

The Centre for
Applied
Archaeology



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

**Archaeological
Evaluation &
Excavation
Report.**

Ellesmere Street,
Hulme, Manchester

Client: De Trafford
Estates Group

Technical Report:
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Report No: 2014/04





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Summary

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by De Trafford Estates Group to undertake an archaeological excavation on the western portion of vacant land encompassed by Bentinck Street to the West, Ellesmere Street to the North and Arundel Street to the East, (centred on SJ 82753 97244).

In October 2013 The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of the site, which concluded that the site had some buried remains of archaeological interest most likely pertaining to the remains of mid to late 19th century housing, workshops and of Cawdor Street which were present. Following consultation with Norman Redhead of the archaeological planning advisory body for Greater Manchester (GMAAS) it was recommended that the site would require a further scheme of archaeological investigation through open area excavation. This heritage work would need to be scheduled and completed prior to the redevelopment of the site.

In December 2013, The Centre for Applied Archaeology devised a Written Scheme of Investigation for the required programme of further works. Following the formal approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation, the excavation was implemented December 2013. 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. This historic environment work was undertaken as part of a planning application, as recommended by the *National Planning Policy Framework*, NPPF, March 2012.

The excavation revealed moderately well preserved archaeological remains consisted of factory floors on the north half of the site; this area had been subject to a lot of activity during its history, most notably a brass foundry and lastly a factory. The cobbled remains of Cawdor Street complete with kerbs and grids also were present. The remains between Cawdor Street and Church Street (now Bentinck Street Industrial Estate) were more substantial and consisted of cellars, which appear to have been used as dwellings. Historical mapping suggests that these houses were built in the mid-late 19th Century, they are still present during the early 1920's, with only the end houses which face Bentinck Street still standing in the early 1950's. All houses have been demolished by the mid 1950's. There were concrete floors and staircases also present.

There are a number of areas across Manchester where similar dwellings have been excavated. Many of the excavated housing have similarities in the

construction of the walls, with the front walls being a full brick in thickness and partition walls being only a single skin thick, which is seen at Ellesmere Street. There is more disparity in the thickness of the back walls which has shown to vary between being a single skin and a brick and a half thick. One difference of note in these buildings is the available floor space, the cellar at Ellesmere Street measured 3.50msq which was even during this period a relatively small floor space, with only Loom Street being smaller. There are sites located within the Hulme area that have similarities to the site on Ellesmere Street, with cellars that have single skin partition walls, they were also found to have fireplaces with accompanying 'set pots', although these were not confined to the Hulme area and have been found, although not as well preserved, in other excavations within the Manchester area.



1. Introduction

The Centre for Applied Archaeology (CfAA) was commissioned by De Trafford Estates Group, to undertake an archaeological evaluation and excavation on the land to East of Bentinck Street, to the South of Ellesmere Street and to the West of Arundel Street in Hulme, Greater Manchester (centred on SJ 82753 97244).

The evaluation phase was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Paul Butler Associates in association with De Trafford Estates Group in July 2012 (Price: 2012). This WSI was informed by a Desk-Based Assessment Report produced by Paul Butler Associates in September 2011 (Price: 2011). The evaluation phase of works was undertaken in September 2013 and comprised of a series of three trenches, aligned north/south which were excavated across the site.

The excavation phase of works was carried out in accordance with a second Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by A. J. Thompson & Dr M Nevell of the CfAA in association with De Trafford Estates Group and was informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation undertaken by the CfAA in October 2013. The excavation phase of works was undertaken over a two week period in December 2013 and comprised of the open area excavation of the entire study area.

The archaeological works were 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 significance of the archaeological resource has been assessed using NPPF (National Planning Policy Framework, March 2012).

The work was conducted by professional archaeologists from the CfAA. The evaluation phase was undertaken during a two week period between 21st October to 1st November 2013 and was followed by the excavation phase which was conducted between the 10th and 20th December 2013. On site excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Sarah - Jayne Murphy, Rachael Reader and Andrew McGuire. This report represents the results of the evaluation and excavation and was written, illustrated and compiled by Sarah - Jayne Murphy and Sarah Cattell. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

2. The Setting

Location

The site (centred SJ 82753 97244) is located *c.*1.5km to the south-west of the centre of Manchester (**Figure 1**). The study area comprises the plot of land, which is bounded to the West by Bentinck Street, to the North by Ellesmere Street, to the East by Arundel Street and finally to the South by what was previously known as Church Street which is now the location of warehouses. The highest portions of the study area are found at the Eastern end of the site, which OS mapping indicates lie at 34m AOD while the Western end lies at 30m AOD.

Geology

The solid geology of the study area, as mapped by the OS Geological Survey, comprises Chester Pebble Beds Formation Sandstone (Sedimentary Bedrock) overlain by superficial deposits comprising Devensian glacio-fluvial sands and gravels.

Personnel

The project was conducted and supervised by professional archaeologists from the Centre for Applied Archaeology. On site excavations were directed by Sarah Cattell and conducted by Sarah Cattell, Sarah - Jayne Murphy, Rachael Reader and Andrew McGuire. This report was written, illustrated and compiled by Sarah - Jayne Murphy. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.

Monitoring

The Written Scheme of Investigation for the works was produced and compiled by A. J. Thompson & Dr M Nevell of the CfAA in association with De Trafford Estates who also monitored the programme of archaeological works. The works were also monitored by Norman Redhead of GMAAS.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

The following historical overview is taken from historic mapping and the desk-based assessment report produced by Paul Butler Associates (Prince 2011: 6-12).

During the first half of the 19th century Manchester was going through a period of rapid expansion, due to the boom in the textile industry and the influx of people looking for work. Hulme being some way from the city centre saw its population increase at a later date, this appears to have taken place between 1831-1841 when the population trebled from 9624 to 26,982 (Arrowsmith 2010). During this population increase the study area was still devoid of housing with St George's church being one of only a few buildings to the North of Chester Road, this can be seen on the 1851 OS map (**Figure 2**).

By the late 1850's the study area began to show the first signs of development. Prince states that 'houses along the north side of Chester road were erected initially, along with the block of terrace houses on the north side of Church Street and the south side of Cawdor Street, which were present by 1861 and appeared in the census for that year' (Prince, 2011:8). Prince goes on to say 'houses erected in Manchester in the early mid-19th century were 'back-to-backs' which were one room deep and which lacked ventilation. As the terraces on the subject site were constructed in the 1850's, this was after the 1844 police act which prohibited the construction of such housing and required all to have access to adequate sanitary facilities at the rear' (Makepeace 1995 in Prince 2011: 9).

The houses constructed within the study area can first be seen on the OS survey of 1891 OS map (**Figure 3**). The houses appear to have been terraced each with a small rear yard and beyond this a passage way. The 1891 survey suggests that numbers 1 – 21 Cawdor Street had no yards at all, opening directly onto the narrow alleyway (Prince 2011: 10). Located in the northeast corner of the site was St George's school, this was built after the houses, 'not appearing in Slater's Directory of 1871, but was present by the 1876 edition' (Prince 2011: 10). The 1891 survey also shows other buildings adjacent to the school, on the remaining land between Cawdor Street and Ellesmere Street. Prince states that 'the only listing for these buildings was Hardy & Sons, Ellesmere Brewery, first appearing in Slater's Directory of 1871 (Prince 2011: 10).

By 1898 the school was the only building listed between Arundel Street and Bentinck Street. The buildings on the south side of the brewery and on the north side of Cawdor Street, were occupied by the end of the 1890's, with no. 52

recorded as “Thomas Boulton, blouse etc manufacturer” as well as “ Thomas Wilson and Co., baby linen manufacturers’ (Prince 2011: 10-11).

By the beginnings of the 20th century the study area was subject to some redevelopment. The OS survey of 1908 shows that the brewery had relocated to a larger building on the north side of Ellesmere Street and its former location had been occupied by ‘Butterworth, Andrew and Sons Brass Foundry, which opened between 1899-1900 and continued operating on the site until the latter half of the 20th Century. The two traders at number 52 Cawdor Street were also replaced by 1918, with the Manchester Clipping Company residing there until the 1940’s’ (Prince 2011: 11).

The OS surveys of 1922 shows little change to the study area however by the OS survey of 1950 the study area appeared to have undergone a substantial phase of clearance. Documentary research has established that ‘between 1932 and 1945 the block of terrace houses on the south side of Cawdor Street and those on the north of Church Street were demolished. St George’s school was still listed in trade directories until 1945, although noted on Arundel Street, rather than Ellesmere.’ (Prince 2011: 12). The school is no longer present on the 1950-51 OS map (**Figure 5**), the Brass Foundry and houses fronting Bentinck Street and Arundel Street being the only buildings still in use on the site.

By the OS survey of 1956-65 the only remaining building present on the site was the factory of the Brass Foundry with all remaining housing appears to have been demolished (**Figure 6**). This is reported by Prince 2011 and being no longer on the premises by 1969. Since this period the area of land the site is situated on has become an area of disused land.

4. Methodology

Excavation Methodology

In total three evaluation trenches were excavated across the site using a 3CX JCB with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket and machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times. Trenches 1 and 3 measured c15.00m x 1.60m and Trench 2 measured 9.00m x 1.60m. The locations of the trenches are shown in **(Figure 7)**. The machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times.

Following the evaluation phase, an open area excavation was conducted within the western section of the study area **(Figure 1)**. This comprised of one large trench measuring 30.00m (north/south) x 15.00m (east/west). This targeted previous evaluation trenches where archaeological remains of cellars and factory workshops were located. The excavation of this trench was carried out using a 3CX JCB with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket and machine excavation was supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times.

After machine excavation had taken place, all further excavations proceeded by hand. Excavated spoil was placed at least 2.00m from the edge of each trench and spoiled on one side only. All material removed during the excavation was used to backfill the trenches, then machine tamped.

During the machine excavation and until the programme of archaeological works was complete, the open area excavation and spoil heaps were surrounded by barrier fencing located not less than two metres away from the edges of either.

Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on (CfAA) pro-forma context sheets. In this report all features and layers are contained within rounded brackets (***) and all cuts are in square brackets [***].

Plans and sections were recorded on CfAA pro-forma drawing sheets at an appropriate scale of 1:10, 1:20, or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data and features encountered. All drawings were individually identified and cross referenced; contexts and principal layers were enumerated.

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

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

5. Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation Descriptions

In this report, all fills, layers and structural features are in rounded brackets (***) and cuts are in square brackets [***]. Features will be named and denoted by their principal cut number (see appendix 1 for a list of contexts).

Trench 1

Trench 1 was located within the south-eastern area of the site and was orientated NW-SE. The trench measured 15.00 x 1.60m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.30m. The aim of this trench was to locate and assess the remains of uncellared housing which lay to the south of Cawdor Street, as well as assess the survival of the road itself and the alleyway which ran between these houses and those fronting Church Street (**Figure 8**).

The uppermost deposit within trench 1 was **(001)** a layer of friable dark blackish grey silty clay, with occasional very small >0.01m rounded pebbles and frequent very small >0.01m sub-angular stones. This deposit sealed the whole trench and measured up to 0.60m deep in places. This lay stratigraphically above **(002)**, which was a friable mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent medium – large 0.10 – 0.23m fragmented bricks. This was visible for 11.50m in length and was not observed within the SE extreme of the trench and measured 0.15m in depth.

At the NW end of the trench, **(002)** lies stratigraphically above **(022)**, which was a deposit of machine made bricks, stone and mortar, with no soil matrix. Only 0.50m was exposed in length and reached a visible depth of 0.10m but this was not fully excavated. This in turn lay stratigraphically above **(021)**, a very compact dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent small >0.05m rounded pebbles. The depth of this was not fully excavated and covered an area measuring 2.50 x 0.90m. This sealed **(020)**, which was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and arranged into a square shape. This appears to be a vertical shaft of at least 2m depth and 0.70 x 0.60m long and wide. This appears to be contemporary with **(018)**, which is also a handmade brick wall, two courses wide and also arranged into a square shape measuring 0.70 x 0.60m also. The bricks from **(018)** and **(019)** measured 225 x 110 x 70mm. This was infilled with **(019)**, which was also sealed by **(020)**, which was a fairly compact dark blackish grey clayey silt, with frequent small >0.05m clinker fragments (**Figure 13**). This infilled the middle of **(018)**, which measured 0.30 x 0.25m. Both **(018)** and **(019)** appeared to sit within a cut which also contained drainpipes and formed part of a larger system. **(018)** and **(019)** were cut into **(038)**, which was a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small >0.05m rounded pebbles, observed

over an area measuring 3.00 x 1.60m. Also infilling a possible cut within **(038)** to the SE of (018) and (019) was **(016)**, which was a very compact mid orangish brown silty clay with frequent small >0.05m rounded pebbles. This was observed over an area of 1.30 x 1.60m and reached at least 0.20m in depth. Fragments of brick were also within this deposit as well as small patches of light yellowish brown silty clay.

Stratigraphically below (002), but physically unrelated to the deposits described above, within the middle part of the trench was **(010)**, which was a very loose light brownish red silty sand with occasional small >0.05m sub rounded pebbles, visible in section. However it was visible for a length of 2.20m and reached a depth of 0.30m. This in turn lay stratigraphically above **(014)**, which was a very loose dark brownish grey silty sand, with rare small >0.05m rounded pebbles. This deposit was observed running 0.50m SE of wall **(012)** and 0.95m to the NW of (012). This in turn lay stratigraphically above **(013)**, which was a loose light whitish grey silty sand with occasional small >0,05m fragmented brick and decayed mortar. (013) also lay stratigraphically above (016) which was observed both sides of wall (015). Also stratigraphically below (010) at the SE end of the trench, but physically unrelated to the deposits described above was **(006)**, a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with rare small >0.05m sub rounded pebbles. This was observed over an area measuring 3.70 x 1.60m and reached at least 0.20m deep.

(006) lay stratigraphically above a series of handmade brick walls which appear to be part of the same construction. **(003)** survived to 1.12 x 0.24m and was two courses wide and one course high. The bricks were laid out in stretcher bond and were orientated SW-NE. **(004)** abutted (003) on its NW side and was one course wide, laid out in stretcher bond and was orientated NW-SE. This survived to 0.85m in length. **(005)** abutted (004) on its NE side and was also one course wide, laid out in stretcher bond (**Figure 12**). This was visible for 0.44m however the wall appeared to continue into the SW facing section. All of the complete bricks measured 225 x 110 x 70mm.

Physically unrelated to (003)-(005) and lying stratigraphically below (016) was **(015)** and **(017)**. (015) was a handmade brick wall, two courses wide with alternating stretcher and header bond visible. The bricks measured 225 x 110 x 70mm and were observed over a length of 0.23m and width of 0.28m. The mortar was a loose light brownish grey in colour and was likely a lime mortar. This was orientated NE-SW and was also on the same alignment as (017). This was also a handmade brick wall orientated NE-SW, two courses wide with stretcher bonding visible. These bricks also measured 225 x 110 x 70mm and lay 0.60m to the NE of (015). (017) measured 0.60m x 0.24m and did not appear to continue into the SW facing section.

To the SE of wall (015) and physically unrelated to it was **(012)**. This lay stratigraphically below **(013)** and was a handmade brick wall, only visible in section, measuring two courses wide. The bonding could not be determined however the wall appeared to be orientated NE-SW. The mortar was loose in texture and light

brownish grey, indicating it was likely a lime one. 0.80m to the south-west of (012) was (011), possible a machine made brick wall although like (012), it was only observed in section, measuring two courses wide and visible to four courses high. This appeared to be laid out in alternating stretcher and header bond but later truncation means it was difficult to tell if this was the case. (011) lay stratigraphically below (014) described above.

3.00m to the NW of wall (003) and 1.20m to the SE of wall (011) was (007), which also appeared to lie stratigraphically below (006). This was a machine made brick wall, surviving to one course wide and two courses high sitting on brick footings which were laid on side. The wall was laid out in stretcher bond and survived to a length of 1.00m and a depth of 0.29m. These bricks measured 220 x 100 x 70mm. This lay stratigraphically above (008), which was a very compact dark brownish grey silty clay with rare small >0.05m sub rounded pebbles. This was visible over an area measuring 2.20 x 1.60 m and reached a depth of 0.25m. Wall (011) also lay stratigraphically above (008) and this in turn lay stratigraphically above (009), which was a very loose mid orangish brown clayey sand with abundant very small-small sub rounded and rounded pebbles. This appears to be the natural superficial geology and was the lowest observed deposit in this trench.

Trench 2.

Trench 2 was located in the south-eastern area of the site to the west of Trench 1 and was orientated NW-SE. The trench measure 9.00m x 1.60m. The aim of the trench was to locate and assess the remains of cellared housing which lie to the Western side of Cawdor Street as well as assess the survival of the road itself and the alleyway which ran between these houses and those fronting Church Street (**Figure 8**).

The uppermost deposit of trench 2 was (002) a friable mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent medium – large 0.10 – 0.23m fragmented bricks. At the northern extent of this trench below (002) lay (041) a dark brownish black loam that contained frequent inclusions of brick rubble. This was infill for a cellar which was excavated until a floor was uncovered. (055) was a concrete floor overlay by (041), this lay c.1.50m below ground level (**Figure 10**).

To the south east of this were other areas of infill which appear to be contemporary with (041), (051) and (054) which were identical to that of (041). (052) which is stratigraphically contemporary with the above mentioned infill's, was a light brownish grey silty loam located between (043) & (044), contained within this were large fragments of brick and stone (**Figure 11**).

Associated with (051) in the eastern section of Trench 2 was (044), a possible handmade brick wall which ran parallel to (043), (044) was 2 courses high lying on

top and adjacent to (051). This wall was very damaged and truncated with no evidence of bonding or mortar.

Stratigraphically below this lay **(050)** a dark black brown sandy clay layer with no inclusions. (050) overlay and sealed **(049)** a dark brown sandy clay mixed layer which overlay **(048)** this deposit had occasional inclusions of brick and mortar. (048) a grey brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of medium (<0.08m) river pebbles and yellow sandy lenses. The final deposit below this was **(047)** this was a mixed black/brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of brick, mortar and stone fragments.

[045] was the foundation cut for wall (042) and (043) located to the south of (041) in the middle of the trench. (042) was orientated east-west across the width of the trench and butted up against (041), was a 3 course handmade brick wall, on the north face of the wall was an area of blue paint, held together with black mortar the top courses were very damaged. This was associated at its western end with (043) again a 3 course handmade brick wall which was orientated north-south (**Figure 11**).

Contained within **[045]** the cut for the wall was **(046)** the infill identified as a black brown silty loam with frequent fragments of brick and mortar. The final feature of note within trench 2, **(053)** was a single course handmade brick wall laid in header bond and held with black mortar, this was damaged in places, and this feature lay to the south of wall (043) and (044).

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the north-western area of the site and was orientated north-south. The trench measured 14.75m x 1.60m. The aim of trench 3 was to locate and assess the remains of the Brass Foundry which lay on the northern side of Cawdor Street and South of Ellesmere Street as well as assess the survival of Cawdor Street itself (**Figure 9**).

This area of site had previously been used as a car park and so part of trench 3 was covered with **(023)** tarmac and MoT at the north-west end of the trench, this ran for 3.30m and to a depth of 0.18m. Directly below this lay **(024)** a light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small brick inclusions most likely a levelling layer below (023), it measured 3.30m in length and spread the width of the trench and to a depth of 0.13m. (024) overlay **(039)** a dark brownish grey silty clay which contained frequent inclusions of small rounded pebbles, and also an abundant number of very small angular stones. This was most likely a levelling layer which also capped a concrete block in the Northwest section of the trench. Below this was found **(025)** a dark blackish grey sandy silt with frequent clinker inclusions, this overlay **(026)** a light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent brick inclusions which sealed **(027)** below.

(027) was a handmade brick wall which was only visible in section for c.1m in length, it ran in a NW-SE direction and abutted **(028)** at the NW end of the trench, the bricks measured 225 x 70mm. (028) another handmade brick wall 2 courses wide orientated SW-NE running across the width of the trench **(Figure 14)**.

At the northern extent of the trench beyond (028) lay **(029)** a bitumen like substance which is a possible floor for (027) and (028), the bitumen was overlaying **(030)**. (030) a dark brownish grey silty clay which was located in the far NW corner of the trench was also the lowest deposit within this area; a section of this measuring c.0.45m in width was also found on the southern side of (028) butted up against it **(Figure 14)**.

To the south of (028) & (030) there is disturbance for c.2.50m of modern services which had been infilled with stone chippings and was found to be sitting on a concrete block. Between this and **(032)** could be found **(040)** a mid brownish grey silty clay with an abundant number of bricks, again this was most likely modern disturbance relating to the services **(Figure 15)**.

(031) a light whitish grey sandy silt with an abundant number of bricks and mortar and other building material, sat above (032) and below (031), (032) was the floor surface of the brass foundry uncovered in this area, it ran into both sides of the trench and was c.4m in length where it met **(033)** which sat on top of it. (033) a machine made brick wall 3 courses wide laid in a mixed header and stretcher bond, orientated in a SW-NE direction and sealed by (031) **(Figure 16)**. To the south lay **(037)** mid brownish grey silty clay, possible foundation layer for the pavement. This was boarded to the south by **(036)** the sandstone edging of **(034)** this being the large cobble sets, relating to Cawdor Street, this ran into the trench at the southern end. Finally this was overlaid by **(035)** a dark blackish grey silty clay that sealed (034).

Evaluation Discussion

Trench 1

The remains of uncellared housing were positively identified, however the foundations appear to have been badly truncated and survival was poor. Three broad phases were identified which cover the construction of the uncellared terraced housing and associated street features, possible later divisions of the houses and post-demolition make-up deposits.

Phase 1: Uncellared Housing Construction (1850s)

Walls (003), (004) and (005) appear to form the SE external walls of one of the terraced houses although their layout suggests that they may belong to the little square 'cells' identified on the historic mapping. Walls (015) and (017) have been interpreted as part of the NW external wall, with the gap possibly forming part of an entrance to the house. (012) may also be contemporary and could have formed an internal division for the house. A possible construction cut in (038) for (015) and (017) was visible, infilled with (016). To the NW of these walls, a series of connecting drains were constructed and appear to be broadly contemporary. Again, these were cut into (038) and (018) and (020) may have been placed at the edges of the road. The 1.20m gap between the external house walls and (018) suggests this may have been where the pavement once was, however no street or pavement surfaces were preserved in this trench.

Phase 2: Later House divisions (1900s onwards)

A series of foundation levelling deposits, including (006) (016), (014) and (013) are placed to secure the walls and another series of walls are then constructed. Walls (007) and (011) appear to be machine made brick walls and therefore are later than phase 1, however very few stratigraphic relationships could be observed to confirm this. Their foundations however appear to be at a similar level to (012).

Phase 3: Demolition (1930s onwards)

The terraced housing and the school were demolished and (022) appears to be possible structural remains related to the school, but it was not clear if they represented a wall or a surface. (010) and (002) represent overburden to level the site off. There were temporary warehouse structures on the site which were demolished only relatively recently but it is not clear how much truncation these have caused and whether the levelling deposits actually post-date this demolition or the when the houses came down.

Trench 2

The remains of cellared housing were positively identified; the remains of the walls appear to be in relatively good condition given their age. Two broad phases were identified which cover the construction of the cellared terraced housing and associated features and post-demolition make-up deposits.

Phase 1: Cellared Housing Construction (1850s)

Wall (042) appears to form the southern external wall of the terraced housing; its orientation of east-west would suggest that this was the back wall of a house which fronted onto Cawdor Street. Walls (043), (044) and (053) extended south beyond (042) suggesting that they relate to the small 'cells' at the back of the housing which can be seen on the historic mapping. No pipes were found that would suggest there was a toilet in the vicinity, these wall may therefore be dividing walls between the 'cells' or yards. The cut for the wall (043) was visible [045] and was infilled with (046). Contemporary with these walls was (055) the concrete floor of the cellar which appeared to be intact and relatively good condition.

Phase 2: Demolition (1930's onwards)

The houses were demolished and then infilled with the remains, (041), (051), (052) and (054), these were most likely used to level off the area. There were temporary warehouse structures on the site which were demolished only relatively recently but it is not clear how much truncation these have caused and whether the levelling deposits actually post-date this demolition or the when the houses came down.

Trench 3

The remains of the Brass Foundry were positively identified, however, the remains have been heavily truncated and the survival is poor in areas. Cawdor Street itself was also identified and appeared to be in a relatively good condition. Four broad phases of activity have been identified which cover the construction of the road, the construction of the Brass Foundry and its demolition, and finally the modern disturbance.

Phase 1: Cawdor Street (1850's)

The first phase identified here is in relation to (034), (036) and (037); these relate to the road surface and associated features. (034) the cobbles of Cawdor Street which was contemporary with the housing built on its southern side (036) the sandstone kerb. (037) this appears to be the foundation layer for a pavement, however no remains of a pavement were found in this trench.

Phase 2: Brass Foundry (1895 Onwards)

OS mapping shows that there has been a building relating to the Brass Foundry on the site since the late 19th Century. Within this trench there are four features that could be identified relating to this (028), (029), (032) and (033). (028) a wall of handmade bricks may represent an earlier phase of the brass foundry or representing reuse of older material. (029) a bitumen like substance is thought to represent a floor or the foundation layer for one. To the south lay (032) the concrete floor relating to the brass foundry which was butted up against (033) a machine made brick wall, most likely relating to the outer wall of the foundry. This is possibly a later addition than (028).

Phase 3: Demolition (1970's Onwards)

The brass foundry was left around 1969, and the building later demolished. At a later stage this was then levelled and tarmaced over and used as a car park until the area was left to waste.

Phase 4: Modern Disturbance

Between the time the brass foundry was demolished and this evaluation took place, the area has been heavily disturbed by the addition of modern services. This can be mainly seen south of the handmade brick wall and north of the concrete floor which has been heavily truncated by this disturbance.



6. Archaeological Excavation

For ease of discussion the excavation trench has been divided into four sections labelled; A, B, C and D (**Figure 19**).

Excavation Descriptions

Area A

Area A was located in the north-west corner of the trench and is shown on (**Figures 17 & 19**). Overlying the trench within this area was a topsoil layer comprised of tarmac, sand and stone (**001**). Directly beneath this was a compacted greyish brown layer with frequent mortar, stone and brick inclusions with a lens of black clinker (**002**).

Located within the north-west corner of the area a stone flag floor was identified (**003**). This ran westwards beyond the trench edge, the stones varied in sizes between 0.30m x 0.40m – 0.40m x 0.70m. Lying against (**003**) was a hand-made brick wall (**005**), 2 courses wide with lime mortar laid in stretcher bond, (brick sizes 0.23m x 0.11m) and aligned north-south.

To the east of (**005**) was a small area of hand-made brick floor (**006**), 0.66m wide with traces of black mortar. Abutting this was (**007**) a hand-made brick wall aligned north/south, which was 3 courses high and 2 courses wide. The wall was laid in stretcher bond with a light brown lime mortar, (brick sizes 0.23m x 0.11m).

Overlying (**003**) between (**005**) and (**007**) a light grey layer of concrete (**004**) with frequent inclusions of pebbles was identified. (**004**) could also be found to the south of (**006**). Overlying (**004**) was a compacted layer of black-brown silty loam (**008**) with very frequent inclusions of brick, stone, slate and pebbles. (**008**) was identified between (**005**) and (**007**) and to the north of (**006**), (**Figure 20**).

Abutting the eastern side of (**007**) a possible floor surface (**009**) with a high percentage of burnt wood on top was identified. (**009**) lay between (**011**) and (**012**) and continued north of (**012**). (**012**) a hand-made brick wall 1 course wide above the level of (**009**) and 2 courses wide below (**009**). The wall was laid in stretcher bond with a black mortar (brick sizes 0.23m x 0.11m) and was truncated to the east by a modern drain.

Underlying (008) and (009) a compacted dark grey-brown silty loam **(010)**, identical to (008) was uncovered and this was identified around all walls in this section of Area A.

Extending eastwards from (007) was a handmade brick wall (011), 2 courses wide which was laid in stretcher bond with black mortar, (brick sizes 0.23m x 0.11m). The wall widened at its eastern end, possibly indicating a chimney. Abutting the wider section of (011) a U-shaped hand-made brick wall **(013)** was identified which may have formed part of a fireplace. Located in the corner between the eastern side of (013) and (011) a small area of floor surface **(014)** identical to (009) was identified.

Within the southern section of Area A, a demolition deposit **(017)** was identified which contained frequent inclusions of brick, stone, metal, glass, slate, mortar etc. (017) was excavated to a depth of 2.00m before it was judged to be unsafe and filled in. It is likely that this deposit related to a modern drain cut.

To the south of (017) a large area of concrete flooring **(018)** was identified. (018) extended west beyond the edge of excavation and abutting wall **(019)** to the south and was truncated to the north by (017). Evidence of a machine base was identified on the east side of (018) which was constructed from inlaid bricks and flags, this flooring also ran into Area B **(Figure 23)**. Lying against (019) were several deposits of copper shavings. (019) was a 3 course wide hand-made brick wall laid in English Garden Wall bond with black mortar (brick sizes 0.23m x 0.11m). The wall was excavated to 6 courses in height and the remains of white wash/paint was identified on its north face.

Abutting the southern face of (019) a pinkish yellow silty clay layer **(020)** was identified, which contained with frequent inclusions of stone, brick, slate and small (<0.05m) pebbles, possible redeposition of the natural. (020) ran the full length of the excavation.

Area B.

Area B was located in the north-east corner of the excavation to the east of Area A **(Figures 17 & 19)**. Within the north-east corner of Area B a badly truncated concrete floor surface **(015)** was identified beneath (002). Located to the south of (015) was **(016)** an area of cobbled sets, 3 courses wide, lying within (017) and truncated to the west by modern services **(Figure 21)**.

At the south-eastern extent of Area B, a brick wall **(070)**, 2 courses wide and high was identified projected c.6.00m from the northern face of (019) (**Figure 24**). Along the eastern face of (070) there were 2 brick projections, 0.35m in length, set c1.00m apart, which may represent a possible fireplace.

To the west of (017) there was a second wall **(071)** projecting from the northern face of (019). (071) was a c1.50m in length, 2 course wide and was excavated to a depth of 3 course (**Figure 23**). Along the western face of (071) there was a further wall **(072)**, 2 courses wide which projected westwards for 2.35m. Abutting the northern face of (072) was a stone flagged floor surface (073).

Abutting the eastern side of (071) was **(074)**, a truncated brick floor surface set with black mortar, (**Figure 38**). Directly above (074) a clean red sand layer **(079)** was identified, which appeared compacted but was loose when trowelled. (079) appeared to extend eastwards underneath **(075)** and **(080)**.

Overlying (079) between (019) to the south and (075) to the north was a thin demolition layer **(080)**. To the north of (080), abutting the eastern face of (074) was a large red concrete block (075) measuring c1.25m x 1.00m.

In between (070) and (071) was a black clinker infill **(076)** which extended northwards from (019). (076) ran northwards along (070) and around (073) before being truncated by (017).

Running along the eastern face of (070), to the west of **(076)** and **(078)** a yellow sandy silt **(077)** with brick inclusions was identified. To the south of (072), (077) appeared to truncate (078) a black brown sandy loam with brick and mortar inclusions.

Area C.

Area C was located at the centre of the excavated area (**Figure 18 & 19**). Occupying the northern end of Area C, abutting the southern face of (019) was a cobbled street surface **(022)**, with stone sets measuring 0.20m x 0.25m. (022) represented the remains of Cawdor Street and measured 18 sets in width and sloped up towards the east. (022) was flanked by two sandstone kerbs **(021)** to the north and **(023)** to the south (**Figure 39**).

To the south of (023) was **(024)** a layer of dark black clinker lying between (023) and **(026)**. (024) was compacted yet loose when trowelled, (**Figure 31**). Contained within (024) was **(031)**, a curved brick wall which was 1-2 courses wide.

(031) abutted the north side of (026) and ran northwards from Cellar 1 (Area D), before curving eastwards where it was 1 course wide (**Figure 30**). To the east of (031), also projecting northwards from (026) was a similar curved wall (**041**). Unlike (031) the curved portion of (041) remained, this again was one course wide. The bottom of this opened up into Cellar 2 and was sloped, possibly indicating the presence of a coal chute (**Figure 29**).

Area D.

Area D was located at the southern extent of the excavation. This area contained the remains of the housing positioned on the southern side of Cawdor Street, (**Figure 18 & 19**).

Running east/west along the northern extent of Area D was a handmade brick wall (026), which formed the north elevation of the houses along Cawdor Street. (026) was 2 courses wide (brick measuring 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m) and was excavated to 15 courses in height. There was evidence of a possible blocked light at the western end of (026) outside (Cellar 1), and also of whitewashing along its southern face.

At the western end of Area D was a stone flagged ginnel surface with a central drainage channel (**029**). This ginnel measured 1.10m wide, the stones measured 0.60m x 0.40m, (**Figure 40**). (029) was truncated at both its northern and southern ends.

Abutting the western edge of (029) a handmade brick wall (**028**) aligned north/south was identified. (028) was 2 courses in width and was laid in stretcher bond with a black mortar. (028) formed the west wall of Cellar 1, and appeared to contain a fireplace at its centre.

To the east of (028) a single course handmade brick wall (**027**), laid in stretcher bond was identified, which separated Cellar 1 and 2. (027) was fragile and collapsed during excavation, it previously stood 17 courses high, was painted on its western side (**Figures 33 & 34**).

Within Cellar 1 a concrete floor surface (**032**) a concrete floor was identified. Beneath (032) within the north-east corner was (**033**), a handmade brick floor which abutted (026) and (027), (**Figure 33**). Also contained within the north-west corner of Cellar 1, between (026) and the fireplace of (028), was what appeared to be a washing area (**034**), complete with bricks and metal grate, known as a wash boiler or 'set pot' (**Figure 28**).

At the southern end of Cellar 1 a handmade brick wall (**035**); aligned east/west was identified, which formed the southern elevation of Cellars 1, 2,

3 and 4. (035) was 2 – 3 courses wide and laid in stretcher bond however, East of the North-South wall of **(051)** the wall was 2 courses wide laid in header and stretcher bond.

Abutting (027) was **(038)** a staircase of Machine-Made bricks with 6 sandstone steps, this was in the middle of (027) and appears to have been a later addition, Figure 34. This was sat on top of **(039)** the concrete floor of Cellar 2, which contained **(040)** a metal grid in the centre of Cellar 2.

(043) a 1 course wide wall which separated Cellar 2 and 3; this was made of hand-made bricks laid in stretcher bond, with brick projections for the fireplace. The fireplace in Cellar 2 **(044)** was excavated and found to still have its metal grill, Figure 25 & 27. In the Northeast corner was **(042)** an area similar to (034) this was more complete however, with the metal bowl still present sat on top of the bricks (Figure 25 & 26).

(065) the single skin wall laid in stretcher bond that separated Cellar 3 and 4, with **(066)** being the concrete floor for Cellar 3. Cellar 4 was not excavated.

There were a number of isolated walls to the South of (035), the first being **(036)** a small wall 2 courses wide laid in stretcher bond. To the East of (036) was **(037)** an L-shaped wall 2 courses wide (north-south) and 1 course wide (east-west) for c.0.50m. **(045)** was again to the East this was 2 courses wide, with the North-East corner abutting **(046)**. This was a broken pipe running Northwest and South and was most likely a waste pipe for a toilet; this ran underneath **(047)**.

(047) 2 course wide Hand-Made brick wall which ran East-West along the southern edge of excavation, abutting **(054)**, a stone flagged ginnel surface with central drainage channel.

To the north of this and projecting out from (035) were two walls, **(048)** a single skin t-shaped wall of Hand-Made bricks projecting South for 0.80m and West for 0.40m towards (046). To the East of this could be found **(049)** a 2 course wide Hand-Made brick wall 1.00m in length abutting **(050)** to the south, (050) a stone flag measuring 0.32m x 0.70m.

(051) a right-angled brick wall tied into (035), from here a single course of stretchers ran South for c.2.00m, this was abutting (049) & (050); from here the wall turned East and ran for 1.33m in a single line of headers where it abutted **(053)**.

A single skin brick projection **(052)** ran south for c. 0.90m between (051) and (053). (053) a single course of Hand-Made brick running North-South for 2.50m from (035) to (047), along the same line as (043). Either side of

(053) were four bricks laid in stretcher bond that were 0.90m in length, (055) between (051) and (047) and abutted against the western side of (053), (056) could be found on the eastern side of (053) between (047) and (057), Figure 35.

(057) a right-angled wall similar to (051), ran North-South from (035) for 1.84m. This was 2 courses wide laid in stretcher bond, (057) also consisted of a single course of headers ran East-West for 1.42m to meet (053). Contained within (035), (053) and (057) could be found (058) this being 1 ½ bricks, which were 0.34m in length. Two brick projections on the eastern side of (057) that project eastwards for 0.23m, this projection was abutting (060).

(059) a pipe, possibly a toilet waste pipe, running North and Northwest from (047), it abutted (060) a stone flag measuring 0.30m x 0.56m at the widest point, Figures 36 & 37.

(061) a U-shaped wall 1-2 courses wide with a brick projection that was abutting (060). This was 2 courses wide on the Eastern side running North-south for 1.24m before carrying on for a further 0.54m as a single course wall. At the northern end the wall carried on East-West for 1 metre, before the return ran North-South for 0.86m, all laid in stretcher bond. Contained within this U-shaped wall was (069), a light brown sandy layer containing a high percentage of oyster shells, Figure 35.

To the Northeast of (061) was (062) 3 bricks laid in stretcher bond projecting from (035) for 0.64m running south between (061) and (063), this ended with a sandstone block aligned East-West. Between (061) and (063) was a demolition layer (068) which had a high percentage of brick rubble.

(063) was located in the South-East corner of the excavation, this was an L-shaped wall 1-2 courses wide, tied into (047), running North-South this wall was 2 courses wide laid in stretcher bond for 2.20m, at the Northern end the wall ran East-West for 0.80m in a single course of stretcher bond where it abutted (064). This was a single skin wall laid in stretcher bond running South from (035) for 2.26m. Contained within these walls was (067) a layer of silt containing small fragments of brick, with a high percentage of oyster shells.

Excavation Discussion

Area A

Within Area A there were a number of features of archaeological interest that are most likely related to the factories that once stood on the site. The main features of interest here being: (005), (006), (007), (011), (012) and (013) to the north of the modern disturbance with the addition of (018), (019) and (021) to the south. These features were all located between 0.50m to 1.00m below ground level.

(003) was a stone flagged floor in the far north-west corner of this area; however it is unclear whether this was internal or external. This was associated with (005) a wall made of hand-made bricks, lying north/south into the trench edge at the north but was truncated at the south by the modern disturbance of (017). This wall runs parallel with (007) between which there was evidence of a possible brick floor or platform (006).

Further walls projected eastwards off (007), these being (012) and (011) at the eastern end this wall widens out and extends northwards with two brick projections (013), this may indicate a chimney/fireplace or possibly an alcove. This area was heavily damaged by modern disturbance (017) relating to a modern drain. This area was excavated to a depth of 2.00m before it was deemed unsafe and filled in. The remains in this area of the site appear to be present on maps from the 1890's onwards until it appears to be overlaid by the Brad foundry, however, as the remains suggest they survived below ground.

To the south of the modern disturbance was a large concrete floor (018) partially destroyed by (017), there was evidence of a machine base of sorts on the eastern side, which consisted of inlaid bricks and flagstones. On this floor and against the wall (019) which ran the width of the excavation were several deposits of copper fillings, some of which had oxidised. It is likely that the remains in this area are related to the brass foundry that stood on the site during the 1930's to at least 1948 which are visible on the OS maps.

Area B

The majority of archaeological remains within this area were concentrated in the eastern part, these were (018), (019) which continue into this section, (021), (070), (071), (072), (073), (074) and (075). There were a few remains of archaeological interest to the north, these being (015) a concrete

floor which was damaged and (016) the remains of a cobbled floor surface both of these were damaged heavily by the modern disturbance.

From the continuation of wall (019) two further walls extend north, first (070) which has 3 brick projections that may indicate a fireplace or alcove and sits on top of the concrete floor (018). The other wall attached to (019) was (071) which also ran to the north; this has a wall projecting off it (072), this is associated with (073) a number of flagstones which suggest there was a floor surface at this level, this has again been damaged by the modern disturbance. Adjacent to this was (074) which consisted of small brick sets which could represent a floor or platform.

Finally in this area a large red concrete block (075), this sat next to but higher than the brick sets but was still below ground level, the purpose of this concrete block is not known. Again these remains most likely relate to the foundry that stood on this site into the mid-20th Century.

Area C

This area consisted of the remains of Cawdor Street and any remains that were present within the pavement area, (021), (022), (023), (031) and (041). There were no remains between the wall (019) and the sandstone kerb stones (021); it would appear that any surface relating to a pavement has been removed. The cobbled street surface of Cawdor Street (022), is well preserved below the surface, there are remains also of the grids along the edge of the street. This is lined on the south side again by a sandstone kerb (023).

Between (023) and the front wall of the houses, there are some remains laid within the pavement area, (031) and (041). This was a curved wall which may be related to a blocked window/light in the wall of the house (see Area D) this was blocked up with demolition material. A similar wall (041) could be seen adjacent to this and relating to the neighbouring house. This was not as well preserved at (031), but was excavated to reveal a sloped bottom, it is believed that this may be related to a coal chute into the cellars.

Area D

This proved to be the area with the most archaeological remains that were in parts well preserved. At the western trench edge could be found (029) a stone flagged floor that had a central drainage channel and was determined to be a ginnel or passageway between the back of the houses that fronted

Bentinck Street and the side of the house whose front was on Cawdor Street. The remains of the front and back of the houses; walls (026) the front of the house and (035) the back, remained throughout the length of the excavation although (026) had areas of damage in the vicinity of Cellar 2 and 3, but the wall was still present beneath the damage.

Cellar 1 and 2 were separated by a thick wall (027) which was demolished during excavation, this did however reveal a brick floor (033) beneath the concrete floor (032) in cellar 1. Within cellar 1 the remains of a fireplace and what would have been the outer wall of the house (028) do remain but they are not as well preserved as the other outer walls. Adjacent to the fireplace was (034) this has been interpreted as a wash area, with a brick platform within which is a metal grate, on top of which would have sat a metal bowl, this however, was not complete in Cellar 1 (the bowl had been removed), but was there in Cellar 2 (042). The fireplace within cellar 2 (044) was much better preserved, with the metal grate still being intact. These remains all appear to be contemporary to one another and had been constructed from hand-made brick. The staircase (038) appears to have been a later addition to cellar 2, with no visible access to cellar 1. What was noticeable was that there was no other access points into the cellars, except for what appeared to be blocked up doorways within (035), it is possible therefore that there may be remains of staircases behind these sections of the wall.

Cellar 3 and 4 were not excavated fully, but it was noticed that the dividing wall between them was present (065) and that cellar 3 also had a concrete floor (066). To the south of (035) the back wall to the houses, there are multiple smaller walls that are most likely associated with access points to the cellars and also outhouses, as there were large ceramic waste pipes present (046) and (059) that are usually associated with toilets.

The walls to the southwest of the area that are related to the outhouses (036), (037), (045) and toilet waste pipe (046) are poorly preserved and only remain in parts. The remaining walls that are associated with the outhouses were (048), (049), (051), (052), (053) and (055) are associated with the houses of cellar 2 with (053) appearing to be the dividing wall between the house of cellar 2 and 3. Next to walls (049) and (051) a stone flag was found (050) this appeared to be associated with the toilet area. (056), (057), (061), (062), (063) and (064) are walls associated with the houses of cellar 3 and 4; these were in a much better state of preservation. Again there was also a stone flag associated with the toilet (060) it is possible that this was a step.

Finally in this area was (047) the back wall of the yards of these houses and also (054) a stone flagged ginnel with central drainage channel.

7. Conclusions

The excavations on Ellesmere Street have proven that there are substantial archaeological remains below the surface, which confirmed the findings of the evaluation.

Although there are remains relating to the foundry and other older factories between Ellesmere and Cawdor Street these are very damaged by the modern disturbance which is the result of modern drains being placed in this area. Even so it is possible to identify the latter stages of the development in Area A and B. This relates more to the remains of the Brass Foundry where not only the outer walls are present but also some brass shavings suggesting, as do the OS maps and Census records, that this was the last use of the site.

The surface of Cawdor Street in Area C is well preserved with the cobbles being in good condition, and the metal grids still in-situ.

The best preserved area on this site relates to the housing. The archaeological remains on the South side of Cawdor Street, again confirmed what the OS maps and Census records suggest, that these were dwellings which the excavation showed had additional cellars that were also used as dwellings. The first evidence for the housing comes from the 1861 census, with no evidence of housing being there on the 1851 OS map. The 1853 Manchester Borough Police Act prohibited cellar dwellings, demonstrating that as this enforcement of this legislation was left to the local authorities, it was at times not enforced. In 1875, national legislation known as the Public Health Act banned the use of cellars as housing. With the later addition of the stairs into cellar 2 it is unknown when these ceased to be used as cellar dwellings, the remains of the fireplace and wash boilers or 'set pots' being better preserved in this cellar.

At the turn of the nineteenth century there was a massive population increase in Manchester, with the influx of people looking for work in the numerous factories situated within the city. This resulted in a need for more housing to be built. Prior to this the most common workers housing to be found, located within the modern area of Ancoats and the Northern Quarter, took the form of workshop dwellings, these 'were characterised as being three-storeys high with a cellar and were usually one room or one bay deep. The upper, or attic, storey contained a workshop lit by long multi-light windows and the cellar was often also used as a workshop.' (Nevell 2008:136-137).

It is worth noting that unlike modern day builders those of the nineteenth century were not under the restrictions of any building standards and therefore the same style of housing could vary in its standard over a small area within the city, even if they were contemporary with one another.

With the increasing need for housing came an increasing variety, there were double-depth housing (similar to workshop dwellings), back-to-back housing, blind-back housing and terraced housing. Redhead (2010-11) provides a synthesis of their varieties; double-depth housing was of a better quality than most, these were made-up of two stories and had a backyard. Those that were workshops had three stories with the attic being the workshop, a basement and a yard. Back-to-back housing consisted of two stories usually one-up one-down, some had cellars but no yards, and the dividing walls were a single brick course thick. These were arranged around a narrow courtyard which was communal space, and also this was where the toilets could be found, these were common during the period c.1830-50. Blind-backs 'were a variant form of this lowly class of housing, in which single row of one-up one-down dwellings with a blank rear wall were erected in narrow in-fill plots where it was not possible to achieve a double-depth plan.' (Redhead 2010-11: 55).

Another form of housing found within industrial Manchester is terraced housing which is the type of housing found at Ellesmere Street.

The Cotton Metropolis 'noted that houses in Hulme were of better quality than those in Ancoats, because they were built after the Act' (Parkinson-Bailey, 2000: 38), referring to the 1844 Manchester borough Police Act. This Act stated that no new housing without running water and a toilet either in the house or yard could be built.

Since 2002 there have been a number of excavations across Manchester that have focused on workers housing of this period, starting with excavations targeting workers housing specifically on Liverpool Road in 1972. The houses on Liverpool Road and Bridgewater Street had cellars; however, the better preserved remains were of those houses on White Lion Street. These houses were less substantial than those on Liverpool Road, those on White Lion Street were two-up two-down houses, which did not have cellars, but did have a small backyard.

Contemporary housing on the outskirts of Manchester located on Boardman Street near Ashton New Road, although lacking cellars appear to have been built in a similar fashion to those on Ellesmere Street, 'the front and rear walls of the excavated houses, were of a full-brick thickness, although partitions between the properties, and the out-shuts to the rear, were only a half brick thick' (Miller 2013). One deviation to note here for those houses on Ellesmere Street is that the outer wall for the back of the houses (at least those that were excavated), were a brick and a half in

thickness. Further differences can be seen in the internal layout; those of Boardman Street had the fireplace placed off centre, while those at Ellesmere Street were central fireplaces. The rooms were however of a similar size Ellesmere Street measuring 3.50m x 3.50m (11½ft x 11½ft), with the smallest housing in Boardman Street measuring 3.96m x 3.50m (13 ft x 11½ft). What this highlights is that during this period there were some forms of standard when it came to the building of workers housing but that those responsible each had their own interpretation of how to do this. Even so the housing on Ellesmere Street was small in comparison to other contemporary housing.

As previously mentioned by Parkinson-Bailey (2000), these houses in Hulme were generally of a better quality than those in Ancoats. Excavations on Loom Street indicated that within this small area there was a variety of housing being described as a ‘microcosm of early to mid-nineteenth century industrial development’ (Gregory 2007: 69), with double-depth, blind-back and back-to-back housing all present. On George Leigh Street there were double-depth and blind-back housing complete with half-basements (which contained a fireplace) and a raised ground floor, these houses varied in size with the largest measuring c.5.5m wide with this diminishing to 4.7m wide along the street.

It was noted during the excavations that one of these houses would have had a portico door way, which, with the size of the house may have indicated a higher status house. The double –depth housing excavated on Loom and Sherratt Street measured 4.5m x 7m deep divided into 2 rooms 3.5m deep with no cellars. Again these houses have a much larger floor area than those located on the Ellesmere Street site, although those located on Loom and Sherratt Street, have rooms the same size as Ellesmere Street, the floor space in the latter represents the total depth and width of the one-up one-down houses in the excavation area.

Excavations have taken place not too far from Ellesmere Street along Chester Road and within the Hulme area. Those houses on Chester Road were rectangular in shape and separated into two rooms where excavated. The best preserved of the houses measured 8m x 4.9m, this separated into room 1 measuring 3.40 x 4.50m and another, room 2 measuring 4m x 4.50m, these rooms are again larger than the 3.50msq rooms of Ellesmere Street. Three external walls measured one brick length wide (0.23m) again mirroring Ellesmere Street. One external wall, however, was half a brick thick (0.11m). Figure 42, shows the dimensions of some excavated workers housing around Manchester, Bengal Street, associated with the Loom Street excavations, having the least amount of floor space, with cellar rooms measuring 3.2m wide by between 3.05m to 3.81m long. Housing on Dale Street in the Birley Fields area of Hulme just off Stretford

Road produced housing with cellars that were built in the early 1840's. These were single roomed cellars present under the front portion of the house, measuring 4.04m x 3.66m representing a similar floor space as those in Ellesmere Street. Other similarities can be seen in the full brick thickness of the front wall and the single skin partition wall, however those houses at Dale Street were found to have only a single skin back wall, this may be because the cellar did not cover the full foot print of the house above. Also present in a corner of the cellar were 'set pots', these can be seen in **Figures 44 and 45**. One final comparison within the Hulme area can be seen in **Figure 43**, this shows the remains of two cellar dwellings on Arthur Street, again these show a single skin wall separating the rooms. In addition there are the remains of a 'set pot' found with accompanying fireplace.

Within Cellar 1 of Ellesmere Street, it was noted that the north-east corner of the concrete floor gave way to a bricked portion. It was hypothesised at the time that there may have been a bricked floor first which was then overlaid by concrete. Looking at the excavations at Bradley Street it appears that this was a technique used to repair areas which had been damaged (Murray and Murray (2007)).

A final point of comparison is in regard to excavations that occurred at Piccadilly Place, the fireplaces within these houses showed signs of being reconditioned to include ranges, evidence of this can be seen at Ellesmere Street in Cellar 2 in the well preserved fireplace located on the eastern wall. The fireplaces at Piccadilly Place like those at Ellesmere Street also 'appeared to have included wash boilers, or 'set pots', which provide evidence for better hygiene...'. (Miller 2010: 28) the best example of this was again located within Cellar 2.

The Cotton Metropolis stated that the housing in Hulme was of a better quality than of that in Ancoats, judging from what can be seen from the excavations, it is open to interpretation how they were of a better quality. This may be due to the building itself rather than the conditions that those people lived in, for one thing these houses on Ellesmere Street were of a very small size and still containing cellar dwellings, those in Ancoats were larger and all above ground living spaces. Although the housing in Hulme may have been of a better quality, those located on Ellesmere Street were a few streets back from Chester Road, historic mapping shows that the size of the housing diminishes in relation to the proximity to the main road. Taken with Ellesmere Streets proximity to the industrial area they are likely to have been of a lower status. Many of the Acts introduced in Manchester such as the 1830, 1844, 1853 and 1867 Act regarding room size, window size and the provision of a yard were not made nationwide until the Public Health Act of 1875, demonstrating that although these Acts

may not have been heavily enforced by the local authority it showed Manchester itself to be a leader in improving the housing and quality of life of the workers within its boroughs.

What this does show is that the housing was subject to three phases of development. The first identifiable phases is that of the original construction of the houses, this was followed at a later date, possibly around 1875, by the cellar access being bricked up (**Figure 41**), it is possible to discern this as these bricks were not whitewashed as the others on the same wall, yet they are still hand-made, narrowing the date. The last phases which can be identified was that of the addition of the stairs in Cellar 2, also possibly within this later phase is the addition of the toilets, providing the houses with basic sanitary conditions. These are of a later date to the rest of the brick work as they were machine-made bricks.



8. Archive

The archive comprises annotated field drawings, digital photographs. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology and a copy of this report will be forwarded to De Trafford Estates Group following the publication of the site report.

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



9. Acknowledgements

The Centre for Applied Archaeology would like to thank De Trafford Estates for commissioning the archaeological works. CfAA would also like to thank Norman Redhead for providing monitoring support and advice and De Trafford Estates for their assistance in facilitating archaeological works on site. The site excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Sarah - Jayne Murphy, Rachael Reader and Andrew McGuire. This report was written and compiled by Sarah – Jayne Murphy and Sarah Cattell. The project was managed by Adam Thompson.



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OS 1:2,500. Post WWII Cheshire. 1956-65.



Appendix 1: Context Lists

Evaluation Context List

Context	Trench	Description
(001)	1	Dark blackish grey silty clay.
(002)	1	Mid reddish brown silty sand-abundant brick below (001)
(003)	1	Handmade brick wall SW-NE 2 courses below (006), abuts (004)
(004)	1	Handmade brick wall NW-SE 1 course abuts (003) below (006)
(005)	1	Handmade brick wall SW-NE 1 course abuts (004), runs into section.
(006)	1	Mid greyish brown silty clay redeposition, natural infilling (003)-(005).
(007)	1	Man-made brick wall SW-NE 1 course below (006) above (008).
(008)	1	Mid brownish grey silty clay sitting below (007) above (009).
(009)	1	Natural – silty sand mid orange brown – abundant pebbles.
(010)	1	Light reddish brown silty sand below (002) sealing (011).
(011)	1	Man-made brick wall SW-NE 2 courses only in section, above (008).
(012)	1	Hand-made brick wall SW-NE 2 courses below (013). Only in section above (008).
(013)	1	Light brownish grey silty sand-decayed mortar above (012), below (014)
(014)	1	Dark purplish black silty sand – clinker and ash. Above (013), below (002).
(015)	1	Handmade brick wall, SW-NE 2 courses below (016).
(016)	1	Mid greyish brown silty clay very compact above (015).
(017)	1	Handmade brick wall SW-NE 2 courses same line as (015) further SE.
(018)	1	Handmade brick lined drain – cut into (016) possibly, infilled with (019).
(019)	1	Dark greyish black silty clay infilling (018).
(020)	1	Brick lined drain, probably part of system with (018) at NW end of trench.
(021)	1	Very compact dark greyish black silty sand partly sealing (020).
(022)	1	Layer of brick, stone and concrete below (001) at NW end of trench.
(023)	3	Tarmac and MoT at NW end of trench.
(024)	3	Light greyish brown sandy silt below (023), frequent brick inclusions.
(025)	3	Dark blackish grey sandy silt- frequent clinker, below (039).

(026)	3	Light greyish brown sandy silt, below (026), frequent crushed brick which seals (027).
(027)	3	Handmade brick wall in section; NW-SE abuts (028). At NW end of T3.
(028)	3	Handmade brick wall, 2 courses, SW-NE abuts (027).
(029)	3	Bitumen like substance, possible floor for (027); (028) above (030).
(030)	3	Dark brownish grey silty clay below (029) – lowest deposit at NW end.
(031)	3	Light whitish grey sandy silt, above (032) and below (001). Abundant bricks, mortar etc.
(032)	3	Floor surface of foundry sealed by (031).
(033)	3	Man-made brick wall, 3 courses, SW-NE, part of foundry and sealed by (031).
(034)	3	Large cobble sets, street surface, at SE extreme of trench.
(035)	3	Dark blackish grey silty clay below (001)-sealing (034).
(036)	3	Sandstone edging of (034) to NW.
(037)	3	Mid brownish grey silty clay between (034) and (033), redeposition.
(038)	1	Mid greyish brown silty clay below (002) covering NW end of trench (018) and (020) appear to be cutting into it.
(039)	3	Mid brownish grey silty clay above (025) and below (024).
(040)	3	Mid brownish grey silty clay, abundant bricks between (032) and concrete.
(041)	2	Dark brownish black loam with frequent inclusions of brick rubble, cellar fill.
(042)	2	3 course handmade brick wall running E-W. Area of blue paint on North face, black mortar, and top courses very damaged.
(043)	2	As above abutting (042) at N end, running N-S.
(044)	2	Possible Handmade brick wall parallel to (043), 2 courses lying on top of (051). Very damaged and truncated with no evidence of bonding or mortar.
[045]	2	Foundation cut for walls (043) and (042).
(046)	2	Fill of [045] black/brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of brick and mortar.
(047)	2	Mixed black/brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of brick, mortar and stone fragments.
(048)	2	Grey brown sandy clay with moderate inclusions of medium <8cm of river pebbles and yellow sandy lenses.
(049)	2	Dark brown sandy clay mixed layer overlying (048) with occasional inclusions of brick and mortar.
(050)	2	Dark black brown sandy clay layer with no inclusions.
(051)	2	Rubble infill/ overburden identical to (041).
(052)	2	Light brownish grey silty loam infill between (043) and (044), large fragments of brick and stone.
(053)	2	Single course Handmade brick wall, header bond, black mortar, damaged in places.
(054)	2	Rubble infill/overburden, identical to (041).
(055)	2	Concrete cellar floor of trench 2.

Excavation Context List

Context Number	Area	Date & Initials	Context Description
001	A	SC 13/12/2013	Topsoil including tarmac, sand and stone. Levelling layer.
002	A		Compacted brick layer directly below (001). Greyish brown with frequent mortar, brick and stone inclusions with lenses of black clinker.
003	A		Stone flagged floor in far NW corner runs W beyond trench edge. Varying sizes between 0.30m x 0.40m – 0.40m x 0.70m.
004	A		Layer of concrete overlying (003) & (008), light grey with frequent inclusions of pebbles. Also lies between (005) & (007) and to the south of (006).
005	A		2 course Hand-Made wall lying against (003) lime mortar laid in stretcher bond. Brick sizes 0.23m x 0.11m, and runs N-S.
006	A		Small area of Hand-Made brick floor abutting (005) and (007), 0.66m wide N-S, with traces of black mortar.
007	A		Hand-Made brick wall running N/S. 3 courses high and 2 wide with beige lime mortar, laid in stretcher bond. Brick sizes 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m.
008	A		Area of black-brown compacted silty loam with very frequent inclusions of brick, stone, slate and pebbles lying between (005) & (007) and to the North of (006).
009	A		Black surface abutting East side of (007). Possible floor with lots of burnt wood on top. Overlies (010) and heavily truncated to E. Lies between (011) & (012) and to the North of (012). Lead water pipe sticking out in the corner between (007) & (011).
010	A		Compacted dark grey brown silty loam identical to (008) underlying (009) and around all wall in this area.
011	A		2 course HM brick wall extending East from (007). Laid with black mortar in stretcher bond. Bricks measure 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. Widens at E end, possibly a chimney.
012	A		HM brick wall, 1 course above level of (009) and 2 wide below (009). Laid in black mortar and stretcher bond. 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.07m, truncated to East.
013	A		U-shaped HM brick wall abutting (011) where it widens out. Possible fireplace.

014	A		Small area of black floor surface identical to (009) in corner between E side of (013) and 9011). Tar smell when excavated.
015	B		Concrete floor surface underlying (002) to E & N modern drain, very truncated and damaged.
016	B		Area of cobble sets (3 courses) to S of modern drain. Lying within (017) truncated to W by modern services.
017	A		Demolition layer containing very frequent inclusions of brick, stone, metal, glass, slate, mortar etc. Excavated to a depth of 2m before unsafe. Possibly related to modern drain to N. Truncates (018).
018	A&B		Large area of concrete flooring, extends W beyond edge of excavation. Abuts wall (019) to S, and is truncated to N by modern activity (017). Evidence of machine base or similar on E side with inlaid bricks and flags. There are also several deposits of copper shavings on the floor lying against (019).
019	A&B		3 courses HM brick wall, laid in EGW bond with black mortar and evidence of whitewash/paint and 2 holes for wooden beams in N fac. Excavated to 6 courses high.
020	A&B		Pinkish/Yellow silty clay layer between (019) and (021) with frequent inclusions of stone, brick, slate and small (<0.05m) pebbles. Possible redeposition of natural.
021	A&B		Sandstone kerb for N side of street, comprised of blocks 0.12 x 0.75m, laid on end.
022	C		Cobbled street surface, sets measuring 0.20m x 0.25m. 18 sets across width of Cawdor street, slopes up towards the East.
023	C		Same as (021) but on the South side of Cawdor Street.
024	C		Layer of dark black clinker lying between (023) & (026), compacted yet loose when trowelled.
025			Compacted grey brown silty loam frequently including brick, stone, similar to (008) & (010).
026	C&D		N wall of Cellar1, 2 courses HM brick, 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m runs E-W. Excavated to 15 courses high, possible blocked light at W end, there is evidence of whitewashing. Alcove at E end, this is the front of the house which looks onto Cawdor Street.
027	D		Single course HM brick wall separating Cellar 1 & 2. Collapsed during excavation. 17 courses high painted on W side and laid in stretcher bond.
028	D		2 course HM brick wall. W wall of Cellar 1 runs N-S with central chimney breast. Laid in stretcher bond and black mortar.

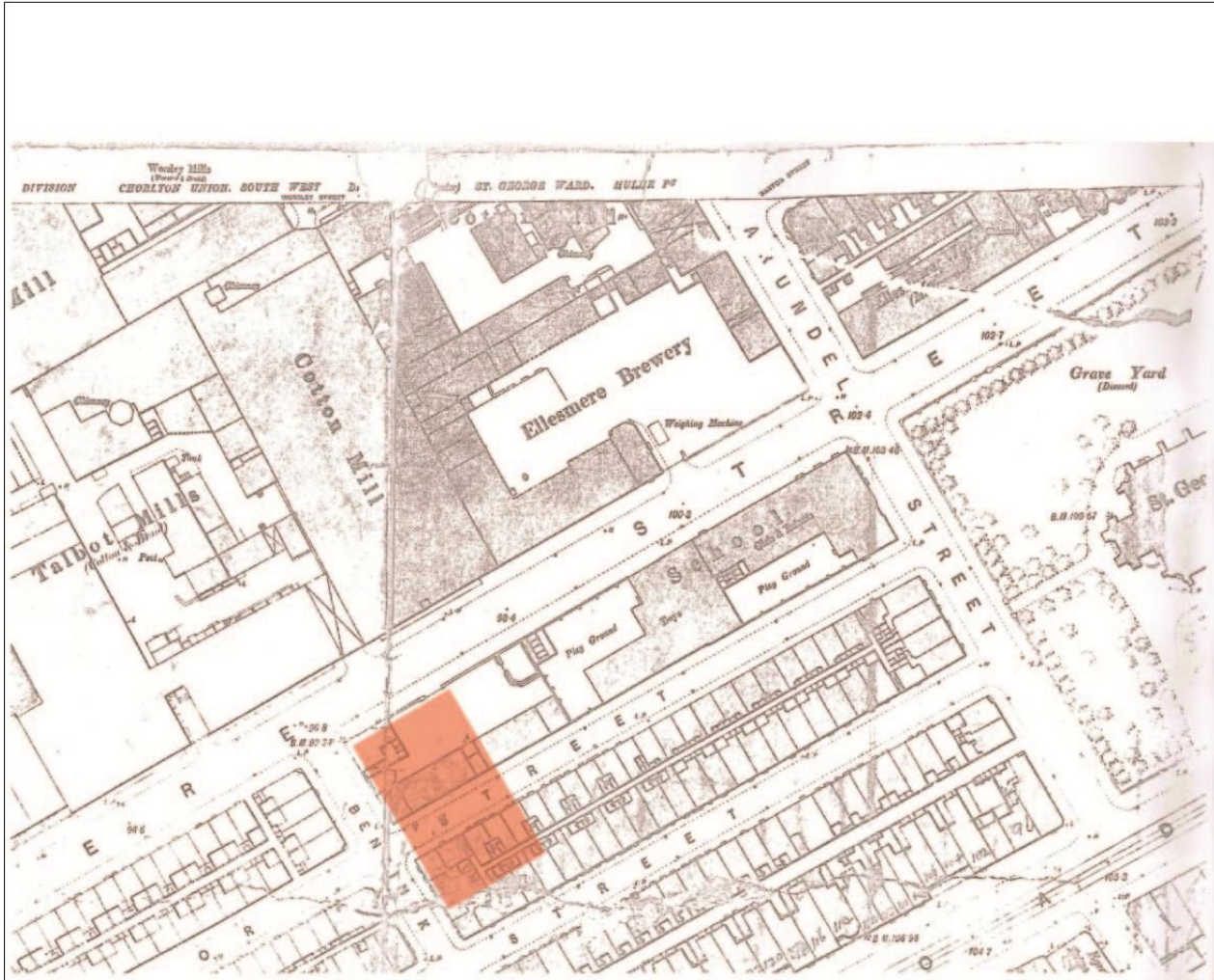
029	D		Stone flagged ginnel surface with central drainage channel. 1.10m wide stones. 0.60 x 0.40, truncated at N&S (pipe at S), abuts walls (028) & (030).
030	D		HM brick wall to W of (029).
031	C		HM brick wall 1-2 courses wide, N of (026) running W-E, curved at E end. Possible blocked light at Western end.
032	D		Concrete floor of Cellar 1.
033	D		HM brick floor in NE corner of Cellar 1. Located beneath (032) and abutting (026) & (027).
034	D		Area in NW corner of Cellar 1, between (026) and fireplace of (028). Most likely a wash bowl, complete with brick supports and metal grate.
035	D		S wall of Cellar (back of house) 2-3 courses wide appears to have blocked doorways to the cellars.
036	D		Small Wall 2 courses wide, laid in stretcher bond to S of (035) and Cellar 1.
037	D		L-shaped wall to the S of (035) and E of (036). 1-2 courses wide.
038	D		Staircase in the W end of Cellar 2. Abutted against skin wall (027). 6 steps of sandstone, laid on MM bricks, this is a later addition to the Cellars.
039	D		Concrete floor of Cellar 2.
040	D		Grid in centre of Cellar 2.
041	C		Curved wall 1 course wide (same as (031)), bottom of wall was sloped into Cellar 2, possible coal chute.
042	D		Area in NE corner between (026) & (043), same as 9034) although more complete with metal 'wash bowl' still present.
043	D		1 course wide wall between Cellar 2 & 3. HM brick laid in stretcher bond, with chimney breast.
044	D		Fireplace in Cellar 2, against (043) and adjacent to (042). Complete with metal grill at front.
045	D		2 courses wide wall to E of (037) and S of (035).
046	D		Broken pipe running NW & S (possible toilet), next to (045) and into (047).
047	D		2 courses wide, HM brick wall. Running E-W along southern edge of excavation.
048	D		A single skin brick projection from (035) running S then W towards (046), to the W of (049).
049	D		2 courses wide brick projection, from (035) to the E of (048) and abutted against (050).
050	D		Stone flag abutted against (049) and E of (046).
051	D		Right angled brick projection from (035), single course laid in stretcher bond, running S tied into (035), abutted against (049) & (050). Single line of headers running E and abutted against (053).

052	D		Single skin brick projection running S from (035) to E&N of (051) four bricks long.
053	D		Single skin HM brick wall running N/S. Between (035) & (047).
054	D		Stone flagged ginnel surface with central drainage channel. Running E-W at southern edge of excavation abutting (047).
055	D		4 bricks laid in stretcher bond between (051) & (047), abutted against W side (053) running N-S.
056	D		As (055) on Eastern side against (047) & (057).
057	D		Similar to (051). Right-angled brick projection from (035) to (053). 2 courses wide running N-S in stretcher bond. Single skin of headers running E-W to meet (053).
058	D		1 and a half bricks contained within (035), (053) and (057).
059	D		Pipe (possible toilet waste pipe) running N & NW from (047).
060	D		4 stone flags abutted against S side of (035) & E side of (057), associated with (059).
061	D		U-shaped wall 1-2 courses wide, associated with (059). 2 courses found on E side in stretcher bond running N-S.
062	D		3 brick projection from (035) running south between (061) & (063). Ends with sandstone block aligned E-W.
063	D		L-shaped wall, 1-2 courses wide tied into (047) and running N-S. 2 courses of stretcher bond, runs E-W at northern end for c.0.70m to meet (064).
064	D		Single skin wall in stretcher bond running S from (035) for c.2.00m.
065	D		Single skin wall of stretcher bond separating Cellar 3 and Cellar 4.
066	D		Concrete floor of Cellar 3
067	D		Layer of silt containing small fragments of brick, with a high percentage of oyster shells between (064), (063) & (047).
068	D		Demolition layer with a high percentage of bricks rubble, between (061), (062) & (063).
069	D		A light brown sandy layer within U shaped (061), containing oyster shells.
070	B		2 course wide wall c.6m long, running N-S from E end of (019). 2 brick projections facing east c.1m wide projecting c.0.35m, possible fireplace. There is a further brick projection to the N of this which projects c.0.80m to the E.
071	B		2 course wide wall running N-S from (019). C.2.50m to the E of (070) excavated to 3 courses deep.
072	B		2 course wide brick wall projecting W off (071),

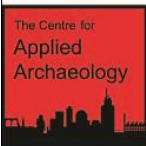
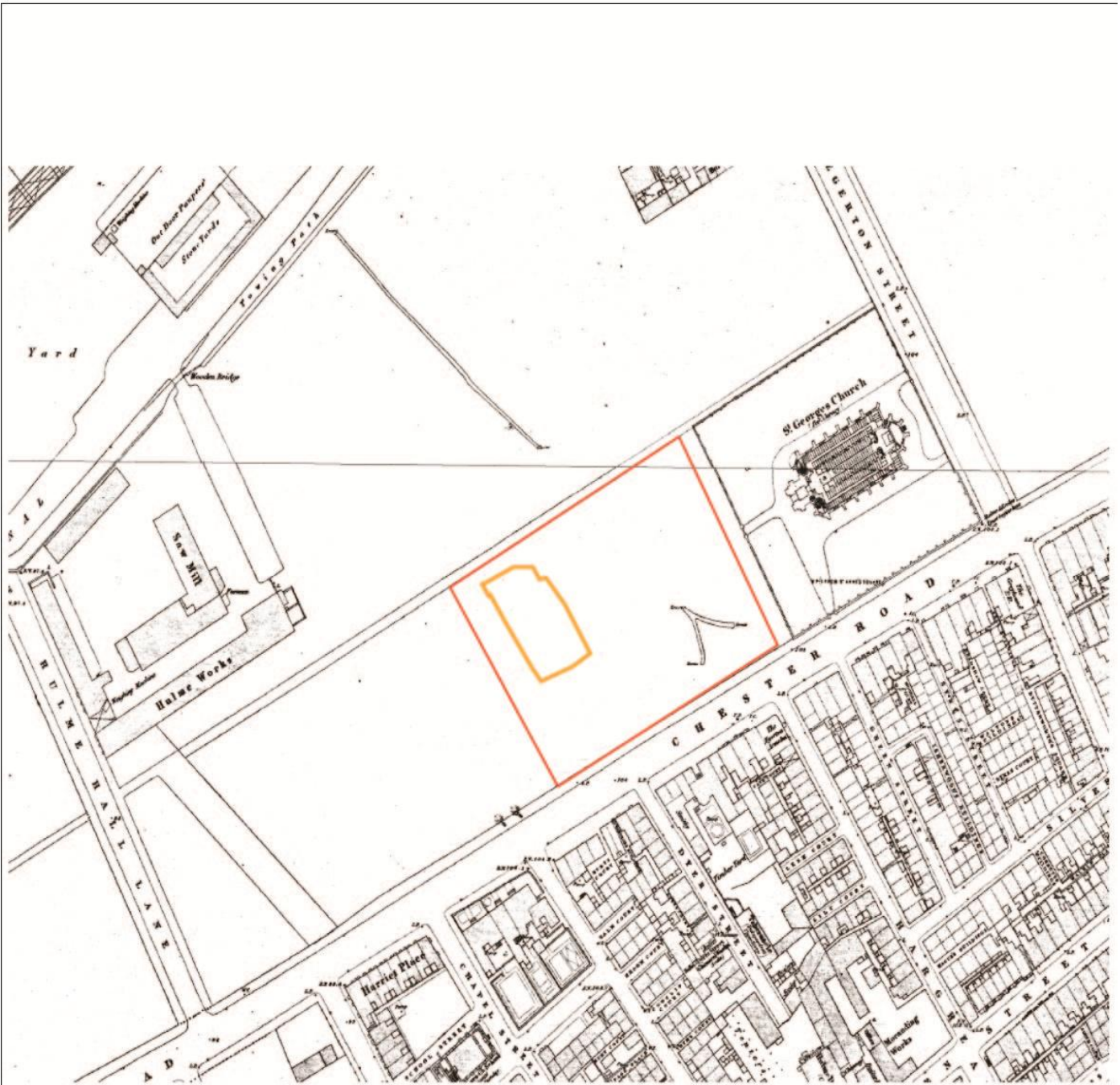
			1.50m from (019). (072) measures c.2.35m, butted up against (073).
073	B		Stone flagged floor abutting the N & NW side of (071).
074	B		Small sets of brick with black mortar lying directly beneath (079) and between (071) & (075), c2.50m in length.
075	B		A large red concrete block located at the E trench edge abutting (074) c.1.25m x 1.00m.
076	B		Black clinker which extends from (019) where it lies against (070) this extends northwards along (070) and around (073) before being truncated by (017).
077	B		A yellow sandy silt with brick inclusions located between (072) to the N (078) to the E, (019) to the S & (076) to the W. Patches of this can be found between the brick projections of (070).
078	B		A black brown silty loam with brick and mortar inclusions between (072) to the N, (071) to the E, (019) to the S and (077) to the W.
079	B		Clean red sand layer compact but loose when trowelled. This layer covered (074) & the N half of (071) appeared to extend E under (075) and (080).
080	B		A thin demolition layer lying directly over (079) and between (019) to the S & (075) to the N.



Appendix 2: Figures





	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Proposed area of excavation.</p>	<p>Key: Highlighted portion showing proposed excavation site.</p>	
<p>Site Name: Ellesmere Street, Hulme Site Code: ESH13 Drawing Ref: EXC-ESH-13-01 Date Drawn: Drawn By:</p>		<p>Scale:</p>		



Centre for Applied Archaeology
 Joule House
 The Crescent
 Salford
 M5 4NW

Title:
 1851 Town Map
 OS license No. -
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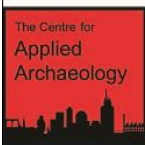
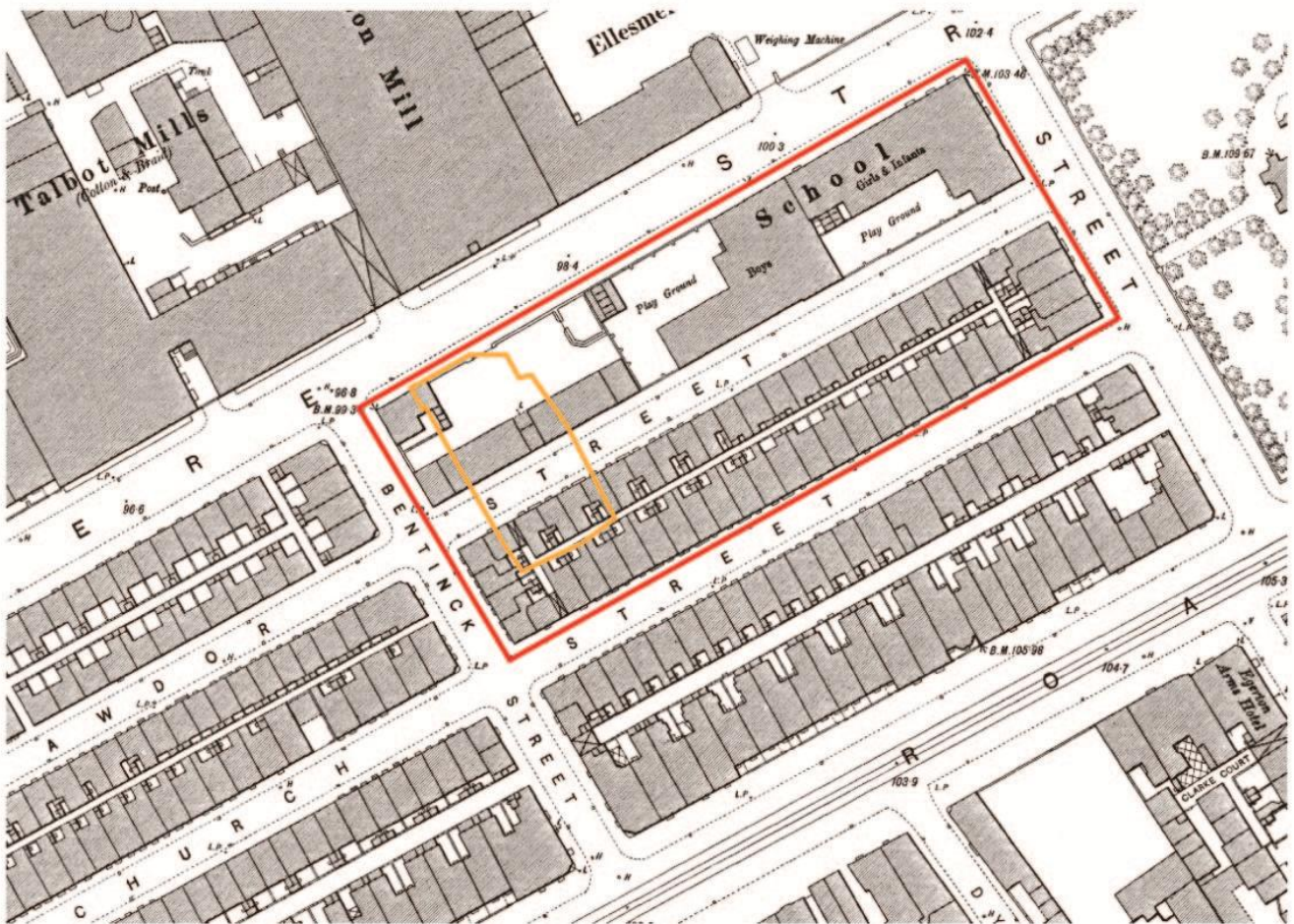
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-  Study Area
-  Excavation Area

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Drawn By: SJM

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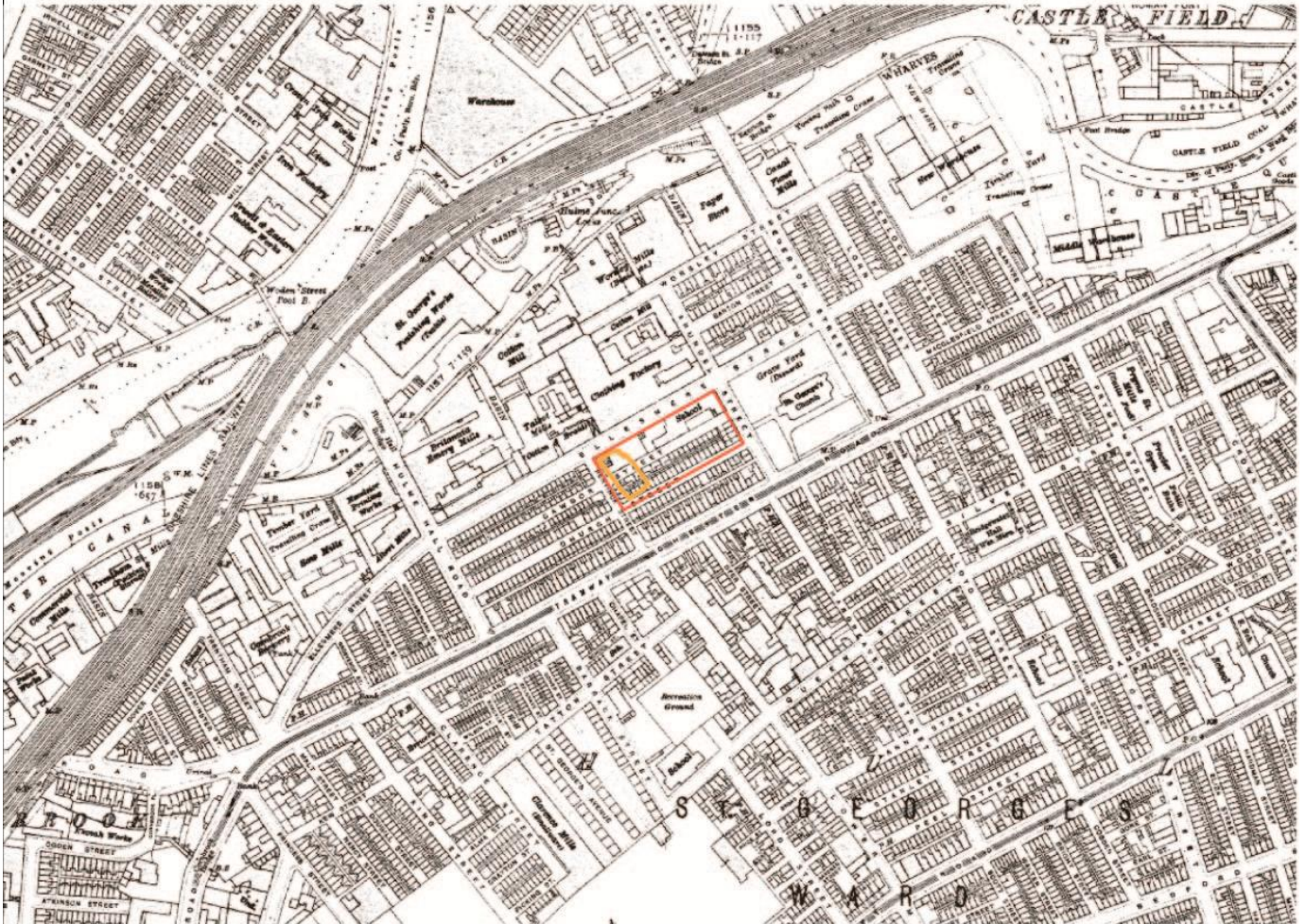
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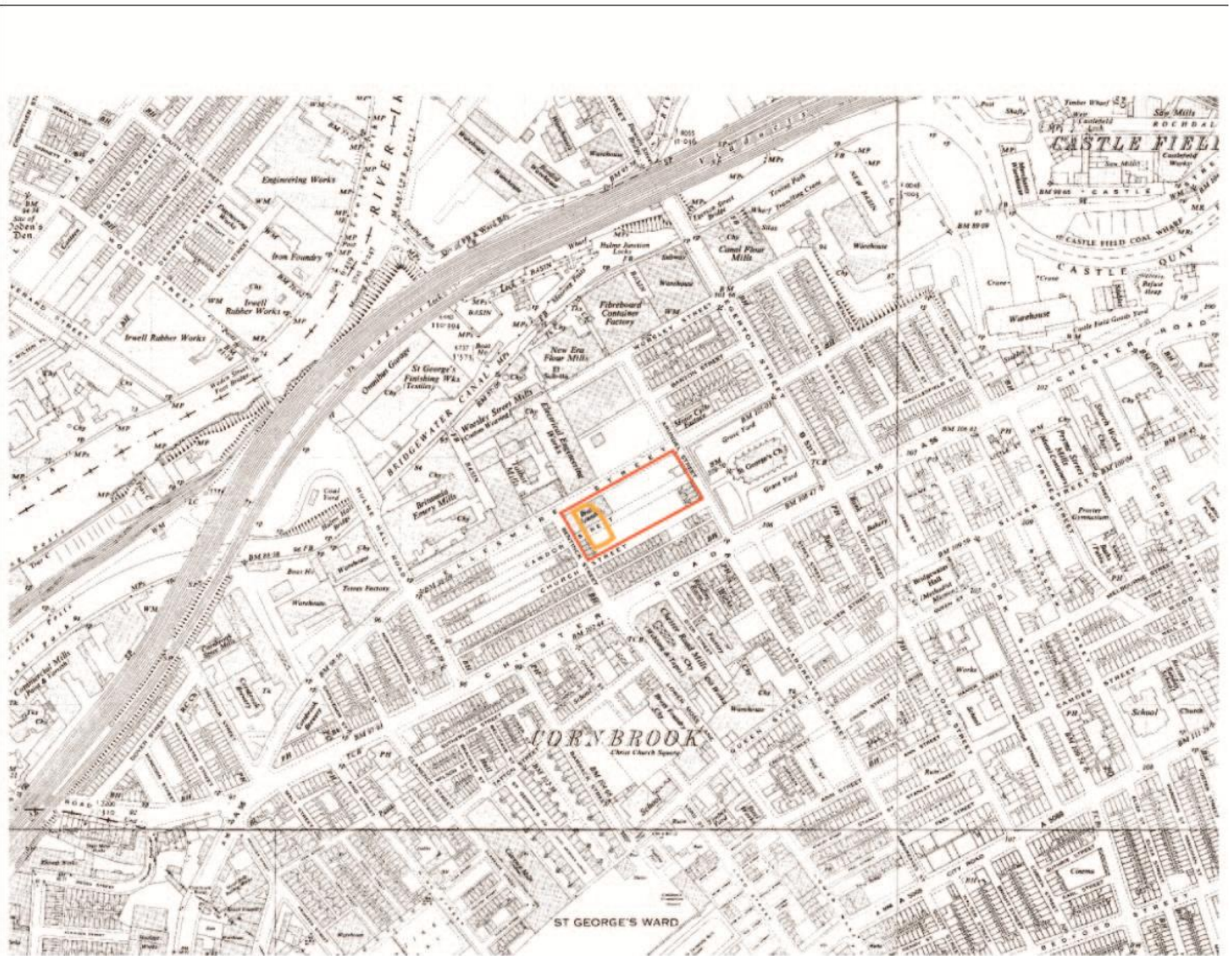




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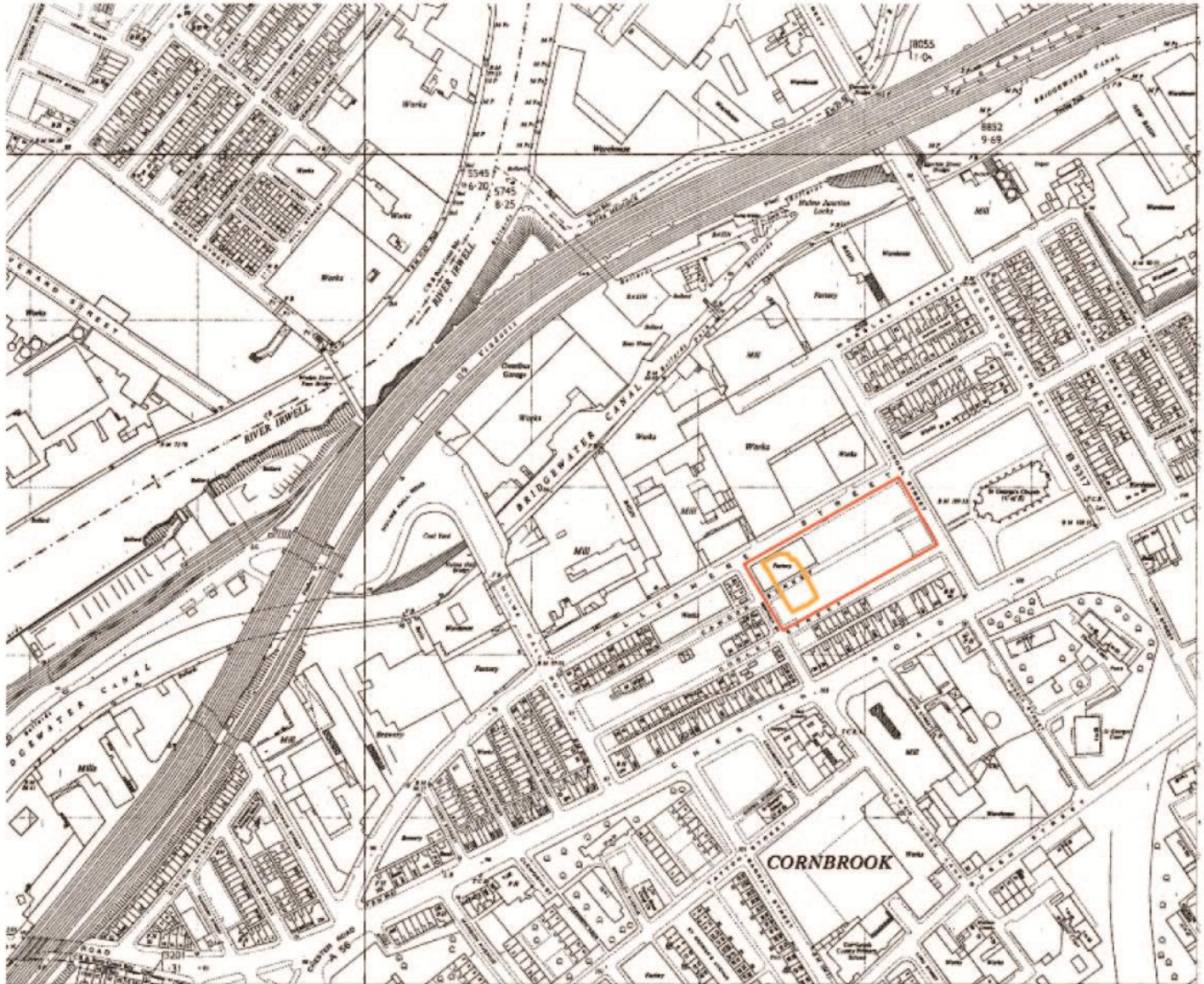
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<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: 1950-1951</p>	<p>Key:</p> 	
<p>Site Name: Ellesmere Street, Hulme Site Code: ESH13 Drawing Ref: EXC-ESH-13-05 Date Drawn: Dec 2013 Drawn By: SJM</p>		<p>Scale: 1 - 2,500</p>		



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 M5 4NW

Site Name: Ellesmere Street, Hulme
Site Code: ESH13
Drawing Ref: EXC-ESH-13-06
Date Drawn: Dec 2013
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Key:

-  Study Area
-  Excavated Area



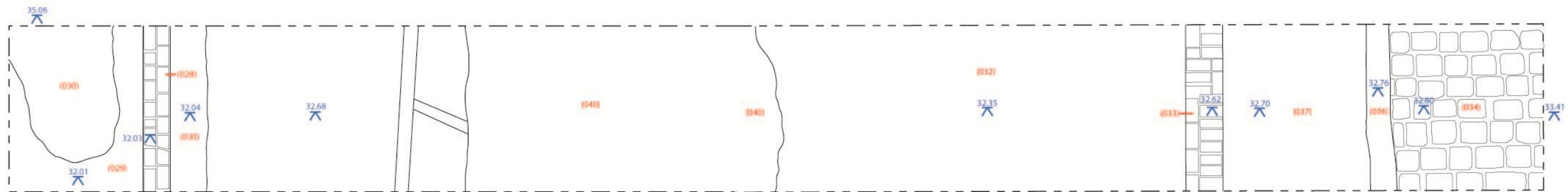


<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology Joule House The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Evaluation Trench Location Plan</p>	<p>Key:</p> <p>= Trench Location</p>	
<p>Site Name: Ellesmere Street, Hulme Site Code: ESH 13 Drawing Ref: EVA-ESH-13-07 Date Drawn: Oct 13 Drawn By: SJM</p>		<p>Scale:</p>		



Trench 1

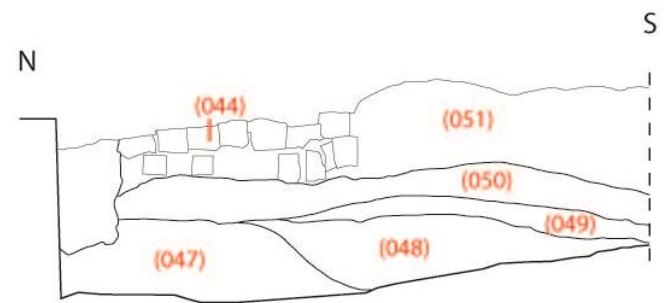
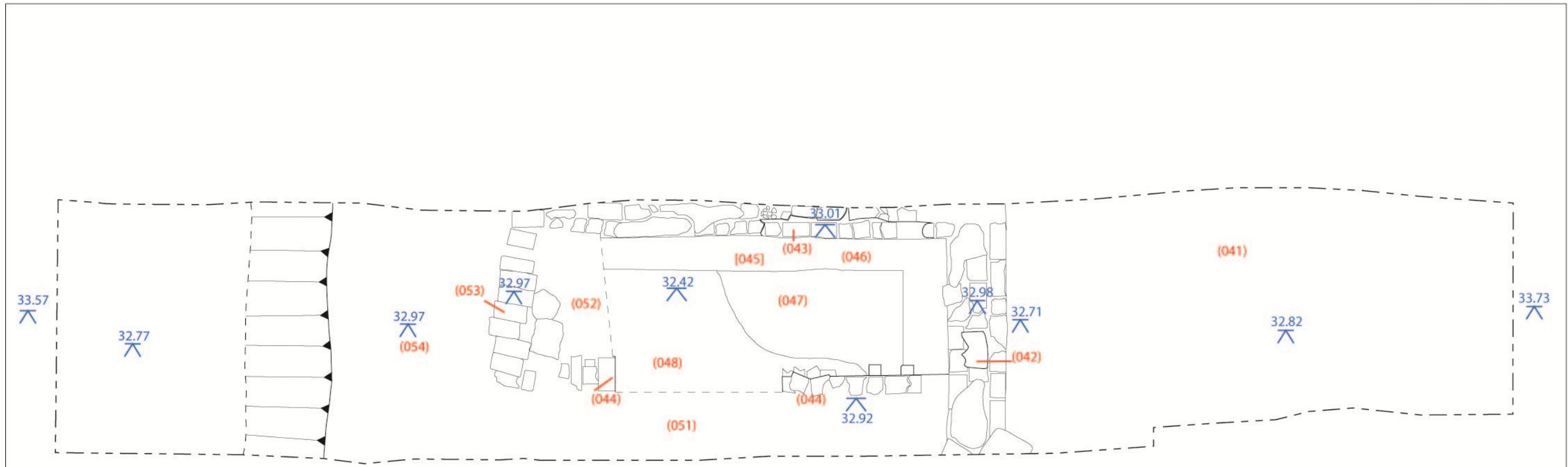
0 1m



Trench 3

0 1m

	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Trench 1 & 3</p>	<p>Key: 0037 = Contexts 32.70 = Levels</p>	
<p>Site Name: Ellesmere Street, Hulme Site Code: ESM13 Drawing Ref: EVA-ESH-13-08 Date Drawn: Oct 13 Drawn By: RR</p>		<p>Scale: 1 - 20</p>		



<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Trench 2</p>	<p>Key: (041) = Context 32.82 = Levels</p>	<p>N</p>
<p>Site Name: Ellesmere Street, Hulme Site Code: ESH13 Drawing Ref: EVA-ESH-13-09 Date Drawn: Oct 13 Drawn By: SC</p>		<p>Scale:</p>		



Figure 10. Trench 2 showing the concrete floor of cellar, with an internal view of the outer wall of the housing. Looking South.



Figure 11. Trench 2, the cellar has been filled in, in the foreground, showing the relationship of the walls (042), (043) and (044).



Figure 12. Trench 1, showing walls (003), (004) and (005), looking northwest.



Figure 13. Trench 1, showing (018) and (019) looking towards (020). Looking NW



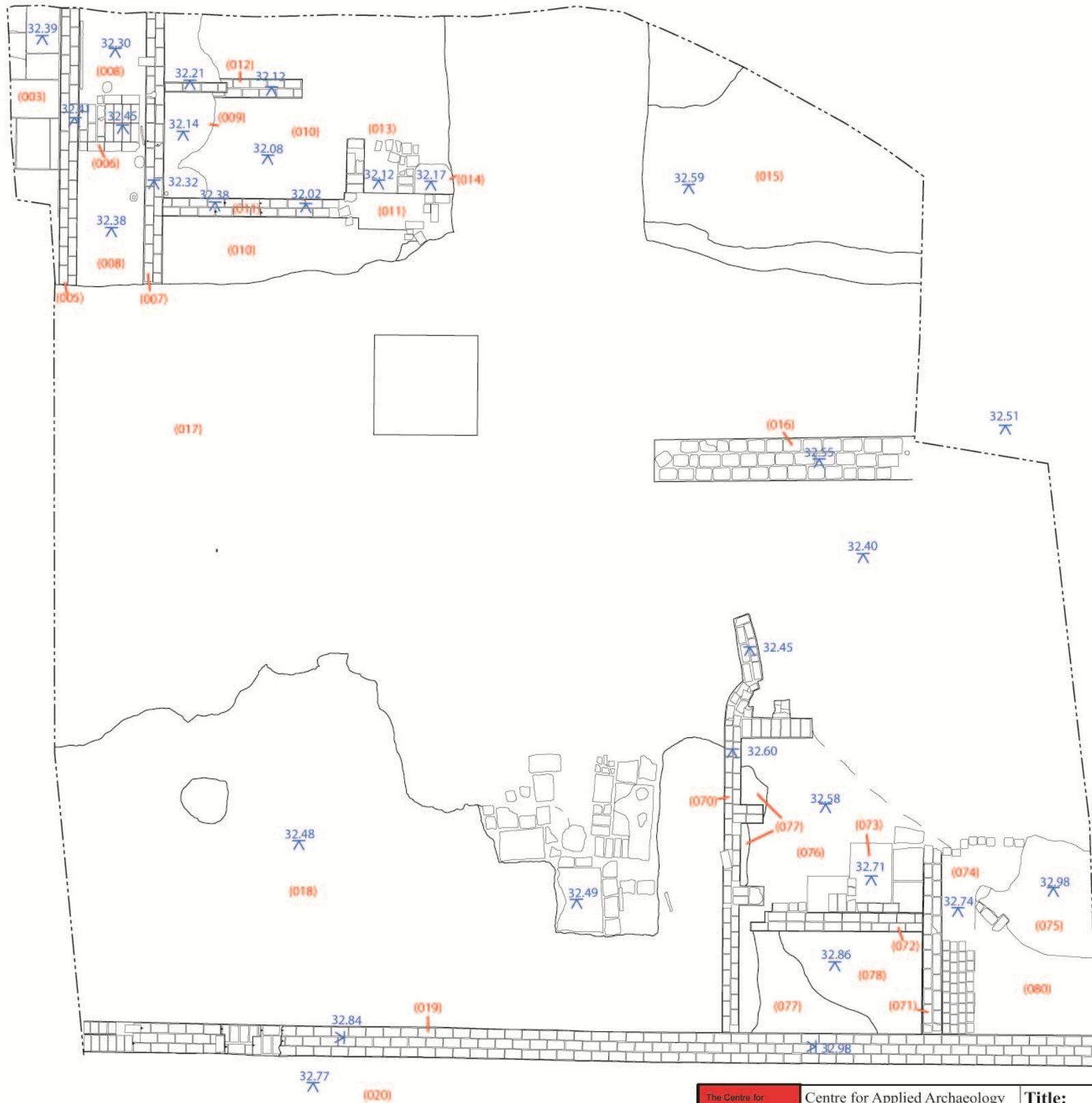
Figure 14. Trench 3 showing (028) the wall and (029) possible bitumen floor. Looking N



Figure 15. Trench 3, showing modern disturbance, Looking North




Figure 16. Trench 3, showing the concrete floor of the Brass Foundry and outer wall, with the cobbles of Cawdor Street in the back. Looking South




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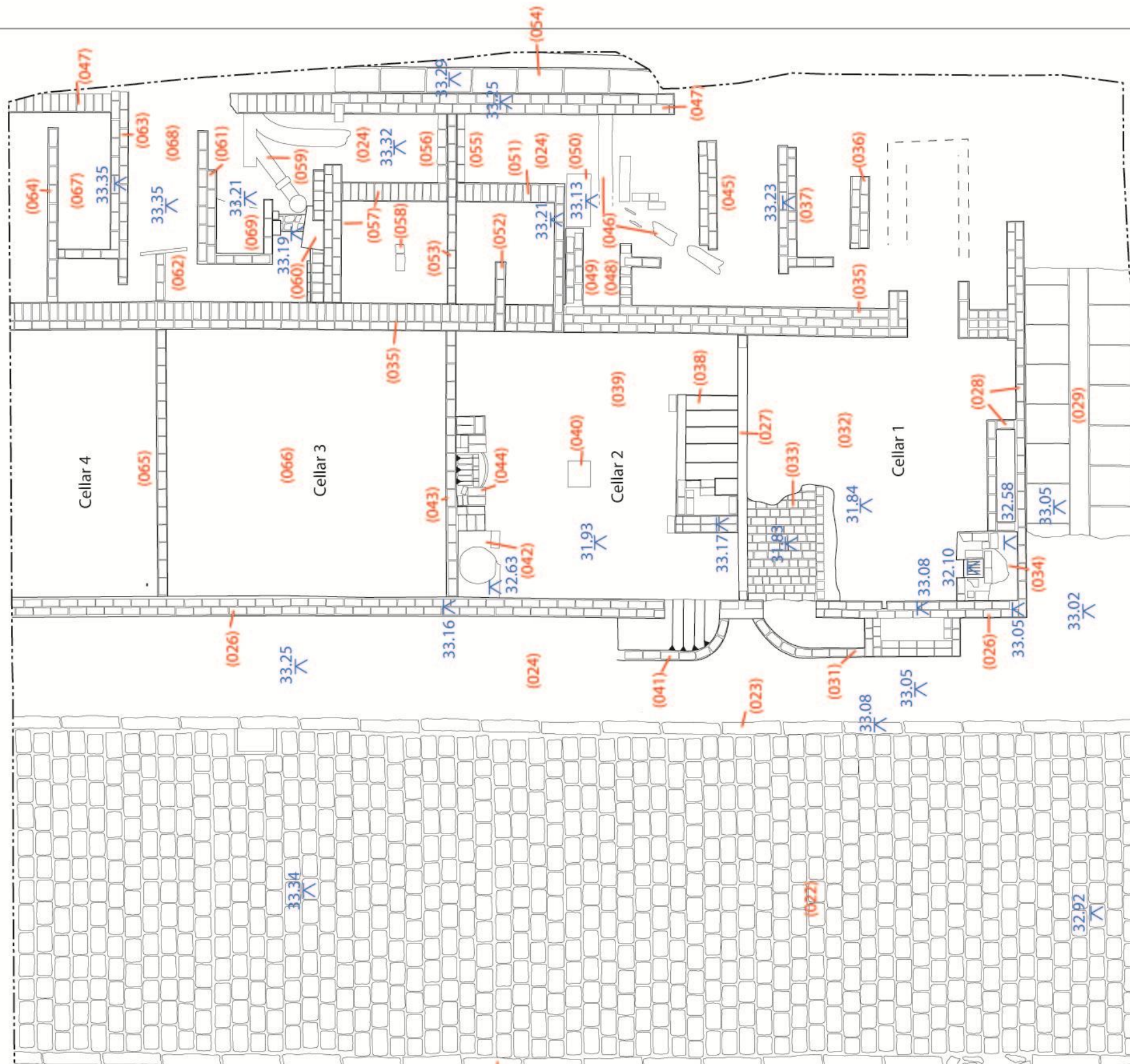
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A & B Areas of Ellesmere
Street, Hulme

Scale:
0m  1m

Key:
(001) = Context
32.51  = Levels





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The Crescent
Salford
M5 4NW

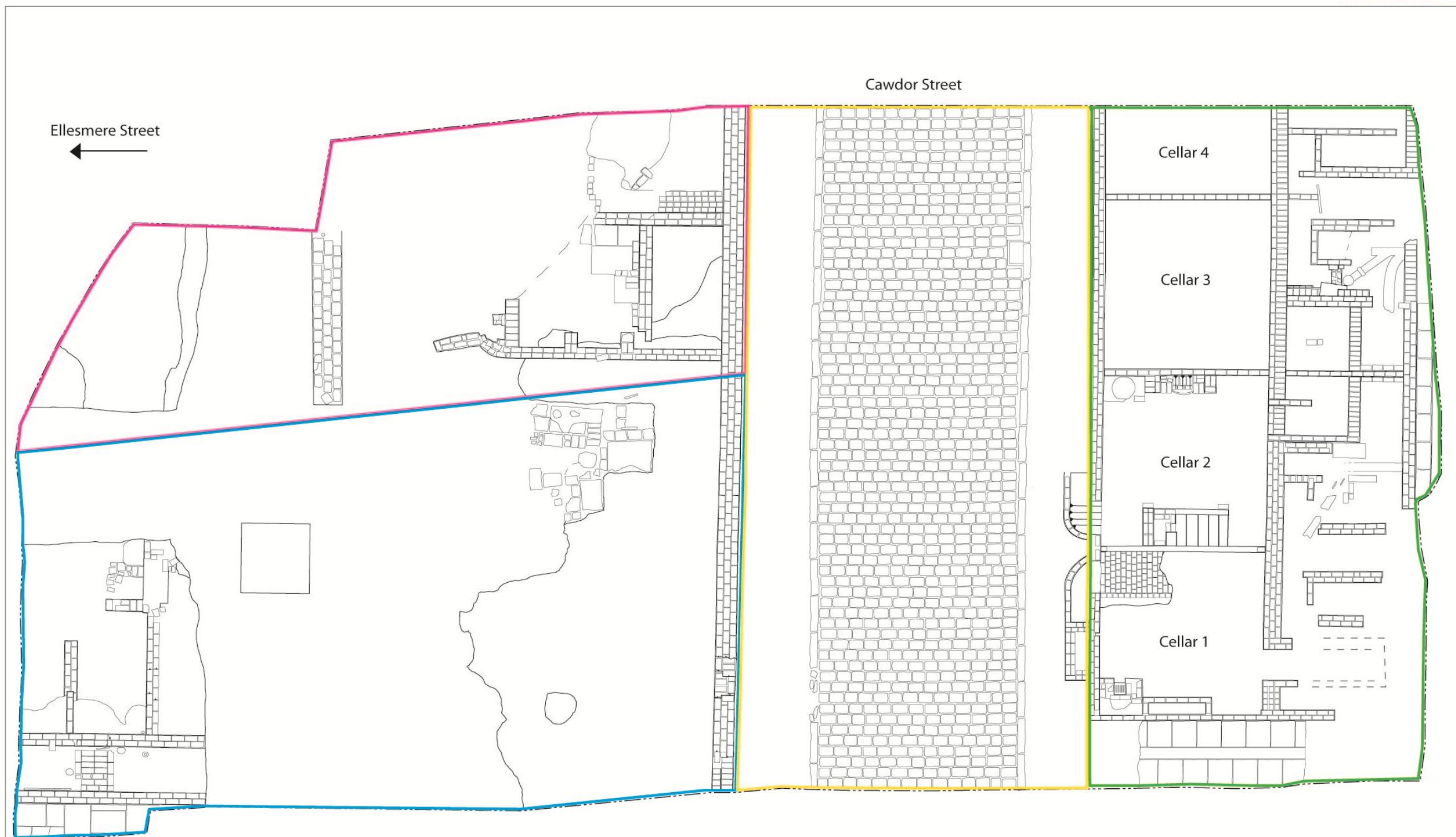
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Drawn By: SC

Title:
C & D Areas of Ellesmere
Street, Hulme

Scale:
0m 1m

Key:
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33.05 = Levels










<p>The Centre for Applied Archaeology</p>	<p>Centre for Applied Archaeology School of the Built Environment The Crescent Salford M5 4NW</p>	<p>Title: Plan of Ellesmere Street Excavation</p>	<p>Key:  Area A  Area B  Area C  Area D</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">← N</p>
<p>Site Name: Ellesmere Street, Hulme Site Code: ESH13 Drawing Ref: EXC-ESH-13-19 Date Drawn: December 2013 Drawn By: SC & SJM</p>		<p>Scale: </p>		



Figure 20. Showing the North-West section. Looking West.



Figure 21, Showing the cobble sets (016) in Area B, looking East.



Figure 22, Showing (015) A Concrete floor truncated by modern disturbance located in the North-East corner of Area B.



Figure 23, Showing the South-East section of Area B, looking West.



Figure 24, Showing (070). Looking South.



Figure 25, Showing the fireplace and wash boiler in Cellar 2, looking East.



Figure 26, Showing detail of wash boiler in Cellar 2, looking East.



Figure 27, showing a close up detail of the fireplace in Cellar 2.



Figure 28, Showing the remains of the wash boiler (034) in Cellar 1, looking West



Figure 29, showing (041) a possible coal chute.



Figure 30, Showing (031), on the right is the possible blocked light looking into Cellar 1, facing South.



Figure 31, showing the pavement area between Cawdor Street and the remains of the housing on the south side of Cawdor Street.



Figure 32, showing the internal detail of (031) the possible blocked light in Cellar 1, with (034) to the left of the picture.



Figure 33, showing the brick floor of Cellar 1 (033) below (032) the later concrete floor, to the right can be seen (027) the remains of the skin wall separating Cellars 1 & 2. Looking North.



Figure 34, an overview of Cellar 2 looking north east.



Figure 35, an overview of the southern area of the excavation, showing the small yard areas of the houses, with possible outhouses.



Figure 36, a detail photograph showing the small yard areas, with Cellar 3 (on the left) and Cellar 4 (on the right) in the background.



Figure 37, detail photograph showing the possible outhouse area associated here with the house of Cellar 3 & 4, in the foreground it is possible to see the small passageway (054) that lay at the back of these houses.



Figure 38, showing features (074), (075) and (079). Looking South.



Figure 39, An overview of Area C looking west.



Figure 40, Ginnel at Western edge of excavation, looking East.



Figure 41, South wall of Cellar 1, to the right of the photograph it is possible to see the blocked doorway.

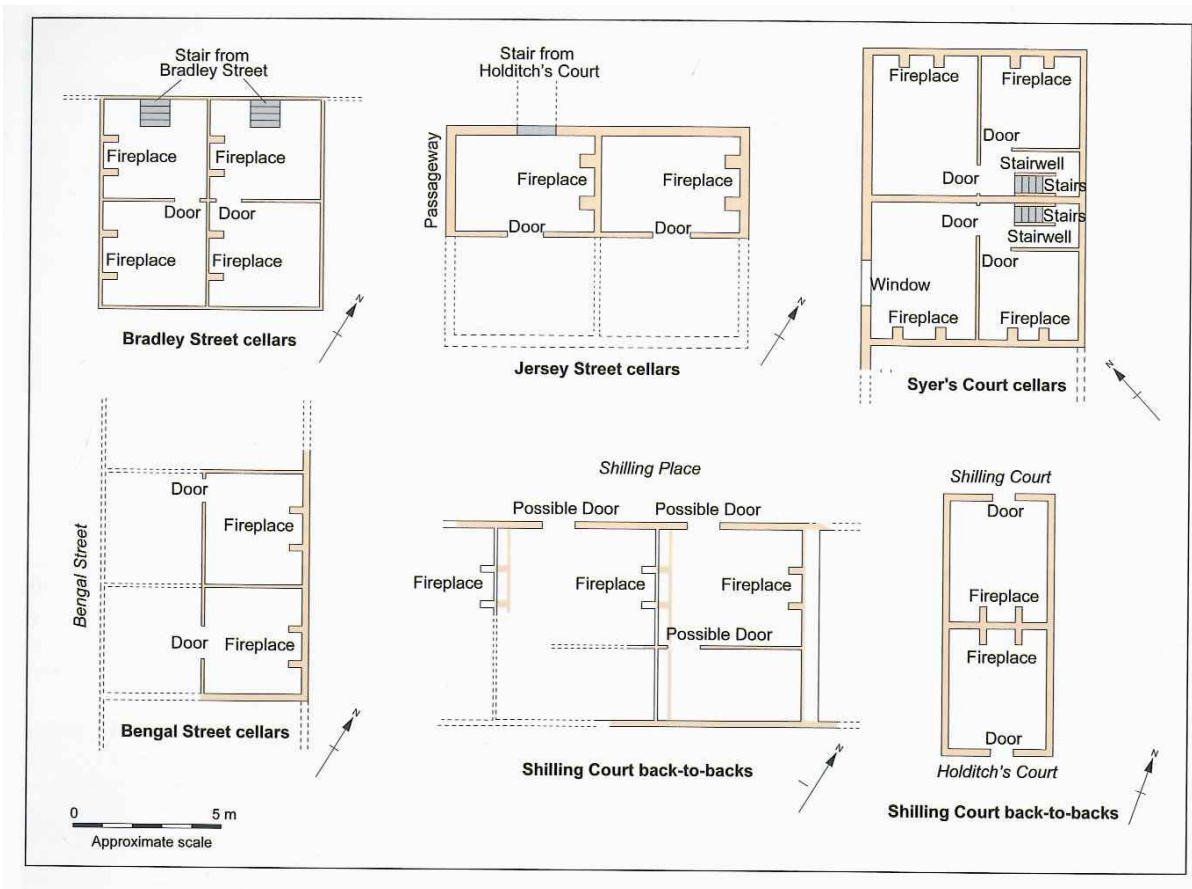


Figure 42, Showing various forms of workers housing that has been excavated within Manchester. Taken from Murray 2007: 60, Figure 26.



Figure 43, Showing a site off Chester Road called Arthur Street; it is possible to see in this picture similarity to the housing on Ellesmere Street. In this picture there are two dwellings the foreground representing the better preserved of the two, on the left is still visible a fireplace with accompanying 'set pot', as can be seen in Ellesmere Street, (courtesy of Norman Redhead GMAAS).



Figure 44. An overview of the site at Birley Fields, Hulme. These houses (the remains on the left) were located in close proximity to Holy Trinity Church, seen on the right of the cobbled Dale Street, (courtesy of Norman Redhead GMAAS).



Figure 45. A detail shot of the houses of Birley Fields. It is possible to see the similarities to those of Ellesmere Street. There is a single skin wall separating the dwellings and in the far right corner are the remains of a 'set pot', (courtesy of Norman Redhead GMAAS).