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Archaeological Excavation and Historic Building Investigation

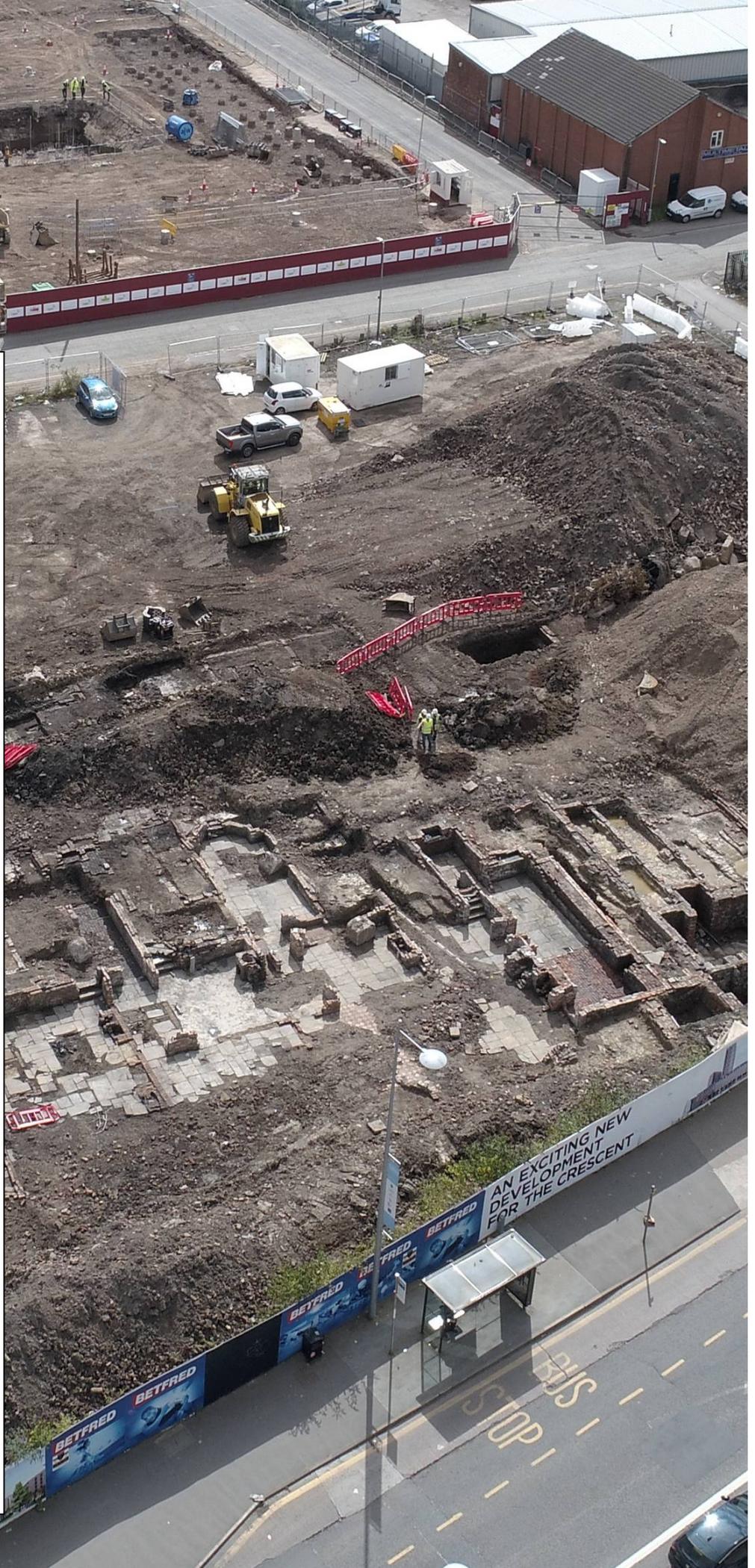
Local Crescent,
The Crescent,
Salford

Client:
Domis Property Group

Planning Ref:
15/67356/FUL

Technical Report:
Katie Harvey and Lewis
Stitt

Report No:
2019/25



Site Location: The site is bounded by The Crescent, to the north, Gaythorn Street, to the east, Hulme Street, to the south and Back Hulme Street, to the west of Salford city centre.

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Summary

In July 2017, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by Domis Property Group, acting on behalf of Property (Done) Ltd, to undertake an historic building investigation of the former Black Horse Hotel on The Crescent on the fringe of Salford city centre, coupled with an archaeological excavation on land bounded by The Crescent, Gaythorn Street, Hulme Street and by Back Hulme Street (centred on NGR SJ 82474 98493; Plate 1). The archaeological work was required to mitigate the impact of the proposed redevelopment of the site on known significant archaeological remains, and satisfy the wording of a condition attached to planning consent for a large residential development (Planning Ref 15/67356/FUL).

The excavation has provided a valuable opportunity to examine a range of examples of early 19th-century workers' housing in Salford, and investigate the probable post-medieval settlement of White Cross. However, the excavation yielded very little firm evidence for any activity on the site prior to the 18th century, although a single sherd of slipware recovered from one of the trenches has been ascribed a 17th-century date; there was no evidence for any medieval activity on the site, although any remains from this period that may have existed will be largely or entirely removed by the intensive development of the site in the 19th century.

The archaeological evidence coupled with the sequence of available historic maps indicates that four different types of workers' houses were situated within the development site, including cellar dwellings along Gaythorn Street, single-depth houses on Rosson's Court, back-to-back properties off Turner's Fold, and double-depth workers' houses along Beevor's Buildings, together with the large properties that fronted onto The Crescent. These large, villa-type houses on The Crescent appeared to be of a contemporary date, and were separated from the adjacent workers' housing in the early 19th century by large garden plots.

The Census Returns and entries in trade directories demonstrate that working class and wealthy middle-class families lived almost side by side during first half of the 19th-century, with entire families lived in single-room cellar dwellings with low paid jobs while affluent professionals, such as surgeons, lived with their families in villa-type properties along The Crescent. However, some of the garden plots associated with the large properties along The Crescent were developed in the later 19th century as the socio-economic structure of the area changed, and the pressure for new housing of the fringe of the expanding city increased.

The excavation has enabled a detailed record of all the surviving archaeological remains on the site to be compiled in advance of development. Whilst the results are not of especial significance in isolation, they make an important contribution to the growing body of archaeological evidence for the construction of domestic properties in Salford during the 18th and 19th centuries and the social changes brought on by industrialisation. A summary of the results obtained from the excavation will be presented in a forthcoming volume in the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series of illustrated booklets that is being prepared on the topic of workers' housing in Salford, which is scheduled for final production in November 2019.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Domis Property Group, acting on behalf of Property (Done) Ltd, is delivering proposals for a residential-led mixed-use development that obtained planning consent from Salford City Council (Planning Ref 15/67356/FUL). The development site lies to the west of Salford city centre, occupying a large plot of land bounded by The Crescent to the north, Gaythorn Street to the east, Hulme Street to the south and by Back Hulme Street to the west (Plate 1). The scheme allows for a residential-led mixed-use development within part 5-, part 16- and part 21-storey building comprising 399 units (Use Class C3) and 826sqm commercial floorspace (Use Classes A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, B1, D1) together with car parking, hard and soft landscaping and associated works. The development proposals also allowed for the demolition of the former Black Horse Hotel, a locally listed heritage asset that was in very poor structural condition.



Plate 1: Development area boundary superimposed on a recent aerial view

The potential archaeological interest in the site was highlighted in a desk-based assessment that was carried out in 2015, which concluded that the site merited further archaeological investigation in advance of development works (Paul Butler Associates 2015). In view of this recommendation, and following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), Salford City Council attached a condition to the planning consent that required an appropriate scheme of investigation to be carried out in advance of development. This condition was in line with the consultation advice provided by GMAAS, in their capacity as Archaeological Advisors to Salford City Council. The wording for the condition provided by GMAAS stated:

'No development shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in title has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works are to be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by Salford Planning Authority. The WSI shall cover the following:

1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include:
 - detailed historical analysis;
 - an historic building survey of the Black Horse Hotel;
 - an evaluation of below-ground archaeological remains;
 - where merited by the evaluation, targeted archaeological excavation.
2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include:
 - analysis of the site investigation records and finds;
 - production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented.
3. Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.
4. An agreed scheme for disseminating the results to the local and wider community.
5. Provision for archive deposition of the report and records of the site investigation.
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI.

Reason: In accordance with NPPF Section 12, Paragraph 141 - To record and advance understanding of heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the archaeological heritage interest publicly accessible.'

In order to address this planning condition, Domis Property Group commissioned Salford Archaeology to design and deliver an appropriate scheme of archaeological investigation. In the first instance, this comprised an initial programme of evaluation trenching, which aimed to establish the presence, extent, date and significance of any below-ground remains, and thereby enable informed recommendations for an appropriate strategy that would mitigate the impact of development on the sub-surface archaeological resource. The evaluation trenching was carried out in July 2017, and confirmed that buried remains of archaeological interest survived within the development area, specifically deposits dating to the post-medieval and industrial periods (Salford Archaeology 2017).

In the light of the results obtained from the initial evaluation trenching, GMAAS recommended that a programme of detailed excavation should be implemented in order to mitigate the impact of the proposed redevelopment. This comprised the full excavation of several targeted areas, and was undertaken in July and August 2017.

In addition to the intrusive site investigation, it was also recommended that an archaeological survey of the Black Horse Hotel was carried out in advance of its demolition. Whilst this locally listed building was remodelled in the late 19th century, its origins may be traced to at least 1804, and probably earlier, when it formed an important component of a small settlement on the outskirts of Salford known as White Cross.

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which was devised in consultation with GMAAS prior to the commencement of any work on site.

2. Original Research Priorities

2.1 Academic Aims

The principal aims of the project, as stated in the approved Written Scheme of Investigation, were: to provide a detailed drawn, photographic and textual record, as appropriate, of the Black Horse Hotel prior to its ultimate loss, and; to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential.

2.2 Objectives

The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation were:

- to produce an archaeological record of the standing remains of the Black Horse Hotel;
- to determine the presence, character, and extent of any buried remains pertaining to the early development of the White Cross settlement and its associated thoroughfare prior to 19th-century realignment;
- to establish the potential for palaeo-environmental evidence for pre-19th-century activity on the site;
- to determine the presence, character, and extent of any buried remains of a wide range of different types of late 18th- and early 19th-century dwellings;
- to undertake more detailed historical research to enhance an understanding of the former buildings' use and occupants;
- to compile an archival record of any archaeological remains within the development area;
- to inform a decision as to whether further archaeological investigation will be required in advance of development ground works.

3. The Setting

3.1 Location, Topography and Land use

The study area is located within Salford, Greater Manchester, (centred on NGR SJ 82474 98493) and bounded by The Crescent, to the north, Gaythorn Street, to the east, Hulme Street, to the south and by the line of the former Beevor's Buildings, to the west (Fig 2).

The site comprised an open area, recently cleared of several warehouses, a metal works and Hulme Street Nursery School. The south-eastern part of the site comprised a hard-standing surface, which was presumably used as a car park. The rest of the site can be defined as wasteland, with pockets of overgrown vegetation. The site was enclosed by a high wooden fence along The Crescent, Gaythorn Street and part of Hulme Street, and by heras fencing along the rest of Hulme Street and the former line of Beevor's Buildings. The site is moderately level and lies at a height of around 37.5m to 38.1m above Ordnance Datum.

3.2 Geology

The underlying solid geology, as mapped by the British Geological Society (www.bgs.ac.uk), consists of the Collyhurst Sandstone Formation. This is overlain by superficial deposits consisting of two types of sands and gravels, glaciofluvial deposits in the northwest corner of the area and river terrace deposits across the rest of the site.

3.3 Designations

The development site does not contain any designated heritage assets, such as Scheduled Monuments or listed buildings, although the Black Horse Hotel is entered on Salford City Council's Local List of Heritage Assets (Ref: HE_LLW21). The hotel was included on this list of important historic buildings as it provides a 'typical piece of late Victorian eclectic 'bright' architecture bringing together a medley of pattern book architecture, in stark contrast to the earlier refined Georgian townscape of The Crescent'. The Black Horse Hotel is also entered on the Greater Manchester Historic Environment (HER No. 6670.1.0).

The site lies within the Crescent Conservation Area, which lies on the A6 corridor to the south of the River Irwell bounded by Oldfield Road to the east, Hulme Street and the main railway line from Manchester to the south and the University of Salford campus to the west. The Conservation Area extends up the western side of the River Irwell as far as Frederick Road to the north, encompassing Peel Park and the David Lewis recreation ground. The site is also in close proximity to Adelphi/Bexley Square Conservation Area, which similarly contains 19th-century townhouses built by entrepreneurs and businessmen who were seeking to live relatively close to their city centre businesses.

4. Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

A full discussion of the historical background to the site is presented in a desk-based assessment that was produced in 2015 (Paul Butler Associates 2015). The historical background presented here is summarised from those portions of the desk-based assessment applicable to the excavation areas, together with additional documentary research.

4.2 Summary Historical Background

There is no known physical evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site, with the closest material dating to this period, comprising a Neolithic flint core that was found some distance to the east of the site (Paul Butler Associates 2015). Across the river in Castlefield, prehistoric evidence is more promising, an assemblage consisting of two Mesolithic flints, one Neolithic/Bronze Age waste flake and one fragment of Late Bronze Age / Iron Age pottery was found (Gregory 2007), although all of the prehistoric artefacts from the surrounding area are residual, having come from secondary deposits.

Similarly, there are a limited number of Roman finds in Salford, archaeological evidence includes fragments of Roman pottery, discovered during the excavation of One Greengate and a mortarium bowl, used for mixing food, recovered from the excavation at the Bull's Head, Greengate in 1986. Limited archaeological data indicates low-level Roman activity in Salford.

The early medieval period, often referred to as the 'Dark Ages', holds even less archaeological evidence, although it was during this period that Salford acquired its place name, originally deriving from the Saxon word *Sealhford* meaning 'ford by the willows'. Nevertheless, some time before the Norman Conquest, Salford had established itself as the head of the Salford Hundred. The Domesday Survey of 1086 provides the earliest description of the Hundred, recording that King Edward held the manor in 1066 when it contained forests and was divided into 21 berewicks.

The medieval core of Salford was centred on Greengate, Gravel Lane and the eastern end of Chapel Street. In 1228, Henry III granted the town of Salford the right to hold a market and annual fair. By 1230 Ranulf Blundeville, Earl of Chester, erected his vill of 'Salford' into a free borough, with the burgesses dwelling within being allowed certain privileges. Each burghage had an acre of land annexed to it, and a rent of 12d.

By the 16th and 17th century, domestic-based textile manufacture was established as the town's main economy. The finished products were traded at Greengate Cloth Hall. The first plan of Salford dating to 1650, depicts the Sacred Trinity Church (built in 1645), originally a chapel, giving the street its current name (Plate 2). Salford had also established, a bake house and a water-powered corn mill (GMAU 2010).



Plate 2: Map of Salford 1650

A new centre was established away from Salford's historic core of by the late 18th century. The onset of rapid industrialisation during this period resulted in a massive expansion of the town's population. The first accurate census of the population was undertaken in 1773, revealing that Salford had a population of 4765, but by 1788 the population had risen to 7500. During the 1780s and 1790s, the historic core began to expand northwards and eastwards. This was prompted by the building of New Bailey prison in 1790. The traditional areas of burgage plots were redeveloped with low-quality terrace housing, mills and industrial works and the historic core area gradually became an urban slum (GMAU 2010).

The first evidence for development at the site is depicted on William Green's map of 1787-94. Several buildings occupied the northern part of the site, with gardens situated to the side and rear, while land to the south appears to be a field, owned by Salford. 'The Crescent' appears for the first time on this map with the road 'White Cross Bank' labelled to the east. The earliest documentary source for the Black Horse is listed in Deans & Co's directory of 1804, as being at 12 Broken Bank, with Charles Heaton listed as the 'victualler' (a tavern keeper).

Swire's map of 1824 demonstrates that further development had been undertaken on land within the site. A row of buildings is depicted along The Crescent, however, this portion of the road was now labelled 'Broken Bank', with 'Bank Parade' replacing the former 'White Cross Bank'. To the rear of the buildings were several plots of elaborate gardens. Blocks of buildings were also situated along Gaythorn Street and two small buildings along Hulme Street. Bancks' map of 1828 depicts a similar layout with the addition of Barrow Street, which runs immediately to the rear of houses fronting Broken Bank.

The Census Returns for 1841 record the professions of those living within the site, with agents (who would mediate business transactions for clients) and manufacturers listed along Broken Bank. Ellen Whittaker is listed at the Black Horse, situated at N° 16 Broken Bank, in the Census and also a trade directory for that year (Pigot and Slater 1841, 104). The Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1850 demonstrates that the site was densely occupied. Garden plots occupying the front and rear of grand properties, fronting 'Crescent Parade' (formerly Bank Parade), provided some green space. Several smaller plots of housing had been constructed, notably along Gaythorn Court, Rosson's Court, Crescent Court and Turner's Fold, to accommodate the growing working-class population.

The Census Returns for 1851 indicate that William Cronshaw had obtained the tenancy of the Black Horse Inn. Described as a 43-year old 'inn keeper', Cronshaw originated from Accrington in Lancashire, and lived at the Black Horse with his wife, two sons and two daughters, all of whom had been born in Accrington.

The 1861 Census demonstrates that those living along The Crescent had higher-status occupations, including Thomas Mowbray, a sculptor at N° 1 Crescent Parade, an Estate Agent at N° 2, a fustian manufacturer at N° 4 and several General Practitioners. Mary Watson is listed as the publican of the Black Horse (N° 15). In comparison, the people residing in the smaller workers' houses along the various courts had lower-status occupations, and included dressmakers, labourers and railway porters listed at Crescent Court. Similar entries are recorded in the Census Returns for 1871, although Charles Baddeley had taken over the Black Horse Inn by that date and is listed in trade directories for the period (eg Slater 1876, 168).

The form of the buildings remains much the same on the Ordnance Survey map of 1892. A small amount of redevelopment has been undertaken to the rear of the Black Horse, with buildings in the south-west corner of the yard demolished, making the yard larger. Entries in a trade directory for 1893 show the usual mix of surgeons and solicitors along The Crescent (Slater 1893).

The Ordnance Survey map of 1908 similarly demonstrates little change, however, a row of terrace houses fronting the southern end of Gaythorn Street replaced Rosson's Court and some properties along Hulme Street had been demolished. By the 1920s, several more buildings along Hulme Street had been demolished and only four listings were given for people living there, all of whom 'householders' (Slater 1920). By the time of the 1933 Ordnance Survey map, Salford Nursery School had been erected along Hulme Street, as well as a large rectangular garage towards the corner of Gaythorn Street.

Large-scale demolition was carried during mid-20th century; the town houses lining The Crescent, properties on Gaythorn Street, Turner's Fold, Hulme Street and Beevor's Buildings are no longer shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1951. Only two terrace houses at the corner of Beevor's Buildings survived.

Little changed over the next few years, with a warehouse erected to the west of Transport House by 1963. The site was subject to further clearance during the late 20th century, with the exception of the Black Horse Hotel, which was finally demolished in 2017.

4.3 *Archaeological Background*

Several archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the development site have revealed extensive below-ground remains dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. These include excavations along Chapel Street and Barrow Street, which uncovered a suite of late 18th- / early 19th-century workers' houses (Salford Archaeology 2013). The remains of workers' houses were also excavated on Adelphi Street, situated to the north of the site (OA North 2008).

The archaeological significance of the development site was first highlighted in a desk-based assessment produced by Paul Butler Associates in 2015. This work concluded that buried remains of archaeological interest survived within the development area, and specifically deposits dating to the post-medieval and industrial periods.

Based on the findings of the desk-based assessment, GMAAS recommended that a programme of intrusive archaeological investigation was carried out to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains and their form, nature, condition and potential. This was carried out by Salford Archaeology in early July 2017, and was coupled with an historic building investigation of the Black Horse Hotel.

The evaluation concluded that archaeological remains relating to the 18th and 19th centuries, and relict soils pre-dating the 18th century structural remains, were present within three areas on the site. Based on the findings of the evaluation, GMAAS recommended that a programme of archaeological excavation within three significant areas of the site would mitigate the impact of the proposed redevelopment. Salford Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation for this work in 2017. The excavation was carried out in July and August 2017.

Following discussions between Domis Property Group, Salford Archaeology and GMAAS, it was decided that where archaeological remains survived in good condition, open area excavations would be undertaken at the earliest convenience, to not delay the proposed development of the site. This meant that the trench evaluation was ongoing in some parts of the site, while Area 1 was in the process of excavation.

5. Historic Building Investigation

5.1 Introduction

A programme of historic building investigation was undertaken to Historic England Level 2/3 standard prior to the demolition of the former Black Horse Hotel. Due to the building being in a perilous structural condition, access to the interior was not possible, and could only be recorded through the demolition process.

The building was of an L-shaped plan on an approximate east/west alignment, placed on the north-west corner of the site between Back Hulme Street and The Crescent, which affords its principal access.

5.2 External Description

All external elevations were of red hand-made brick construction, laid in Flemish bond with terracotta dressings. Plinths, string-courses and aperture surrounds were a mixture of brick and dressed sandstone. All elements of the roof were finished with Welsh slate, with angled terracotta ridge tiles, and square profile cast-iron gutters.

North elevation: the northern façade comprised five bays long which fronted The Crescent and afforded the main principle access into the building (Plate 3; Fig 2). The ground floor had four archways and the main doorway to the western end of the façade. Each archway had been formed from a three-pointed arched head that had been built from terracotta tiles forming a wave moulding. The keystone to each was a carved sandstone block that depicted Dionysus, a Satyr, a horse's head and a set of blacksmiths tools (Plates 4-7). The piers to the arches were built from brick with projecting pilasters, which had brick and sandstone capitals on each. Each arch contained a recessed window aperture that had brick square return end reveals, chamfered stone sills and three-pointed arched lintels. These housed three-light timber framed windows, which had been boarded up.

The second bay in from the eastern side had originally been an open arch, possible for cart access. This had been partially blocked up in the late 20th century with common brick. A window aperture had also been inserted at this time. It had brick square return end reveals, with a concrete lintel and a sandstone sill. A two-light, timber-framed window with a central timber mullion, was housed within this aperture. The main entrance into the building was located to the western side of this façade. The doorway had terracotta stepped reveals with a dressed sandstone tiered Jacobean-style pediment, which had the words 'BLACK·HORSE·INN' carved into the form. The timber-framed door was a later 20th-century addition (Plate 8).



Plate 3: General view of the northern elevation



Plate 4: The carved keystone of the western archway depicting Dionysus



Plate 5: Detail of the Satyr carved keystone of the inner arch at the western end



Plate 6: The horse's head carved keystone at the eastern end



Plate 7: Detail of the blacksmiths tools carving on the eastern keystone



Plate 8: The main entrance into the hotel, fronting The Crescent

At first-floor level, a canted oriel window of stepped sandstone reveals with sandstone mullions was situated in the second bay from the western end (Plate 9). This was located between two half projecting pilasters which had flush sandstone capitals that had a terracotta flower at their centre. This window was flanked by two window apertures that had wave-moulded terracotta reveals and lintels with projecting chamfered sandstone sills. Each housed a timber-framed sash window that was one over six-lights with a bottom opening sash (Plate 9).



Plate 9: The canted oriel window on the first floor

A chamfered sandstone string course was located directly below sill height on the first floor. This string course projected out from the building $\frac{1}{2}$ " , whilst it was flush with the projecting pilasters of the oriel window.

The eastern end of the first floor was set back 3' (911mm) to create a small balcony. A wrought-iron handrail was set into the over-sailing chamfered sandstone copings. The balcony was only decorative, with no access other than from the windows of the eastern side of the building (Plate 10).

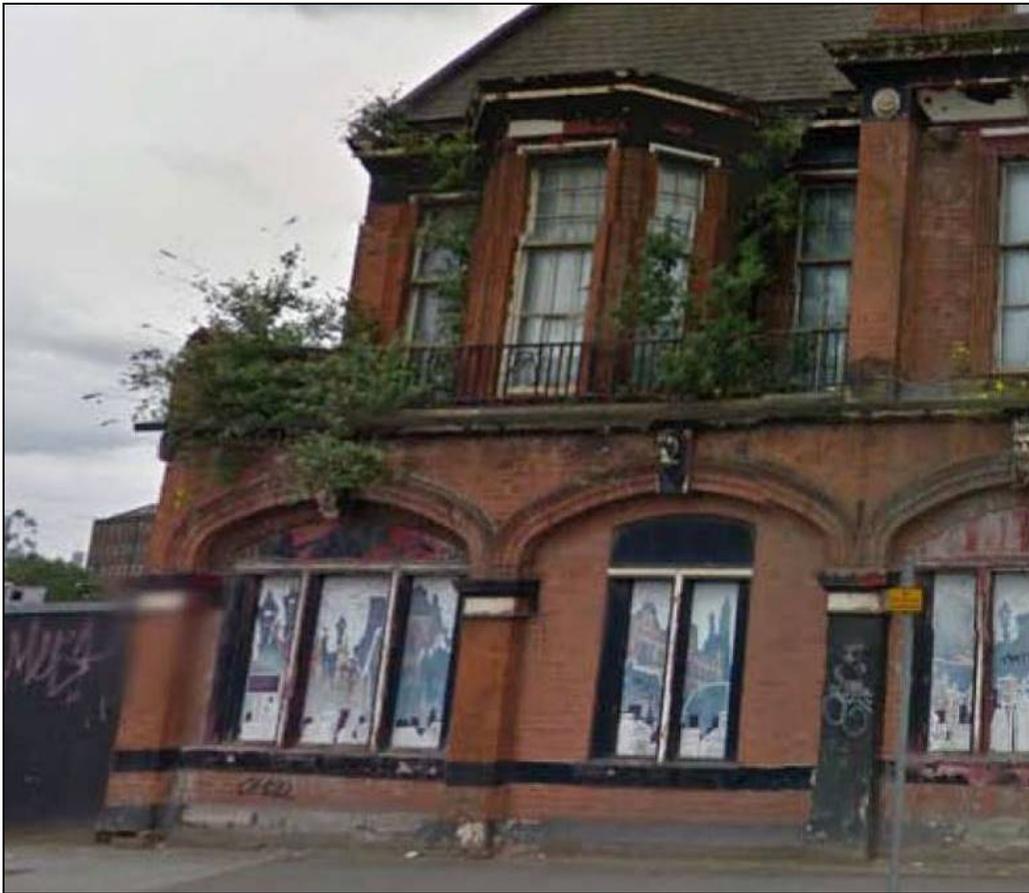


Plate 10: Detail of the eastern end of the northern façade

A projecting bay window was situated at the centre of the eastern end of the first floor. The bay had three apertures that had brick wave-moulded reveals and lintels with chamfered sandstone sills. Each aperture housed a timber-framed sash window that had nine over six-light with a bottom opening sash (Plate 10).

The second-floor central aperture on the western side was recessed in a three-point arch with terracotta wave moulding, with a white painted sandstone keystone. This was supported by two projecting pilasters that had plain capitals (Plate 11). The aperture had brick square return end reveals, a protruding brick lintel and a chamfered sandstone sill. This housed a three over three timber-framed mullion and transom window, which was also flanked by two recessed apertures. These had brick wave-moulded reveals with chamfered sandstone lintels and sills. Both contained a six over one light timber-framed sash window with a bottom sash opening (Plate 11).

A gabled dormer was located at the centre of the western roof that had a circular window above the eaves. The gable end had decorative terracotta tiles that were recessed between a protruding sandstone stringcourse and the timber verge. The window aperture had a wave-moulded terracotta reveal, which housed a five-light, circular, timber-framed window (Plate 11).



Plate 11: General View of the second floor at the western end of the northern façade

East elevation: this elevation comprised two gable ends that were three-storeys high plus the attic at the western end (Fig 3). The fabric of the gable ends comprised handmade bricks, laid in a Flemish bond. The decoration was very minimal with the northern gable being painted white from the ground floor up to the eaves. At the eastern end of this gable, the brick square chimney stack had been reduced in height, and the chimney pot removed (Plate 12).

The ground floor of the gable end had also been painted white, while the upper floors had been left bare. The roof had a sandstone verge that was stepped at the northern end.



Plate 12: General view of the eastern elevation

Southern elevation: two gable ends were located at the western side of this elevation, while the eastern end had the side wall of the southern gable end on the eastern elevation (Plate 13; Fig 4). Each element of this façade comprised hand-made bricks laid in Flemish bond, with a replaced modern roof along with steel trusses. The ground floor of the two gables at the western end of the property comprised three window apertures and two doorways. The window apertures had a three-course Rowlock lintel, with brick square return end reveals and sand stone sills. Each had been recently blocked-up using modern concrete blocks.

At the centre of the two gables were two doorways that had been inserted into two earlier apertures. The western doorway had brick square return end reveals with a timber lintel (Plate 14). The earlier window aperture had a three-course Rowlock arched lintel and square return end reveals. This had later been blocked-up using machine-made bricks that were bonded with cement mortar (Plate 14). The second doorway, to the eastern side, had a rolled steel lintel which spanned the 2m opening. This also had square return end reveals with a concrete threshold (Plate 15). This would have provided access to a small single-storey lean-to that had been demolished prior to the commencement of the archaeological survey.



Plate 13: General view of the southern façade



Plate 14: Detail of the ground floor of the southern façade



Plate 15: Detail of the later doorway at the centre of the southern facade

The southern wall of the eastern gable contained a large, three-course, Rowlock archway with brick square return end reveals. This had later been blocked-up with modern common brick that had been bonded using cement mortar (Plate 16).



Plate 16: The blocked-up archway at the eastern end of the southern façade

The upper floors of the southern façade had four window apertures to each floor within the two-gables, while the eastern side had a single window to each floor. Each aperture had a three-course Rowlock arched lintel, brick square return end reveals with chamfered stone sills. The first-floor windows had been boarded-up using steel mesh, but those on the second floor were observed. These were timber-framed two over two-light double-sash windows (Plates 17 and 18).

Western elevation: the western elevation was fairly plain in design, similar to that of the eastern elevation. The Flemish bond brick wall had been painted white up to the ceiling height of the first floor (Fig 5).

The northern end of the façade was the gable of the northern elevation. A chimney stack was situated at the apex of the roof. This was a square brick stack which had its pot removed.



Plate 17: The blocked-up window apertures on the first floor



Plate 18: Detail of the second-floor window apertures

5.3 *Watching Brief*

Internally, the building could not be surveyed due to health and safety concerns. However, a watching brief was maintained during the demolition, which is detailed within this section.

The demolition of the large three-course Rowlock arch on the southern elevation should that it had been constructed from machine-made frogged brick (Plate 19). The archway had been heavily modernised internally. A modern timber-framed and plaster board ceiling had been built at ground-floor level. This acted as the ceiling for a set of modern partitioned toilet cubicles (Plate 20). Above this ceiling was a galvanised steel ducting that was used for the air-conditioning for the pub (Plate 20).

The upper floors of the property had also been modernised with the walls being covered in wallpaper, whilst the ceilings had been covered in plaster board. The internal doorways had segmental arched lintels with square brick return end reveals. Each aperture had moulded side and head casements, while the doors had been removed previously (Plate 21).

The large archway would have originally continued through the building, where a second external archway was located within the northern elevation. This archway had a three-course Rowlock arched lintel that was supported on flush sandstone corbels. The square return end reveals were built using hand-made brick that had been bonded using lime mortar. As with the southern arch, it had been partially blocked-up using modern common brick with a six-light timber-framed window in the centre. Within the arch, Rockwool insulation had been used from the springing point to the crown of the arch (Plate B20).



Plate B17: Detail of the blocked-up archway in the southern façade



Plate 20: Detail of the demolition of the blocked-up archway in the southern façade



Plate 21: Detail of the interior of the western side of the building during demolition

The hotel had a basement that was also observed during the watching brief. Two cellar lights flanked a doorway within the northern wall. Each aperture had brick square return end reveals with sandstone sills. Both had been infilled with brick rubble that had in turn supported the modern pavement above (Plate 23).



Plate 22: The internal view of the blocked-up archway in the northern elevation



Plate 23: Blocked cellar light within the northern elevation

The small doorway, which would have led down from street level, had a brick three-course Rowlock arched ceiling with square return end reveals. This had also been infilled with rubble so was not possible to see if any of the stone stairs had been retained (Plates 24 and 25).



Plate 24: The blocked-up doorway within the cellar's northern wall



Plate 25: Detail of the blocked door and passageway leading up to street level within the northern wall

5.4 Conclusion

The Black Horse Hotel, after the partial rebuild in the late 19th century, represented a fine example of mid-Victorian public house design. It was built in a prominent position within the growing suburb of Salford, in a Vernacular Revival style. The use of sandstone within the northern side was typical of this period. The four carved sandstone keystones within the arches of the northern façade, in particular, were of fine craftsmanship.

The interior of the public house could not be surveyed due to health and safety concerns. However, a watching brief was maintained during demolition, which observed that the interior had been subject to modernisation. This included the installation of toilet facilities, air-conditioning and a modern steel-trussed roof at the southern end of the property. During the demolition of the basement a set of cellar lights and a blocked-up passageway and door had been located at the northern end of the building. These suggest that after the rebuilt the cellar had been accessed from street level on the northern side.

6. Summary of the Evaluation Results

6.1 Introduction

The initial program of archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of 18 evaluation trenches, with a combined length of 350m (Fig 6). The trenches were placed across examples of different types of houses that occupied the site from at least the late 18th century, ranging from large villas in the north-eastern part of the site to single-depth court dwellings in the south-eastern part of the site. In addition, small areas of the site that did not appear to have been subject to development in the 19th century were also targeted to establish the potential for medieval plough soils and palaeo-environmental evidence.

The excavation of modern ground surfaces was undertaken by a machine with a toothed bucket and, where necessary, a breaker. A homogeneous demolition layer (1000) was then removed using a toothless ditching bucket.

The proposed location of Trench 1 lay beneath a massive stockpile of demolition material, and was thus not excavated.

Trench 2 measured 15 x 2m, and was located in the west part of the site, along a north/south alignment, targeting a single-depth dwelling, to the south of Turner's Yard, and two properties along Beevor's Buildings, depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 8). Archaeological remains were encountered almost immediately, surviving at a depth of 0.15m to 0.45m below the modern ground surface. The partial remains of at least three buildings were uncovered along with brick and flagstone floors, and the base of at least one fireplace (Plate 26). The abundance of well-preserved structural remains resulted in this part of the site being subject to more detailed excavation subsequently (Area 1). The remains exposed in Trench 2 are described in detail in *Section 7.2*, below.



Plate 26: General view across Trench 2

Trench 3, measuring 10 x 2m, was excavated along the south-west boundary of the site, along an east to west alignment, to a maximum depth of 0.75m. The trench targeted the remains of a property along Hulme Street and a small garden plot, depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 8). The trench contained a culvert (1001), composed of hand-made bricks and a stone capping, which had been truncated by a large L-shaped concrete block, measuring 5m long by 0.80m wide (Plate 27). To the west, a modern service pipe, no longer in use, spanned the width of the trench, beyond which lay a brick wall (1002), surviving to a height of two courses. The wall was formed by a double skin of hand-made bricks bonded with lime mortar and an additional double skin of machine-made bricks bonded with black mortar (Plate 28).



Plate 27: View of Trench 3 showing a modern concrete block and stone-capped culvert 1001



Plate 28: Brick wall 1002 formed of both hand-made and machine-made bricks

Trench 4 was situated to the north of Trench 3, measured 10 x 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.85m. The trench overlay the plan of a large-sized property and front garden that lined Hulme Street, depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 8). Excavation revealed a flagstone surface (1003) in the southern part of the trench, likely to have formed a front yard, which was positioned directly outside the building (Plate 29). A wall (1004) of hand-made bricks that survived to a height of 1.8m and spanned the width of the trench, demarcated the front, southern, wall of the house. The deep foundations of the wall suggest that the house was cellared. Within the cellar were two brick columns (1005), each measuring 0.24 x 0.24 x 1.60m. Along the western edge of the trench were the remains of hand-made brick wall 1006, measuring approximately 5m long and surviving to a maximum height of 1.60m. An opening evident in the fabric of the wall suggested that there had been a doorway leading to another room within the cellar (Plate 30). A recent brick buttress (1007) was also located in the western edge of the trench, comprising machine-made bricks bonded with sandy cement, measuring 0.48m wide and surviving to a height of 1.7m.



Plate 29: Trench 4 showing yard surface 1003 and brick-built buttresses 1005



Plate 30: Wall 1006 located in the western edge of the trench and evidence of a doorway

Trench 5, measuring 10 x 2m, was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.75m. The trench targeted the footprint of a rectangular building depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831, and an allotment plot, which might have contained garden soils illustrated on Green's map of 1787-94 (Fig 7). A wall (1008) of hand-made bricks, measuring 2 x 0.24 x 0.32m and bonded with black mortar, was exposed in the southern part of the trench. A more substantial wall (1009), measuring 2 x 0.48 x 0.40m and bonded with black mortar, was located to the north of wall 1008. A flagstone surface (1010) adjoined both brick walls, forming a passageway depicted on the OS map of 1891 (Plate 31).

In the northern part of Trench 5, subsoil 1012, comprising dark brown silty clay, was exposed. Beneath 1012 were natural deposits of orange clay 1013 located approximately 1.55m below the modern ground surface. In the eastern edge of the trench were the remains of a poorly built wall (1011), measuring 3.5m in length and surviving to a height of 0.48m (Plate 31).



Plate 31: Trench 5 showing a passage formed by walls 1008 and 1009, and surface 1010

The full extent of **Trench 6** was not exposed due to the presence of a huge pile of demolition rubble situated in the north-west corner of the site. Therefore, Trench 6 was excavated to a reduced length of 7.5 x 2m, and to a depth of 0.45m. Trench 6 had originally been placed over back-to-back dwellings situated on Crescent Court. The remains of a single wall 1014 were exposed in the western part of the trench, surviving at foundation level and measuring 0.23m wide (Plate 32).



Plate 32: Wall 1014 exposed in Trench 6

Trench 7 was situated in the northern part of the site, along an east/west alignment, and targeted the remains of large villa properties that lined The Crescent, first depicted on Green's map of 1787-94 (Fig 7). Trench 7 measured 60 x 2m, and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Significant structural remains were exposed throughout the length of the trench, comprising numerous brick walls, flagstone surfaces and fireplaces (Plate 33). The abundance of well-preserved structural remains resulted in this part of the site being subject to more detailed excavation subsequently (Area 2). The excavated remains are described in detail in *Section 7.3*, below.

Trench 8 was located to the east of Trenches 4 and 5, orientated north/south and measuring 30 x 2m. The trench targeted areas shown on historical mapping as garden plots that had been subject to less development than other parts of the site (Figs 7-10). Excavation of the trench resulted in exposing a truncated cobbled surface 1031, measuring 2.10 x 1.20m. The foundation course of wall 1032 bonded with lime mortar was also uncovered, running parallel to the western edge of Trench 8 and continuing beyond the limit of excavation. A small sondage was excavated in the northern part of the trench to investigate the stratigraphy of the site, although negative features and/or plough soils had not survived (Plate 34).



Plate 33: Trench 7 showing extensive archaeological remains, facing west



Plate 34: Trench 8, looking south

Trench 9 was situated to the north of Trench 7, measuring 20 x 2m and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Trench 9 overlay garden plots to the front of Georgian villas that lined The Crescent (Figs 7 and 8). A sondage was excavated at the western end of Trench 9 to investigate the stratigraphy of the site, whether medieval plough soils had survived and the presence of any dating material (Plate 35). No negative archaeological features were identified in Trench 9, although a sherd of orange fabric pottery with a purplish-brown glaze, dating to the 18th century was recovered.



Plate 35: Trench 9 showing sondage excavated at the western end of the trench

Trench 10 was situated in the centre of the site, and targeted garden plots and potential medieval soils to the rear of Georgian villas that lined The Crescent. Later maps, dating to 1891, depict a row of single-depth dwellings situated in the western part of the trench (Fig 10). The excavation of Trench 10 exposed walls 1015 (measuring 2 x 0.33m), wall 1016 (measuring 4m) and wall 1016 (measuring 2 x 0.23m), which demarcated the foundation course of a property located on Crescent Court (Plate 36). Within the walls of the property was a rectangular brick feature (1019), which possibly formed the base of a stairwell. The badly preserved remains of wall 1020 survived towards the eastern end of the trench along with brick feature 1021, which both appear to have formed a small outbuilding depicted within a garden plot on the OS Town Plan of 1891.

Trench 11 was situated to the north of Trench 12, along an east/west alignment, measuring 15 x 2m. The trench overlay an area that comprised three garden plots, which had the possibility of containing earlier medieval soils. Trench 11 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.15m exposing natural pockets of clay 1013 (Plate 37).



Plate 36: Trench 10 showing the foundation course of wall 1015, which demarcated the western wall of a dwelling along Crescent Court



Plate 37: Trench 11

The excavation of **Trench 12** exposed the remains of brick surface 1033 (2 x 3.2m), which was bound by wall 1034 (6.9 x 0.24 x 0.75m), orientated north/south. Wall 1034 returned along an east/west alignment, forming a boundary around brick surface 1033. In the northern part of the trench wall 1034 returned along an east/west alignment, measuring 2 x 0.24 x 0.24m, continuing beyond the limit of excavation.

Constructed against the northern part of wall 1034, orientated east/west, was brick feature 1036, which appeared to form a small fireplace or hearth. A hard black material was discovered within brick feature 1036, along with numerous clumps of unworked glass in a variety of colours. All of the features exposed were constructed from hand-made bricks and lime mortar. Trench 12 was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.59m revealing pockets of brownish-yellow clay and natural sand and gravel 1013 (Plate 38).



Plate 38, Trench 12 showing wall 1034 and brick surface 1033

Trench 13 was only partly excavated due to the presence of a monitoring well that had to be retained. As a result, Trench 13 was reduced by 10m and was repositioned along a north/south orientation. Originally, it had been proposed that the trench was aligned east/west, targeting two small properties along Hulme Street, however, relocating Trench 13 meant that only one property was targeted. Wall 1035 was exposed in Trench 13, measuring 2.20 x 0.24 x 0.49m (Plate 39). Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and historic mapping show that wall 1035 overlay a building depicted on the OS map of 1851 (Fig 9).



Plate 39: Trench 13

An additional trench was excavated to the east of Trench 13, to compensate for the reduced length and relocation of Trench 13. The trench measured 10m x 2m and was excavated to a depth of 0.30m. Three walls were exposed, comprising wall 1028 (measuring 2.2 x 0.23m), wall 1029 (measuring 2 x 0.23m) and wall 1030 (measuring 1.3 x 0.24m), which was built on top of flagstones (Plate 40). When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping, the three walls overly small buildings situated off Hulme Street, depicted on the OS map of 1891 (Fig 10).



Plate 40: Wall 1028 to the right, wall 1029 to the left and wall 1030 in the background, located in Trench 14

Trench 14 was located in the south-east corner of the site, targeting buildings depicted on Green's map of 1787-94 and single-depth dwellings that were later constructed on Rosson's Court, first shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 8). Trench 14 measured 14 x 2m, orientated east/west and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.51m. Several walls exposed in this area that were likely to have been associated with buildings situated on Rosson's Court (Plate 41).

The discovery of well-preserved structural remains resulted in this part of the site being subject to more detailed excavation subsequently (Area 3). The remains exposed in Trench 14 are described in detail in *Section 7.4*, below.



Plate 41: Trench 14, looking west

The results obtained from the excavation of Trench 15, Trench 16 and Trench 17 led to the excavation of Area 3. Trench 15 measured 30 x 2m, targeting two single-depth dwellings on Rosson's Court, depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 8). Several walls, a cobbled surface and a flagstone surface were exposed in Trench 15 and Trench 16 (Plates 42 and 43); these remains are discussed in *Section 7.4*.



Plate 42: Walls exposed in Trench 15, forming part of Area 3

Trench 17 was located in the eastern part of the site, placed over the footprint of a single-depth dwelling situated along Gaythorn Street, and garden plots or allotments situated off Gaythorn Court. Trench 17 measured 30 x 2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.10m. The remains of staircase 1022 were exposed in the eastern part of the trench (Plate 43). The staircase was formed by two steps, comprising flagstones laid above two courses of hand-made bricks. Flagstone surface 1027 was situated to the north of the staircase.



Plate 43: Exposed walls in Trench 16

Towards the centre and western part of the trench were two linear features [1023]/(1024) and [1025]/(1026) (Plates 44-47). The excavated section of cut 1023 measured 1m long, 0.75m wide and 0.60m deep. A mid-brown, firm, silty clay (1024) was excavated from the cut, containing frequent inclusions of various types of ceramic wares, dating from the mid-18th to mid-19th century.

A section, measuring 0.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.38m deep was excavated through cut 1025. Fill 1026 had the same composition as fill 1024, and similarly contained frequent sherds of various ceramic wares from the same date range. The evidence yielded from the features implies that refuse pits were dug in this part of the site. It is likely that the pits were used from the late 18th to mid-19th century.



Plate 44: Staircase 1022 and stone flag surface 1027 exposed in Trench 11



Plate 45: Cut [1023] and fill (1024)



Plate 46: Cut [1025] and fill (1026)

7. The Excavation Results

7.1 Introduction

The second stage of archaeological fieldwork comprised the excavation of three open areas, which targeted the below-ground remains of 18th- and 19th-century structural remains pertaining to a variety of house forms including workers' houses, single-depth dwellings, cellar dwellings and Georgian villas.

Unless otherwise stated, all bricks mentioned in the text were hand-made and of varying sizes, although each roughly measured 230 x 110 x 70mm, and were bonded with lime-based mortar.

Four phases of construction activity have been identified in the excavated remains:

Phase 1 dates to the earliest known development of the site, depicted on Green's map of 1787-94;

Phase 2 is associated with the building of large villas along The Crescent, and the establishment of Beevor's Buildings, Turner's Yard, Gaythorn Street, Gaythorn Court and Rosson's Court, depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 8);

Phase 3 pertains to development at the rear of the Black Horse, with the majority of the site remaining unchanged, shown on the OS Town Plan of 1851 (Fig 9);

Phase 4 relates to the construction of additional dwellings on Crescent Court and Hulme Street and the clearance of buildings to the rear of the Black Horse Hotel, illustrated on the OS Town Plan of 1891 (Fig 10).

7.2 Area 1

7.2.1 Introduction

Area 1 was located in the south-west part of the site. The open-area excavation measured approximately 30 x 20m, and formed a rectangular shape, which was orientated north/south (Fig 11). The excavation targeted the well-preserved remains of buildings situated along Beevor's Buildings and back-to-back houses at the south end of Turner's Yard, first depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 13), occupying an area that is shown as largely undeveloped on Green's map of 1794 (Fig 12). The majority of the remains in this area were therefore associated with Phase 2, although some additional houses were built in the later 19th century.

Natural deposits of sand and gravel (2000) were encountered between 0.40m and 1.5m below the modern ground surface. The deposit was covered by a modern demolition layer (2001), which was located below a tarmac, hard-standing surface.

The excavation exposed the foundations of several dwellings, privies, yards, passageways and a cellar (Plate 47). A number of internal and external surfaces survived, comprising flagstones and bricks, although some surfaces had been removed during demolition or were formed of organic materials such as wood, which tend to decompose unless preserved in specific conditions.



Plate 47: General view of Area 1, facing south

7.2.2 *Beevor's Buildings*

The remains of seven buildings were exposed during the excavation of Area 1, three of which were situated along Beevor's Buildings, all of an identical form. The excavation also exposed the remains of walls that formed outbuildings belonging to properties that fronted Hulme Street, situated in the south-west corner of Area 1, in front of a passageway formed by walls 2002, 2003, 2006 and 2007 (all surviving up to one-course high; Plate 48). Wall 2002, measuring 3 x 0.24m and wall 2003, measuring 3 x 0.24m, formed the southern boundary of a passageway that led to the privies and yards of houses along Beevor's Buildings. Wall 2006, measuring 18 x 0.24m, adjoined wall 2003, and formed the eastern boundary of the same passageway. The passageway, formed by the walls listed above, was orientated east to west.

Wall 2004, measuring 1.2 x 0.24m, extended southwards from the centre of wall 2002, forming a partition between the yards of two properties that were situated on Hulme Street. Wall 2005, measuring 3 x 0.24m, was situated directly opposite wall 2003, demarcating a privy in the yard of the easternmost property situated on Hulme Street. Flagstones 2008, of varying sizes, formed the surface of the yard and passageways (Plate 49).

Single-skin wall 2007, measuring 2 x 0.48m, demarcated the northern wall of the passageway (orientated east/west), and also formed the southern wall of House 1. Wall 2009, measuring a total length of 4.5 x 0.24m, curved to change the course of the passageway to a north/south alignment. The terminus of wall 2009 formed a doorway, which provided access to the yard, privy and probably the entrance to House 1. The yard was bounded by walls 2009, 2010 (3 x 0.24 x 0.24m) and wall 2011 (1.35 x 0.24 x 0.18m), and was paved entirely with flagstones 2013 (Plate 50).



Plate 48: Walls 2002, 2003 to the left; wall 2004 in the foreground and wall 2005 to the rear



Plate 49: Passageway formed by walls 2002, 2003 and 2007



Plate 50: The yard of House 1

The privy was formed by walls 2011, 2012 (2.1 x 0.24 x 0.16m), and single-skin wall 2014 (0.7m long), entered through a threshold in the north-west corner of the yard. Flagstones 2013 continued through into the privy. A ceramic drainpipe that facilitated the removal of wastewater and sewage was also evident (Plate 51).

House 1 was bounded by walls 2010, 2007 and 2019 (4.5 x 0.11 x 0.6m) and wall 2015 (5.2 x 0.11 x 0.07m), all of which were only a single-skin wide (Plate 52). Walls 2007 and 2019 had deep foundations, measuring a depth of 0.6m, while walls 2015 and 2010 were only three-courses deep. A stone door jamb was incorporated into wall 2010, implying that the house was entered via the passageway rather than at the front of the street. Brick buttress 2020 extended north from wall 2007, measuring (0.48 x 0.24 x 0.49m), which was likely to have formed a fireplace. The fragmented remains of a brick surface, 2018, measuring 0.60 x 0.84m, survived in the south-east corner of the room, adjacent to wall 2007. Walls 2015 and 2016 (2.8 x 0.11m) formed the base of a stairwell, with brick surface 2017 situated between the two walls.

House 2 was situated adjacent to House 1, and was accessed via the same passageway. House 2 replicated the layout of House 1. A yard bound by walls 2012, 2021 (4.5 x 0.24 x 0.21m), 2022 (4 x 0.24 x 0.14m), was situated to the east of House 2 (Plate 53). Flagstones 2025 paved the entire floor surface, leading through into the privy situated to the north of the yard. The privy was formed by walls 2022, 2023 (0.70 x 0.11 x 0.14m) and 2024 (4 x 0.24 x 0.14m). Within the privy closet were the remains of a ceramic drainpipe situated in the same position as the previous privy. In addition, what appeared to be the base of ceramic toilet was also present.

Similarly, a stone doorjamb was incorporated into wall 2021, implying that the house was also entered via the passageway rather than the street. Walls 2021, 2015, 2026 (4.5 x 0.11 x 0.14m) and 2027 (4 x 0.11 x 0.21m) bounded House 2 (Plate 54).

The base of a fireplace was situated along wall 2015, comprising two brick buttresses each measuring 0.48 x 0.24 x 0.35m. Flagstones 2028 were situated between the two buttresses and alongside wall 2021, which is likely to have formed the floor surface. A stairwell formed by walls 2027 and 2030 (4 x 0.11 x 0.14m) was situated along the north wall of House 2. Brick surface 2031 paved the surface between the two walls.



Plate 51: Privy situated in the yard of House 1



Plate 52: House 1, Beevor's Buildings



Plate 53: The yard of House 2



Plate 54: House 2

The remains of House 3 were situated to the north of House 2, at the northern limit of the passageway. A yard demarcated by walls 2024, 2032 (3 x 0.11 x 0.14m) and 2037 (10.5 x 0.24 x 0.14) was situated to the west of House 3 (Plate 55). The surface of the yard comprised flagstones 2036, however, these had been removed where the privy would have been located. Walls 2033 (0.75 x 0.24 x 0.14m), 2035 (0.6 x 0.24m) and 2034 (0.75 x 0.24m), formed the surviving walls associated with the privy, which was damaged considerably in comparison to the previous two properties.



Plate 55: The remains of the yard and privy associated with House 3

Walls 2032, 2027, 2037 and 2038 (2.5 x 0.11 x 0.14m), bound House 3 (Plate 56). A fireplace (2039), comprising two brick bases, each measuring 0.48 x 0.24m, extended northwards from wall 2027, replicating the layout of House 2. Damaged flagstones 2040 were situated between the two brick bases, surviving in fragments throughout House 3. A stairwell formed by walls 2037 and wall 2041 (2 x 0.11 x 0.7m) was located in the north part of the dwelling. The remains of brick surface 2042 measuring 0.60 x 0.35m were situated between the two walls. Brick surface 2042 was set above flagstones 2043, between walls 2037 and 2041.



Plate 56: House 3

7.2.3 Hulme Street, House 4

On the eastern side of the passageway were the remains of another house of unrelated form. In the south-east corner of Area 1 were the remains of a much more elaborate yard situated to the front of the property. Ornate garden plots are depicted on the OS Town Plan of 1851 (Fig 14), some of which had been subsumed by housing by 1891 (Fig 15).

The yard comprised a flagstone surface (2044), a cobbled (pebble) pavement (2045) that probably led to the front door, and a curved feature that was formed by rectangular cut stones 2046 (Plate 57). Historic mapping demonstrates that the garden plot continued beyond the limit of excavation, towards the front of Hulme Street, setting the house a considerable distance away from the road.



Plate 57: The remains of an elaborate garden plot situated along Hulme Street

To the north of the yard were the well-preserved remains of a cellar bounded by walls 2006, wall 2047 (5 x 0.31 x 2.05m), 2048 (10 x 0.31 x 2m) and 2049 (6 x 0.24 x 2m). The entire floor surface was paved with flagstones 2056, covering an area of 5 x 6m. Within wall 2047 were the remains of a large window light, 2050, measuring 1.15 x 0.5 x 0.6m, the base of which was lined with flagstones. A coal chute was also incorporated into wall 2047, measuring 0.5 x 0.70m (Plate 58).

The remains of a large chimney breast, 2052, with a fireplace situated at its base were built against wall 2048. Chimney breast 2052 measured 1.3 x 0.5 x 1.8m, however, an additional brick column had been tagged onto the southernmost part of chimney breast 2052, measuring 0.5 x 0.6 x 1.75m, possibly to provide structural support (Plate 59). A metal grate, metal mantel face and smoke shelf were evident. Flagstones were positioned above the mantel face, implying that they may have formed a low mantel piece.



Plate 58: View of wall 2047, window light 2050 and coal chute 2051



Plate 59: Fireplace 2052 incorporated into wall 2048

The well-preserved remains of staircase 2053 was built within wall 2049, comprising six flagstone steps set above two courses of bricks. Staircase 4053 was accessed internally, via a room located to the north of the cellar (Plate 60).



Plate 60: Staircase 2053

Other features within the cellar included two brick buttress, 2054 (0.48 x 0.48 x 1.8m) and 2055 (0.24 x 0.24 x 1.7m) built against wall 2006, a drain situated within flagstones 2056, and the foundations of single-skin wall, 2057, aligned with coal chute 2051. Single-skin wall 2057 would have formed a brick-built cupboard for coal storage. The remains of wall 2057 can also be seen as keyed in bricks in wall 2047. In addition, a dark stain along wall 2006 was evident, presumably marking the position of a wooden doorframe where the storage cupboard was entered (Plate 51).



Plate 61: The base of single-skin wall 2057 and buttresses 2054 and 2055

An additional skin of bricks adjoined wall 2006 for 1.2m at the top of staircase 2053 (Plate 62). Wall 2059, measuring 6 x 0.24m, adjoined walls 2006 and 2048 to form Room 2 in House 3. Within Room 2, single-skin wall 2058 (1.7 x 0.11m) extended south from wall 2059, to form a corridor leading to staircase 2053. Two brick bases 2060, each measuring 0.48 x 0.33m, extended west from wall 2048, which were likely to have formed a fireplace.

The remains of Room 3 were situated to the north of Room 2, demarcated by walls 2063 (measuring 2.5 x 0.24m), 2059, 2048 and 2061 (measuring 7 x 0.31m; Plate 634). A flagstone surface 2062 paved the floor and incorporated a single drain situated in the north-west corner of the room. To the west of Room 3 were the remains of Room 4, a small room with few surviving archaeological features. Wall 2006, 2061, 2063 and 2059 bounded Room 4. An additional L-shaped wall extended south from wall 2061, measuring 0.5 x 0.24m along a north/south alignment, returning along an east/west alignment, measuring 0.24 x 0.24m.



Plate 62: Single-skin wall 2058 extending south of wall 2059



Plate 63: Room 3 walls 2059 and 2048, and flagstone surface 2062

7.2.4 Turner's Fold

To the north of wall 2061 were the remains of one square room, Room 5, formed by walls 2065 (5 x 0.35m), 2066 (6.4 x 0.48m), 2067 (5 x 0.24m) and 2068 (5 x 0.24m x 0.21m), all of which were bonded with black mortar (Plate 64). Wall 2068 ran alongside an earlier wall 2061, bonded with lime mortar. Similarly, wall 2067 ran alongside wall 2069 (6 x 0.24m), bonded with lime mortar. Comparison with the georectified survey and the OS Town Plan of 1891 demonstrates that the remains of Room 5 may have been associated with Phase 4, particularly walls 2067, 2068 and 2065 (Fig 15). Within Room 5 were the remains of earlier walls 2070 (2 x 0.11m) wall 2071 (2 x 0.24m), wall 2072 (0.75 x 0.11m) and wall 2073 (0.75 x 0.11m), all bonded with lime mortar. Wall 2070 may have formed the external wall of an L-shaped building to the rear of the Black Horse, depicted on the OS map of 1851, Phase 3 (Fig 14). Walls 2071, 2072 and 2073 formed a rectangular shape, likely to have formed the base of a privy dating to Phase 2.



Plate 64: Wall 2068 to the left, wall 2065 in the foreground and wall 2066 to the right. Rectangular structure formed by walls 2071, 2072 and 2073 in the left of the picture and wall 2070 extending from wall 2065

To the west of Room 5 were the remains Room 6, demarcated by walls 2069, 2037, 2076 (3.5 x 0.24 x 0.24m), and wall 2074 (7.5 x 0.24m; Plate 65). A line of four flagstones (2075) extended south from wall 2074, which would have presumably formed the floor surface. A square structure formed by wall 2077 was incorporated into wall 2078, measuring 0.94 x 0.11 x 0.07 by 0.90 x 0.11 x 0.07m. A ceramic drainpipe extended west from square structure 2077, implying that it may have functioned as an early manhole. When the historic maps are compared to the georectified survey it is clear that Room 6 overlies a building erected during Phase 2.

To the north of wall 2074 were the remains of several walls associated with additional buildings on Turner's Fold, dating to Phase 3. Wall 2080 (1 x 0.11 x 0.35m) and wall 2081 (0.7 x 0.11 x 0.35m) were separated by an opening measuring 0.8m, which was likely to have marked a doorway. A square structure formed by walls 2082 (0.94 x 0.11m), wall 2083 (0.94 x 0.11m) and wall 2084 (1.08 x 0.11m), extended east from wall 2081 (Plate 66). To the south was single-skin wall 2079, measuring 3 x 0.11 x 0.07m.



Plate 65: The remains of Room 6, wall 2076 is in the foreground, and square structure 2007 and wall 2037 are to the right



Plate 66: From left, wall 2081 and a square structure formed by walls 2082-4, wall 2080 and wall 2074. Wall 2079 in the background, to the right

7.3 Area 2

7.3.1 Introduction

The well-preserved remains exposed in evaluation trenches 7 and 18 resulted in the excavation of Area 2, located in the northern part of the development site (Fig 16). The trench measured 45m east/west and 22m north/south, targeting Georgian villas that lined The Crescent (Plate 67). Natural deposits of sand and gravel (3000) were encountered between 0.35m and 1.2m below the modern ground surface. The deposit was covered by a modern demolition layer (3001), which was located beneath the modern ground surface, comprising wasteland and pockets of overgrown vegetation.

The excavation revealed structural remains associated with a building adjoined to a smithy, the cellared remains of Georgian villas and associated outbuildings to the rear. Buildings in the western part of Area 2 were first depicted on Green's map of 1787-94, Phase 1 (Fig 17). By 1831, the street layout within the site was established and a row of buildings lined 'The Crescent Parade' (Fig 18). Archaeological remains exposed in Area 2 were likely to have been associated with Phases 2-4. Later repairs and additions were evident, a date stone of 1799 located in the western part of Area 2 implied that earlier remains had also survived.



Plate 67: Aerial view of Area 2 from the eastern limit of excavation, looking west

7.3.2 Building 1

Situated in the westernmost part of the trench were the structural remains of Building 1, formed by external walls 3002 (11.09 x 0.56 x 2.20m) and 3003 (13.85 x 0.24 x 1.90m). All the walls within Building 1 had remains of blue lime wash on the internal faces, and the bricks were bonded with sandy mortar. Wall 3002 was constructed in two phases, originally comprising a one and a half brick wide wall, bonded with sandy mortar. An additional double-skin wall was later added alongside. Wall 3003 was also built in two phases, comprising an additional one-brick wide wall, measuring 6.40m long, surviving to a height of 0.80m, laid on natural ground 3000. The only surviving remains of Building 1's northernmost wall, 3005, was keyed into wall 3002, extending to a maximum length of 0.48m to the east. Wall 3005 was likely to have formed the original north external wall of the building.

To the north of wall 3005 was a front garden or yard, which by the OS Town Plan of 1891 had been developed to extend the building (Fig 19). This development may have coincided with the changing function of the adjacent building, which was labelled as a 'Smithy' by the time of the OS Town Plan of 1891 (Fig 20). Some of the buildings internal structures imply that it also functioned as part of the smithy.

Within Building 1 were the remains of several rooms, Room 1, measuring 5 x 3.8m was formed by walls 3002, 3005, 3006 (measuring 5 x 0.24 x 1.90m) and wall 3007 (10 x 0.44 x 1.90m). Single-skin wall 3009 survived at foundation level, measuring 0.75m long. Wall 3009 was situated within Room 1, which had formed part of a stone and brick staircase that gave access to the cellar, however this was removed during excavation. The floor surface was partially paved with flagstones 3008 (Plate 68).



Plate 68: Building 1, Room 1 and Room 2, looking west

Room 2 was situated to the east of Room 1, and was bound by walls 3006, 3007, 3010 (1.18 x 0.24m), 3011 (9 x 0.24m), 3012 (1.6 x 0.48m x 2m) 3003 and 3004 (4.7 x 0.24 x 1.65m). The floor surface was paved with flagstones 3008, which covered the entire floor space, measuring 6.5 x 5m. A recess was built into wall 3007, measuring an area of 1.18 x 1.14m, formed by walls 3010 and 3011. The northern part of wall 3011 extended into Room 2 to form a buttress constructed from bullnose bricks. At the top of wall 3011 was an arrow-shaped brick (Plate 69). At the base of wall 3011 were the remains of a door jamb, measuring 0.18m long implying that the recess formed a storage cupboard. Wall 3012 adjoined wall 3011, a flagstone was used in the construction of wall 3012, situated 1.10m from the top of wall. It is possible that the flagstone formed a shelf.



Plate 69: An arrow-shaped brick located near wall 3011

Four buttresses extended from wall 3004, three extended south into Room 2, while one extended north into Room 3. The buttresses extended 0.48m from wall 3004, survived to a height of 1.65m and measured between 0.35m and 0.48m wide (Plate 70). All of the buttresses were constructed using bullnose bricks. Between the two most western buttresses was a gas pipe, with the flagstone on the floor having a circular imprint, possibly from a boiler. The remains of Room 3 was located to the north of Rooms 1 and 2, but was not fully exposed during the excavation. The exposed floor surface was paved with flagstones 3008, which continued through from Rooms 1 and 2, covering an area of 10 x 4m.



Plate 70: Remains of gas pipe in the 'smithy', looking north

To the south of Building 1 were a series of hand-made brick walls, most of which survived at foundation level, laid on natural sand 3000. Wall 3002 continued, surviving up to three-courses high, bonded with black mortar, extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. The remains of Room 4, formed by walls 3002, 3007, 3015 (4 x 0.35m), and 3016 (3.35 x 0.46m), was situated to the south of Room 1. Wall 3015 and 3016 were bonded with black mortar. A square brick feature, 3013, measuring 1.4 x 0.7m, extended to the east of wall 3003, surviving up to one course high (Plate 71). To the east of feature 3013 was single-skin wall 3014, measuring 0.72m, and surviving up to one course high.



Plate 71: Brick feature 3013, looking south

The remains of walls that formed a rectangular-shaped feature were exposed to the east of Room 4. The rectangular-shaped feature was demarcated by walls 3015, 3010, 3011, 3017 (1.7 x 0.24 x 0.14m) and 3018 (1 x 0.24 x 0.14m), which were bonded with black mortar (Plate 72).

The area enclosed by these walls measured approximately 6 x 1.6m. Directly to the east of the rectangular feature was a slightly larger rectangular feature formed by walls 3011, 3003, 3019 (5 x 0.24 x 0.14m), 3020 (0.7 x 0.23m) and 3021 (0.92 x 0.23m). Wall 3019 ran alongside some of wall 3011. Wall 3021 was aligned east/west and was situated approximately in the centre of the rectangular structure, adjoining wall 3011 and wall 3003. A stone block with a mason's mark inscribed 'RK 1799' was built within the northern part of wall 3003, implying that wall 3003 was constructed during an early phase of the site's development, however, it could have been reused and incorporated into a later phase of construction (Plate 73). Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and historic mapping clearly indicate that Room 4 is associated with an extension constructed to the rear of Building 1, depicted on the OS map of 1891 (Phase 4). Both rectangular features also clearly overlie passageways, one that led to outbuildings to the rear of Building 1, and the other, which led to Crescent Court.



Plate 72: Walls 3011, 3017 and 3018 forming a rectangular feature



Plate 73: Stone included in brick wall 3003, showing masons mark

7.3.3 Crescent Parade

Green's map of 1787-94 depicts the earliest evidence for development along The Crescent Parade, showing a single square building within the boundary of Area 2 (Fig 17). By 1831, and demonstrated more clearly on the OS Town Plan of 1851, the footprint of six properties is depicted. However, the OS Town Plan of 1891 shows that the footprint of the two westernmost houses had been altered (Fig 20). Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and historic mapping indicate that the footprint exposed during archaeological investigations represents the plan dating to 1891 (Phase 4).

A small building demarcated by walls 3003, 3022 (3.5 x 0.60 x 0.50m) and wall 3024 (6.9 x 0.24 x 1.84m) was located to the east of Building 1. Manhole 3025 was located within the building, suggesting that later development had compromised the structure's survival. Whilst few walls and no floor surfaces had survived, wall 3022 and the later phase of wall 3003 was likely to have been associated with a small building that is depicted on the OS Town Plan of 1891 (Fig 20). It was evident from the surviving fabric that two walls had been erected in two phases.

7.3.3 House 5

House 5 was demarcated by walls 3026 (7.83 x 0.24 x 1.10m), 3027 (1.10 x 0.24 x 1.10m), 3029 (0.40 x 0.60m), 3030 (5.21 x 0.35 x 0.38m), 3031 (0.60 x 0.24m), 3032 (5.7 x 0.24 x 1.09m), 3033 (3 x 0.24m), 3034 (3.1 x 0.23m) and 3047 (1.27 x 0.23 x 0.64m), all of which were bonded with sandy mortar. Wall 3026 and wall 3027 were the same walls, originally formed by a single-skin wall bonded with sandy mortar, both walls had a later skin of bricks added, bonded with cement mortar. A small alcove was built within wall 3026 and 3027, surviving to a maximum height of 0.75m. All the walls had remains of blue lime wash on them. Within House 5 were the remains of four rooms (Plate 74).



Plate 74: From the background to the foreground Room 1, 2 and 3 House 5, looking north-west

Room 1 was demarcated by walls 3023 (0.35 x 4.05 x 0.89m), 3028 (0.90 x 0.11 x 0.91m), 3036 (2.92 x 0.11 x 0.91m) wall 3037 (4 x 0.23m), wall 3026 and wall 3027. Wall 3028 formed a blocked-up doorway bonded with hard cement mortar. A blocked-up fireplace, measuring 1.57 x 0.55 x 0.91m, bonded with lime mortar, was incorporated into wall 3036. Wall 3036 adjoined blocked doorway 3028 and had a stopped end, demonstrating that the wall was not contemporary with wall 3037. Blocked doorway 3028 and wall 3036 indicate that significant alterations changed the plan of House 5, presumably occurring when House 5 was extended to the west to include the majority of the neighbouring property shown on the OS Town Plans of 1851 and 1891 (Figs 19 and 20). Room 1 comprised brick floor 3038, measuring an area of 3.92 x 3.17m. A large amount of burnt material (3035) was uncovered beneath demolition rubble 3001, situated in the north-west corner of Room 1, which resulted in a large amount of staining visible on the northern and western walls.



Plate 75: Wall 3026, looking west

Room 2 was located immediately to the south of Room 1, demarcated by walls 3037, 3026, and 3039 (3.97 x 0.11 x 0.80m). The floor measured 4 x 6.5m, and was paved with flagstones 3041. Wall 3039 had a large brick structure incorporated into it, measuring 1.96 x 0.50 x 0.80m. The bricks were bonded with a cement mortar, indicating a possible bricked up fireplace. Two doorways were evident in Room 2, one in the north-east corner formed by wall 3039 to the south and wall 3042 (0.96 x 0.23 x 0.78m) to the north, measuring 0.90m wide. The second doorway was located in the south-east corner of the room leading to Room 3, measuring 0.88m wide (Plate 76). Window light 3040, measuring x 1.27m x 0.20m was built into wall 3034, with stone slabs forming the base of the window light.



Plate 76: Doorway between Rooms 2 and 3, looking south

Room 3 was situated south-east of Room 2, and was bounded by walls 3044 (2 x 0.24 x 1.09m), 3033, 3032 and 3045 (0.75 x 0.11 x 0.92m). The entire floor was paved with flagstones 3043 measuring 2.31m north/south and 1.96m east/west. Wall 3033 was bonded with two different types of mortar from the east; 0.90m of wall 3033 was bonded with sandy mortar while the remaining 1.54m was bonded with cement mortar. wall 3033 also contained window light 3046, measuring 1.16 x 0.30m (Plate 77) A stone slab formed the base of the window light followed by a piece of wood, measuring 1.14 x 0.14m. In the north-east corner of Room 3 was a small opening measuring 0.75 x 0.80m, which may have formed a small cupboard (Plate 78).



Plate 77: Cellar light 3046 in wall 3033, Room 3, House 5, looking south



Plate 78: Possible cupboard underneath the stairs in Room 3, House 5, looking north

Room 4 was to the east of Rooms 1, 2 and 3, measuring 8.39 x 3.88m. Modern trial pits and a ceramic drain had truncated the room, damaging the historic fabric. Although there was no evidence of a partition within Room 4, the room was likely to have been divided into two rooms considering the size of the other rooms in the house. The partition is likely to have been removed by the installation of drainage.

Walls 3045, 3039, 3030, 3031, 3028, 3036 and 3039 demarcated Room 4. Damaged flagstones 3047 formed the floor, surviving in the north and south-east part of the room (Plate 79). Wall 3031 survived at foundation level, but had been cut by a ceramic drain to the east. Wall 3045 was situated at the northern extent of the house and would have formed part of a bay window. A ceramic drain was visible next to blocked-up doorway 3028.



Plate 79: The northern half of Room 4, showing partially surviving bay window wall 3045, House 5, looking north

Other features within Room 4 included brick fire range 3049 that was incorporated into wall 3036, measuring 0.93m wide. Two walls, measuring 0.50 x 0.36 x 0.68m and a large flagstone situated at the base, formed fire range 3049. Directly to the south of 3049 was structure 3050 that was likely to have formed a boiler, measuring 1.35m wide. Structure 3050 comprised fire bricks, curved bricks where a copper boiler would have sat and a smaller structure to the north, which would have formed a chimney. Structure 3050 was a later addition, the brick dimensions were slightly larger 230 x 105x 75mm and bonded by black mortar (Plate 80).



Plate 80: Boiler 3050 and fireplace 3049, looking west

Staircase 3051 was situated in the south-west corner of Room 4, built into walls 3039 and 3045. Staircase 3051 comprised four steps each formed by two courses of hand-made bricks forming the risers and flagstones used for stair treads (Plate 81).



Plate 81: Stone steps in Room 4, House 5, looking south

7.3.4 House 6

House 6 was situated adjacent to House 5, and was demarcated by walls 3029, 3030, 3052 (0.65 x 0.34 x 0.42m), 3053 (1 x 0.23m), 3054 (10 x 0.23 x 0.93m), 3055 (3.65 x 0.23 x 0.84m), 3056 (6.02 x 0.23 x 1.02m), and 3057 (2 x 0.24 x 0.81m). Excavation exposed the remains of five rooms within House 6, however, modern trial pits had damaged the northern section of the building.

Room 1 was situated in the north section of the house, fronting Crescent Parade. Walls 3052, 3029 and 3060 (0.24 x 0.23m) demarcated Room 1. Wall 3060 was likely to have formed the dividing wall between Room 1 and 2, however, wall 3060 had been truncated by modern trial pits. Red and cream-coloured quarry tiles formed the floor, 3059, partially survived on the western side of the room, measuring a maximum length of 2.47m and a maximum width of 1.39m (Plate 82).



Plate 82: Floor 3059 and wall 3052 in Room 1, House 6, looking north

Room 2 was situated to the south of Room 1, and was bounded by walls 3030, 3060, 3057, 3061 (2 x 0.23 x 0.93m) and 3062 (0.75 x 0.23 x 0.54m). Wall 3061 formed an L-shaped wall situated in the south-east corner of the room. Flagstones 3062 formed the floor in Room 2, covering an area of 5 x 4.7m. In the southern part of Room 2, flagstones 3062 had been truncated by modern trial pits. Fireplace 3064 was built into wall 3030, measuring 1.76 x 0.35 x 0.38m and was bonded with a lime mortar (Plate 83). The mantel face and metal frame was likely to have been a later addition, as the bricks used to construct this part of fireplace 3064 were not keyed into the rest of the brick structure.



Plate 83: Fireplace 3064 in Room 2, House 6, looking west

Room 3 was located to the east of Room 2, and was formed by walls 3062, 3054 and 3061 (Plate 84). Room 3 measured a total area of 4.93m by 1.83m, and was divided by wall 3065, measuring 0.60 x 0.24 x 0.57m. On the west side of the wall, the floor comprised flagstones 3066 (4.93 x 1.7m), while on the east side of the wall the floor surface was formed by bricks 3067 (2 x 0.80m).

A doorway measuring 0.75m wide led through into the area that was paved with brick surface 3067, which presumably formed a storage cupboard. Three other doorways were visible in Room 3, one situated in the north-east corner of the room and two in the south-west corner, leading into Room 4 and Room 5. The doorways measured between 0.72m and 1.3m wide, and comprised two stone door jambs (Plate 85). Room 3 is likely to have functioned as corridor providing access to Rooms 1, 2, 4 and 5.



Plate 84: Room 3, House 6, looking north



Plate 85: Door jambs between Rooms 3 and 5, House 6, looking north

Walls 3057, 3061 and 3068 (3.91 x 0.23 x 0.93m) demarcated Room 4. Hand-made bricks 3069 formed the floor, which covered an area of 4.69m by 1.30m. Access to the room was gained via Room 3, through a doorway, measuring 1.3m. Room 4 may have formed the base of a stairwell or large storage cupboard (Plate 86).



Plate 86: Room 2, House 6, looking west

Room 5 was the southernmost room in House 6, formed by walls 3068, 3056, 3055 and 3054 (Plate 87). Wall 3054 was truncated by a concrete block, and later repair work was visible at the base of the wall. A stopped end was visible 1.20m from wall 3055, which showed possible remains of a single course-partitioning wall. All the walls had remains of blue lime wash on them. Flagstones 3070 paved the floor in Room 5, covering an area of 6.32 x 4.5m. A bay window was built into curving wall 3055, constructed using bricks and stone slabs (Plate 88). To the south of the bay window, presumably outside House 6, were the remains of a small patch of maroon and yellow tiled floor which measured 1.25m north/south and 0.58m east/west.



Plate 87: Room 5, looking south



Plate 88: Bay window 3055, looking south

To the south-west of House 6 were the remains of walls 3059 (0.91 x 0.24m) and the north/south alignment of wall 3058. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and historic mapping show that these walls demarcated an outside courtyard that formed part of the premises of House 6. The majority of the structural remains pertaining to House 6 overlie the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891(Phase 4).

7.3.5 House 7

House 7 was situated to the east of House 6, and was bounded by walls 3053, 3054, 3071 (7.87 x 0.23m), 3072 (2.30 x 0.23 x 0.78m) and wall 3073 (6.90 x 0.23m). Wall 3071, 3072 and 3073 were likely to have formed the same wall, which had been truncated during demolition works and modern trial pits. Within House 7 were the remains of four cellared rooms and an outside area to the south. Historic mapping demonstrates that House 7, 8 and 9 were very similar in plan.

Room 1 was the northernmost room in House 6, demarcated by walls 3053 (to the east), 3071 (to the west), party wall 3074 (3.08 x 0.23 x 0.23m) and party wall 3076 (1 x 0.23m). Doorways either side of wall 3076 were visible leading to Room 2 and Room 3 (Plate 74). The remains of Room 1 measured 6.16 x 2.47m, an area covered by flagstones 3075, however, the northern part of the room had been partially removed. A ceramic drain, measuring 0.40 x 0.40m had survived in flagstones 3075, located 0.43m from wall 3076.



Plate 89, Room 1, House 7, looking west

Walls 3054, 3074, 3078 (6.59 x 0.23 x 0.89m) and 3079 (2.87 x 0.35 x 0.92m) formed Room 2, which was situated to the south of Room 1. Concrete 3077 covered the entire floor, measuring an area of 4.37 x 4.14m east/west. To the north of wall 3079 were the remains of a ceramic drain, which was covered by stone sink that was removed during excavation (Plate 90).



Plate 90: Room 2, House 7, looking south

Copper boiler 3080, comprising a copper cylinder and brick-built structure with capped metal plate, measuring 0.74 x 0.74 x 0.83m, was built against wall 3054 (Plate 91). The bricks on the south side of the structure were bull nosed, while other bricks used to construct 3080 were wire cut and had been re-pointed with a white cement mortar. The north-west section of Room 2 had been truncated, which was presumably where a fireplace would have been situated.

Spiral staircase 3081 was built into the eastern part of wall 3079. Staircase 3081 ascended to the south, leading to a yard located at the rear of House 7. Staircase 3081 comprised three steps formed from a flagstone, measuring 0.80 x 0.21 x 0.09m, which was situated above two courses of bricks bonded (Plate 92).

A rectangular-shaped room, Room 3, measuring 4.44 x 2m, was situated to the east of Room 2. Walls 3071, 3076, 3078 and 3082 (1 x 0.23 x 0.6m) demarcated Room 3 (Plate 93). Room 3 was likely to have comprised, a corridor, entered via Room 1, paved with flagstones 3083 (2.5 x 1m) and bricks 3084 (0.88 x 0.86m). The corridor may have led through to an internal staircase, built into wall 3076, which would have provided access to the first floor.



Plate 91: Copper/boiler3070 in Room 2, House 7, looking west



Plate 92: Stone spiral staircase 3081 in Room 2, House 7, looking south-east



Plate 93: Room 3 and the remains of internal staircase formed by wall 3076, looking north

Room 4 was located to the south of Room 3, with a small doorway measuring 1m wide, providing access. Walls 3078, 3082 and L-shaped wall 3072 demarcated Room 3. Wall 3072 was truncated by a modern concrete block (Plate 94). Hand-made bricks 3084 formed the entire floor, covering an area of 4.93m north/south and 1.66m east/west. When the geo-rectified survey is compared to historic mapping it is clear that the footprint of House 7 was established by 1831 and retained the same footprint throughout the 19th and early 20th century (Figs 18-20). The limited use of black or cement mortar within the structure suggest that few repairs or alterations took place, supporting evidence from cartographic sources.



Plate 94: Room 4, House 7, looking south

Several brick walls and floors survived to the rear of House 7, which were clearly depicted on Banks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 18). The structures were not cellared and were likely to have formed outbuildings and privies. On the south side of wall 3079 was wall 3085, measuring 1.77 x 0.49 x 0.23m and laid on natural sand 3000.

To the south-east of wall 3085 was a rectangular structure, built on natural sand 3000 and surviving up to one course high. The structure was formed by wall 3054 and two L-shaped walls 3086 (3.81 x 0.25m) and 3087 (4 x 0.24m). A stone drain was adjoined to wall 3086. Internal wall 3088 and 3089 adjoined wall 3054. Adjacent to wall 3087, were flagstones 3093 that had been partially removed by modern activity.

To the east of flagstones 3093 was wall 3073, measuring a total length of 6m). Two buttresses, 3091 and 3092, both measuring 0.35 x 0.23m, extended from wall 3073. At the base of the wall were the fragmented remains of hand-made brick floor 3090, measuring 1.60 x 0.38m (Plate 95).



Plate 95: Brick floor 3090 and walls 3073, 3090, 3091 and 3092, looking south

7.3.6 House 8

House 8 was situated to the east of House 7, formed by walls 3071, 3094 (13 x 0.23m), 3095 (2.2 x 0.23m), 3096 (2.44 x 0.24m), 3097 (6.2 x 0.23m) and 3098 (5.44 x 0.49 x 0.92m). House 8 comprised three rooms, two of which were cellared, and one which was built on natural sand 3000.

Room 1 was the northernmost room in House 8, measuring 6.39m east/west and 2.64m north/south, with the partial remains of flagstone surface 3100. Walls 3091, 3071, 3101 (5.44 x 0.35 x 0.92m) and the northern wall of structure 3102 (1.3 x 0.23m) formed Room 1. The poorly preserved remains of brick fireplace 3103, measuring 1.45 x 0.82m, were built against wall 3071 (Plate 96).



Plate 96: Damaged fireplace in Room 1, House 8, looking west

Room 2 was situated to the south of Room 1, with a doorway measuring 1.73m wide provided access. Walls 3094, 3071, 3101 and 3098 bounded Room 2, which measured an area of 6.43 x 4.20m, paved by flagstones 3104. A ceramic drain was situated 0.83m north of wall 3098, measuring 0.40 x 0.40m. Two sets of stairs survived in Room 2. Staircase 3105 survived in the south-west corner of the room, comprising two steps constructed from a flagstone set above two courses of bricks, each measuring 1.00 x 0.30m (Plate 97).

A wall, measuring 1 x 1m, constructed of hand-made bricks bonded with lime mortar had, blocked the second staircase 3106. The wall was removed, revealing staircase 3106, comprising two poorly constructed brick steps. Each step was formed by two courses of hand-made bricks, measuring 1.10 x 0.23m, but none were finished with a flagstone tread (Plate 98).

Fireplace 3107 was incorporated into wall 3071, measuring 1.93 x 0.60m and comprised two brick-built buttresses that measured 0.53 x 0.40m (Plate 99). A square area, measuring 0.34 x 0.25m, was laid on top of the flagstones, forming the northern part of the fireplace and earliest phase. The central part of 3107, measured 0.67 x 0.48m, comprised the mantelpiece and a metal grate bonded with black mortar implying that later repair work was undertaken.

Rectangular feature 3102, measuring 3 x 1.3m was situated in the north-east corner of Room 2 (Plate 100). Feature 3102 may have formed the base of an internal staircase, which was presumably accessed via a doorway, measuring 0.85m, located in Room 1. This layout was similar to that recorded in House 7, Room 2. In the same area, a large amount of coal was discovered, which was likely to have been abandoned before the demolition of House 8 commenced.



Plate 97: Stone staircase 3105, looking south



Plate 98: Staircase 3106, looking south



Plate 99: Fireplace 3107 in Room 2, House 8, looking west



Plate 100: Feature 3102, Room 2, House 8, looking north

To the south of Room 2 were the poorly preserved remains of Room 3, which was bounded by walls 3094 and 3097. The room may have measured an area of 5.94 x 4.5m, although the four walls that would have formed the room had not survived. Brick surface 3109 presumably formed the floor, however, only a small area, measuring 3 x 1.10m had survived.

Three small brick structures were excavated at the rear of House 8, surviving in poor condition. The southern extent of the outbuildings had survived, although demolition or modern activity had removed the northern section of the yard. The small brick structures most likely formed outbuildings demarcated by walls 3073, 3099 (8 x 0.23 x 0.23m), 3108 (1.10 x 0.23 x 0.23m), 3110 (0.82 x 0.23 x 0.23) and 3111 (1.03 x 0.24 x 0.23m; Plates 101-102). Fragmented stone flag surface 3112 paved the surface of the outbuildings.



Plate 101: Wall 3108, wall 3073 and flagstones 3112



Plate 102: Wall 3111, and in the background wall 3099 and flagstones 3112

7.3.7 House 9

House 9 was situated adjacent to House 8, at the eastern limit of excavation. Walls 3094, 3113 (6.19 x 0.35m) 3114 (18 x 0.47 x 1.70m) 3115 (3.64 x 0.35 x 0.86m) and 3117 (5.47 x 0.36 x 0.86m) demarcated House 9, within which were the exposed remains of three rooms and an outer area to the rear.

Room 1 was the northernmost room in the house, measuring an area of 6.18m east/west and 4.39m north/south, which was paved with flagstones 3118. Walls 3094, 3113, 3114 and 3119 (3.02 x 0.24m) and 3120 (1.13 x 0.24m) formed Room 1. The western part of wall 3113, which bounded House 9 to the north, was truncated.

The base of fireplace 3121 survived within Room 1, built alongside wall 3094, measuring 1.98 x 0.37m. Although the northern extent of Room 1 had not survived in Houses 7 and 8, it is likely that they would have formed the same plan as Room 1 in House 9, based on depictions of the buildings on historic mapping and their similar form. Square brick feature 3122 survived to the north of House 9, measuring 1.86 x 0.35m and 1.45 x 0.47m (Plate 103).

Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and historic mapping clearly show that feature 3122 overlay a square feature, adjoined to House 9, depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 through to at least 1891. Feature 3122 may have formed a large window light or short staircase, leading in to the cellar.



Plate 103: Room 1 House 9, looking north

Room 2 was located immediately to the south of Room 1, measuring an area of 6.16 x 4.32m, paved with flagstones 3124. In the south-east corner of Room 2, a small part of the floor was formed by bricks 3125. Walls 3094, 3119, 3114, 3133 (0.90 x 0.24m) and 3123 (1.8 x 0.35 x 0.90m) demarcated Room 2. The south-east corner of Room 2, including walls 3123 and 3133, had been damaged by a modern trial pit. Walls 3123 and 3133 were bonded with sandy mortar and ran along the same alignment as wall 3098, the southern wall of Room 2 in House 8. The remains of blue lime wash survived on the western face of wall 3114.

In the south-west corner of the room were the remains of a possible boiler 3126 and fireplace 3127 against wall 3094 (Plate 104). Boiler 3126 measured 1.23m north/south and 0.76m east/west, and was constructed of firebricks and bullnose bricks in the north-east corner bonded with black mortar. The adjoining fireplace (3127) measured 1.90 x 0.38m, and was bonded with lime mortar, implying that it was of an earlier date than the boiler.



Plate 104: Boiler 3126 and fireplace 3127, in Room 2, House 9, looking west

A 0.85m-wide doorway was constructed in wall 3119, leading to the north into Room 1. On the eastern side of the doorway was rectangular brick feature 3120, measuring 2.30 x 1.13m (Plate 105). A single skin on the eastern, western and southern sides and a double skin to the north formed feature 3120. Its position mirrored feature 3102 in Room 2 of House 8, and feature 3076 in Room 2 of House 7, which were likely to have formed the base of an internal stairwell. To the east and south of feature 3120 was brick surface 3125, measuring 3.10 x 2.12m. To the east of feature 3120 was another 0.80m-wide doorway leading into Room 1. It is likely that the doorway lead to feature 3120 (probable base of a stairwell) and a small corridor.



Plate 105: Rectangular feature 3120, looking north

Room 3 was situated to the south of Room 2, and measured 4.85m north/south by 3.20m east/west. Walls 3117, 3128 (1 x 0.24m), 3114 and 3115 bounded Room 3 (Plate 106). Walls 3117, 3128 and 3115 were bonded with sandy mortar, while wall 3114 was bonded with black mortar. Wall 3114 was bonded with sandy mortar to the north of Room 3, implying that the wall was repaired or reconstructed.

Brick surface 3129 paved Room 3 with the exception of a single flagstone in the north-west part of the room, which may have formed a threshold. The surface of Room 3 was raised 0.36m above the surface of Room 1 and 2.

Fireplace 3130 was incorporated into wall 3115, measuring 1.30 x 0.55m (Plate 106). This comprised two buttresses, each measuring 1 x 0.36m and a single-skin wall, measuring 0.88m adjoined each buttresses, but was not keyed into them. Fireplace 3130 was also bonded with sandy mortar, suggesting that it was contemporary with wall 3115.



Plate 106: Room 3, House 9, looking south

To the north of Room 3, 0.36m below brick surface 3125, were the remains of brick surface 3131, measuring an area of 3.06m east/west and 0.69m north/south. Brick surface 3131 was situated adjacent to a possible door threshold into Room 3. Wall 3132 was situated to the north of the threshold, aligned with its eastern side, and have formed a corridor, measuring 0.85m wide, leading from Room 2 into Room 3.

Wall 3094 continued to the south of Room 2, forming a boundary between yards belonging to House 8 and House 9. Wall 3134 extended along an east/west alignment from wall 3094.

Wall 3116 was situated to the south of Room 3, measuring 1.2 x 0.24m east/west and 0.24m north/south. Wall 3116 was likely to have been the same as wall 3099, which demarcated the southern extent of yards to the rear of houses along Crescent Parade. The area between wall 3116 and wall 3115 was infilled with concrete that overlay flagstones 3135, which would have originally formed the yard surface. A ceramic drain was also visible in amongst the concrete surface.

7.4 Area 3

7.4.1 Introduction

The significant results obtained from evaluation trenches 14-7 prompted the detailed excavation of Area 3. This measured 30 x 20m, and was targeted on the footprint of two rows of 19th-century single-depth dwellings, including a narrow street named Gaythorn Court to the north and part of Rosson's Court to the south (Fig 21). The excavation also targeted the remains of a possible 18th-century stone building shown on Green's map of 1787-94 as a rectangular building (Fig 22), and on Bancks' map of 1828 as an L-shaped building (Fig 23).

Natural deposits of sand and gravel (4000) were encountered between 0.35m and 1.2m below the modern ground surface. The deposit was covered by a modern demolition layer (4001), which was located beneath the modern ground surface comprising, wasteland and pockets of overgrown vegetation.

7.4.2 Gaythorn Street, House 10

Beginning with the row of houses along the eastern side of the trench, which would have fronted Gaythorn Street, House 10 lay furthest north and was demarcated by walls 4002 and 4003 (Plates 107 and 108). The northern wall of the house, aligned east/west, lay beneath the northern baulk of the trench and remained unexcavated, due to the presence of live services. The front wall of the house to the east, also lay beyond the limit of excavation.

Wall 4002, measuring 1.35 x 0.24 x 0.76m and aligned north/south, formed the rear wall of the house with an external access staircase on its western side. Wall 4003, measuring 4.7 x 0.11 x 0.76m formed the party wall with House 2. Fireplace 4004 was incorporated into wall 4003, comprising a range and cast-iron oven surviving *in-situ*. At the side of the fireplace, to the west, were the partial remains of a probable boiler 4005, comprising only the brick base. The floor comprised flagstones 4006, which had been partially concreted over at a later date.

7.4.3 House 11

House 11 lay directly south of House 1, demarcated by walls 4007 (4.2 x 0.24 x 1m), 4008 (3.6 x 0.11 x 0.94m) and 4003 (Plate 109). The eastern, front wall of the house remained unexcavated under the trench edge. Staircase 4009 was constructed against wall 4003. The bottom three steps of staircase 4009 survived along with part of the hand-made, brick-built, supporting structure, bonded with sandy mortar. Each stone step measured 0.88m long, 0.23m wide, and 0.08m thick, and was supported by two courses of bricks. Under the stairs was a cast-iron pipe, which probably carried water and had been a later addition.

A doorway, which would have led to an external staircase was situated opposite the bottom of internal staircase 4009. The first foundation step could be seen at floor level, measuring 0.35m wide (Plates 110-112).



Plate 107: House 10 formed by wall 4003 and 4003 in the right, looking south



Plate 108: House 10 fireplace 4004, looking south

Wall 4008 formed the party wall with House 3 and contained fireplace 4010, which was partially excavated due to its close proximity to the limit of excavation, revealing the western pillar. The floor was paved with flagstones 4011 with a later concrete repair.



Plate 109: House 11, looking south-east



Plate 110: House 11 staircase 4009 built against wall 4008, looking east



Plate 111: House 11 staircase 4009 showing a small gap in the supporting wall, looking north



Plate 112: Metal water pipe under the staircase 4009 of House 11, looking west

7.4.4 House 12

House 12 lay directly south of House 11, formed by walls 4012, 4008, and 4013. Wall 4014 formed the eastern, front wall of the house, aligned north/south, which was partly revealed, but continued beyond the edge of the site.

As with House 11, the northern, party wall 4008 contained internal staircase 4015, although little survived. Staircase 4015 comprised part of the supporting wall surviving to a height of 0.88m and the footprint of the staircase, which measured 1.90 x 0.72m. The floor underneath the staircase comprised flagstones 4016, the rest of the floor surface was covered by concrete (Plates 113-114).



Plate 113: House 12, looking south-east



Plate 114: Partial remains of the internal staircase 4015 of House 12, looking east

At the northern end of wall 4012, a doorway to the external staircase lay opposite the bottom of internal stairs 4015, where the bottom stone door jamb survived *in-situ*. It appeared that this block of stone was very likely to have been re-used from the earlier stone building, comprising the same tool markings (Plate 115).

Wall 4013, aligned east/west, appeared to have been constructed against the northern wall of House 13, suggesting Houses 10-12 were later than House 13. Wall 4013 comprised hand-made brick bonded with lime mortar, and survived to a height of 1.08m. Fireplace 4018 with cast-iron range survived *in-situ* (Plate 116) up to a height of 0.92m, along wall 4013.



Plate 115: Detail of stone door jamb from House 3 after removal



Plate 116: Detail of the fireplace 4018 House 12, looking south

7.4.5 House 13

House 13 lay directly south of House 12 with a much deeper cellar floor than revealed elsewhere on the site (Plate 117). House 13 was demarcated by walls 4017, 4019, 4020 and 4021. Northern wall 4017, aligned east/west, comprised hand-made bricks, although the lower third of the wall had been constructed using natural stone, probably re-used from an earlier building (Plate 118). The eastern, front wall 4021, aligned north/south, and was abutted by brick-built wall 4020.



Plate 117: House 13, looking south-east



Plate 118: Detail of northern wall 4017 of House 13 showing stonework at the bottom

A possible construction phase break was visible in the inner face of wall 4019, at the bottom of staircase 4022, which could have represented the position of an earlier doorway or part of a perhaps rebuild of staircase 4022, suggested by the extra skin of bricks added into which staircase 4022 was built. Staircase 4022 was built against wall 4019, comprising a flagstone step supported on two courses of bricks, of which only the three bottom steps survived (Plates 119-22). The stone steps measured 0.36 x 0.93 x 0.09m, the height of each step measuring 0.32m. The supporting wall on the eastern side of the staircase consisted of two brick-courses in width using hand-made bricks bonded with black mortar (OPC), which again implies staircase 4022 had been rebuilt in the later 19th century or early 20th century.

The dimensions of wall 4020 (5 x 0.36 x 1.60m) suggest that it formed a gable-end wall, to the south of which was a covered alleyway first depicted on the OS 1851 Town Plan (Fig 24). This alleyway appears to have led from Gaythorn Street into Rosson's Court. Opposite the bottom of staircase 4022, against wall 4020 was brick feature 4023, the rationale for which was not determined.

A stone plinth 4024, to the east of the brick feature 4023 also remains unidentified. The stone had probably been re-used from an earlier stone building. The presence of some hand-made bricks in the corner of the feature suggested that this was contemporary with the house and not an earlier stone building. The feature measured 0.63m in length and survived to a height of 0.76m (Plate 122).

The floor comprised a combination of bricks 4025 and flagstones 4026; the area at the bottom of staircase 4022 was paved with flagstones 4026 while the rest of the surface was formed by hand-made bricks 4025. The northern half of the room was laid north-south and the southern half of the room was laid east-west.



Plate 119: Detail of the staircase 4022 in House 13, also showing a phase break in the wall 4019, looking south-west



Plate 120: Western wall 4019 of House 13 (black arrow) and associated staircase 4022 with extra skin of bricks (white arrow), looking north



Plate 121: Staircase 4022 in House 13, looking north-west



Plate 122: Unidentified features 4024 in the left and 4023 in the right, against wall 4020 of House 13, looking south

7.4.6 Covered Alleyway

Walls 4020 and 4027 formed a covered alleyway, depicted on the OS Town Plans of 1851 and 1892 (Figs 24 and 25). The alleyway appears to have led from Gaythorn Street into Rosson's Court and lay between Houses 13 and 14 (Plates 123-125). No internal surfaces survived, and the natural geology was reached at a depth of approximately 1.5m.

Brick feature 4023, exposed in House 13, also appeared on the opposite side of wall 4020, within the alleyway. It remains probable that feature 4020 may have been the base of a brick built fireplace or chimney. It is unusual that the foundations lie below floor level in the alleyway.



Plate 123: The white arrow shows the location of the alleyway between Houses 13 and 14 and the direction from Gaythorn Street to Rosson's Court, looking south



Plate 124: The southern side of brick feature 4023 found in House 13, looking north

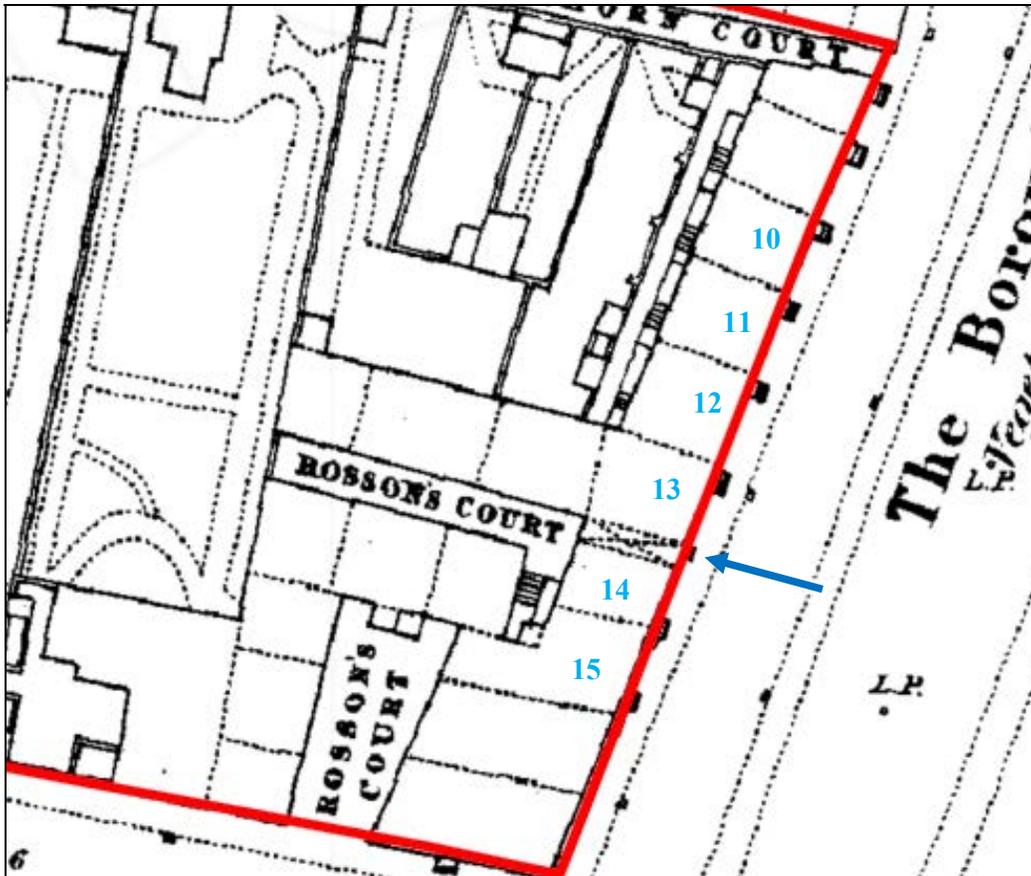


Plate 125: Extract from OS 1851 Town Plan showing house numbers and the location of the covered alleyway (blue arrow)

7.4.7 House 14

House 14 lay directly south of the covered alleyway (Plate 125), sharing its party wall 4027 to the north, which comprised hand-made brick bonded with lime mortar set on top of sandstone blocks. The bottom 0.60m of wall 4027 comprised stone with the upper 1.16m of hand-made brick, with remnants of blue lime-wash paint (Plate 126).

House 14 was demarcated by wall 4027, 4021, 4028 and 4029. Rear wall 4028, comprised a double-course stone wall encased with hand-made brick walls and a later bricked-up section. It seems likely that this section of the stone wall had formed part of an earlier stone building, shown on Greens map of 1791 and Bancks and Co's map of 1828. A photograph of staircase 4030, taken from above, clearly shows how it had been built against stone wall 4028 (Plates 126-128). Staircase 4030 aligned north/south were of similar construction to those in House 13, with slightly different dimensions. The length of the steps measured 0.76m by 0.28m wide (tread) with the stone slabs measuring 0.12m thick, again, resting on two courses of bricks. Staircase 4030, comprised seven steps and built into two supporting walls. The supporting wall on the eastern side of the staircase survived to a height of 1.50m and comprised hand-made brick bonded with black ash mortar (OPC), three brick-courses in width, suggesting a later rebuild in the later 19th century or early 20th century.



Plate 126: House 5, looking north-west



Plate 127: The 1m scale bar rests on top of a single-course brick wall built up against stone wall 4028 forming part of staircase 4030



Plate 128: Staircase 4030 in House 14, looking north

At the foot of staircase 4030, in the south-west corner of the room, was an unusual infill of bricks within wall 4028, which appeared to have been bonded with lime mortar originally and showed signs of re-pointing near the top of the wall. This brick infill sat on top of a large stone block. The majority of the stonework probably survived *in-situ*, although the large stone block at the top of the wall with tool marks on the east-facing elevation may have been placed there to make up the required height of the wall.



Plate 129: Wall 4028 of House 14 at the foot of the stairs showing an infill of bricks within stone wall 4028, looking west

Wall 4029 was aligned east/west, forming the southern wall of the house, and comprised mostly sandstone with some hand-made brickwork at the bottom. It appeared that most of wall 4029 had survived *in-situ*, but part of the north-facing elevation had been rebuilt on top of a brick-built base, leaving the rubble core of wall 4029 visible (Plates 127 and 128).

The final phase of excavation revealed the eastern, front wall 4021 of Houses 13, 14 and 15, aligned north/south, which comprised sandstone blocks with some hand-made brick modifications. Wall 4021 was almost certainly an *in-situ* survivor from an earlier stone building, which had been re-used and re-modelled to form the front wall. A cellar light had been added slightly off-centre to the room, and what was probably a coal chute in the south-east corner. Removal of flagstone floor 4031 revealing that the stone wall had been built on a thin levelling layer of black cinder on top of the natural clay (Plate 132).



Plate 130: The southern wall of House 14 comprising mostly sandstone blocks, looking west



Plate 131: Wall 4029 of House 14 showing the part brick and part stone wall, looking south-west



Plate 132: Stone wall 4021 forming the eastern, front wall of House 14 with added cellar light and coal chute, looking east

7.4.8 House 15

House 15 lay adjacent to House 14, and was demarcated by walls 4028, 4029, 4021 and 4032 (6.5 x 0.35m). Although only partly excavated due to the presence of a monitoring well, stone wall 4021 was found to continue south into House 16. Wall 4032 was constructed using hand-made bricks and abutted wall 4021. A doorway, situated in the south-east corner of House 15, and adjacent to wall 4028, led to a collapsed staircase leading upwards, which probably led into a rear yard and/or outbuildings (Plate 133).



Plate 133: House 15 showing a doorway at the rear of the room leading to a collapsed and truncated staircase, looking west

7.4.9 Gaythorn Court

Houses 10-12 fronted Gaythorn Street, although the cellar dwellings exposed during the excavation were accessed via an alleyway to the rear of the properties, which was situated off Gaythorn Court. Although the staircases leading down into the cellars had been demolished prior to the excavation, the geo-rectified survey coupled with historic mapping demonstrates that the staircases would have been constructed within walls 4002 and 4012 to the east, and walls 4062, 4063 and 4064 to the west (Plate 134). The staircases were accessed via an alleyway bounded by walls 4062-4 to the east, and walls 4065 (1.3 x 0.36m) and 4066 (1.4 x 0.36m) to the west.

Situated to the west of the alleyway were walls 4067 (3.5 x 0.24m), 4068 (1.5 x 0.24m north/south, returning 1.1 x 0.24m east/west), 4069 (1.1 x 0.24m) and 4070. The walls listed above may have formed a small rectangular outbuilding depicted on the OS Town Plan of 1851 (Fig 24). Wall 4070 adjoined wall 4066, forming the northern external wall of building first shown on the OS Town Plan of 1891 (Fig 25).



Plate 134: Wall 4063 forming external staircase into cellar dwellings

Pockets of dark brown garden soil 4071 were visible in natural ground 4000. Soil 4071 was carefully cleaned and investigated for any earlier features and dating evidence. The skeleton of what appeared to be a small mammal, probably a dog, was buried in soil 4071.

7.4.10 Rosson's Court

Situated to the west of Houses 13-15 were a series of walls and cobbled surfaces that formed properties along Rosson's Court. The properties that lined Rosson's Court were single-depth dwellings, which did not contain cellars. Although the footprint of the buildings was visible, the archaeological remains had been subject to more damage than elsewhere on the site, mainly due to the erection of an engineering works and its associated warehouse in the 1960s.

Walls 4035 (10.5 x 0.36m), 4036 (11 x 0.24 x 0.28m), 4037 (6.1 x 0.24m) and 4038 (7.6 x 0.36m) formed the footprint of a rectangular-shaped building. Wall 4035 was constructed from hand-made bricks and bonded with black mortar, indicative of a late 19th-century construction date, while walls 4036-8 were constructed from machine-made bricks bonded with sandy cement. It would seem that wall 4035 may have originally formed the rear, western wall of single depth properties along Rosson's Court, but was later reused to form a larger building.

Walls 4020, 4034 and 4033 demarcated the front and rear external walls of three properties in the northernmost area of Rosson's Court. One party survived, wall 4039 (3 x 0.24m), which extended north from wall 4034. Two buttresses extended west from wall 4039, which may have formed a fireplace. One buttress extended east from wall 4039, which too may have formed a fireplace. Square brick feature 4040 also adjoined wall 4039. Wall 4041 (1.25 x 0.44m) was situated immediately to the east of wall 4035, presumably forming another internal feature. Wall 4043 (0.80 x 0.24m) may have also formed an internal feature (Plate 135).



Plate 135: Walls and cobbled surfaces associated with Rosson's Court, looking east

Although wall 4044 was located within the properties along Rosson's Court, it is most likely to be unrelated to the houses as when it is compared to historic mapping it clearly cuts through a party wall. Furthermore, wall 4044 was bonded with black mortar implying that it was constructed in the late 19th century or early 20th century. Another wall located within the northern block of houses included wall 4042, which abutted wall 4020. Comparisons between historic mapping and the geo-rectified survey show that wall 4042 followed the same alignment as a field boundary situated to the rear of a building that fronted Gaythorn Street, depicted on Green's map of 1787-94 (Fig 22). Wall 4045 (5 x 0.24m) was constructed from machine-made bricks and adjoined wall 4033 and 4020. Manhole 4046 (1.2 x 1.2m) was incorporated into wall 4045.

The truncated footprint of two more properties on Rosson's Court was also visible. House 16 was bound by walls 4047 (1.5 x 0.25m) to the west, 4048 (4.9 x 0.11m) to the north and 4049 (2.8 x 0.24m) to the east. House 16 was the northernmost dwelling in the western block of houses on Rosson's Court. A single flagstone was situated within the property, implying that the internal floor had been paved with flagstones. Wall 4050 was also situated within the building, measuring 1.5 x 0.24m along a north/south alignment before returning along an east/west alignment for 1.3m, finally heading southwards for 0.55m. Structure 4050 may have formed the base of a stairwell and storage cupboard. The space between wall 4048 and wall 4034 would have formed an open courtyard used by the occupants of Rosson's Court to access their houses. Cobbled surface 4060 survived in pockets across this part of the site (Plates 136 and 137).



Plate 136: House 16

House 17 was situated to the rear of House 15, and was the northernmost dwelling in the eastern block of houses along Rosson's Court. Walls 4051 (1.1 x 0.24m) to east, 4052 (0.94 x 0.24m) to the south and 4053 (2.2 x 0.24m) to the west formed House 17. Wall 4051 abutted stone wall 4028, which followed the same alignment as an earlier building depicted on Green's map of 1787-94. House 17 was truncated by wall 4037, which formed the engineering works described above.

Lying to the north of House 17 was feature 4059, measuring 1 x 0.45m, and comprising hand-made bricks and flagstones. Feature 4059 may have been associated with small outbuildings depicted on the OS Town Plans of 1851 and 1891 (Figs 24 and 25). Situated to the north and west of feature 4059 were several walls, none of which appear to overlie any structures depicted on historic mapping. This included walls 4054-58.



Plate 137: Cobbled surface 4060, looking north

8. Finds

8.1 Introduction

The archaeological work resulted in the recovery of a small finds assemblage, comprising 152 artefacts, weighing 9.9kg. All finds were recovered from a total of eight contexts and unstratified deposits, comprising individual rooms or initial evaluation trenches. The finds were catalogued, counted and weighed (Table 2). The vast majority of the assemblage consists of pottery fragments with a date range spanning the 18th to 20th century, as well as small collections of clay tobacco pipe, glass and ironwork.

Finds were collected from site using a pre-determined sampling procedure during the strip and record excavation. All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds lab. Finds were washed and catalogued by material and sealed in labelled polyethylene bags. A finds catalogue was produced for the assemblage, providing details on each artefact's context, description, quantification, weight and date.

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Animal bone	1	2
Clay tobacco pipe	5	17
Coal	1	4
Copper	2	383
Glass	8	644
Iron	3	6004
Pottery	132	2696
Lino sample		140
TOTAL	152	9.9kg

Table 2: Table of material categories recovered from the archaeological work

8.2 Pottery

The pottery assemblage is fragmentary and consists of 132 sherds from demolition fills of recorded rooms on the site and from evaluation trenches. The majority of the assemblage is 18th- to 20th-century in date, and comprises well-known types that are typical of an urban assemblage (Table 3).

All the pottery from the site is post-medieval in date, the earliest of which is a small sample of slipwares probably dating to the mid-17th century. The rest of the assemblage consists of very fragmentary ware types including typical dark-glazed coarseware, stoneware and modern china.

Ten sherds of slipware were recovered from the excavations. This includes a small sherd of Metropolitan slipware dating to the mid-17th century (Plate 138), a small sherd of a black-glazed slipware cup, and fragments of a dark-glazed dish with decorated rim, probably dating to the 18th century (Plate 139).

Pottery class	Count	Weight (g)	Period
Blue and white china	26	185	19 th -20 th century
Brown-glazed earthenware	2	16	19 th -20 th century
Brown-glazed fineware	24	109	19 th -20 th century
Creamware	4	52	19 th century
Dark-glazed coarseware	28	1392	17 th -19 th century
Dark-glazed fineware	2	14	17 th -18 th century
Industrial slipware	1	4	19 th century
Other ceramic	2	109	19 th -20 th century
Pearlware	7	35	19 th century
Porcelain	2	12	19 th -20 th century
Slipware	10	155	17 th -19 th century
Stoneware	16	468	19 th century
Transfer printed	8	145	19 th century
	132	2696	

Table 3: Pottery types from the site

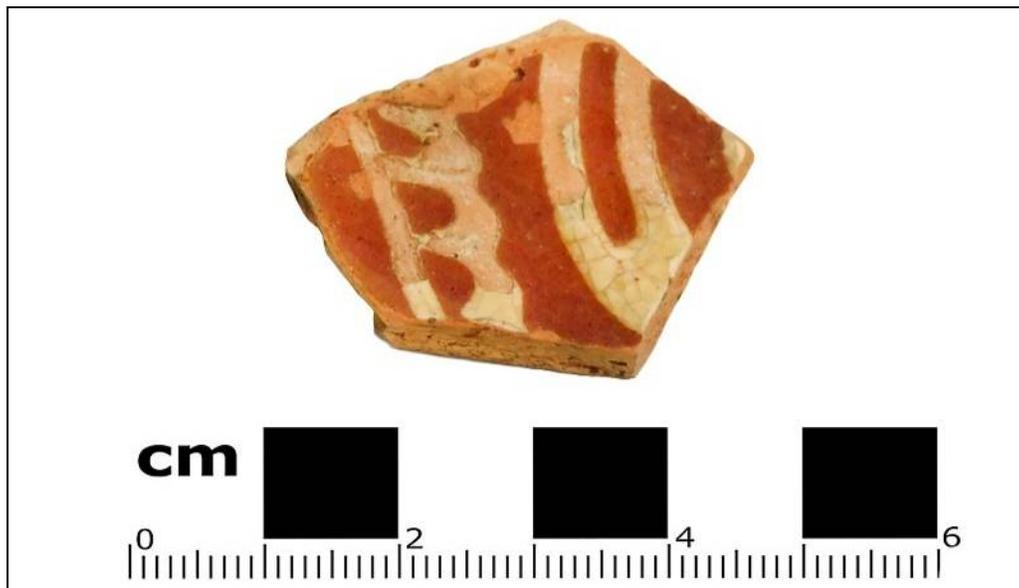


Plate 138: Small sherd of Metropolitan-type slipware, fn 47 (trench 2)



Plate 139: Sherds of dark-glazed slipware dish with decorated rim, fn 38 (Trench 9)

8.3 Clay Tobacco Pipes

Five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the excavation. This small group comprised four plain stems, and a partial plain bowl fragment dating to the 18th century.

8.4 Glass

Eight glass finds were retrieved from the site, all dating from the 19th to 20th centuries. The group consisted of glass bottle fragments, and two complete clear glass bottles: one with a rectangular base with measuring lines on the exterior; and a smaller square-based bottle (Plate 140).



Plate 140: Clear complete glass bottles, 20th century, fn 14 (U/S)

8.5 Metalwork

A small quantity of metal finds was retrieved from the site. These included two copper decorative mounts (Plate 141) and machine fittings including a gear wheel with impressed fabric, a rusted bolt, and a bracket (Plate 142).



Plate 141: Two decorative copper mounts, fn 51 (Trench 2)



Plate 142: Steel gear wheel with impressed fabric, fn 52 (Trench 2)

8.6 *Other Finds*

Other finds include samples of lino recovered from rooms 12 and 8, a small piece of coal, and an animal tooth.

8.7 *Conclusion*

All contexts comprise demolition layers and fills of associated rooms on the Black Horse Hotel site. Finds were recorded by room number rather than context number as no stratigraphic relationships were present.

The assemblage from the excavation is very small and is fairly typical of a modern urban assemblage. The earliest material from the site is a small selection of 17th century slipware, though as it is from an unstratified deposit its potential to enhance understanding of the site is minimal. The vast majority of the assemblage dates from the 19th to 20th centuries and is very fragmentary.

The assemblage has very limited potential to provide any further information on the nature and context of the site. It is recommended that no further work is required, and the assemblage is selectively discarded once the archive is fully processed.

9. Discussion

9.1 Introduction

The archaeological excavation carried out as part of the Local Crescent scheme targeted the examples of different types of houses that occupied the site from at least the late 18th century, ranging from large villas in the north-eastern part of the site to single-depth court dwellings to the south-east, and has provided a valuable opportunity to investigate the physical remains of the initial development and urbanisation of part of Salford, charting the evolution of the buildings up to their demolition in the 20th century.

The results obtained from the excavation inform several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007). In particular:

- *Initiative 7.6:* 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types...' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139);
- *Initiative 7.7:* 'Study the material culture of industrial workers' households...' (*ibid*);
- *Initiative 7.25:* 'Where threatened with possible redevelopment excavations are required of now undeveloped and cleared former working class areas regarded as slums' (*op cit*, 147);
- *Initiative 7.41:* 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects' (*op cit*, 156).

The project has also provided an opportunity to investigate the origins and development of White Cross as a putative small settlement on the western fringe of Salford. The Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record (HER) contains an entry for a cross of white stone, noted by William Green in 1787, and seemingly captured on his map of 1787-94 immediately to the north of the development site, marking the 1 mile distance point from Manchester. The HER notes that the cross 'must have been important because [it] is not constructed of red sandstone of the district, but an imported white stone. Little is known, but surely important as it is in a prominent position...' (HER Ref: 530.1.0). It seems likely that any settlement in the area may have taken its name from the cross.

Green's map shows White Cross to have comprised a sizeable (informal) square at a junction of several thoroughfares, creating a form reminiscent of a medieval market place, with the properties within the development site forming the southern boundary (Plate 143). Green's map annotates the area as White Cross Bank, which linked Chapel Street to the east with The Crescent and Broken Bank along the River Irwell to the west. However, the layout of the area was modified in the early 19th century, and the northern part of the 'square' incorporated into the churchyard of St Philips, as shown on Swire's map of 1824. This map also annotates the thoroughfare named 'White Cross Bank' on Green's map as 'Broken Bank' (Plate 144).

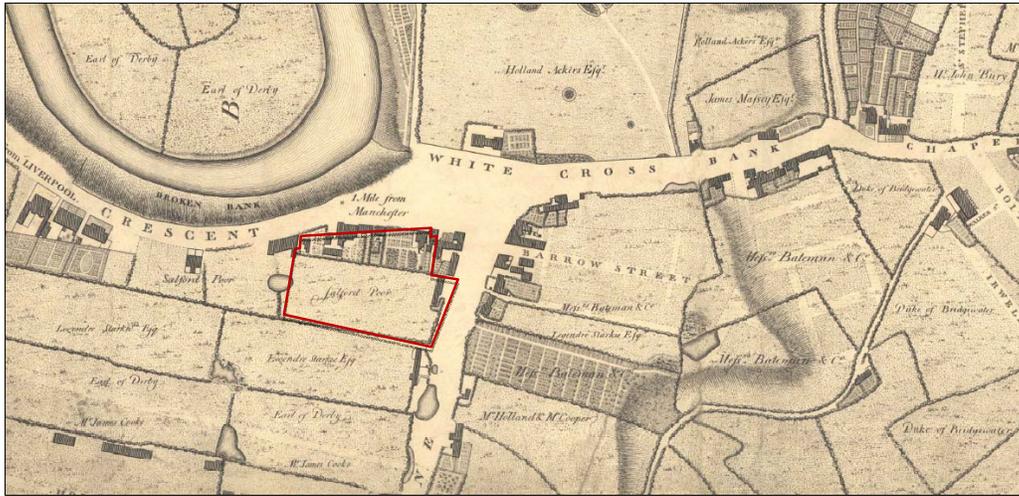


Plate 143: Site boundary superimposed on an extract from William Green's survey of 1787-94

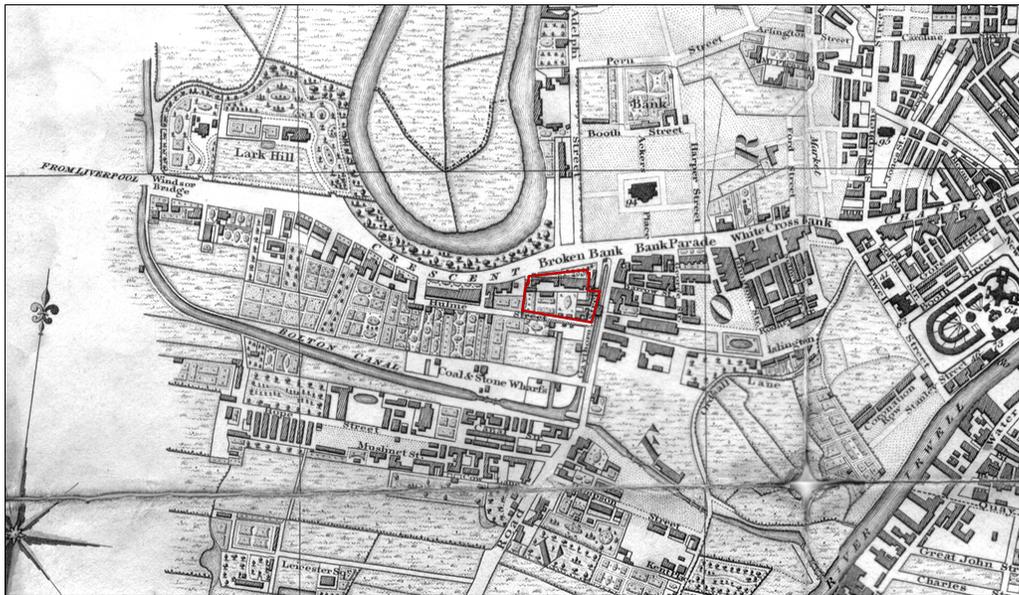


Plate 144: Site boundary superimposed on an extract from Swire's map of 1824

The name 'Broken Bank' appears to have been abandoned by the mid-19th century, as the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 just annotates the main thoroughfare as 'The Crescent'. The layout shown on this detailed map is essentially the configuration that survives today, although some road widening has been carried out along The Crescent.

Notwithstanding the tantalising suggestions of an early settlement in the area that is suggested by Green's map, the excavation yield very little firm evidence for any activity on the site prior to the 18th century, although a single sherd of slipware recovered from one of the trenches has been ascribed a 17th-century date. Four phases of development were identified during the excavation, which have been cross-referenced to a sequence of historic maps.

9.2 Area 1

9.2.1 Phase 1, Late 18th Century

Although a large rectangular building is depicted on Green's map of 1787-94, none of the archaeological features excavated in Area 1 were associated with this building (Fig 12). A sondage was excavated across the northern edge of Area 1 to investigate the survival of any earlier structures or deposits, although the construction of 19th-century buildings had removed any earlier archaeological remains, including any evidence for a boundary ditch depicted on Green's map crossing the excavation area on an east/west alignment.

The first development within the excavated area appears to have been 'Beevor's Buildings', which had been erected by the early 1830s. It is possible that these were developed by Jonathan Beever, who is listed in a trade directory for 1821 as a 'gentleman', residing at N^o 20 The Crescent (Pigot 1820, 13). Conversely, the buildings may have been established by James Beever an early linen and cotton printer (Bergin *et al* 1989), whose firm established Bank Mill on the bank of the River Irwell a short distance to the north of the development site, and may have provided accommodation for key workers.

9.2.2 Phase 2, Early 19th Century

The remains of three houses (House 1-3) along Beevor's Buildings had survived in good condition. Comparisons between the geo-rectified survey and Bancks & Co's map of 1831 show that the three houses correspond clearly with the footprint of the buildings depicted (Fig 13). All three houses were double-depth properties with privies in the back yards, which were seemingly part of their original construction.

Situated to the north of Beevor's Buildings, forming the southern end of Turner's Fold, were the remains of several walls that correspond with the footprint of two back-to-back properties shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 and the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851 (Fig 14). Back-to-back properties were typical working-class houses, sharing three party walls with adjacent properties, and often built as cheaply as possible to provide low-cost accommodation. This form of housing frequently had no sanitation and poor ventilation, and often a single privy to serve multiple households. Mid-19th-century investigations into public health found this form of housing unacceptable, and pressure groups such as the Manchester and Salford Sanitary Association that campaigned for social and housing reform sought to ban this type of dwelling.

In contrast to the cramped back-to-back dwellings, the house to the east of Beevor's Buildings, comprised a large L-shaped property with a formal garden at the front, overlooking Hulme Street, that extended northwards to provide a 'buffer' between the house and the rear of Beevor's Buildings. This plot of land was developed for housing in the second half of the 19th century (Phase 4), creating the property that was examined during the excavation of Area 1 (House 4).

9.2.3 Phase 3, Mid-19th Century

There is no evidence to suggest that Beevor's Buildings were subject to any remodelling during the first half of the 19th century, and the Census Returns for 1851 show that the houses were occupied by people who had been born in the Salford and Manchester area and were for the most part employed as craftsmen or 'blue collar' occupations (*Appendix 2*); it is not possible to pinpoint the occupants of the back-to-back houses in the Census Returns.

9.2.4 Phase 4, Late 19th Century

House 4, situated to the east of Beevor's buildings, appears to have been erected on a former garden in the second half of the 19th century, and comprised a large deep cellar that corresponds precisely with detail captured on the OS Town Plan of 1891 (Fig 15). The remains of two further rooms or buildings (Rooms 5 and 6) were revealed to the north of House 4, to the rear of the Black Horse Hotel. The bricks forming the walls of these rooms were bonded with black mortar, indicative of a construction date in the later 19th century.

The back-to-back houses along the southern edge of Turner's Fold also appear to have been remodelled during the late 19th century, as they are shown on the OS Town Plan of 1891 to have a different footprint to that captured on earlier mapping, whilst the use of black mortar in some of the walls identified during the excavation testifies to rebuilding work. This remodelling may have been in response to the introduction of housing legislation in the second half of the 19th century that was aimed to eradicate sub-standard dwellings in Salford and Manchester. One of the first pieces of such legislation was the Torrens' Act of 1868, which imposed responsibility for all housing upon the owners who were compelled, by the local authority, to demolish or repair insanitary dwellings and to keep their properties in a habitable state. If the owner did not do so within three months of the report on the property by the local Medical Officer, then the Act required the local authority to implement the recommended improvements. However, it is widely accepted that the 1868 Torrens Act was unsuccessful as it was rarely implemented successfully due to the high levels of overcrowding in the cities. Recent archaeological excavations on Gore Street in Salford suggest that the Act was generally ignored in the heavily overcrowded areas centre of the city, although may have been enforced in outlying areas (Salford Archaeology 2018).

In 1875, for instance, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act was introduced to provide the mechanism of slum clearance, the first act of its kind, as others, such as the 1868 Torrens Act, only dealt with individual buildings (Pearlman 1956, 28). In 1890, the Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement Act was reconsolidated, so that the local authority was to take responsibility for the construction of new dwellings. Slum clearance and regeneration then began in earnest in Manchester and Salford in the 1890s, almost 20 years after the government had envisaged it (*op cit*, 34). However, by the end of the 19th century, although approximately 6000 houses had been cleared, less than 3000 replacements had been built, resulting in a continued problem of overcrowding (*op cit*, 37).

The improvement in the housing stock in Manchester and Salford by the early Edwardian period is depicted on a plan produced in 1904 for the Citizens' Association for Manchester (Plate 145). Sub-standard housing, referred to as 'slum dwellings', are shown on the plan in dark brown, which included a swathe of houses on both sides of Chapel Street to the east of the present development site. Conversely, properties that complied with current bye-laws and were deemed to be of an acceptable standard are shaded in light brown, which includes all the buildings within the present study area, reinforcing the suggestion that the excavated houses had been upgraded by the beginning of the 20th century.

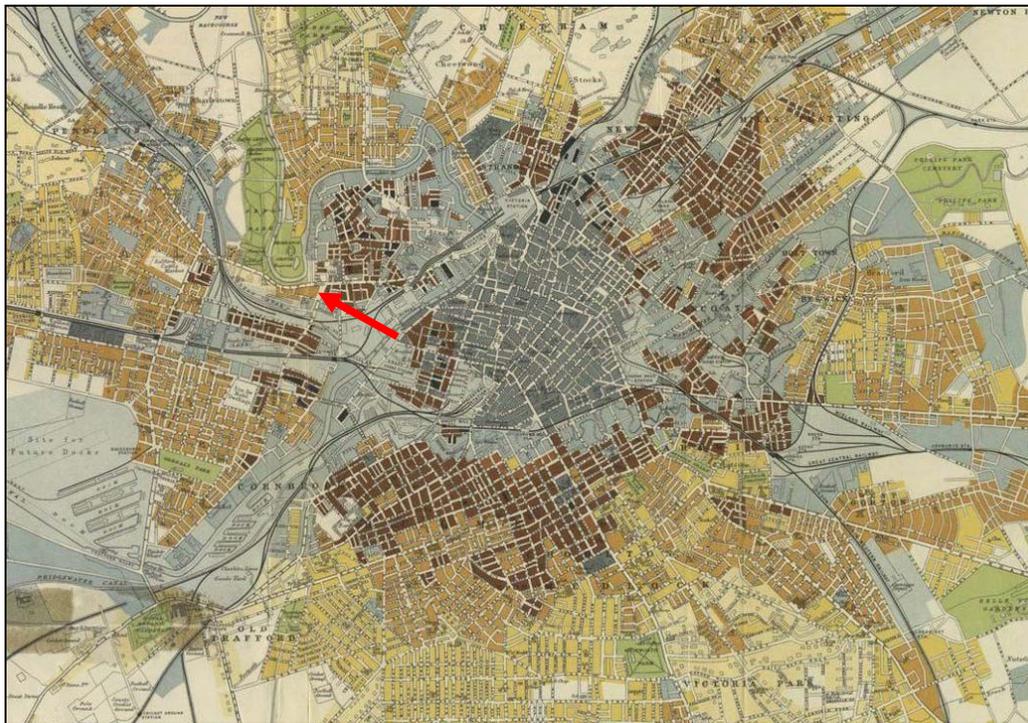


Plate 145: Citizens' Association of Manchester map of 1904, showing the distribution of slum property in the city (marked in light brown). The red arrow marks the site

9.3 Area 2

9.3.1 Phase 1, Late 18th Century

The position of wall 3003 and 3024 correspond with the eastern wall of a rectangular building and the western wall of a square building shown Green's map of 1787-94 (Fig 17). The fabric of both walls comprised hand-made bricks bonded with lime mortar, together with a stone block that was embedded in wall 3003 inscribed with mason's mark 'RK' and the date '1799'. This provided the earliest firm date for buildings on the site.

9.3.2 Phase 2, Early 19th Century

The study area developed rapidly during the early 19th century, and most of the streets were laid out across the site during this period. Most of the houses within Area 2 along The Crescent were originally constructed during this phase, although alterations and additions were evident in the majority of the properties. Partition walls 3026, 3030, 3053, 3054, 3094 and 3114 and all external walls, except for 3032-4 and 3097, all appear to correspond to buildings shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. Internal features such as the base of stairwells survived in Houses 5-9 in the same location, implying that the houses had originally been constructed using a similar plan, although buildings to the rear of the properties differed. Each house had a fireplace formed originally by hand-made bricks and lime mortar, suggesting that these too were original features, although some had been blocked up or altered during later phases of activity.

9.3.3 Phase 3, Mid-19th Century

The footprints of houses along 'The Crescent' are depicted in much greater detail on the OS map of 1851. The majority of the houses retain the same footprint shown on the Bancks & Co's map of 1831, although the Ordnance Survey provides greater detail and show that House 5 originally comprised two properties divided by wall 3036 and 3039.

House 8 was extended to include Room 3, which overlies an additional building depicted on Bancks & Co's map of 1831. The room was accessed via staircase 3106, which had later been blocked, suggesting that the layout of the house was altered during a later phase, which included the installation of staircase 3105.

Large window lights or a short staircase were placed in the same position at the front of Houses 6-9, as depicted on the Ordnance Survey Town Plans. The only surviving evidence relating to these structures, however, was visible to the north of House 9, structure 3122.

The first available Census data to record the occupations of the residents living on The Crescent was compiled in 1861, and included a landscape and figure painter, surgeons, a fund-holder, a cashier and a professor of music. The majority of households had between one and two servants, however, the Milner household employed four servants, including a cook, nurse, housemaid and an additional monthly nurse. The houses contained a varying number of occupants, comprising individuals living with their two servants or families of up to seven with additional servants.

The social structure and status of the residents of the houses that lined The Crescent was clearly in stark contrast to the occupants of the later houses that lay to the rear. This configuration of larger properties housing relatively affluent families lining a principal thoroughfare, with the cramped dwellings of the working classes concealed from view to the rear, is common feature of the industrial townscapes of Salford and Manchester. Rather than representing planned urban design, however, this largely reflects the erection of workers' dwellings on undeveloped land to the rear of established properties as the demand for houses increased exponentially in the 19th century.

9.3.4 Phase 4, Late 19th Century

Further alterations to the houses along The Crescent during the later 19th century were evident from the use of black mortar in the fabric of some of the brick-built walls, and through overlaying the precise position of the excavated remains onto the OS Town Plan of 1891. This is clearly seen with the footprint of House 5, which corresponds with a property depicted on the OS Town Plan of 1891. Alterations to the house included the addition of a bay window (3047) to the north wall, and the erection of a small rectangular structure to the west.

House 1 was also extended to the north during this phase, whilst alterations to the southern part of the building was evident from the use of black mortar, with some of the buildings being demolished to form a small rectangular yard, adjacent to the alleyway leading to Crescent Court. The addition of four buttress was also likely to have occurred during this phase. Evidence from the archaeological excavation also demonstrated that copper boilers had been installed in the cellars of Houses 5-9 during this period, each been placed adjacent to an existing fireplace along the western wall in each property.

9.4 Area 3

9.4.1 Phase 1, Late 18th Century

Area 3 investigated elements of two rectangular buildings depicted on Green's map of 1787-94; wall 4002, 4007 and 4012 were aligned with the western external wall of one of the earlier buildings. Houses 10-12 were constructed along the same alignment as the earlier building, and may have reused hand-made bricks from the earlier structure.

The front, external wall (4021) of Houses 13-15 was constructed from a combination of stone blocks and hand-made bricks, although its position does not correspond with buildings shown on Green's map. It is likely, however, that the stone blocks had belonged to the earlier structure, and had been reused along with hand-made bricks to build wall 4021 and partition wall 4029. Wall 4028 overlay part of the external wall of the earlier building, however, the construction of wall 4028 was irregular with large stone blocks placed at the top of the wall to make up the required height of the cellar. It is possible that the first course of stone blocks survived *in situ* if the earlier building was cellared, but the rest of the wall was certainly reconstructed alongside walls 4051 and 4012, which were both built using hand-made bricks.

Wall 4042 was constructed from hand-made brick and survived within a block of houses that formed Rosson's Court. Wall 4042 followed the same alignment as a field boundary depicted on Green's map. The alignment of wall 4042 did not conform to the position of a party wall or an internal feature, implying that the wall may have had earlier origins.

9.4.2 Phase 2, Early 19th Century

The position of the excavated remains of Houses 10-17 correspond closely with the footprint of the buildings shown on Bancks & Co's map of 1831 (Fig 23). The cellar dwellings were accessed to the rear of houses fronting Gaythorn Street, via an alleyway off Gaythorn Court. An alleyway formed by walls 4020 and 4027 led to single-depth dwellings in Rosson's Court demarcated by walls 4033, 4034 and 4020. Cobbled surface 4044 had paved the surface of Rosson's Court.

Wall 4070, situated to the rear of Gaythorn Street also overlies a structure depicted on Bancks & Co's map, which does not appear on the OS map of 1851 (Fig 24). The wall demarcated the north wall of a square building and the southern wall of a garden plot.

9.4.3 Phase 3, Mid-19th Century

The OS map of 1851 shows the buildings more clearly than on Bancks & Co's map, although the plans of the buildings retained the same basic layout. A garden plot to the rear of Gaythorn Street remained demarcated throughout the century. The garden plot contained soil 4071, which contained the buried remains of a small animal. No dating material was recovered from the burial.

Census Returns for the cellar dwellings in 1851 show that the occupations of the residents included labourers, flax spinner, coal heaver, bleacher, servant and bleacher. Families of up to four lived in the small cellars. One couple had a lodger, presumably to subsidise their rent. The Census also indicates some interesting trends. The Census Returns for the 1840s to 1870s showed that a mixed population of local people and people from elsewhere in the country were occupying the houses although, in contrast to other areas in Salford and Manchester, there was a distinct lack of Irish immigrants. The influx of migrants from the rural areas surrounding Salford and Manchester slowed during the 1880s and by the 1890s the area was populated by mainly local people from Salford.

9.4.4 Phase 4, Late 19th Century

The plan of Rosson's Court had altered by the time the OS map of 1891 was surveyed (Fig 25). Properties had been demolished in the centre of the court. Cobbled surface 4060 was probably laid during this phase to pave the street. Several other walls in this area do not appear to conform with any buildings depicted on the OS map, including wall 4056, 4055, 4057 and 4058, all of which were bonded with black mortar. They may have been associated with an earlier building, although the walls do not align with the position of partition walls.

Wall 4035 had formed the westernmost wall of Rosson's Court, but showed signs of repair using black mortar. Wall 4035 was later used in the construction of a metal works.

Some modern walls were exposed during the excavation, comprising walls 4045, manhole 4046, wall 4035, 4036, 4038 and 4037, which were likely to have been associated with a small engineering works that is depicted on the OS map of 1960.

9.5 Conclusion

The excavation has provided a valuable opportunity to examine a range of examples of early 19th-century workers' housing in Salford, and investigate the probable post-medieval settlement of White Cross. However, the excavation provided very little firm evidence for any activity on the site prior to the 18th century, although a single sherd of slipware recovered from one of the trenches has been ascribed a 17th-century date; there was no evidence for any medieval activity on the site, although any remains from this period that may have existed will be largely or entirely removed by the intensive development of the site in the 19th century.

The excavation has enabled a detailed record of all the surviving archaeological remains on the site to be compiled in advance of development. Whilst the results are not of especial significance in isolation, they make an important contribution to the growing body of archaeological evidence for the construction of domestic and properties during the 18th and 19th centuries, and the social changes brought on by the rapid industrial expansion of Salford.

The physical remains of 18th- and 19th-century workers' housing has been recognised as a legitimate avenue of research. This is articulated in the current Archaeological Research Framework for North West England (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007), which identifies several initiatives that should be prioritised for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods, including *Initiative 7.6*: 'A study of the development of workers' housing in Greater Manchester and East Lancashire should be undertaken to examine the development of different housing types...' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 139).

Since the publication of the Research Framework, a considerable body of significant data has been generated from the archaeological investigation of workers' housing, enabling a variety of plan forms and construction details to be identified. In particular, large-scale excavations in Chorlton-upon-Medlock (eg OA North 2014), together with numerous excavations in the Shudehill (Miller and Wild 2014) and the Ancoats areas of Manchester (Miller and Wild 2007), and in Central Salford (Salford Archaeology 2018) have recorded the foundations of workers' housing spanning the late 18th to early 20th centuries. These have included cellar dwellings, back-to-back properties, single-depth cottages, and numerous examples of double-depth houses. Within these broad categories, a broad range of different construction details and plan forms has been identified, although information pertaining to the development of certain types of workers' housing is still lacking. This includes dwellings that were built on the fringe of the expanding town in the early 19th century to house the lower middle classes.

The archaeological evidence coupled with the sequence of available historic maps indicates that four different types of workers' houses were situated within the development site, including cellar dwellings along Gaythorn Street, single-depth houses on Rosson's Court, back-to-back properties off Turner's Fold, and double-depth workers' houses along Beevor's Buildings, together with the large properties that fronted onto The Crescent. These large, villa-type houses on The Crescent appeared to be of a contemporary date, and were separated from the adjacent workers' housing in the early 19th century by large garden plots.

The Census Returns and entries in trade directories demonstrate that working class and wealthy middle class families lived almost side by side during first half of the 19th-century, with entire families lived in single-room cellar dwellings with low paid jobs while affluent professionals, such as surgeons, lived with their families in villa-type properties along The Crescent. However, some of the garden plots associated with the large properties along The Crescent were developed in the later 19th century as the socio-economic structure of the area changed, and the pressure for new housing of the fringe of the expanding city increased.

10. Dissemination and Archive

10.1 Introduction

In accordance with the guidelines provided in MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), it is proposed that the results of the project should be presented as follows:

- *Project archive*: the completion of the project will result in an integrated project archive;
- *Publication*: appropriate dissemination of the results obtained from the project will be required. As a minimum, a summary of the results will be prepared for inclusion in a volume of the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series of 'popular' booklets on the nearby excavations on Gore Street in central Salford that is currently being compiled for publication.

10.2 Presentation of the Results

Publication: the results obtained from the excavation will be placed in the public domain via an appropriate level of publication. Given the high local importance of the material, it is anticipated that dissemination will be via inclusion in a volume in the *Greater Manchester's Past Revealed* series that is being prepared to disseminate the results obtained from an archaeological excavation on Gore Street in central Salford, together with a summary of the work carried out on Trinity Way as part of the Local Blackfriars development. The booklet will be focused on the development of workers' housing from the late 18th century, placing the excavation sites in their context of other archaeological remains of this period discovered in the locale, combining the archaeological evidence with the available documentary material. This booklet is presently scheduled for delivery in November 2019.

10.3 Archive

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.

The archive comprises of drawings, survey data and photographs, all of which are in digital format. The archive also contains a small assemblage of artefacts, although these are of very little interest and it is recommended that they are discarded. The entire project archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology.

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

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Appendix 1: Context List

CONTEXT NO	DESCRIPTION
Evaluation Trenches	
1000	Demolition Rubble
1001	Culvert, Trench 3
1002	Wall, Trench 3
1003	Stone flag yard surface, Trench 4
1004	Wall demarcating the front a house, Trench 4
1005	Two brick columns, Trench 4
1006	Wall forming doorway, Trench 4
1007	Modern brick buttress
1008	Wall in southern part of Trench 5
1009	Wall north of wall 1008
1010	Stone flag surface adjacent to walls 1008 and 1009
1011	Foundations of poorly built brick structure, Trench 5
1012	Dark sub soil
1013	Natural orangey brown clay
1014	Wall in Trench 6
1015	West wall of structure in Trench 10
1016	South wall of structure in Trench 10
1017	VOID
1018	East wall of structure in Trench 10
1019	Wall of stairwell or fireplace, Trench 10
1020	Wall of outbuilding , Trench 10
1021	Wall of outbuilding, Trench 10
1022	Staircase
1023	Cut of pit
1024	Fill of pit
1025	Cut of pit
1026	Fill of pit
1027	Stone flag surface
1028	East wall in Trench 14
1029	West wall, Trench 14
1030	South-west wall, Trench 14
1031	Cobbled surface, Trench 8
1032	Wall, Trench 8
1033	Brick surface, Trench 12
1034	North-south wall, Trench 12
1035	Wall, Trench 13
1036	Oven/glass furnace? Trench 12
Excavation Area 1	
2000	Natural sand and gravel
2001	Demolition rubble
2002	West wall forming passageway
2003	East wall forming passageway, aligned east-west
2004	North-south partition wall, adjoined wall 2002
2005	Adjoin wall 2006, opposite wall 2003, aligned east-west
2006	East wall of passage wall, aligned north-south
2007	North wall of Passageway, aligned east-west./ south wall of House 1
2008	Stone flag surface of passageway.
2009	Adjoined wall 2007, formed yard of H1 and boundary of passageway, curved wall
2010	East wall of House 1
2011	North wall of yard in House 1

Context No	Description
2012	North wall of privy, House 1
2013	Stone flag surface in the yard of House 1
2014	Single skin wall, adjoined wall 2012 and 2011
2015	North wall of House 1
2016	South wall of stairwell, House 1
2017	Brick surface of stairwell, House 1
2018	Brick surface in south-east corner of House 1
2019	West wall of House 1
2020	Buttress House 1
2021	East wall of House 2
2022	North wall of yard/privy
2023	Single skin wall forming privy in House 2
2024	North wall of Privy in House 2
2025	Stone flags in yard and privy in House 2
2026	West wall of House 2
2027	North wall, House 2
2028	Stone flags, House 2
2029	Fireplace in House 2
2030	Stairwell
2031	Base/surface of stairwell, House 2
2032	East wall of House 3
2033	East wall of privy, House 3
2034	West wall of privy, House 3
2035	South wall of privy, House 3
2036	Stone flag surface in the yard, House 3
2037	North wall of House 3 and privy
2038	West wall of House
2039	Fireplace, House 3
2040	Stone flag floor, House 3
2041	South wall of stairwell, House 3
2042	Brick surface in stairwell, House 3
2043	Flag surface in stairwell, House 3
2044	Hulme Street garden plot, flagstones at the front of House 4
2045	Garden pebbles/cobbles, House 4
2046	Garden curved feature, House 4
2047	South wall of cellar, House 4
2048	East wall of cellar, House 4
2049	North wall of cellar
2050	Window light in wall 2047
2051	Coal chute in wall 2047
2052	Fireplace in wall 2048
2053	Staircase in wall 2049
2054	Brick buttress, in cellar
2055	Brick buttress, in cellar
2056	Floor in cellar
2057	Single skin wall in cellar, forming coal storage cupboard
2058	Wall forming corridor to staircase 2053
2059	North wall of Room 2
2060	Fireplace base in Room 2
2061	North wall of Room 3
2062	Stone flags Room 3
2063	Partition wall Room 3/Room 4
2064	Single skin wall, Room 4
2065	Black mortar, east wall, Room 5
2066	Black mortar, north wall, Room 5

Context No	Description
2067	West wall, black mortar, Room 5 adjoined to earlier wall 2069
2068	Wall adjoined to wall 2062 in Room 5, bonded with black mortar
2069	East wall of Room 6, adjoined to wall 2067
2070	Earlier wall in Room 5
2071	Earlier north wall in Room 5, forming stairwell or privy?
2072	West wall forming stairwell or privy, Room 5
2073	East wall, forming stairwell or privy, Room 5
2074	North wall of Room 6
2075	Stone flags south of wall 2074
2076	West wall of Room 6
2077	Square structure/manhole incorporated into wall 2078
2078	VOID
2079	Single skin wall in the north of the excavation
2080	Wall forming doorway, property to the south of Turner's Fold
2081	Same as wall 2080
2082	Square shape incorporated into wall 2081
2083	Formed 2082
2084	Formed 2082
Excavation Area 2	
3000	Natural sand and gravel
3001	Modern demolition
3002	Wall in the western edge of the trench
3003	Eastern wall of Building 1
3004	North wall of Building 1
3005	North wall of Building 1, same as above
3006	Dividing wall of Room 1 and Room 2 in Building 1
3007	Wall north of Room 4 in Building 1
3008	Flags in Building 1
3009	Stair wall Room 1, Building 1
3010	Recess Room 2, Building 1
3011	Buttress and extending wall, Room 2
3012	South wall, adjoined buttress, Room 2
3013	Square structure, black mortar, Room 4
3014	Single skin wall, Room 4
3015	E wall, Room 4
3016	South wall, Room 4
3017	Southern wall of rectangular structure, formed a yard
3018	L-shaped wall, east part of rectangular structure
3019	Adjoined wall 3011
3020	South wall of large rectangular structure, demarcated an alleyway
3021	Central wall adjoined 3003 and 3010
3022	West wall of small building on OS map of 1891
3023	North wall of Room 1, House 5
3024	Wall to the west of House 5
3025	Manhole
3026	Wall adjacent to wall 3024, rubble core in the centre
3027	Same as wall 3026, in Room 1
3028	Blocked doorway, Room 1, House 5
3029	East wall of Room 1, House 5
3030	Eastern wall of H5 and west wall of House 6
3031	South wall of House 5
3032	South-east wall of House 5
3033	South wall of House 5, forming Room 3
3034	L-shaped wall, south, House 5
3035	Burnt material from Room 1, House 5

Context No	Description
3036	Wall that fireplace was built into Room 1, House 5, adjoined 3038
3037	South wall of Room 1, House 5
3038	Brick surface, Room 1, House 5
3039	East wall of Room 2, House 5
3040	Window light in Room 3, House 5
3041	Stone flags, Room 3, House 5
3042	Wall north of doorway/formed north-east doorway into Room 2
3043	Stone flags in Room 3, House 5
3044	Wall in Room 3
3045	Single skin wall, to the rear of cupboard, Room 3, House 5
3046	Window light in Room 3, built into wall 4033
3047	North bay window wall, Room 4, House 5
3048	Flags in Room 4, House 5
3049	Brick fire range, Room 4, House 5
3050	Copper boiler, Room 4, House 5
3051	Staircase Room 4, House 5
3052	North wall of House 6
3053	East wall of House 6
3054	Same as 3053, House 6
3055	South wall of House 6, included bay window
3056	West wall of H6/H7
3057	South-west wall of H6
3058	Outside, SW wall of H6
3059	Floor, Room 1, H6
3060	Partition wall of Room 1 and Room 2, H6
3061	L-shaped wall Room 2, H6
3062	North-east wall Room 2, H6
3063	Flag floor Room 2, H6
3064	Fireplace in R2, H6 built into wall 3030
3065	Dividing wall in Room 3
3066	Stone flags, west side of wall 3065
3067	East side of wall 3065, brick surface
3068	Dividing wall of R4 and R5 in House 6
3069	Brick surface Room 4, H6
3070	Stone flags R5, H6
3071	West wall of H7
3072	West wall of H7
3073	West wall H7 (3071-3 all formed the same wall)
3074	Dividing wall of R1 and R2, H7
3075	Stone flags R1
3076	Wall forming stairs, R3, H7
3077	Concrete floor R2, H7
3078	East wall of R2, H7
3079	South wall of R2, H7
3080	Copper boiler R2, H7
3081	Spiral staircase, R2, H7
3082	South wall, R4, H7
3083	Stone flags in R4, H7
3084	Brick floor surface R5, H7
3085	Brick floor south of wall 3079
3086	L-shaped wall forming an outbuilding, south and east
3087	L-shaped wall forming outbuilding, north and east
3088	Internal wall in outbuilding
3089	Internal wall opposite 3089
3090	Brick surface next to wall 3073

Context No	Description
3091	Buttress
3092	Buttress next to 3091
3093	Stone flags south of wall 3086 and 3073
3094	West wall of H8
3095	VOID
3096	Wall forming staircase, H8
3097	Wall of outbuilding to the rear of H8
3098	South-west wall of H8, incorporated staircase 3106
3099	South wall of outbuilding south of H8
3100	Stone flags R1, H8
3101	South-west wall of Room 1, H8
3102	Rectangular structure in R2, H8
3103	Brick fireplace R1, H8
3104	Stone flag surface R2, H8
3105	Staircase, in south-west part of R2, H8
3106	Staircase in south-east part of R2, H8
3107	Fireplace R2, H8
3108	Wall of outbuilding to the rear of H8
3109	Brick surface R3, H8
3110	Wall to the rear of H8
3111	Wall to the rear of H8
3112	Stone flag in outbuilding next to wall 3108, 3110, 3111
3113	North wall of H9
3114	East wall of H9
3115	South wall of H9
3116	Outside wall S wall of H9
3117	West wall of H9
3118	Flags R1, H9
3119	South wall of R1, H9
3120	Rectangular feature R2, H9
3121	Fireplace R1, H9
3122	Square feature north of R1, H9
3123	South wall of R2, H9
3124	Flag surface R2, H9
3125	Brick surface R2, H9
3126	Boiler, R2, H9
3127	Fireplace R2, H9
3128	North wall of R3, H9
3129	Brick surface R3, H9
3130	Fireplace R3, H9
3131	Brick surface below brick surface 3125
3132	Next to wall 3131
3133	Same as wall 3123
3134	Outside wall, opposite 3123
3135	Stone flags in the yard of House 9
Excavation Area 3	
4000	Natural sand and gravel
4001	Modern demolition
4002	H10, west wall
4003	Dividing wall of H10 and H11
4004	Fireplace H10
4005	Boiler H10
4006	Stone flags H10
4007	West wall of H11
4008	South wall of H11

Context No	Description
4009	Staircase H11
4010	Fireplace H11
4011	Stone flags H11
4012	West wall of H12
4013	South wall of H12
4014	East wall of H12
4015	Staircase H12
4016	Stone flags H12
4017	Wall adjoined wall 4012, but earlier, north wall of H13
4018	Fireplace in H12
4019	West Wall of H13
4020	South wall of H13
4021	East wall House 13
4022	Staircase in House 13
4023	Brick feature, unidentified, built against wall 4020
4024	Plinth feature to the east of 4023, built against wall 4040
4025	Brick surface in H13
4026	Stone surface in H13
4027	Alleyway south wall, north wall of H14
4028	Wwest of House 14
4029	South wall of H14
4030	Staircase in H14
4031	Stone flags in H14
4032	Wall of H15
4033	East to west wall forming the north wall of houses along Rosson's Court
4034	Same as wall 4020
4035	West wall of Rosson's Court, also re-used to from metal works
4036	North wall of metal works
4037	East wall of metal works
4038	Same as 4037
4039	Internal party wall adjoined 4034
4040	Square brick structure next to 4039
4041	Immediately east of 4035
4042	Wall aligned to a field boundary depicted on Green's map of 1787-94
4043	Internal feature
4044	Cobbled surface of Rosson's Court
4045	Modern wall machine-made bricks
4046	Manhole
4047	West wall of H16
4048	North wall of H16
4049	East wall of H16
4050	Other structure
4051	Party wall H17
4052	South wall of H17
4053	West wall of H17
4054	Same as 4053
4055	L-shaped wall next to 4054
4056	Next to wall 4055
4057	Adjoined wall 4055
4058	L-shaped wall
4059	Structure abutted wall 4037
4060	Later cobbled surface
4061	Outbuilding structure
4062	Wall forming external staircase to cellar dwelling along Gaythorn Street
4063	Same as above

Context No	Description
4064	Same as above
4065	Alleyway to the west of wall 4002, 4062-4, leading to external staircase to cellar dwelling along Gaythorn Street, orientated north/south
4066	Same as above
4067	Same as above
4068	Same as above
4069	Same as above, orientated east/west
4070	Wall forming southern boundary of garden plot and northern wall of a building
4071	Garden soil to the north of wall 4070, contained animal burial

Appendix 2: Census Data

A2.1 Census Returns for Beevor's Buildings for 1851

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATIONSHIP	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
1	Martha Broadhurst	Head	49	Housekeeper	Clifton, Lancashire
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	23	Calico Weaver	Clifton, Lancashire
	Ben "	Son	12	Errand Boy	Clifton, Lancashire
	William "	Son	8		Clifton, Lancashire
	Isaac Greenhaigh	Lodger	41	Railway Labourer	Clifton, Lancashire
2	James Jones	Head	34	Shoeing Smith	Cheshire
	Sarah "	Wife	30		Salford
	William "	Son	10		Salford
	Hannah "	Son	5		Manchester
	Elizabeth "	Son	1		Manchester
	Thomas Faragher	Lodger	32	Tailor	Manchester
3	Agnes "	Lodger	30		Manchester
	William Shaw	Head	38	Hand Engraver	Salford
	Mary "	Wife	38		Salford
	John "	Son	9		Manchester
	Arthur "	Son	7		Manchester
	Albert "	Son	5		Manchester
	Jane "	Daughter	3		Manchester
William "	Son	0		Manchester	

A2.2 Census Returns for Beevor's Buildings for 1881

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
2	John Shaw	Head	39	Warehouseman	Salford
	Mary "	Wife	35		Irleand
	William "	Son	10		Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	8		Salford
	Fanny "	Daughter	6		Salford
	Agnes "	Daughter	4		Salford
	John"	Son	1		Salford
	William Bowden	Head	56	Labourer at Iron Works	?
	William "	Son	8		Salford
	James "	Son	4		Salford
3	William Ball	Head	26	Coachman	Wiltshire
	Emma "	Wife	28		Salford
	Annie "	Daughter	3		Salford
	Alice "	Daughter	1		Salford
	Henry "	Brother	20	Carter	Wiltshire
4	Elizabeth Nattress	Head	54	Charwoman	Clifton, Lancashire
	Mary "	Daughter	23	Cotton Twist Winder	Salford
	Louisa "	Daughter	20	Cotton Winder	Salford
	Martha "	Daughter	11		Salford

A2.3 Census Returns for Beevor's Buildings for 1891

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
2	Matilda Reckless	Wife	26		Salford
	Joseph "	Son	1		Salford
3	Jane Brookes	Head	43	Machinist	Salford
	William "	Son	14	Errand Boy	Salford
	Alice "	Daughter	10		Salford
	Isabella Barkley	Aunt	71	Living on her own means	Salford
	Jefferson "	Cousin	40	General Labourer	Salford
	Jane "	Cousin	14	Cotton Weaver Helper	Salford
	Harriett Holt	Lodger	89	Living on her own means	Salford
4	Francis Smethurst	Head	39	French Polisher	Salford
	Louisa "	Wife	30		Salford
	Walter "	Son	1		Salford
	Margaret Kimmer	Lodger	24		Salford

A2.4 Census Returns for Beevor's Buildings for 1901

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATIONS	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
2	Elizabeth Reckless	Head	42	Washing at home	Salford
	Emily "	Daughter	16	Serves in a stationers shop	Salford
	Harry "	Son	15	Feeder in printing works	Salford
	Richard "	Son	12		Salford
	William "	Son	10		Salford
	Henry "	Son	6		Salford
3	John Jones	Head	50	?	Salford
	Harriett "	Wife	49		Salford
	Ben "	Son	16	Apprentice to wheelwright	Salford
	John "	Son	15	Office boy	Salford
	William "	Son	13		Salford
4	Thomas Ward	Head	48	Fireman	Salford
	Mary "	Wife	38		Salford
	James "	Son	9		Salford
	William "	Son	7		Salford
	Charles "	Son	4		Salford
	Emily "	Daughter	5 mths		Salford

A2.5 Census Returns for Beevor's Buildings for 1911

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
2	Elizabeth Reckless	Head	58		Manchester
	Florence	Daughter	25	Feeder	Salford
	William	Son	20	Clerk	Salford
	Henry	Son	16	Labourer	Salford
3	Harriett Jones	Head	58		Manchester
	William Jones	Son	22	Calenderman	Salford
4	Thomas Ward	Head	50	Plumber	Manchester
	Mary "	Wife	48		Salford
	James "	Son	19	Clerk	Salford
	William "	Son	16	Office Boy	Salford
	Charles "	Son	13		Salford
	Emily "	Daughter	10		Salford

A2.6 Census Returns for Rosson's Court for 1851

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	
1	Josiah ?	Head	29	Bleacher	Huddersfield	
	Martha "	Wife	26		Stockport	
	Joseph "	Son	3		Salford	
	Emma "	Daughter	1		Salford	
2	Oliver Ramwell	Head	28	Bleacher	Salford	
	Nancy "	Wife	25		Salford	
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	3		Salford	
	Alice "	Daughter	0		Salford	
3	Thomas Makin	Head	34	Packer	Lancashire	
	Ellen "	Wife	33		Liverpool	
	William "	Son	12	Hooker of cloth	Lancashire	
	Thomas "	Son	7		Lancashire	
	Alice "	Daughter	5		Lancashire	
	George "	Son	3		Salford	
	James Hardman	Lodger	22		Packer	Clifton
	John Lon	Lodger	14		Hooker	Astley
	Robert ?	Lodger	23		?	Sharples
4	William Thomspson	Head	53	Bleacher	Bolton	
	Mary "	Wife	53		Bolton	
	Jane "	Daughter	23		Bolton	
	Edward "	Son	4		Bolton	
	Matthew Filcroft	Lodger	22		Bolton	

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
5	Martha Johnson	Head	64	Housekeeper	Lancashire
	David ?	Son	22	?	Lancashire
	Smith ?	Lodger	38	Plate Hooker	Lancashire
6	Joseph Daniels	Head	24	Machinist	Ireland
	Elizabeth "	Wife	25		Salford
	John "	Son	3		Salford
7	William Sharwood	Head	24	Bleacher	Bolton
	Hannah "	Wife	26		Bolton
	Thomas "	Son	4		Salford
	Emma "	Daughter	1		Salford
8	Robert Enion	Head	33	Bleacher	Bolton
	Sarah "	Wife	25		Manchester
	Joel "	Son	6		Salford
	Ellen "	Daughter	3		Salford
	James "	Son	1		Salford

A2.7 Census Returns for Rosson's Court for 1881

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
1	Charles Berry	Head	29	Carter	Salford
	Ellen "	Wife	29	Cotton Spinner	Salford
	Margaret "	Daughter	9	Scholar	Salford
	John "	Son	5	Scholar	Salford
	Thomas "	Son	3		Salford
	Charles "	Son	70		Salford
2	William Tunicliffe "	Head	36	Carter	Staffordshire
	Sarah "	Wife	32		Manchester
3	Hannah Fisherwood	Head	56	Stitch Master	Bolton
	Alfred "	Son	28	Bleacher	Salford
	Agnes "	Daughter	21	Cloth Stitcher	Salford
4	William Hudson	Head	60	Carter	Macclesfield
	Mary "	Wife	48	Cotton Weaver	Farnworth
	Rosanne Clark	Lodger	51	Housekeeper	Manchester
5	Samuel Turner	Head	52	Clerk	Salford
	Margaret "	Daughter	25		Salford
6	John Crompton	Head	27	Carter	Manchester
	Elizabeth "	Wife	28		Runcorn
	Samuel "	Son	6		Lancashire
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	4		Gorton
	Mary "	Daughter	2		Harpurhey

House Number	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
7	Maria Mc Cormick	Head	53		Salford
	John "	Son	19	Grinder in Cotton Mill	Salford
8	Patience Redford	Head	59	Warehouse Woman	Salford
	Hannah "	Sister	56	Silk Winder	Salford

A2.8 Census Returns for Rosson's Court for 1891

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
1	James Turner	Head	32	Bleacher	Salford
	Ellen "	Wife	28		Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	9		Salford
	Ellen "	Daughter	6		Salford
	James "	Son	5		Salford
	Jane "	Daughter	3		Salford
	Rebecca "	Daughter	8mths		Salford
2	Thomas Routledge	Head	29	Machinery Packer	Manchester
	Caroline "	Wife	35		Gloucestershire
	Margaret "	Daughter	8		Manchester
	Annie "	Daughter	4		Salford
	Thomas "	Son	6		Salford
	Florie "	Daughter	6 mths		Salford
	Ethel "	Daughter	29	Labourer in Tool Shop	Salford

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
3	John Garnett	Head	35		Salford
	Mary "	Wife	10		Salford
	William "	Daughter	9		Salford
	Emily "	Daughter	4		Salford
	Charles "	Son	1		Salford
4	Henry Widdows	Head	23	Labourer in Gas Works	Salford
	Harriett "	Wife	24	Reeler	Salford
5	William Hudson	Head	70	Carder	Salford
	Mary "	Wife	58		Salford
6	Samuel Kirk	Head	34	Bleacher	Salford
	Annie "	Wife	32		Salford
	Alfred "	Son	8		Salford
	Willie "	Son	3		Salford
7	Mary Lister	Head	54		Salford
8	Samuel Bradshaw	Head	66	Packer	Nottinghamshire
	Sarah "	Wife	64		Bolton
	Annie "	Daughter	18	Tailoress	Salford

A2.9 Census Returns for Rosson's Court for 1901

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
1	Joseph Braithwaite	Head	28	Joiner	Salford
	Sarah "	Wife	25		Salford
	Lilian "	Daughter	3		Manchester
	Joseph "	Son	5		Salford
	Robert "	Son	1		Salford
2	Michael Redmond	Head	31	Insurance Agent	Manchester
	Florence "	Wife	27		Salford
	Ethel "	Daughter	7		Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	6		Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	3		Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	7 mths		Salford
3	Mary Garnett	Head	38	Stamper Cloth Warehouse Feeder Printing Machine Helping Clogger Stitcher in Bleach Works	Salford
	William "	Son	19		Salford
	Emily "	Daughter	14		Salford
	Charles "	Son	11		Salford
	Edmund "	Son	9		Salford
	Harold "	Son	3		Salford
	Jane Armit	Lodger	24		Salford

House Number	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
4	Mary Slater	Head	47	Weaver	Salford
	Alice "	Daughter	19	Silk Stitcher Bleach Works	Salford
	Joseph "	Son	17	Plating Down Bleach Works	Salford
	George "	Son	14	Plating Down Bleach Works	Salford
	James "	Son	11		Salford
	William "	Son	9		Salford
5	James Turner	Head	39	Labourer in Bleach Works	Salford
	Ellen "	Wife	38		Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	19		Salford
	Ellen "	Daughter	16	Electric Works, Bell Painter	Salford
	James "	Son	14	Nipper	Salford
	Jane "	Daughter	12		Salford
	Rebecca "	Daughter	9		Salford
	Alice "	Daughter	6		Salford
	Albert "	Son	4		Salford
6	John Roberts	Head	22	Brass Turner	Swansea
	Ellen "	Wife	19		Birmingham
	Ellen "	Daughter	1		Salford
7	Mary Lister	Head	63	Bread-baker	Salford
8	Elizabeth Turner	Head	81		Salford
	Joseph "	Son	49	General Labourer in Mechanics	Salford

A2.10 Census Returns for Hulme Street, 1851-91

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
1851 12 Hulme Street	Mary Yates	Head	65	Silk sorter	Cheshire
	Hope B....	Daughter	32	Silk Winder	Salford
	Walter "	Grandson	5		Salford
	Joseph "	Grandson	2		Salford
	Samuel ?	Lodger	19	Railway Labourer	Salford
1861 14 Hulme Street	George Overden	Head	32	Railway Clerk	Salford
	Alice "	Wife	29		Salford
	Andrew Rainkin	Head	62	Railway Officer	Scotland
	Jane "	Wife	55		?
1871 14 Hulme Street	Mary Little	Head	46	Housekeeper	Ireland
	Robert Richardson	Servant	22	General Servant	Salford
1891 16 Hulme Street	William Walton	Head	44	Railway Station Master	Cheshire
	Caroline "	Wife	29		Winsford
	Edith "	Daughter	12		Salford
	Emily "	Daughter	9		Salford
	Alice "	Daughter	5		Salford
	William "	Son	2		Salford

A2.11 Census Returns for Gaythorn Court Cellar Dwellings for 1851

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
2 Gaythorn Court	William Tomlinson	Head	59	Labourer	Lancaster
	Fanny "	Wife	74		Standish
6 Gaythorn Court, Cellar underneath 10 Gaythron Street	William Rawlinson	Head	45	Coal Heaver	Manchester Middlewich, Cheshire Salford
	Mary "	Wife	39	?	
	Samuel "	Son	7		
7 Gaythorn Court, Cellar underneath 9 Gaythron Street	Elizabeth Walker	Lodger	26	Flax Spinner	Salford
	Joseph Jepson	Head	41	Carter	Cheshire
	Ann "	Daughter	16	House Servant	Cheshire
	Samuel "	Son	14	Bleacher	Runcorn
	Mary "	Daughter	11	Silk Winder	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	4		Salford
8 Gaythorn Court, Cellar underneath 12 Gaythorn Street	John Tinker	Head	65	Agricultural Labourer	Broughton
	Margaret Tinker	Wife	63		Haslingden
	Elizabeth Taylor	Daughter	23	Horse Soldiers Wife	Salford
2 Gaythorn Court	William Tomlinson	Head	59	Labourer	Lancaster
	Fanny "	Wife	74		Standish
6 Gaythorn Court, Cellar underneath 10 Gaythron Street	William Rawlinson	Head	45	Coal Heaver	Manchester

A2.12 Census Returns for Gaythorn Court Cellar Dwellings for 1871

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
1 Gaythorn Court	Ellen Hellier	Head	52	Cotton Weaver	Lancashire
	Mary "	Daughter	17	Cotton Weaver	Lancashire
	Thomas "	Son	10	Scholar	Lancashire
	Ann Linker	Lodger	70	Assistant?	Lancashire
2 Gaythorn Court	William Wroot	Head	50	Coal Heaver	Leicestershire
	Maria "	Wife	50		Cheshire
3 Gaythorn Court	Mary Rawlinson	Head	54	Charwoman	Cheshire
	Matthew Walker	Brother	58	Spinner	Cheshire
	William Price	Lodger	58	Dyer of Fustian	Lancashire
4 Gaythorn Court	James Jackson	Head	22	Stover in Dryer House?	Lancashire
	Ellen "	Wife	23		Lancashire
	Alice "	Daughter	3	Scholar	Lancashire
	Jane "	Mother	46	Winder	Lancashire

A2.13 Census Returns for Gaythorn Court Cellar Dwellings for 1891

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
1 Gaythorn Court	Joseph Riley	Head	46	Cotton Dyer	Salford
	Sarah "	Wife	46		Ireland
2 Gaythorn Court	George Gelden	Head	52	Blacksmith	Salford
	Hannah "	Wife	53	Winder	Salford
	George "	Son	30	General Labourer	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter in law	24		Manchester
	Ann "	Grand daughter	5		Salford
	Elizabeth "	Grand daughter	3		Salford
		Lily "	Grand daughter	6 mths	Salford
3 Gaythorn Court	Catherine Harvey	Head	51	Mangler (clothes washer)	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	11		Salford
4 Gaythorn Court	Joseph Mc Croy	Head	34	Slaters	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Wife	34	Cotton Doubler	Scotland
	Ellen "	Daughter	2		Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	6 wks	Salford	

A2.14 Census Returns for Crescent Parade for 1851

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
11 Crescent Parade	John Barre	Head	50	Timber Merchant	Lancashire
	Mary "	Wife	53		Salford
	Richard "	Son	19	Clerk to a Merchant	Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	14		Salford
	Helena Dawson	Servant	31	House Servant	Manchester
	Harriett Bristol	Servant	22	House Servant	Derbyshire
12 Crescent Parade	John Kay	Head	45	Magistrate of the County	Lancashire
	Charlotte "	Sister	44	Annuitant	Salford
	Ann Gregson	Servant	23	House Servant	Salford
14 Crescent Parade	Jospeh Doneley	Head	35	Coach Painter	Manchester
	Harriett "	Wife	34		Cheshire
	Agnes "	Daughter	2		Salford
	Ann "	Daughter	2 mths		Salford
15 Crescent Parade	William Dorber	Head	34	Smith Farrier (5 employees)	Warrington
	Mary "	Wife	30		Cheshire
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	11		Manchester
	Amelia "	Daughter	9		Manchester
	Mary "	Daughter	4		Salford
	William "	Son	2		Salford
	Jospeh "	Son	0		Salford
	Mary Aldcroft	Servant	14	House Servant	Cheshire

House Number	Name	Relation	Age	Occupation	Place of Birth
16 Crescent Parade	John Thronton	Head	39	Coach Proprietor	Cheshire
	Ellen "	Wife	39		Cheshire
	Samuel "	?	35	Coach Driver	Cheshire
	Margaret Blakely	Servant	15	House Servant	Salford
17, Black Horse Hotel	William Cronshaw	Head	43	Inn Keeper	Accrington
	Alice "	Wife	40		Accrington
	James "	Son	19		Accrington
	Margaret "	Daughter	15		Accrington
	Ann "	Daughter	13		Accrington
	Schofield "	Son	8		Accrington

A2.14 Census Returns for Crescent Parade for 1861

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
9 Crescent Parade	Selina Rothewell	Head	45	Teacher of Landcape Painting	Bolton
	Alice "	Daugther	21		Bolton
	Thomas "	Son	18	Landscape and Figure Painter	Bolton
	Edith "	Daugther	6		Salford
	Emily Carter	Servant	21	Housemaid	Cheshire
10 Crescent Parade	Thomas Davies	Head	49	Retired Flour Dealer	Salford
	Thomas "	Son	21	Railway Office Clerk	Salford
	Frank "	Son	19	Merchant Office Clerk	Salford
	Elizabeth White	Servant	29	Housemaid	Manchester
11 Crescent Parade	John Bone	Head	60	Commercial Clerk	Salford
	Mary "	Wife	63		Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	22		Salford
	Mary Lavalley	Servant	28	Housemaid	Ireland
	Mary Dickinson	Servant	23	Housemaid	Ireland
12 Crescent Parade	James Farmer	Head	37	Mill Wright and Engineer	?
	Sarah "	Wife	32		?
	Andrew "	Son	3		Salford
	James "	Son	1		Salford
	Emma ?	Visitor	22		Manchester
	Sarah Cotterwill	Servant	23	Housemaid	Cheshire

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
13	Charles Baddeley	Head	48	Beer Retailer	Cheshire
	Sarah "	Wife	46		Manchester
	Samuel "	Son	23	?	Salford
	Ellen "	Daughter	15		Salford
	Sarah "	Daughter	1		Salford
	Mary Kenyon	Servant	23	Housemaid	Salford
14	Frederick Thronton	Head	21	Hackney Coach Proprietor	Cheshire
	Ellen Thronton	Aunt	49		Salford
15	Mary Watson	Head	38	Publican	Salford
	Samuel "	Son	19	Warehouse Man	Salford
	Sarah "	Daughter	17		Salford
	John "	Son	15		Salford
	Cassandia "	Daughter	13		Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	11		Salford
	Martha "	Daughter	8		Salford
	Caroline "	Daughter	5		Salford
	George "	Son	3		Salford
William Bell	Lodger	29	Traveller	Manchester	
16	Charles Whittaker	Head	70	Confectioner	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Wife	67		Cheshire
	William "	Son	26	Coach Proprietor	Manchester
	Jospeh "	Son	21	Coach Driver	Salford
	Mary Read	Daughter	29	Waitress	Salford

A2.15 Census Returns for Crescent Parade for 1871 (House Numbers Changed)

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	
6 Crescent Parade	Ralph Milner	Head	52	Surgeon	Salford	
	Anne "	Wife	41		Cheshire	
	Annette "	Daughter	15		Salford	
	Ralph "	Son	14		Salford	
	Harry "	Son	13		Salford	
	Edmund "	Son	12		Salford	
	John "	Son	9		Salford	
	Mary "	Daughter	8		Salford	
	Kate "	Daughter	6		Salford	
	Frank "	Son	2		Salford	
	Mary Whitehurst	Servant	31		Fustian Manufacturer on Irwell Street	Cheshire
	Isabella Barkley	Servant	49			Yorkshire
7 Crescent Parade	George Mellor	Head	53	Fustian Manufacturer on Irwell Street	Cheshire	
	Emily Mellor	Wife	47		Cornwall	
	Emily "	Daughter	21		Gloucestershire	
	Lavinia "	Daughter	19		Gloucestershire	
	Annie "	Daughter	16		Essex	
	Katherine "	Daughter	14		Bedfordshire	
	George "	Son	10		Lincolnshire	
	Clara	Daughter	5		Lancashire	

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH	
8 Crescent Parade	Sophia Youngman	Head	70	Private Property's	Norfolk	
	Harriett "	Daughter	32		Norfolk	
	Alice Lippie	Niece	18		Norfolk	
	Maragret Byrne	Servant	33		Ireland	
9 Crescent Parade	Frank Davies	Head	29	Cotton Yarn Merchant	Lancashire	
	Annie "	Daughter	4		Lancashire	
	Ann Meakin	Servant	17		Staffordshire	
10 Crescent Parade	James Farmer	Head	41	Engineer and Mill Wright	?	
	Sarah "	Wife	43		Gateshead	
	Ann "	Daughter	13		Salford	
	James "	Son	11		Salford	
	Mary "	Daughter	7		Salford	
	Sarah "	Daughter	4		Salford	
	Cecilia Brierly	Visitor	30		Seamstress	Manchester
	Elizabeth Griffiths	Servant	27		Housemaid	Manchester
	Mary Hughes	Servant	19		Housemaid	Wales
	12 Crescent Parade	Richard Crawshaw	Head		66	Beer Retailer
Elizabeth "		Wife	64	Manchester		
Mary "		Daughter	22	Salford		
Cellar under Crescent Parade	Sharing Establishment					
	Alfred Stirrup	Head	48		Lancashire	
	Eliza "	Wife	49		Lancashire	
	Charles "	Son	3		Lancashire	

A2.16 Census Returns for Crescent Parade for 1881

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
6 Crescent Parade	Ralph Milner	Head	62	Surgeon	Lancaster
	Annie "	Wife	51		Cheshire
	Ralph "	Son	24	Surgeon's Assistant	Salford
	Harry "	Son	23	General Salesman	Salford
	John "	Son	19	Undergraduate, Cambridge	Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	18		Salford
	Kate "	Daughter	16		Salford
	Frank "	Son	12		Salford
	Elizabeth Roberts	Servant	20	Housemaid	Wales
	Elizabeth Clark	Servant	18	Housemaid	Cheshire
7 Crescent Parade	John Politt	Head	53	Manager of Dye Works	Lancaster
	Margaret "	Wife	54		Cumberland
	Joseph "	Son	22	Accountant	Salford
	Francis "	Son	18		Salford
	John "	Son	13		Salford
	Margaret Duffy	Servant	23	Housemaid	Scotland
	Marsha Brownhill	Servant	15	Housemaid	Cheshire
8 Crescent Parade	Chris Hughes	Head	55	Cashier	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Wife	61		Salford
	Annie "	Daughter	26		Salford
	Edward Brereton	Grandson	10		Salford
	Maragret Roberts	Servant	19	Housemaid	Wales

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
9 Crescent Parade	James Seabrook	Head	46	Inspector of Schools	Bedford
	Mary "	Wife	42		Surrey
	George Mc Mustey	Son	13		Surrey
	Mary Bentley	Servant	23	Housemaid	Manchester
10 Crescent Parade	Richard Dearden	Head	67	Retired Provisions Dealer	Manchester
	Mary "	Wife	70		Manchester
				Sewing Cotton Manufacturer, employing 290 hands	
	John "	Son	40		Manchester
	Alice "	Daughter	31		Salford
	Mary Ashworth	Servant	15	Housemaid Coach Proprietor, employing 21 men	Unknown
11 Crescent Parade	William Dorber	Head	64		Warrington
	Mary "	Wife	60		Cheshire
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	40		Manchester
	William "	Son	31	Veterinary Surgeon	Salford
	Eugene "	Son	23		Salford
	Henry "	Son	21	Veterinary Student	Salford
	Ada "	Daughter	17		Salford
	Harriett Moakler	Servant	18	Housemaid	Ireland
13 Crescent Parade	Henry Morton	Head	48	Fret? Cutter	London
	France "	Wife	37	Weaver	Salford
	Elizabeth Jones	Lodger	70	Cook	Cheshire
	Augustus Morton	Son	18	Carter	Manchester
	Charles "	Son	17	Carter	Manchester

A2.17 Census Returns for Crescent Parade for 1891

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
6 Crescent Parade	Annie Milner	Head	61	Living on her own means	Cheshire
	Edmund "	Son	32	Registered Surgeon	Salford
	Kate "	Daughter	26		Salford
	Frank "	Son	22	Estate Agent	Salford
	Margaret Lees	Visitor	31		Salford
	Jane Barlow	Servant	26	Housemaid	Salford
7 Crescent Parade	James Walker	Head	71	...? Dresser	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Sister	64		Salford
	Martha Bell	Niece	42		Salford
	Ann ?	Niece	30		Salford
	Ann Ward	Servant	21	Housemaid	?
	George Walker	Visitor	66	Railway Agent	Salford
8 Crescent Parade	Ann Wall	Head	53	Living on her own means	Liverpool
	Mary "	Daughter	23		Salford
	John "	Son	19	Tailor's Manager	Salford
	Frank "	Son	17	Railway Clerk	Salford
	Annie "	Daughter	16	Art Student	Salford
	Samuel "	Son	14		Salford
9 Crescent Parade	John Byre	Head	39	Funeral Director and Draper	Warwickshire
	Emily "	Wife	42		Oxford
	Ann "	Daughter	15		Bristol
	Elsie "	Daughter	12		Bristol

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
10 Crescent Parade	Wright Howard	Head	46	Manager	Lancashire
	Melinda "	Wife	39		Yorkshire
	James "	Son	19	Dyer	Cheshire
	Selina "	Daughter	18	Milliner	Cheshire
	Jane "	Daughter	16		Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	14	Dressmaker	Salford
	Annie "	Daughter	12		Salford
	Alfred "	Son	11		Salford
	William "	Son	5		Salford
	Melinda "	Daughter	3		Salford
	Fanny Morris	Servant	24	Housemaid	Denbighshire
11 Crescent Parade	William Dorber	Head	75	Coach Proprietor	Lancashire
	Eugenie Parker	Daughter	34		Salford
	Henry "	Son	32	Vet's Assistant	Salford
	Ann "	Daughter	28		Salford
	Francis Parker	Grandson	2		Salford
	Theresa O'Hare	Servant	19	Servant	Ireland
12, Crescent Inn	James Wallwork	Head	32	Beer Seller	Salford
	Alice "	Wife	32		Salford
	Edith "	Daughter	9		Salford
14/15, Black Horse Hotel	William Dale	Head	51	Publican	Salford
	Katherine Kershaw	Daughter	26		Salford
	Ann Dale	Daughter	21		Salford
	Louis Bundell	Servant	19	Housemaid	Warwickshire

A2.17 Census Returns for Crescent Parade for 1901

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
6 Crescent Parade	Edmund Milner	Head	42	Consulting Surgeon	Salford
	Emma "	Wife	42		Warrington
	Edward "	Son	1	Salford	
	S...? "	Son	2 mths	Salford	
	Jane Anson	Servant	40	Domestic Nurse	Sutton
	Clara Johnson	Servant	20	Cook	Frodsham
	Martha Adams	Servant	24	Housemaid	Tatton Hall
7 Crescent Parade	George Jackson	Head	40	Secretary to Trade Union	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Wife	39		Salford
	Victoria "	Son	14	Salford	
	Peter "	Daughter	11	Salford	
	Elsie "	Daughter	5	Salford	
8 Crescent Parade	Florence Wyatt	Servant	19	Housemaid	Cheshire, Bollington
	Francis Purcell	Head	44	Friendly Society Sec	Radcliffe
	Elizabeth "	Wife	40		Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	15	Pupil Teacher	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	14	Pupil Teacher	Salford
	Francis "	Daughter	9	Salford	
	Winifred "	Daughter	4	Swinton	
	Rose "	Daughter	3	Swinton	
Frances "	Daughter	7	Salford		

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
9 Crescent Parade	John Byre	Head	49	Silk Merchant, Linen Draper	Warwickshire
	Emily "	Wife	52		Oxon
	Margaret Slater	Servant	26	Housemaid	Ireland
	Elizabeth Bower	Servant	22	Housemaid	Liverpool
10 Crescent Parade	Daniel Sharroicks	Head	60	Maker up and Packer	Lancashire
	Aima? "	Wife	57		Salford
11 Crescent Parade	Peter Gillespie	Head	31	Veterinary Surgeon	Scotland
	William "	Brother	22	Electrical Engineer Fitter	Scotland
12, Shoeing Forge	Esther Hartley	Servant	46	Housekeeper	Cheshire
13 Crescent Inn	John F?	Head	51	Publican	Lancashire
(14 used for cycling works)	Sarah "	Wife	47		Salford
	Annie Wood	Servant	17	Housemaid	Salford
	James Ashton	Head	30	Carter	Salford
1 Black Horse Yard	Florence "	Wife	25		Salford
	Florence "	Daughter	3		Salford
	Margaret "	Daughter	8 mths		Ireland
	William Crossdale	Head	32	Publican	Lancashire
Black Horse Hotel, 15 Crescent	Elizabeth "	Wife	32		Lancashire
	William "	Son	9		Lancashire
	Jack "	Son	8		Lancashire
	Harry "	Son	6		Lancashire
	Jarra Lawrenson	Sister	16	Barmaid	Lancashire
	Samuel Campbell	Servant	18	Housemaid	Lancashire
	Alice Johnson	Servant	16	Housemaid	Lancashire

A2.18 Census Returns for Crescent Parade for 1911

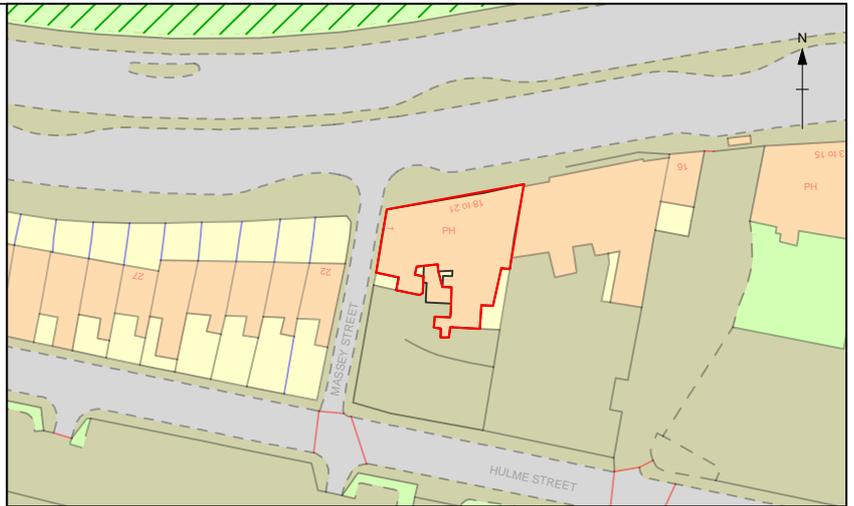
HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
5 Crescent Parade	Simon Power	Head	46	Boot Maker	Manchester
	Mary "	Wife	46		Manchester
	George "	Son	18	Motor Mechanic	Salford
	Agnes "	Daughter	16	Teacher	Salford
	Margaret "	Daughter	14	Student	Salford
	Kathleen "	Daughter	11		Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	9		Salford
	Winifred "	Daughter	7		Salford
	Anthony "	Son	5		Salford
7 Crescent Parade	Francis Purcell	Head	53	Secretary of Friendly Society	Radcliffe
	Elizabeth "	Wife	49		Salford
	Mary "	Daughter	25	School Teacher	Salford
	Elizabeth "	Daughter	24	School Teacher	Salford
	Frances "	Daughter	17	School Teacher	Salford
	Winifred "	Daughter	14		Swinton
	Rose "	Daughter	13		Swinton
11 Crescent Parade	Samuel Beverly	Head	38	Motor Car Engineer	Salford
	Mary "	Wife	39		Salford
	Samuel "	Son	14		Salford
	Robert "	Son	6		Salford
	George "	Son	1		Salford
	Margaret "	Cousin	27	Upholster	Salford

HOUSE NUMBER	NAME	RELATION	AGE	OCCUPATION	PLACE OF BIRTH
13 Crescent Parade	Albert Brooksbank	Head	43	Publican	Yorkshire
	Mary "	Wife	40		Salford
	Ethel "	Daughter	12		Salford
	Albert "	Son	9		Salford
	Gladys Howarth	Niece	19		Salford
15, Black Horse Hotel	Eugene Gibbons	Head	59	Publican	Salford
	Thomas "	Brother	50	Manager	Lancashire
	Helen "	Sister in law	43	Housekeeper	Lancashire
	Frank "	Nephew	19		Lancashire
	Madge "	Niece	17		Lancashire
	Winnie "	Niece	12		Lancashire
	Thomas "	Nephew	10		Lancashire
	Norah "	Niece	4		Lancashire
	Ann Herbit	Servant	38	Barmaid	Lancashire
	Lizzie Higgins	Servant	25	Servant	Lancashire

Appendix 3: Figures

- Figure 1: Site location
- Figure 2: Measured survey of the north elevation of the Black Horse Hotel
- Figure 3: Measured survey of the east elevation of the Black Horse Hotel
- Figure 4: Measured survey of the south elevation of the Black Horse Hotel
- Figure 5: Measured survey of the west elevation of the Black Horse Hotel
- Figure 6: Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas
- Figure 7: Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas superimposed on William Green's map of 1787-94
- Figure 8: Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 9: Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851
- Figure 10: Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891
- Figure 11: Plan of excavation Area 1
- Figure 12: Location of excavation Area 1 superimposed on William Green's map of 1787-94
- Figure 13: Location of excavation Area 1 superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 14: Location of excavation Area 1 superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851
- Figure 15: Location of excavation Area 1 superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891
- Figure 16: Plan of excavation Area 2
- Figure 17: Location of excavation Area 2 superimposed on William Green's map of 1787-94
- Figure 18: Location of excavation Area 2 superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 19: Location of excavation Area 2 superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851
- Figure 20: Location of excavation Area 2 superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891
- Figure 21: Plan of excavation Area 3

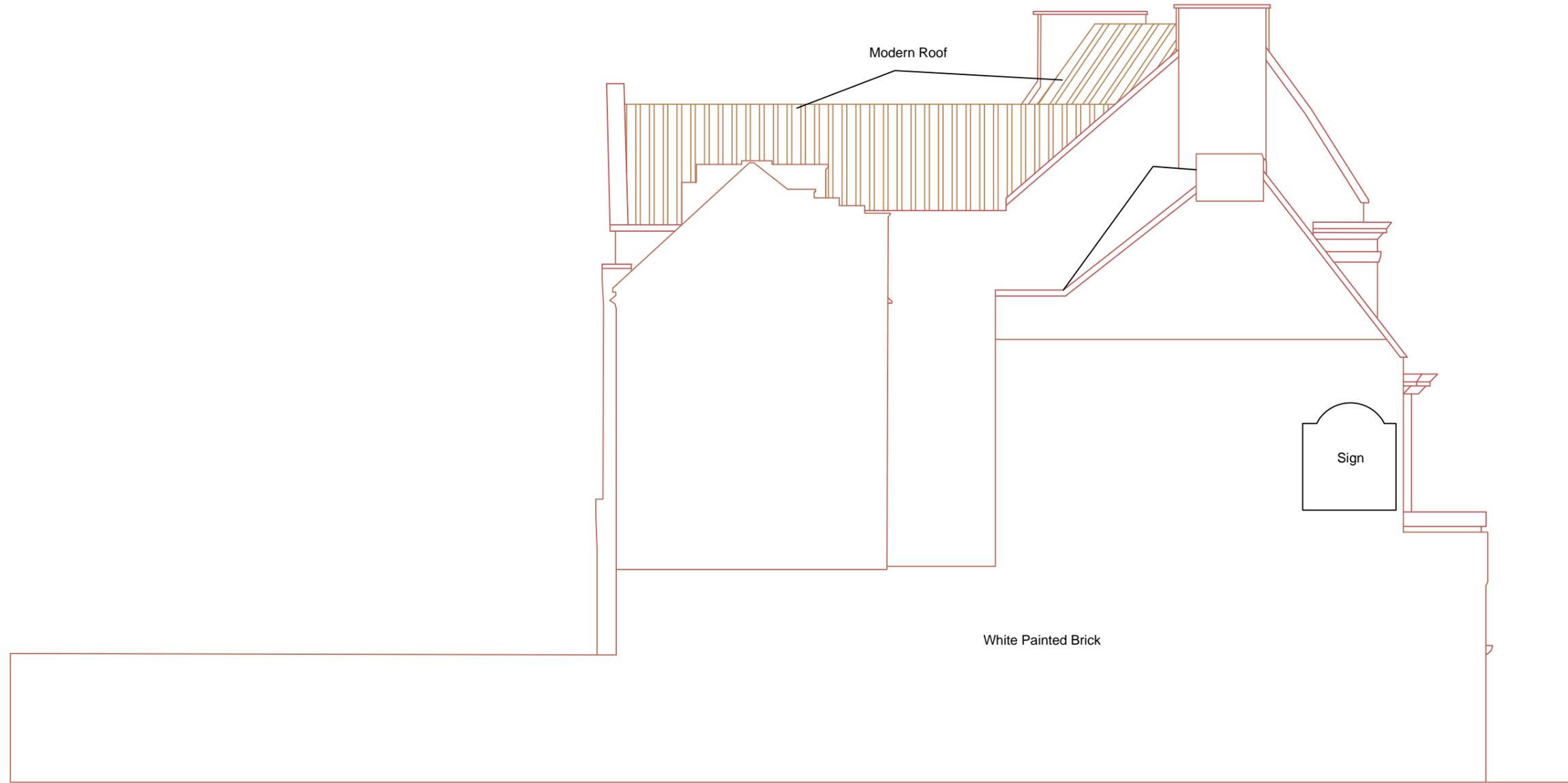
- Figure 22: Location of excavation Area 3 superimposed on William Green's map of 1787-94
- Figure 23: Location of excavation Area 3 superimposed on Bancks & Co's map of 1831
- Figure 24: Location of excavation Area 3 superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1851
- Figure 25: Location of excavation Area 3 superimposed on the Ordnance Survey Town Plan of 1891



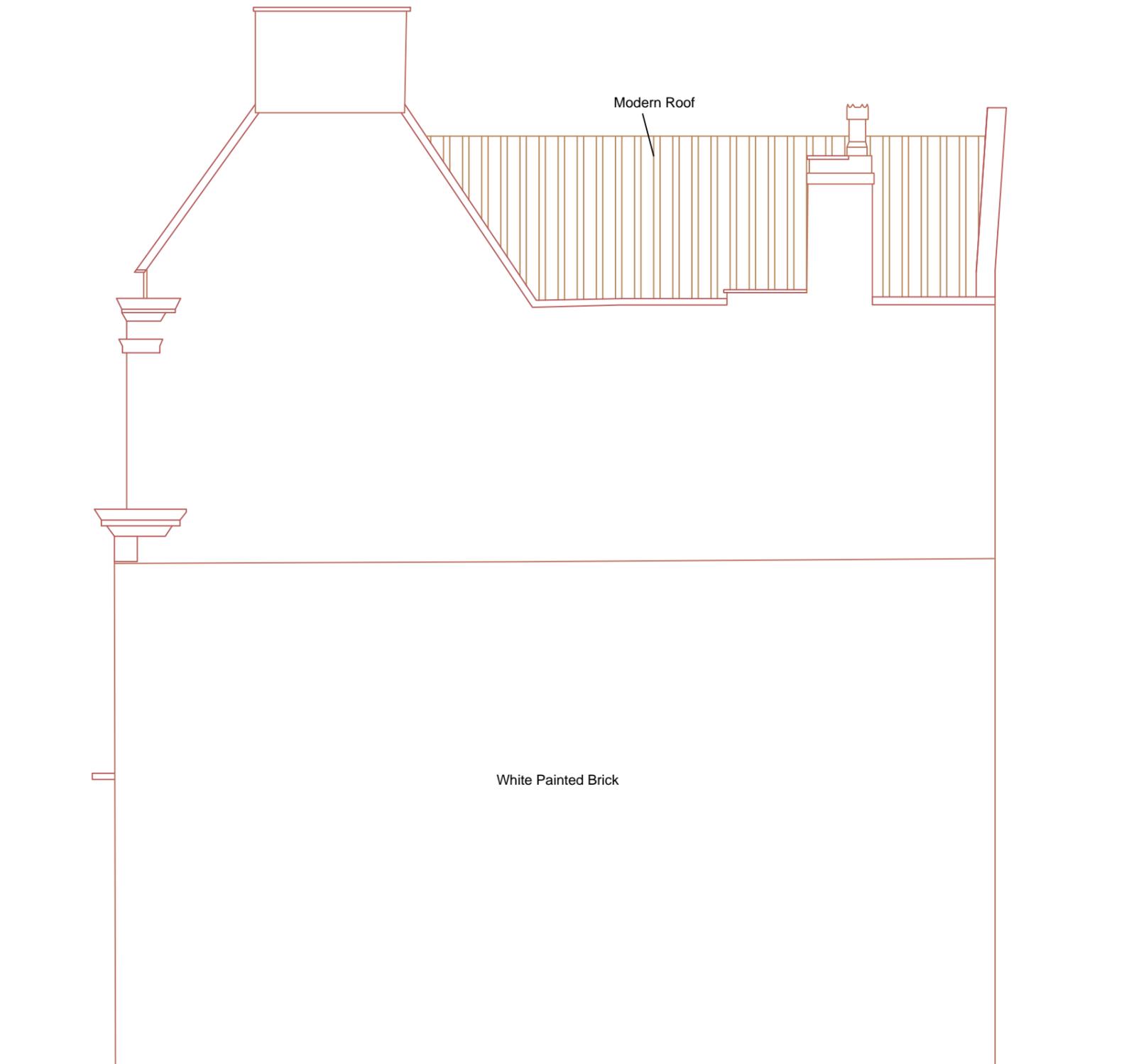
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Figure 1: Site Location Plan







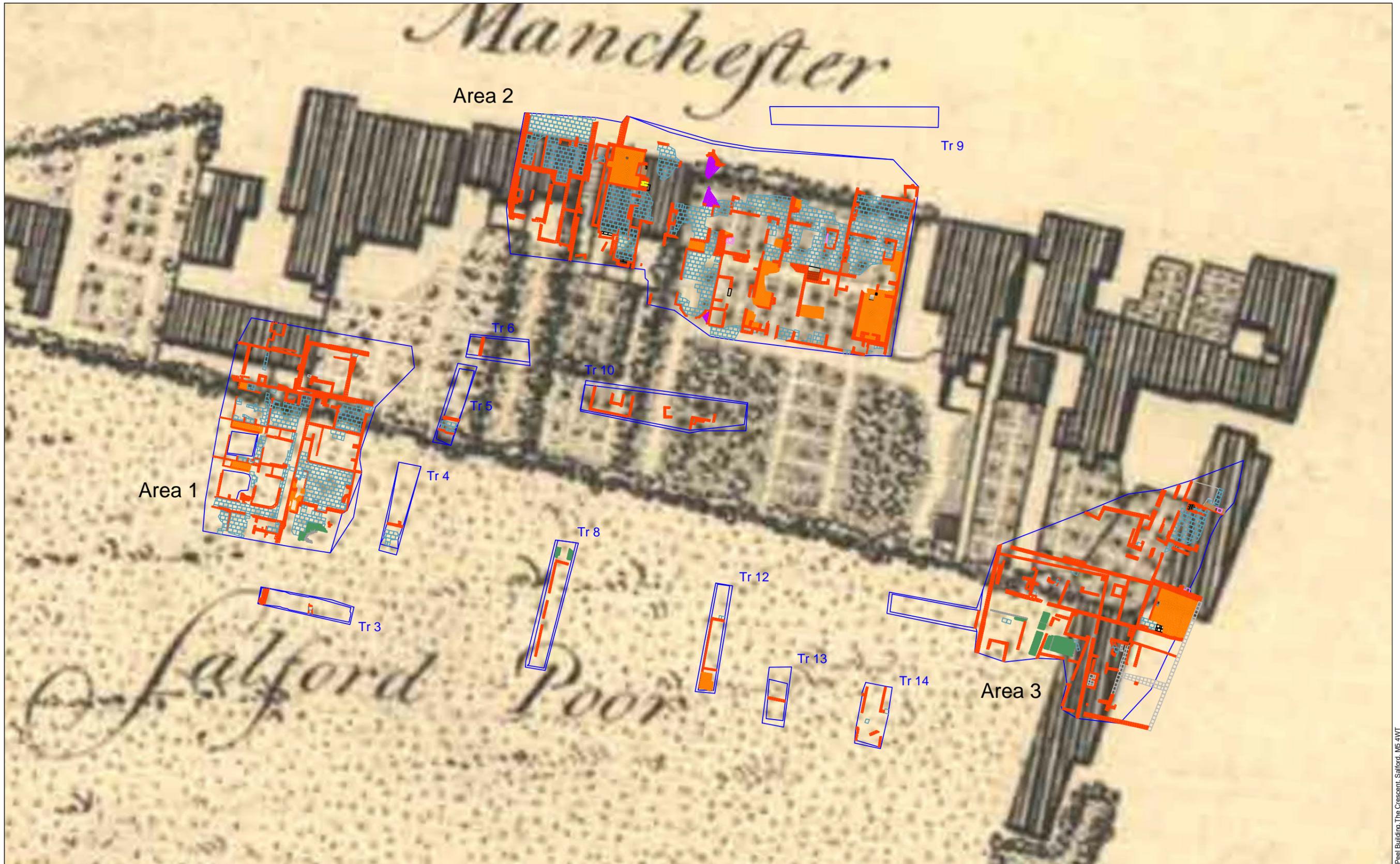




White Painted Brick

Modern Roof







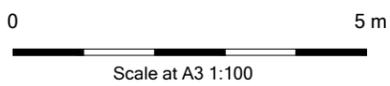




Area 1



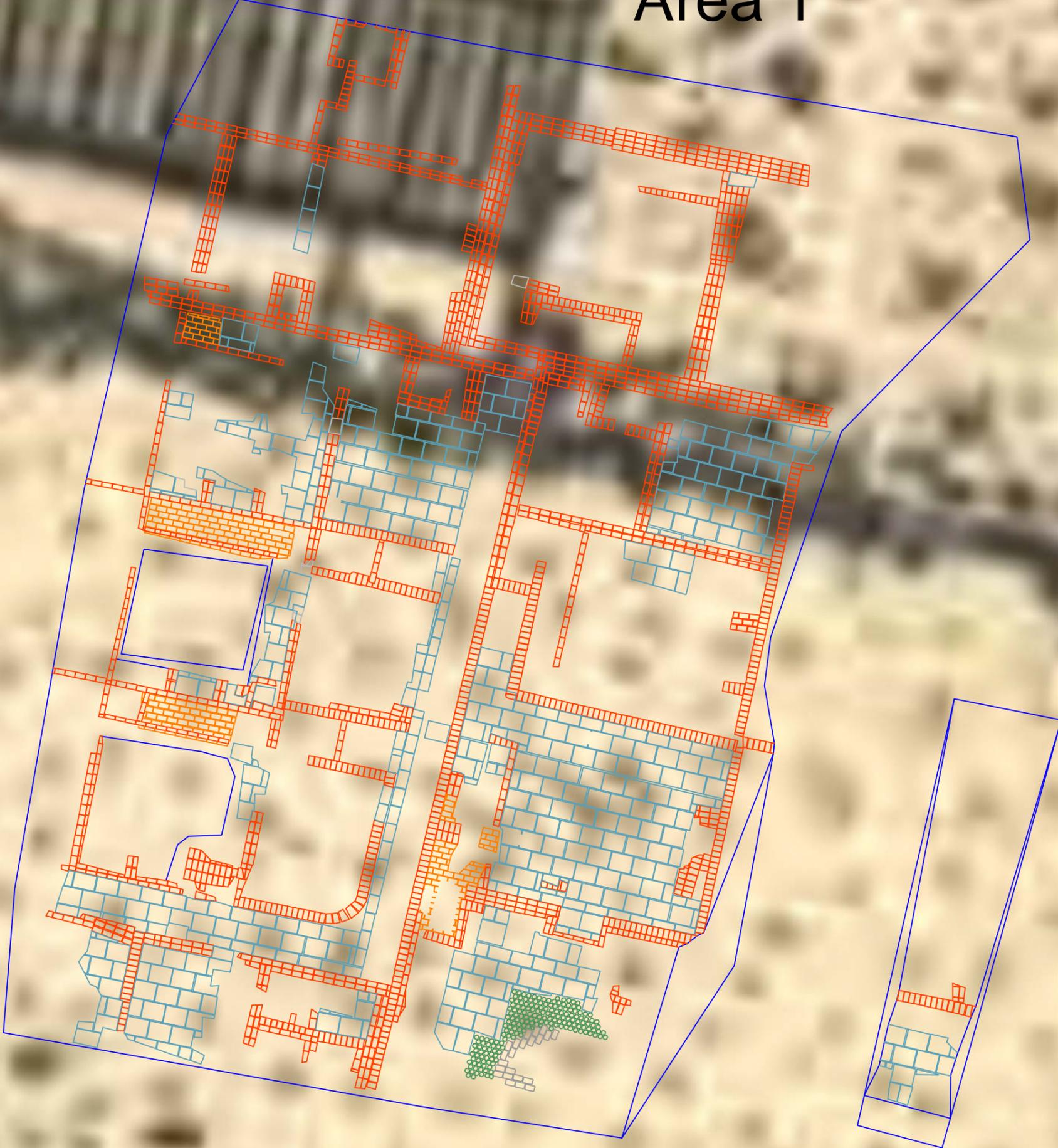
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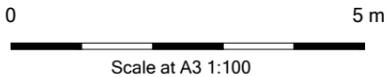
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Brick	Brick Wall	Flags	Stone	
Brick Steps	Cobbles	Metal	Stone Wall	

Area 1



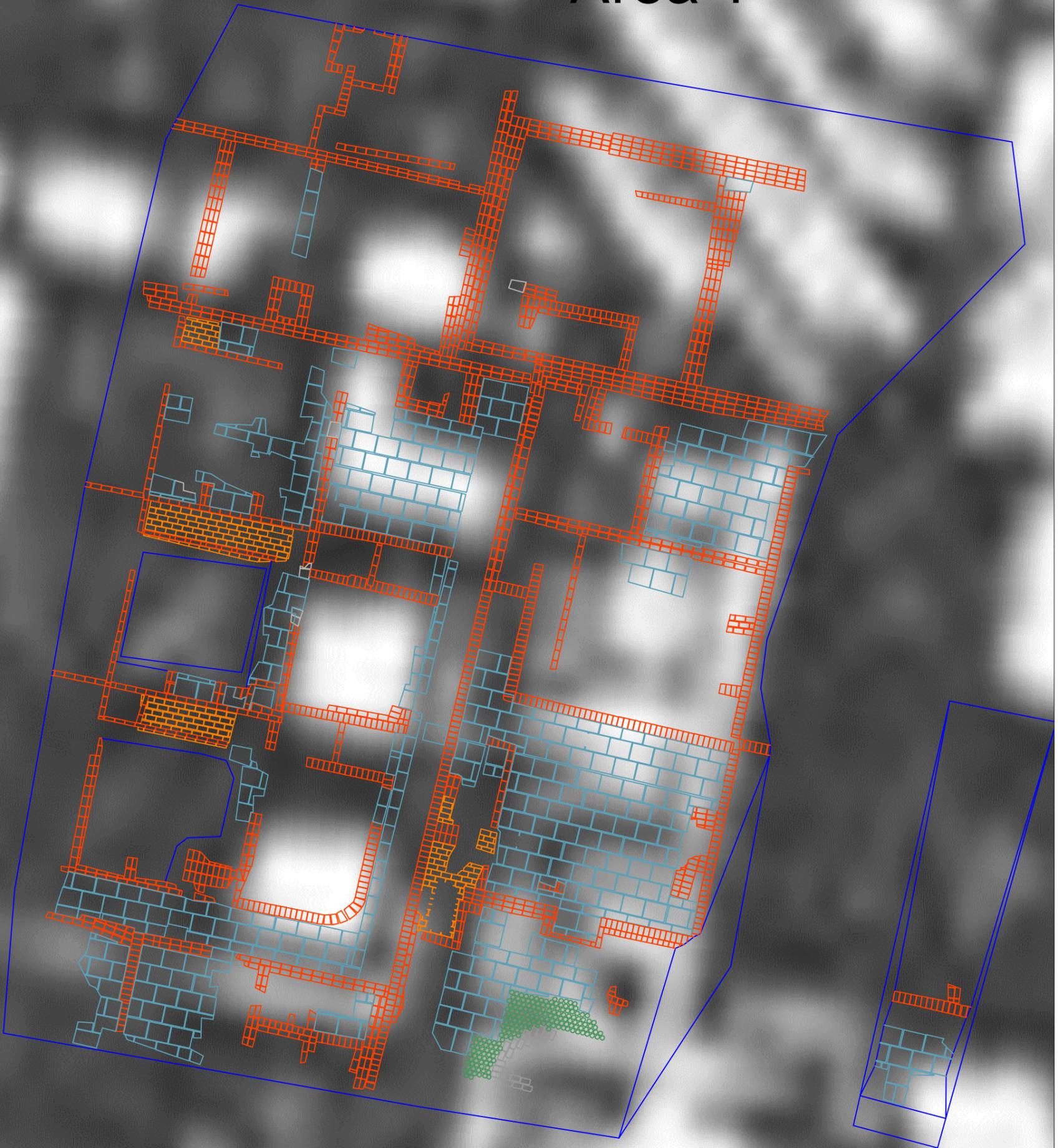
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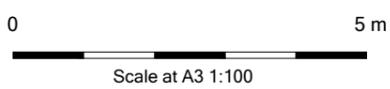
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Brick	Brick Wall	Flags	Stone	
Brick Steps	Cobbles	Metal	Stone Wall	

Area 1



Title:

Area 1



Key:

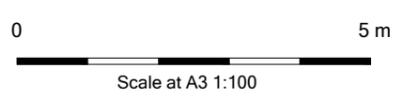
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Brick	Brick Wall	Flags	Stone	
Brick Steps	Cobbles	Metal	Stone Wall	

Area 1



Title:

Area 1



Key:

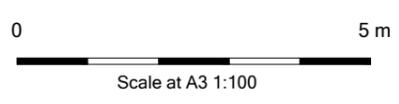
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Brick	Brick Wall	Flags	Stone	
Brick Steps	Cobbles	Metal	Stone Wall	



Area 1

Title:

Area 1



Key:

Trench	Brick Floor	Concrete	Setts	Firebrick
Brick	Brick Wall	Flags	Stone	
Brick Steps	Cobbles	Metal	Stone Wall	



Manchester

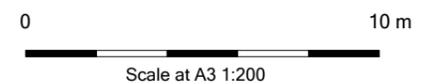
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Tr 6

Tr 5

Tr 10



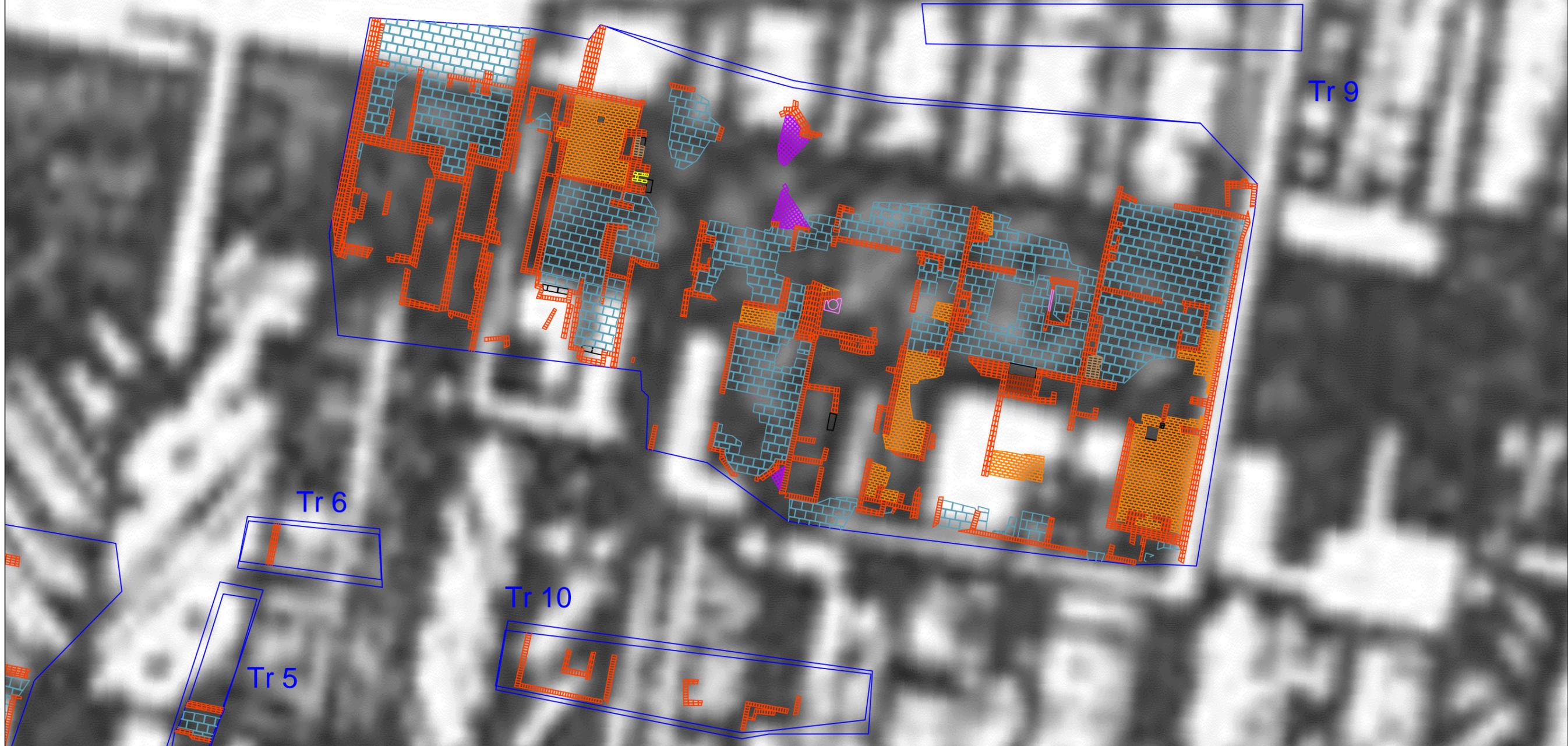
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Area 2



Key:

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Brick	Brick Wall	Flags	Stone	
Brick Steps	Cobbles	Metal	Stone Wall	

Area 2





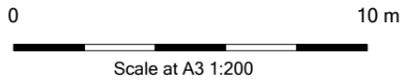
Area 2

Tr 9

Tr 6

Tr 10

Tr 5



Title:
Area 2



Key:

Trench	Brick Floor	Concrete	Setts	Firebrick
Brick	Brick Wall	Flags	Stone	
Brick Steps	Cobbles	Metal	Stone Wall	



Area 2

Tr 9

Tr 6

Tr 5

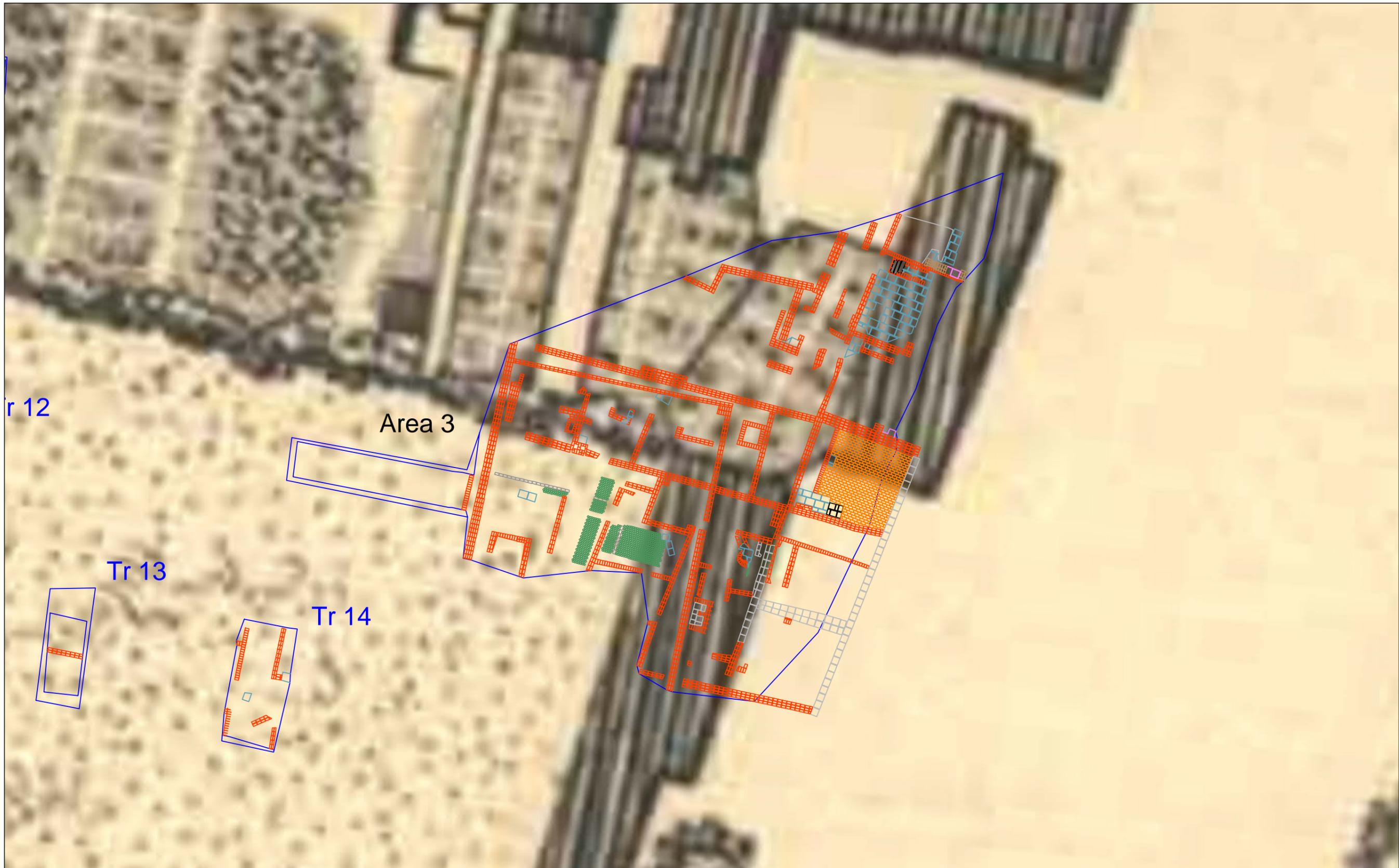
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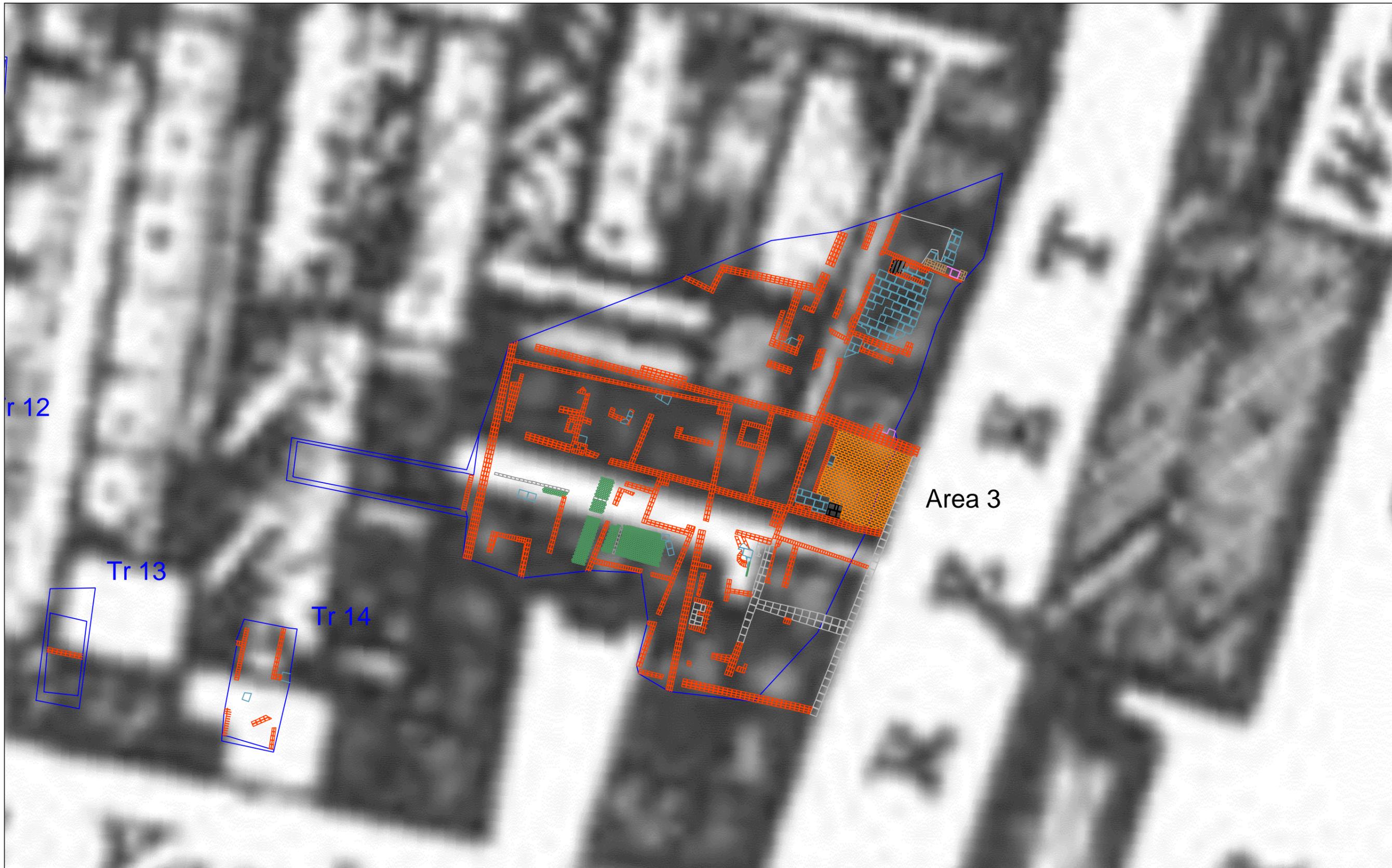
CRESCENT COURT

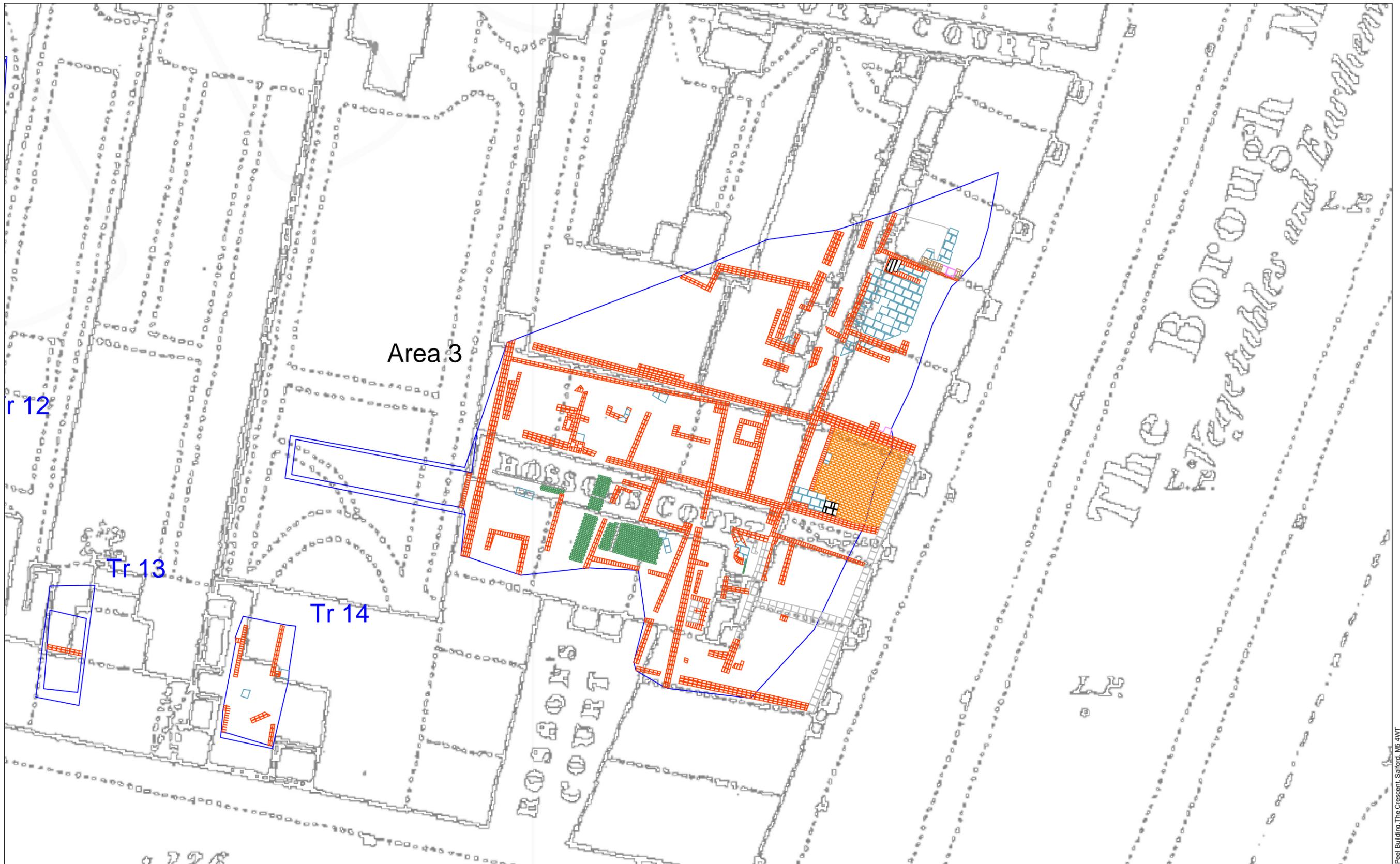
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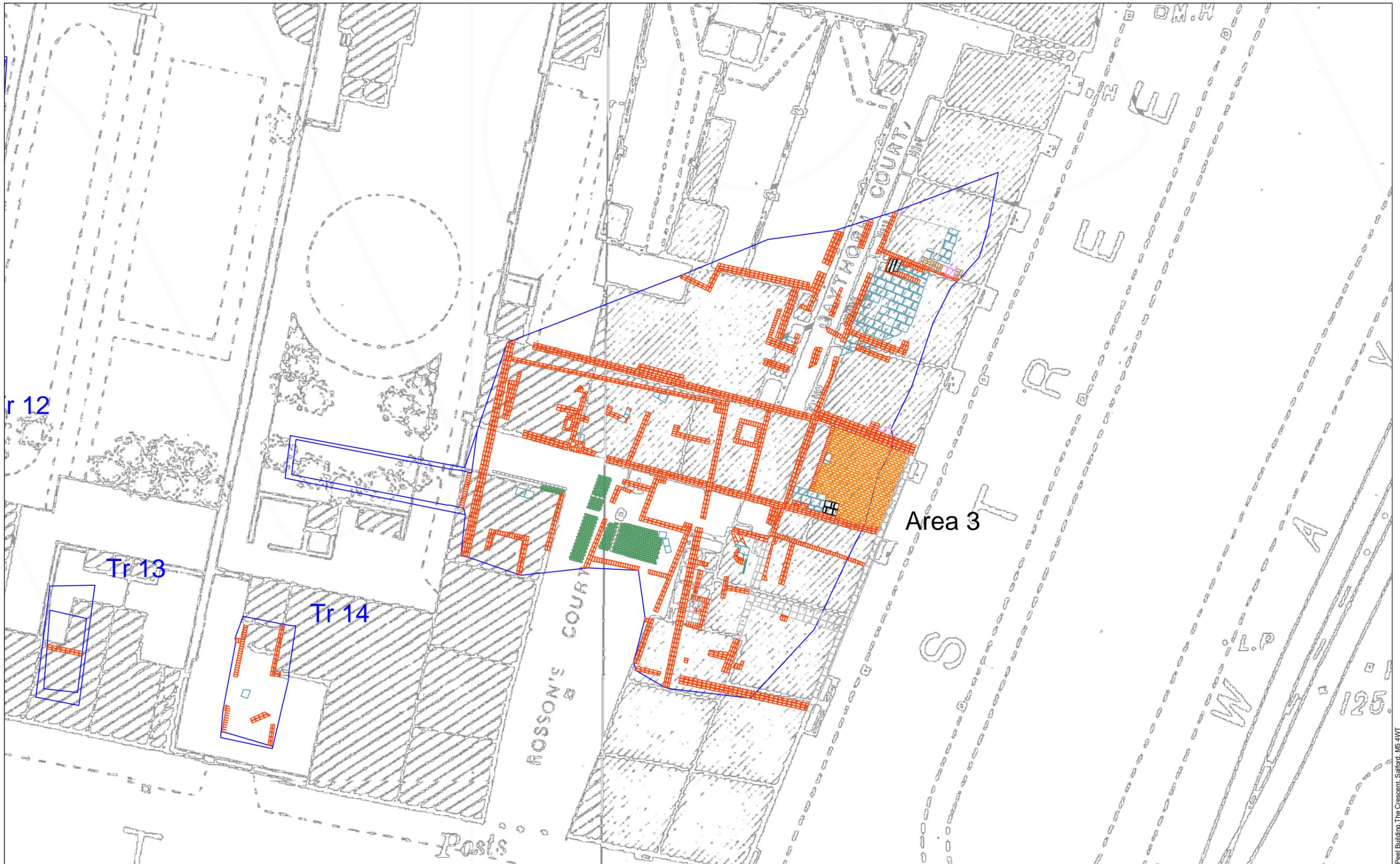
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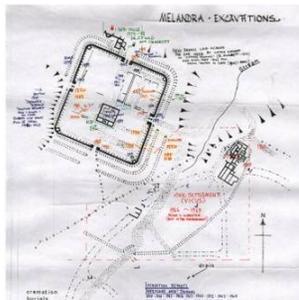




CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



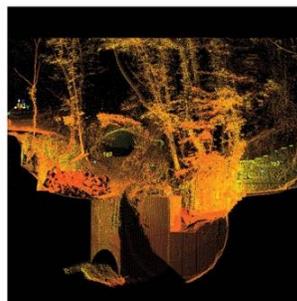
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



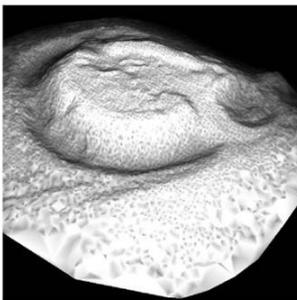
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



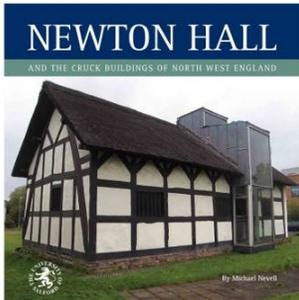
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



**SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS
CPD EVENTS**

