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MANCHESTER

**Archaeological
Evaluation:**

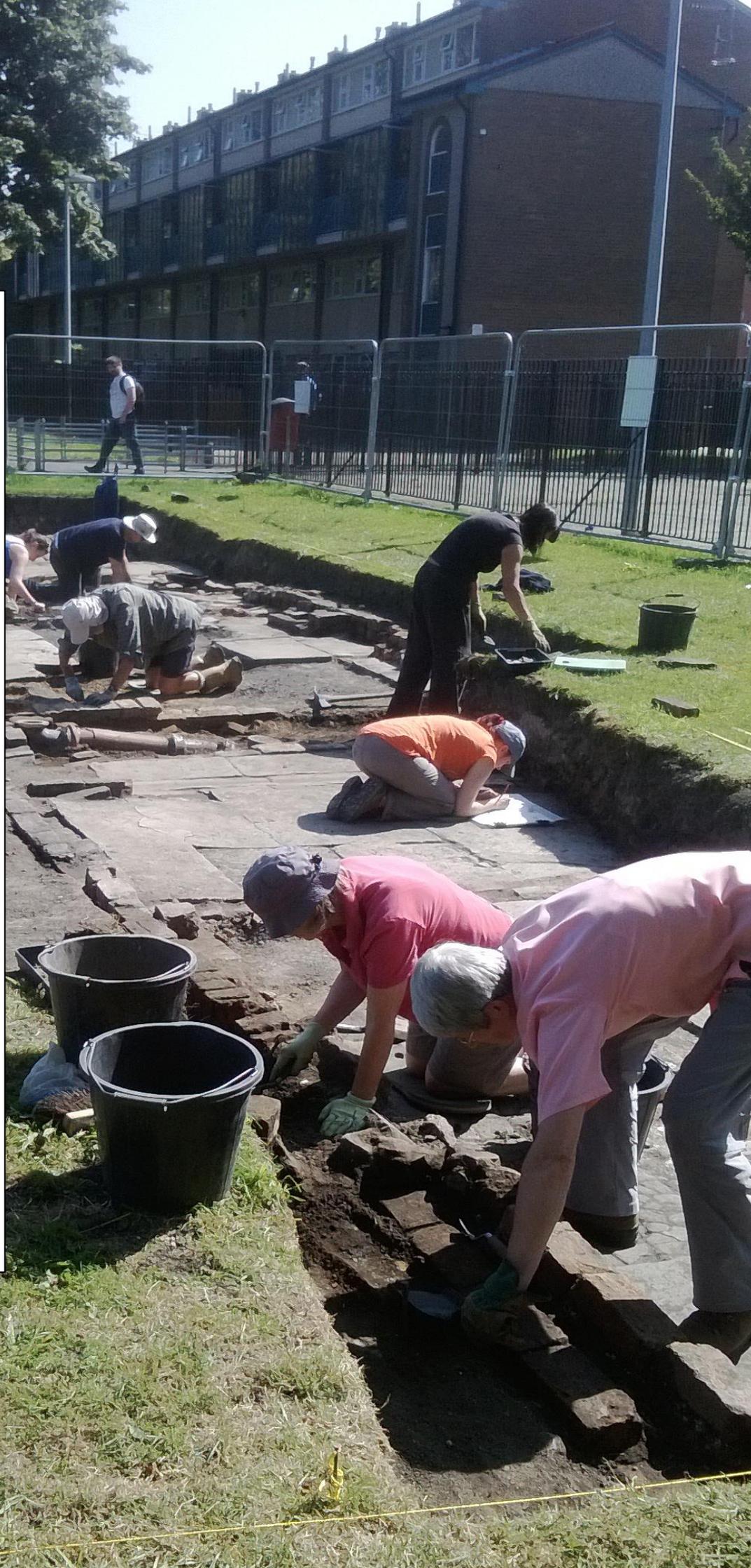
Dig Greater Manchester:
Hulme Barracks,
Barracks Park, Hulme,
Manchester

Client: Association of
Greater Manchester
Authorities (AGMA)

Technical Report:

Report No: 2015/01

The Centre for
Applied
Archaeology



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DGM 2015: Hulme Barracks Summary

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation of Hulme Barracks, Barracks Park, Hulme, Manchester (centred SJ 82791 96908) in July 2013. This evaluation was undertaken as part of the Dig Greater Manchester community archaeology project, funded by the ten councils forming the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities with Blackburn and Darwin.

The site lies 1.70km SW of the modern city centre of Manchester, situated at c. 33m AOD and encompassed the site of Hulme Barracks, which was constructed in 1804 and housed several cavalry and infantry regiments until its closure in 1914. The Manchester Corporation maintained the main building, which changed use over the next century and is now Grade II listed. The archaeological remains of the Stores, Riding School, Terraced Housing abutting the Barracks on the SE side and the Canteen were positively identified in four out of five trenches. The Stables were not positively identified. The main buildings were constructed from brick, with stone surfaces identified in several trenches in variable states of preservation. Later modifications, not visible on the maps, were also identified. Many of the finds were typical for sites of this period, including 19th century ceramics however more unusual finds include several glass Bovril bottles recovered from Trench 1 (Canteen) and a 19th century military token from Trench 2 (Riding School).

The DGM team was on-site for 12 days at Hulme Barracks, Barracks Park. In that time a variety of community groups and individuals took part in the excavations:

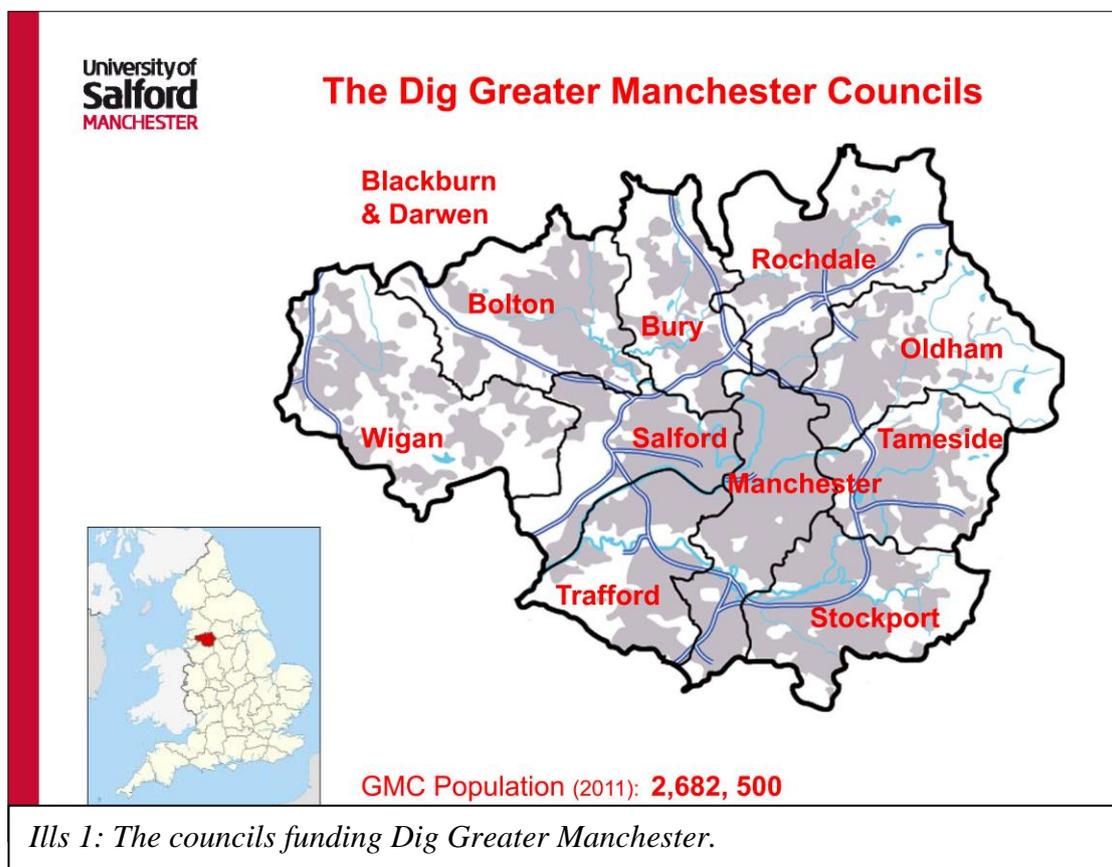
- 117 Adult individuals took an active part
- 270 Children from Tameside schools
- 5 Graduate and post-graduates
- **xxx** Visitors on open days
- 3 Special Groups

In addition there was a Historic Research workshop, two presentations held **xxx** and **there is a finds workshop planned for February 2015.**

1. Introduction to DGM

1.1 Background

The site lies 1.70km SW of Manchester, Greater Manchester, within Barracks Park in Hulme. It encompassed the site of Hulme Barracks, centred on SJ 82791 96908 and lying at c.33m AOD. The excavation work was carried out as part of the Dig Greater Manchester (DGM) archaeology project, a long-term community engagement project funded by the ten councils forming the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) with Blackburn and Darwen.



1.2 Methodology and Aims of Dig Greater Manchester

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

The project is funded by the Association of Greater Manchester Authorities (AGMA) and the borough of Blackburn with Darwen. The five year project is led by staff from

the CfAA and managed by members of all project partners. Although professionally led, its overall aim is to involve large numbers of people from local communities in the investigation of their Heritage under the theme of ‘Accessing, Exploring and Celebrating Your Heritage’ (Thompson & Nevell 2011).

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

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

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

DGM looks at three research themes and eight research issues:

A) The Significance of Community Archaeology

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

B) The Practice of Community Archaeology

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

C) The Archaeology of Industrialisation in the Manchester City Region

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

The results of the project will then be fed back into regional, national and international policy and academic research frameworks through two DGM conferences, conferences papers, academic articles and books, popular publications and an open access on-line archive.

1.3 Archaeological Potential and Suitability of Hulme Barracks

A Desk-Based Assessment carried out in 2009 initially identified five sites within the Manchester Local Authority area that belonged to the council and were suitable for an archaeological evaluation. These sites were researched further and included site visits to assess their suitability. These were Crowcroft Park, Longsight, Heaton Park, Manchester, Barracks Park, Hulme, Hulme Park, Hulme and Peel Hall, Wythenshawe.

Barracks Park in Hulme was selected due to the high potential for archaeological remains to survive, the location within a densely populated area therefore potential for attracting local volunteers and the historical interest of the site (see below). Test Pitting on the site in the spring of 2013, conducted by CfAA, demonstrated that this site was suitable for a large-scale community excavation. The test pitting revealed the presence of brick walls and floor surfaces which were deemed suitable for archaeological beginners. The site of the barracks had not been constructed upon following demolition of the buildings in 1914 and the survival of below-ground remains was assessed to be good.

2. The Setting of Hulme

2.1 Location

Barracks Park is located 1.70km SW of the modern city centre of Manchester and lies to the north of City Road and south of Tatton Street. The site of Hulme Barracks once encompassed the area of the park, although the NW portion was part of the Officers' Quarters and the Officers' Garden. The SE part of the park also encompasses part of an area of workers' housing which was constructed sometime between 1830 and 1844.

2.2 Geology

The solid geology consists of the Chester Pebble Beds Formation – Sandstone (1:50000) which are Triassic Rocks (1:6250000). The drift geology of the area consists of Glaciofluvial Sheet Deposits, Devensian – Sand and Gravel (1:50000), which are River Terrace Deposits (1:625000) (British Geological Society – www.bgs.ac.uk).

2.3 Personnel

The project was conducted and supervised by professional archaeologists from the Centre for Applied Archaeology. Onsite excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Brian Grimsditch and Vicky Nash. This report was written by Rachael Reader and illustrated by Andrew McGuire. The project was managed Brian Grimsditch.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The Historical Evidence

The following historical background is taken from the 2009 Desk-Based Assessment (Arrowsmith 2009, 137-148).

Manchester and Salford had two barracks, one housing a regiment of cavalry, the other a regiment of infantry. The infantry barracks were located on Regent Road in Salford, with the cavalry barracks constructed on what was then the edge of the built-up area of Hulme, an early suburb of the industrial city. They are sometimes said to have opened in 1817 (Makepeace 1995, 45) but in 1804, John Aston was able to give a description of the site. According to this, the barracks:

“are situated in Hulme, which is another township, although it appears a part of Manchester. The barracks are built upon an uniform convenient plan, open only to the south, where they are bounded by a brook. They are intended for dragoons; the stables are on each side of the yard, and over them are the apartments for the soldiers. The quarters of the officers are in an insulated building near the north end of the yard, which is capacious enough for most manoeuvres which are generally used in exercising a squadron of horse”

(Aston 1804, 253-4)

In 1839 Hulme Barracks were said to contain accommodation for 262 horses, 399 men and 20 officers (Love 1839, 154). Between 1817 and 1895 the barracks were occupied by 27 regiments in succession (MCL MSC 357.73913). Among these were the 15th King’s Hussars who had fought at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 and who on 16th August 1819, together with the part-time cavalry of the Manchester Yeomanry, took part in the Peterloo Massacre (Read 1958, 127-139).

Mapping shows that the barracks, as described in 1804, remained largely unchanged during their century or so of use. The great rectangular open yard was divided into two parade or training areas, the more northerly of which was flanked by the principal buildings of the barracks and now largely forms the area of Barracks Park. The greater part of its west and east sides were occupied by a two-storey range, with stables on the ground floor and troops’ quarters above and accessed via a balcony, which ran the full length of the building. At the north end of the yard were the canteen, riding school and hospital. Fronting these buildings was the central freestanding building Aston referred to as the officer’s quarters and which was still described as such on the OS map of 1849. At a later period, the officers’ quarters and mess were located in a detached Georgian house set within a garden, which bordered the barracks on the south-west. This change seems to have occurred by 1858 when *The Sphinx* reported that the building in the yard then housed the sergeants’ mess and, on the floor above this, reading and recreation rooms and a school room for the soldiers’ children.

The presence of the barracks had an effect on the character of the surrounding neighbourhood. *The Sphinx* noted that:

“the main approach to the Hulme Barracks... is through a street, which owing to dirt or dinginess, is neither good for the sight or nose. Marine stores, rag and bone shops, public houses of the lowest class, and tumble-down buildings give the neighbourhood anything but a pleasing appearance. The male population consists principally of old soldiers, discharged from one cause or another, who supplement their pensions (if they have any) by keeping the aforesaid shops and cleaning old uniforms. The female population is composed of soldiers’ wives, principally those poor things whose husbands have married without leave, and who therefore, have no room in barracks, or any allowances – the wives and widows of old pensioners – and a class of women who are invariably to be found outside every barracks, and by whose help the British soldier wastes his money, health and character together. There is a strong Irish element about the neighbourhood, and there are more children than one would think could possibly belong to any one locality. A general cast-off military air pervades everything and everybody; the public-houses show signs patriotic and regimental; articles of army clothing abound on lines, in shop windows, on beggars’ backs, even as playthings for children; nearly every man has a moustache, and holds himself erect from sheer force of old habit; nearly every woman has an independent air upon her; which smacks strongly of the baggage wagon and a roving life...

But step into the barracks and see the soldier at home. It is literally a step, and a step only, from dirt and wretchedness to the very perfection of cleanliness and order. True, the barrack buildings are old and dingy, but military neatness works wonders, and there is plenty of space for such sun and breeze as can be coaxed into a region so near cottonopolis. On our right as we enter the guardroom, with a covered way in front, and a sentry pacing up and down; on our left are the Canteen and Barrack-master’s office and stores. Beyond the latter again is the Riding School; in front, the Hospital. In the middle distance, to the right and facing the Riding School, is a range of buildings comprising the Sergeant’s Mess, the men’s Reading and Recreation rooms, the School Room and the Tailor’s Workshop. Most of these names tell their own tale. The Canteen is not only the barrack ale-house, but general store where the soldier buys at cheaper rate than could outside all additions to his daily fare, in the shape of eggs, herrings, bacon and the like...”

(The Sphinx 25th July
1868).

Hulme Barracks ceased to be used by the cavalry in 1895 and were instead used by infantry battalions. In 1914, the site was bought by the Manchester Corporation which demolished almost all of the buildings and converted the site to playing fields. The main building which had housed the officers’ quarters and mess in the later 19th century was retained in 1914-15 as it was being used as a headquarters of the East Lancashire Territorial Division. It was later used as a bowling green centre. In the late 1970s, the St George’s Community Association successfully campaigned to have the building saved and converted to a community centre. The building was Grade II listed in 1978 (Designation: 1247392) and are currently used as residential flats.

In addition to this building, parts of the north and east walls of the garden which formerly lay to its rear have survived. There is also a surviving section of the original perimeter wall of the barracks, constructed by 1804. This wall, of handmade brick in an English Garden Wall bond of 1:3, is also one of the earliest surviving structures built in Manchester during the Industrial Revolution.

The south-east portion of the park also encompasses the remains of workers’ housing, which were access from individual NW-SE aligned streets that ran from Brook Street. They are first depicted on the 1849 OS map and they were through terraced houses with small backyards backing onto a rear alleyway. Oak Street, Southern Street, Fletcher’s Square and Dunn Street were some of the rows of

houses located here. These houses survived until the 1940s when a programme of clearance was implemented. The 1948 map shows that Dunn and Southern Street, as well as part of Fletcher's Square had already been cleared. By the mid 1950s, the entire area had been cleared, with the recreation ground extended into this area. By the late 1980s, housing was built fronting onto City Road, leaving a portion of the former terraced housing potentially surviving as archaeological remains within the park.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work: 2012-2013 Test Pitting

The test pitting was designed to establish the level of preservation of archaeological remains which will inform the suitability of the site for a Dig Greater Manchester project. The test-pitting was undertaken by CfAA, with the aid of volunteers

The objective of this work was to test for archaeological remains relating to the Barracks. Members of TAS excavated five test pits, digging down to the top of archaeological deposits, which were cleaned and photographed. The depth of archaeology and location of the test pits was recorded as well.

Brick and stone wall foundations were uncovered along with the suggestion that there were cellars associated with the house. There was evidence of more than one phase of building on the site, with the addition of a drain pipe NE-SW orientation. The finds from the test pitting include a hardwood beam relating possibly to a cellar doorway.

4. Archaeological Methodology

4.1 Excavation Methodology

Five evaluation trenches were placed across the site of the Barracks to assess the nature of the archaeological remains. As much of the park is a football pitch, this area was avoided so as to preserve the integrity of the pitch.

The evaluation trench was located across the site of the hall running from the back to the front of the main house. The trench was excavated using a mechanical digger with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trench is shown in (Fig. 2). The machine excavations were supervised by a professional archaeologist at all times.

The evaluation trenches were located to determine the presence, extent, depth and state of preservation of the remains identified by test-pitting carried out by the CfAA.

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

4.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on (CfAA) pro-forma context sheets (Appendix 1). In this report all fills, layers and features 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 enumerated and principal layers and features annotated with OD level information.

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

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

5. Archaeological Descriptions

5.1 Trench 1 (Canteen)



Fig. 1 General shot of Trench 1

Trench 1 was located over the remains of the canteen and was broadly rectangular with a small SE extension. This measured at its maximum, **xxx** and was sealed by **(001)**, a fairly loose dark blackish brown loam, which varied in depth although did not measure any deeper than 0.30m. Infrequent small fragments of 20th century ceramics were encountered in this deposit. **(001)** sealed **(009)**, a very compact red shale levelling layer with no inclusions noted, measuring < 0.05m in depth. This in turn sealed **(010)**, a fairly loose dark greyish brown deposit with abundant inclusions of grit and infrequent inclusions of stone, slag and ash, measuring c.0.10m in depth. **(010)** sealed **(011)**, a layer of crushed brick measuring c.0.10m in depth and sealing **(012)**, a fairly loose dark greyish black coal tip deposit, measuring 0.05m in depth. **(013)** lay below **(012)** and was a friable dark blackish brown silty clay with inclusions of 19th century ceramics, glass and metal. **(013)** sealed **(018)**, a fairly loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with inclusions of small sub angular stones and broken brick. This deposit was not fully excavated and was only found towards the NW end of the trench.

Located at the SE end of the trench was **(086)**, a handmade brick wall, three courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 5.50m in length, continuing beyond the SE trench baulk. This wall survives to four courses high and was abutted to the NE by

(103), a line of handmade bricks, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 5.30m in length. Only a single course survives in height and abuts the NE face of (086). This sealed (104), a fairly compact dark blackish grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones. This deposit was not excavated but was observed as an amorphous area measuring at its widest 2.00 x 1.00m. This in turn sealed (105), a compact light yellowish brown clay with occasional inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles. This was the natural geology and was the lowest deposit encountered in this trench, visible in the southern part of the trench.

Built into (086) and (103) was (089), a ceramic drainpipe projecting 0.30m NE from the wall and badly truncated. (090) was located 2.60m to the NW of (089) and was another ceramic drainpipe, visible for 0.60m projecting NE. Abutting the SW face of (086) was (087), an area of small cobbles (*c.*0.15m) covering an area measuring 1.00 x 0.30m and continuing SW beyond the trench baulk. Abutting the NW corner of (086) was (088), a handmade brick wall, four courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 10.00m in length, continuing beyond the NE baulk of the trench. This wall survived to five courses in height, mortared with a cream coloured compact material and was abutted by (112), a handmade brick wall, three courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 0.95m in length. This was only excavated to one course deep and was bonded with a compact white mortar and was truncated at its NW end, where (023) lay.

Abutting (088) to the NW was (023), a truncated area of small cobbles (< 0.20m) measuring at its maximum dimensions 4.40 x 3.10m. These appear to have been redeposited and do not survive *in situ*. This was also sealed by (022), a dark brown clayey silt which formed the infill between the cobbles of (023) containing 19th-20th ceramics and glass. (092) abutted (023) to the NW and was a handmade brick wall, three courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 4.70m in length. The wall was bonded with a compact white mortar and was truncated in several places (see below). Not physically related to (092) but on the same alignment was (110), a handmade brick wall, surviving to three courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 1.20m in length. This was bonded with compact white mortar and was badly truncated but appeared to be the continuation of (092). Abutting (110) to the SE was (111), an area of closely packed, regularly laid cobbles (< 0.20m) measuring a maximum of 1.20 x 0.40m and was badly truncated at the SE end. This appears to be the *in situ* remains of the surface (023).



Fig. 2 Remains of cobbled surface (023)

Abutting (092) to the NW was **(121)**, an L-shaped handmade brick wall, three courses wide, orientated SE-NW running for 1.20m then turning to run SW for 0.48m. This abutted **(115)** to the NW which was a handmade brick wall, 2-3 courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 6.24m long, continuing to run beyond the SW trench baulk. This is abutted at its NE end by **(114)**, a handmade brick wall, 2 course wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 3.52m in length. This wall continues beyond the NW baulk and was truncated at the SE end but appears to have once abutted **(110)**. This was abutted by **(115)** to the SW and **(122)** along its SW face, a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 1.42m in length. **(122)** abutted **(115)** to the SE and **(116)** to the NW, which was a handmade brick wall, 2-3 courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 6.24m in length. **(116)** also abutted **(114)** at its NE end and **(117)**, which was a handmade brick wall, one of two, measuring 2 courses wide, orientated NE-SW and 0.52m in length. These were spaced apart 0.90m with the SE one abutting walls **(115)** and both abutting **(120)**. **(120)** was a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 1.22m in length. This runs between **(115)** and **(116)**, running parallel with **(118)**, another brick wall, 2 courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 1.30m in length. This also abutted **(115)** to the SE and **(116)** to the NW. Abutting **(116)** to the NW was **(119)**, a handmade brick wall, 4-6 courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 0.75m in length, continuing to run NW beyond the trench baulk.

A series of alterations are evident within the archaeological record, including the insertion of new walls and creation of new surfaces. Abutting (088) to the NW was **(091)**, a handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 3.20m in length. It was excavated to a depth of four courses and was bonded with a

black coloured mortar. It also partially truncated wall (092) to the NW and was abutted by (107) at its SE end. (107) was a machine made brick square drain measuring 0.50m² with an opening at the top for a ceramic drain. A ceramic drainpipe runs E-W into the ground and was visible over a distance of 0.90m. This also abuts the NW face of (088). (108) abuts the corner of (091) and (092) and was an area of machine made bricks visible over an area measuring 1.00 x 0.60m. (108) was one course high, abutted (092) to the SE and partially sealed surface (023). (024) also sealed (023) and was the partial remains of a concrete surface visible over an area measuring a maximum of 3.20 x 1.00m x 0.05m. This formed the foundation for (093), a machine made brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 3.20m in length. This was abutted by (109) an area of machine made brick, measuring 0.94 x 0.50m and surviving to one course high. This also sealed (024).

Also abutting (092) to the SE and stratigraphically later than it was (106) which were two concrete plinths (the NE one was only partially revealed) measuring 0.60 x 0.50 x 0.05m (excavated depth). This partially sealed deposit (104). Another concrete plinth (113) was located towards the NW end of the trench, partially truncated wall (092) and measured 0.44m².

5.2 Trench 2 (Riding School)



Fig. 3 General shot of Trench 2

Trench 1 was located over the remains of the canteen and was broadly rectangular with a small SE extension. This measured xxx and was sealed by (001), a fairly loose dark blackish brown loam, which varied in depth although did not measure any deeper

than 0.30m. Infrequent small fragments of 20th century ceramics were encountered in this deposit. (001) sealed (009), a very compact red shale levelling layer with no inclusions noted, measuring < 0.05m in depth. This in turn sealed (010), a fairly loose dark greyish brown deposit with abundant inclusions of grit and infrequent inclusions of stone, slag and ash, measuring c.0.10m in depth. (010) sealed (011), a layer of crushed brick measuring c.0.10m in depth and sealing (012), a fairly loose dark greyish black coal tip deposit, measuring 0.05m in depth. (011) also sealed (017), which was only visible towards the SE end of the trench. This was a loose mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of brick fragments as well as animal bone, 19th century ceramics and metal and measured < 0.30m in depth. This deposit was not physically related to (012). (013) lay below (012) and was a friable dark blackish brown silty clay with inclusions of 19th century ceramics, glass and metal.

(059) was a handmade brick wall, 4 courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 10.00m in length. This wall survived to 11 courses high and sat on a brick plinth, three courses deep and projecting SW by 0.20m and the wall was bonded with a soft light whitish brown mortar. The bricks themselves measured 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.08m. This was abutted along its SW face by (066), a handmade brick plinth, one course wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 2.20m in length. The bricks appeared to be unmortared and were half brick header laid. Abutting (059) to the NE side was (067), a stone flagged surface, measuring 15.70m in length and 2.25m in width. The flags varied in size between 0.38 x 0.80m and 1.01 x 0.83m. A central stone gully (068) was abutted by flags of (067) either side and consists of several stones measuring 0.88 x 0.23m, with a dip in the centre. Also contained within (067) was (069), a metal drain cover measuring 0.29 x 0.27m and was located towards the NW end of the trench. Another metal drain cover (070) was located towards the SE end of the trench and was the same dimensions. Abutting (069) to the N was (078), a layer of concrete 0.06m in depth and amorphous in shape, measuring a maximum 1.50 x 0.30m. This sealed (077), a probable cobbled surface, with cobbles measuring < 0.15m. The full extent could not be determined as it was obscured by (078). (077) sealed (076), a fairly loose mid blackish brown clayey silt with frequent inclusions of 19th century ceramics. The deposit was not excavated.

(059) was also abutted by (060) to the SE, a handmade brick wall, 5 courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 3.10m in length, continuing beyond the SE trench baulk. The bricks were laid in English Garden Wall bond, bonded with a soft white mortar and with bricks measuring 0.23 x 0.12 x 0.08m. The wall also survived to eight courses high. Abutting the SW face of (060) was (061), a single course wide brick skin running along the entire length of (060) for 3.10m, beyond the SE trench baulk. It was excavated to a depth of three courses and also abutted (063). This was a handmade brick wall, 4 courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 7.20m in length. This wall survived to 11 courses in depth, with a brick plinth 3 courses deep and projecting 0.09m. The bricks measured 0.22 x 0.11 x 0.08m. (063) was abutted by (064) along its NW face. This was a handmade brick plinth, 2 courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 2.95m in length. This plinth only reached one course in depth, was laid in stretcher bond and appeared to be unmortared.

(064) sealed (014), a fairly compact mid yellowish grey silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions. This was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.25m and sealed [015], a linear cut, orientated NE-SW and measuring 0.30m in width. This appeared

to be the foundation cut for (063) however this was not excavated. This was cut into (016), a fairly compact mid greyish brown silty clay with no visible inclusions and the lowest excavated deposit at the SE end of the trench. (065) also sat within (016) and was a square concrete feature (0.80m²) with a small central hole (0.03m²) and located 1.00m NW of wall (063). (063) and (061) were abutted by (062), a very compact light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones and coal. This deposit was not excavated as it was the lowest deposit encountered in this area but was sealed by (017), only visible at the SE end of the trench although there was no physical relationship with (016).

Also abutting deposit (062) and wall (063) was (072), a machine made brick wall, 3 courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 4.20m in length, continuing beyond the NW and SE trench baulks. This survived to two courses in depth and sat on a brick plinth, one course deep with header bricks laid on side. The wall was bonded with a soft white mortar and was abutted by (071) to the SW. This was a handmade brick wall, a minimum of two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 4.20m in length. The wall was a minimum 7 courses deep and bonded with a soft white mortar. This wall also abuts (063) and continues to run beyond the NW and SE baulks. The bricks measured 0.23 x 0.12 x 0.07m. Also abutting the NE face of (072) was (073), a machine made brick wall, 3 courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 2.00m, before turning to run SW for 0.80m. The wall sat on a machine made brick plinth, one course deep with header bricks laid on side and projecting NW 0.13m. (072) truncates (074), a handmade brick drain, orientated E-W, which survived to one course deep on a stone base. It measured 2.00m in length and continued beyond the SE trench baulk.



Fig. 4 Shot of SE end of Trench 2

5.3 Trench 3 (Houses)

Trench 3 uncovered the remains of several houses and the trench measured broadly 20.00 x 4.40m. It was orientated NE-SW and was sealed with **(001)**, a fairly loose dark blackish brown loam, which varied in depth although did not measure any deeper than 0.30m. Infrequent small fragments of 20th century ceramics were encountered in this deposit. **(002)** was sealed below (001) and was a fairly compact mid brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of small pebbles and brick rubble, measuring < 0.10m deep. (002) in turn sealed **(003)**, which was a very compact dark coal tip layer with inclusions of slag and measuring < 0.10m in depth.



Fig. 5 General shot of Trench 3

The above deposits described sealed the archaeological remains described below, which are described broadly running from N-S. At the N end of Trench 3 and below (003) was **(004)**, a fairly loose dark brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of small sub-rounded pebbles, 19th century glass, ceramics and metal. This measured < 0.15m in depth and sealed **(096)**, a line of curbstones running E-W **(005)**, a cobbled roadway with stone sets measuring 0.24 x 0.10m and an overall width of 3.92m. It was visible across the width of the trench and continued beyond the baulks, orientated E-W. The stone sets sloped downwards towards the centre of the roadway, where gully **(094)** was located, which consisted of rectangular shaped stones measuring 0.70 x 0.22m and also orientated E-W. Both (005) and (094) sealed **(095)**, a machine-made brick drain, broadly square in shape and measuring 0.40 x 0.40m although laid at a different angle to the sets above and continuing beyond the visible limits. The bricks were frogged and at least one was marked with 'Accrington'. Abutting the S side of (005) was **(006)**, a single row of flagstones (each 0.90 x 0.60m) running E-W continuing

beyond the section edges. One flag towards the E end of the stones had a small circular hole c.0.05m diameter.

House 1

Sealed below (003) and sealing the archaeological remains of the houses was **(008)**, a fairly loose yellowish brown demolition layer containing a mix of mortar, brick, stone, 19th century ceramics, glass and metal and measuring < 0.20m in depth. (008) in turn sealed **(019)**, a fairly loose greyish black ashy deposit with frequent inclusions of glass, brick, wood, ceramics and metal and measuring < 0.05m in depth. (006) abutted **(025)**, a handmade brick wall (0.23 x 0.11m) aligned E-W, two courses wide and was visible over a length of 4.20m. A possible threshold exists towards the western end of the wall, measuring 0.80m wide with **(026)**, a single line of stone curbing measuring 0.76 x 0.05m which also abutted (006). Abutting (025) at the W end was **(027)**, a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, orientated N-S and measuring 6.92m in length. The bricks were bonded with black mortar and was excavated to a maximum depth of two courses. **(029)** abutted (027) at its S end and was a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, orientated E-W and measuring 3.40m in length. A gap towards the eastern end of this wall may have been a threshold, measuring 0.90m wide. Abutting the N side of (029) was **(030)**, a handmade brick wall, visible at one course wide, orientated N-S and measuring 6.70m in length. (030) also abuts (025) at its N end.

House 1 Room 1

Across the area of Room 1 was **(082)**, a badly preserved stone surface sitting below (003). Fragments of the surface were visible over an area measuring 3.60 x 3.04m. Abutting the corner of (025) and (030) was **(032)**, which was an area of flagstones measuring 0.95 x 0.50m. The flagstones were small but varied in size and consisted of yellow sandstone. Abutting (032) to the south was **(031)**, two handmade brick projections abutting the inner (W) face of (030), 2 courses wide. These projected 0.52m W and defined an area measuring 0.69m, with **(033)** lying between. This was a broken hearth stone, measuring 0.80 x 0.50m and also abutting (030). Abutting the S side of (031) was **(097)**, an area of flagstones similar to (032) but badly truncated and covering an area measuring 0.77 x 0.48m. Abutting (097) to the S was **(098)**, a handmade brick wall, one course wide, orientated E-W and measuring 3.50m in length. It abuts (027) and (030) and has a possible threshold towards the W end, measuring 0.85m wide. The threshold contained **(047)** at its west end, which was a stone jamb with a metal door hinge preserved in it and measuring 0.24 x 0.16m. Abutting (027) at the W end of the trench was **(034)**, a single broken flagstone measuring 0.39 x 0.39m. The contexts described above sealed **(020)**, a compact yellow clay with frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones and visible over an area measuring 3.00 x 3.04m.



Fig. 6 General shot of House 1

House 1 Room 2

Abutting the S side of (098) was **(036)** which were a series of Yorkshire stone flags, varying in size between 0.87 x 0.58m – 0.18 x 0.25m. The area appears to have been more extensive but has been truncated in the centre of this area. They were best preserved within the E and N parts and also abuts (029). Abutting (036) to the N was **(035)**, which consisted of two handmade brick projections, 2 courses wide, orientated E-W and measuring 0.50m in length and set 0.90m apart. The N end abuts (098) and contains **(099)**, which was an area of Yorkshire stone flags, measuring 0.50 x 0.20m with bricks laid on top at the S end. The overall area measured 0.80 x 0.50m.



Fig. 7 Shot of House 1, Room 2

House 1 Yard

Abutting the S side of (029) was **(028)**, a handmade brick wall, 2 course wide, L-shaped and runs 1.06m S from (029) then runs E for 2.80m and continues beyond the baulk. It also abuts the E side of (027) and is abutted to the E by **(038)**, a ceramic drainpipe running E-W with a diameter of 0.16m and visible over a length of 1.65m. This sealed **(037)**, a handmade brick wall, one course wide, orientated N-S and visible over a length of 1.00m. Physically unrelated to (037) and located towards the E end of the Yard was **(081)**, a ceramic trough measuring 0.31 x 0.31m with a central circular drain and metal grid, measuring 0.15m in diameter. (081) was stratigraphically below **(080)**, a black silty loam and was present across the Yard area. Abutting (028) to the S was **(039)**, a stone flagged surface aligned E-W, measuring 0.85m wide and continuing beyond the trench baulks. A central gully measuring 0.17m wide sits between flags measuring 0.67 x 0.31m.

House 2

Flagged surface (039) also abuts **(040)** to the N, a handmade brick wall, two courses wide, running 2.60m E-W then returns N-S for 1.56m. This part of the wall has a possible threshold within the centre, measuring 0.77m wide. (040) is abutted by **(041)**, a Yorkshire stone flag floor surface covering an area measuring 2.43 x 1.51m, with stones varying in size between 0.78 x 0.60m and 0.95 x 0.74m. This was partially overlaid by **(042)**, which is a layer of white concrete covering an amorphous area measuring 2.40 x 1.40m at its widest. (041) was abutted to the S by **(043)**, a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, aligned E-W and measuring 2.13m in length

although the wall continues beyond the baulk to the E. It abuts (044), a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, orientated N-S and visible for a length of 3.84m although continues beyond trench baulk at S end. Abutting (044) at the S end was (007), a handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, orientated E-W and measuring 2.54m in length, continuing E beyond trench edge. This wall, (043) and (044) were abutted by (045), a Yorkshire stone flagstone surface covering an area measuring 3.16 x 2.28m. The flags varied in size between 0.61 x 0.49m and 0.13 x 0.42m, with evidence for cracking and partially preserved linoleum. (045) sealed (046), a compact mixed clay containing stones and brick and was the lowest stratigraphic level revealed in this area. To the W of wall (044) was (083), an upright metal gas pipe measuring 0.05m in diameter.



Fig. 8 Remains of House 2

5.4 Trench 4 (Stables)

Trench 4 was orientated NE-SW and measured 8.00 x 4.00m. The uppermost deposit was (001), a fairly loose dark blackish brown loam, which varied in depth although did not measure any deeper than 0.30m. Infrequent small fragments of 20th century ceramics were encountered in this deposit. (001) sealed (009), a very compact red shale levelling layer with no inclusions noted, measuring < 0.05m in depth. This in turn sealed (123), a fairly loose dark greyish brown silty sand with abundant inclusions of large concrete fragments, broken brick, and medium sub-angular stones. This deposit also contained fragments of 19th century ceramics, glass and metal and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m in depth. No features were encountered in this trench, which was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.75m.

5.5 Trench 5 (Barracks/Canteen)



Fig. 9 General shot of Trench 5

Trench 5 uncovered partial remains of the barracks and the canteen and the trench measured broadly 8.00 x 2.20m. It was orientated NE-SW and was sealed with **(001)**, a fairly loose dark blackish brown loam, which varied in depth although did not measure any deeper than 0.30m. Infrequent small fragments of 20th century ceramics were encountered in this deposit. **(001)** sealed **(009)**, a very compact red shale levelling layer with no inclusions noted, measuring < 0.05m in depth. This in turn sealed **(010)**, a fairly loose dark greyish brown deposit with abundant inclusions of grit and infrequent inclusions of stone, slag and ash, measuring c.0.10m in depth. **(010)** sealed **(011)**, a layer of crushed brick measuring c.0.10m in depth and sealing **(012)**, a fairly loose dark greyish black coal tip deposit, measuring 0.05m in depth. **(012)** sealed **(049)** which was a concrete curb running NW-SE across the trench before slightly curving at the E baulk. The curbing is traced further SW running NE-SW, measuring 0.31m wide with a gully measuring 0.16m wide. **(013)** lay below **(049)** and was a friable dark blackish brown silty clay with inclusions of 19th century ceramics, glass and metal. **(013)** sealed **(102)**, a fairly compact light yellowish brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones and brick. This was excavated to a depth of 0.50m.

(102) physically sealed **(050)**, a handmade brick wall, six courses wide, orientated NE-SW and measuring 3.80m in length with bricks measuring 0.23 x 0.11m. The wall survived to five courses high, with a six course forming a plinth for the wall to sit on. **(049)** was also constructed directly over this wall. Built into **(050)** was **(051)**, a handmade brick arch towards the SW end of Trench 5 and survived as a single course

of headers laid on side and measuring 0.70m in width. It was again six courses wide like wall (050) and was constructed over **(075)**, a handmade brick arched culvert, measuring 0.30m wide, excavated to a length of 0.84m and with bricks laid on side measuring 0.23 x 0.11m. **(075)** was also sealed by (102). Abutting archway (051) to the SW was **(052)**, a rectangular brick feature measuring 0.97 x 0.61m covered with mortar obscuring the bonding. The bricks were handmade, measuring 0.23 x 0.12 and this feature was abutted by **(053)** to the SW, a handmade brick wall, three courses wide, orientated NE-SW with bricks measuring 0.23 x 0.11m and excavated to a length of 1.85m. This wall continues running beyond the S baulk. Abutting the NW face of (052) was **(054)**, a handmade brick wall, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 0.27m in length, with bricks measuring 0.23 x 0.11m.



Fig. 10 Arched culvert (075) running below (051)

Towards the NE end of the trench and abutting (050) to the NE was **(056)**, a handmade brick wall, five courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 2.20m in length, continuing beyond trench baulks. This wall survived to 9 courses in height, with the bottom course projecting NE from the wall forming the foundation and laid as headers. Abutting the NE side of (056) and stratigraphically later than it was **(058)**, a fairly loose dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent inclusions of brick, metal, stone, glass and 19th century ceramics, measuring 0.50m in depth. **(058)** sealed **(101)** a line of handmade bricks, two courses wide, orientated NW-SE and measuring 0.75m in length, surviving to one course high. **(100)** was in turn sealed by (101) and was a loose mid yellowish brown silty sand with infrequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones. This was the lowest deposit encountered in this area. Abutting the corner of (050) and (056) was **(057)**, a line of bricks, two courses wide, orientated N-S and



measuring 0.95m in length, running beyond E baulk of trench. The bricks only survived to one course high and measured 0.23 x 0.12m.

6. Archaeological Results

6.1 Trench 1

Trench 2 positively identified the remains of the stores

6.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 positively identified the remains of the Riding School and the walls (059) and (060) appear to have been the exterior walls, backing onto the street which ran alongside the wall at the NE end of the Barracks.

There was evidence for later modification, with (072) consisting of later, machine made bricks. It was not clear what this modification was for.

6.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 positively identified the remains of Southern Street, with the road identified at the NE end of the trench and the partial foundations of two of the houses and the alleyway and backyard in between.

The road consisted of large cobbles (0.24 x 0.10m) with a central gully and stone flagged pavements either side. The houses themselves had no evidence for cellars and interior features were poorly preserved in House 1 and well preserved in House 2. There was evidence for stone flagged floors within the houses as well as fireplaces but the walls only survived to two-three courses high. There was also evidence for thresholds between the rooms in House 1 and from the rear path to House 2. There was evidence for a rear toilet, abutting House 1 and an access point from here, as well as a path separating the toilet and the rear of House 2.

There was no evidence for phasing or modification of features and the houses appear to have been of one building phase except for a later drain inserted into the road. The demolition appears to have been a thorough process however the ground was only levelled up by c0.40m to extend the current park area further SE.

6.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was placed over the site where the Troop Stable Block was located along the SE fringe of the barracks. No features of archaeological significance were found as the area had suffered from a large amount of truncation. This may be due to the removal of the open air swimming pool which existed here during the 20th century and partially covered this area.

6.5 Trench 5



6.6 Finds

7. Hulme Barracks Discussion

7.1 Introduction

The evaluation has revealed the preserved remains of Hulme Barracks and terraced workers' housing. The foundations have survived well, with internal and external surface identified and internal rooms of different buildings. The structural evidence uncovered broadly dates to three main phases, with a further phase of demolition and levelling to create the park during the 20th century.

7.2 Phasing

Phase 1: Hulme Barracks Construction

As far as can be ascertained, the main buildings of the Barracks identified during this evaluation (Riding School, Canteen, Barracks and Stores) are all part of the same building phase with the Barracks completed, according to historical documents, by 1804. The buildings were constructed from handmade brick with contemporary surfaces consisting of stone flagged (Trench 2) and cobbled in the Stores (Trench 1), both of which appear to be external. No evidence was found for internal surfaces.

Phase 2: Southern Street Construction

The terraced housing identified in Trench 3, is constructed around the 1830s as a few of the streets first appear on Pigot's 1836 map. There is little evidence for subsequent modifications or rebuild within the houses identified, with the exception of a later, machine made brick drain inserted into the cobbled road.

Phase 3: Later Barrack Modifications

The Riding School (Trench 2) and the Stores (Trench 1) had evidence for later modifications. An early part of this related to the insertion of possible internal toilets in the Stores, although the only surviving evidence was the ceramic pipes. The Riding School at a later stage, had further internal dividing walls created, with evidence for a concrete surface in the Stores. This may be linked to the change from cavalry to infantry barracks in 1895.

Phase 4: Demolition and creation of park

The Barracks was demolished in 1914 and the area was turned into a public park. The evidence for this in the trenches show that the archaeological remains were sealed with fairly shallow demolition layers (< 0.30m). There was evidence in trenches 1 and 2 for the remnants of a playing surface which was then subsequently grassed. Trench 4 contained possible demolition rubble related to the infilling of the outdoor swimming pool. **Trench 1 also contained possible foundations for a gymnasium which is shown on the later mapping. The concrete curve identified in Trench 5 appears to relate to a paddling pool that was located here also.**

7.3 The Archaeological Context

Dig Greater Manchester Research

8. DGM Project Impact

8.1 Volunteer Participation

In the 12 days the DGM team spent at Hulme Barracks, Barracks Park, Hulme:

- 117 adult individuals took an active part
- 270 school children from schools
- 2 work experience students
- 5 graduate and post-graduates
- Xx visitors on open days
- 3 Special Groups

There have been two talks, a historic research workshop and there will be a finds, site techniques and standing buildings workshop that will take place before the end of 2015.

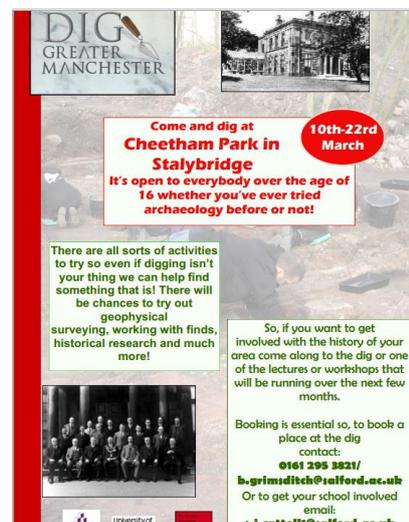


8.2 Publicity



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

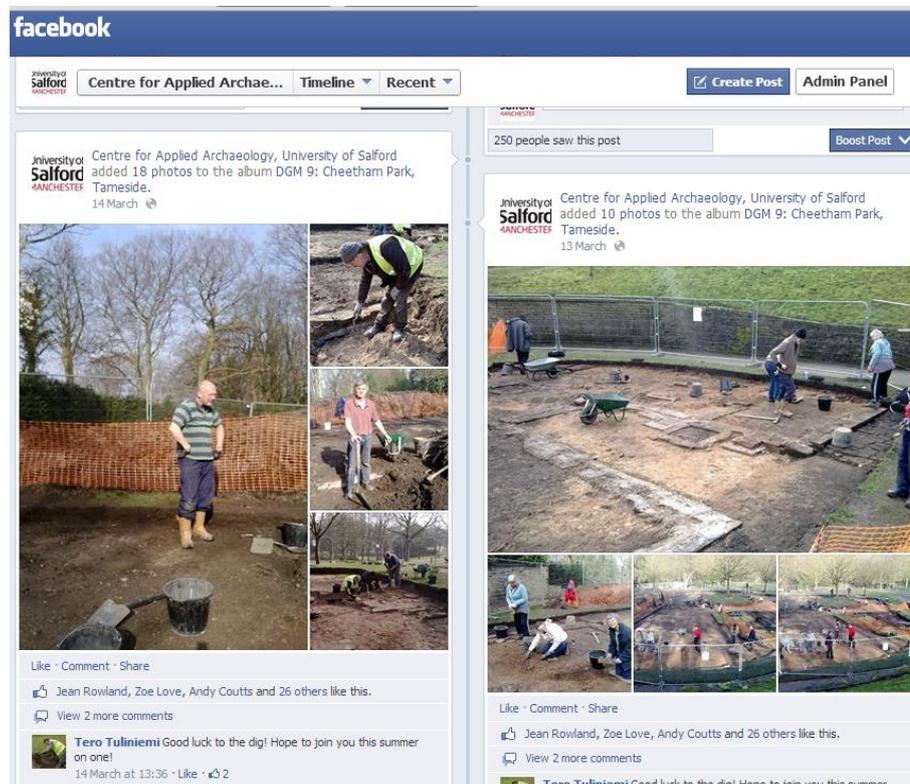
The project has also appeared in the 'Current Archaeology' magazine, featuring in a community archaeology article and in their 2013 'Dig guide'.



8.3 Social Media

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

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



8.4 How to Get Involved

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

- **CfAA Website:** www.salford.ac.uk
- **Facebook:** www.facebook.com/pages/Centre-for-Applied-Archaeology
- **Twitter:** www.twitter.com/@DGM_Archaeology
- **Blog Site:** www.archaeologyuos.wordpress.com

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

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0161 295 4009

9. Archive Location

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

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

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Onsite excavations were conducted by Sarah Cattell, Brian Grimsditch and Vicky Nash with the help and support of over 117 community volunteers and 9 local schools.

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Maps

1831 Bancks Map

1849 Ordnance Survey 60 inch to 1 mile: Sheet 37

1889 Ordnance Survey 1:2500: Sheet CIV.10

1908 Ordnance Survey 1:2500: Sheet CIV.10

1922 Ordnance Survey 1:2500: Sheet CIV.10

1951 Ordnance Survey 1:2500: Sheet 104.10

Appendix 1: Hulme Barracks Context List

Context	Trench	Context Description
(001)	All	Dark black/brown loamy topsoil varies in depth < 0.30m. Covers all trenches. Infrequent inclusions of 20 th century ceramics
(002)	3	Mid brown, silty clay mix. Sits below (002) within T3. < 0.10m in depth. Frequent inclusions of pebbles and brick rubble. Possible levelling layer
(003)	3	Dark coal tip layer within inclusions of slag. Sits below (002) < 0.10m in depth. V. compacted. Sits on top of archaeological remains, sealing them
(004)	3	Dark brown silty loam at N end of T3. Sits on cobbled road (005) and pavement (006). Frequent inclusions of sub rounded pebbles, 19 th century glass, ceramics and metals <0.15m in depth. Only found over road
(005)	3	Cobbled roadway (stone sets 0.24 x 0.10m) aligned SE-NW. contains central gully (094) 3.92m wide, continues through baulk. Full length unknown
(006)	3	Stone flag pavement abutting S end of (005). Single row of stone flag 0.90 x 0.60m. continues through SE and NW baulk
(007)	3	Brick wall aligned SE-NW. handmade bricks, 2 courses wide. Partition wall of House 2
(008)	3	Demolition layer. Mixed mortar fill with frequent inclusions of brick, stone, 19 th century ceramics, glass and metal. Yellow/brown in colour. Sits below (003) only found inside housing
(009)	1,2,5	Red shale levelling layer, below (001) within T1 and T2. Sits on (010). No inclusions, c.0.10m in depth
(010)	1,2,5	Dark brown gritty deposit within T1 and T2. Sits below (009) and above (011). Comprised of stone, slag and ashy c.0.10m depth
(011)	1,2,5	Layer of crushed brick below (010) and above (012) c.0.10m in depth
(012)	1,2,5	Grey/black, ashy coal tip deposit, loose. Below (011) within T1 and T2. Inclusions of 19 th century ceramics, glass and metal
(013)	1 and 2	Black/brown silty clay below (012) within T1 and T2. Inclusions of 19 th century ceramics, glass and metal
(014)	2	Yellow sandy clay deposit with small stone inclusions. Fill of [015]
[015]	2	Foundation cut for riding school wall, filled by (014)
(016)	2	Mid brown silty clay deposit below (011) within interior of riding school. Cut by [015]. Possible levelling layer
(017)	2	Mixed grey/brown mortar deposit beneath (011) at E end of T2. Outside riding school with frequent inclusions of broken brick, bone, 19 th century ceramics and metalwork. Possible demolition
(018)	1	Yellow/brown sand and mortar demolition layer with frequent inclusions of stones and broken brick. Located at W end of T1. Sits below (012)
(019)	3	Grey/black ashy deposit below (009) within house 1. Frequent

		inclusions of glass, brick, wood, ceramics and metal. Gravel consistency
(020)	3	Compacted yellow clay layer within houses 1 and 2. Frequent inclusions of sub-angular stones. Forms levelling layer for flagged floor
(021)	2	Black ashy deposit within drain at S corner of T2. Wet consistency with inclusions of bone (animal) pottery and glass
(022)	1	Dark brown silty deposit forming infill between cobbles (023) within T1. Few inclusions of 19 th -20 th century ceramics and glass
(023)	1	Surrounded cobbled surface within N half of T1. < 0.20m – vary in size, surface truncated by concrete (024)
(024)	1	Concrete surface within inclusions of sub angular stones. Overlies (023) in T1
(025)	3	North wall of house 1. Abuts south side of pavement (006). Aligned SE-NW. 2 brick courses wide. Handmade brick (0.23 x 0.11m). continues through baulk at SE and NW end of T3. Contains possible doorway at W end. 0.50m wide
(026)	3	Single line of stone curbing within break of (025). Measures 0.05 x 0.38m (x2). Abuts S side of (006) – pavement
(027)	3	West wall of house 1 (exterior). Abuts (025) to the north and (028) to the south. Aligned NE-SW. 2 brick courses wide, handmade brick, black mortar. Measures 6.92m
(028)	3	Double ‘L’ shaped brick wall abutting S end of (027). Double course wide, handmade brick. Forms rear yard wall of house 1. Runs 1.06m to SW before returning eastwards for 2.80m and continues through SE baulk
(029)	3	South wall of house 1 (exterior). Aligned SE-NW same construction as (025). Contains break within eastern half. Possible doorway
(030)	3	Eastern wall of house 1. Formed partition wall with next house. Runs parallel with (027). Aligned NW-SE, 1 brick course wide. Handmade bricks. Abuts (025) to N and (029) to S. measures 6.70m in length
(031)	3	2 brick projections within room 1 of house 1. Abuts inner face of (030). 2 courses wide, projects by 0.52m, set 0.69m apart. Handmade brick
(032)	3	Flagged area abutting N side of (031) and (025). 0.95m x 0.50m consists of small rectangular flags varying in size – yellow sandstone
(033)	3	Broken hearthstone within (031) – yellow sandstone
(034)	3	Single broken flag at W end of room 1 in house 1. Abuts (027). 0.39 x 0.39m, only remains of former floor
(035)	3	2 x brick projections abutting (030) within room 2 of house 1. 2 brick courses wide, project by 0.50m set 0.90m apart. Handmade brick
(036)	3	Stone flag floor of room 2 in house 1. Badly truncated at centre, survives at E and W ends of room. York stone flags, varying in size ranges from 0.87 x 0.58 to 0.18 x 0.25m. sits on (020). Abuts (029) and (033)

(037)	3	Brick wall within yard of house 1, aligned NE-SW runs between (028) and (029). 2 brick course wide, possible wall of WC
(038)	3	Ceramic drainpipe aligned SE-NW, runs through centre of house 1, yard. Up pipe abuts (037) diameter 0.16m, hole 0.10m
(039)	3	Stone flagged passageway, aligned SE-NW running between house 1 and 2. Continues through E and W baulk. 0.85m wide, central stone gully measures 0.17m. flags either side 0.67 x 0.31m
(040)	3	L shaped wall. Forms wall of yard for house 2. Handmade brick, 2 course wide. Runs SE-NW for 2.60m between SE baulk then returns NE-SW for 1.56m and abuts (042). E/W leg contains doorway at centre 0.77m wide
(041)	3	Stone flag floor surface of house 2, rear yard. York stone, varying size 0.95 x 0.74 – 0.78 x 0.60m. area measures 2.43 x 1.51m.
(042)	3	Layer of white concrete overlying (041)
(043)	3	Rear exterior wall of house 2. Abuts S side of (041). 2 brick course wide, handmade brick. Aligned SE-NW. abuts (044) to W and continues through baulk to SE. excavated length 2.13m
(044)	3	West wall of house 2. Handmade brick, 2 courses wide. Abuts (043) to NE and continues through baulk at S end of trench. Excavated length 3.84m (0.23 x 0.11m)
(045)	3	Stone flag floor of room 1 in house 2. York stone, varying size flags. 0.61 x 0.49 and 0.13 x 0.42m. flags cracked, remains of lino on surface. Continues through SE baulk, truncated in the centre. Sits on (045)
(046)	3	Mixed clay, stone and brick later sitting below (045). Compact, no finds. Levelling layer
(047)	3	Stone jamb on NW side of doorway in (098). Contains metal fitting – door hinge
(048)	3	Stone curb between flags in room 2 of house 1. Abuts (031) to SE. measures 0.60 x 0.05m
(049)	5	Concrete curb, curves southwards. Runs through centre of T5 from NW baulk curve kicks in at SE baulk and continues through SW baulk. 0.31m width, 0.16 central gully, 0.28m depth. Truncates (050)
(050)	5	Brick wall, aligned NE-SW. 6 courses in width. Runs between (056) and (052). Measures 3.80m in length. Truncated by (049) and (051) handmade brick, 0.23 x 0.11m. 6 th course – plinth so wall 5 deep
(051)	5	Brick arch truncating SW end of (050) single arch of brick headers, measures 0.70m in width. Length 0.72m (same thickness as (050). Depth unknown – built for culvert to run through wall (075)
(052)	5	Rectangular brick feature abutting SW side of (050) and NW side of (053). Measures 0.97m x 0.61m, covered in mortar. Bricks handmade (0.23 x 0.12m).
(053)	5	Brick wall aligned NE-SW. abuts SW end of (050) and continues through SW baulk. 3 bricks wide, excavated length 1.85m. handmade brick 0.23 x 0.11m

(054)	5	Brick wall aligned SE-NW. abuts NW face of (052) and continues through NW baulk. Excavated length 0.27m, 2 course wide, handmade brick 0.23 x 0.11m
(055)	5	Clay rubble mix within T5, sits below (013) frequent inclusions of broken brick and stone
(056)	5	Wall aligned SE-NW, runs through SE and NW baulk of T5. Same construction as (050). Possible rear (NE) wall of the barracks.
(057)	5	Line of bricks running from SE baulk to junction of (056) and (050). Aligned N/S. 1 brick deep and wide laid in header bond. Handmade brick 0.23 x 0.11m
(058)	5	Demolition layer abutting NE side of (056) 0.50m deep. Frequent inclusions of brick, metal, stone, glass and 19 th century ceramics
(059)	2	NE wall of riding school. Aligned SE-NW. handmade brick, 4 courses wide, survives to 11 courses below ground. Sits on brick plinth, 3 bricks deep, projects southwards by 0.20m. soft cream mortar. Bricks (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.08m). abuts (060) to SE and runs through baulk at NW end of trench. Excavated length 10m
(060)	2	N wall of barracks. Abuts (059) to NW and runs through SE baulk. 5 bricks wide. EGW bond. Handmade brick (0.23 x 0.12 x 0.08m) white mortar. Survives 8 courses high, excavated length 3.10m
(061)	2	Single course brick skin abutting SW face of (060). Runs entire length of (060) abutting (062) to NW and continue through SE baulk
(062)	2	Redeposited sand/clay layer. Compacted with frequent inclusions of stone (sub-angular) and coal. Sits below (017) only found at E end of trench
(063)	2	SE wall of riding school. Abuts (059) to the NE and continues through SW baulk. Aligned NE-SW. excavated length 7.20m, four courses wide. Survives to 11 courses high, sits on brick plinth 3 bricks deep. Projects by 0.09m. handmade brick (0.22 x 0.11 x 0.08m)
(064)	2	Brick plinth abutting W face of (063) 1 brick deep, projects by 0.12m. stretcher bond, sits within [015] on top of (013)
(065)	2	Square, concrete feature 0.80 x 0.78m with small central hole 0.03 x 0.03m sits within (016) – support for roof
(066)	2	Brick plinth abutting S face of (059). 1 brick deep, projects by 0.23m 1 brick deep, sits on top of [015] and (013). Later floor level of school
(067)	2	Stone flagged passageway abutting NE side of (059). Runs through SE and NW baulk, aligned NE-SW. contains central gully (068). Measures 2.25m in width, excavated length 15.70m. York stone, vary in size (1.01m x 0.83m and 0.38 x 0.80m)
(068)	2	Gully (stone) aligned SE-NW, runs through centre of (067). Dip in middle. 0.23m wide 0.88m length of each piece
(069)	2	Metal grid for drain, within (068) 0.29 x 0.27m (cover) W end of T2
(070)	2	Same as above but at E end of trench

(071)	2	Brick wall aligned SE-NW. running along SW baulk of T2. Abuts (063) to NW and runs into baulk at SE end of trench. 7 courses visible in height, 2 visible in width. Handmade brick (0.23 x 0.12 x 0.07m). white soft mortar possible SW wall of riding school
(072)	2	Wall abutting NE face of (071) and SE face of (063). 3 bricks wide, 2 in height, sits on plinth 1 course deep (bricks laid side on). Handmade brick (0.23 x 0.12 x 0.07m). cream mortar. Continues through SE baulk and aligned SE –NW
(073)	2	‘L’ shaped brick wall abutting NE face of (072) and SE face of (063). Runs SE-NW for 1.90m before returning NE wards for 2.00m then NW for 0.80m. 1 brick wide, 2 deep, sits on 1 course plinth, laid on side and projects by 0.13m
(074)	2	Brick lined drain (single course with stone base) aligned E-W. runs from SE baulk and is truncated by (072). Bricks handmade (0.23 x 0.11 x 0.07m). stone base 6 pieces, curved
(075)	5	Brick arched culvert running through arch (051). Continues through SE and NW baulk. 0.30m wide, excavated length 0.84m. bricks on side 0.23 x 0.07m
(076)	2	Black/brown silty deposit abutting NE side of (067) frequent inclusions of 19 th century ceramics
(077)	2	Partial cobbled surface beneath (078) running through NE baulk. Surround cobbles <0.15m
(078)	2	Layer of concrete abutting NE side of (067). 0.06m deep. Support for 20 th century fence
(079)	2	Single stone flag within (077). 0.30 x 0.34m
(080)	3	Black silty loam within rear yard of house 1
(081)	3	Ceramic trough (0.31 x 0.31m) within SE end of house 1 yard. Central circular drain with metal grid 0.15m diameter
(082)	3	Partial remains of original stone floor in room 1 of house 1. Sits below (003). Badly broken
(083)	3	Remains of upright gas pipe for outside lamp. Within W corner of T3
(084)	3	As (037)
(085)	1	20 th century concrete base abutting (088)
(086)	1	Outer wall of canteen at SW end of T1. Handmade brick 3 courses thick. Headers to NE and stretchers to SW. 4 courses high
(087)	1	Small area of small <0.15m cobbles to east of (086)
(088)	1	NE-SW wall adjoining (086) with identical construction. 5 courses high
(089)	1	Drain extending NE from wall (086) poss toilet at far SE end of T1
(090)	1	Drain extending NE from wall (086) near corner of wall (088)
(091)	1	NW-SE wall extending NW from (088) handmade brick with black mortar. 2 course wide and 5 courses high
(092)	1	NE-SW wall handmade brick, white mortar, 3 courses wide 2 stretchers one header. Drain at SW end
(093)	1	2 course machine made brick wall lying between (088) and (092)
(094)	3	Central gully of cobbled surface (005)

(095)	3	Later inserted/repaired brick lined drain at W end of (094)
(096)	3	Line of curb stones running SE-NW at N side of (005)
(097)	3	Flagged area to S of (031), abuts (033). Same as (032) however badly truncated. 0.77 x 0.48m
(098)	3	Partition wall between rooms 1 and 2 in house 1. 1 brick wide, handmade brick, aligned SE-NW. abuts (027) and (030). Break for doorway at W end 0.85m
(099)	3	Flagstones and bricks sitting between (035) 0.80 x 0.50m
(100)	5	Mid yellowish brown sand, sealed by (058), lowest deposit in this area. Only seen to NE of (056)
(101)	5	Line of handmade bricks, NW-SE. Sealed by (058). 2 courses wide, at NE end of trench. 0.75m long, one course high
(102)	5	Light yellowish brown clay with inclusions of stone and brick. Sealed by (013), plugs culvert (075). Depth 0.50m exc.
(103)	1	Line of handmade bricks, 2 courses wide, 1 course high. Abuts NE face of (086)
(104)	1	Dark black grey silty clay, not excavated. Sits below (103) at SE end of trench. Frequent small sub-angular stones. Seals (105)
(105)	1	Natural yellow brown clay – sub rounded pebbles. Below (104). Across S part of trench
(106)	1	Concrete plinth x 2 NE one only partially revealed. SW one 0.60 x 0.50m, abuts SE face of (088)
(107)	1	Handmade brick drain – square at corner of (088) and (091). Ceramic drainpipe runs E-W from it
(108)	1	Machine made brick area – truncated, abutting (091), sealed (023). Abuts (092)
(109)	1	Machine made brick area 0.94 x 0.50 sealing (024), abuts (093). Single course high
(110)	1	Handmade brick wall, 3 courses wide, NE-SW. Truncated. Poss continuation of (092) at NW end of trench
(111)	1	Area of closely packed, regularly laid small cobbles (< 0.15m) abuts (110) to the SE. Truncated
(112)	1	Handmade brick wall, 3 courses wide, NW-SE 0.95m. Abuts (088). Truncated by redeposited (023)
(113)	1	Concrete plinth truncated (092), partially built on it. Square 0.44m ²
(114)	1	Handmade brick wall, 2 course wide, 3.52m long truncated at SE end
(115)	1	Handmade brick wall, 2 course wide, NE-SW, 6.24m long. Abuts (118), (120), (122) etc. runs beyond SW baulk
(116)	1	Handmade brick wall, 2-3 course wide, NE-SW same as (115), abuts (118), (120), (122) etc. 6.24m long etc
(117)	1	2 brick buttresses abutting (115), (116) and (120). 0.52m x 0.23m (2 courses) (handmade)
(118)	1	Handmade brick wall, 2 courses, NW-SE, 1.30m long between (115) and (116)
(119)	1	Handmade brick wall, 4 courses wide, NW-SE, 0.75m long. Abuts NW face of (116)
(120)	1	Handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, NW-SE, 1.22m long.

		Abuts (115), (116) and (117)
(121)	1	Handmade brick wall, L shaped wall, SE-NW. 1.20m the runs 0.48m SW. abuts (115) and (092)
(122)	1	Handmade brick wall, 2 courses wide, NW-SE, 1.42m long. Abuts SW face of (114)
(123)	4	Grey/brown silty sand – demolition layer – inclusions of stone, concrete, ceramics, glass etc. > 0.50m deep



Appendix 2: Hulme Barracks Figures