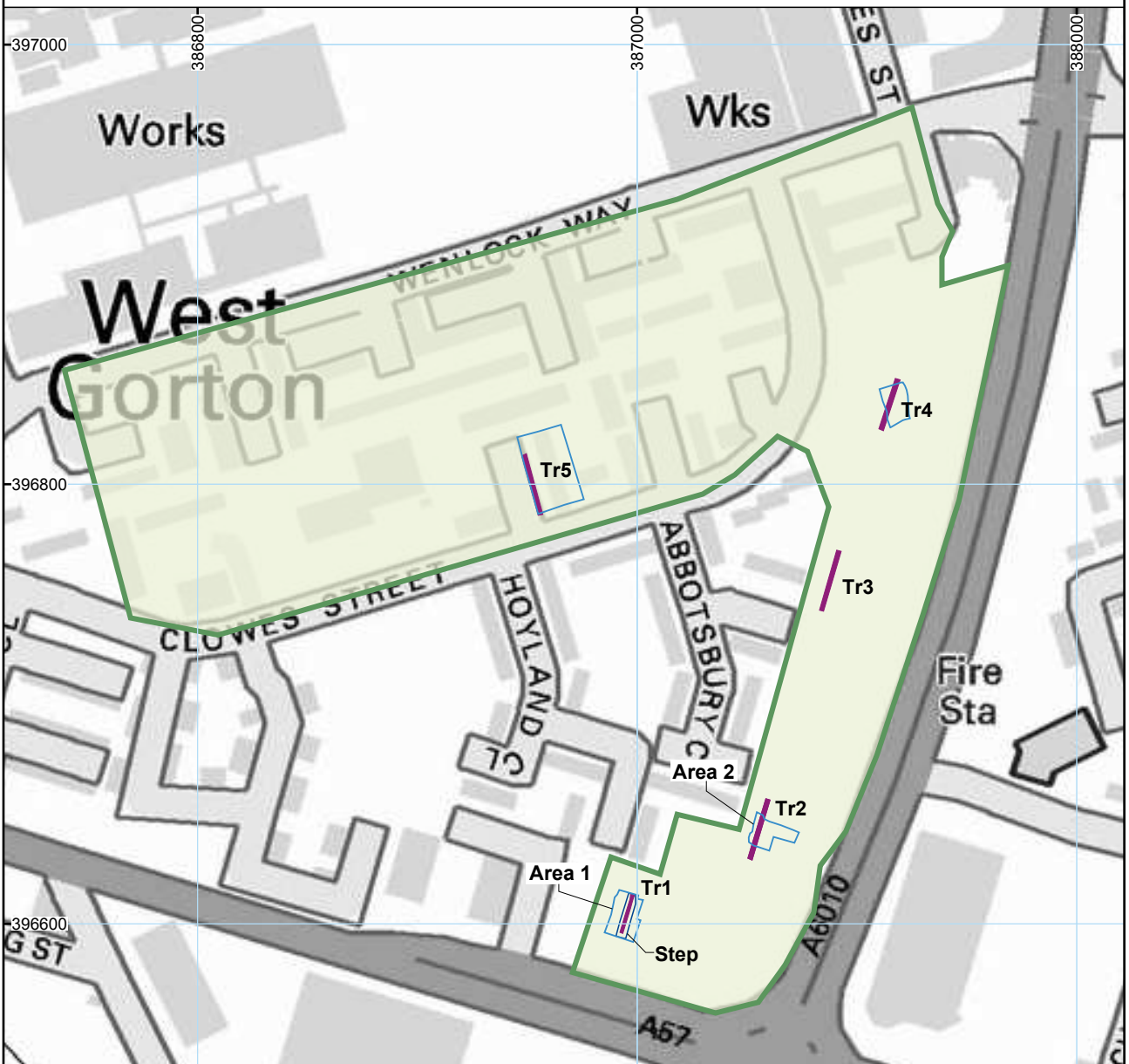
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Museum of Science and Industry
Physical Contents	"Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Museum of Science and Industry
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Museum of Science and Industry
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Report", "Section"



**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Wenlock Way, West Gorton, Manchester: Interim Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tuck, A.
Other bibliographic details	103990.02
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 laser printed comb bound report
Entered by	Ashley Tuck (a.tuck@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	6 May 2015



■ Site boundary
 — Trench location
 Mitigation area

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Site location

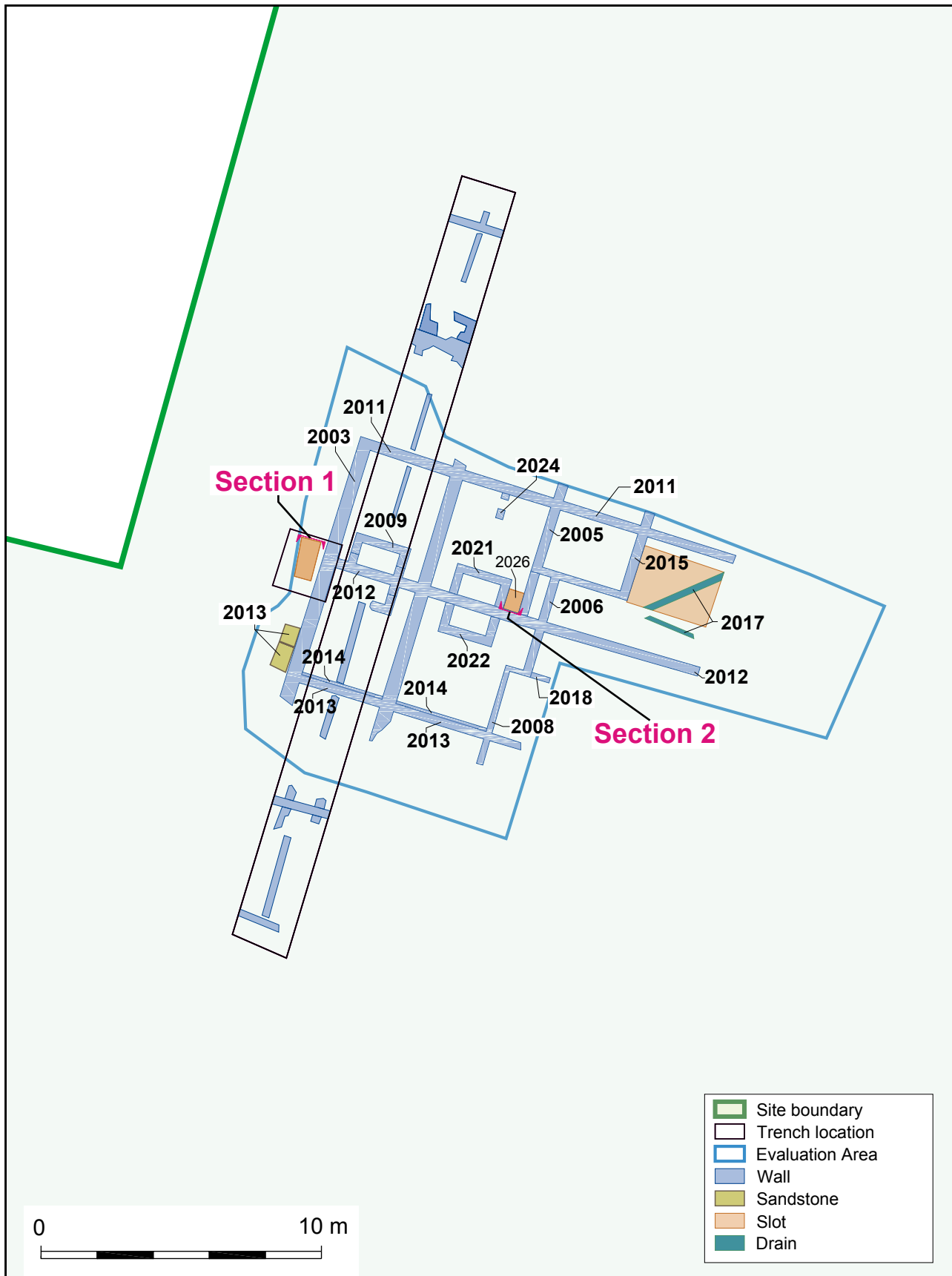
Figure 1



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Plan of Trench 1/Area 1

Figure 2



0 10 m

- Site boundary
- Trench location
- Evaluation Area
- Wall
- Sandstone
- Slot
- Drain

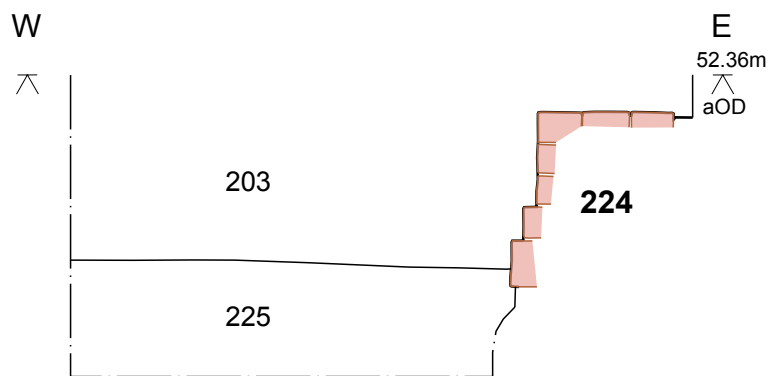


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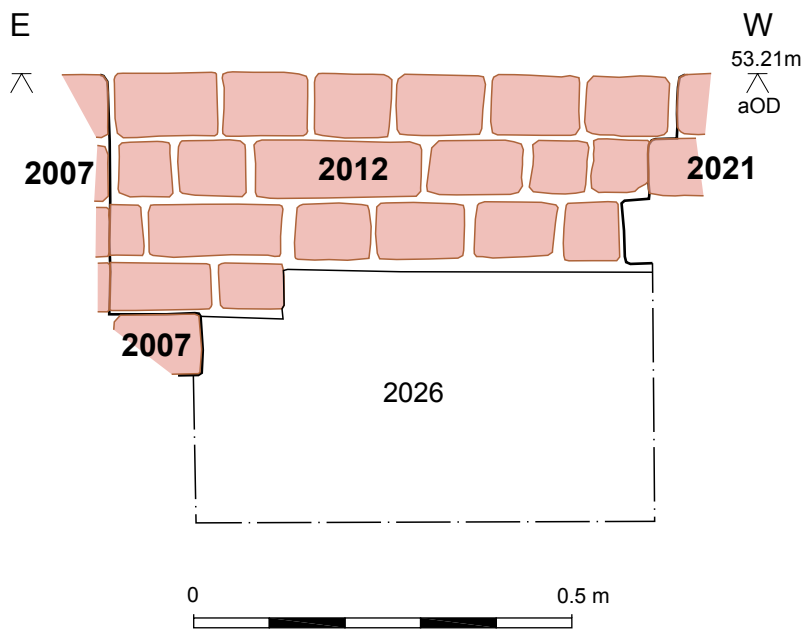
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Plan of Trench 2/Area 2

Figure 3



Section 1: South facing section with **225** dirty natural



Section 2: North facing section with **2026** buried soil

 Red brick

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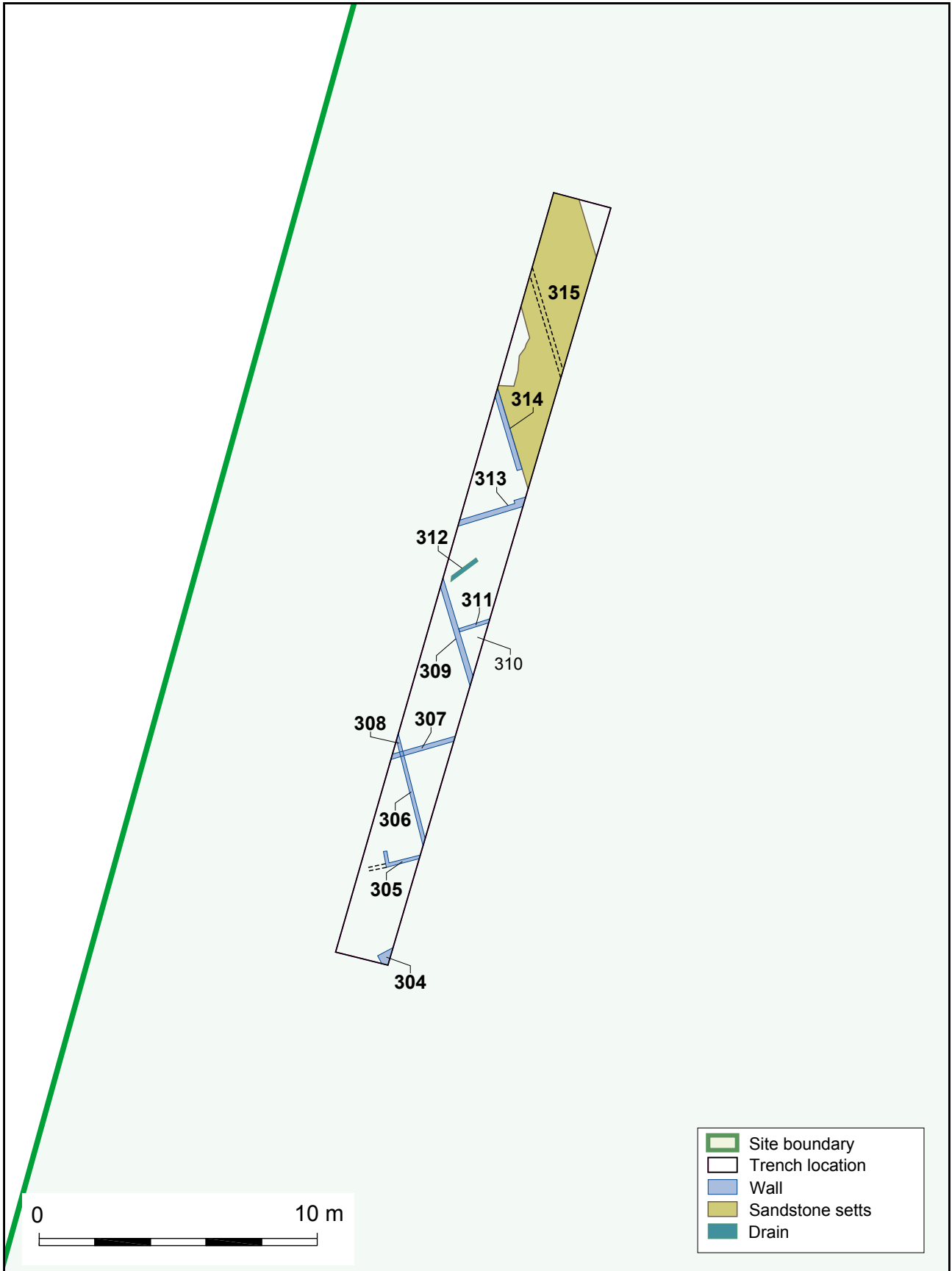
Date: 07/05/2015


Revision Number: 0

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Illustrator: APS

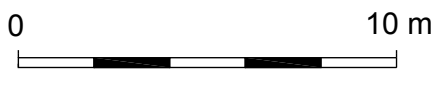
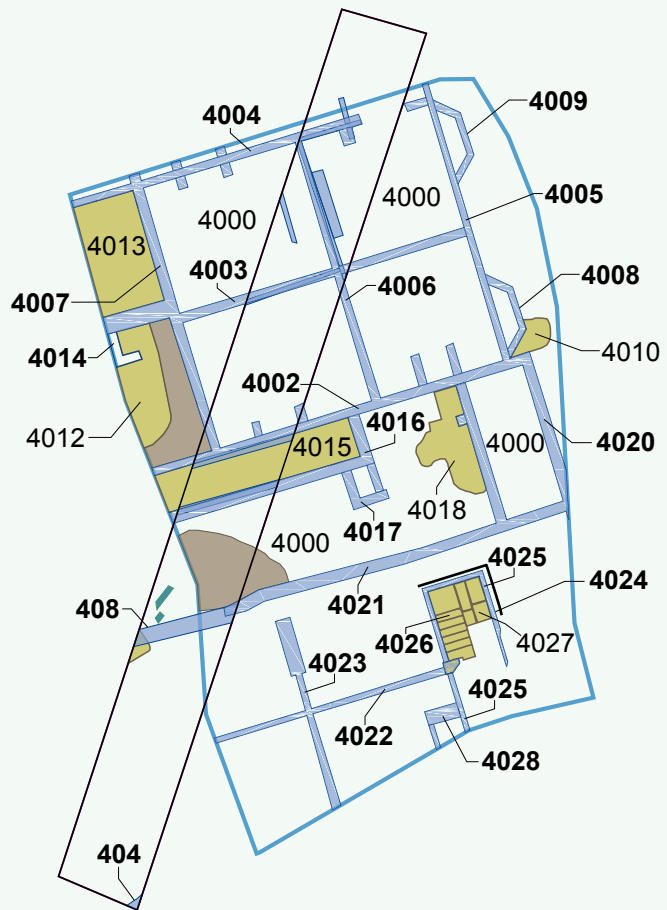
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Path:		Y:\Projects\103990\Graphics Office\Rep figs\INT\2015_03_30		

Plan of Trench 3

Figure 5



- Site boundary
- Trench location
- Wall
- Sandstone setts
- Drain
- Natural

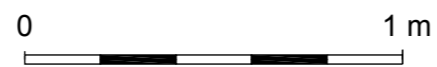
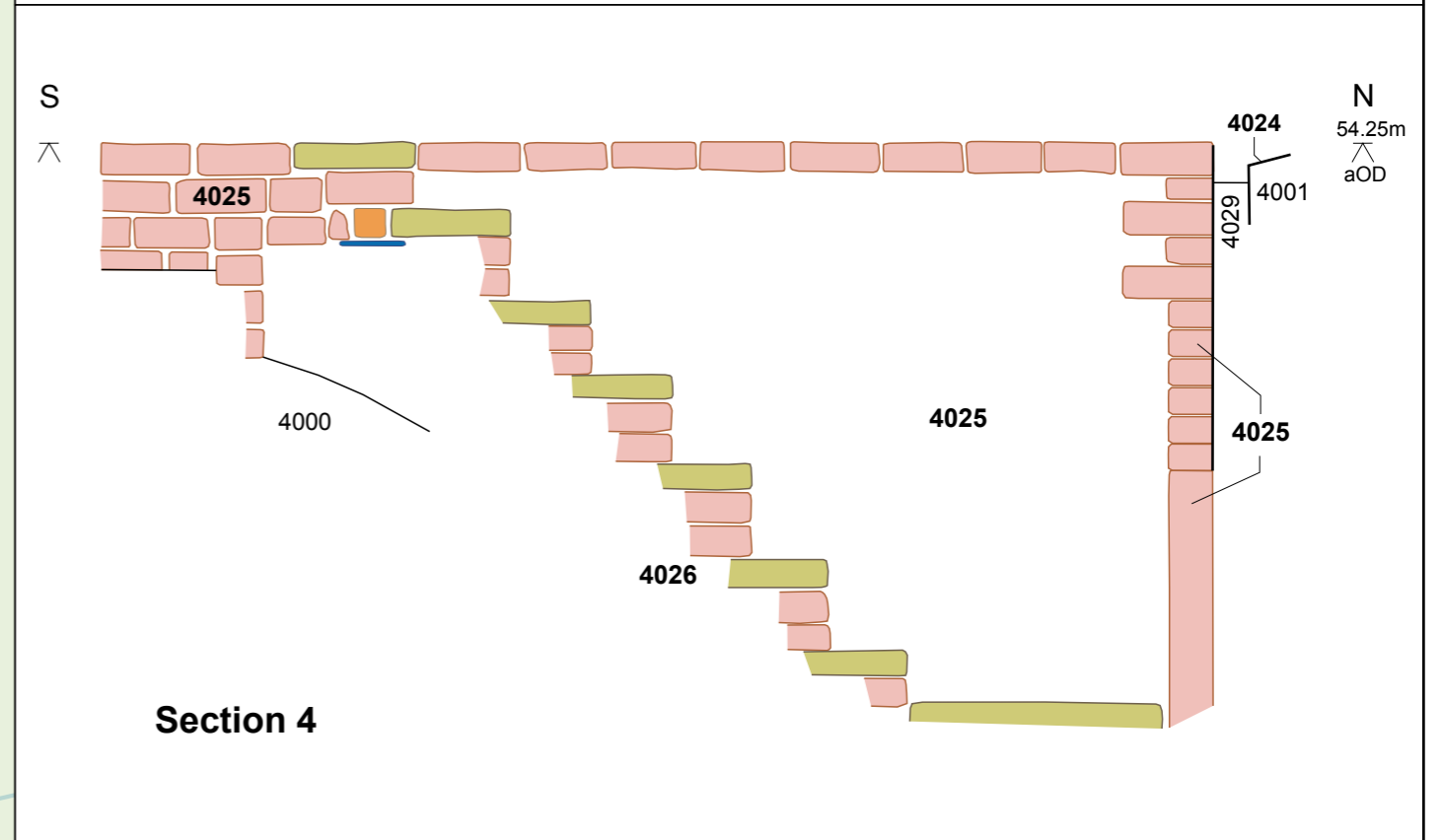
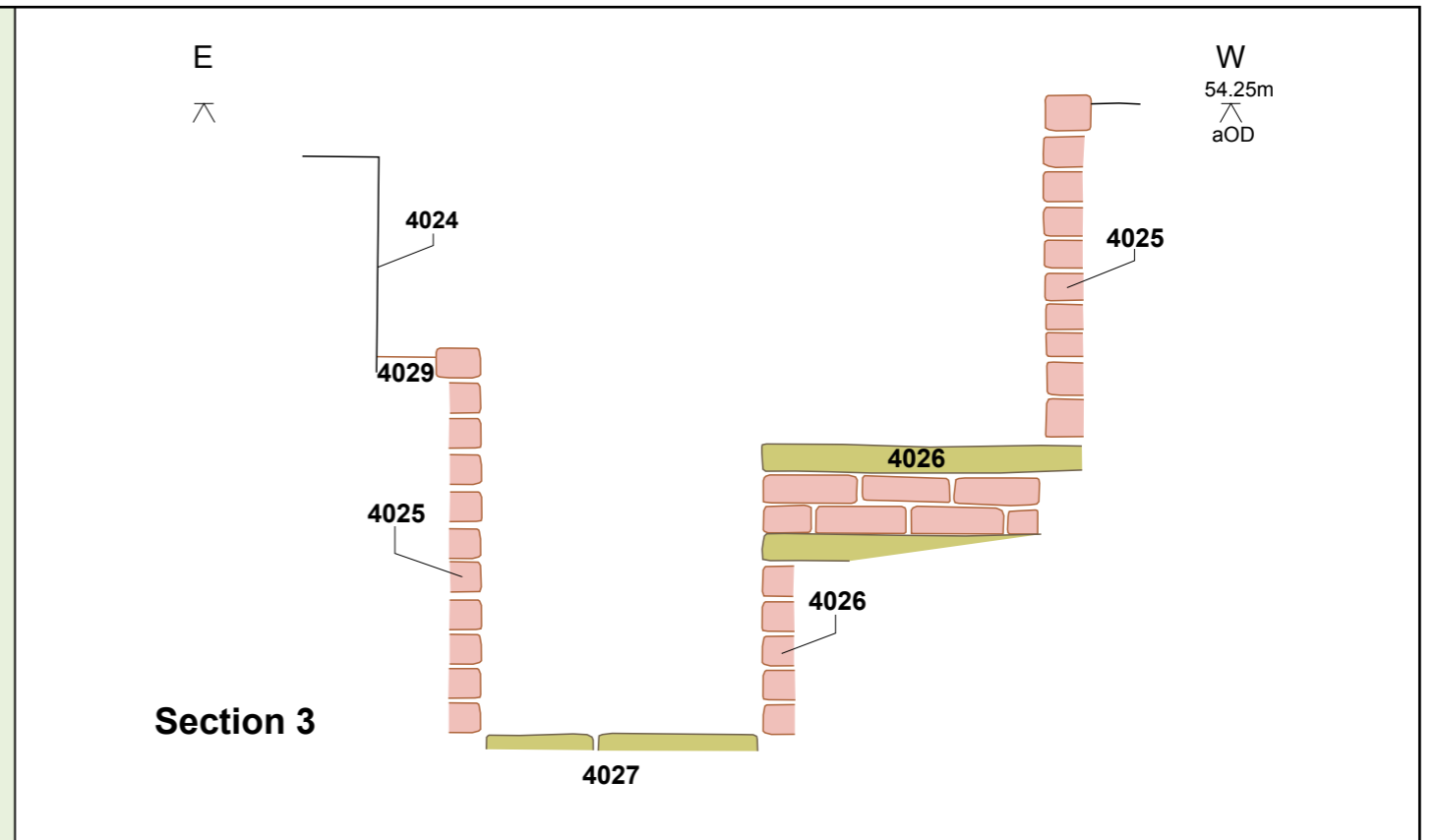
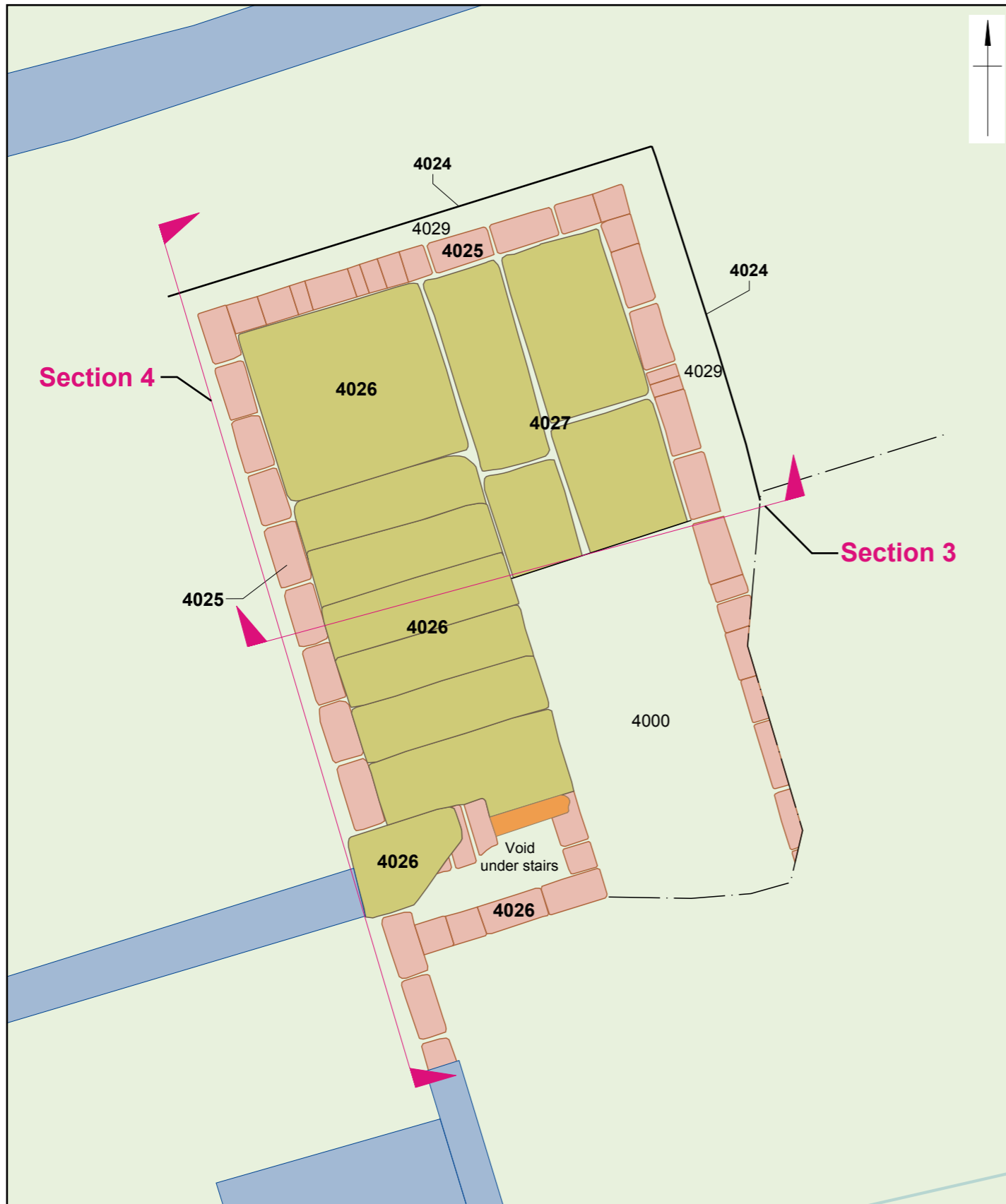


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Plan of Trench 4/Area 4

Figure 6



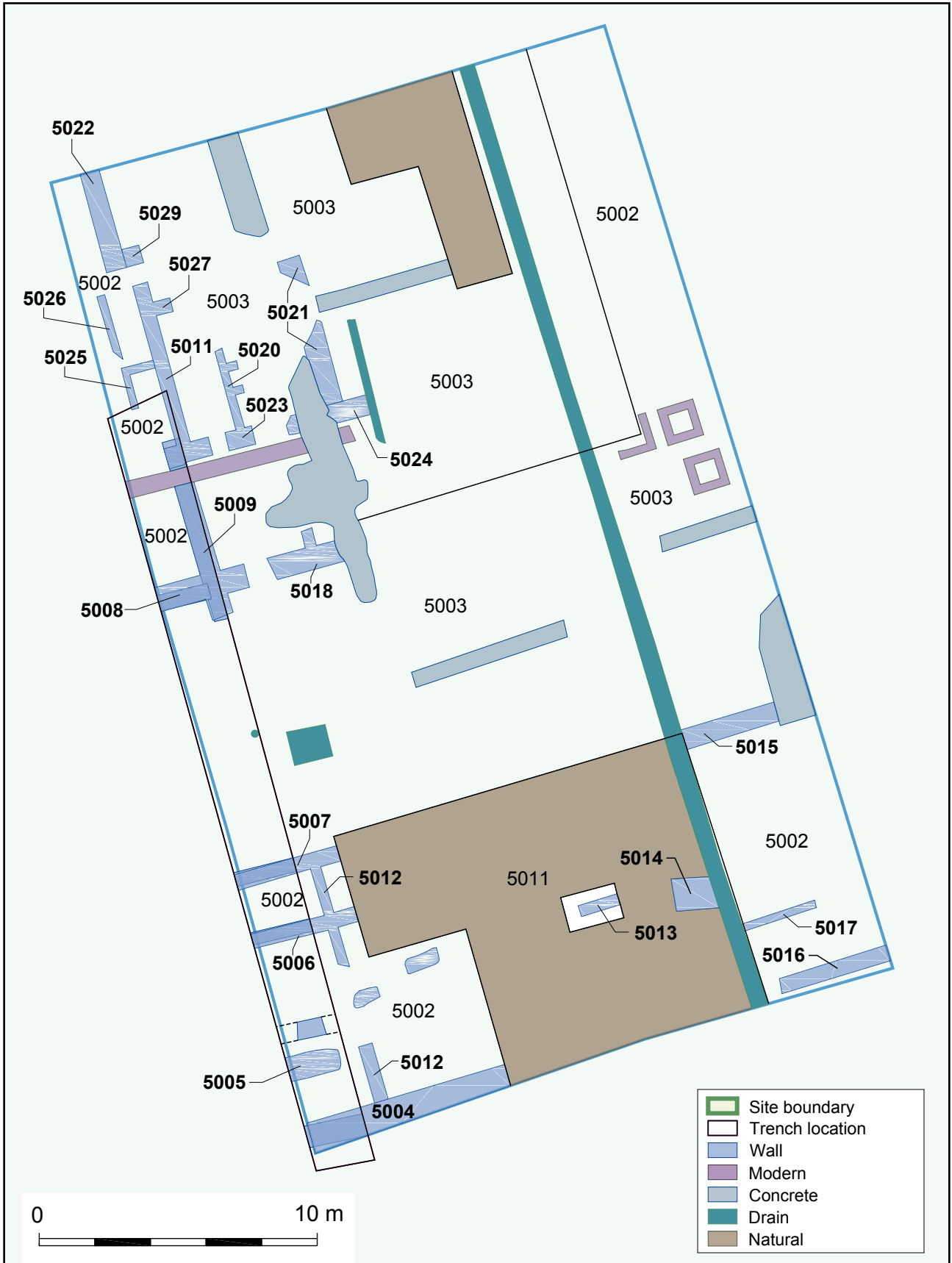
- Wall
- Brick
- Sandstone setts
- Wood
- Slate

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Plan and elevations of cellar in Area 4

Figure 7

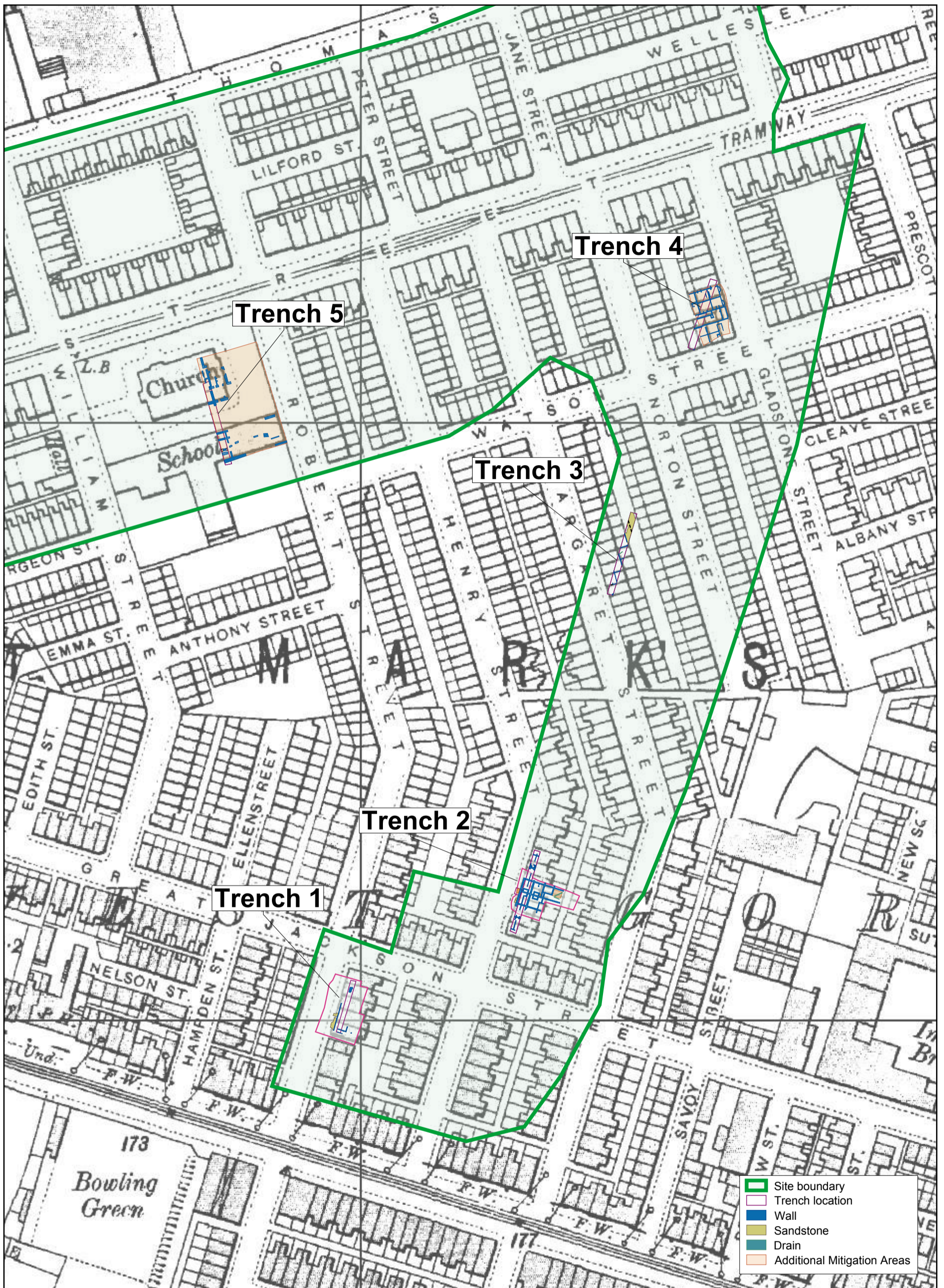





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Plan of Trench 5/Area 5

Figure 8



		
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Trench 2 overlain over 1908 OS mapping

Figure 9



Plate 1: Overview of **Area 1** from south-east



Plate 2: Natural **116** from south (**Trench 1**)


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Plate 3: Wall **123** and flagstone surface **124** from south



Plate 4: Walls **103**, **104**, **121** and **122** from east


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Plate 5: Red brick surface 117 from south



Plate 6: Overview of **Area 2** from south-west


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Plate 7: Rear walls of houses, **Area 2** from south



Plate 8: Sandstone step **2023** at entrance to **House 2.2** from south


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Plate 9: **Area 2** front fireplaces from north



Plate 10: **Area 2** rear fireplaces from north


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Plate 11: Ephemeral structure **2024**, possibly to support floor joists, from north



Plate 12: Drains **2017** in yard of **House 2.1** from west


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Plate 13: Additional skin **2014** to wall **2013** seen at right of shot from west



Plate 14: Front wall **2003** showing machine bricks and threshold **2027** from north


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Plate 15: Overview of **Trench 3** from south-west



Plate 16: Sandstone sett surface **315** from north


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Plate 17: Overview of **Area 4** from south-west



Plate 18: **Area 4** cellar from east


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Plate 19: Area 4 Watson Street rear yards from east



Plate 20: Sandstone alleyway 4015 from east


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Plate 21: **Area 4** Gladstone Street houses from east



Plate 22: **Area 5** Sunday School from south



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Plate 23: **Area 5** St. Mark's Church from north

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