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Salford
MANCHESTER

Archaeological Evaluation

Chapel Street,
Plots E7 and E8,
Salford

Planning Ref:

N/A

Client:

ECF/ Muse
Developments

Technical Report:

Sarah Cattell

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Salford Archaeology (SA) was commissioned by Muse Developments/ECF to undertake an archaeological evaluation on vacant land at Chapel Street, Salford (centred on SJ 82845 98507) as part of a housing development scheme. This report consists of the results from the evaluation trenches.

The study area lay on the western side of the historic core of Salford and by the late 18th century was occupied by a small hamlet at the cross roads of Cross Bank (Chapel Street), Adelphi Street and Oldfield Road. This area was initially known as White Cross. Throughout the 19th century the area was heavily built up with various forms of workers housing, commercial properties and Public Houses, all catering for the rapidly expanding population of industrial workers. The construction of the houses and status of the area was never high leading Frederick Engels, following his visit in the 1830s, to describe the area as a slum which vied with 'the dwellings of the Old Town in filth and overcrowding'.

Evaluation trenches were located to target the remains of the housing fronting onto Chapel Street, Sidney Street and Scholefield Street along with courtyard houses to the rear of Chapel Street and commercial properties. Trenches were also excavated to assess the potential for remains associated with the Irwell Street Chapel Burial Ground.

Despite later development on the site, archaeological remains were uncovered in all but two of the trenches excavated, with significant features revealed in association with the courtyard housing and buildings fronting onto Sidney Street and Scholefield Street. These remains included evidence of both internal cellar features and outdoor surfaces, along with wall foundations. In contrast, the trenches excavated within Islington Park to assess the remains of the burial ground found no evidence of archaeological features of any sort.

Due to the significance and rarity of the remains of the workers housing revealed, a recommendation for further excavation has been given by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS). This work will enable a better understanding of the remains and produce a more detailed record of the housing in use during the 19th century in this area.

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Salford Archaeology (SA) was commissioned by Muse Developments/ECF to undertake an archaeological evaluation on vacant land at Chapel Street, Salford (centred on SJ 82845 98507) as part of a housing development scheme (*Fig. 3*). The work was carried out in order to determine the presence, extent, depth, state of preservation and significance of the archaeological resource, enabling informed recommendations to be made for the future treatment of any surviving remains. The evaluation was undertaken in January and February 2018.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, compiled by Sarah Cattell of Salford Archaeology submitted January 2018.

1.2 Location, Topography and Current Land Use

The excavation area is located on the eastern side of Salford, Greater Manchester, (centred on SJ 82845 98507) *c.*1km from Manchester City Centre. The site is bounded to the north by Chapel Street, to the east by Islington Park, to the south by North Star Drive and to the west by Islington Street. The study area is located at approximately 32m AOD.

The site comprises two vacant plots of land, either side of Sidney Street and the closed north-eastern end of North Star Drive, formerly occupied by a mix of 19th and 20th century buildings including workers housing, a Bank and a Public House. Since the demolition and clearance of the site, completed in 2016, the land has remained vacant.

1.3 Personnel

The project was conducted by professional archaeologists from Salford Archaeology. On-site excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Elizabeth Statham and Andrew Radford. This report was compiled and written and illustrated by Sarah Cattell. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

1.4 Monitoring

Norman Redhead, the Heritage Management Director for Greater Manchester (Greater Manchester Archaeology Advisory Service, GMAAS) monitored the archaeological works.

2. Historical Background

2.1 Historical Background

In the vicinity of the study area, which lay on the western side of the historic core of Salford, by the late 18th century a small hamlet had developed at the cross roads of Cross Bank (Chapel Street), Adelphi Street and Oldfield Road. This area was initially known as White Cross. Green's map of 1794 (*Fig 49*) is largely undeveloped at this point, with only a couple of dwellings each enjoying landscaped gardens set within large field boundaries. The land covered by the study area at this time is labelled as being owned by Messrs Bateman & Co and the Duke of Bridgewater.

Swire's 1824 map (*Fig.1*) shows that within the study area that by this time the field boundaries between the lands belonging to Bateman & Co and the Duke of Bridgewater had been replaced by streets heading south from White Cross Bank. The stand-alone houses (18th Century) had become a large built up area, however it is not until Bancks 1831 map (*Fig.50*) that the development of this area can be seen in detail. Already by this time heavy industrialisation was evident due to the study area's proximity to the main thoroughfare of White Cross Bank and proximity to the Islington cotton mills. The main traffic routes were flanked by commercial properties and Public Houses, and various forms of housing including back-to-back and court houses which were constructed for the workers of the area. The growth in population is also evident from the emergence at this

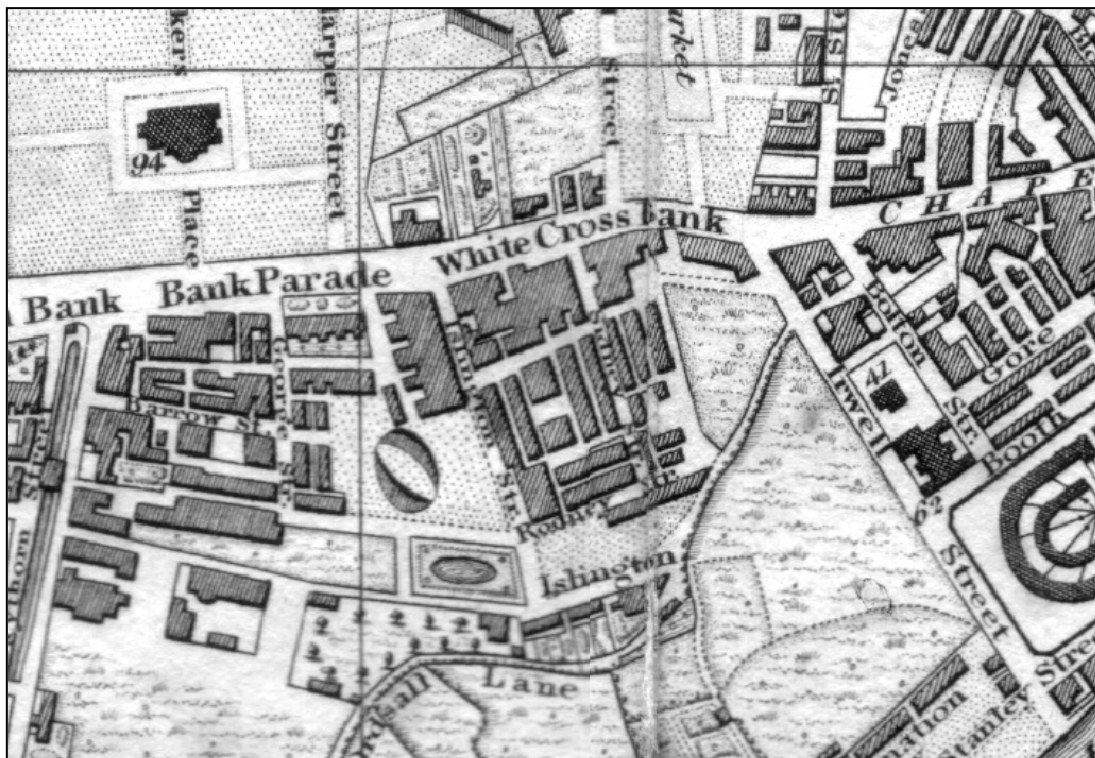


Figure 1. Detail of Swire's map of Salford, 1824 showing the study area in the centre.

time of the Irwell Street Chapel and graveyard built in 1829. This would have been the main burial place for the residents of the surrounding area as well as catering to their spiritual needs in life.

By 1849 greater detail is visible within the study area. The Nelson Vaults public house lay alongside commercial properties fronting the main road at the north end of the study area and alleyways and courts were visible between blocks of terraced housing and commercial blocks. Pigot & Slaters 1841 trade directory shows at this time the occupations of the residents of Wickham Street were mainly textile related. Other occupations within the study area were beer retailers and shopkeepers. Census Returns from the mid-19th century indicate an influx of migrant workers' from Ireland living within and around the study area.

The study area and wider White Cross area had been described in the 1830s by the social commentator Frederick Engels as containing housing that 'vie with the dwellings of the Old Town in filth and overcrowding' - in other words it was a slum with high levels of overcrowding, lack of sanitation and a high level of disease. Engels full description of the White Cross and Chapel Street areas reads as follows;

'The narrow side lanes and courts of Chapel Street, Greengate and Gravel Lane have certainly never been cleansed since they were built. Of late, the Liverpool railway, has been carried through the middle of them, over a high viaduct, and has abolished many of the filthiest nooks; but what does that avail? Whoever passes over this viaduct and looks down, sees filth and wretchedness enough; and, if anyone takes the trouble to pass through these lanes, and glance through the open doors and windows into the houses and cellars, he can convince himself afresh with every step that the workers of Salford live in dwellings in which cleanliness and comfort are impossible. Exactly the same state of affairs is to be found in the more distant regions of Salford, in Islington, along Regent Road, and behind the Bolton railway. The working men's dwellings between Oldfield Road and Cross Lane, where a mass of courts and alleys are to be found in the worst possible state, vie with the dwellings of the Old Town in filth and overcrowding. In this district I found a man, apparently about sixty years old, living in a cow-stable. He had constructed a sort of chimney for his square pen, which had neither windows, floor, nor ceiling, had obtained a bedstead and lived there, though the rain dripped through his rotten roof. This man was too old and weak for regular work, and supported himself by removing manure with a hand-cart; the dung-heaps lay next door to his place!' (Engels, 1845).

Throughout this time the Irwell Street Chapel continued to stand to the south of the study area, with a small part of the burial ground lying just within the study area boundary. Overcrowding along with the inevitably high rate of disease in the area, caused by the conditions described by Engels, is likely to have contributed to the closure of the burial

ground by 1851 when it had presumably reached its capacity. Despite this, the chapel itself remained in use well into the 20th century.

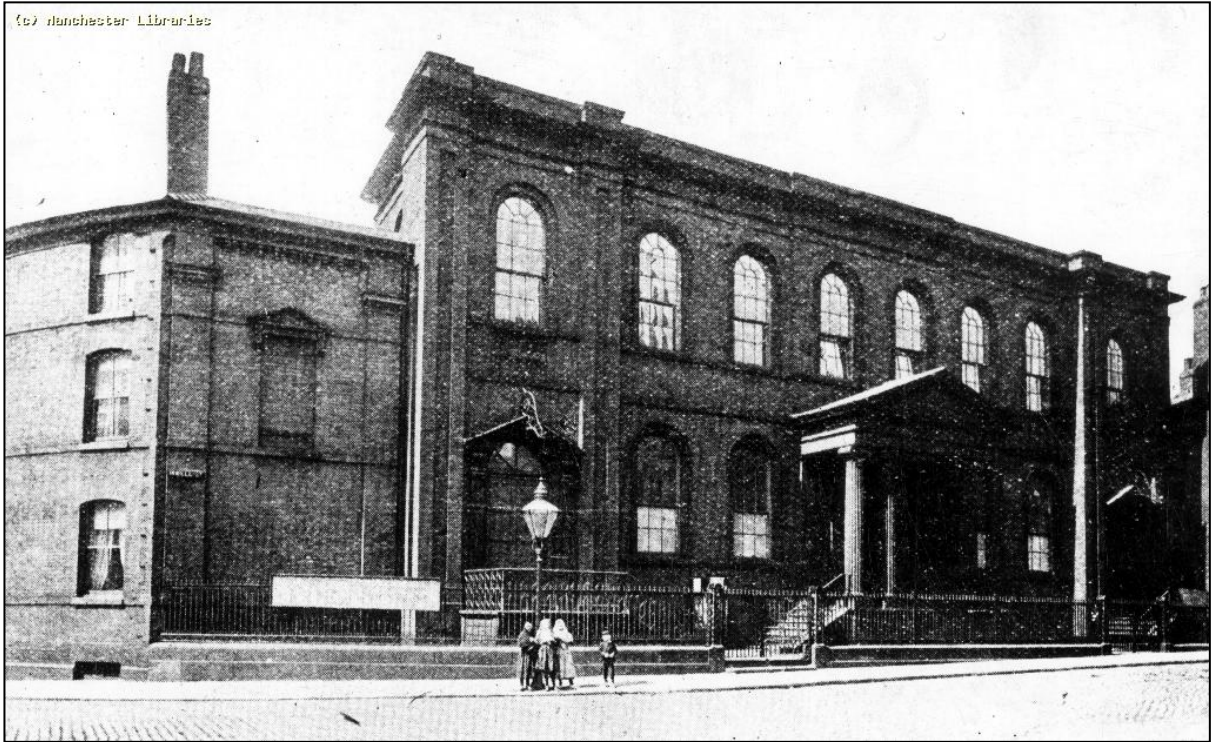


Figure 2. Irwell Street Chapel as it appeared in 1900 (Manchester Libraries).

Towards the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century structural changes to the properties in the study area began to be made with the back-to-back houses of Sidney Street converted into double depth terraces. By the 1930s the court houses accessed from Islington Street were no longer visible and the commercial properties to the west of Sidney Street were replaced by a large rectangular building.

In the mid-20th century a large-scale clearance of the area occurred leading to all the buildings south of Mason Street being demolished apart from one beer shop labelled Wigan Arms. None of the internal court houses were identifiable at this time. To the north of Mason Street and Schofield Street, buildings were demolished or incorporated into larger commercial units fronting Chapel Street. The properties fronting Irwell Terrace were also demolished by this point, as was the Irwell Street Chapel, with its surrounding graveyard abandoned.

By the 1960s all the structures to the south of Mason Street were cleared to make way for a new housing block, Islington House which was part of a wider development to the south of the study area. This development also included the creation of a small park on the site of the Irwell Street Chapel burial ground which, although not cleared, was landscaped and has remained undeveloped. By the end of the 20th century the entire site was demolished and cleared and the last remaining building fronting Chapel Street, the Ye Old Nelson pub was finally demolished in 2016.

3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation Methodology

Before excavation, the client provided SA with service plans for the area and all trenches and surrounding areas were scanned with an appropriate instrument to ensure that no live cables would be disturbed during the programme of works. The trenches were excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator with a 1.80m wide toothless ditching bucket down to archaeological features or natural geology. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. The locations of the trenches are shown on the trench location plan (*Fig 57*).

The evaluation trenches were placed across the study area in order to determine the presence, extent, depth and state of preservation of the remains identified by the archaeological Desk Based Assessment. The works followed the design set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by SA in January 2018.

- **Trench 1** – targeted to investigate the remains of commercial properties fronting onto White Cross Bank (Chapel Street).
- **Trench 2** – targeted to investigate the commercial properties fronting onto Sidney Street and workers housing on Butterworth Court and Masons Court.
- **Trench 3** - targeted to investigate the remains of commercial cellared properties fronting onto Mason Street.
- **Trench 4** - targeted to investigate the remains of commercial cellared properties fronting onto White Cross Bank (Chapel Street) to the east of Sidney Street.
- **Trench 5** – targeted to investigate commercial properties fronting onto the eastern side of Sidney Street and workers housing behind on Wiltshire Court.
- **Trench 6** – targeted to investigate the remains of housing on the corner of Sidney Street and Scholefield Street.
- **Trench 7** – targeted to investigate early 19th century back to back housing.
- **Trench 8** – targeted to investigate the remains of housing on Wickham Street and Irwell Terrace.
- **Trench 9** – targeted to investigate the remains of housing and commercial properties fronting onto the northern side of Scholefield Street.
- **Trench 10** – targeted to investigate commercial properties fronting onto White Cross Bank and Scholefield Street.
- **Trenches 11-14** – targeted to investigate the possibility of existing burials in the north-western corner of the Irwell Street Chapel burial ground.

Where depth allowed further excavations proceeded by hand. In any excavations deemed too deep to enter cleaning was carried out by machine. Excavated spoil was placed in specified areas, at least 1m away from trench edges.

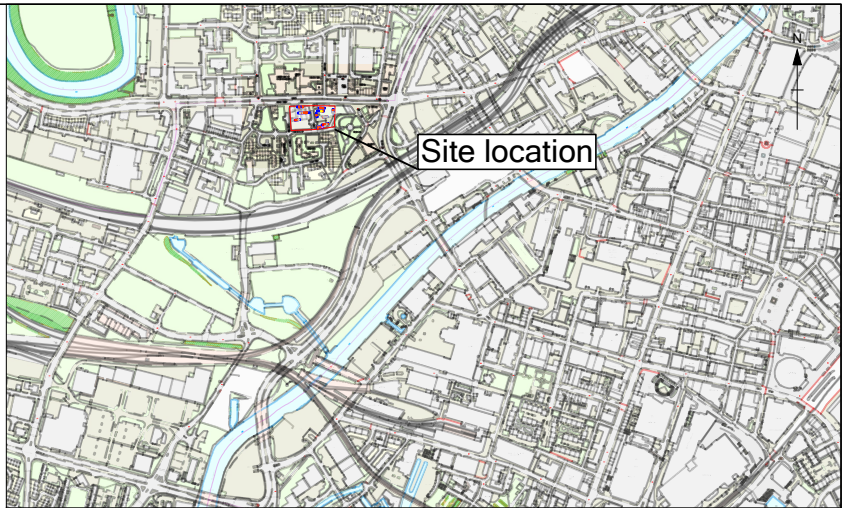
3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology (SA) pro-forma trench sheets. All trenches were recorded either digitally using a Total Station Theodolite or by hand, whichever was deemed most appropriate.

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

Where appropriate, finds were recorded by context, with significant 'small finds' located within three dimensions to the nearest 10mm, bagged and labelled separately.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. All archaeological works carried out by SA are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.

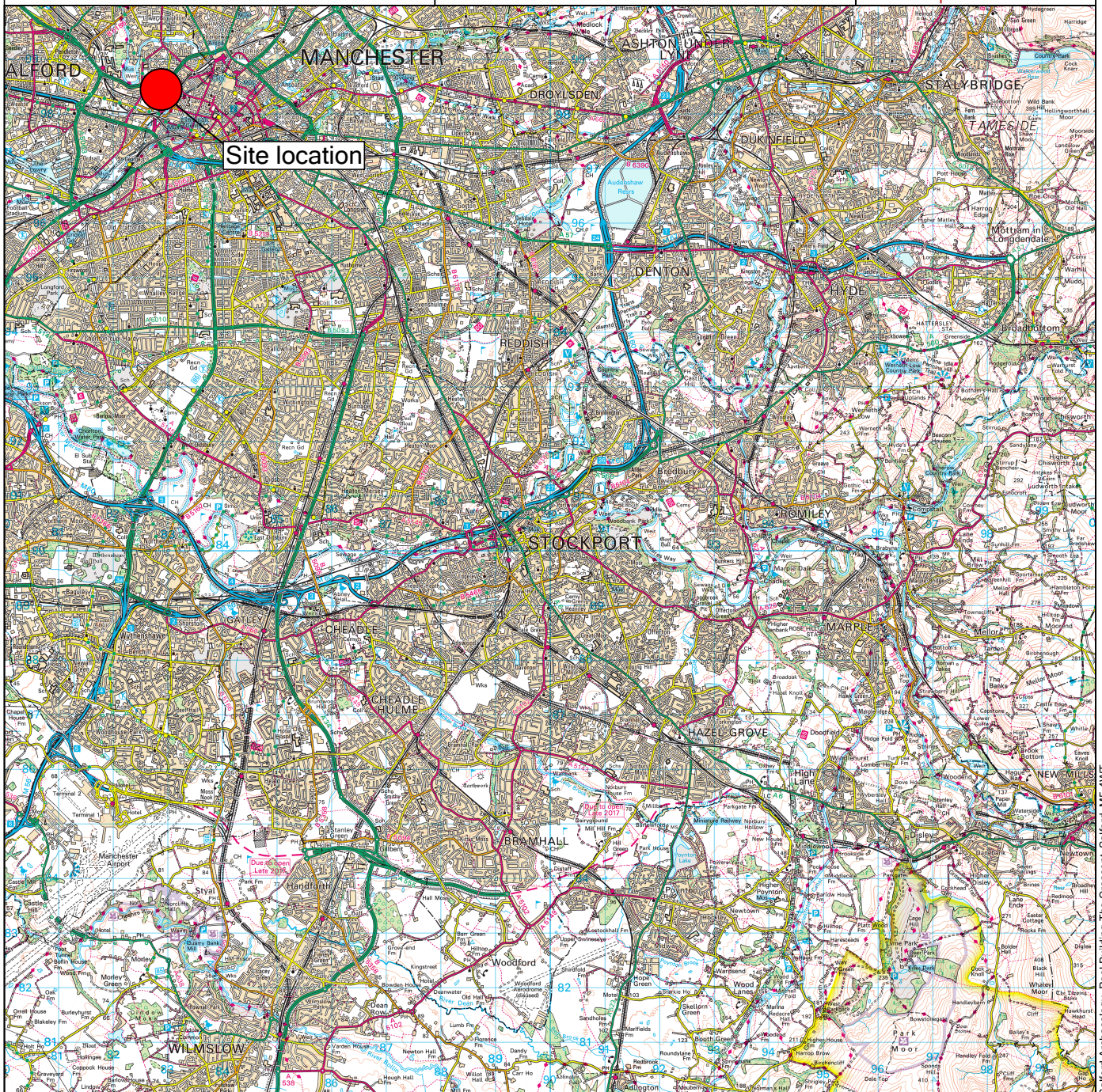


ELCA1140 Chapel Street Plots E7 & E8

Figure 3: Site location plan



SA
SALFORD
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4. Evaluation Results

4.1 Introduction

Across the northern part of the study area the ground surface was characterised by an area of scrub, demolition debris and made ground (001) resulting from the demolition of the buildings occupying this area. To the south and east the Tarmac road and car park surfaces (002) were retained which had to be broken out on Trenches 7, 8, 11 and 12 before excavation could continue. Trenches 13 and 14 lay within the boundary of Islington Park on a landscaped area of grass and flower beds.

Where observed, the natural ground comprised firm yellow silty clay.

4.2 Trench 1

This trench was situated to assess the potential for remains associated with the commercial premises fronting onto White Cross Bank (Chapel Street). The trench was aligned east-west and measured 15.00m x 1.80m.



Figure 4. Trench 1, showing the first cellar room in the foreground. Looking west.

Following the removal of the topsoil and demolition layer (069) the remains of three cellars were revealed, however all three were over 2.00m in depth and the instability of the deposits and walls uncovered prevented the full excavation of the trench. At the far eastern end of the trench a single course handmade brick wall (062) was found to run north-south, laid in stretcher bond with white lime mortar. This wall supported three stone slabs (061), thought to be the top section of a set of stone steps. A second north-south wall (064) was identified approximately 3.65m west of (062), constructed from machine made bricks with black mortar and appeared to be inserted at a later date to the surrounding walls. The northern wall of the cellar (063) was also bonded with black mortar but had the remains of a light brown plaster covering most of its southern face. The wall measured c.1.40m x 0.25m with a 2.20m wide opening to the east, adjacent to (062) which was filled by demolition deposit (069) containing a higher concentration of machine made bricks and black mortar. No evidence of flooring was identified in this room.



Figure 5. Wall (062) and infill (069). Looking east.

The second cellar revealed lay on the western side of wall (064) and consisted of a stone flagged floor (065), surrounded by the remains of walls (066) to the north and (067) to the west. Wall (066) was only partly visible within the surrounding demolition deposit, but like (063) retained evidence of plaster on the southern face. Wall (067) formed the boundary between the second and third cellar rooms and was again, constructed from machine made bricks laid three courses wide with black mortar.

To the west the third cellar also had a stone flagged floor (068) which was composed of limestone flags measuring c.0.50m x 0.70m. No walls associated with this room were



Figure 6. Wall (064) to the left and plaster visible on wall (063) in the background. Looking north.

identified. Demolition deposit (069) was found to fill all three cellar rooms but had a varying degree of black staining in each. All floors revealed lay at a depth of 2.50m.

4.3 Trench 2

This trench was located to uncover remains associated with the cellared properties fronting onto Sidney Street and the single depth houses of Butterworth Court. The trench was aligned east-west and measured 25.00m x 1.80m.

Following the removal of the overburden layer and a layer of demolition debris (049), a number of structural features were revealed. At the far eastern end of the trench a cellar was identified which comprised a stone flagged floor (051) abutted by a handmade brick wall (045) to the south. Wall (045) was aligned east-west and stood to a height of c.1.50m, the southern face of the wall had been plastered and had evidence of orange paint. Abutting the area of plaster, the remains of a north-south wall (052) was revealed, which although truncated, appeared to continue northwards as it was again seen in the south facing section of the trench. Wall (045) continued westwards beyond (052) for a further 1.00m.

To the west of the western end of (045) lay three large stone slabs at varying heights (050) which abutted a north-south aligned handmade brick wall (046) laid in header bond with a white lime mortar. This lay at a depth of c.0.80m below a layer of black silty material with frequent inclusions of stone and brick fragments which was found to overlie the area of the cellar. Wall (046) lay against a continuation of (049) which surrounded all the other features in the trench to the west.

Figure 7. Trench 2 showing deposits (059) and (060) in the foreground with (057) beyond. Looking east.



Approximately 1.90m to the west of (046) lay another north-south handmade brick wall (047) which was 2½ courses wide (0.35m) and laid with black mortar. This was abutted to the west by a 20th century froged brick wall (048) measuring 0.50m wide with a hard white mortar. At the same depth but 3.00m to the west lay a stone flagged surface (054) which measured approximately 3.00m x 1.00m with individual stones between 0.50m x 0.70m and 0.70m x 1.00m. At its eastern end, the surface was cut by a 2 course, L shaped, handmade brick wall (055) measuring 0.25m in width. The wall extended c.0.75m south from the northern edge of the trench before returning eastwards for 1.00m where it was truncated



Figure 8. Wall (045) in detail. Looking southeast.

Figure 9. Cellar wall (045) in the background with walls (046) and (047) in the foreground. Looking east.



Figure 10. Detailed view of walls (046) and (047). Looking west.

by an area of (049) to the south. The western end of (054) was bounded by a second handmade brick wall (056), this time 3 courses wide (0.35m) and laid with black mortar in stretcher bond. A second flagged surface (057) was identified to the west of the wall which was almost identical to (054) with the exception that the flag stones were slightly larger. Surface (057) measured 3.00m x 1.40m but was truncated to the west by a second 20th century frogged brick wall (058). A deposit of red concrete (059) lay against (058) to the west, which in turn lay against a deposit of a mid-yellowish grey clay with frequent inclusions of brick and stone fragments which extended 4.50m to the western extent of the trench.



Figure 11. Flagged floor (054) and wall (055) to the right. Looking east.



Figure 12. Floor (057). Looking east.

4.4 Trench 3

This trench was located to investigate the potential for remains associated with the cellared properties fronting onto Mason Street. The trench was aligned east-west and measured 15.00m x 1.80m.



Figure 13. General view of Trench 3. Looking east.

After the overburden was removed a layer of grey-brown silty demolition debris (035) was revealed which was almost identical in nature to (019) and contained frequent whole and broken handmade bricks as well as fragments of stone and mortar. This deposit overlay all other features within the trench. A handmade brick wall (036) was revealed in the north facing section of the trench which extended 8.00m eastwards from the western end of the trench. The wall had four openings along its length measuring up to 0.85m high and 0.60m wide which were grouped in pairs with a brick lined concrete block 0.59m wide between.

The openings were filled with a dark blackish-brown demolition deposit (037) composed of brick, stone and mortar fragments. At the base of the easternmost concrete block lay an iron grate or drain cover. This lay within what appeared to be a room bounded to the east by (042), a single course handmade brick wall aligned north-south with evidence of white

plaster on the western face. Lying c.0.50m to the west lay a second handmade brick wall (043) which could only be seen in the south facing section of the trench but did not continue south to abut (036). These walls enclosed a very dark black-brown organic deposit (044) which contained a large number of whole and broken 19th century glass bottles and several clay pipes. This deposit lay over a fragmented brick surface (041) which comprised a row of blackened, possibly plastered, handmade bricks laid flat and abutting (042).



Figure 14. Walls (036) and (042) with (041) in front. Looking east.



Figure 15. Wall (043) and filling material (044). Looking north.

A second room was identified to the west with wall (039) forming the boundary between the rooms, lying 4.00m west of (042). This was again, a single course handmade brick wall,

Figure 16. Cross wall (039) and part of brick surface (038). Looking east.



Figure 17. Brick surface (038). Looking north.

aligned north-south abutting (036) to the south. An L shaped row of handmade bricks (040) was partially uncovered to the east of the wall, but the full extent of the feature could not be revealed. To the west of (039) two bricks were revealed to run westwards and may have represented a second feature similar to the one represented by (041) and (043), although this could not be confirmed due to the unstable nature of the overlying deposits.

A fragmented handmade brick floor surface (038) was uncovered in the area between walls (036) and (039). This was composed of 11 rows of handmade bricks laid flat with an area of black staining to the centre of the surface.

No features were revealed at the eastern end of the trench due to the presence of a large area of 20th century concrete.

4.5 Trench 4

This trench was located in order to investigate the remains of terraced shops/residence fronting onto Chapel Street, formerly White Cross Bank. The trench measured 15m x 1.8m and was aligned east-west.



Figure 18. General view of Trench 4. Looking west.

Following the removal of the made ground surface a 0.60m thick layer of crushed red brick and concrete containing fragments of ironwork was revealed (004). This was cut to the west by a large deposit of loose grey-brown silty loam with frequent small fragments of brick and stone (010). This deposit was also seen in a large rounded cut [011] at the eastern end of the trench measuring 3.65m long and 1.50m deep when viewed in the south facing section but was not visible in the north facing section. Directly below deposit (004)

Figure 19. Wall (006), showing surrounding demolition deposit. Looking east.



Figure 20. Wall (007), showing abutting frogged bricks. Looking west.

Figure 21. Walls (008) and (009), in the foreground and background respectively, showing black staining. Looking east.



lay another demolition layer comprising mixed mortar, stone and brick rubble in a grey-brown sandy silt with inclusions of metalwork and 20th century wiring (005). This was also cut to the west by (010) which was excavated to a depth of 2.50m but appeared to continue beyond this depth, although trench collapse prevented investigation beyond this point.

Three handmade brick walls were revealed to lie within (005) at depths between 1.20m-1.50m, all were laid with a white lime mortar and aligned northwest-southeast, continuing beyond the trench edges to the north and south. The westernmost of these walls was (006) and consisted of a single course of bricks measuring 0.12m x 1.80m with no evidence of associated features. Wall (007) measuring 0.25m wide lay 1.80m to the east of (006) and was constructed from 2 courses of bricks with 3 machine made frogged bricks abutting the eastern face measuring 0.25m x 0.36m. These bricks and the wall to the north all had evidence of black staining. Further east 3.80m from (007) lay a third and fourth wall, (008) and (009) which lay 0.05m apart. Wall (008) was 2 courses wide laid in stretchers and was excavated to a single brick's depth. Wall (009) lay to the east of (008) and appeared to have the same construction with a truncated upper course of headers. This wall possessed a brick projection to the north-east which measured 0.70m x 0.41m and comprised a layer of degraded bricks with an area of very dark black staining at the main junction with (009).

4.6 Trench 5

This trench was located to investigate any remains associated with the workers housing at Wiltshire Court, lying between the buildings fronting onto Chapel Street and Scholefield Street. The trench measured 10.00m x 1.80m and was aligned east-west.

Directly below layer (001) a grey-brown demolition deposit (014) was again encountered at the eastern end of the trench and was excavated to a depth of 1.20m where wall (013) was revealed. This measured 0.23m x 1.80m and was a 2 course handmade brick wall bonded with black mortar, running east-west. The wall was set within layer (004).

The central part of the trench contained a deposit of yellowish-grey clay with moderate inclusions of brick and stone fragments (012) measuring 1.20m in length. As with Trench 4, the western end of this trench had also been cut by deposit (010) which was excavated to a depth of 2.50m before being backfilled for safety reasons.



Figure 22. General view of Trench 5. Looking west.

4.7 Trench 6



Figure 23. General view of Trench 6. Looking south.

This trench was located to assess the potential for remains associated with the cellared residences fronting onto Sidney and Scholefield Streets. The trench was orientated north-south and measured 10.00m x 1.80m.

Following the removal of (001) a large area of (010) was identified which dominated the northern end of the trench. This was bounded to the south by a single course brick wall (015) running east-west, but this could not be fully excavated due to the unsafe nature of deposit (010). Approximately 1.00m south was a second handmade brick wall (016), running east-west which appeared to be composed of two distinct parts, each comprising 2 courses of brick. The northern half of the wall was constructed from bricks measuring 0.23m x 0.10m x 0.08m laid in stretcher bond and bonded with a dark greyish-brown mortar. The southern half of the wall was constructed from bricks measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m laid in English Garden Wall bond with a lighter grey mortar. Both sides were bonded together with no visible gap or void. The wall was set within a deposit of mid-grey-brown silty demolition debris with a high volume of bricks, stone and mortar (017), that was excavated to a depth of 0.70m but appeared to continue beyond this.



Figure 24. Southern face of wall (016). Looking north.

4.8 Trench 7

This trench was located to investigate the back to back workers housing fronting onto Sidney and Wickham Streets. The trench was orientated east-west and measured 15.00m x 1.80m.

Following the removal of the tarmac of the late 20th century car park surface, several layers of 20th century levelling material were revealed extending to a depth of c.0.80m. directly below these layers a single course handmade brick wall (082) was uncovered

which ran eastwards for 3.40m from the western trench edge. The wall measured 0.80m high x 0.12m wide and was laid with a white lime mortar, although plaster on the northern face obscured the bonding style. Several 20th century concrete blocks were identified adjacent to the wall along its length which not only were responsible for the truncation of the wall to the east, but also appear to have removed any features to the north of the wall. The easternmost of these blocks was found to have been constructed directly over the remains of a handmade brick feature (088) with evidence of plaster or some other levelling material. This was joined by a single brick, c.0.15m to the east, to a north-south wall (085) constructed from two courses of handmade bricks laid in stretcher bond with white mortar.



Figure 25. General view of Trench 7. Looking east.

Lying against this, to the east was a heavily damaged handmade brick surface (083), comprising five rows of bricks laid flat but truncated to the north. This in turn lay against a second two course handmade brick wall (084) to the east which ran north-south and

appeared to have stood to a height of 0.75m (10 courses) before being cut by a 20th century pipe. The wall may have ended within the area of the trench as no evidence of it was visible in the north facing section.

The remaining trench to the east of (084) was dominated by a deposit of dark brown silty loam (086) with occasional fragments of brick, stone, pebbles and lenses of sand extending to a depth of 2.30m. The only feature to be identified within this deposit was an alignment of two stone flags (087) which lay at the deepest point of the eastern end of the trench. The stones measured 0.70m wide x 0.05m thick and appeared to be supported on a line of bricks revealed on the western side of the feature.



Figure 26. Brick features (088), (085), (083) and (084). Looking east.

4.9 Trench 8

This trench was placed to investigate the remains of the single depth housing on Wickham Street and the rear of Irwell Terrace. The trench measured 15.00m x 1.80m and was aligned east-west.

Following the removal of the tarmac of the late 20th century car park surface, a number of features at varying depths were identified. At the eastern end of the trench, at a depth of 0.50m lay two handmade brick walls (070) and (071), both running north-south and laid in stretcher bond with a light grey mortar. Wall (070) was the easternmost of the two and measured 0.25m wide and extended 0.60m north from the southern trench edge. Wall (071) lay 1.00m west of (070), also measuring 0.25m wide but extended beyond the trench edges in both directions. Between the walls, a deposit of yellowish-grey clay (072) was revealed which contained frequent flecks of brick, mortar and coal fragments. A demolition deposit (073) was found to lie against the western side of (071) which

measured 1.50m wide and comprised stone and brick fragments in a dark grey-brown sandy material with a ceramic drain aligned north-south. This deposit was bounded to the west by a truncated stone flagged floor (074) measuring 1.00m x 1.30m composed of stones between 0.20m x 0.30m – 0.40m x 0.50m in size.



Figure 27. General view of Trench 8. Looking east.

A handmade brick wall (075) was found to abut (074) to the west which measured 1.70m x 0.25m and continued to a depth of 0.95m (12 courses) below the surface of (074). The wall ran north-south and was laid with white lime mortar in English Garden Wall bond with an area of plaster on the lower part of the western face. To the north (075) was abutted by a single course handmade brick wall (077) measuring 4.50m x 0.12m. This wall was also laid in English Garden Wall bond with white lime mortar and possessed two brick buttresses along its southern face. The first lay 2.00m west of (075) with the second 1.00m west of the first, both were constructed from two bricks laid as stretchers projecting from the main wall but had been truncated. A 0.50m wide opening was identified at the far western end of (077) with evidence of a truncated two course thick handmade brick wall,



Figure 28. Detail of surface (074) and the top of (075). Looking west.

Figure 29. Detail of surface (074) and the top of (075). Looking west.



Figure 30. Cellar room in Trench 8, with walls (075) and (077) and surface (076). Looking east.

(079) to the west, although due to the nature of (078) this could not be fully investigated.

Walls (075) and (077) enclosed a stone flagged floor surface (076) measuring 2.70m x 1.50m with stones approximately 0.40m x 0.50m/0.60m in size. The western side of (076) and (077) were obscured by a very hard and compacted deposit of a black clinker-like material (078) with a high proportion of bitumen/tar which could not be excavated by hand or machine which in places, lay to a depth of 0.70m.



Figure 31. Remains of the southernmost brick buttress in wall (077). Looking north.



Figure 32. Northern end of (077) with deposit (078) to the south. Looking north-west.

To the west of (078) a sondage was excavated through a 0.50m thick deposit of yellow clay (081) which lay over (080), a loose dark brown silty loam with occasional fragments of brick and stone, identical to (086) in Trench 7. The purpose of the sondage was to ascertain if the culvert (087) continued along the same alignment further north from Trench 7, however it was not revealed within the sondage.



Figure 33. Sondage at the western end of Trench 8, showing deposits (080) and (081). Looking south-west.

4.10 Trench 9

This trench was located to investigate the remains of the cellared properties fronting onto Scholefield Street. The trench measured 10.00m x 1.80m and was aligned east-west.

A layer of 20th century tarmac (018) covered the western end of the trench which measured 0.20m in thickness. Directly below this a layer of grey-brown silty demolition debris (019) was revealed which contained large quantities of whole and broken handmade bricks. This deposit was found to cover a stone flagged surface (020) comprising limestone flagstones measuring up to 0.50m x 0.70m and was enclosed by handmade brick walls to the north, east and west. The northern wall (021) measured 2.00m x 1.20m and



Figure 34. Overview of Trench 9, showing wall (026). Looking east.

Figure 35. Cellar room, Trench 9, showing walls (021) – (024) and surface (020) Looking west.





Figure 36. Northern cellar wall (021) showing deposit (028) to the east. Looking north.

was bonded with white mortar with a layer of plaster across the southern face. The wall was truncated to the west by a black stained rubble deposit (028) measuring 1.06m wide. The eastern wall of the cellar (022) lay to the west of this deposit and was constructed from a single course of handmade brick laid in stretchers with white mortar and plaster. The wall was abutted to the west by two more single course walls, (023) to the north and (024) to the south. Both were of the same construction as (022) and lay 0.13m apart forming a void between them. The eastern wall of the cellar (026) was more unusual and comprised 5 courses of un-bonded handmade bricks laid on a concrete block (027). No mortar or plaster was visible as part of this structure.

Figure 37. Wall (022) with walls (023) and (024) behind. Looking west.



The upper course of (026) had been damaged by the laying of a layer of 20th century red concrete (029) at a depth of 0.30m from the current ground level. Sitting within this layer, 0.25m below the ground surface was an east-west aligned mixed machine and handmade

brick wall (025). This wall was 2½ courses wide measuring 4.50m long laid with a light grey mortar.

Figure 38. Wall (029) and concrete surface (025). Looking east.



4.11 Trench 10

This trench was located to investigate the remains of the commercial and residential buildings fronting onto Chapel Street. The trench measured 15.00m x 1.80m and was aligned north-south.



Figure 39. Overview of Trench 10 showing wall (033) and surface (032). Looking north.

Following the removal of the topsoil/made ground, a large demolition deposit (030) was revealed comprising a very loose sandy silt with frequent inclusions of hand and machine made bricks, stone and mortar with fragments of metal and plastic rubbish throughout. This lay over a concrete surface (031) at a depth of 1.20m which extended north for 3.20m from the southern end of the trench. This surface appeared to be laid on top of a stone flagged floor (032) lying at a depth of 2.30m and was composed of limestone flags measuring c.0.60m x 0.80m. This surface could not be fully cleaned due to safety concerns with the overlying deposit. Surface (032) was bounded to the north by a northeast-southwest aligned machine made brick wall (033), laid with black mortar in English Garden Wall bond. Again this feature could not be fully investigated due to safety concerns. To the north of (033) lay a second area of concrete, this time red in colour, with areas of black tarmac lying at a depth of 0.40m (034).



Figure 40. Trench 10 showing surface (032) and higher concrete level (031). Looking south.

4.12 Trench 11

This trench was excavated to assess the potential for the existence of human remains from the former Irwell Street Chapel burial ground. The trench was reduced in size due to the presence of services within the road and measured 4.70m x 1.20m aligned north-south.

Figure 41. General view of Trench 11, showing service pipe and wall (090). Looking south.



The tarmac and levelling layers of the road surface lay to a depth of 0.50m below which a layer of demolition debris (089) was revealed which was 0.30m thick with frequent fragments of brick and stone and a 20th century service pipe running through. Set within this layer a handmade brick wall (090) was revealed to cross the trench in a northwest-southeast alignment. The wall measured 0.48m wide x 1.22m long and was constructed in two sections each two courses wide laid in headers with black mortar. To the south of the wall a sondage was excavated through a deposit of dark grey-brown silty clay (091) to ascertain the depth of the wall and whether any buried features existed. This deposit continued to a depth of 1.15m where a layer of stone was encountered, although this could not be excavated fully due to the unstable nature of the deposits above.

4.13 Trench 12

This trench was also excavated to assess the potential for the existence of human remains from the former Irwell Street Chapel burial ground. The trench measured 5m x 1.80m and was orientated east-west.



Figure 42. Overview of Trench 12, showing wall (093). Looking west.



Figure 43. Western face of wall (093) showing crushed brick and clay deposits (095) and (096) Looking east.

Again, the road and pavement surface and its associated sub-layers extended to a depth of 0.50m, lying directly over a 0.25m thick, grey-brown silty demolition deposit (092). At the base of this deposit a two course handmade brick wall (093) was identified which ran northeast-southwest and was bonded with white lime mortar. The wall measured 1.71m x 0.23m and was found to extend to a depth of 0.80m (11 courses) without any evidence of a projecting or stone foundation course. The wall was found to cut an upper deposit, between 0.30m-0.80m thick, of dark grey-brown silty clay (094) with frequent inclusions of brick and stone rubble and fragments of 19th century pottery. This lay over a gritty red sandy deposit of crushed brick (095) measuring up to 0.80m thick. This in turn lay over a second clay layer (096), which was grey-brown in colour with few inclusions except a concentration of stone at the base which lay a 2m below the present ground level.

To the southeast of the wall a layer of yellowish-grey clay (097) was revealed which had frequent inclusions of stone, brick and mortar fragments and charcoal but no evidence of archaeological features.

4.14 Trench 13



Figure 44. Overview of Trench 13. Looking north.

This trench was located within Islington Park in order to assess the potential for the existence of human remains from the former Irwell Street Chapel burial ground. The trench measured 5m x 1m and was aligned east-west.

The trench was excavated to a depth of 2.50m but no structural or burial features were identified, instead the deposits uncovered were associated with the demolition of the chapel and later landscaping of the park. Following the removal of the turf and topsoil a sandy demolition deposit (098) with frequent inclusions of machine made brick, stone and mortar was found to lie 0.80m thick directly over a 0.05m thick layer of crushed brick (099). Below this lay a deeper layer of demolition debris (100) which contained fragments of 19th and early 20th century pottery which extended to a depth of 1.85m. Below this lay a deposit of red sand (101) with lenses of brown silty loam. At 2m depth a compact layer of dark brown silty loam was revealed which contained moderate inclusions of handmade brick fragments.

4.15 Trench 14

This trench was also located within Islington Park in order to assess the potential for the existence of human remains from the former Irwell Street Chapel burial ground. The trench measured 5m x 1m and was aligned north-south.



Figure 45. Overview of Trench 14. Looking east.

The trench was excavated to a depth of 2.40m and encountered the same collection of demolition and landscaping layers as Trench 13, although an additional layer of grey-brown silty clay (103) including brick, stone and charcoal fragments was identified at the base. Again no structural or burial remains were discovered.

5. Discussion & Recommendations

5.1 Discussion

The evaluation trenching revealed evidence for the survival of structural remains across the majority of the trenches excavated. These remains were of a 19th to earlier 20th century date and associated with the occupation of the site by commercial premises and a range of workers housing.

The remains uncovered in Trenches 1, 4 and 10 all indicate that the early 19th century buildings along the northern boundary of the site area all survive in a reasonable state of preservation. The buildings identified in Trench 1 first appear on historic mapping from 1794 with those in Trenches 4 and 10 appearing from 1813 (Nash, 2013). The presence of cellars in these structures across the site confirms the evidence of the historic mapping which indicates that this layout extended along both terraces to either side of Sidney Street. Evidence of later building materials in the form of both machine made brick walls and 20th century debris within the demolition deposits suggests that the buildings continued to be well used and modified right up until their demolition in the 20th century, which may explain why very few earlier artefacts were found within these trenches.

Trench 2 was able to expose the greatest range of early 19th century structures found in any of the trenches excavated. Within it were revealed the remains of a cellared property fronting onto the western side of Sidney Street along with the blind-back and back-to-back housing of Butterworth court. Some damage had been sustained to the remains by later 20th century construction activity, but on the whole, the structures identified were in a moderate-good state of preservation and indicate the potential for the survival of the other historic buildings in this area.

Trench 3 was also able to produce reasonably well preserved remains associated with the cellared properties fronting onto the northern side of Mason Street. The structures identified within the cellar rooms suggest that these buildings had not only cellar lights but also coal chutes at street level which discharged into a discreet area in each cellar. The artefactual evidence also suggests that these features may also have been used for rubbish deposition.

The demolition in the north-western corner of plot E8, of the Nelson Tavern in 2016 had a significant impact on the archaeology of this area, as demonstrated by the lack of archaeological features and deposits to a considerable depth at the western ends of Trenches 4 and 5 and the northern end of Trench 6. The demolition did not only remove the standing remains of the building but also excavated all below ground structures before backfilling with a homogenous demolition material. The lower proportion of physical remains in these trenches may also be due to damage caused by this demolition activity.

The excavation of Trenches 6, and 9 revealed significant remains associated with the cellared dwellings fronting onto the northern side of Scholefield Street. Historic mapping indicates that these buildings were constructed sometime before 1824 and remained in use until their demolition in 1950s (Hinchliffe, 2017). The results of the excavation show that although alterations and additions were made in the 20th century, much of the original fabric of the buildings remain intact. It is likely that further remains of this terrace also survive to both the west and east, with the exception of the far north-western structures mentioned above which have been damaged by the demolition of the Nelson Tavern.

Although Trenches 7 and 8 revealed evidence of the early 19th century workers housing on Sidney and Wickham Streets, the construction of a block of flats in the 20th century had truncated a number of features. This had particularly affected the remains of the back-to-back houses in Trench 7 where concrete foundation blocks had been laid along the western half of the trench and had damaged what is likely to have been a cellar wall and floor. The cellar of the single-depth dwelling in Trench 8 had survived in a much better condition and parts of both the interior of the cellar and the external rear yard could be identified. The stone culvert at the eastern end of Trench 7 could not be securely dated but the presence of handmade bricks similar to those used in the adjacent housing and its alignment with Wickham Street means it is likely to have been contemporary with the housing and continue both north and southwards along the same or similar course.

Of the four trenches excavated to investigate the Irwell Street Chapel burial ground, only Trenches 11 and 12 uncovered limited archaeological features, but none of the four revealed evidence of human remains or ledger stones. The walls uncovered in Trenches 11 and 12 appeared to be of a similar date to the structures uncovered in the other evaluation trenches but could not be linked to the buildings apparent on the historic mapping. Their position and alignment, however, does suggest that they may be associated with the boundary walls of the burial ground or the yards/gardens of Irwell Terrace. The landscaping of Islington Park is likely to have much to do with the lack of archaeological deposits found in Trenches 13 and 14 as a considerable amount of made ground has been used in creating the current park design. However as no records exist of clearance of the burials or the depth to which burials may have continued, the presence of human remains below the depth of the recent evaluation trenches cannot be ruled out.

The site, although now sparsely populated, covers an area once described by Engels as some of the worst, overcrowded, slum housing in Greater Manchester (Nash, 2013). The explosion of industry, as much in Salford as in Manchester, in the early 19th century caused the population of both cities to expand rapidly and seek housing wherever it was available and affordable. Landowners and property builders took advantage of this surge in demand to construct houses of varying quality in every available space across the city centres. It was this approach to accommodation that saw the creation of areas such as the

one around Chapel Street with its mix of reasonably well-constructed, cellared houses and shops alongside poor quality back-to-backs and court housing. Engels description of the housing and the widespread identification of cellars during the evaluation would suggest that in an area as poor and overcrowded as this, it is likely that some, if not many of those cellars were in use as dwellings.

5.2 Recommendation

Due to the archaeological significance of the structural remains uncovered during the evaluation, it is considered that further archaeological investigation is merited in some areas of the site. In consultation with GMAAS, three areas have been highlighted for additional open area excavation to target a sample of the three main housing types identified on the site. It is suggested that areas are opened; over the site of Butterworth Court and the terraces fronting onto the corner of Sidney and Mason Streets, to expose the remains of cellared buildings fronting onto Scholefield Street and to reveal the remains of the back-to-back and single depth houses on Sidney and Wickham Streets. This would involve the excavation of three open-area trenches measuring 20m x 25m, 10m x 30m and 12m x 35m respectively as indicated in Figure 46.

Although the remains of cellared buildings dating to the late 18th and early 19th centuries survive within Trenches 1, 4, 5 and 10 it is felt that, due to the proximity to the public highway and damage caused by later demolition, no further investigation is merited in these areas.

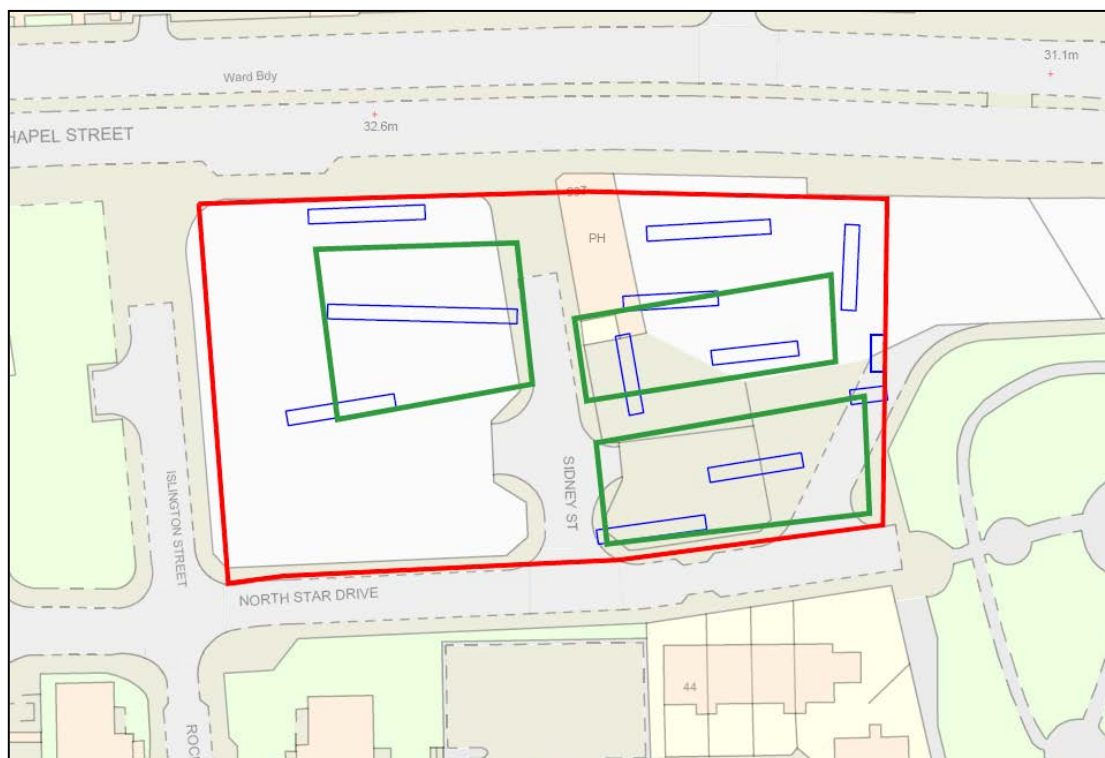


Figure 46. Location of additional open-area excavation trenches (green), superimposed on location of evaluation trenches (blue).



6. Archive

The archive comprises of digital drawings, survey data and digital photographs. This archive is currently held by Salford Archaeology.

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

8. Acknowledgments

Salford Archaeology would like to thank Muse Developments on behalf of English Cities Fund (ECF) for commissioning the archaeological works, and in particular Simon Hourihan for his help and support throughout the project. SA would also like to thank Mr Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice through GMAAS. The on-site excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Elizabeth Statham and Andrew Radford. This report was written and compiled by Sarah Cattell. The report was illustrated by Richard Ker.

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Maps

Green's map of Manchester and Salford, 1787-94.

Pigot's Plan of Manchester and Salford 1813.

Banks & Co's map of Manchester and Salford, 1831.

OS 60in to 1 mile Manchester and Salford, surveyed 1849, published 1851

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Figure 47. Chapel Street around the cathedral in 1930 showing the study area in the foreground. Copyright Manchester Local Studies Library.

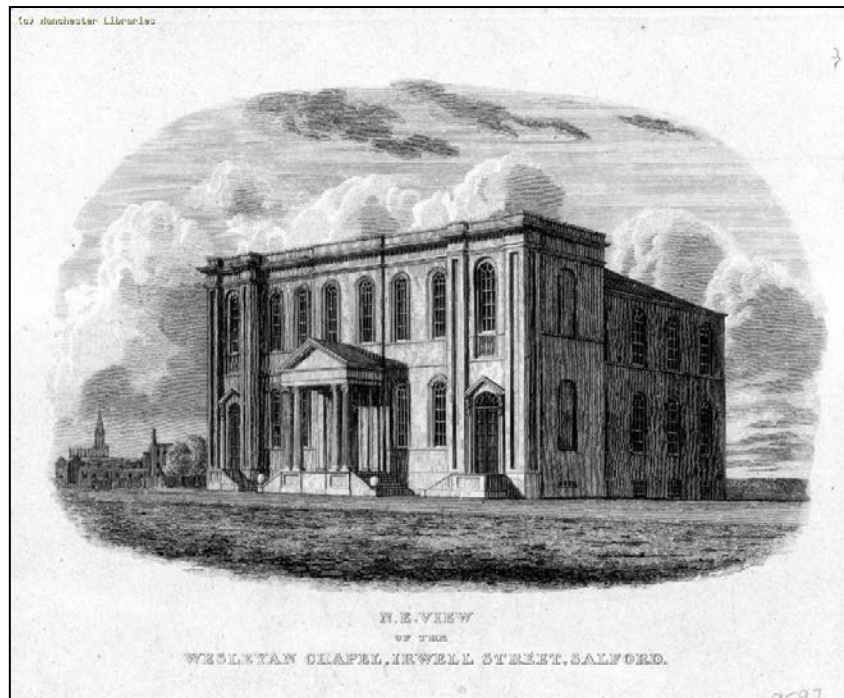
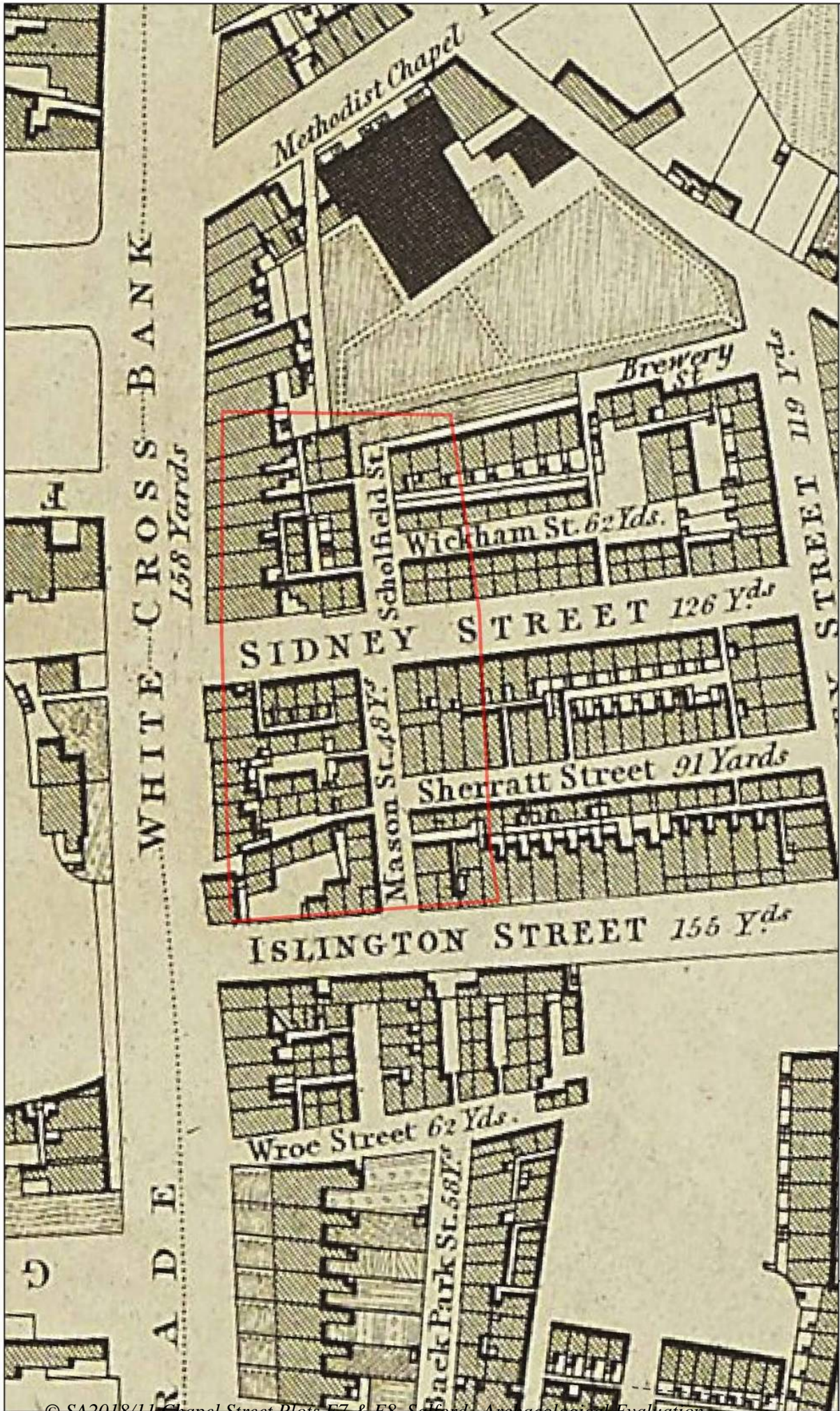


Figure 48. Irwell Street Chapel in 1830. Copyright Manchester Local Studies Library.



 <p>University of Salford MANCHESTER</p>	 <p>Salford Archaeology</p>	 <p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Green 1794 Map of Study Area</p>	<p>Key:  Study Area Boundary</p> <p>0 50 m</p>  <p>Scale at A4 1:1000</p> <p>N</p> 
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Key: Study Area Boundary

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Fig.5: Bancks 1831 Map of Study Area

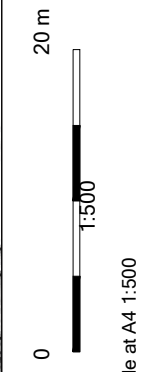
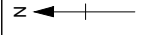
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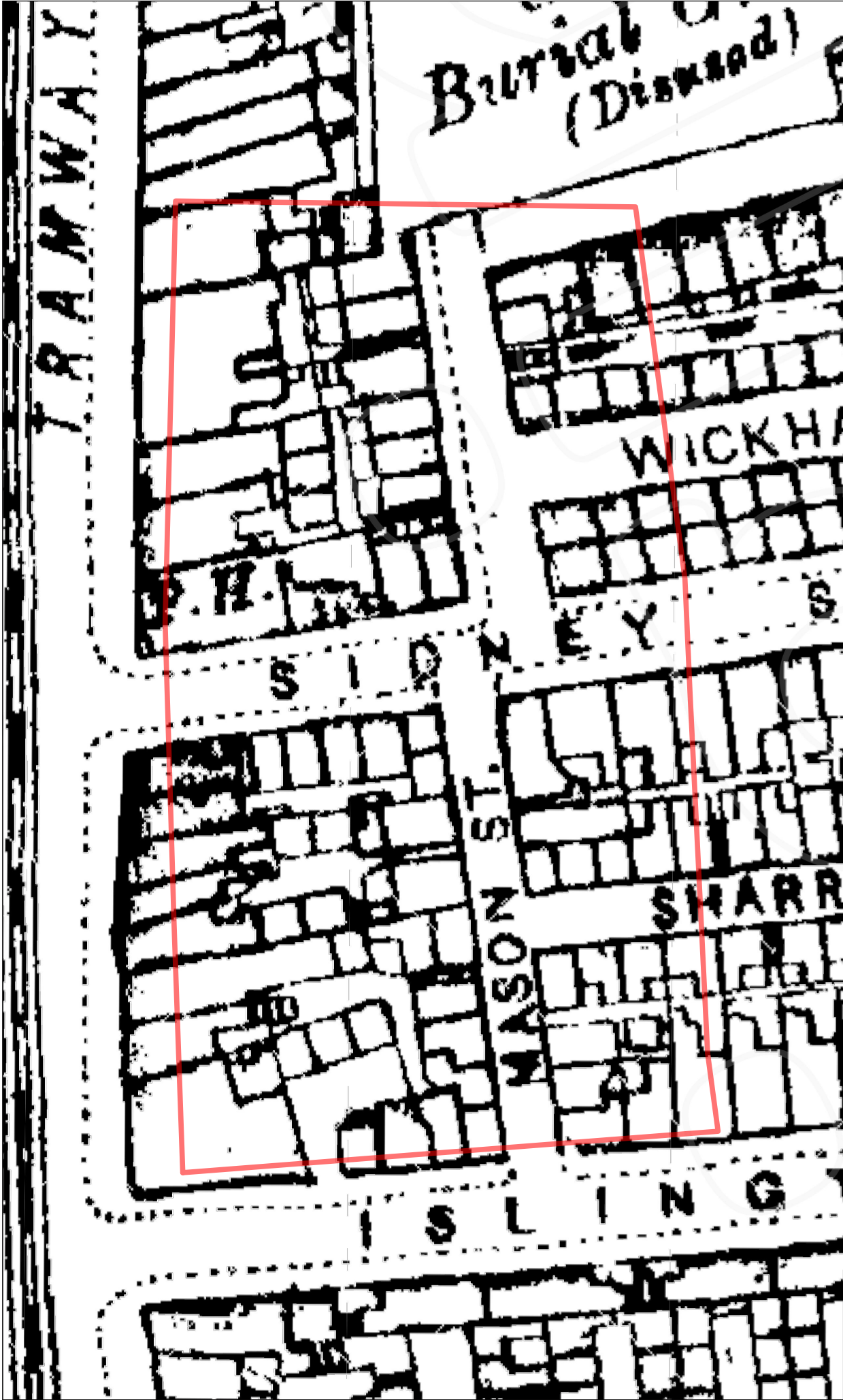






1849 OS Map of Study Area

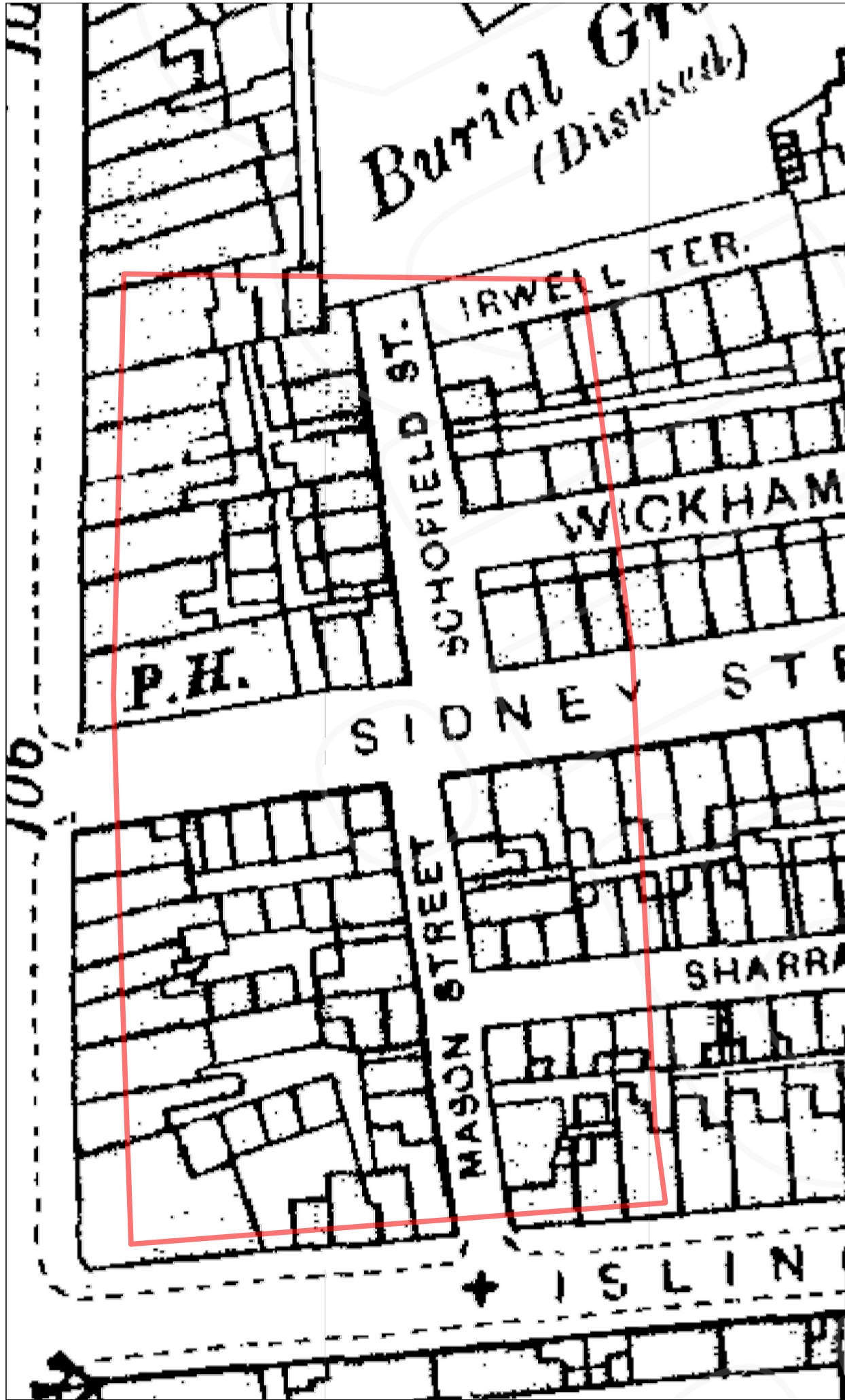
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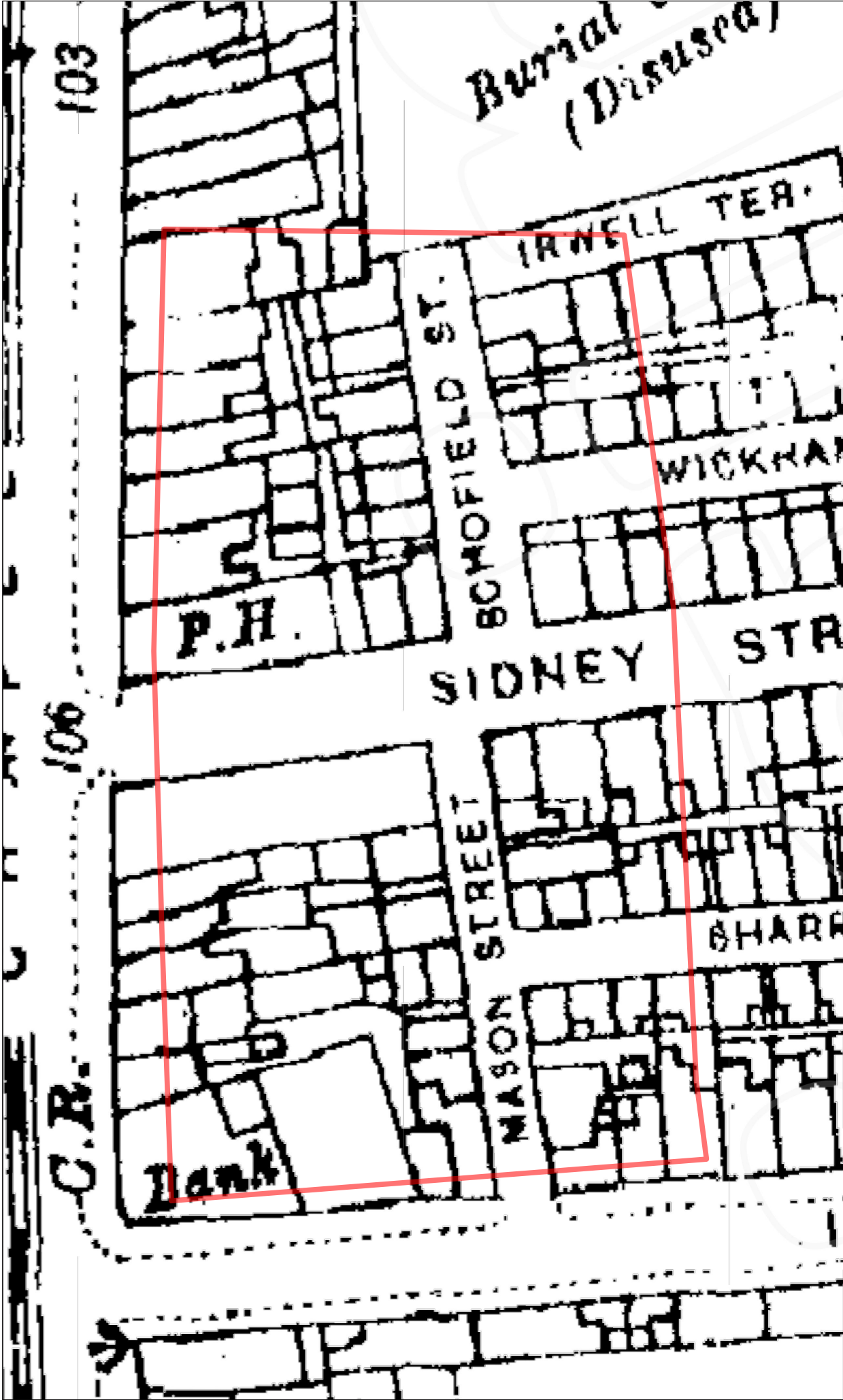




1908 OS Map of Study Area

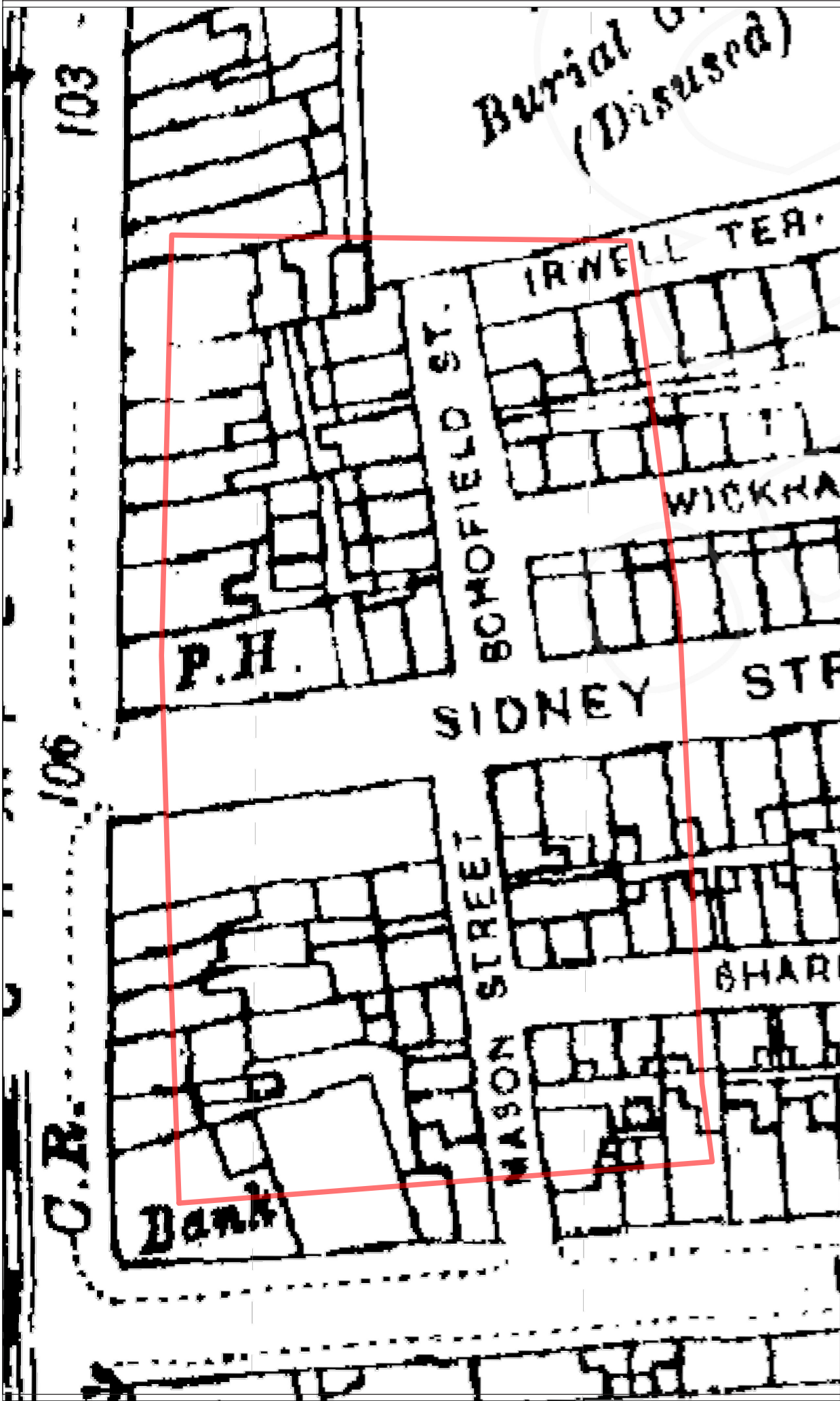
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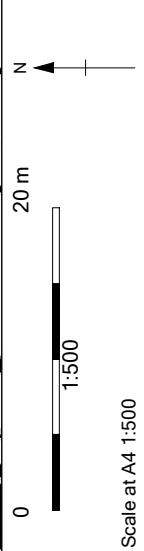
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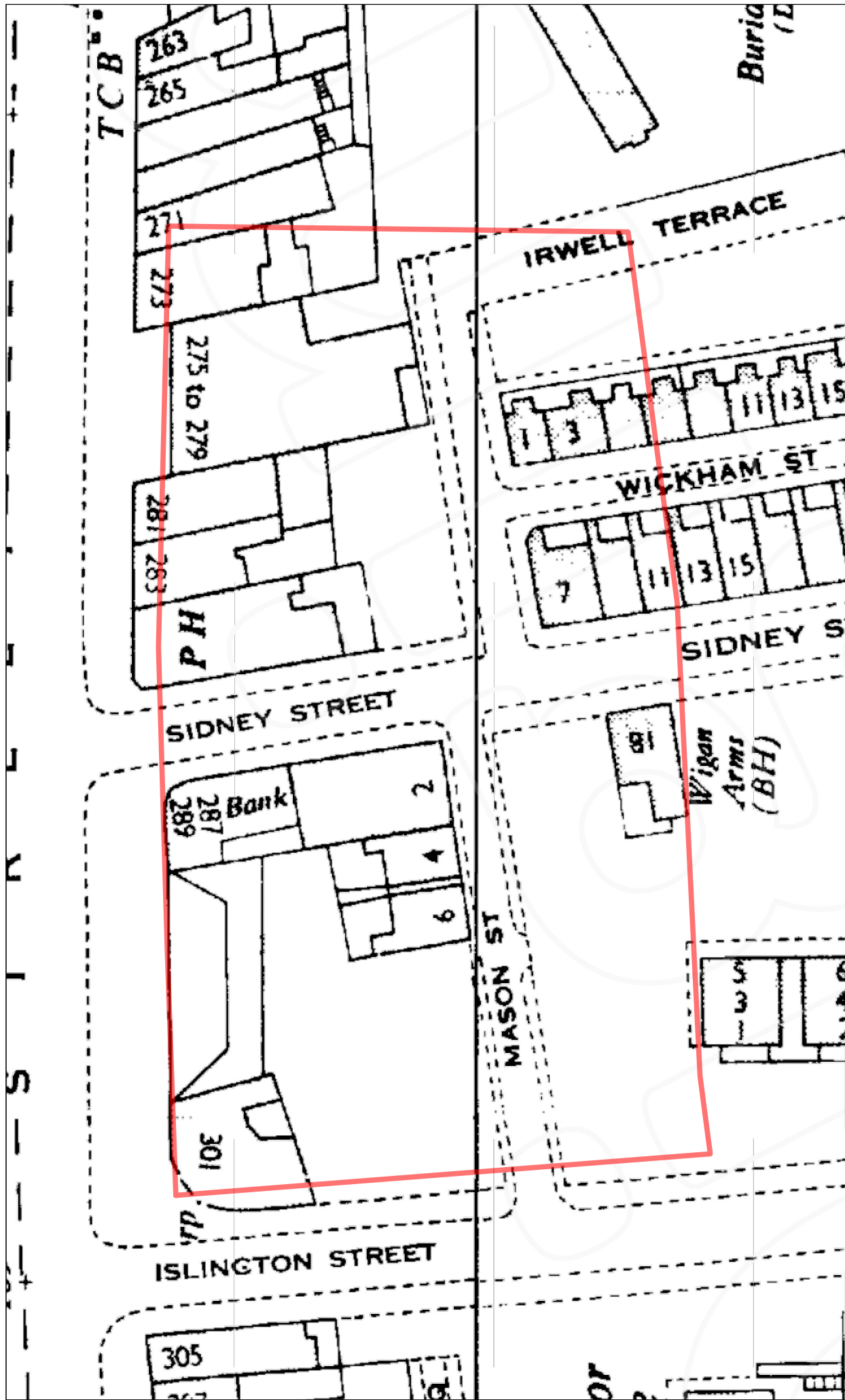



1938 OS Map of Study Area



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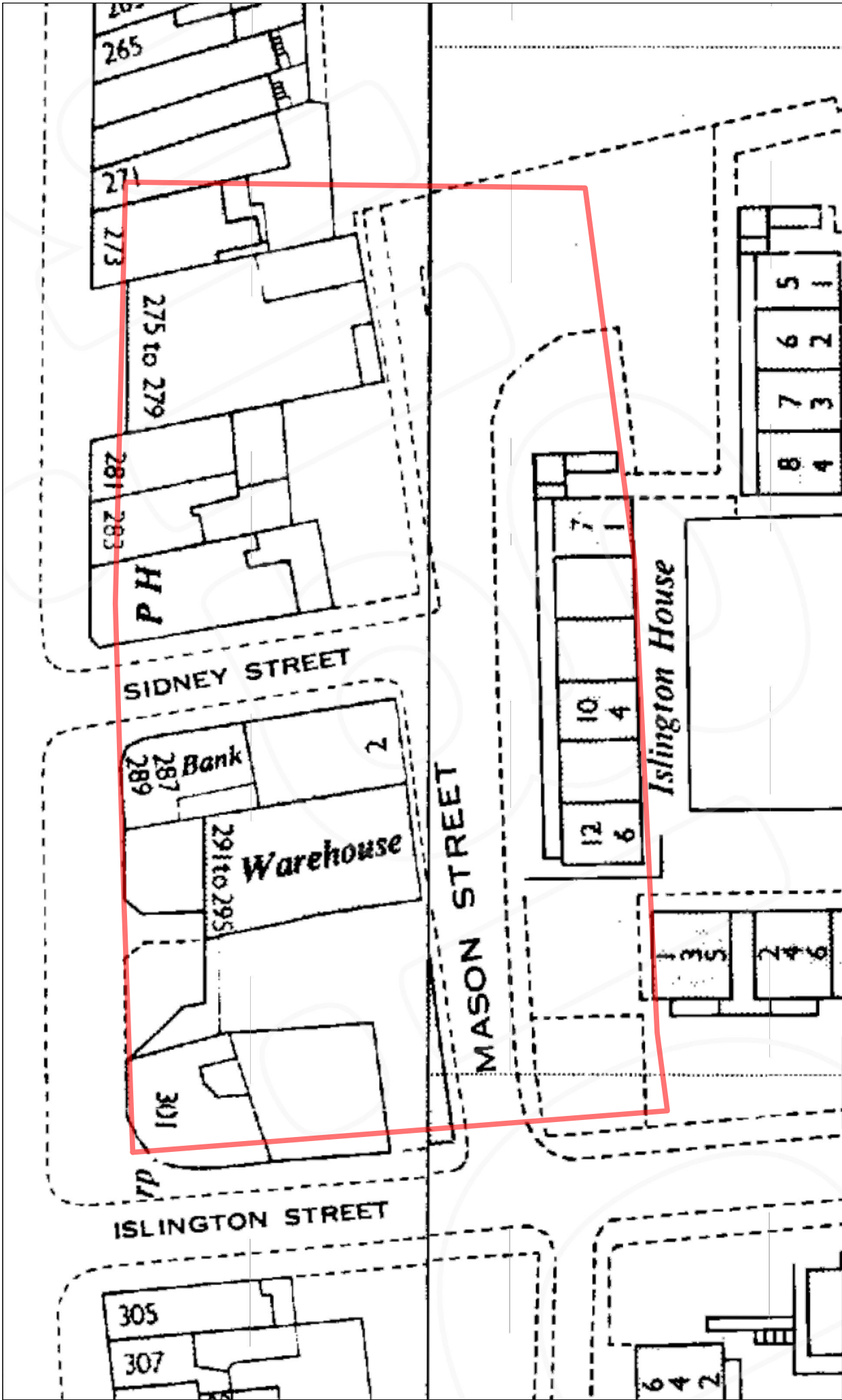
1951 OS Map of Study Area

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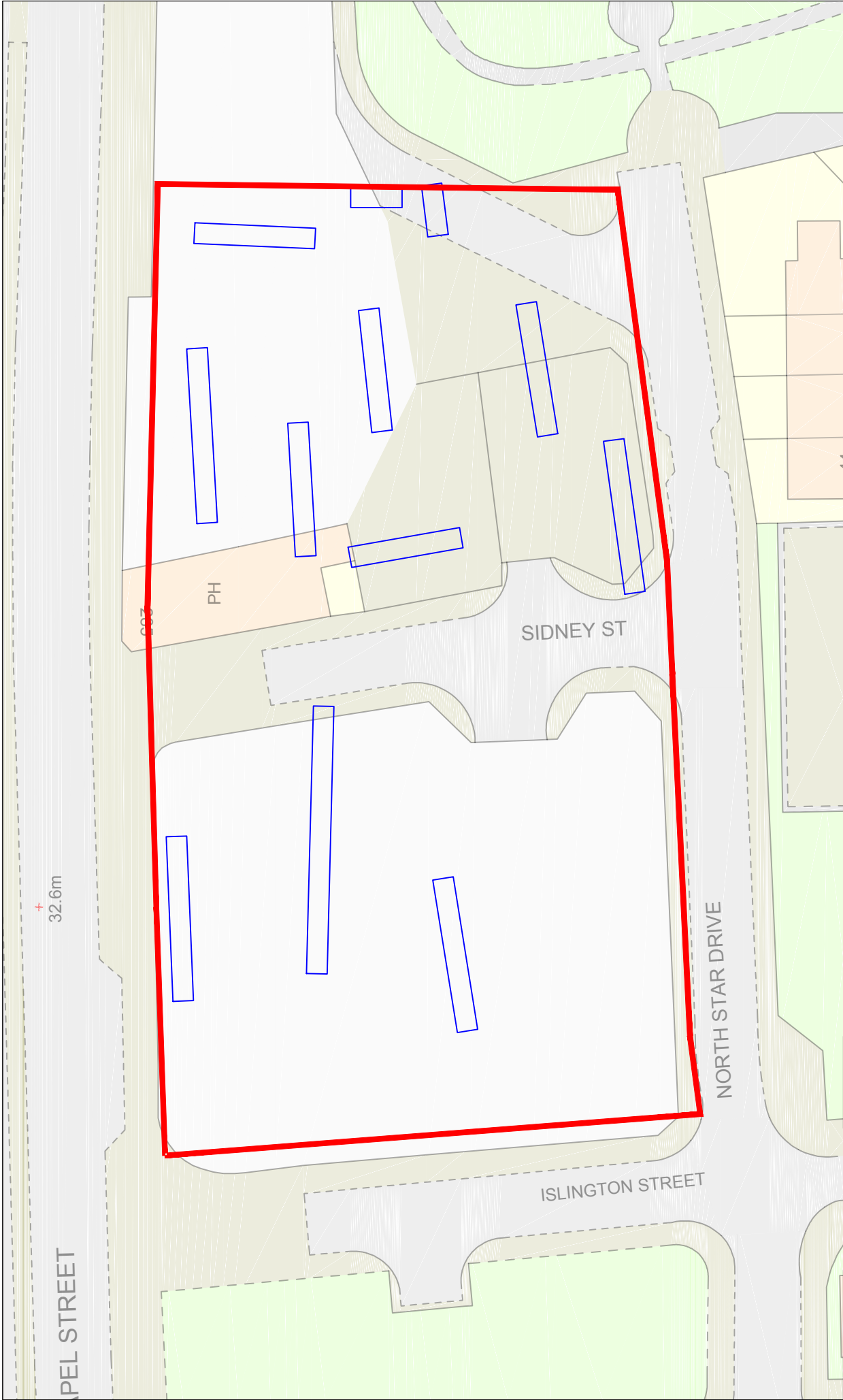


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- Proposed Trench Locations

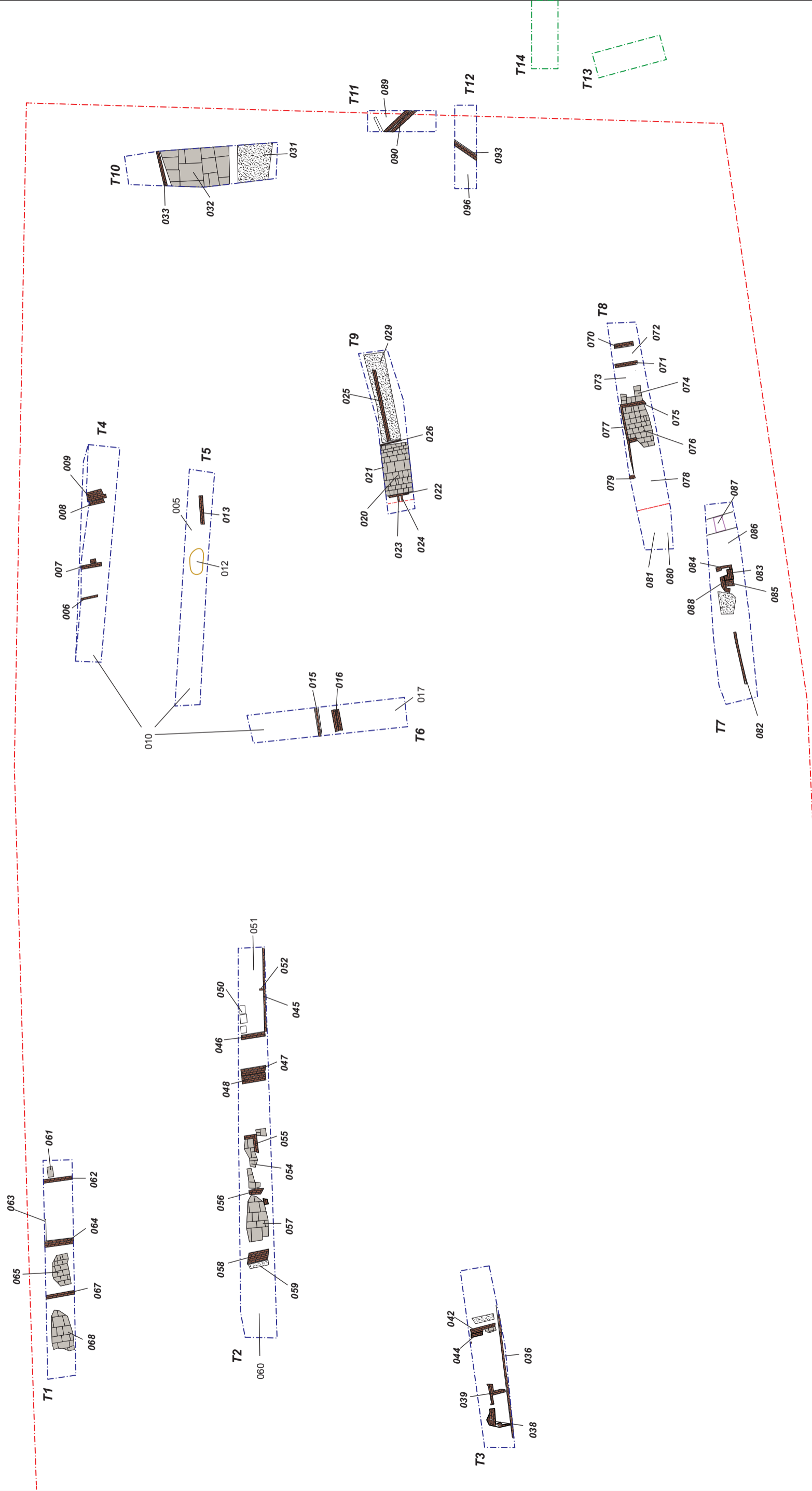
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Site boundary and proposed trench locations superimposed on the modern Ordnance Survey map





Key

- Site Boundary
- Trenches outside site boundary
- Contexts



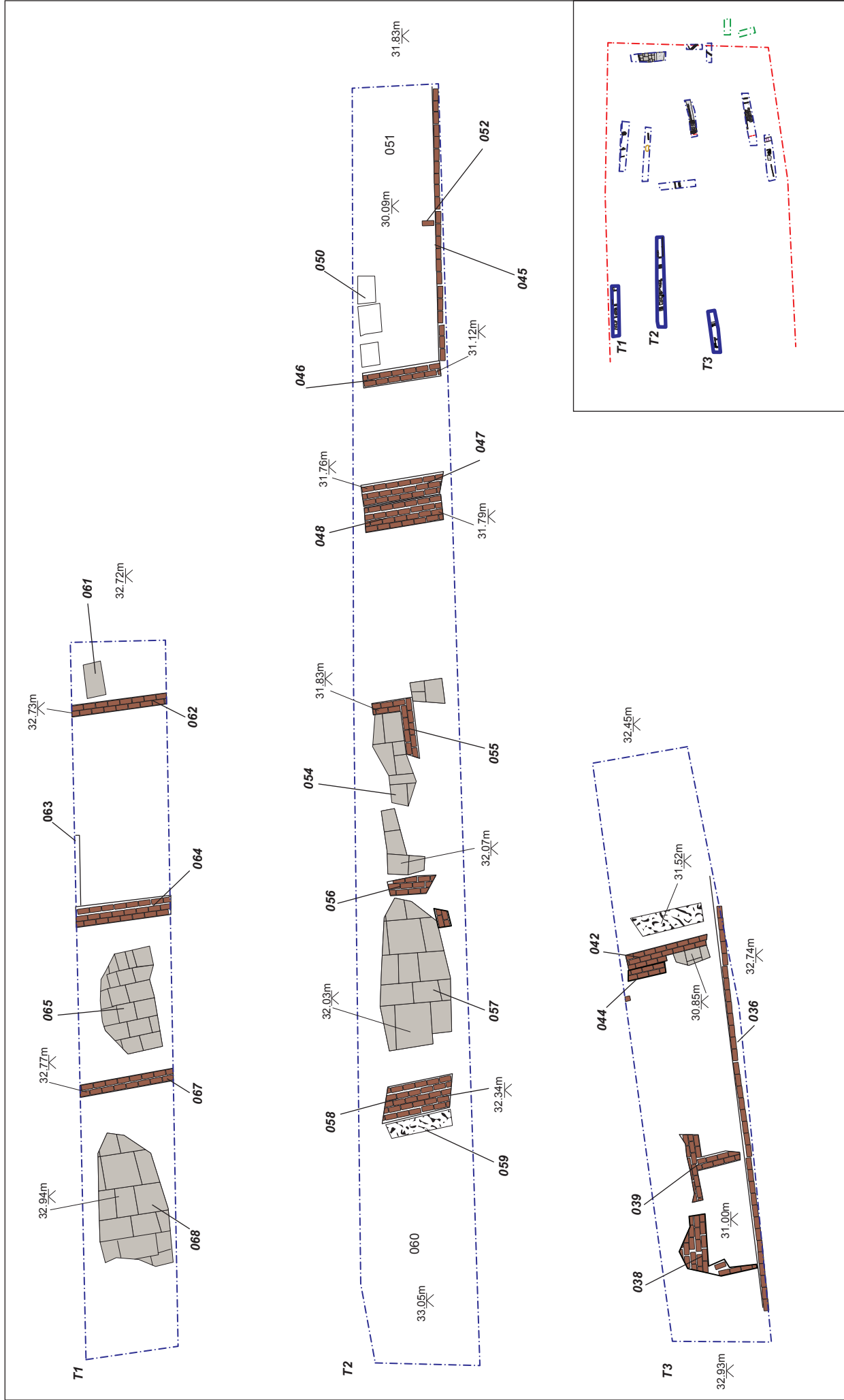
Site boundary and excavated archaeological trenches showing contexts

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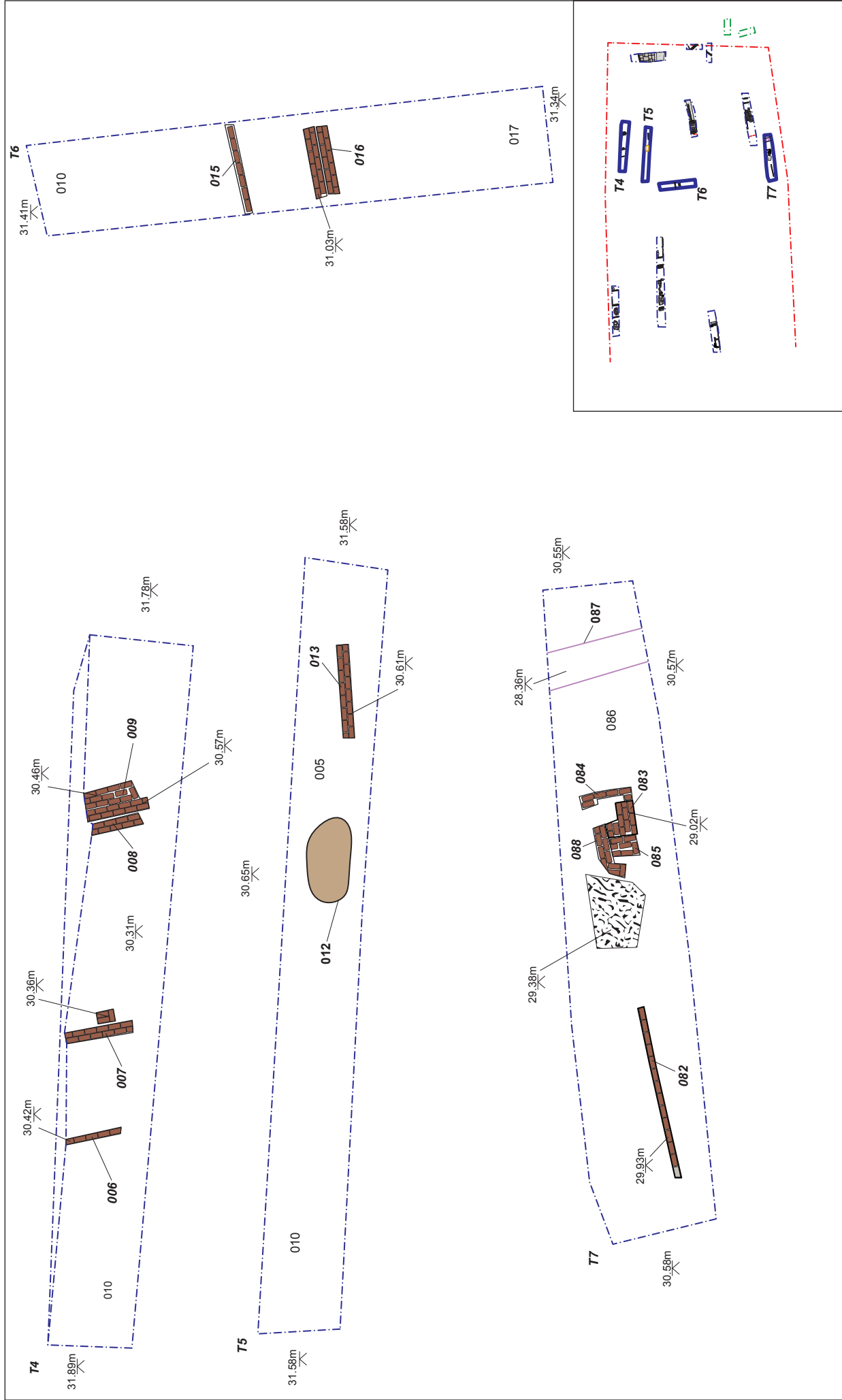


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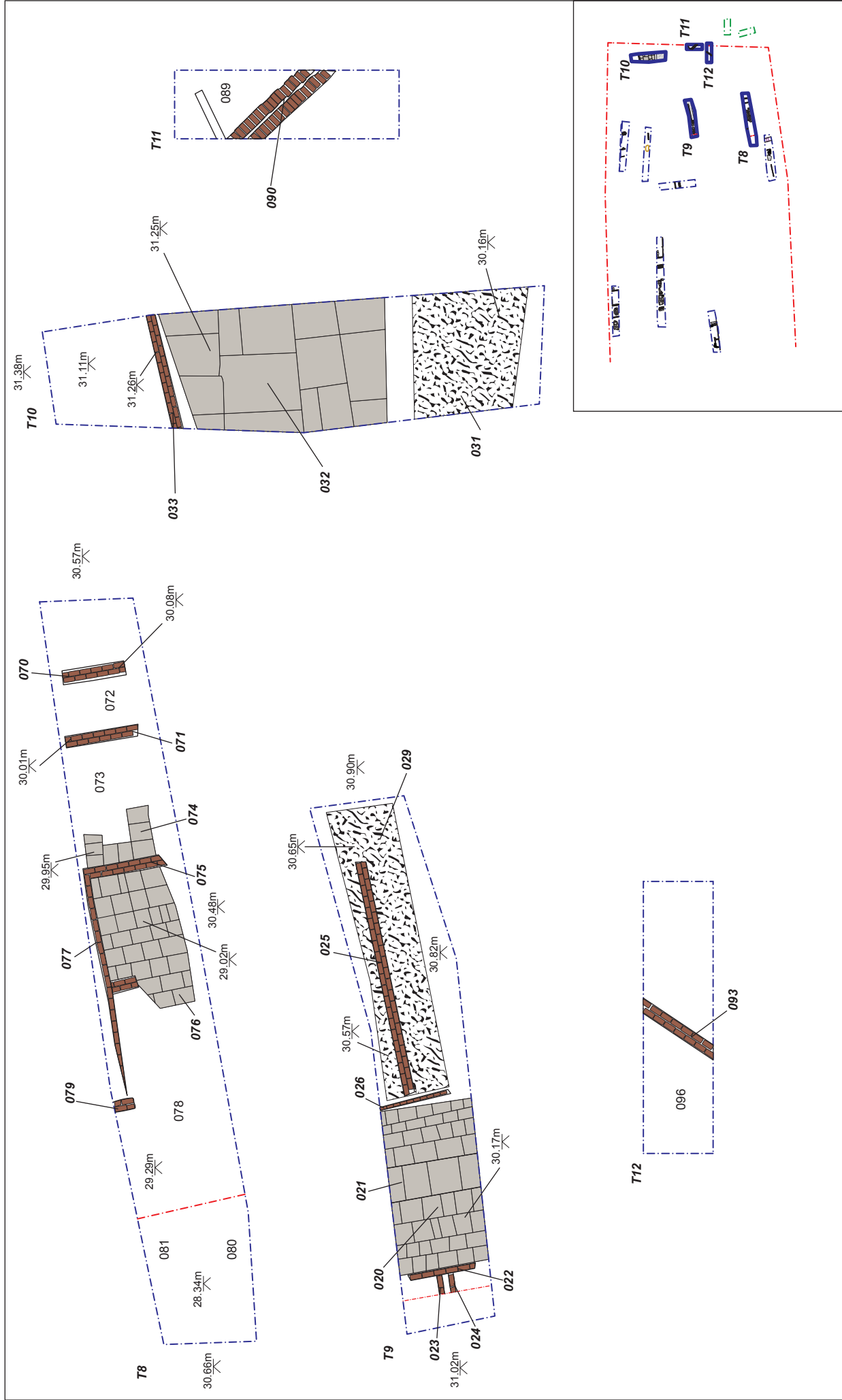
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		<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology College of Science and Technology The Crescent Salford M5 4WU</p>	<p>Chapel Street, Plots E7 & E8, Salford Excavated trenches 4 - 7</p>	<p>0 1 m</p> <p>1:20</p> <p>N</p>	<p>Key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brick Flags Concrete Geology Drain
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Chapel Street, Plots E7 & E8, Salford
Excavated trenches 8 - 12

Key:

- Brick
- Flags
- Concrete

0 5 m

1:100

N

Appendix 2: Context Record

Context No.	Trench	Description
(001)	1-6, 9 & 10	Scrub, demolition debris and made ground covering northern area of site. Result of demolition of 19 th & 20 th Century buildings.
(002)	7, 8, 11 & 12	Tarmac road and car park surfaces covering south-eastern corner of site area, including North Star Drive.
(003)	13 & 14	Landscaped lawn and flower beds within Islington Park. Turf with dark brown loamy topsoil below.
(004)	4	Layer of crushed red brick and concrete containing fragments of ironwork. 0.60m thick.
(005)	4	Demolition layer comprising mixed mortar, stone and brick rubble in a grey-brown sandy silt with inclusions of metalwork and 20 th century wiring
(006)	4	Single course handmade brick wall 0.25m wide. Runs NW-SE. bonded with white lime mortar. Westernmost wall in T4.
(007)	4	Handmade brick wall with machine made frogged brick projection 0.25m (2 courses) wide to east. White mortar.
(008)	4	Handmade brick wall 2 courses wide laid in stretchers and was excavated to a single brick's depth. White mortar.
(009)	4	Handmade brick wall 0.05m east of (008). Same construction as (008) but with brick projection to the north-east measuring 0.70m x 0.41m with layer of degraded bricks and very dark black staining at the main junction with the wall.
(010)	4	Loose grey-brown silty loam with frequent small fragments of brick and stone found on former site of the Nelson Public house and other discreet areas. Excavated to 2.50m deep & no features identified.
[011]	4	Large rounded cut seen in south facing section of T4. Not visible in north facing section. Shallow sloping sides and rounded base. Measures 3.65m long and 1.50m deep. Filled by (010).
(012)	5	Yellowish-grey clay with moderate inclusions of brick and stone fragments. Possibly redeposited natural.
(013)	5	2 course handmade brick wall, 0.23m x 1.80m bonded with black mortar, runs east-west within (004).
(014)	5	Grey-brown demolition deposit. E end of trench. 1.20m thick, overlies (004) & directly below (001).
(015)	6	Single course brick wall, runs east-west. Not fully excavated due to safety concerns. 0.12m wide.
(016)	6	Handmade brick wall, runs east-west. Constructed in two halves, each 2 courses wide. Northern half bricks measured 0.23m x 0.10m x 0.08m, stretcher bond, dark greyish-brown mortar. Southern half bricks measured 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m, EGW bond, lighter grey mortar. No gap or void between.
(017)	6	Mid-grey-brown silty demolition debris with a high volume

		of bricks, stone and mortar. Surrounds (016) & below (001)
(018)	9	A 0.20m thick layer of 20 th century tarmac.
(019)	9	Grey-brown silty demolition debris. Large quantities of whole and broken handmade bricks. Directly below (018) and lies over (020).
(020)	9	Stone flagged surface, limestone flagstones up to 0.50m x 0.70m. Enclosed by (021), (022) and (026).
(021)	9	Handmade brick wall, E-W, 2.00m x 1.20m. Bonded with white mortar with layer of plaster across the southern face. Truncated to the west by (028).
(022)	9	Single course N-S handmade brick wall laid in stretchers, white mortar and plaster. Abutted (023) and (024) to the west.
(023)	9	E-W single course handmade brick wall laid in stretchers, white mortar and plaster. Abuts (022) to east lies 0.13m to north of (024).
(024)	9	E-W single course handmade brick wall laid in stretchers, white mortar and plaster. Abuts (022) to east lies 0.13m to south of (023).
(025)	9	Mixed machine and handmade brick wall E-W. 2½ courses wide, 0.35m x 4.50m, light grey mortar.
(026)	9	Eastern wall of cellar. 5 courses un-bonded handmade brick laid on (027). No mortar or plaster.
(027)	9	Large concrete block lying below wall (026). No evidence of bonding to wall.
(028)	9	Black stained rubble deposit lying between (021) and (022). Similar to (019).
(029)	9	20 th century red concrete, 0.30m below ground level. Surrounds wall (025).
(030)	10	Very loose sandy silt. Frequent inclusions of hand and machine made bricks, stone and mortar and fragments of metal and plastic rubbish. Overlies all features in
(031)	10	Concrete surface 1.20m below ground level. Extended north for 3.20m from the southern end of the trench.
(032)	10	Flagged surface, 2.30m below ground level. Composed of limestone flags measuring c.0.60m x 0.80m. Bounded to the north by wall (033).
(033)	10	NE-SW aligned machine made brick wall, black mortar in English Garden Wall bond.
(034)	10	Second area of concrete, red in colour, with areas of black tarmac lying at a depth of 0.40m.
(035)	3	Grey-brown silty demolition debris almost identical in nature to (019). Contained frequent whole and broken handmade bricks and fragments of stone and mortar. Overlay all other features within the trench.
(036)	3	Handmade brick wall in the north facing section. Extended 8.00m eastwards from the western end of the trench. The wall had four openings along its length measuring up to 0.85m high and 0.60m wide which were grouped in pairs

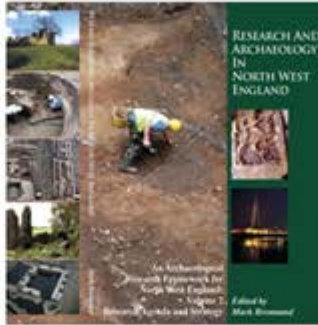
		with a brick lined concrete block 0.59m wide between.
(037)	3	Fill of openings in wall (036). Dark blackish-brown demolition deposit inclusions of brick, stone and mortar fragments.
(038)	3	Fragmented handmade brick floor surface between walls (036) and (039). 11 rows of bricks laid flat with an area of black staining to the centre.
(039)	3	Single course handmade brick wall, aligned north-south abutting (036) to the south.
(040)	3	L shaped row of handmade bricks, partially uncovered to the east of (039).
(041)	3	Fragmented brick surface comprising a row of blackened, possibly plastered, handmade bricks laid flat and abutting (042).
(042)	3	Single course handmade brick wall. N-S with evidence of white plaster on the western face.
(043)	3	Handmade brick wall only visible in south facing section, did not continue south to abut (036).
(044)	3	Very dark black-brown organic deposit containing a large number of whole and broken 19 th century glass bottles and clay pipes. Lay over (041).
(045)	2	Handmade brick wall aligned E-W c.1.50m high. Plaster visible on southern face and evidence of orange paint. Possibly abutted by (052) before continuing westwards beyond (052) for 1.00m.
(046)	2	N-S aligned handmade brick wall. Header bond with white lime mortar. Wall lay at a depth of c.0.80m below a layer of black silty material and against a continuation of (049).
(047)	2	N-S handmade brick wall 2½ courses wide (0.35m) and laid with black mortar. Abutted to the west (048).
(048)	2	20 th century frogged brick wall measuring 0.50m wide with a hard white mortar.
(049)	2	Demolition debris covering Trench 2.
(050)	2	Possible floor surface comprising three large stone slabs at varying heights.
(051)	2	Stone flagged floor abutted by (045) composed of flags c.0.50m x 0.70m.
(052)	2	N-S wall. Truncated to north but visible in the south facing section of the trench. Abutted by (045).
(053)	2	Void
(054)	2	Stone flagged surface measured approx 3.00m x 1.00m. Individual stones between 0.50m x 0.70m and 0.70m x 1.00m. Surface was cut to the east by (055).
(055)	2	2 course, L shaped, handmade brick wall measuring 0.25m x c.0.75m with 1m eastern return.
(056)	2	Handmade brick wall 3 courses wide (0.35m) laid with black mortar in stretcher bond. Abuts W end of (054).
(057)	2	Flagged surface W of (056) same as (054) with larger stones. Measured 3.00m x 1.00m, truncated to west by a (058).

(058)	2	20 th century frogged brick wall.
(059)	2	20 th century red concrete.
(060)	2	Pinkish grey clay abutting (059) at far west end of trench.
(061)	1	Three stone slabs thought to be the top section of a set of stone steps.
(062)	1	Single course handmade brick wall runs N-S, laid in stretcher bond with white lime mortar. Support for (061).
(063)	1	Handmade brick wall bonded with black mortar with remains of a light brown plaster on the southern face. Measured c.1.63m x 0.25m with a 2.30m wide opening to the east, adjacent to (062) which was filled by (069).
(064)	1	Brick wall runs N-S. 3.20m west of (062), machine made bricks with black mortar. Possibly inserted at a later date to the surrounding walls. 0.40m wide.
(065)	1	Stone flagged floor in second cellar room of Trench 1. Abutted by (066) to the north and (067) to the west.
(066)	1	Handmade brick wall, only partly visible within (069), but retained evidence of plaster on the southern face.
(067)	1	Machine made brick wall. Boundary between the second and third cellar rooms, three courses wide with black mortar.
(068)	1	Stone flagged floor, limestone flags measure c.0.50m x 0.70m.
(069)	1	Topsoil and demolition layer covering Trench 1. Frequent fragments of whole and broken bricks, stone fragments, mortar, metal objects and occasional 19 th and 20 th century ceramics.
(070)	8	Handmade brick wall running N-S laid in stretcher bond with a light grey mortar. Measured 0.25m x 0.60m.
(071)	8	Handmade brick wall running N-S laid in stretcher bond with a light grey mortar. Lay 1.00m west of (070), measured 0.25m wide and extended beyond the trench edges in both directions.
(072)	8	Yellow clay lying between (070) and (071) with occasional flecks of brick, mortar and coal.
(073)	8	Demolition deposit, lying against the western side of (071). Measures 1.30m wide. Stone and brick fragments in a dark grey-brown sandy material with a ceramic drain aligned north-south.
(074)	8	Truncated stone flagged floor measuring 1.40m x 1.00m. Stones between 0.20m x 0.30m – 0.40m x 0.50m in size.
(075)	8	Handmade brick wall, abuts (074) to the west. Measured 1.60m x 0.25m and 0.95m (12 courses) deep. Runs N-S, laid with white lime mortar in English Garden Wall bond with an area of plaster on the lower part of the western face. Abutted by a (077) to the north.
(076)	8	Stone flagged floor surface measuring 2.70m x 1.50m stones approx.. 0.40m x 0.50m/0.60m. Lies against (078) to the west.
(077)	8	Single course handmade brick wall measuring 4.50m x

		0.12m. Laid in English Garden Wall bond with white lime mortar Wall had 2 brick buttresses along its southern face. The first lay 2.00m west of (074) with the second 1.00m west of the first, both two bricks thick laid as stretchers projecting from the main wall. Possible opening at the far western end measuring 0.50m wide with evidence of a truncated 2 course wide handmade brick wall (079) to the west,.
(078)	8	Very hard and compacted deposit of a black clinker-like material. High proportion of bitumen/tar. Too solid to be excavated by hand or machine. In places, lay at a depth of 0.70m.
(079)	8	Truncated two course thick handmade brick wall at western end of (077).
(080)	8	Loose dark brown silty loam with occasional fragments of brick and stone, identical to (086) in Trench 7. Lies below (081).
(081)	8	Yellow clay 0.50m thick lies above (080). Possibly re-deposited natural.
(082)	7	Single course handmade brick wall, runs E-W measured 0.80m high x 0.12m wide x 3.40m long laid with white lime mortar. Plaster visible on the northern face.
(083)	7	Damaged handmade brick surface, five rows laid flat. Truncated to north and lay against (084).
(084)	7	2 course handmade brick wall ran N-S and stood to a height of 0.75m (10 courses) before cutting by a 20 th century pipe. Did not continue through to the north facing section.
(085)	7	N-S wall two courses of handmade bricks laid in stretcher bond with white mortar. Lies against (088)
(086)	7	Dark brown silty loam occasional fragments of brick, stone, pebbles and lenses of sand. 2.30m deep. Contained (087)
(087)	7	Alignment of two stone flags at the deepest point of the eastern end of the trench. Stones measured 0.70m wide x 0.05m thick and supported on a line of bricks.
(088)	7	Handmade brick feature evidence of plaster or other levelling material. This was joined by a single brick, c.0.15m to the east, to a north-south wall.
(089)	11	Demolition debris 0.30m thick with frequent fragments of brick and stone and a 20 th century service pipe running through.
(090)	11	Handmade brick wall NW-SE. Measured 0.48m wide x 1.22m long and was constructed in two sections each two courses wide laid in headers with black mortar.
(091)	11	Dark grey-brown silty clay. Continued to a depth of 1.15m and lay over a layer of stone. Not excavated fully due to instability of trench edges.
(092)	12	Grey-brown silty demolition deposit, 0.25m thick with brick, stone and mortar fragments.
(093)	12	2 course handmade brick wall runs NE-SW and was bonded with white lime mortar. Measured 1.71m x 0.23m x 0.80m

		(11 courses) high no evidence of a projecting or stone foundation course. Cuts (094).
(094)	12	Dark grey-brown silty clay frequent inclusions of brick and stone rubble and fragments of 19 th century pottery. 0.30m-0.80m thick, lies over (095).
(095)	12	Gritty red sandy deposit of crushed brick. Measures up to 0.80m thick. Lies over (096).
(096)	12	Grey-brown clay with few inclusions except a concentration of stone at the base which lay a 2m below the present ground level.
(097)	12	Yellowish-grey clay to SE of (093). Frequent inclusions of stone, brick and mortar fragments and charcoal but no evidence of archaeological features.
(098)	13 & 14	Sandy demolition deposit with frequent inclusions of machine made brick, stone and mortar. 0.80m thick.
(099)	13 & 14	Crushed brick directly below (098). 0.05m thick.
(100)	13 & 14	Demolition debris containing fragments of 19 th and early 20 th century pottery which extended to a depth of 1.85m.
(101)	13 & 14	Red sand with lenses of brown silty loam. Up to 2m below ground surface.
(102)	13 & 14	Compact layer of dark brown silty loam was revealed which contained moderate inclusions of handmade brick fragments. 0.50m thick.
(103)	14	Grey-brown silty clay including brick, stone and charcoal fragments at the base of Trench 14.

CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



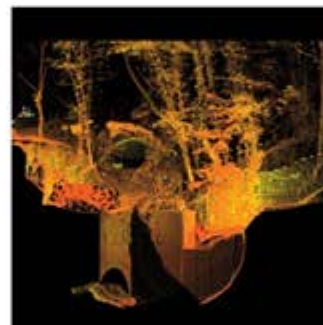
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



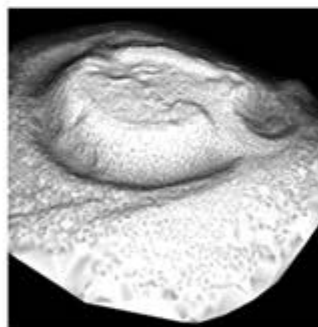
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



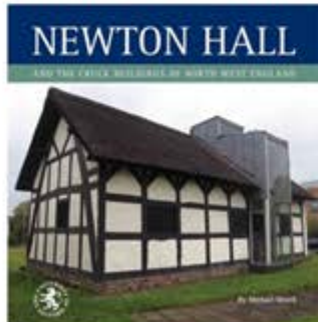
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



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CPD EVENTS**

