



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

Archaeological Excavation

**Salford Central – Plot E6,
Chapel Street, Salford,
Greater Manchester**

Client:

The English Cities Fund

Planning Ref:

09/57950/EIAHYB

Technical Report:

Joe Brooks

Report No:

SA/2022/63



Location:	The site is bounded to the north by Chapel Street, to the east by Islington Street, to the south by North Star Drive and to the west by Islington Way		
NGR:	SJ 383479 399046		
Project:	Salford Central – plot E6, Chapel Street, Salford, Greater Manchester		
Planning reference:	09/57950/EIAHYB		
Internal reference:	SECL2181		
Report number:	SA/2022/63		
Prepared for:	The English Cities Fund		
Document:	Archaeological Excavation Report		
Version:	2		
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Position:	Post-excavation Manager		
Date:	June 2022		
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Date:	October 2022		
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SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological excavation at Salford Central – Plot E6, Chapel Street, Salford, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR SJ 82757 98512). The work was undertaken by Salford Archaeology and was commissioned by The English Cities Fund who have submitted a planning application to Salford City Council for the redevelopment of Plot E6 of the Salford Central Masterplan. The proposed scheme includes the demolition of an existing building and erection of a four- to six-storey mixed residential and commercial development. As such, the construction works will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, with a potential to remove any buried archaeological remains that may exist within the development site.

A desk-based assessment of the site concluded that Plot E6 had potential to contain remains of 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing and this was confirmed following the excavation of evaluation trenches across the site in 2013. In light of the surviving archaeological remains on the site, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, recommended that an appropriate scheme of archaeological excavation should be undertaken in advance of development.

Therefore, in November 2021 two open-area trenches were excavated on the site revealing three phases of development. The earliest phase represented worker's housing constructed in the late 18th or early 19th century. Five of the houses incorporated cellars which were largely intact and featured staircases, fireplaces, floor surfaces and other internal fittings.

In total at least 14 internal cellar rooms were identified plus three external privies. The presence of fireplaces within eight of the cellar rooms, plus lightwells and dedicated stairways providing access to surrounding streets, suggests that the cellars were initially used as dwellings.

The second phase of development represented alterations to the cellars, which appear to have been implemented in the mid- to late 19th century, such as the blocking of doorways and the installation of drainage systems. It is inferred that the function of the cellars may have been modified from living spaces into utility or storage areas. Finally, the piecemeal demolition of buildings covering the site reflects slum clearance directives instigated from the early 20th century.

The archaeological remains recorded were deemed to be only of local importance. Therefore, no further onsite work is merited however, to fulfil the demands of the planning condition there is a requirement to publish the results of the investigation. It is recommended that the findings of the excavation are included in a paper drawing together and synthesising the results of excavations of workers' housing in Salford and Manchester. The paper will be published in a

suitable academic journal such as *Post-medieval Archaeology* or *Industrial Archaeology Review*. To satisfy the planning condition, it is required that a permanent information panel is installed to disseminate the results of the investigation.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 A revised full planning application (09/57950/EIAHYB) has been submitted to Salford City Council for the redevelopment of Plot E6 of the Salford Central Masterplan (centred on NGR SJ 82757 98512; Figure 1). The proposed scheme includes the demolition of an existing building and erection of a four- to six-storey mixed residential and commercial development. As such, the construction works will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, with a potential to remove any buried archaeological remains that may exist within the development site.
- 1.1.2 In February 2013, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by DPP on behalf of The English Cities Fund and Salford City Council to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment of the proposed redevelopment of plots E3 to E10 on the southern side of Chapel Street (Nevell 2013). The desk-based assessment concluded that Plot E6 had potential to contain remains of 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing. In order to assess the survival and condition of these archaeological remains, a programme of evaluation trenching was completed in the same year (Nash, Vallance & Reader 2013). Three trenches (J1, J2 and J3) representing a total of 117 linear metres were placed across the footprint of workers' housing as depicted on the historic maps (Nash, Vallance & Reader 2013, 22-5). The trenches revealed a suite of buried archaeological remains including properties fronting Chapel Street, garden plots and residential properties arranged around Rowell's Square (Nevell, 2013).
- 1.1.3 In light of the surviving archaeological remains in the site, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, recommended that an appropriate scheme of archaeological excavation should be undertaken in advance of development. Therefore, in July 2021, The English Cities Fund commissioned Salford Archaeology to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation, encompassing the eastern, southern and western parts of the site.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological excavation was carried out in November 2021 and involved opening two areas on the site (Plate 1). The archaeological works were supervised by Oliver Cook and the project was managed by Graham Mottershead, both of Salford Archaeology.



Plate 1: Aerial view of the site with the western (left) and eastern (right) areas outlined in red, north at top

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Academic Aims

- 2.1.1 The main aims of the excavation, given the commercial nature of the project, was to fully expose and record the buried archaeological remains surviving within site and in particular any structural remains consistent with its development in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 2.1.2 The location of the excavation areas was determined in consultation with GMAAS, in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority. Following consultation with the GMAAS it was recommended that the site be subject to two excavation areas. These targeted the known footprint of buildings as they appeared on 19th-century maps of the site. This approach to devising proposals to mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological resource of the development area is in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 16 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2018).

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation were:
- to record, via excavation, the remains of workers' housing dating to the 18th and 19th centuries and any associated archaeological features;
 - to produce a report on the archaeological works and an archive;
 - to make available the results of the work in an appropriate format
- 2.2.2 It was anticipated that the archaeological investigation would address several of the agenda for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *North West Regional Research Framework* (NWRRF 2021). In particular, the work had the potential to contribute to the understanding of the evolving urban landscape in The White Cross area of Salford through answering the following research questions relating to workers' housing and living conditions:
- *Ind22*: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?
 - *Ind23*: What evidence do we have for the improvement of urban public health during this period?
 - *Ind32*: To what extent did houses and shops incorporate workshops and warehousing?

- *Ind33*: How well studied and understood are the back yards of workers housing and what is their significance?
- *Ind39*: What do we know about pre-By Law workers housing and where are significant examples?

3. LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The site, which is centred on NGR SJ 82757 98512, is bounded to the north by Chapel Street, to the east by Islington Street, to the south by North Star Drive and to the west by Islington Way.
- 3.1.2 The topography of the site gently slopes from west to east and lies at a level of c. 34m AOD.
- 3.1.3 According to the British Geological Survey (2022) the underlying solid geology of the site is formed of Triassic sandstone and conglomerate. The superficial deposits are composed of till formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quarternary Period.

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 The following information is derived from a desk-based assessment of the site produced by the Centre for Applied Archaeology in 2013 (Nash & Nevell).

4.2 Prehistoric and Roman

- 4.2.1 No prehistoric finds are known to have been discovered within the study area. In the Northwest the evidence for prehistoric activity is often sparse and based on chance finds but within the region there is growing evidence for prehistoric settlement and other activity taking place on light well-drained sands, such as sands and gravels, and in proximity to watercourses (Brennand with Chitty & Nevell 2007), as at the recently discovered prehistoric settlement at Barton, on the northern bank of the old line of the River Irwell, in Salford. While the study area may have had some potential as an area of prehistoric activity, the intensity of development in the industrial period means that the chances of survival of remains from this period are slight.
- 4.2.2 No Roman finds are known from within the study area or its close vicinity. However, Roman activity cannot be discounted due to the proximity of the Roman river crossing of the Irk in the vicinity of the present Manchester Cathedral, c. 1km to the east, heading northwards for Ribchester. Furthermore, the projected line of the Roman Road from Manchester to Wigan ran parallel to, but a few hundred metres to the south of, Chapel Street through this part of Salford.

4.3 Medieval

- 4.3.1 Salford has a placename of Old English origin, meaning ‘the ford by the willow trees’, presumably referring to a crossing point on the River Irwell (Mills 1976, 130). This may have been situated immediately upstream of the medieval Salford Bridge (later replaced by Victoria Bridge) at the junction of Greengate and Chapel Street. Prior to the Norman Conquest, Salford was a royal manor, possibly with a manor house on the site of the later Salford Hall which stood on Chapel Street adjacent to the bridge. Salford was granted a market charter in 1228 and in 1230 was made a borough. The extent of the early town is known from mapping of the 17th and 18th centuries, predating its massive expansion in the Industrial Revolution. These early maps show two principal thoroughfares, Greengate and Chapel Street, the latter being named after Sacred Trinity Church which was built here in 1635. The town’s marketplace was formed by the widening of Greengate, a feature still evident in the modern street plan. These two streets, converging close to Salford Bridge, were linked by a third, Gravel Lane, which ran from the marketplace on Greengate to Chapel Street, where the church was built by the junction (Bergin, Pearce & Shaw 1989). The earliest known

map of the town, dating from c. 1650, shows properties extending westwards along Chapel Street to a point opposite Sacred Trinity Church which seems to correspond with the later Clowes Street. The map thus suggests that the whole of the study area itself at this date lay beyond the built-up area of the town and fell instead within an area of fields which extended from Chapel Street to the River Irwell.

- 4.3.2 In c. 1740 mapping by Casson and Berry also seems to show that the study area lay beyond the built-up area, although Salford had expanded further westwards to roughly the junction of the modern Trinity Way and Chapel Street by this date. Tinker's map of 1772 indicates no further westward expansion along Chapel Street by this date had occurred.

4.4 Industrial

- 4.4.1 In the late 18th century Salford, like its larger neighbour Manchester, entered upon an era of massive expansion thanks largely to the upsurge of the region's textile industry. By 1801 Manchester had a population of 75,281 and Salford around 18,525 (Hartwell 2001, 17). By 1851 central Salford's population had risen to 87,523 and Manchester's population to 339,483 (Hartwell, Hyde & Pevsner 2004, 258; Bergin, Pearce & Shaw 1989, 42).
- 4.4.2 In the vicinity of the site, which lay on the western side of the historic core of Salford, by the late 18th century a small hamlet had developed at the crossroads of Cross Bank (Chapel Street), Adelphi Street and Oldfield Road. This area was initially known as White Cross. Green's map of 1787-94 (not included in report) shows a number of houses fronting the southern side of Chapel Street and to the west of Islington Street, which may lie within the site.
- 4.4.3 Pigot's Manchester map of 1813 (not included in report) shows the spread of housing across the site. All of the Chapel Street frontage had been built up by this time and the entire block between Islington Street to the east and Rowell Street to the west had also been filled with blocks of housing.
- 4.4.4 Banks map (not included in report), published in 1831, is the first detailed map of Manchester and Salford since Green's map of 1794, and shows back-to-back houses around Rowell's Square and Park Place, both of which lie within the site.
- 4.4.5 The Ordnance Survey Town Plan published in 1851 (Figure 5) shows the site in detail, not only showing the position of individual properties but also indicating the locations of light wells and staircases.

- 4.4.6 The 1891 Ordnance Survey Town Plan suggests that little had changed across the site since 1851. However, the buildings fronting Rowell Street (Building 5 and 6) were now depicted as one large, elongated property rather than a series of three separate buildings.
- 4.4.7 Newspaper clippings from the time also evidence that No 317 Chapel Street had a commercial function, likely a shop. The *Manchester Evening News* on 7th April 1906 lists an advertisement to let the property and stating a number of items that could be used there, such as “*Spirit Float and Butchers Cart, cob size...*” and a “*...rail cart*” amongst other. The advertisement also lists the property as “*Stables and large workroom to be let*”.
- 4.4.8 The *London Gazette* on 22nd March 1949 listed that 317 Chapel Street was owned by a Denis Hickey who was formally “*...trading as a heating engineer*”. Furthermore, the *Manchester Evening News* writes on 3rd July 1958 in a job advert “*Heating Chargehands required in Heating Contractors’ Drawing Office*” at “*317 Chapel Street*”.
- 4.4.9 A snapshot of the lives of the people who lived in Rowell Square, a small street of back-to-backs, located just off Rowell Street can be glimpsed from past newspaper reports. For example, drunkenness and violence seemed to be commonplace. The *Manchester Currier* wrote on 6th April 1844 that William Richardson, a 43-year-old joiner from Rowell Square was seen at the “*Victoria Vaults*” tavern the previous Saturday and was “*...in liquor*”, meaning drunk. He was seen leaving the tavern but “*..did not go home; and nothing more was heard of him until his body was taken out of the river Irwell*”, and continued stating that “*The deceased has left a widow and five children*”.
- 4.4.10 The demographic composition of Rowell Square can be gleaned from census returns. Each household had on average four members. In 1861, the earliest census return to give address and occupation, the residents of Rowell Square all toiled as industrial workers and were overwhelmingly immigrants from Ireland, although some of the younger children had been born in Lancashire.

1861				
Address	Members per household	Occupations	Birth places	Notes
1 Rowell Square	4	Charwoman, Jack frame tenter, weaver	Ireland	
2 Rowell Square	3	Factory overlooker, dressmaker	Ireland	

2 Rowell Square	3	Factory labourer, factory servant	Ireland	
3 Rowell Square	10	Shoe maker, book binder, domestic servant	Ireland and Lancashire	7 children all born in Lancashire
5 Rowell Square	4	Labourer in coal yard	Ireland	
5 Rowell Square	3	Cotton weaver, flax spinner	Ireland	
5 Rowell Square	2	Cotton weaver	Ireland	12 year old son was still a school
6 Rowell Square	2	Striker for b finish	Ireland	1 year old born in Lancashire
6 Rowell Square	6	Warehouse worker, carder in cotton mill, labourer for stone mason, throstle spinner	Ireland and Liverpool	The family were all born in Ireland; the lodger was born in Liverpool
7 Rowell Square	4	Iron dresser, Linen spinner	Ireland and Salford	Two children born in Salford
7 Rowell Square	3	Engine fireman, Cap maker	Salford and Ireland	Wife born in Ireland; husband and daughter born in Salford
8 Rowell Square, cellar	4	Cotton and flax spinner	Ireland, Scotland and Salford	Parents born in Ireland, elder son born in Scotland, younger son born in Salford
Cellar (not stated which house connected to)	4	Labourer and dryer	Ireland and Salford	Adults all born in Ireland, daughter born in Salford

- 4.4.11 Another article from *The Manchester Currier* dated 5th January 1884 writes that “*Timothy Delhuntly, hawker, was fined 40s. and costs, for 14 days’ imprisonment, for assaulting Mary Kelly. A woman with whom he lodged, at 4, Rowell’s-square*”, with a point jug. It goes on to say that Mary Kelly stated in court that Timothy Delhuntly “*...would not hurt a child when he was sober, and that he only hit her with the jug because he was drunk*”.
- 4.4.12 The census records for 1901 suggest that little had changed 40 years later with each household consisting an average of 4.25 members, occupied in typically working-class, manual jobs. However, the 1901 census shows that by that time most people living in Rowell Square had been born in Greater Manchester, as opposed to in Ireland, as in 1861.

1901				
Address	Members per household	Occupations	Birth places	Notes
2 Rowell Square	4	General labourer	Salford	
3 Rowell Square	4	Sawyer and shirt maker	Manchester	Mother in law from Ireland
4 Rowell Square	2	Tailor	Worcestershire and Manchester	
6 Rowell Square	7	Machine winder in tarpolin works and railway nipper	Ireland and Manchester	Two adults and elder sons born in Ireland; three younger children born in Manchester

- 4.4.13 The *Manchester Evening News* on 18th August 1893 reported that John Shannon, an “elderly, powerful-looking man” was in court being charged with “*unlawfully wounding and old woman, ...and also with attempted suicide*”, after he followed Mary Ann Tyrell into her house at Rowell Square and proceeded to stab her “*...on the hand and neck. A woman named Fitzgerald then beat him out of the house with a chair, and he then cut his own throat, inflicting a rather serious wound*”.
- 4.4.14 On 2nd September 1915, the *Manchester Evening News* reported that “*Caroline Curry, a tailoress, aged about 45, was found dead in her house in Rowell Square, Salford*”, and that “*...in one hand was a piece of gas tubing*”.
- 4.4.15 Finally the same newspaper reported on 18th May 1914 that George Honeybourne, a 42 year old married man from Rowell Square, Salford died after he “*..was engaged on one of the buildings*” at Salford Docks before he “*fell to the ground, a distance of about 50 feet*”.
- 4.4.16 Further information about the area can be found from past newspaper clippings. For example, an article in the *Manchester Times* on 17th August 1853 mentions that the “*Salford Public Lamp Directory Agency*” was located at “*No.10. Islington-street, Salford*”. Furthermore, The *Manchester Courier* on 31st July 1893 advertised that “*SIX HOUSES or TENNEMENTS, Nos. 6, 8, 8A, 10A, 10 and 12, Islington Street*” were up for auction, with the “*Gross annual rental, £36 18s.; chief rent, £1 16s. 10d*”.
- 4.4.17 Information derived from census returns also suggests that during the mid-19th century, the properties fronting Islington Street that fall within the site boundary were

of higher status than, for example Rowell Square. Each household had three members on average and their occupations included a school mistress, a gentleman and a paper merchant.

1861				
Address	Members per household	Occupations	Birth places	Notes
8 Islington Street	3	School mistress	Leicestershire and Blackburn	Two children from Blackburn boarding with school mistress
10 Islington Street	2	Dressmaker and servant	Salford and Cheshire	
12 Islington Street	4	Gentleman, paper merchant and House keeper	Lancashire	Child described as scholar and grandson of family head

4.4.18 Interestingly, by 1901 the status of these properties appears to have declined as have the occupants' jobs, which are more typical of working-class livelihoods. The number of members per household had increased to an average of six even though some of the properties appear to have been split into multiple residences.

1901				
Address	Members per household	Occupations	Birth Places	Notes
8 Islington Street	7	Carter in bleach works, pawnbroker's assistant	Salford and Lancashire	
8A Islington Street	4	Packer in warehouse, domestic servant	Manchester and Salford	
10	4	Carter and charwoman	Salford, Lancashire and Cumberland	
10A	5	Railway porter, labourer in machine shop and bakers van driver	Staffordshire, Cheshire and Salford	
12	10	Railway carter, Apprentice tin case maker, lady's tailor	Ireland and Salford	Three younger children born in Salford, the rest of the family from Ireland

- 4.4.19 Several archaeological investigations have taken place near to the site recently. In 2017, archaeological excavations were conducted by Salford Archaeology on land bounded by Gore Street, Chapel Street and Trinity Way c. 250m to the east of Chapel Street E6. These excavations uncovered the remains of the basements of two separate buildings on the Chapel Street frontage (Fletcher 2020). The most complete cellar contained the foundations for a bow window, a large brick-built fireplace and chimney breast, a brick-built floor surface with the bricks laid in a herringbone pattern, and a doorway that had been bricked-up during the early 19th century (*ibid*).
- 4.4.20 The finds recovered during the excavation of these cellars suggest that the owners were fairly wealthy, suggesting that the cellars may have formed servant quarters, with the larger room functioning as a kitchen, and the smaller room may have been used as a pantry (*ibid*).
- 4.4.21 The area experienced significant development during the second half of the 18th century. A large brewery was located at the junction of Gore Street and Bolton Street, and a row of houses were constructed along a former field boundary, which was later named Morris Street, directly to the south of the cellared buildings fronting Chapel Street (*ibid*).
- 4.4.22 The foundations of the rear walls of houses on Morris Street were uncovered during the excavation (*ibid*). These houses were not cellared like those fronting Chapel Street, and none of the internal floors survived, although part of an internal partition wall remained in-situ (*ibid*). Evidence that the properties along Morris Street remained in residential use throughout the 19th century can be seen in an advertisement for let in the *Manchester Courier* and *Lancashire Advertiser* in 1889 (*ibid*).
- 4.4.23 All the land off Gore Street was occupied by housing or industrial workshops by 1831. Blocks of houses were constructed on the back plots of houses that lined Chapel Street (*ibid*). These were accessed via a passageway, originally designed to give access to stabling, yards, or privies situated to the rear of properties (*ibid*).
- 4.4.24 The archaeological excavation exposed the remains of three single-depth cellared dwellings at Temple Place (*ibid*). These cellars had the same internal layout and were accessed via a set of steps from the street (*ibid*). No evidence was found to suggest that the cellars were connected internally to the ground floor, suggesting that they had been intended as separate dwellings (*ibid*). Each cellar contained a fireplace, and a flagstone paved floor (*ibid*).
- 4.4.25 The first available census data for Temple Place dates to 1861, which records three families, totalling 12 people, residing at number 11 Temple Place (*ibid*). The houses

appear to have remained occupied until the 1940s, when they were replaced by a textile-machinery works, but the excavation provided no evidence to show that the dwellings had been improved at any point to conform to 19th-century housing legislation (*ibid*).

- 4.4.26 The cellars of two properties along Bolton Street were exposed during the excavation (*ibid*). The remains of No 9 Bolton Street comprised two cellar rooms, each containing a chimney breast, comprising of an arch above a fireplace (*ibid*). Both fireplaces had been bricked-up, presumably when the cellars were abandoned (*ibid*).
- 4.4.27 A corridor was situated to the north of the cellars that led to an entrance at the rear of the building, providing access from street level (*ibid*). The entrance comprised two sets of stairs built using flagstones set above two courses of hand-made brick (*ibid*). A flagged passageway was situated between the two sets of stairs, which housed a later window light constructed from hand-made bricks and black mortar (*ibid*). It is likely that the window light was added in the later 19th century to improve lighting and ventilation (*ibid*).
- 4.4.28 Early 19th century documentary sources imply that Bolton Street was occupied by commercial properties and middle-class occupants (*ibid*). A newspaper article printed in 1828 reported the “...reopening of Mr Pitt’s academy for dancing and fencing at 14 Bolton Street” (*ibid*). Mr Pitt had also written a book entitled “*Instructions in Etiquette*”, which provided directions for propriety of behaviour in places of worship, at the table, in company, and life in general (*ibid*). The presence of such an academy confirms that Bolton Street briefly attracted middle-class residents (*ibid*).
- 4.4.29 Entries in trade directories for the 1830s suggest that No 16 Bolton Street was occupied by a brewer and that No 15 was a temperance coffee house (*ibid*). In 1835, Bolton Street accommodated the venue for the first meeting of the Temperance Society, which later became the Independent Order of Rechabites, the world’s first teetotal and friendly society (*ibid*).
- 4.4.30 The Census returns for 1851 similarly demonstrate that several middle-class families lived on Bolton Street, with those residing at Nos 3, 5 and 7 each employing one to two servants (*ibid*). Occupations listed in the census included a cashier, a brewer, a lithographic artist, a machine-maker, a proprietor of houses and an undergraduate surgeon (*ibid*). Historical and archaeological data combined implies that the cellars were inhabited initially by servants, the front room was used as a scullery, and the rear room used as a bedroom, heated by the inclusion of a second fireplace (*ibid*).

- 4.4.31 The census returns for 1861 for Chapel Street list the professions of the residents as comprising of hairdressers, painters, shoemakers, a fruiter, a tobacconist, a confectioner, and a joiner (*ibid*).
- 4.4.32 Evidence of numerous ceramic drainpipes, and a stone-lined culvert were uncovered during the 2017 excavations that extended from the properties along Chapel Street (*ibid*). Campaigns for public hygiene and improved water supplies initiated sanitary reform and improvements during the mid-to-late 19th century, which is likely to have been associated with the installation of improved drainage (*ibid*).
- 4.4.33 Another project focused on the regeneration of Chapel Street, Islington Way, and Barrow Street (*ibid*). This project was known as Vimto Gardens, situated c. 100m to the west of Chapel Street E6, named after the famous non-alcoholic drink, that was produced on Chapel Street from the early 1900s (*ibid*).
- 4.4.34 The construction of Vimto Gardens was also preceded by an archaeological excavation, carried out by Salford Archaeology in 2015, which uncovered the remains of numerous workers' houses of differing types (*ibid*). These included large properties that had been built along the Chapel Street frontage between 1807 and 1813, smaller houses on Park Street to the rear, and low-cost court dwellings along Fletcher's Court (*ibid*). This court was packed between Barrow Street and Park Street, with covered alleyways providing the only access (*ibid*).
- 4.4.35 Nos 1 to 4 Fletchers Court formed part of a block of 16 back-to-back houses, and the excavated remains provided some of the best examples of purpose-built court housing to be uncovered in the area (*ibid*). The houses were all built between 1821 and 1824, with cellars that appeared to have been used as separate dwellings (*ibid*). Two passages from Park Street to the north, and Barrow Street to south, provided access to this court (*ibid*).
- 4.4.36 The excavation demonstrated that the court dwellings along Fletcher's Court were very poorly constructed, comprising one-brick wide external walls and single-skin partition walls (*ibid*). The character of the houses reinforced comments made by Friedrich Engels, who visited the area in 1842-43 and noted that "...a mass of courts and alleys are to be found in the worst possible state", concluding that "...the average construction of Salford is much worse than that of Manchester, and so, too, in respect to cleanliness" (*ibid*).

4.5 20th century

- 4.5.1 The 20th century saw major landscape changes to the study area, largely driven by a policy of housing renewal within the city of Salford. In 1904 a map showing housing conditions for Manchester and Salford was published (not included in report). This listed two types of property: business property (such as factories, officers, retail, and warehouses) and dwelling house property. Domestic properties were graded using the following criteria, from worst to best: back-to-backs, slum property, converted back-to-backs; properties which complied with earlier Byelaws; properties which complied with current 1904 Bye-laws; and suburban houses with gardens. The housing within the site at this date was uniformly classified as being of the second poorest type: slum properties (the poorest being back-to-back houses).
- 4.5.2 Within in the site housing began to be demolished early in the 20th century. The 1908 OS map shows (not included with report) that the block of housing (covering back-to-backs), defined by Rowell Street to the west, Rowell's square to the north, and Islington Street to the east, was cleared and the land left empty by 1908.
- 4.5.3 Between 1908 and 1973 cartographic evidence indicates that little changed regarding the buildings standing on the site. However, by 1994 demolition along the Chapel Street frontage had left only three properties standing in the site. The remaining buildings abutting Rowell Street had also been demolished by 1994. The three properties fronting Chapel Street were finally demolished in 2021.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1.1 Following consultation with GMAAS it was agreed that the implementation of a programme of an archaeological excavation would be an appropriate form of mitigation to offset any adverse impact on the surviving below-ground remains of the workers' housing within the site.
- 5.1.2 *General Methodology:* all archaeological work was conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field excavation (ClfA 2020). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the area targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The position of the areas was scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed.
- 5.1.3 *Archaeological Excavation:* machine excavation was used to define carefully the extent of any surviving structures, features, and other remains. This was carried out using a mechanical excavator of appropriate size and power under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Thereafter, the remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established they were subjected to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, utilising *pro-forma* context sheets, and was accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.
- 5.1.4 Machines were operated and provided by a suitably experienced subcontract plant hire firm and all relevant Licences and Permits checked prior to commencement of working. The plant hire firm had experience of undertaking archaeological works previously. All plant was fully cleaned prior to exiting the site and no archaeological staff operated machinery.
- 5.1.5 *Context Recording:* all contexts were recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details were incorporated into a Harris matrix. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts were cross-referenced from record sheets using sequential numbering.
- 5.1.6 *Photography:* a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the excavation was generated. Photography was undertaken in accordance with HE guidance, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for*

Best Practice (July 2015). All frames included a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records were maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

- 5.1.7 *Planning*: the precise location of all archaeological remains encountered was surveyed using a combination of total station/GPS survey, 3D laser scanning, and aerial drone/Hiview photogrammetry. This process generated scaled plans within AutoCAD, which were then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but could be output at any scale required. All information was georectified to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all levels were tied into Ordnance Datum.
- 5.1.8 *Finds policy*: finds recovery and sampling programmes were in accordance with best practice (following current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2020) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation followed professional guidelines (UKIC).

6. EXCAVATION RESULTS

6.1 Building 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.1.1 Building 1 was located in the northern part of the eastern area and consisted of four individual rooms: Cellar A, Cellar B and Cellar C. An external yard, designated Area L, was recorded to the south of Cellar C.



Plate 2: Building 1 with drains and privies at the bottom right-hand side, east at top, scale: 2m vertical, 1m horizontal

6.2 Cellar A (Figure 3; Plate 2)

- 6.2.1 Located in the north-eastern part of the eastern area, Cellar A was bounded to the east and west by conjectural walls extending north along the orientation of two walls to the south [04] and [05], which bounded Cellar B. The external eastern and western walls of Cellar A were merely conjectural because they had been truncated by 20th-century wall foundations. However, 20th-century intrusions had not removed all of the remains and across the centre of Cellar A, a floor surface [06] formed of flagstones was recorded.
- 6.2.2 Later development in Cellar A was represented by two salt-glazed ceramic drain pipes, aligned northeast/southwest [02] and northwest/southeast [01], which

truncated the presumably original flagstone floor surface. Sealing the drains [01] and [02] was a slightly raised flagstone surface [03].



Plate 3: Cellar A, east at top

6.3 Cellar B (Figure 3; Plate 3)

- 6.3.1 The earliest structural elements forming Cellar B were the outer walls [04]/[05] which utilised handmade bricks set in sandy lime mortar. The eastern wall was in English bond [04] (Plate 4).
- 6.3.2 Towards the base of the wall there were three breaks in the bonding which may have indicated the position of apertures in the wall. However, these apertures had been blocked using bricks and mortar identical to those used in the rest of wall [04]. It is possible that these apertures represented lightwells depicted against this wall on the historic mapping (Figure 5 and 6).



Plate 4: Cellar B, vertical scale against wall [04], looking east, scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 1m



Plate 5: Cellar B, vertical scale against wall [05], looking west, scale: horizontal 2m, vertical 1m

- 6.3.3 The western wall [05] of Cellar B (Plate 5) appeared to be in either stretcher or English bond, but this could not be confirmed because a layer of render covered much of the wall obscuring the brickwork.

- 6.3.4 The southern wall [08] of Cellar B extended c. 3m eastwards from wall [05] and incorporated a fireplace within its north-facing elevation (Plate 6). The cheeks of the fireplace were two bricks on-bed thick and had been whitewashed except the lower three courses. The lower three courses of the fireplace walls had been covered with thick render.



Plate 6: Cellar B, fireplace in north-facing elevation of wall [08], looking south, scale: 1m

- 6.3.5 The walls forming Cellar B bounded a space measuring 4m by 4m.
- 6.3.6 The floor [09] of Cellar B was formed from flagstones which survived throughout. Some bricks had been inserted, presumably to repair floor, in the southern half of the room. A groove was cut around the edge of the flagstone floor in the west and south-western side of the room.
- 6.3.7 Later development within Cellar B was represented by a two-brick on-bed thick wall [49] bonded with grey ashy mortar, which had been added on the western inside side of the fireplace. A reused stone block had been incorporated into the wall possibly to strengthen the fireplace.
- 6.3.8 On the southern side of wall [08] were a set of steps [10] formed from sandstone slabs (Plate 7). The slabs had been attached to the underlying brickwork with hard black mortar suggesting that they had been added in the latter half of the 19th century.



Plate 7: Cellar B, steps [10], looking west, scale: 0.5m

- 6.3.9 A blocked-up doorway was identified at the southern end of the eastern external wall [04] of Cellar B (Plate 8). The doorway was blocked with a brick wall [11] bonded with hard dark-grey mortar.



Plate 8: Wall [11] blocking doorway at southern end of wall [04], looking east, scale: 1m



Plate 9: Aerial photo of Building 1 with scales in centre of Cellar C, east at top, scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 2m

6.4 Cellar C (Figure 3; Plate 9)

- 6.4.1 The earliest phase of development associated with Cellar C included the construction of the outer walls [05]/[48]/[13] and an internal wall [07], which formed a demarcation with Cellar B to the north. The walls forming Cellar C bounded an area measuring approximately 3m east/west by 4m north/south. The western wall [05], southern wall [13], eastern wall [48] and northern wall [07] were constructed with handmade bricks in English bond set in soft yellow sandy mortar.
- 6.4.2 As part of the original construction, a set of steps [15] had been built in the south-east corner of Cellar C, keyed into the eastern external wall [48].
- 6.4.3 The floor [14] of Cellar C was formed from flagstones. There was also a small area of brick floor in the south-west corner of the room. The flagstones [14] were laid up to the steps [15] suggesting the steps were part of the original build.
- 6.4.4 At a later date a wall [12], a single brick on-bed thick, had been built in front of the original western external wall [05] (Plate 10). The added skin wall formed in stretcher bond with sandy mortar suggesting it had been constructed in the early or mid-19th century.
- 6.4.5 Later development was represented by the construction of a two-brick on-bed in stretcher thick wall [50] in front of the southern wall [16]. The added wall [50] was bonded with hard black mortar. Probably in the late 19th or early 20th century the eastern external wall [48] had been rendered with a layer of cement.
- 6.4.6 Other remains relating to later 19th-century development included the installation of a salt-glazed tubular pipe [17] with a northeast / southwest alignment (Plate 11).



Plate 10: Cellar C, vertical scale is resting against the skin wall [12], looking west, scale: 1m



Plate 11: Cellar C, wall [50] (partially collapsed) in front of original southern wall [13] of cellar, salt-glazed pipe can be seen running diagonally through centre of floor, looking south, scale: 1m



Plate 12: Aerial photo with Area L in centre, north at top



Plate 13: Privy [18] to south of Cellar C, looking east, scale: 1m

6.5 Area L (Figure 3; Plate 12)

- 6.5.1 Area L was located immediately to the south of Cellar C. Abutting the southern external wall of Cellar C was a small rectangular structure formed from an L-shaped wall [18] (Plate 14). Inside the L-shaped wall [18] was a ceramic U-bend set into a flagstone floor, indicating that the structure had functioned as a privy.
- 6.5.2 The west, south and east walls of a square structure [52] were recorded in the south-western part of Area L. The walls [52] were formed from handmade bricks in English bond set in greyish-brown sandy mortar.
- 6.5.3 In the south-west part of Area L was a set of steps [53] which descended downwards towards the south (Plate 15). The step [53] treads were formed from slabs of sandstone measuring 0.81m long by 0.3 wide by 0.2m thick. The steps were laid on a structure formed from handmade bricks bonded with greyish-brown sandy mortar.
- 6.5.4 The remains recorded in Area L were sealed by a layer of mixed light brown and greyish-brown clayey silt made ground [51].



Plate 14: south-western part of Area L, looking east, scale: 1m



Plate 15: Stairs located in south-east part of Area L, looking north, scale: vertical 1m, horizontal 0.5m

6.6 Drains and privies to west of Building 1 (Figure 3; Plate 16)

- 6.6.1 A series of brick-built drains and privies were recorded to the west of Building 1. Two drains [60] extended on a roughly south-west alignment towards a rectangular structure [61] possibly representing a cess pit or soakaway which was formed from two-brick thick walls bonded with light brown sandy mortar. To the south of the cess pit [61] was a small sub-square structure [62] representing a privy.



Plate 16: from left to right: privy [62], ash pits [61] and drains [60], west at top

6.7 Building 2 (Figure 3; Plate 17)

Building 2 was located in the south-eastern part of the eastern area. The external walls [18]/[19] of Building 2 were formed from handmade bricks in English bond set in yellowish-brown sandy mortar.

- 6.7.1 Building 2 was split into three separate cellar rooms – designated Cellar D, Cellar E and F – which were separated by one-brick thick partition walls.



Plate 17: Building 2, west at top

6.8 Cellar D (Figure 3)

- 6.8.1 Cellar D was the northern-most room in Building 2 and was formed by an external wall to the west [19] and east [18] a single brick thick internal wall [54] to the south and an internal wall to the north [22] – partially obscured by a 20th-century foundation. The walls forming Cellar D bounded an area measuring approximately 3m east/west by 4m north/south.
- 6.8.2 featured a flagstone floor [20]. The walls were whitewashed and there were the remains of timber shelving on the western wall. There was also a slight ridge running across the entire back wall.
- 6.8.3 In the northern wall there was a fireplace [22] and boiler setting. The fireplace [22] was formed from two cheeks keyed into the outer wall of the cellar. A range formed of bricks set in hard dark-grey mortar had been added inside the fireplace.
- 6.8.4 The northern end of Building 2 had been truncated by the construction cut for a 20th century wall foundation [+].

6.9 Cellar E (Figure 3)

- 6.9.1 Cellar E was bounded by two single-brick thick internal walls [54] to the north and [55] to the south. Cellar E appeared to have been built to house a staircase as evidenced by rising square apertures cut into the walls to accommodate joists.
- 6.9.2 The room had a flagstone floor [20], laid up against the walls, but the floor beneath the location of the stairs – in the western side of the room – was made of brick [21].

6.10 Cellar F (Figure 3)

- 6.10.1 Cellar F – the southern-most room in Building 2 – also had a flagstone floor [20] and the remains of a wash basin [56] in the south-east corner of the room. A fireplace [23], which was keyed into the western outer wall [19] was recorded in the south-west corner of Cellar F.

6.11 Building 3 (Figure 3; Plate 18)

- 6.11.1 Building 3 was located in the central-southern part of the eastern area and consisted of three adjoined cellars: Cellar G, Cellar H and Cellar I. The outer walls [24]/[25]/[26]/[27]/[28]/[31]/[32]/[33], the stairs on the southern side [34]/[35], the stairs on the northern side and the internal walls [29]/[30], which had built-in fireplaces, all appeared to have been constructed in the initial phase of building.



Plate 18: Building 3, north at top

6.12 Cellar G (Figure 3; Plate 19)

- 6.12.1 The northern [27] southern [33] and western walls [29] of Cellar G were formed in English bond with handmade bricks set in greyish-white sandy mortar. A fireplace was incorporated into the east facing elevation of the western wall [29]. The eastern wall of Cellar G had been removed by 20th-century intrusion.
- 6.12.2 A set of steps [36], which were keyed into the southern wall [33], was located in the south-east corner of Cellar G. The flagstone flooring of the cellar remained *in situ* against the western wall. Keyed into the northern wall [27] was a rectangular structure [26] which housed a set of steps.
- 6.12.3 Later activity in Cellar G included the blocking of the southern step access [36] across which a single-skin thick brick wall [37] bonded with grey ashy mortar had been built. Brickwork had been inserted into the fireplace to support a hearth/range. This structure appeared to use the same mortar as the outer walls of the cellar suggesting it was part of the original construction of the building.



Plate 19: Cellar G, looking south, scale: vertical 2m, horizontal 1m

6.13 Cellar H (Figure 3; Plate 20)

- 6.13.1 Cellar H was bounded by an external wall to the north [27] and to the south [32], and was partitioned from Cellar G to the east by a single brick thick wall [29] that incorporated a fireplace. To the west, Cellar H was bounded by another single brick thick wall [30], which created a partition with Cellar I. The walls forming Cellar H

[27]/[29]/[32]/[30] bounded a floor area measuring 3.2m east/west by 3.5m north/south.

- 6.13.2 The rectangular step structure [25] at the north of Cellar H was formed of walls two courses of bricks thick and had sandstone steps. The walls had been whitewashed. The floor of Cellar H was formed from flagstones.
- 6.13.3 In the south-west corner of Cellar H a set of steps [35], which was keyed into the southern external wall [32], led up-wards and turned to the east. The steps had been blocked up in the mid- to late 19th century by a single skin thick wall bonded with hard-grey mortar. Other later additions to Cellar H included brick-built internal arrangements that over-lay the flagstone floor and utilised grey ashy mortar.



Plate 20: Cellar H, looking south, scale: vertical 2m, horizontal 1m

6.14 Cellar I (Figure 3; Plate 21)

- 6.14.1 The external walls [28]/[24]/[31] of Cellar I were constructed with hand-made brick set in pale yellowish-brown lime-based mortar. The northern wall [28] featured a doorway which appeared to be part of the original construction. The eastern wall [30] consisted of a single skin of bricks forming a partition with Cellar H. A fireplace had been constructed within the eastern wall [30]. The cellar was floored with flagstone slabs [38]. The walls [28]/[24]/[31]/[30] forming Cellar I bounded a floor area measuring 3.1m east/west by 3.5m north/south.

- 6.14.2 Cellar I could be accessed from the south via a set of tightly turning stairs [34] In the southern wall. There was also a set of stairs, housed within a rectangular stairwell that was incorporated into the northern wall [28]/[24].
- 6.14.3 The northern wall had originally been whitewashed and then rendered with hard mortar later in the 19th century. Other later alterations to Cellar I included the blocking of the southern stairs with a single-skin thick brick wall. Also, low brick walls [39] forming a flue and stone shelf had been inserted into the fireplace. These structures were bonded with greyish-black ashy mortar suggesting that they were later additions.
- 6.14.4 A T-shaped drain [40], formed of reused handmade bricks, was recorded in the base of Cellar I. It was aligned east/west to connect with Cellar J and north/south through an opening in the northern wall of Cellar I. The drain truncated part of the steps indicating it was part of a later phase of development.



Plate 21: Cellar I, looking southeast

6.15 Building 4 (Figure 3; Plate 22)

- 6.15.1 Building 4 was located in the south-western part of the eastern area. The external walls of Building 4 were constructed with handmade bricks set in sandy yellowish-white mortar. The eastern side of Building 4 was constituted by wall [41]; to the north by walls [43]/[44]/[46], to the west by wall [47] and to the south by wall [42]. A north/south aligned partition wall [45] was located in the centre of Building 4 forming two rooms: Cellar J to the east and Cellar K to the west.

- 6.15.2 Between Cellars I and J there was a sloping brick floor [59] formed largely of small broken bricks abutting the outer walls of the cellars. The upper portion of the ramp [59] was exposed. This lower portion was buried below a deposit of soil which was not fully excavated.
- 6.15.3 A stretch of cobbled roadway bordered with Yorkstone sets that had formed Rowell's Square was uncovered to the north of Building 4.



Plate 22: Building 4, north at top



Plate 23: Arch within northern wall [41] of Cellar J, looking north, scale: horizontal 1m, vertical 1m

6.16 Cellar J (Figure 3)

- 6.16.1 Cellar J was formed by external walls [41] to the north and east, and an external wall [42] to the south. The western wall [45] of Cellar J was an internal wall creating a partition between Cellar J and K. The walls forming Cellar J bounded a floor area measuring 4m by 4m.
- 6.16.2 Incorporated Within the western facing elevation of the eastern wall [41] was a fireplace. Fire bricks had been used to form a range or hearth.
- 6.16.3 A rounded arch had been built into the northern wall [41] of Cellar J (Plate 23). The arch measured c. 0.80m wide by c. 0.60m high and formed a small chamber behind (to the north) of Cellar J's northern wall [41].
- 6.16.4 To the west of the arch in the northern wall [41] was an entrance into Cellar J via a staircase set inside a rectangular retaining wall [43] (Plate 24). The steps were formed from sandstone slabs laid on brick step supports.
- 6.16.5 At the top of the staircase was a wall [57] curving to the north formed of handmade bricks laid on end bonded with lime mortar similar to that used in the outer walls of the cellar. The curving wall measured 0.46m wide by 1.70m long by 1.46m east-west.

- 6.16.6 A floor surface [58] formed from handmade bricks laid on bed in stretcher bond abutted the curved wall [57]. The floor surface measured 2.10m east-west by 1.73m north-south.



Plate 24: Staircase providing access to Cellar J, looking east, scale: vertical 2m, horizontal 1m

- 6.16.7 Later modifications to Cellar J were represented by a later low wall or shelf built against the southern wall [42]. The low wall or shelf was constructed with regular shaped moulded bricks bonded with hard grey ash mortar. low wall measuring 0.11m wide by 3.14m long by 0.68m high. The low wall abutted the return of the southern wall of Cellar K The mortar appeared to have been used sparingly.
- 6.16.8 In the east wall, at the south-east corner of Cellar J, there was a blocked opening measuring 0.94m wide (Plate 25). The blocking was formed with hand-made wire-cut bricks bonded with black ashy mortar. It was probably the same phase as a low wall running alongside the southern wall. The blocking wall had been whitewashed.
- 6.16.9 A salt-glazed drainpipe was recorded on an east-west orientation beneath the blocked aperture.



Plate 25: Cellar J, looking east, scale: vertical 2m, horizontal 1m

6.17 Cellar K (Figure 3; Plate 26)

- 6.17.1 The outer walls [44]/[46]/[47] of Cellar K formed a rhomboid-shaped room that was internally floored with areas of flagstones and hand-made bricks. The external walls [44]/[46]/[47] and an internal wall [45], which formed a partition between Cellar K and J, bounded a floor area of c. 4m by 4m.
- 6.17.2 A fireplace exhibiting soot marks was recorded in the eastern wall [45] which formed the dividing wall with Cellar J.
- 6.17.3 The southern wall [47] of Cellar K was formed by a wall only a single brick thick. The wall had been rendered with brown plaster.
- 6.17.4 A set of stairs, housed in a rectangular wall [46], provided access to Cellar K from the north.



Plate 26: Cellar K, looking south

6.18 Western area (Figure 4; Plate 27)

6.18.1 Two structures were identified in the western area. Building 5 was located in the northern part of the western area and Building 6 was located in the eastern part. Historic maps suggest that Buildings 5 and 6 likely represented auxiliary structures to the rear of 317 Chapel Street.

6.19 Building 5 (Figure 4; Plate 28)

- 6.19.1 Building 5 was constituted by an L-shaped wall [63], two bricks in stretchers thick, with an east/west by north/south alignment. The bricks used in the structure were handmade and were bonded with sandy light brown mortar. The wall [63] appeared to enclose a cellar to the north while the ground level south of the wall [63] was at a higher level.
- 6.19.2 The remains of a floor surface – formed with bricks – was recorded in the south-east corner of Building 5. A small area of handmade bricks laid on bed, representing an external surface and door threshold, was recorded abutting the southern wall of Building 5.
- 6.19.3 Internally within Building 5, to the north of wall [63], was a brick-built drain [64] that extended for a length of c. 6m on an east/west alignment. The drain measured c. 0.6m wide. No other internal features were identified.

6.19.4 Later development in Building 5 was represented by the remains of a concrete floor over lying the original brick floor.



Plate 27: Aerial photo of Building 5 and 6 in western area, north at top



Plate 28: Building 5, looking west, scale: 2m

6.20 Building 6 (Figure 4; Plate 29)

- 6.20.1 Building 6 was formed from a series of walls [65], two bricks thick laid in stretchers bonded with sandy light brown mortar with a east/west alignment. A north/south aligned wall created a partition towards the western end of Building 6 and spur wall led off towards the north. Within the interior of Building 6 was a brick floor surface.



Plate 29: Building 6, looking northwest, scales: 1m

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1: Construction of houses (early 19th century) (Figure 5)

- 7.1.1 The remains of Building 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were attributed to Phase 1 and represented the earliest development on the site. Historical mapping suggests that buildings were first constructed on the site between 1794 and 1813.
- 7.1.2 The first detailed cartographic depiction of the site can be found on the 1851 Ordnance Survey Town Plan. Property walls depicted on this map correspond with the remains recorded during the excavation. The map shows that Buildings 1 and 2 fronted Islington Street and documentary sources suggest these buildings were numbered 8, 10 and 12 Islington Street (Appendix 3). To the west, Building 3 and 4 formed a row of houses that fronted the southern side of Rowell's Square. In the western area Buildings 5 and 6 represented buildings to the rear of 317 Chapel Street.
- 7.1.3 Within Building 1, the inclusion of fireplaces in Cellars B and C may indicate that they were inhabited. This is also supported by the depiction of lightwells along the eastern elevation of Building 1. It was not possible to determine the function of Cellar A as it was not fully excavated and was also damaged by 20th-century intrusions. However, a light well, depicted on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map suggests that Cellar A may have also been inhabited. However, census data from 1861 suggests that 8, 10 and 12 Islington Street were occupied by residents with middle-class occupations, with only two to three people residing in each property (Appendix 3). A servant/housekeeper is listed at numbers 10 and 12 and it is possible that the basements provided accommodation for these members of the household.
- 7.1.4 When superimposed onto the 1851 Ordnance Survey map two roughly northeast by southwest oriented brick drains and a rectangular basin, located to the west of Building 1, are situated within an open area to the east of Building 1. The rectangular basin likely represents the base of a cess pit or soak-away and possibly indicates the position of an external toilet. To the south of the rectangular basin was a smaller, roughly square brick-built structure that was interpreted as an external privy. Another external privy was recorded to the immediate south of Cellar C.
- 7.1.5 The 1851 Ordnance Survey map shows that Building 2 was rectangular and excavation has revealed that the cellar of Building 2 was divided into three rooms. The central room (Cellar E) housed a staircase, likely made of timber as evidenced by joist holes in the enclosing walls. Doorways provided access from Cellar E into Cellar D to the north and Cellar F to the south suggesting that the staircase may have been a shared access route. Both of these rooms possessed fireplaces and a wash

basin was identified in Cellar F, which may suggest that the cellars were used as dwellings. Alternatively, the cellars may have been used as laundry areas.

- 7.1.6 The walls of two buildings (Building 3 and 4) revealed in the western part of the eastern area corresponded with buildings shown on the historical mapping fronting Rowell's Square. The 1851 Ordnance Survey map suggests that Building 3 represents a terrace of three double-depth houses backing onto a terrace of single depth houses fronting Park Place to the south. The archaeological investigation demonstrated that each separate property in Building 3 had a cellar, which was single depth and appeared to have been inhabited as evidenced by the presence of fireplaces within each cellar.
- 7.1.7 To the west – in the space between Building 3 and 4 – a ramp, leading downwards towards the south, was discovered. It is possible that the ramp provided access to an aperture in the southern part of the eastern wall of Cellar J that was subsequently blocked up. However, as the full extent of the ramp was not excavated, this interpretation could not be confirmed.
- 7.1.8 To the west of the ramp stood Building 4. The northern, eastern and western walls of Building 4 roughly corresponded with the outlines of properties shown in this location on the 1851 Ordnance Survey map. The fact that both of the cellars within Building 4 featured fireplaces and access from Rowell's Square indicates that they were probably used as dwellings. No associated privies or cess pits were recorded in the vicinity of Building 3 and 4. Information from the census returns confirms that the cellars of the buildings on Rowell Square were inhabited.
- 7.1.9 All of the structures recorded in the Western Area were also attributed to Phase 1. When superimposed on the 1851 Ordnance Survey it can be seen that the walls representing Building 5 correspond with the walls of what appears to be a building to the rear of 317 Chapel Street. The function of Building 5 was difficult to interpret as no internal features were recorded. However, a desk-based assessment of the site has suggested that Building 5 comprised a portion of a block of back-to-back houses (Nevell 2013). Alternatively, Building 5 could represent the store room of a shop fronting Chapel Street.
- 7.1.10 The structure labelled Building 6 is more difficult to interpret as it does not correspond with any walls shown on historic maps. Building 6 consisted of a floor surface bordered by narrow walls which may represent internal partitions within an un-celled building.

- 7.1.11 An advertisement in *The Manchester Evening News* on 7th April 1906 mentions that attached to 317 Chapel Street there was a “*Stables and large workroom to be let*”. It is possible that Building 5 represents the work room and Building 6 the stables.
- 7.1.12 When compared with the floor surface areas of other cellars excavated across Greater Manchester, the floor areas of the cellars in Building 1 and 4 tended towards large on average. However, the floor area of the cellars in Building 3 were small on average. It was not possible to determine the size of the cellar of Building 5 during the investigation as its enclosing walls continued beyond the limits of excavation. The table below describes the sizes of cellars recorded during other excavations in Manchester and Salford. The table suggests that room sizes varied quite considerably across Greater Manchester, the consequence of house building by multiple speculators in unregulated property development conditions.

Location	Dimensions of room (m)	Area of floor surface (m ²)
Shillings Place	2.00 x 2.40	4.80
Boond Street	2.50 x 3.18	7.95
Rowell's Square (Building 3)	3.20 x 3.50	11.20
Bradley Street	3.50 x 3.20	11.20
Bengal Street	3.70 x 3.20	11.20
Marshall Street	4.38 x 2.81	12.31
Caygill Street	3.32 x 3.80	12.62
Chapel Street	4.50 x 3.00	13.50
Fletcher's Court	4.00 x 3.50	14.00
Temple Place	4.30 x 3.50	15.05
Jersey Street	4.90 x 3.20	15.68
Islington Street (Building 1)	4.00 x 4.00	16.00
Rowell's Square (Building 4)	4.00 x 4.00	16.00
Gerrard's Court	4.27 x 3.81	16.26
Syer's Court	4.27 x 4.57	19.51

Table showing room sizes of early 19th-century houses excavated across Greater Manchester (Wild, 2007); (Miller, Wild & Little, 2007: 58-60); (Brooks, 2022)

7.2 Phase 2: Alterations and additions (mid- to late 19th century) (Figure 6)

- 7.2.1 Within most of the buildings described on the site, alterations and additions to their internal configurations were recorded. Most likely, these adaptations were chiefly attempts to improve living conditions within the buildings.
- 7.2.2 Attempts to improve sanitation in the second half of the 19th century in the buildings identified on the site were manifested by the addition of salt-glazed ceramic tubular pipes beneath the floors of Cellar A and C in Building 1. In Cellar I at the western end of Building 3, a T-shaped drainage system constructed from re-used handmade bricks

was also interpreted as a later addition to the structure of the cellar. A similar brick-built drain was also recorded in Building 5.

- 7.2.3 Archaeological evidence for the improvement of domestic sanitation from the mid-19th century onwards has been found extensively on sites in Salford and Manchester (Nevell 2017, 10). Archaeological investigation in cities such as Manchester, Sheffield and York has revealed that workers' housing was constructed in the late 18th and early 19th century with no running water, localised soak-away drains and shared external earth-closet toilets (Nevell 2017, 11). This appears to be the case with the buildings recorded on the site, which when originally constructed, do not appear to have had running water or internal drainage systems. A rectangular basin into which brick drains ran and two external privies was recorded to the west of Building 1 probably representing a shared external toilet block.
- 7.2.4 Evidence has also been found on other sites in northern English urban areas for domestic sanitation improvement from the mid-19th century onwards in the form of upgrading a property's utilities, such as installing additional drainage (Fletcher 2020, 20). The use of brick when constructing the drain retrospectively installed in Cellar I may indicate that improvements in Building 3 took place before the widespread adoption of salt-glazed drain pipes in the mid-19th century (Wedd 2007). Evidently the drainage systems utilising salt-glazed pipes recorded in Building 1 likely date to the mid- or late 19th century.
- 7.2.5 Other alterations, such as blocking or changing access within some of the cellars probably also represented material responses to public health legislation, which in 1853 banned cellar dwelling (Fletcher 2020, 18). In Cellar B a doorway that provided access to Islington Street was blocked and a new staircase was constructed within the cellar allowing access from the floor above. Likewise, the stairways in the southern elevations of Cellars G, H and I within Building 3 were blocked. The walls blocking entrances mentioned above utilised hard dark-grey mortar, suggesting construction in the later half of the 19th century. It is possible that the removal of access reflects changes in the function of the cellars, which were no-longer dwelled in and were used for storage or other uses instead.
- 7.2.6 The addition of walls within the fireplaces of Cellar B and I, also utilising hard black mortar, may have put the fireplaces out of use further supporting the interpretation that the cellars were converted from living spaces to more utilitarian purposes.
- 7.2.7 Census information (Appendix 3) suggests that by the end of the 19th century the properties fronting Islington Street were no longer occupied by middle-class residents.

By 1891 number 10 Islington Street had been converted into two separate properties. By 1901 number 8 had also been split into two dwellings and number 12 contained a family of 10. By the later part of the 19th century the occupations of those listed living at numbers 8, 10 and 12 Islington Street were typically working class, and included warehouse and railway workers.

7.2.8 The 1861 census information (Appendix 3) lists cellar dwellings at Rowell's Square, however they are not listed in the returns for 1871 or beyond suggesting that during the 1870s residents were prevented from inhabiting the cellars.

7.2.9 A concrete floor, recorded in Building 5, which was laid over the original brick floor may indicate that the cellar in this building began to be used as a storage area from the late 19th century.

7.3 Phase 3: Demolition and redevelopment (early 20th century – early 21st century)

7.3.1 According to historic Ordnance Survey maps (Nash, Vallance & Reader 2013), between 1891 and 1908 Building 3 and 4, the double-depth back-to-backs fronting Rowell's Square, were demolished probably as a result of slum clearance within Salford (Nash & Nevell 2013, 11).

7.3.2 Between 1973 and 1994 historic Ordnance Survey maps suggest that Building 1 and 5 were demolished leaving empty lots until the current programme of development in 2021. Three properties fronting Chapel Street (numbers 311-315), situated in the northern part of the site, but not excavated, were left standing until 2021 when they were also demolished.

7.3.3 These demolition events were represented by layers of made ground which sealed the archaeological remains and formed the current ground surface.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Key Results

- 8.1.1 The excavation at Chapel Street – plot E6 revealed three archaeological phases. The earliest phase recorded was represented by six structures constructed in the early 19th century. Five of the buildings incorporated cellars. The cellars were largely intact and featured staircases, fireplaces, floor surfaces and other internal fittings. However, all buildings on the site had been truncated to below ground floor level. The walls of the buildings corresponded with the walls of buildings depicted on the 1851 Ordnance Survey Town Plan.
- 8.1.2 In total at least 14 internal cellar rooms were identified plus three external privies. The presence of fireplaces within eight of the cellars, plus lightwells and dedicated stairways providing access to surrounding streets, suggests that the cellars were used as dwellings.
- 8.1.3 Census information confirms that the properties fronting Rowell's Square did have inhabited cellar dwellings. The census returns list inhabited cellars until at least 1861. The census information also showed that the properties fronting Islington Street were, during the mid-19th century, occupied middle-class residents. However, by the late 19th century, several of the properties were split into two separate dwellings and one contained a household of 10.
- 8.1.4 Alterations to the cellars, which appear to have been implemented in the mid- to late 19th century, such as the blocking of doorways and the installation of drainage systems, point to attempts to improve living conditions in response to legislation. The function of the cellars may have been adapted from living spaces into utility or storage areas.
- 8.1.5 Finally, the piecemeal demolition of buildings covering the site reflects slum clearance directives beginning in the early 20th century.

8.2 Significance

- 8.2.1 The archaeological investigation has provided a detailed record of buried archaeological remains of local significance pertaining to the industrial period. The site reflects the development of workers' housing in Salford during the 19th century. The workers' houses recorded on the site, and the structural and functional changes made to them over the course of the 19th century correspond with modifications to buildings identified on other archaeological sites in Greater Manchester.

8.3 Key initiatives

- 8.3.1 Several key initiatives in the current North West Archaeological Research Framework have been addressed in the course of the archaeological investigation (Brennand, 2007):
- 8.4 *Ind22*: How can we take forward our understanding of the impact of industrialisation on the working class and their living conditions?
- 8.4.1 The investigation revealed a series of cellar dwellings supporting the thesis that the working class experienced poor living conditions particularly up until the mid/late 19th century. It can be inferred from the archaeological remains recorded that industrialisation coupled with largely unregulated urban development controls led to the creation of overcrowded and unsanitary housing on the site.
- 8.5 *Ind23*: What evidence do we have for the improvement of urban public health during this period?
- 8.5.1 The investigation provided the opportunity to examine attempts to improve urban public health by installing internal drainage systems and converting cellar dwellings to other uses in the last third of the 19th century.
- 8.6 *Ind33*: How well studied and understood are the back yards of workers' housing and what is their significance?
- 8.6.1 Two back yards of workers' housing were recorded during the investigation. On this site these areas had been used to construct privies.
- 8.7 *Ind39*: What do we know about pre-Bye Law workers' housing and where are significant examples?
- 8.7.1 The dwellings discovered on the site likely represent pre-Bye Law workers' houses. It can be inferred that the single room cellars of these houses were probably inhabited until the last third of the 19th century. Initially, none of the dwellings had running water or drainage systems, although these appear to have been incrementally installed from the mid-19th century. It seems that external privies were constructed contemporaneously with the houses recorded in the north-eastern part of the site.
- 8.8 Dissemination**
- 8.8.1 The project archive comprises site drawings, context sheets, matrix, digital scans and surveys and photographs. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service. All drawn records will be transferred to a digital format and then a copy will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

- 8.8.2 It is recommended that the results of the investigation are included in a paper drawing together and synthesising the findings of various excavations of workers' housing in Salford and Manchester. The paper will be published in a suitable academic journal such as *Post-medieval Archaeology* or *Industrial Archaeology Review*.
- 8.8.3 Part 4 of the planning condition requires the installation of an information panel on the site: '*An agreed scheme for disseminating the results to the local and wider community, including provision for the installation of a permanent information panel.*' The information panel will outline the findings of the archaeological investigation.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current ClfA guidelines updated 2014. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the North West. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being offered for deposition with Salford Museum.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1.1 Salford Archaeology would like to thank DPP on behalf of The English Cities Fund and Salford City Council for commissioning the fieldwork and also Ian Millar of GMAAS for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank Oliver Cook, Evon Kirby, Harrison Peters and Jenny Addis for their work on site. The figures were compiled by Sarah Mottershead and Graham Mottershead managed the project.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Description
01	Flagstone capping drain
02	Flagstone capping drain
03	Raised flagstone surface
04	Eastern wall of Cellars A, B & C
05	Western wall of Cellars A, B & C
06	Original floor of Cellar A
07	East/west wall between Cellars B & C
08	Fireplace in south of Cellar B
09	Flagstone floor of Cellar B
10	Steps in Cellar B
11	Blocking of doorway at southern end of wall [04]
12	Skin of bricks added to western wall of Cellar B & C
13	Southern wall of Cellar C
14	Flagstone and brick floor of Cellar C
15	Steps in south-east corner of Cellar C
16	Rebuild to southern wall of Cellar C
17	Salt-glazed pipe in Cellar E
18	Eastern wall of Cellar D
19	Western wall of Cellar D
20	Flagstone floor in Cellar D
21	Brick floor in Cellar D
22	Fireplace in north wall of Cellar D
23	Fireplace in western wall of Cellar E
24	Western wall of Cellar I
25	Northern wall of Cellar H
26	Northern staircase wall of Cellar G
27	Northern wall of Cellar H & I
28	Northern wall of Cellar I
29	Wall between Cellar G & H
30	Wall between Cellar H & I
31	Southern wall of Cellar I
32	Southern wall of Cellar H
33	Southern wall of Cellar G

34	Southern staircase of Cellar I
35	Southern staircase of Cellar H
36	Southern staircase of Cellar G
37	Blocking of southern staircase of Cellar G
38	Flagstone floor of Cellar I
39	Flue and stone shelf in fireplace in Cellar I
40	T-shaped drain in southern part of Cellar I
41	Wall forming northern and eastern extent of Cellar J
42	Southern wall of Cellar J
43	Wall enclosing staircase in Cellar J
44	Northern wall of Cellar K
45	Partition wall between Cellar J & K
46	Wall enclosing staircase in Cellar K
47	Wall forming western and eastern extents of Cellar K
48	Eastern external wall of Cellar C
50	Wall added to north of wall [16] in Cellar C
51	Made ground, Area L
52	Wall of square room in south-west part of Area L
53	Stairs in south-east part of Area L
54	Northern internal wall of Cellar E
55	Southern internal wall of Cellar E
56	Wash basin in south-east part of Cellar F
57	Curved wall to north of Cellar J
58	Floor surface to north of Cellar J
59	Ramp between Cellar J and I
60	Brick drains west of Building 1
61	Brick 'ash pit' west of Building 1
62	Privy west of Building 1
63	L-shaped wall (Building 5)
64	Brick drain to north of L-shaped wall [63] (Building 5)
65	Brick walls constituting Building 6
66	Floor surface within Building 5

APPENDIX 2: FINDS REPORT

Introduction

In total 211 artefacts weighing 23293g were recovered from 12 cellars within the site. The main categories of finds pottery, glass and Ceramic building material with smaller amounts of metal work and organic material. The bulk of the material dates to the 19th century or early 20th century and likely represents either contemporary rubbish disposal or disposal of material during the early 20th century housing demolition within the site.

Methodology

Pottery and other materials were collected from stratified contexts and features and finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds laboratory in sealed and labelled polyethylene bags. All finds were washed, except metal and organic material, which were dry brushed, and grouped by material for analysis. All categories of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the finds records generated during the course of the fieldwork. The finds were categorised according to type and class and entered onto a database in order to prepare a catalogue and digitally photographed. Full details of all recovered material reside within the project archive held at Salford Archaeology. (Table _x1).

Finds were assessed in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014, updated 2020), whilst the pottery was assessed in accordance with the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016).

Material	Cellar locations	Count	Weight (g)	percentage	Period (century)
Pottery	A C G H I J K	76	7215		
Clay tobacco pipes	G H I J K	10	60		
CBM	A B K	14	2402		
Glass	D E G H I J K	40	10216		
Ironwork	B C F G H K	8	2203		
Non-ferrous (copper, lead)	B C D F G H I J K	16	685		
Animal bones	A E G J	35	315		
Organics (Shell)	A G J	8	108		
Miscellaneous	E F K I	4	89		
Totals		211	23293		

Table x1: all material recovered

Main contexts with finds

Finds were recovered from 12 cellars located in the eastern area of the site belonging to Buildings 1-4. Building 1, located in the northern part of the eastern area, consisted of four individual rooms: Cellar A, Cellar B and Cellar C.

Cellar A produced a small assemblage consisting of a fragment of sanitary ware, two stoneware jam jar fragments and food waste in the form of a mammal rib and scapula. A broad 19th to early 20th century date for deposition can be attributed.

Finds recovered from Cellar B comprised green glazed wall tile fragments, a deliberately bent spoon, pale green window glass and two iron objects. A date after 1840 would be applicable.

Building 2 was located in the south-eastern part of the eastern area with the cellar being divided into three: Cellars D, E and F. Five complete bottles and jars were retrieved from Cellar D, one of which exhibits suction scars on the base (Lindsey 2022a) and embossed with “WILD BROS” of Heywood followed by a telephone number. A deposition date after c 1905 may be applicable.

Amongst the finds from Cellar E were a complete blue glass ointment jar with external screw cap and a cut throat razor casing probably composed of Bakelite (Amato 2022), both of which would suggest a date of the early 20th century for emplacement.

Finds from Cellar F were also likely to have been deposited in the early 20th century and comprised a copper alloy domed toggle type light switch cover, a white enamel ware bowl and a vulcanised rubber internal screw cap/stopper.

Building 3, which was located in the central-southern part of the eastern area, and consisted of three adjoined cellars: Cellar G, H and Cellar I. Some 62 artefacts and ecofacts were recorded from Cellar G, including pottery, clay tobacco pipe, animal bone and shell. Pottery consisted of fine and coarsewares, with the latter only broadly datable to 18th and 19th century. Finewares comprise transfer printed wares, including two fragments displaying “MADE IN ENGLAND” inscriptions indicating they were manufactured after c 1914 (Stoke Museums 2022). The presence of earlier fabrics such as pearl ware might suggest that some objects had been curated. Three fragments from Irish type tobacco pipe bowls date to between c1880-1930.

A mixture of ceramics (clay tobacco pipe and pottery), glass bottles and metal work were recorded from Cellar H. As with Cellar G, the pottery consisted of fine and coarse wares, whilst the fine wares, which were not closely datable, other than part of an OXO pedestal mug, probably dating to the c 1920s-30s. Glass bottles included an internal screw ‘blob top’ (Lindsey

2022b) example embossed with "R W & S LD/WHITE/NEWTON HEATH MANCHESTER". This type of bottle were common from c 1880s and R. Whites continued to produce soft drinks until the 1970s (Historyme 2022). Mid to late 19th century bottles were also present suggesting that deposition might have been a long process.

An eclectic mix of finds came from Cellar I, comprising pottery, glass, a spoon and electrical components. Pottery was a mixture Industrial slipware and parts of a dark glazed red earthenware teapot with gold ornamentation. The former, as the name suggests, were mass produced items dating from the late 18th century until c 1939. The latter may be a c 1870s - 1880s revival of the Jackfield-type glaze (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Lab 2002). The electrical components consist of a graphite cylindrical object with iron cap at one end and slightly tapered at other. A glass 'Hamilton' bottle of a type dating from the late 19th century is embossed with "JEWSBURY & BROWN", who were active between 1895-1911 (Slaters 1895 and 1911). A broad 19th to early 20th century date would be applicable.

Building 4 was located in the south-western part of the eastern area, the cellar forming two rooms: Cellar J to the east and Cellar K to the west. Finds from Cellar K were also quite eclectic, comprising sanitary ware, pottery, bottles, a pencil, a buckle, a button and part of bone handled knife. Of the four fragments of pottery part of a James Keiller & Sons transfer printed jam jar was the most diagnostic in terms of date, recording as it does the awarding of the Vienna medal of merit in 1873. A sherd of tin glaze earthenware, however, predates the construction of the houses, dating to c 1650-1750. Two fragments of sanitary ware, both parts of water closets, date from c 1850 onwards and chart the increasing use of sanitary arrangement within houses during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Bottles include more examples of Hamilton types and 'blob tops' embossed with names of local manufacturers. Examples of ephemera, discarded day to day items include a copper alloy bound pencil, a onepiece domed cast copper alloy button, cast rectangular single looped buckle frame and part of bone handled knife. This object, missing its iron blade, has a scale tang and handle decorated with cross hatching, possibly dating to the 18th century (Hume 1969, 182).

The pottery

In total 76 fragments of pottery, weighing 7215g, were retrieved from seven of the cellars (see Table x1 for locations). The aim of the analysis has been to characterise the assemblage in sufficient detail to produce a meaningful, publishable project report that can contribute to broad synthetic studies.

Ware/fabric type	sherd count	weight (g)
------------------	-------------	------------

Dark glazed coarse ware	25	3906
White earthenware	30	1394
Brown-glazed earthenware	4	372
Glazed red earthenware coarse	1	157
White slip coated ware	7	840
Stoneware (British white)	5	303
Stoneware (British brown)	2	161
Tin glazed earthenware	1	62
yellow-glazed earthenware (modern full glaze)	1	20
Total	76	7215

Table x2: Pottery ware/fabric type

Nine categories of pottery were identified within the assemblage. The earliest ware type identified was a single sherd of Tin glazed earthenware dating to the late 17th -mid 18th century. The largest group of fabrics were 19th century or later factory produced white wares, followed by Dark glaze earthenware, which due to the longevity of vessel forms are often difficult to date with precision. Some of this material may, however, date from the 17th century, with the remainder more broadly dating to the 18th -19th century. The remainder of the assemblage comprises, stoneware, White slip coated wares and Brown-glazed earthenware, which span the 19th century and continue into the 20th.

A single Tin glazed earthenware rim sherd from rectangular bowl with cobalt blue floral decoration was found in Cellar H, with this style of decoration being common in the late 17th to mid-18th century. Tin glazed earthenware was first produced in northern Europe in the 16th century, although the technique was known around the Mediterranean in earlier centuries. Broadly similar decorated Tin glazed earthenware was recorded from an excavation in Liverpool dating to the period c 1710-30, where they were thought to be locally produced (Morgan 1984).

Factory produced white wares were recovered from Cellars G, H, I, J and K. Much of these types of wares were fine, or table wares, but also included pots used for commercial purposes such as the James Keiller & sons Dundee Marmalade jar from Cellar K. Both decorated, mainly transfer printed, but with examples of sponge decoration and Industrial slip ware were recovered. Vessel types comprised saucers, a lid and mugs, however as many of the fragments were small identifying individual vessel type was difficult, thus many could only be categorised as flat or hollow wares.

Much of the assemblage of white wares dated to the 19th century, however, a few of the forms date to the early 20th century. For example a mug and saucer from Cellar G both had "MADE IN ENGLAND", either printed or embossed on their bases, such marks appeared after 1914

(Stoke Museums 2022). Part of a mug advertising the “OXO” brand, probably dating to the 1920s or 30s, was recovered from Cellar H. Factory produced white wares, as their name implies were mass produced primarily in places such as Stoke-on-Trent in Staffordshire, as well as other locations such as Liverpool (Hyland 2005) and Leeds and West Yorkshire (Lawrence 1974). Manchester, in comparison to other industrial towns, does not appear to have possessed its own factory produced white ware kilns.

As indicated above, the second largest part of the assemblage was represented by Dark Glazed earthenware. These utilitarian vessels, distinguished by their dark iron rich glazes and hard fired orange to red fabric, were used for food storage and preparation, often being found in kitchen and dairy environments. The earliest identifiable vessel was cylindrical jar with an unglazed rim, with patchy internal gritty glaze from Cellar H. Unglazed rims and gritty glazes are often an indicator of 17th or 18th century products. Other vessels included another cylindrical jar, with a lug handle (Plate 30), a rounded bowl and a flared bowl/jar. Glossy, thickly applied glazes indicate a 19th century date for these vessels. Dark glazed earthenware is a common pottery found in Manchester, and the North West in general. Courseware pottery production sites are known from several of the industrialised towns in Lancashire, such as Prescott (Davey 1989), Blackburn (O A North 2012) and Lancaster (White 1976), as well as on the Cambrian coast (Sibson 1991) and in nearby West Yorkshire (Lawrence 1974). Curiously, no pottery production sites have been archaeologically investigated within Greater Manchester, although a pottery is recorded to the north of Ancoats Lane on Green’s map of 1794 (pers comm, Ian Miller).



Plate 30: Dark Glazed earthenware cylindrical jar, with a lug handle

Small quantities of 19th century stoneware were also found comprising a jar and bottle bases. Other ware recovered in small quantities comprised fragments Brown-glazed earthenware teapots, one of which with lustrous, very evenly applied black glaze, fine hard red fabric and

gold embellishments on the spout and foot ring maybe a 19th century example of the revival of Jackfield or Jet ware (Lewis 1999). Fragments of a White slip coated ware pantheon of a type still been manufactured near Halifax, West Yorkshire in the early 1960s (Brears 1971, 81; McGarva 2000, 102-5) was also recorded in Cellar H.

Clay tobacco pipes

Ten fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from Cellars G, H, I, J and K. They included four Irish style bowls, both plain and a decorated example with basket work design. That from Cellar J displayed the makers mark of "O'BRIEN/MAYO ST/DUBLIN". Such names were often, as in this case, spurious and had nothing to do with where the pipes were actually made (Higgins 2012). These pipes were produced between 1880 and 1920. An incomplete bowl from Cellar H was likely to date to the late 18th to early 19th century. Five stems were also found, with part of yellow glazed mouthpiece being of note.

Glass

Some 40 complete or fragments of glass were retrieved from Cellars D, E, G, H, I, J and K. The bulk of the assemblage comprised bottle glass, with a few fragments of window glass, a glass bead and glass waste (see Table x3).

Type	Count	Weight (g)
Bottle	29	9457
Window	4	97
Waste	5	651
Bead	1	1
Rod	1	10
Totals	40	10216

Table x3: Types of glass recovered from the excavation

A wide range of bottle types and styles were recovered during the excavation, with most dating from the middle of the 19th to the middle of the 20th century. Embossed bottles were common, often displaying local companies, although the bottles were sometimes manufactured elsewhere such as the "LEIGH & CO/SALFORD" Hamilton bottle which was made by "REDFEARN BROS/BOTTLE MAKERS/BARNESLEY".

Part of pale green bottle, missing its neck, displaying pontil mark, and seam indicating it was manufactured in a three piece mould, dates to c 1821-50 (Lindsey 2022c) and was recovered from Cellar K. The majority of the bottles, however, date to the second half of the 19th century with a few examples dating to the first half of the 20th century. Bottles used for no-alcoholic

drinks were the most common. Examples include part of a pale green Hamilton bottle base (torpedo shape), a complete yellow green Hamilton embossed with: "LEIGH & CO/SALFORD" both dating after 1875. A complete pale green bottle with applied screw top closure embossed with "R.W & S.LD/WHITE/NEWTON HEATH MANCHESTER, who were active between 1895 - 1911 (Slaters directory 1895 and 1911) was found in Cellar H. An almost colourless, machine made bottle, with tooled finish and Owen's machine suction mark on base (Lindsey 2022c) embossed with "WILD BROS/WB/TEL 6396/HEYWOOD", who were active until 1967 when company was liquidated (The London Gazette 1967), was found in Cellar D. A complete blue glass ointment jar with external screw cap from Cellar E probably dates to c 1900 or later.

A single blue glass bead with slight opalescent sheen was recovered from Cellar H. Glass beads were produced in vast quantities in Europe from around the 16th century but particularly in the 17th–19th centuries (Blackwell and Kirk 2015).

Metalwork

Twenty four metal objects were recovered from Cellars B, C, D, F, G, H I, J and K. This comprised 14 copper alloy artefacts, two of lead and eight iron objects. Objects consisted of a varied selection of household items, including cutlery, dress and textile accessories such as a thimble and buckles, coins and tokens and objects connected with nascent utilities such as parts of gas pipe and electrical equipment. Most of the objects would appear to date from the second half of the 19th and early 20th century.

Ironwork

Two iron cutlery handles were recovered from Cellars C and K, that from Cellar K had a bone handle with cross hatch decoration, and a scale tang held in place by rivets (Plate 31). That from Cellar C was hafted with a wooden handle secured with a whittle tang. The knife from Cellar K may date to the 18th century (Hume 1969, 182), whilst the wooden handle object was likely to be 19th century in date. The remaining objects comprised a white enamel ware dish with everted rim, a cast iron air vent and a bifurcated bracket, possibly to support guttering, and an iron plate/sheet.



Plate 31: Knife with bone handle featuring cross hatch decoration

Non-ferrous (copper, lead)

Sixteen copper alloy and lead objects were recovered from Cellars B, C, D, F, G, H I, J and K. Four copper alloy coins or tokens were recorded, all but one was identifiable, this was a one farthing token with "LABREY, ENTWISLE & Co./224 & 226 DEANSGATE · MANCHESTER." On the obverse and "TEA & COFFEE MERCHANTS" on the reverse. The company was active in the 19th century (British Museum 2022). No details were visible on the remaining coins.

Other copper alloy objects were very much of a domestic nature. A deliberately? bent spoon with egg shaped bowl, round ended handle, which may display an EPNS mark and was found in Cellar B. EPNS or Electro plated nickel silver was a technique developed in the 19th century that allowed silver to be fused to copper (the silvering on this particular spoon has been lost, which is often associated with repeated use and cleaning) and was found to be cheap, rapid and effective, furthering the industrialisation of cutlery making as demand for plated wares grew (Moore 2005, 38).

Items associated with clothing or crafting were found and consisted of a machine made thimble, a cast rectangular single looped buckle frame and another buckle or clothing fastener. Other examples of domestic items were a one piece cast domed round button and wood and graphite pencil with copper alloy sheath.

There also examples of artefacts associated with heating and lighting. A curvilinear copper alloy pipe probably supplied gas to a light fitting, whilst a shallow domed cylinder with central screw threaded perforation likely represented a toggle type light switch cover, showing the succession of electricity from gas lighting. An object typical of houses that used open fires to heat the home was a decorative wasted fire shovel or dust pan (handle missing) from Cellar D.

Two lead objects were recovered, comprising a bent section of lead pipe, indicating evidence of domestic water supply and a folded head strip/off cut which may have been associated with roofing.

Ceramic building material

CBM comprised four fragments of sanitary ware and 12 glazed tile fragments. Sanitary wares are objects that often represent the attempt to remove sewage/waste water from household, perhaps associated with the external privies noted from the excavations. Three of the ceramic fragments are probably parts of sinks or more likely water closet bowls. Although the water

closet is often associated with Thomas Crapper who had developed innovations in the U-bend plumbing trap by the 1880s, he did not invent the water closet (Hart-Davies 1997, 46-48). Although water closets had been in existence, in one form or another since the Roman period in Britain (ibid), ceramic examples, often highly decorated with transfer printed designs, became started to appear in the 1840s (Haggarty 2021, 101-5). Those from Cellars A and K, have a more utilitarian being undecorated and are likely to date to the later 19th or early 20th century. Green glazed tiles (Plate 32) of the type recovered from Cellar B probably date from c 1870 or later, with such items being particularly associated with the housing boom of the later 19th century (Van Lemmen 1981, 10).



Plate 32: Green-glazed tiles

Organics

Forty three ecofacts were recovered during the excavations, which comprised 35 animal bone fragments and eight marine shell fragments. Animal bone was collected from Cellars A, E, G and J and comprised mammalian scapular and ribs and bird bone. All of which are likely to be food waste.

Marine molluscs shells were recovered from cellars A, G and J and consisted of very small quantities of oyster, winkle and cockle. Marine mollusc shell in such small quantities and from four different cellars are of scant analytical value, generally samples of least 200 shells would provide meaningful data (Campbell 2015). However, marine shell does regularly occur from archaeological sites in Greater Manchester, albeit in similarly small quantities (see for instance Burns and Mottershead 2020,). It does, however, signify the importance of the marine resource in the urban diet of the 19th century. Something that Henry Mayhew notes for London in the mid-19th century (Stott 2004).

Miscellaneous

Objects within this category comprise a plastic (bakelite) handle from a cut throat razor (blade missing), a vulcanised rubber screw cap bottle top from an internal screw bottle, and two unidentified cylindrical objects with iron caps at one end and slightly tapered at other, probably composed of graphite and therefore may be electrical components.

Conclusion

Within the cellars excavated at Chapel Street – plot E6 were an assemblage of artefacts and ecofacts that illustrate household objects and fittings from the mid 19th to the mid 20th centuries. A few earlier objects such as a fragment of Tin glazed earthenware and a Dark glazed earthenware jar from cellars H and K appear to predate the Phase 1 buildings. The objects may have passed into the fills of these cellars as curated items, perhaps because of their value as useful objects in the case of the jar an, and or aesthetic qualities, in the case of the fragment Tin glazed earthenware.

Much of the assemblage is likely to have been dumped into the cellars during the Phase 3 demolition that took place in the early 20th century. Although it is clear from the date of the excavated material that the much of the assemblage may well represent the accumulation of household possessions, fixtures and fittings, the “things that every day folks leave behind” (Batt 1973), from Phase 2 that were subsequently disposed of in Phase 3.

Through the artefacts from the excavation, it has been possible to illustrate some of the changes in material culture seen in the 19th and 20th centuries. Within the pottery assemblage there are vessels used to prepare or store food, which are likely to be locally produced earthenwares, whilst table wares are invariably products of the industrialised potteries of Staffordshire or West Yorkshire.

Other classes, such as glass, reveal changes in bottle manufacture and the drink preferences of the inhabitants of houses, which are in the main non-alcoholic drinks such as mineral water. It should be noted that the consumption of alcohol may not have left physical remains as alcohol was, for instance, likely to have been drunk in public houses (see for example: Hands 2018).

Household objects were also found, small things that might have easily been lost or forgotten, such as a thimble or pencil, to broken or disused cutlery. There was also evidence of 19th century changes in sanitation as demonstrated by fragments of water closets and a length of lead water pipe. Changes in heating and lighting were also preserved such as part of a gas pipe which was probably connected to a gas mantle lighting apparatus, whilst the presence of a copper alloy toggle type light switch cover highlights that at least some of the houses had electricity. A solitary coal shovel demonstrates the ubiquitous use of coal for heating.

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APPENDIX 3: CENSUS RETURNS

Rowell Street – 1841 Census return

Elizabeth	Ady	Female	39	1802	Lancashire, England
Thomas	Ady	Male	14	1827	Lancashire, England
Susanna	Ady	Female	12	1829	Lancashire, England
John	Peat	Male	38	1803	Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Peat	Female	10	1831	Lancashire, England
George	Peat	Male	8	1833	Lancashire, England
Ann	Peat	Female	6	1835	Lancashire, England

Catharine	McGrath	Female	55	1786	Ireland
Ellen	McGrath	Female	26	1815	Ireland
Andrew	McGrath	Male	23	1818	Ireland
Maria	McGrath	Female	20	1821	Ireland
Edward	Gaynor	Male	19	1822	Ireland
Thomas	Crowthers	Male	16	1825	Ireland
Ann	Jones	Female	35	1806	-
Mary	Brunel	Female	25	1816	-

Thomas	Burchell	Male	42	1799	Lancashire, England
Ann	Burchell	Female	36	1805	Lancashire, England
Thomas	Burchell	Male	13	1828	Lancashire, England
Martha	Burchell	Female	5	1836	Lancashire, England
John	Burchell	Male	4	1837	Lancashire, England
Ann	Burchell	Female	0	1841	Lancashire, England

John	Hurst	Male	20	1821	Lancashire, England
Mary	Hurst	Female	20	1821	Lancashire, England
Mary	Hurst	Female	1	1840	Lancashire, England
Ann	Cile	Female	60	1781	Lancashire, England
Thomas	Kile	Male	18	1823	Lancashire, England
Henry	McJohn	Male	11	1830	Lancashire, England

Thomas	Rowland	Male	25	1816	-
Ann	Rowland	Female	20	1821	-
Mary	Rowland	Female	4	1837	Lancashire, England
John	Rowland	Male	2	1839	Lancashire, England

Elizabeth	Clough	Female	30	1811	-
Joseph	Clough	Male	1	1840	Lancashire, England

James	Davitt	Male	38	1803	Ireland
Elizabeth	Davitt	Female	43	1798	Lancashire, England
Thomas	Davitt	Male	5	1836	Lancashire, England

James	Downey	Male	34	1807	Ireland
William	Downey	Male	9	1832	Lancashire, England
Mary	Downey	Female	36	1805	Lancashire, England
Sarah	Downey	Female	4	1837	Lancashire, England
James	Downey	Male	11	1830	Lancashire, England

Thomas	Ellis	Male	34	1807	-
Margaret	Ellis	Female	30	1811	-
Mary	Ellis	Female	8	1833	Lancashire, England
Jane	Ellis	Female	5	1836	Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Ellis	Female	3	1838	Lancashire, England
John	Ellis	Male	0	1841	Lancashire, England

Robert	Fitzsummers	Male	35	1806	Lancashire, England
Esther	Fitzsummers	Female	35	1806	Lancashire, England
William	Fitzsummers	Male	18	1823	Lancashire, England
Matthew	Fitzsummers	Male	11	1830	Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Fitzsummers	Female	9	1832	Lancashire, England
Mary	Fitzsummers	Female	8	1833	Lancashire, England
Alice	Fitzsummers	Female	1	1840	Lancashire, England

Catharine	McGrath	Female	55	1786	Ireland
Ellen	McGrath	Female	26	1815	Ireland
Andrew	McGrath	Male	23	1818	Ireland
Maria	McGrath	Female	20	1821	Ireland
Edward	Gaynor	Male	19	1822	Ireland
Thomas	Crowthers	Male	16	1825	Ireland
Ann	Jones	Female	35	1806	-
Mary	Brunel	Female	25	1816	-

William	Tyson	Male	50	1791	Lancashire, England
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Jane	Tyson	Female	50	1791	Lancashire, England
Mary	Tyson	Female	20	1821	Lancashire, England
Ann	Halliday	Female	20	1821	-

Thomas	Hayes	Male	35	1806	Lancashire, England
Mary	Hayes	Female	35	1806	Lancashire, England
Joseph	Hayes	Male	16	1825	Lancashire, England
Ann	Hayes	Female	12	1829	Lancashire, England
Jane	Hayes	Female	10	1831	Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Hayes	Female	7	1834	Lancashire, England
John	Hayes	Male	5	1836	Lancashire, England
Caroline	Hayes	Female	2	1839	Lancashire, England

Rebecca	Mason	Female	50	1791	Lancashire, England
Dennis	Kelly	Male	20	1821	Ireland
Sarah	Kelly	Female	20	1821	Ireland
John	Mason	Male	4	1837	Lancashire, England

John	Hurst	Male	20	1821	Lancashire, England
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Mary	Hurst	Female	20	1821	Lancashire, England
Mary	Hurst	Female	1	1840	Lancashire, England
Ann	Cile	Female	60	1781	Lancashire, England
Thomas	Kile	Male	18	1823	Lancashire, England
Henry	McJohn	Male	11	1830	Lancashire, England

Alice	Lee	Female	60	1781	Lancashire, England
Thomas	Maddin	Male	0	1841	Lancashire, England

Mary	Mills	Female	66	1775	Ireland
John	Mills	Male	24	1817	Lancashire, England
Ellen	Mills	Female	22	1819	Lancashire, England

Timothy	Monagan	Male	25	1816	Ireland
Thomas	Monagan	Male	15	1826	Ireland
Susanna	Monagan	Female	50	1791	Ireland

John	Richardson	Male	40	1801	Lancashire, England
Mary	Richardson	Female	40	1801	Lancashire, England
John	Richardson	Male	10	1831	Lancashire, England

Edward	Richardson	Male	5	1836	Lancashire, England
William	Richardson	Male	3	1838	Lancashire, England
Agnes	Richardson	Female	5	1836	Lancashire, England

Thomas	Rowland	Male	25	1816	-
Ann	Rowland	Female	20	1821	-
Mary	Rowland	Female	4	1837	Lancashire, England
John	Rowland	Male	2	1839	Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Clough	Female	30	1811	-
Joseph	Clough	Male	1	1840	Lancashire, England

James	Simpson	Male	45	1796	-
Elizabeth	Simpson	Female	35	1806	Lancashire, England
Catharine	Simpson	Female	9	1832	Lancashire, England
Sarah	Simpson	Female	7	1834	Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Simpson	Female	5	1836	Lancashire, England

John	Tinker	Male	50	1791	Lancashire, England
Alice	Tinker	Female	50	1791	Lancashire, England

Mary	Tinker	Female	25	1816	Lancashire, England
Jane	Tinker	Female	20	1821	Lancashire, England
John	Tinker	Male	15	1826	Lancashire, England
Hannah	Tomlinson	Female	20	1821	Lancashire, England
Bessey	Tomlinson	Female	3	1838	Lancashire, England

Rowell Square - 1851 Census return

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Robert	Bullock	Head	Married	Male	47	1804	Weaver cotton	Twiston, Lancashire, England
Sarah	Bullock	Wife	Married	Female	47	1804	Illegible	Lancashire, England
Mary	Bullock	Dau	Unmarried	Female	15	1836	Weaver cotton	Manchester, Lancashire, England
William	Bullock	Son	Unmarried	Male	13	1838	Weaver cotton	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Susannah	Bullock	Dau	Unmarried	Female	10	1841	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
Ellen	Prouse	App	Unmarried	Female	28	1823	Weaver cotton	Manchester, Lancashire, England
George	Br?	-	Unmarried	Male	-	-	Warehouse mechanics porter	Manchester, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas	Corrigan	Head	Married	Male	22	1829	Cotton warper	Ireland
Anne	Corrigan	Wife	Married	Female	25	1826	Illegible	Ireland
Bernard	Linahan	Visitor	Unmarried	Male	7	1844	Scholar	Ireland

Zachariah	Brown	Lodger	Widowed	Male	48	1803	Cordwainer	Manchester, Lancashire, England
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First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Eleanor	Burey	Head	Widowed	Female	32	1819	Pauper shoe binder	Ireland
Mary	Burey	Dau	Unmarried	Female	12	1839	Scholar	Bury, Lancashire, England
William	Burey	Son	Unmarried	Male	9	1842	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
John	Burey	Son	Unmarried	Male	4	1847	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Richard	Critchley	Head	Married	Male	26	1825	Railway guard	Cheshire, England
Isabella	Critchley	Wife	Married	Female	34	1817	Illegible	Wigan, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas	Darcy	Head	Widowed	Male	39	1812	Marble mason	Liverpool, Lancashire, England
Thomas	Darcy	Son	Unmarried	Male	20	1831	Railway clerk	Manchester, Lancashire, England
James	Darcy	Son	Unmarried	Male	18	1833	Marble mason	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Sarah	Darcy	Dau	Unmarried	Female	16	1835	House keeper	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Jane	Darcy	Dau	Unmarried	Female	15	1836	General servant	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Mark	Darcy	Son	Unmarried	Male	13	1838	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
Sarah A	Darcy	Dau	Unmarried	Female	5	1846	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Davies	Head	Married	Male	33	1818	Head sawyer	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Mary	Davies	Wife	Married	Female	36	1815	Illegible	Salford, Lancashire, England
Mary	Davies	Dau	Unmarried	Female	10	1841	Nurse	Salford, Lancashire, England
Isabella	Davies	Dau	Unmarried	Female	6	1845	Illegible	Salford, Lancashire, England
William	Davies	Son	Unmarried	Male	4	1847	Illegible	Salford, Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Davies	Dau	Unmarried	Female	1	1850	Illegible	Salford, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Lucy	Rose	Head	Widowed	Female	28	1823	Pauper washerwoman	United States
John	Rose	Son	Unmarried	Male	10	1841	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
Levina	Rose	Dau	Unmarried	Female	4	1847	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
Louisa	Rose	Dau	Unmarried	Female	3	1848	Illegible	Salford, Lancashire, England
Winifred	Mettenon ey	Lodger	Unmarried	Female	38	1813	Tenter cotton	Salford, Lancashire, England
Margaret	Kenard	Lodger	Unmarried	Female	25	1826	Illegible	Ireland
Mary	Winter	-	Widowed	Female	42	1809	Illegible	Ireland
Catherine	Heyes	-	Unmarried	Female	17	1834	Tenter cotton	Ireland

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Bridget	Hildoff	Head	Widowed	Female	35	1816	Tenter cotton	France
George	Hildoff	Son	Unmarried	Male	13	1838	Weaver cotton	Salford, Lancashire, England
William	Hildoff	Son	Unmarried	Male	9	1842	Weaver cotton	Salford, Lancashire, England
Catherine	Hildoff	Dau	Unmarried	Female	7	1844	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Howurth	Head	Married	Male	51	1800	Bricklayer	Pendlebury, Lancashire, England
Ann	Howurth	Wife	Married	Female	52	1799	Illegible	Pendleton, Lancashire, England
William	Howurth	Son	Unmarried	Male	27	1824	Bricklayer	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Martha	Howurth	Dau	Unmarried	Female	-	-	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Livesey	Head	Married	Male	43	1808	Railway porter	Lancashire, England
Maria	Livesey	Wife	Married	Female	42	1809	Illegible	Pendleton, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Michael	Roach	Head	Married	Male	43	1808	Wood sawyer	Ireland
Mary	Roach	Wife	Married	Female	41	1810	Illegible	Ireland
John	Roach	Son	Unmarried	Male	9	1842	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
Patrick	Roach	Son	Unmarried	Male	0	1851	Illegible	Salford, Lancashire, England

Rowell Square - 1861 Census return

1 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Mary	Moor	Head	Widow	Female	55	1806	Charwoman	Ireland
Catherine	Moor	Daughter	Unmarried	Female	25	1836	Jack frame tenter	Ireland
Margaret	Moor	Daughter	-	Female	18	1843	Weaver cotton	Ireland
Mary	Castells	Lodger	-	Female	16	1845	Jack frame tenter	Ireland

2 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Charles	Parker	Lodger	Married	Male	38	1823	Overlooker in factory	Tipperary, Tipperary, Ireland
Mary	Parker	Wife	Married	Female	28	1833	Dressmaker	Wexford, Wexford, Ireland
John	Parker	Son	-	Male	4	1857	-	Wexford, Wexford, Ireland

2 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Charles	Conoughton	Head	Married	Male	46	1815	Factory labourer	Ireland
Susan	Conoughton	Wife	Married	Female	36	1825	Factory servant	Ireland
Catherine	Murray	Lodger	Widow	Female	75	1786	-	Tipperary, Tipperary, Ireland

3 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Ann	Fitzpatrick	Head	Married	Female	49	1812	-	Ireland
John	Fitzpatrick	Son	-	Male	18	1843	Clerk in warehouse	-

3 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas	Hackett	Head	Married	Male	41	1820	Shoe maker	Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Jane	Hackett	Wife	Married	Female	39	1822	Book binder	Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
James I	Hackett	Son	-	Male	4	1857	Scholar	Liverpool, Lancashire, England
Thomas	Hackett	Son	-	Male	10	1851	Scholar	Dublin, Dublin, Ireland
William	Hackett	Son	-	Male	7	1854	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Patrick F	Hackett	Son	-	Male	5	1856	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Mary Ann	Hackett	Daughter	-	Female	3	1858	-	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Joseph	Hackett	Son	-	Male	2	1859	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Eliza	Hackett	Daughter	-	Female	0	1861	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Maria	Lee	Sister	Unmarried	Female	22	1839	Domestic servant	Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

5 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Barne	Head	Married	Male	30	1831	Labour in coal yard	Ireland
Ann	Barne	Wife	Married	Female	30	1831	-	Ireland
Catherine	Barne	Daughter	-	Female	5	1856	-	Ireland
Thomas	Barne	Son	-	Male	2	1859	-	Ireland

5 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Maurice	Byson	Head	Married	Male	32	1829	Cotton weaver	Ireland
Ann	Byson	Wife	Married	Female	30	1831	Cotton weaver	Ireland
Mary	Corl	Lodger	Unmarried	Female	22	1839	Flax spinner	Ireland

5 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
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Ann	McDonald	Lodger	Widow	Female	28	1833	Cotton weaver	Ireland
Daniel	McDonald	Son	-	Male	12	1849	Scholar	Ireland

6 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James A	Garry	Head	Married	Male	24	1837	Striker for b finish	Ireland
Mary	Garry	Wife	Married	Female	23	1838	-	Ireland
Elizabeth	Garry	Daughter	-	Female	1	1860	-	Hulme, Lancashire, England

6 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Michal	Hughes	Head	Married	Male	60	1801	Labour in warehouse	Ireland
Mary	Hughes	Wife	Married	Female	60	1801	-	Ireland
Philip	Hughes	Son	Unmarried	Male	26	1835	Carder c mill	Ireland
Thomas	Hughes	Son	-	Male	17	1844	Carder c mill	Ireland
William	Walker	Lodger	Unmarried	Male	21	1840	Labourer for stone mason	Liverpool, Lancashire, England
Ann	Moor	Lodger	Married	Female	26	1835	Throstle spinner	Ireland

7 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas Q	Donnell	Head	Married	Male	27	1834	Iron dresser	Ireland
Margaret	Donnell	Wife	Married	Female	26	1835	Linen spinner	Ireland
Mary Ann	Donnell	Daughter	-	Female	2	1859	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
James	Donnell	Son	-	Male	0	1861	-	Salford, Lancashire, England

7 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Joseph	Whitehead	Head	Married	Male	24	1837	Engine fireman	Salford, Lancashire, England
Bridget	Whitehead	Wife	Married	Female	25	1836	Cap maker	Ireland

Caroline	Whitehead	Daughter	-	Female	2	1859	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
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Cellar, 8 Rowell Square

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Hugh	Gallehar	Head	Married	Male	31	1830	Cotton spinner	Ireland
Jane	Gallehar	Wife	Married	Female	29	1832	Flax spinner	Ireland
John	Gallehar	Son	-	Male	7	1854	Scholar	Scotland
Hugh	Gallehar	Son	-	Male	1	1860	-	Salford, Lancashire, England

Cellar

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Michal	Clary	Head	Married	Male	56	1805	Labourer	Ireland
Mary	Clary	Wife	Married	Female	46	1815	-	Ireland
William	Clary	Son	Unmarried	Male	22	1839	Dyer	Ireland
Mary Ann	Clary	Daughter	-	Female	15	1846	-	Salford, Lancashire, England

Rowell Square - 1871 Census return(particular house numbers not given)

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Byrne	Head	-	Male	43	1828	-	Ireland
Mary	Byrne	Daughter	-	Female	18	1853	-	Ireland
Kate	Byrne	Daughter	-	Female	15	1856	-	Ireland
Thomas	Byrne	Son	-	Male	13	1858	-	Lancashire, England
James	Byrne	Son	-	Male	8	1863	-	Lancashire, England
Edward	Byrne	Son	-	Male	4	1867	-	Lancashire, England
Margaret	Norrid	Visitor	-	Female	38	1833	-	-

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Michael	Hughes	Head	-	Male	70	1801	-	Ireland
Mary	Hughes	Wife	-	Female	72	1799	-	Ireland
Bridget	Hughes	Daughter	-	Female	25	1846	-	Ireland
John	McCarty	Lodger	-	Male	30	1841	-	Ireland
Jane	Cairnes	Lodger	-	Female	23	1848	-	Scotland

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
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Timothy	Delahunby	Head	-	Male	47	1824	-	Ireland
Mary Ann	Delahunby	Wife	-	Female	42	1829	-	Ireland
Timothy	Delahunby	Son	-	Male	12	1859	-	Lancashire, England
Mary Ann	Delahunby	Daughter	-	Female	9	1862	-	Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Ellen	Downes	Head	-	Female	33	1838	-	Ireland
Julia	Downes	-	-	Female	12	1859	-	Lancashire, England
Margaret	Downes	-	-	Female	9	1862	-	Lancashire, England
Mary Ann	Downes	-	-	Female	7	1864	-	Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Gallager	Head	-	Male	30	1841	-	Lancashire, England
Mary Ann	Gallager	Wife	-	Female	28	1843	-	Lancashire, England
Hannah	Gallager	Daughter	-	Female	4	1867	-	Lancashire, England
Sarah Ann	Gallager	Daughter	-	Female	2	1869	-	Lancashire, England
Mary	Gallager	Daughter	-	Female	0	1871	-	Lancashire, England
Mary	West	Mother	-	Female	62	1809	-	Ireland
Babere	Lavayens	Aunt	-	Female	48	1823	-	Ireland

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Elen	Toole	Head	-	Female	36	1835	-	Ireland
Mary Tresa	Toole	Daughter	-	Female	13	1858	-	Lancashire, England
Thomas	Toole	Son	-	Male	13	1858	-	Lancashire, England
Mary	Kennedy	Sister	-	Female	46	1825	-	Ireland
Mary Ann	Kennedy	Visitor	-	Female	50	1821	-	Ireland
Ellen	Gilroy	Visitor	-	Female	48	1823	-	Ireland
Catherine	Talbot	Visitor	-	Female	27	1844	-	Ireland
David	Talbot	Visitor	-	Male	1	1870	-	Lancashire, England
Alexander	McDonald	Lodger	-	Male	18	1853	-	Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Joseph	Whitehead	Head	-	Male	35	1836	-	Lancashire, England
Bridget	Whitehead	Wife	-	Female	35	1836	-	Ireland
Caroline	Whitehead	Daughter	-	Female	13	1858	-	Lancashire, England
John	Whitehead	Son	-	Male	9	1862	-	Lancashire, England
Mary	Whitehead	Daughter	-	Female	7	1864	-	Lancashire, England
Mary Jane	Whitehead	Daughter	-	Female	5	1866	-	Lancashire, England
Joseph	Whitehead	Son	-	Male	2	1869	-	Lancashire, England

Rowell Square (particular house numbers not given) - 1891 Census return

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
John	Birkett	Head	Married	Male	43	1848	Labourer general	Ireland
Ann	Birkett	Wife	Married	Female	46	1845	Housekeeper	Ireland
Elizabeth	Birkett	Daughter	Single	Female	7	1884	Scholar	Manchester, Lancashire, England

Rowells Buildings

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Catherine	Scully	Head	Married	Female	39	1852	-	Ireland
Dennis	Ryan	Brother	Single	Male	44	1847	Hemp dresser	Ireland
John	Scully	Son	Single	Male	17	1874	Apprentice moulder	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Eliza	Scully	Daughter	Single	Female	15	1876	Letter press feeder	Salford, Lancashire, England

Rowells Buildings

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Bridget	Coussins	Head	Married	Female	45	1846	Bobbin reeler factory cloth	Ireland
Teresa	Coussins	Daughter	Single	Female	8	1883	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England

Rowells Buildings

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Frederick	Frost	Head	Married	Male	32	1859	Labourer general	Ireland
Elizabeth	Frost	Wife	Married	Female	32	1859	Charwoman	Salford, Lancashire, England
Benjamin	Frost	Son	Single	Male	13	1878	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
Annie	Frost	Daughter	Single	Female	8	1883	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
William	Frost	Son	Single	Male	2	1889	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Joseph	Frost	Son	Single	Male	0	1891	-	Salford, Lancashire, England

Rowells Buildings

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Mary A	Tyrrell	Head	Widow	Female	70	1821	Dressmaker	Ireland
Mary I	Johnson	Daughter	Married	Female	33	1858	Cotton spinner	Salford, Lancashire, England
William H	Johnson	Grandson	Single	Male	8	1883	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Sullivan	Boarder	Widow	Female	85	1806	Housekeeper retired	Ireland

Rowells Buildings

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Lengden	Head	Married	Male	45	1846	General labourer	Salford, Lancashire, England
Jane	Lengden	Wife	Married	Female	50	1841	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Jane E	Lengden	Daughter	Single	Female	14	1877	Weaver cotton	Salford, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Elizabeth	Pollard	Head	Widow	Female	42	1849	Housekeeper	Manchester, Lancashire, England

John	Pollard	Son	Single	Male	17	1874	Baker	Salford, Lancashire, England
Thomas	Pollard	Son	Single	Male	14	1877	Errand lad	Salford, Lancashire, England
Minnie	Pollard	Daughter	Single	Female	5	1886	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
George H	Wilson	Boarder	Single	Male	26	1865	General labourer	Gorton, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Mary A	Kennedy	Head	Widow	Female	64	1827	-	Ireland
Teresa	Kennedy	Daughter	Single	Female	38	1853	Charwoman	Newcastle, Northumberland, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Agnes J	Deane	Head	Single	Female	27	1864	Fustian cutter	Monmouth, Monmouthshire, Wales
Agnes	Downing	Boarder	Single	Female	24	1867	Fustian cutter	Ireland

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Timothy	Delahunty	Head	Married	Male	62	1829	General dealer	Ireland
Mary A	Delahunty	Wife	Married	Female	56	1835	Cap maker	Ireland
Patrick	Every	Son in law	Married	Male	30	1861	Bricklayers labourer	Ireland
Mary A	Every	Daughter	Married	Female	28	1863	Cap maker	Salford, Lancashire, England

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
John	Hardman	Head	Married	Male	44	1847	Moulders labourer	Salford, Lancashire, England
Catherine	Hardman	Wife	Married	Female	41	1850	Flax dresser	Ireland

Edith	Hardman	Daughter	Single	Female	5	1886	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
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Rowell Square - 1901 Census return

2

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Mary Jane	Murray	Head	Married	Female	43	1858	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Agnes	Murray	Daughter	-	Female	3	1898	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
John Joseph	Murray	Son	-	Male	0	1901	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
W	Johnson	Son	Single	Male	18	1883	General labourer	Salford, Lancashire, England

3

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Matthew	Martin	Head	Married	Male	32	1869	Sawyer	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Mary	Martin	Wife	Married	Female	30	1871	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Maggie	Martin	Daughter	-	Female	6	1895	-	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Ann	Brennen	Mother-in-law	Widow	Female	52	1849	Shirt maker	Ireland

4

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
William	Williams	Head	Married	Male	50	1851	Tailor	Worcestershire, England
Mary Jane	Williams	Wife	Married	Female	42	1859	Tailoress	Manchester, Lancashire, England

6

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Patrick	Harney	Head	Married	Male	48	1853	Tailor	Ireland
Annie	Harney	Wife	Married	Female	45	1856	-	Ireland

John	Harney	Son	Single	Male	22	1879	Machine winder tarpolin works	Ireland
Robert	Harney	Son	Single	Male	18	1883	Machine winder tarpolin works	Ireland
Mary	Harney	Daughter	Single	Female	16	1885	-	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Patrick	Harney	Son	-	Male	14	1887	Nipper railway	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Ellen	Harney	Daughter	-	Female	5	1896	-	Manchester, Lancashire, England

Islington Street – 1861 Census return

8

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Eliza S	Tom	Head	Married	Female	36	1825	School mistress	Leicestershire, England
Mary	Byrom	Boarder	-	Female	9	1852	Scholar	Blackburn, Lancashire, England
Alice	Byrom	Boarder	-	Female	8	1853	Scholar	Blackburn, Lancashire, England

10

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Sarah	Pool	Head	Unmarried	Female	39	1822	Dressmaker	Salford, Lancashire, England
Amelia	Concliffe	Servant	Unmarried	Female	18	1843	Servant	Lowton, Cheshire, England

12

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
James	Hughes	Head	Widower	Male	62	1799	Gentleman	Lancashire, England
John	Hughes	Son	Married	Male	31	1830	Paper merchant	Lancashire, England

Sarah	Hughes	Daughter	-	Female	24	1837	House keeper	Saddleworth, Lancashire, England
James B	Broadbent	Grandson	-	Male	12	1849	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England

Islington Street – 1881 Census return

10

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas	Cook	Head	Widower	Male	68	1813	Saddler	Beetham, Westmorland, England
Dorothy	Cook	Daughter	Single	Female	40	1841	Weaver	Kendal, Westmorland, England
Ann E	Cook	Daughter	Single	Female	28	1853	Weaver (c)	Salford, Lancashire, England
Martha A	Cook	Grand daughter	Single	Female	15	1866	Weaver	Salford, Lancashire, England

12

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas	Scott	Head	Married	Male	42	1839	Millwright	Salford, Lancashire, England
Rachel	Scott	Wife	Married	Female	37	1844	-	Stockport, Cheshire, England
Robert	Heald	Father in law	Widower	Male	64	1817	Blacksmith	Styal, Cheshire, England

Islington Street – 1891 Census return

8

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Sarah A	Connor	Head	Widow	Female	51	1840	Cook	Failsworth, Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Connor	Daughter	Single	Female	22	1869	Machinist	Salford, Lancashire, England

10

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
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Patrick	McNully	Head	Married	Male	48	1843	Police pensioner	Ireland
Mary	McNully	Wife	Married	Female	41	1850	Living on her own means	Ireland
Patrick J	McNully	Son	Single	Male	24	1867	General labourer	Ireland
Bridget T	McNully	Daughter	Single	Female	17	1874	Machinist	Salford, Lancashire, England
Mary A	McNully	Daughter	Single	Female	14	1877	Cigar maker	Salford, Lancashire, England
Winifred	McNully	Daughter	Single	Female	11	1880	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
Catherine	McNully	Daughter	Single	Female	7	1884	Scholar	Salford, Lancashire, England
John	Dean	Boarder	Single	Male	22	1869	Carter	Salford, Lancashire, England

10A

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Albert	Jones	Head	Married	Male	36	1855	Carter	Worcester, Worcestershire, England
Annie	Jones	Wife	Married	Female	35	1856	-	Worcester, Worcestershire, England
Alice H	Jones	Daughter	Single	Female	11	1880	Scholar	Wales
Edward	Jones	Son	Single	Male	8	1883	Scholar	Wales
Mark	Jones	Son	Single	Male	3	1888	-	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Nelly	Jones	Daughter	Single	Female	0	1891	-	Manchester, Lancashire, England
Ada	Jones	Daughter	Single	Female	0	1891	-	Manchester, Lancashire, England

12

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Rachel	Scott	Head	Widow	Female	45	1846	Dressmaker	Stockport, Lancashire, England

Robert	Heald	Father	Widower	Male	74	1817	Blacksmith	Wilmslow, Cheshire, England
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Islington Street – 1901 Census

8

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas	Smith	Head	Married	Male	23	1878	Carter bleach works	Irlam, Lancashire, England
Beatrice	Smith	Wife	Married	Female	27	1874	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Florence Eleanor	Smith	Daughter	-	Female	0	1901	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
John	Catlin	Boarder	-	Male	8	1893	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Charles	Catlin	Brother	Single	Male	18	1883	Pawnbroker's assistant	Salford, Lancashire, England
George	Catlin	Brother	Single	Male	16	1885	Clerk bleachers	Salford, Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Catlin	Sister	Single	Female	10	1891	-	Salford, Lancashire, England

8A

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Robert	Owen	Head	Widower	Male	69	1832	Packer warehouse	Manchester , Lancashire, England
John W	Wallwork	Son-in-law	Married	Male	40	1861	Invalid	Salford, Lancashire, England
Marian	Wallwork	Daughter	Married	Female	36	1865	Domestic servant	Salford, Lancashire, England
Henry H	Owen	Grand son	Single	Male	21	1880	Packer warehouse	Salford, Lancashire, England

10

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
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Thomas	Ogden	Head	Married	Male	29	1872	Carter	Salford, Lancashire, England
Elizabeth	Ogden	Wife	Married	Female	24	1877	-	Hollinwood, Lancashire, England
Isabella	Bircham	Widr	Widow	Female	49	1852	Charwoman	Carlisle, Cumberland, England
Mary A	Bircham	Daughter	-	Female	10	1891	-	Salford, Lancashire, England

10A

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Walter	Godwin	Head	Married	Male	59	1842	Railway porter goods	Staffordshire, England
Ellen	Godwin	Wife	Married	Female	56	1845	-	Frodsham, Cheshire, England
Charles	Godwin	Son	Single	Male	21	1880	Labourer machine shop	Salford, Lancashire, England
Walter Frederick	Godwin	Son	Single	Male	18	1883	Railway porter goods	Salford, Lancashire, England
William Nethersole	Godwin	Son	Single	Male	18	1883	Bakers van driver	Salford, Lancashire, England

12

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
William	Wilmot	Head	Married	Male	44	1857	Railway carter	Ireland
Mary Ann	Wilmot	Wife	Married	Female	39	1862	-	Ireland
William Thomas	Wilmot	Son	Single	Male	18	1883	Apprentice tin case making	Ireland
Letitia	Wilmot	Daughter	Single	Female	16	1885	Lady's tailor	Ireland
Thomas Joseph	Wilmot	Son	Single	Male	12	1889	-	Ireland
Joseph Robert	Wilmot	Son	Single	Male	10	1891	-	Ireland
Mary Josephine	Wilmot	Daughter	Single	Female	7	1894	-	Ireland

Sarah Catherine	Wilmot	Daughter	Single	Female	5	1896	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Beatrice Gertrude	Wilmot	Daughter	Single	Female	2	1899	-	Salford, Lancashire, England
Albert Edward	Wilmot	Son	Single	Male	0	1901	-	Salford, Lancashire, England

Islington Street – 1911 Census return

8(A?)

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Margery	Fitzgerald	Head	Widow	Female	45	1866	Cahrwoman	Lancs Newtom Heath
Mary	Fitzgerald	Daughter	-	Female	9	1902	School	Lancs Pendleton
James	Fitzgerald	Son	-	Male	5	1906	School	Lancs Pendleton
Thomas	Fitzgerald	Son	-	Male	3	1908	None	Lancs Pendleton
Margery	Fitzgerald	Daughter	-	Female	1	1910	-	Lancs Salford

8(B?)

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Thomas	Percival	Head	Marred	Male	55	1856	Labourer general	Lancashire Salford
Alice	Percival	Wife	Marred	Female	54	1857	-	Lancashire Manchester

10 (A?)

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Harry	Owen	Head	Married	Male	51	1860	Labourer	India
Eliza Ann	Owen	Wife	Married	Female	47	1864	House keeper	Salford Lancs
William Henry	Owen	Son	Single	Male	16	1895	Telephone attendant	Salford Lancs
Bertha	Owen	Daughter	Single	Female	9	1902	School	Salford Lancs

10(B)

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Samuel	Ferguson	Head	Married	Male	45	1866	Coal carter	Lancs Salford

Margaret	Ferguson	Wife	Married	Female	41	1870	-	Lancs Manchester
Wilfrid	Ferguson	Son	-	Male	2	1909	-	Lancs Salford
Margaret	Shaw	Stepdaughter	-	Female	8	1903	-	Lancs Salford
James	Shaw	Stepson	-	Male	5	1906	-	Lancs Salford

12(A)

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Christopher	Wignall	Head	Married	Male	39	1872	Dock labourer	Garston Lancs
Catherine	Wignall	Wife	Married	Female	39	1872	-	Woolton Lancs
Ellen	Wignall	Daughter	Single	Female	14	1897	-	Woolton Lancs
Elizabeth	Wignall	Daughter	Single	Female	11	1900	School girl	Woolton Lancs
Thomas	Wignall	Son	Single	Male	9	1902	School boy	Salford Lancs
Christopher	Wignall	Son	Single	Male	5	1906	School boy	Salford Lancs
John	Wignall	Son	Single	Male	3	1908	Baby	Salford Lancs

12(B)

First name(s)	Last name	Relationship to head	Marital status	Sex	Age	Birth year	Occupation	Birth place
Mariy	Lavery	Head	Married	Female	40	1871	Linen spinner flax mill	U S America
Thomas	Lavery	Son	Single	Male	14	1897	Roller washer flax mill	Ireland Resident
Joseph	Lavery	Son	Single	Male	12	1899	School boy	Barrow in Furness Lancs
Letitia	Lavery	Daughter	Single	Female	0	1911	Baby	Manchester Lancs

APPENDIX 4: FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Trench location

Figure 3: Plan of Eastern Area

Figure 4: Plan of Western Area

Figure 5: Recorded remains superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

Figure 6: Recorded remains superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

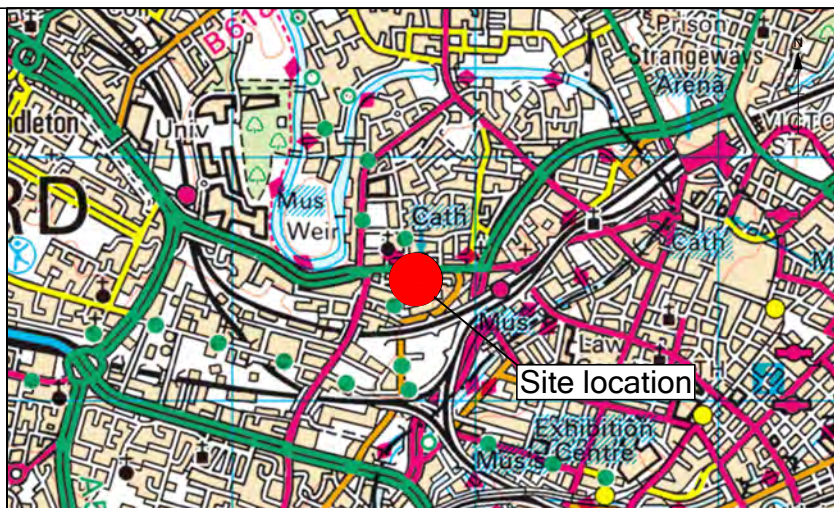


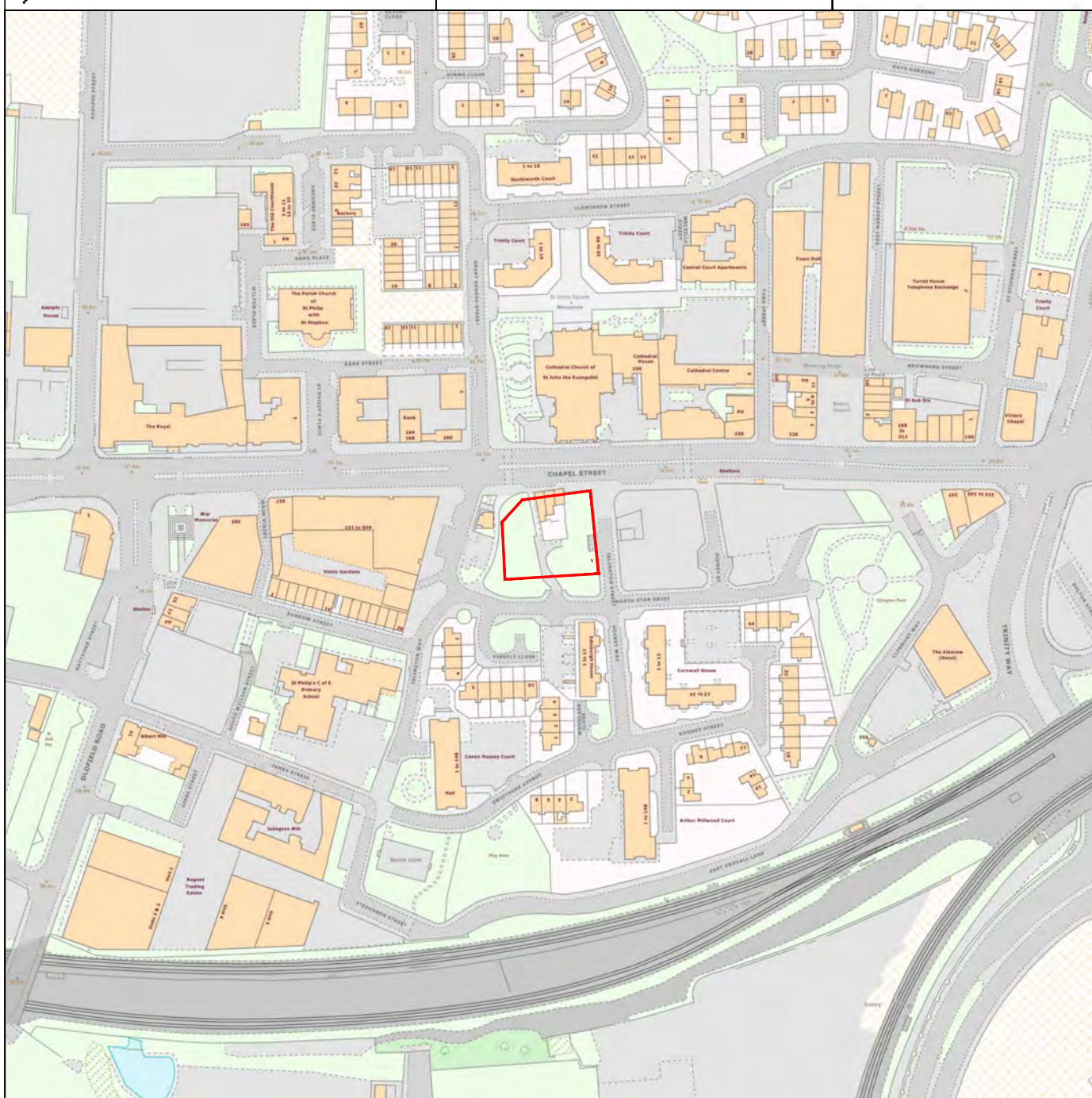
Figure 1:

Site Location

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SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY



Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2019)

398550

398500

398450

398550

398500

398450



Figure 2:

Trench Location

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Key:

 Location of Trenches

SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY

0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:500

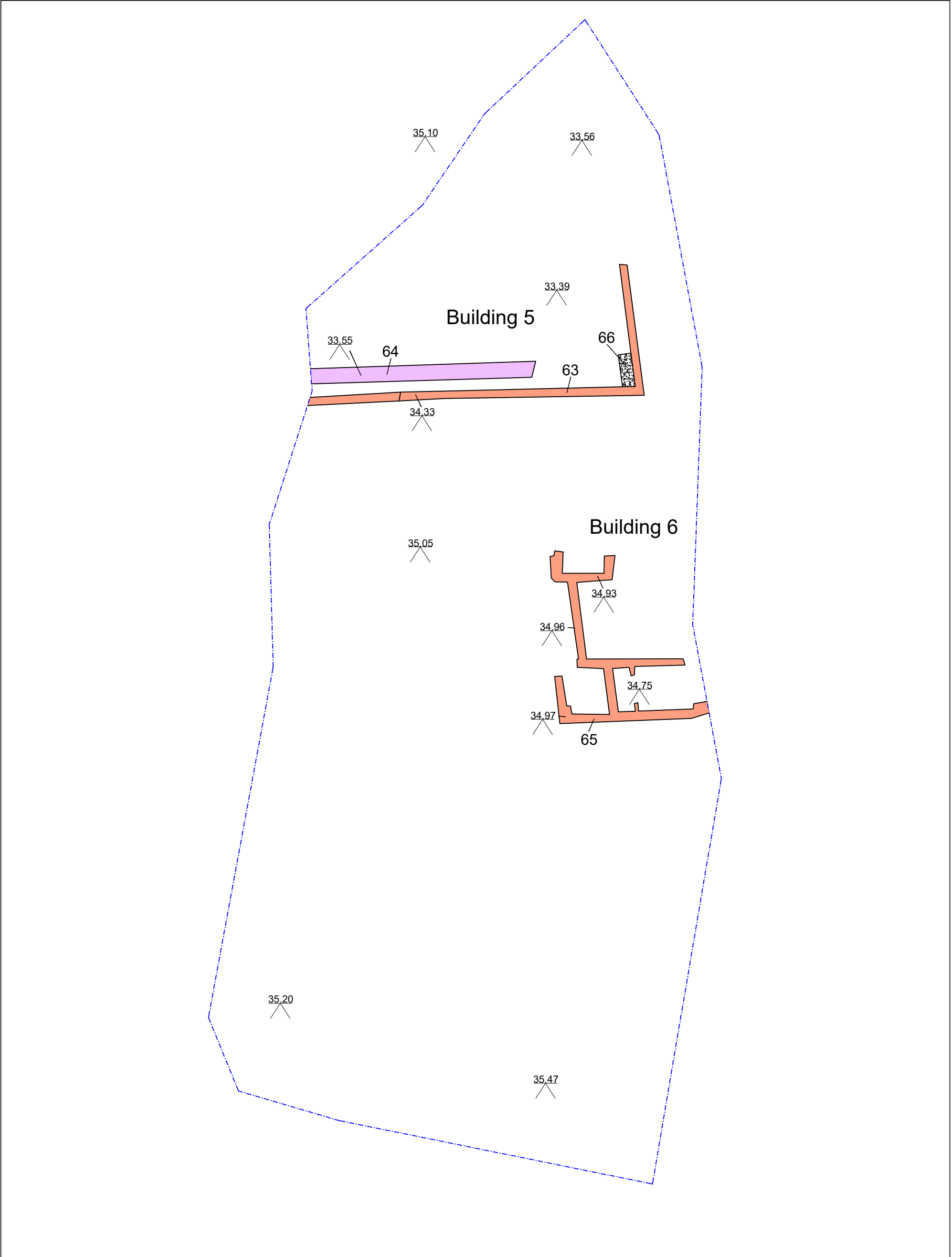
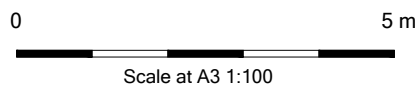


Figure 4:
Plan of the Western Area



SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY



Key:

- Brick Wall
- Drain
- Concrete

Limit of Excavation



Figure 5:
Recorded Remains Superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

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**SALFORD
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010 m

Scale at A3 1:200

Key:

Brick Wall	Steps	Concrete	Feature	Limit of Excavation
Flags	Drain	Stone Wall	Timber	
Brick Surface	Brick Drain	Stone Drain	Metal	



Figure 6:
Recorded Remains Superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

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**SALFORD
ARCHAEOLOGY**

0 10 m

Scale at A3 1:200

Key:

Brick Wall	Steps	Concrete	Feature	Limit of Excavation
Flags	Drain	Stone Wall	Timber	
Brick Surface	Brick Drain	Stone Drain	Metal	