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**Archaeological Evaluation
and Excavation**

**Derwent Street, Salford,
Greater Manchester**

Client:

FG Ordsall Lane Ltd

Planning Ref:

20/76384/FUL

Technical Report:

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& Dave Lavery

Report No:

SA/2022/109



Location:	The site is bounded by a car park to the north, Derwent Street to the west, the River Irwell to the east, and warehousing to the south.		
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION	4
2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	7
3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY.....	8
4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	9
5. METHODOLOGY.....	16
6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	18
7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION	18
8. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION.....	32
9. DISCUSSION	42
10. CONCLUSIONS.....	46
11. ARCHIVE.....	49
12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY	50
APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX	52
APPENDIX 2: FINDS REPORT	55
APPENDIX 3: FIGURES	59

SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation and excavation at Derwent Street, Salford, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR SJ 82549 97581). The work was undertaken by Salford Archaeology and was commissioned by FG Ordsall Lane Ltd who have secured planning consent (20/76384/FUL) and intend to erect a 17-storey residential development and ancillary gym, cinema room, and communal space together with improvements to the public realm, landscaping, car parking and associated works. As such, the construction works will necessitate the removal of all buried archaeological remains existing within the development site. In May 2022, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by FG Ordsall Lane Ltd through their representative Artal, to undertake a written scheme of investigation (Mottershead 2022), within which a preliminary assessment revealed the potential for the site to contain *in situ* buried remains of the 'Sunnyside Mill (Silk and Cotton)', visible on the mapping of 1851. It is likely that this is the same building appearing on mapping from the 1780s and labelled as a 'dye works'. In light of the archaeological interest in the site, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority recommended that an initial programme of archaeological evaluation trenching took place on the site. Consequently, an evaluation was conducted in June 2022 and comprised the excavation of six trenches revealing six main archaeological phases. Considering the discoveries made during the evaluation an open area excavation was recommended by GMAAS. The excavation was undertaken in July 2022 and comprised the investigation of an open area incorporating Evaluation Trenches 3 and 4. The excavation revealed three main phases of development. The earliest phase recorded was represented by the geological natural substrate. The main phase of occupation on site dated to the mid-late 19th century and included the remains of external walls and ground surfaces, internal partition walls and ground surfaces, machine beds, stanchions, cast-iron pipes and a possible manhole with associated doorstep and brick-built steps. Late 19th-century remains included internal partition walls and the remains of external walls. Early 20th-century remains included bedding layers for the installation of a brick floor, a flagged surface, and cobble sets, along with internal and external walls and a cast-iron pipe. The mid-to-late 20th century was represented by levelling deposits and made ground deposits. Finally, the late 20th century was represented by the laying of modern concrete that created the modern ground surface.

The archaeological remains recorded were deemed to be of local importance. No further on-site work is merited. A short summary note of the results obtained from the fieldwork will be included in the annual roundup of fieldwork published in *Post-medieval Archaeology*.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1.1 Salford Archaeology was commissioned by FG Ordsall Lane Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation and further excavation at land at Derwent Street, Salford, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR SJ 82549 97581). The site is bounded by a car park to the north, Derwent Street to the west, the River Irwell to the east, and warehousing to the south (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 Full planning permission (20/76384/FUL) was granted by Salford City Council on 11th November 2020 for the erection of a 17-storey residential development and ancillary gym, cinema room, and communal space together with improvements to the public realm, landscaping, car parking and associated works. The construction works will necessitate considerable earth-moving works, which will impact on buried archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 A rapid search of the historical mapping of the area demonstrated that the site potentially contained *in situ* buried remains of Industrial period buildings. These included 'Sunny Side Mill (Silk and Cotton)', shown on the 1851 Ordnance Survey Map and a building, labelled as 'dye works' shown in the same location on a 1780 map.
- 1.1.4 Therefore, following consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), which provides planning advice to Salford City Council, the development was subjected to a planning condition which required the submission of a written scheme of investigation and subsequent implementation of a programme of archaeological works prior to the commencement of any demolition, development or development related groundworks. The programme of archaeological works comprised an initial phase of evaluation trenching, followed, if necessary, by open-area excavation and recording. The condition attached to planning reference 20/76384/FUL stated:

12) 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:

- an archaeological desk-based assessment.*
- archaeological evaluation through trial trenching.*

- informed by the above, more detailed targeted excavation and historic research (subject of a new WSI).

2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include:

- production of a final report on the investigation results.

3. Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.

4. Dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations for the benefit of the local and wider community, including a heritage display and publication.

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: To record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost and to make this evidence publicly accessible, in accordance with policy CH8 of the City of Salford Unitary Development Plan, the Irwell City Park Planning Guidance and the NPPF.

Reason for pre-commencement condition: Any work on the site has the potential to damage archaeological assets and so the programme of works is required before any development commences.

1.1.5 Thus, in May 2022, Salford Archaeology was commissioned by FG Ordsall Lane Ltd through their representative Artal, to undertake a written scheme of investigation (Mottershead 2022), which gives a brief historical background to the site. This document identified that the site had the potential to contain *in situ* buried remains of the 'Sunny Side Mill (Silk and Cotton)', visible on the mapping of 1851. It is likely that this is the same building appearing on mapping from the 1780s and labelled as a 'dye works' (*ibid*).

1.1.6 In June 2022, an archaeological evaluation of the site, comprising the excavation of six trenches commenced (Figure 2). This programme of trial trenching recorded the remains of internal and external aspects of Sunnyside Mill. Consequently, an archaeological excavation was recommended by GMAAS ahead of commencement of any demolition, development or development related groundworks.

- 1.1.7 The archaeological excavation consisted of the excavation of an open area incorporating Evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 (Figure 2). The fieldwork took place during July 2022. The archaeological works were supervised by Colin Elder and Julian Thorley, and the projects were managed by Graham Mottershead, all of Salford Archaeology.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 The principal aims of the project were to fully record any archaeologically significant remains within the excavation areas. This was achieved by evaluation trenching and open area excavation, targeted on the footprint of buildings of potential archaeological interest.

2.1.2 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation were:

- to record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, condition, significance, and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed;
- to provide sufficient information to enable an informed decision to be made about the need for any additional archaeological mitigation; and
- to make available the results of the work.

2.1.3 It was also anticipated that the archaeological investigation would address further, more detailed research aims, with specific reference to the North-West Historic Environment Research Framework (NWHERF). It was envisaged that the evaluation and excavation may potentially improve our understanding of the following research questions:

- *Ind04: How well do we understand the survival and significance of historic water management features for industrial purposes including power and textile processing?*
- *Ind53: What can archaeology tell us about the production and use of consumer products and their typologies from the late 18th to early 20th centuries?*
- *Ind55: What is the evidence for the development of power production?*
- *Ind58: How have industrial buildings adapted to new technology and processes?*
- *Ind59: What is the evidence for academic research and innovation in technology and production?*

3. LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1.1 The site lies at Derwent Street in Salford, Greater Manchester (centred on NGR SJ 382250 397576). The site was irregular in shape and is bounded by a car park to the north, Derwent Street to the west, the River Irwell to the east, and warehousing to the south (Figure 1).
- 3.1.2 The current ground level of the site was flat lying at a level of c. 25.99m AOD.
- 3.1.3 According to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2022) the underlying solid geology of the site is comprised of Sandstone of the Chester Formation formed approximately 250 to 247.1 million years ago in the Triassic Period (*ibid*). The superficial deposits are composed of Alluvium - clay, silt, sand, and gravel, formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period (*ibid*).

4. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1.1 The following information is derived from a written scheme of investigation produced by Salford Archaeology (Poundall 2021), along with other sources listed in the bibliography.

4.2 Prehistory

- 4.2.1 The Prehistoric Period in the North-West region spans from the Upper Palaeolithic (40,000 BC) to the late Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43), although there is generally a lack of archaeological data relating to this period (Hodgson and Brennand 2006, 31). Wetland areas seem to have the greatest archaeological potential and evidence of occupation dating from the Mesolithic period (10,000 – 3500 BC) to the late Iron Age have been found (*ibid*). Lowland areas close to rivers and coastal sites are also frequently highlighted as being favourable for prehistoric occupation (*ibid*, 28).
- 4.2.2 Whilst evidence of prehistoric activity in the Salford region is generally rare and based on finds spots, the evidence points towards activity on areas of well-drained sands and gravel that are close to watercourses (Arrowsmith 2003, 7). Finds spots in the area include several hundred Mesolithic worked flints discovered at Nook Farm, near Chat Moss and numerous finds have been collected close to the River Irwell (Poundall 2021). Neolithic polished stone axes were also discovered in Cadishead and Winton along with other finds comprised of a flint working floor at Kersal Moor (GMAU 2010). A Bronze Age (2,200 – 700 BC) stone hammer axe and two spearheads were also found near Weaste (Arrowsmith 2003).
- 4.2.3 Iron Age finds in the Greater Manchester area are extremely rare with only isolated examples around the county. The only archaeological evidence for Iron Age settlement within the Salford area is near to Great Woollen Hall, where excavations uncovered the remains of two hut circles surrounded by two outer defensive ditches and collected over 1kg of Iron Age pottery (Historic England 2022 [a]). In 1957 a human skull, dating from the late Iron Age, was also found in Chat Moss, a large area of peat bog in Salford (GMAU 2010, 14).

4.3 Roman

- 4.3.1 The Roman military landed in England in AD 43 and moved into the North-West region in AD 69- 70 (Poundall 2021). During the governorship of Agricola (AD 77-84), the first military occupation of Manchester was established and a five-acre wooden fort, known as ‘*Mamucium*’ was constructed (Gregory 2007). The fort expanded and developed in response to military campaigns and a grid of roads was laid out along

with a substantial extramural settlement, or *vicus*, outside the fort (*ibid*). Roads from the fort linked Manchester with Buxton to the south-east, Chester to the south, Wigan to the north-west, Ribchester to the north, and Castleshaw and York to the north-east (*ibid*).

- 4.3.2 At least two Roman roads are believed to have passed through the Salford region and examples of Roman activity in the area are mainly found near to these routes (*ibid*). The first of these routes is from Manchester to Ribchester, which followed the line of Bury New Road in Broughton, and three Roman coins, a finger ring and a piece of fresco have been discovered along this route (GMAU 2010, 15).
- 4.3.3 The second Roman road through Salford was the projected road from Manchester to Wigan (Gregory 2007). Archaeological investigation in the centre of Wigan, or 'Coccium', has proved that an established Roman settlement was located here as early as AD 70 (*ibid*). The exact route of this road is unknown; however, it is believed to have taken the course of the current A577 (*ibid*). A large hoard of Roman coins was also discovered close to the projected line of the road, at Boothstown (GMAU 2010).
- 4.3.4 Further examples of Roman activity within the immediate area can be found along the Manchester Ship Canal at Dimplington (Poundall 2021). Investigations here suggests that there may have been a Roman settlement on a raised position close to the River Irwell (Arrowsmith 2003, 7).

4.4 Medieval Period

- 4.4.1 There is very little archaeological evidence in the region that represents the period between the end of Roman occupation and the Norman conquest of 1066. During this period, the political landscape of Britain changed, and many kingdoms and sub-kingdoms were formed as a result of invasions from Angles, Saxons and Jutes (Farrer and Brownbill 1911).
- 4.4.2 The 'Salford Hundred' has Anglo-Saxon origins and the Domesday Book referenced the area as consisting of "...*three hides and twelve ploughlands*" being held by King Edward the Confessor, the last Anglo-Saxon king (*ibid*). It has been suggested that by the 8th century, Salford was a large Anglo-Saxon estate that was split into smaller component settlements, with Eccles as an ecclesiastical centre and Barton as a main area of arable land (Kenyon 1991, 106; and Arrowsmith 2003).
- 4.4.3 After the Norman conquest, Salford grew as a market town, and in 1228 it was granted a market and fair (Kenyon 1991). In 1230 it was also granted a charter, making it a

free borough (*ibid*). Much of the borough would remain rural during the late medieval period (*ibid*).

- 4.4.4 One of the most significant medieval finds within the Salford area was discovered c. 400m north-west of the Church of St Mary in 1864 and comprised a coin hoard of 6,000 silver coins found at Monks Hall in Eccles (GMAU 2010). It is believed that these were part of a levy of ecclesiastical revenues for Pope Gregory in 1240 (*ibid*).

4.5 Post-medieval and Industrial Periods

- 4.5.1 Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries Salford was growing as an industrial city, with cotton and coalmining as the main industries (Poundall 2021). In 1761 the first section of the Bridgewater Canal opened to transport coal from Worsley to Manchester (*ibid*). During this period, it was cheaper to transport goods on water rather than by road as the wetlands across Salford made roads more difficult to traverse (Salford City Council 2007). Coal was in high demand to operate the steam engines that were powering the many factories and mills that were being built around the region (*ibid*).
- 4.5.2 A stone aqueduct comprised of three arches was built to carry the canal over the River Irwell in Barton (Trafford Council 2016). By 1894 the Barton swing aqueduct replaced the original stone aqueduct in conjunction with the opening of the Manchester Ship Canal, giving Manchester direct access to the sea for its imports and export without having to taxes at Liverpool (*ibid*).
- 4.5.3 In 1830 the first railway that transported goods and passengers between Liverpool and Manchester opened (Poundall 2021). This was the first railway to use steam power, use a system of signals, and carry people between the two towns (*ibid*). The arrival of the railway in smaller townships around the area helped to accommodate the growing population and meant that there was a quicker and more effective source of transportation to the bigger industrial towns like Manchester (*ibid*).

4.6 Development of the site

- 4.6.1 Historical maps suggest that the site had begun to be developed for industrial purposes by the late 18th century. The earliest available map of the site (Laurent's map of 1793) shows an unlabelled building adjacent to the River Irwell surrounded by fields (Plate 1). Green's 1794 map shows that an additional building to the north of the original had been added within a year (Plate 2). This map also labels the buildings as 'dye works'.

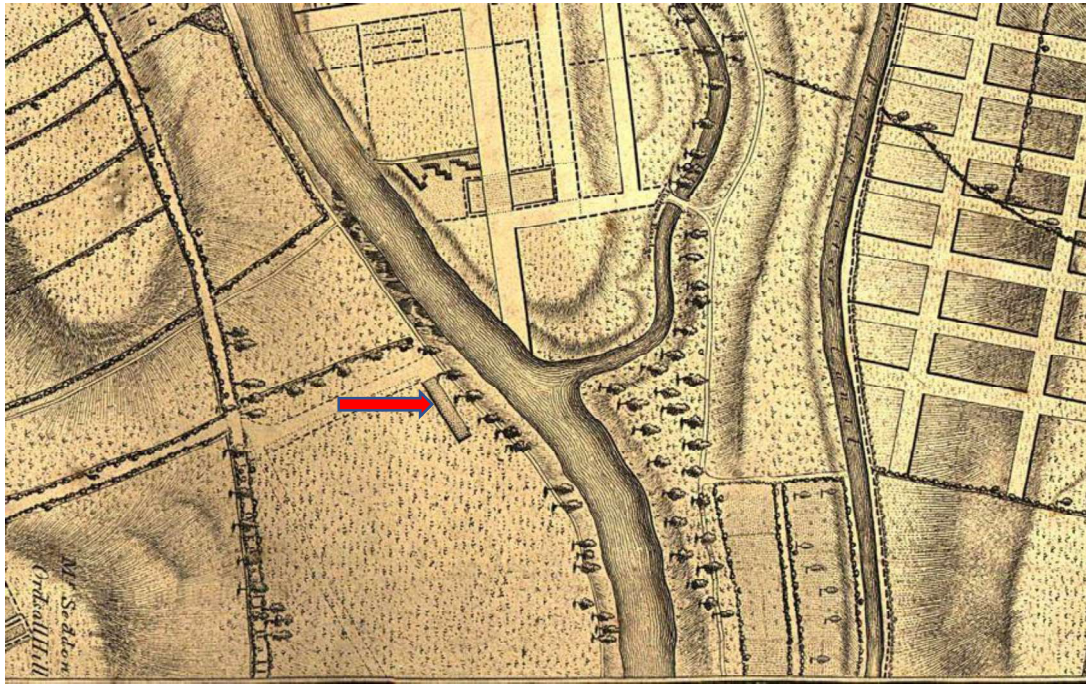


Plate 1: Laurent's 1793 map, with arrow pointing to site, the River Irwell runs through the centre of the map, north at top.



Plate 2: Green's 1794 map, with arrow pointing to site where the 'Dye Works' are shown near the River Irwell, north at top

- 4.6.2 Johnson's map of 1820 (Plate 3) suggests that the two original buildings had been replaced by a larger structure, along with the addition of two satellite buildings. This map also annotates the building as 'Print', which presumably refers to its function as a print works. This appears to have been a mistake as Banks's map (Plate 4) indicates that the buildings were still used as 'dye works' in 1831 (Plate 4).

The dye works are annotated on the 1848 Ordnance Survey as 'Sunnyside Silk and Cotton factory', likely named after the nearby estate of the same name.



Plate 3: Johnson's 1820 map, with arrow pointing to the site, which is labelled 'Print', north at top

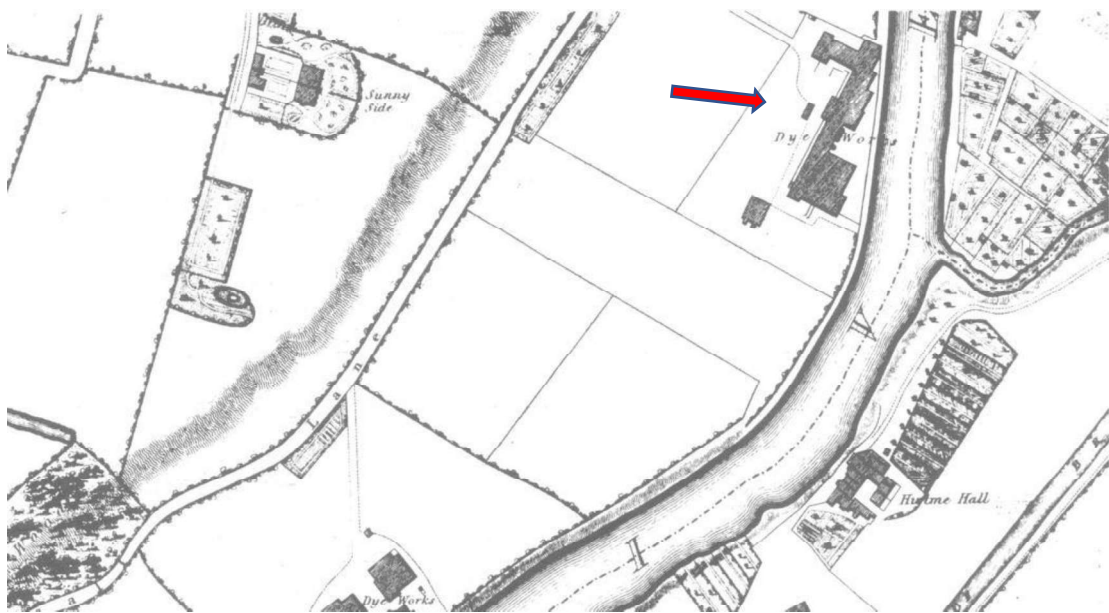


Plate 4: Bank's 1831 map, with arrow pointing to the site, which is annotated 'Dye Works' east of Sunny Side estate, north at top

- 4.6.3 Between 1851 and 1891 the site and the surrounding area was extensively developed, with industrial structures being constructed in high density along the River Irwell (Plate 5 and 6). An annotation on the 1891 map (Plate 6) indicates that 'smallwares' were produced in Sunnyside Mills.

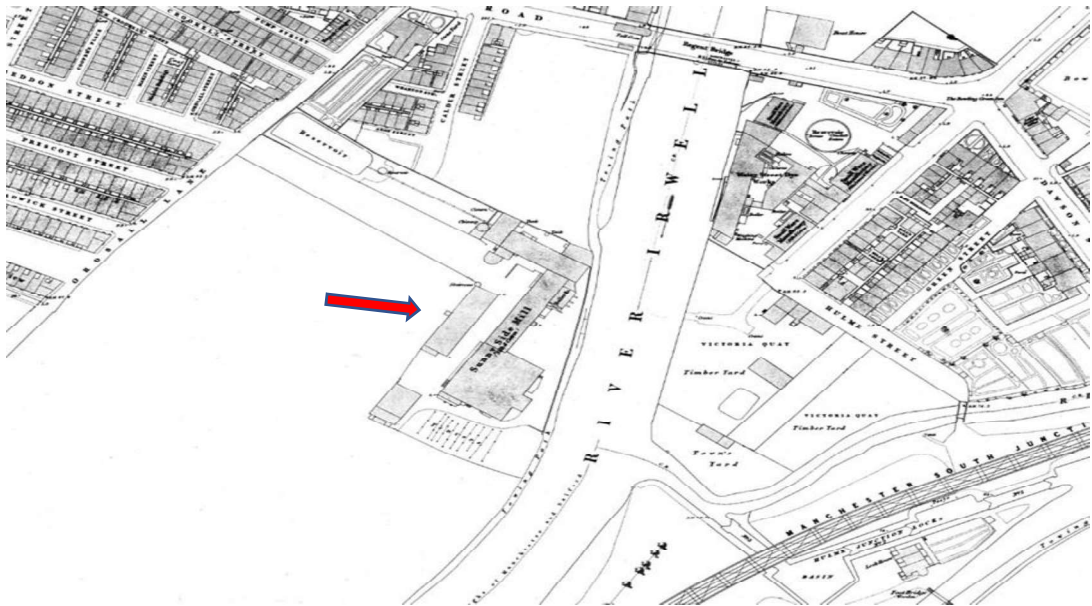


Plate 5: Ordnance Survey of 1851 with arrow pointing to Sunny Side Mill, north at top

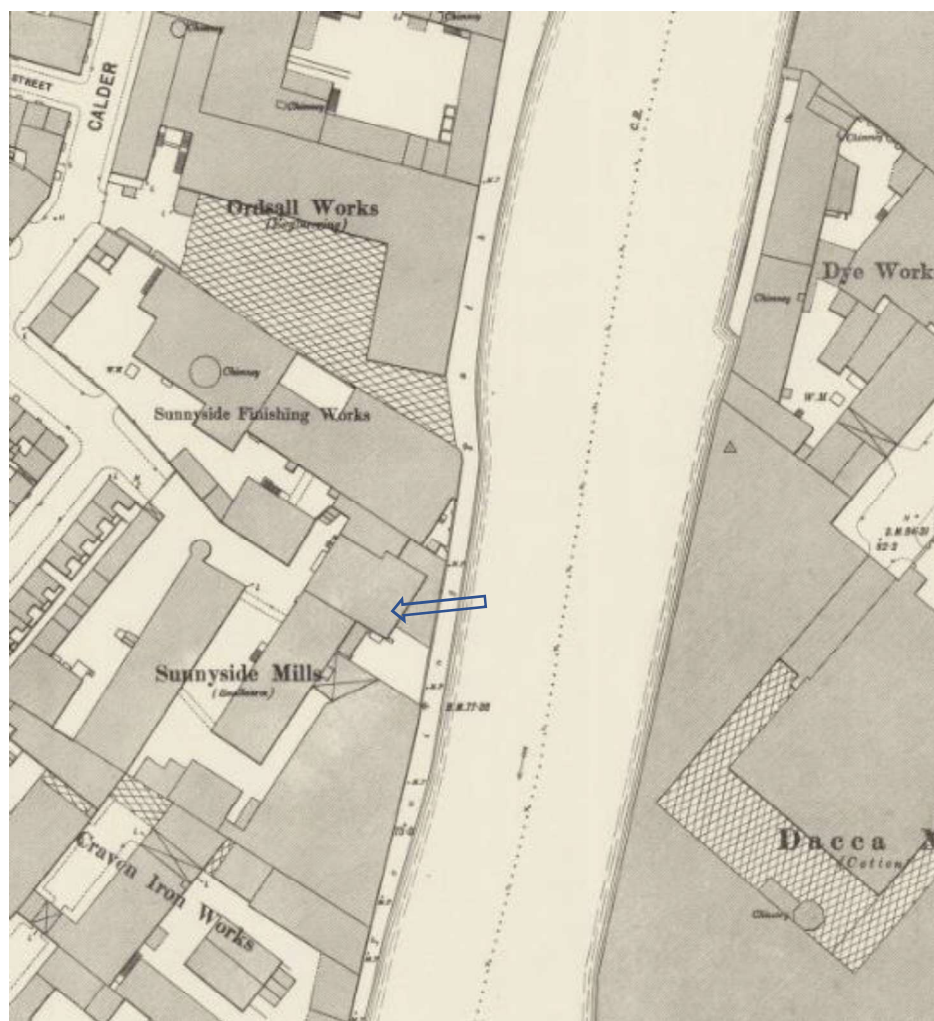


Plate 6: Ordnance Survey of 1891 with arrow pointing to site, north at top



Plate 7: Ordnance Survey of 1922, with arrow pointing to the site, north at top

- 4.6.4 By 1922 the Sunnyside Mills had been renamed 'Ordsal Engineering Works' and the individual structures forming the Sunnyside Mill complex had been subsumed by larger sheds.
- 4.6.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1980 (not included in report) suggests that the Ordsal Engineering Works complex was still intact by this date.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 **General Methodology:** all archaeological work was conducted following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*' (CIfA 2020 [a]), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standards and Guidance for archaeological Excavation*' (CIfA 2020 [b]). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the area targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The position of the areas was then scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool. The excavations were regularly scanned as work progressed.
- 5.2 **Machine Excavation:** Under the supervision of a suitably experience archaeologist, a 20-tonne, 360°, tracked, mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket was used to remove the overburden sealing the structural remains. Thereafter, remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Once the extent of buried archaeological remains was established, they were then subject to detailed archaeological excavation and recording. Hand excavation was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists. All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, utilising pro-forma context sheets, and was accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.
- 5.3 **Archaeological Evaluation**
- 5.3.1 The WSI informing the evaluation phase of works proposed the excavation of six archaeological evaluation trenches. However, during the excavation of Trench 3, a gas pipe was revealed leading to the abandonment of the trench for health and safety reasons.
- 5.3.2 The evaluation trenches (Figure 2) targeted a range of historic buildings, as they were depicted on mid- and late 19th-century mapping.
- 5.3.3 **Archaeological Excavation**
- 5.3.4 The archaeological excavation involved opening-up an area that incorporated Evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 (Figure 2). The open-area excavation targeted a range of historic buildings that were observed during the evaluation trenches. The rationale for the open-area excavation was to better understand the use, date, and phasing of the buildings uncovered during the archaeological evaluation.

- 5.3.5 A full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts was maintained and similarly general views from standard viewpoints of the overall site at all stages of the excavation was generated. Photography was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidance, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). All frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records will be maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 5.3.6 The precise location of all archaeological remains encountered was surveyed using a Total Station. This process generated scaled plans within AutoCAD, which were then subjected to manual survey enhancement. The drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale but can be output at any scale required. All information was geo-rectified to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all levels were tied into Ordnance Datum.
- 5.4 The finds recovery and sampling methodologies were undertaken in accordance with current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*' (CIfA 2020 [c]) and were subjected to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive also followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' '*Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*' (CIfA 2020 [d]).

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Archaeological evaluation (Figure 3)

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation took place in June 2022 and comprised the excavation of six evaluation trenches targeting 19th-century structures observed on historic mapping. The evaluation concluded that there were six archaeological phases overall observed on site.

6.2 Trench 1 (Figure 3; Plate 6)

- 6.2.1 Trench 1 (Plate 6) was located in the north-eastern corner of the site, oriented northwest to southeast, and measured 13.4m long x 2.7m wide x 1.22m deep.



Plate 6: General shot of Trench 1, looking north-west. Scales = 1 x 1m and 1 x 0.5m.

- 6.2.2 The earliest deposit observed in Trench 1 comprised a north-west to south-east aligned S-shaped wall [112], which measured a maximum of 2m long x 0.26m wide x 0.90m tall. It was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red bricks and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Wall [112] ran parallel with the north-east edge of the trench, and a heat affected stone block [113] measuring a maximum of 0.48m long x 0.8m wide x 0.3m tall was observed set in the middle of wall [112].

- 6.2.3 Wall [117] ran parallel to wall [112] and measured a maximum of 3.25m long x 0.5m wide x 0.38m tall. It was composed mainly of hand-made, unfroged red bricks with some stone bricks. A sandy/mortar levelling deposit [115] was observed between walls [112] and [117] which continued further north-west in the trench and contained fragmented red brick and stone inclusions. Levelling deposit [115] measured a maximum of 3m long x 2.7m wide. Its depth could not be ascertained.
- 6.2.4 Deposit [114] was laid directly on top of deposit [115] and comprised a layer of coal dust located between walls [112] and [117]. Coal dust deposit [114] measured a maximum of 8.7m long x 2.7m wide x 0.08m thick. A red brick surface [116] was laid directly onto deposit [114], in the south-eastern corner of the trench, and abutted wall [117] on its north-eastern face. Brick surface [116] measured a maximum of 1.43m long x 1.05m wide x 0.24m deep. It was constructed of hand-made, unfroged red bricks and no visible bonding material survived.



Plate 7: General shot of coal dust deposit [114], brick surface [116], and brick wall [117], looking south-east. Scale = 1 x 1m.

- 6.2.5 Wall [104] was located in the north-eastern corner of the trench and measured 4.6m long x 0.42m wide x 0.70m tall. It was constructed of handmade, unfroged red bricks and bonded with a sandy mortar. The wall [104] was orientated north-west to south-east and ran parallel with sandstone block wall [108], cast-iron pipe [111] and red brick wall [105] and was adjacent too brick and concrete surface [107]. Evidence of whitewashing was also observed on its south-western face.

- 6.2.6 The sandstone block wall [108] measured a maximum of 1.24m long x 0.29m wide x 0.44m tall and had the remains of a red brick wall surviving on top at its south-eastern end (Plate 8). A small notch was cut out of the sandstone block wall [108] at the base of its north-eastern face.
- 6.2.7 A cast-iron pipe [111] was recorded in the centre of the trench and measured a maximum of 0.5m long and had a diameter of 0.3m (Plate 8). The pipe continued past the limit of excavation and so its actual length could not be ascertained. The pipe was filled with crushed coal. Brick wall [105] abutted wall [104] on its north-western end and measured a maximum of 3.2m long x 0.24m wide x 0.7m tall.



Plate 8: General shot of sandstone block [108], brick wall [109], and cast-iron pipe [111], looking north-west. Scale = 1 x 0.5m.

- 6.2.8 An L-shaped wall [109] was located in the north-western end of the trench, which measured a maximum of 0.55m long x 0.24m wide x 0.43m tall, although it did seem to continue past the limit of excavation (Plate 8). It was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red bricks and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. It was aligned north-west to south-east and ran parallel with wall [108], and it abutted the stone feature [108].
- 6.2.9

Wall [110] was the stepped foundation for wall [109], was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured a maximum of 0.55m long x 0.07m wide x 0.07 tall. It was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red bricks and bonded with a sandy lime mortar.

- 6.2.10 Brick wall [106] abutted wall [105] on its north-eastern face, was aligned north-west to south-east and measured a maximum of 1.9m long x 0.07m wide x 0.25m tall. It was composed of handmade, unfrogged red bricks and bonded with a sandy lime mortar.
- 6.2.11 Surface [107], which was located in the north-easternmost corner of the trench, abutted wall [106] on its north-eastern face, and measured a maximum of 1.8m long x 0.53m wide, however it did seem to continue past the limit of excavation. It was constructed of handmade, unfrogged red bricks with two slates observed in it, and was bonded with a sandy lime mortar.
- 6.2.12 A 0.4m maximum thick deposit of demolition debris covered the entire trench and all archaeological remains. This was then overlaid by a 0.05m thick levelling deposit of black cinder. The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.16m thick deposit of modern concrete which made the modern ground surface.
- 6.3 **Trench 2 (Figure 3; Plate 9)**
- 6.3.1 Trench 2 was located south-west of Trench 1, aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 17m long x 2.3m wide x 1.7m deep (Plate 9).



Plate 9: General shot of Trench 2, looking north-west. Scale = 1 x 1m.

- 6.3.2 The earliest remains observed in Trench 2 comprise a set of three stone blocks [212], [213] and [214] observed at the base of brick wall [205] in the centre of the trench and aligned north-east to south-west. Stone block [212] was the northernmost of the three and measured a maximum of 0.65m wide x 0.70m tall (Plate 10). It was situated at the base of wall [205] and had a circular hole at its base measuring 0.08m in diameter, and two sub-rectangular holes in its centre.



Plate 10: General shot of stone block [212] and brick wall [205], looking south-east. Scale = 1 x 0.5m.

- 6.3.3 Stone block [213] was the centre-most of the three blocks and measured a maximum of 0.71m wide x 0.4m tall (Plate 11). It was observed to have evidence of chisel marks on its face. Stone block [214] was the southern-most of the three blocks and measured a maximum of 0.66m wide x 0.61m tall (Plate 11). This block also had evidence of chisel marks on its face.
- 6.3.4 Wall [205] was located in the centre of the trench, aligned north-east to south-west, and measured 3.1m long x 0.36m wide x 1.1m tall. It was composed of handmade, unfrogged red brick laid a mix of header and stretcher bond. At the base of the wall

three stone blocks [212], [213] and [214] formed the foundation. Wall [205] ran parallel with wall [204] and abutted surface [206].



Plate 11: General shot of stone blocks [213] and [214], and brick wall [205], looking south-east. Scale = 1 x 0.5m.

- 6.3.5 Stone block [210] was located at the base of wall [204] and measured a maximum of 1.7m long x 0.27m high. Evidence of chisel marks were also observed on the face of this stone. Wall [204] was also aligned north-east to south-west and measured 2.7m long x 0.36m wide x 1.02m tall. It was composed of hand-made, unfroged red bricks, all of which were laid stretcher bond excluding two rows of header bond. Wall [204] was truncated at its northern end by a borehole. [204] ran parallel with [205] and abutted surface [206] and possibly [202].
- 6.3.6 Brick surface [206] was located between walls [204] and [205] and measured 0.90m long x 1m wide x 0.09m thick. The surface was constructed of roughly laid hand-made, unfroged red bricks, and one Yorkstone flag, which had an iron and wooden mount (Plate 12).
- 6.3.7 Wall [202] was located in centre to north-western end of the trench, was aligned north-west to south-east and measured a maximum of 6.8m long x 0.48m wide and 0.05m tall. It was constructed of handmade, unfroged red bricks and was abutted on its south-western face by Yorkstone flagged surface [203].

- 6.3.8 Bedding deposit [211] was located in the centre to north-western end of the trench and measured a maximum of 17m long x 2.3m wide x 0.25m thick. It was observed underneath Yorkstone flagged surfaces [203] and [209].
- 6.3.9 Yorkstone flagged surface [203] was located in the centre to north-western end of the trench and measured a maximum of 6.3m long x 1.8m wide, however it did seem to continue past the limit of excavation (Plate 13). Surface [203] abutted wall [202] on its south-western face.



Plate 12: General shot of iron and wooden mount set in surface [206], looking north. Scale = 1 x 0.5m.



Plate 13: Shot of Yorkstone flagged surface [203], looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 1m.

- 6.3.10 Yorkstone flagged surface [209] was located south-east of wall [205] and measured a maximum of 5m long x 1.8m wide x 0.06m thick (Plate 14). It was laid directly onto bedding deposit [211] and had brick floor [207] and stone machine beds [208] around it.
- 6.3.11 Brick surface [207] was located south-east of wall [205] and measured a maximum of 5m long x 1.8m wide x 0.07m thick (Plate 14). The surface was constructed of roughly laid, handmade, unfrogged red bricks and had York Stone Flagged surface [209] and stone machine beds [208] within it. Stone machine beds [208] were set into brick floor surface [207] and measured a maximum of 0.77m long x 0.82m wide (Plate 14).



Plate 14: Shot of Yorkstone flagged surface [209], Brick surface [207] and machine beds [208], looking south-east. Scale = 1 x 1m.

- 6.3.12 The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.26m thick deposit of modern concrete which made the modern floor surface.

6.4 Trench 3 (Figure 3; Plate 15)

- 6.4.1 Trench 3 was located south of Trench 2, aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 19.3m long x 2.6m wide, and was deemed unsafe to enter due to the unstable condition of the trench edges (Plate 15).
- 6.4.2 The earliest remains observed in Trench 3 comprised three large sandstone blocks [302] laid end to end and located in the centre of the trench (Plate 15). The

westernmost block measured a maximum of 1.44m long x 0.44m wide x 0.53m tall. The centremost block measured a maximum of 1.47m long x 0.47m wide x 0.53m tall. The easternmost block measured a maximum of 1.4m long x 0.47m wide, its height could not be ascertained.



*Plate 15: General shot of sandstone blocks [302] and brick wall [303], looking south-east.
Scale = 1 x 1m.*

- 6.4.3 A single skinned brick wall [303] was observed surrounding the stone blocks of [302] (Plate 15). This was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick laid stretcher bond and bonded with a sandy lime mortar.
- 6.4.4 A small section of north-east to south-west-aligned red brick wall was also observed north-west of stone blocks [302] and brick wall [303]. However, due to the unsafe nature of the trench this wall could not be properly recorded.
- 6.4.5 The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.26m thick deposit of modern concrete [301] making the modern floor surface.

6.5 Trench 4 (Figure 3)

- 6.5.1 Trench 4 was located south of Trench 3, aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 14.6m long x 2.14m wide x 1.55m deep (Plate 16).
- 6.5.2 All of the remains observed in Trench 4 likely date to the mid-to-late 19th century. Floor surface [407] was located in the north-western end of the trench and measured a maximum of 5.1m long x 1.2m wide x 0.08m thick. It was composed of mixed Yorkstone flagstones measuring an average of 700mm long x 600mm wide; and hand-made, unfrogged red bricks laid stretcher bond, with each brick measuring an average of 230mm long x 100mm wide x 80mm thick.

- 6.5.3 Brick wall [406] was aligned north-west to south-east and ran along the south-western edge of the trench. The wall measured a maximum of 15m long x 0.15m wide x 1.3m tall, and was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick each measuring an average of 220mm long x 110mm wide x 70mm thick, laid stretcher bond, and bonded with a light brown sandy lime mortar, which showed later repairs in sections using a more modern cement mortar. The wall abutted floor surface [407] on its south-western edge.
- 6.5.4 Three sandstone blocks [408] sat on floor surface [407], along wall [406], aligned north-west to south-east. The southernmost block measured a maximum of 0.61m long x 0.42m wide x 1.1m tall. The centremost block measured a maximum of 0.6m long x 0.4m wide x 1.02m tall. The northernmost block was the best preserved, with iron bolts attached to the top, and measured a maximum of 0.6m long x 0.47m wide x 0.7m tall.
- 6.5.5 Red brick and Yorkstone flagged surface [409] was observed south-east of floor surface [407], in the centre of the trench, Surface [409] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured a maximum of 1.86m long x 0.95m wide x 0.27m thick. It was constructed of a mix of hand-made, unfrogged red brick each measuring an average of 240mm long x 80mm wide x 100mm thick laid header bond and bonded with a sandy lime mortar; along with York Stone flagstones each measuring an average of 570mm long x 400mm wide x 50mm thick. An iron pipe measuring 730mm long with a diameter of 400mm was observed below the Yorkstone flagstones.
- 6.5.6 The remains of a small set of steps [410] were observed south-east of surface [409], aligned north-east to south-west. Steps [410] measured a maximum of 0.54m long x 0.62m wide x 0.27m tall, and were constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick each measuring an average of 240mm long x 140mm wide x 80mm thick, laid both header and stretcher bond, and bonded with a hard black mortar.
- 6.5.7 Machine bed [411] was located in the northern centre of the trench, was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured a maximum of 1.55m long x 0.55m wide x 0.21m thick, however it did seem to continue past the limit of excavation. It was composed of Yorkstone flags on top of a hand-made, unfrogged red brick surface, and was bonded with black compacted tar like mortar. The machine bed was constructed directly upon brick floor surface [407]. The machine bed had a rectangular groove close to its south-western edge and two metal fixtures fixed to it which were 0.5m apart.

- 6.5.8 In the north-western end of the trench, an area of cobbled surface [404] was observed laid directly onto brick surface [407], suggesting it was laid once this area of the mill had fallen out of use. Cobbled surface [404] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured a maximum of 1.89m long x 0.97m wide x 0.12m thick. It was constructed of re-used cobble stones and bonded with a dark sandy blackish-red mortar.
- 6.5.9 The entire trench was then filled with a backfilled deposit of mixed sand [403], which had inclusions of fragmented red brick, York Stone Flag, tar, and oil present within it. This was then overlaid by a thick layer of mixed aggregate/ demolition debris levelling material [402].
- 6.5.10 In the south-eastern end of the trench, an area of brick flooring [405] was observed aligned north-west to south-east and built directly upon demolition debris made ground [402]. Floor surface [405] measured a maximum of 1.72m long x 1.22m wide x 0.24m thick, and was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red bricks laid unevenly header and stretcher bond and bonded with a sandy lime mortar.
- 6.5.11 The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.26m thick deposit of modern concrete [401] which made the modern ground surface.

6.6 Trench 5 (Figure 3)

- 6.6.1 Trench 5 was located north-west of Trench 3, was aligned north-west to south-east the trench measured a maximum of 10m long x 2.10m wide.
- 6.6.2 All of the remains observed in Trench 5 likely dated to the early 20th century, with the exception of wall [503] which likely dated to the late 19th century. L-shaped wall [503] was aligned north-west to south-east, ran along the southern edge of the trench, before returning on a north-east alignment at the south-eastern end of the trench, and measured a maximum of 10m long x 0.36m wide x 2.05m tall (Plate 16). The wall was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick, laid in a mix of header, stretcher and soldier bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. The wall had a large pipe incorporated within it and an arch was observed within wall [405] which measured a maximum of 2.05m long x 1.15m tall. The arch had a cast-iron pipe set in concrete [510] running under it. The presence of a large concrete block along the north-western edge of the trench prevented any further excavation north-east.
- 6.6.3 Two north-east to south-west-aligned walls [506], and [507] abutted wall [503] on its north-eastern face. Wall [506] was the north-westernmost to abut wall [503] and measured a maximum of 1.8m long x 0.22m wide, however it did seem to continue past the limit of excavation, the height could not be ascertained as the trench was

deemed too unsafe to enter. It was constructed of machine-made red brick and bonded with a black ash mortar. An area of Yorkstone floor [502] was observed to abut walls [503] and [506]. Wall [507] was the south-easternmost wall to abut wall [503] and measured a maximum of 1.7m long x 0.22m wide x 1.46m tall. It was composed of machine-made red brick and bonded with a black ash mortar.

- 6.6.4 Wall [508] was located in the south-eastern end of the trench and abutted wall [503] on its return on the south-eastern face, blocking the arch. Wall [508] measured a maximum of 2.1m long x 0.55m wide and 1.8m tall. It was composed of handmade, unfrogged red bricks and bonded with a sandy lime mortar.



Plate 16: General shot of L-shaped wall [503] with arch, cast-iron pipe [510], and wall [509] looking south-east. Scale = 1 x 1m.



Plate 17: Shot of Yorkstone flagged surface [502], looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 1m.

- 6.6.5 Yorkstone flagged surface [502] was located in the north-western end of the trench in the room created by walls [503] and [506] and measured a maximum of 2.07m long x 1.84m wide x 0.05m thick (Plate 17). An L-shaped brick wall [504] was set into surface [502] aligned north-east to south-west and measuring 0.62m long x 0.16m wide, before returning on a north-west to south-east alignment, and measured a maximum of 0.90m long x 0.1m wide. A single row of cobble sets [505] was observed along the northern edge of Yorkstone flagged surface [502]. Cobble sets [505] were aligned north-west to south-east and measured a maximum of 0.73m long x 0.19m wide.
- 6.6.6 Wall [509] was located in the south-eastern end of the trench, was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, and measured a maximum of 1.4m long x 0.36m wide (see Plate 16). A cast-iron pipe set in concrete [510] was observed to run under the arch in wall [503] aligned north-east to south-west, and over wall [509] (see Plate 16). The pipe measured a maximum of 0.90m long x 0.10m wide.
- 6.6.7 The entire trench was then sealed by a 0.26m thick deposit of modern concrete [501] which made the modern ground surface.

6.7 Trench 6 (Figure 3; Plate 18)

- 6.7.1 Trench 6 was located south of the south-eastern end of Trench 5, was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured a maximum of 7.24m long x 3.03m wide x 0.79m deep.
- 6.7.2 The earliest remains observed in Trench 6 comprised north-east to south-west-aligned wall [6001], which was observed to run throughout the trench and measured a maximum of 7.24m long x 0.34m wide x 0.22m tall. The wall was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick laid stretcher bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Wall [6001] was abutted by wall [6002] all along its south-eastern face, and H-shaped wall [6003] on its north-western face.
- 6.7.3 Wall [6002] almost ran the length of the trench, was aligned north-east to south-west and abutted wall [6001] all along its south-eastern face. Wall [6002] measured a maximum of 4.55m long x 0.24m wide x 0.22m tall, was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick laid alternative header and stretcher bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Wall [6002] was truncated along its south-eastern edge by concrete block [606], and also at its north-eastern end by wall [503].



Plate 18: General shot of Trench 6, looking north-east. Scale = 1 x 1m.



Plate 19: Shot of H-shaped wall [6003], looking south-east. Scale = 1 x 0.5m.

6.7.4 H-shaped wall [6003] was located in the south-western end of the trench abutting wall [6001] on its north-western face, was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured a maximum of 0.82m long x 0.23m wide x 0.14m thick (Plate 19). Wall [6003] was

composed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick laid stretcher bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar.

- 6.7.5 Surface [604] was located in the south-western end of the trench and was not fully excavated. The surface measured a maximum of 0.68m long x 0.51m wide and was constructed of a cobbled stones with tar inclusions.
- 6.7.6 The entire trench was then filled with a 0.89m thick deposit of demolition debris made ground [6005]. The trench was then sealed by a 0.26m thick deposit of modern concrete [6006] and [6007] creating the modern ground surface.

6.8 Archaeological Excavation (Figure 4)

- 6.8.1 The archaeological excavation took place over ten working days between 17th February and 2nd March 2022. This comprised the excavation of an open area incorporating Trenches 3 and 4 from the evaluation. Three phases of activity were observed during the archaeological excavation.

6.9 Phase 1: Natural Geology:

- 6.9.1 The earliest phase observed on site comprised the geological natural substrate [105] of alluvial silt, sand, gravel and clay.

6.10 Phase 2: Mid-to-late 19th century:

- 6.10.1 All of the structural archaeological remains observed in the excavation dated to the 19th-century Sunnyside Mill.
- 6.10.2 Sandstone block [103] was located in the south-western half of the northern end of the area, was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured a maximum of 0.8m long x 0.75m wide x 0.90m thick (Plates 20 and 21). The block was composed of roughly hewn sandstone, was laid directly on the geological natural substrate [105], and abutted wall [104] on its north-western face. It was thought that block [103] may have been disturbed by a later landfill on site.
- 6.10.3 Wall [104] was located south-east of sandstone stanchion [103] and abutted it on its south-eastern face. The wall was aligned north-east to south-west and measured a maximum of 2.1m long x 0.36m wide x 0.42m tall. Wall [104] was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Wall [104] abutted wall [119] on its north-eastern face, and floor surface [117] on its north-eastern edge.



Plate 20: Shot of sandstone stanchion [103] and wall [104], looking south-west.

- 6.10.4 Wall [119] was aligned north-west to south-east and was probably the same as wall [107]. Wall [119] measured a maximum of 5.7m long x 0.47m wide x 0.9m tall, and was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red bricks laid both stretcher and header bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar (Plate 21). The walls highest level measured 25.69m aOD and its lowest measured 24.88m aOD.
- 6.10.5 Two stanchions, [114] and [115], abutted wall [119] on its north-eastern face. Stanchion [114] was the south-easternmost of the two and measured a maximum of 0.54m long x 0.45m wide. It was constructed of a single stone flag on top of a red brick platform and was bonded with a sandy lime mortar. The stanchion was attached to the south-eastern end of wall [119], its highest level measured 25.02m aOD, and at its lowest measured 24.70m aOD.
- 6.10.6 Stanchion base [115] was the north-westernmost of the two and measured a maximum of 0.59m long x 0.45m wide x 0.12m tall (Plate 21). It was composed of handmade, unfrogged red brick laid in a stretcher bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Stanchion [115] was attached to wall [119] near its north-western end, its highest level measured 25m aOD, and the lowest measured 24.88m aOD.
- 6.10.7 Surface [117] was located in the north-western corner of site abutting wall [104] and stanchion [115]. Surface [117] measured a maximum of 3.49m long x 1.83m wide x 0.42m thick (Plate 21). It was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick and York Stone flagstones, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. The highest level of the surface measured 24.88m aOD.



Plate 21: Shot of stanchion [115], wall [119], surface [117], wall [104] and stanchion [103], looking south-west. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.10.8 Brick wall [107] was located towards the south-eastern corner of the area, was aligned north-west to south-east and was probably originally the same wall as [119]. Wall [107] measured a maximum of 2.17m long x 0.82m wide x 0.71m tall. It was a constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick laid both header and stretcher bond, and bonded with a dark blackish-brown mortar (Plate 22). Walls [107] and [119] made a single large probable external wall that ran near the middle of the trench and was adjacent to surface [106]. The highest point of wall [107] measured 25.73m aOD, and its lowest measured 24.56m aOD.



Plate 22: Shot of stanchion [113] and wall [107], looking south-west. Scale = 1 x 1m.

- 6.10.9 Stanchion base [113] abutted wall [107] on its north-eastern face near its centre and measured a maximum of 0.6m long x 0.47m wide (Plate 22). It was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. A stone plinth originally sat on top of the brickwork but was unfortunately damaged and most was removed during excavation. A small section of the stone survived, however. At its highest level it measured 24.90m aOD.
- 6.10.10 Machine bed [116] was located south-east of surface [117], was aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 1.56m long x 1.09m wide x 0.19m thick. It was constructed of a single, roughly hewn, rectangular sandstone stone (Plate 23). Machine bed [116] had a rectangular recess carved on its top face along and four iron fixings. Its highest level measured 25.05m aOD and at its lowest level measured 24.89m aOD.



Plate 23: Shot of machine bed [116] and surface [126], looking north-west.

Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.10.11 Brick floor surface [126] was observed south-east of surface [117] and around machine bed [116] and measured a maximum of 2.72m long x 1.79m wide. It was composed of red handmade, unfrogged, red laid stretcher bond, and bonded with a dark greyish black mortar. This surface was badly truncated. Its highest level measured 24.90m aOD and at its lowest measured 24.76m aOD.
- 6.10.12 Stone block [127] was located south-east of brick surface [126] and machine bed [116], was aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 1.08m long x 0.78m wide (Plate 24). It was composed of a single, rectangular, roughly hewn

sandstone block. The block was slightly higher than brick surface [126], with its highest level measuring 24.93m aOD.



Plate 24: Shot of machine bed [116], brick surface [126], and sandstone block [127], looking north-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.10.13 Brick wall [110] was located south-east of and abutted stone block [127] on its south-eastern end, it was aligned north-west to south-east and measured a maximum of 2.6m long x 0.50m wide. Wall was constructed of hand-made, unfrogged red bricks laid stretcher bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Wall [110] also abutted walls [108] and [109] on their north-eastern end. The highest level of wall [110] measured 25.04m aOD and its lowest measured 24.76 aOD. Wall [110] was truncated near its centre by cast-iron pipe [112] and its concrete surround.
- 6.10.14 Cast-iron pipe [112] was aligned north-east to south-west, truncating wall [110], was housed in concrete, and measured a maximum of 0.9m long x 0.12m in diameter (Plate 25). It had a copper valve fitted at the top pointing north-west and had a secondary pipe that protruded from the infill below flagged surface [111], this tributary measured 0.26m long x 0.2m in diameter.
- 6.10.15 Flagged floor surface [111] was located north-west of wall [108] and south-west of wall [110] and measured a maximum of 1.5m long x 1.5m wide (Plate 26). It was composed of Yorkstone flags and was truncated in the north-west corner by a blocked off ceramic pipe. At its highest level, surface [111] measured 24.70m aOD.



Plate 25: Shot of cast-iron pipe [112] in concrete surround, looking south-east.

Scale = 1 x 1m.



Plate 26: Shot of cast-iron pipe [112], flagged surface [111], and walls [110], [108], and [109], looking south-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.10.16 Brick wall [108] was an L-shaped wall located south-east of surface [111], was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured a maximum of 1.53m long x 0.24m wide. It was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick laid header bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Wall [108] abutted [110] on its south-western face and wall [109] all along its north-western face. Wall [108]'s highest level measured 24.84m aOD, and its lowest measured 24.76m aOD.

- 6.10.17 Brick wall [109] abutted wall [108] all along its south-eastern face, was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured a maximum of 1.3m long x 0.32m wide. It was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red bricks and pale-yellow fire bricks, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. No obvious bonding pattern was visible. The wall measured 24.98m aOD at its highest point.
- 6.10.18 Possible timber-lined manhole [123] was located south-west of pipe [112] and measured a maximum of 0.9m long (Plate 27). Doorstep [125] was located just south-west of possible manhole [123], was aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 0.81m long x 0.36m wide x 0.14m thick (Plate 27). It was composed of a single, roughly hewn sandstone block. The highest level of doorstep [125] measured 24.86m aOD. Brick wall [124] was located south-east of and abutted doorstep [125], was aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 0.63m long x 0.23m wide x 0.12m tall (Plate 27). It was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red brick laid header bond, and bonded with a blackish brown mortar. Wall [124] measured 24.97 aOD at its highest point.



Plate 26: Shot of sandstone block [127], brick surface [126], cast-iron pipe [112] with concrete and stone surround, flagged surface [111], walls [110], and [124], , doorstep [125], , and manhole [123], looking north-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

- 6.10.19 Brick floor surface [106] was located in the south-easternmost corner of the area, was aligned north-east to south-west, and measured a maximum of 4.08m long x 2.22m wide (Plate 27). It was composed of handmade, unfrogged red brick, with no visible bonding pattern and was abutted by wall [107] on its north-eastern face.



Plate 27: Shot of brick floor surface [106] and wall [107], looking north-west. Scales = 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m.

6.10.20 Wall [122] was located in the north-western corner of the area abutting wall [119] along its south-western face. It was aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 1.87m long x 0.25m wide (Plate 28). It was composed of hand-made, unfrogged red, laid header bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. This wall measured 25.54m aOD at its highest level. Surface [118] was located south-west of wall [122], was aligned roughly north-west to south-east and measured 1.76m long x 1.22m wide x 0.06m thick (Plate 28). It was composed of Yorkstone flags laid irregularly and measured 25.65m AOD at its highest level.



Plate 28: Shot of walls [122] and [119], and surface [118], looking north-east. Scales = 2 x 1m.

6.10.21 Stone blocks [120] was located in the north-eastern corner of the area, were aligned roughly north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 2.87m long x 0.46m wide x 0.60m thick (Plate 29). [120] was composed of two sandstone blocks, which had smooth faces with carved cut outs for machinery fixings. The blocks highest level measured 25.79m aOD and at their lowest measured 25.21m aOD.



Plate 29: Shot of sandstone blocks [120], looking north-east. Scales = 1 x 1m.

6.10.22 Surface [121] was located in the north-western corner of the area, was aligned north-west to south-east, and measured a maximum of 5.40m long x 0.62m wide (Plate 30). It was composed of handmade, unfrogged red brick, laid stretcher bond, and bonded with a sandy lime mortar. Its highest level measured 25.03m aOD.



Plate 30: Shot of surface [121], looking south-west. Scales = 1 x 1m.

6.11 Phase 5: Mid-late 20th century:

- 6.11.1 The mid-to-late 20th century was represented on site by a 0.89m thick deposit of demolition debris made ground [101] which covered the entire excavation area. A landfill cut and fill [102] truncated the late 19th century demolition debris made ground [101] between walls [121] and the rest of the archaeological remains observed on site. The fill of this landfill comprised a mix of 20th-century pottery sherds, fragmented building materials, plastic, and silty sand.

6.12 Phase 6: Late 20th century:

- 6.12.1 The entire area was then sealed by a 0.26m thick deposit of modern concrete [100], which created the modern ground surface.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 Phase 1: Geological natural substrate

- 7.1.1 The earliest phase of activity observed during the open-area excavation comprised a geological natural substrate [105] of alluvial silt, sand, gravel and clay.

7.2 Phase 2: Mid-late 19th century (Figure 10)

- 7.2.1 When superimposed on the Ordnance Survey of 1851 some of the remains located in Trenches 1 and 2 correlate with walls depicted on the map. Walls [104] and [112] (including sandstone block wall [113]) in Trench 1, along with wall [202] in Trench 2 seem to follow the line of external walls to a building shown on the 1851 map. Walls [106] and [105] likewise align with a second external wall observed on the map. The red brick, concrete, and slate surface [107] could be an external surface based on its location.
- 7.2.2 The cast-iron pipe [111], wall [117], bedding deposit [211], flagged surfaces [203], [206] and [209], brick surface [207], stone blocks [210], [212], [213], and [214], machine beds [208], and wall [205] likely represent internal structures within the dye works that were not recorded on historic mapping.
- 7.2.3 Similarly, the structures encountered in Trenches 3 and 4 seem to relate to internal features, with sandstone block [302] and surrounding brick wall [303], and brick wall [406] being the remains of internal partition walls. Cobbled surface [404] lines up neatly with the external area on the 1851 map (see Figure 10). Likewise, brick floor surface [405] seems to relate to the floor surface of the 'Boiler House' (Figure 10).
- 7.2.4 Wall [304], brick and flagged surfaces [407] and [409], sandstone blocks [408], brick-built steps [410], and engine bed [411] likely represent internal structures within the dye works that were not recorded on historic mapping.
- 7.2.5 All of the structural archaeological remains observed in the open-area excavation dated to the mid-to-late 19th-century dye works and seemed to represent internal workings.
- 7.2.6 Brick wall [104] was likely the remains of the external wall observed on the 1851 map. While brick floor surface [106] was the same floor surface as [405] observed in Trench 4 of the evaluation, and likely represents the remains of the Boiler House floor.
- 7.2.7 Walls [107] and [119] were likely the remains of an internal partition wall and were the same as wall [406] observed in Trench 4 of the evaluation. Stanchion bases [113], [114] and [115] were the same as sandstone blocks [408] observed in Trench 4 of the

evaluation. During the evaluation, a high-pressure steam pipe and associated machinery was discovered attached to the sandstone blocks on top of the stanchion bases.

- 7.2.8 Cast-iron pipe [112] with its copper valve fitting and concrete and stone setting is likely to have been related to the high-pressure steam pipe located on stanchions [113], [114] and [115], and was the remains of the internal machinery of the mill. Further evidence of the internal machinery could be seen with machine bed [116], which was the same as engine bed [411] observed in Trench 4 of the evaluation.
- 7.2.9 During the excavation it became evident that the flagged and brick surface [407] observed during the evaluation in Trench 4, was actually two separate surfaces; Yorkstone flagged surface [117], and brick surface [126], which was constructed around machine bed [116]. In fact, a second Yorkstone flagged surface [118] was observed south-west of wall [119], along with a second wall [122] which abutted wall [119] all along its south-western face.
- 7.2.10 The two large sandstone blocks [120] observed in the north-eastern corner of the area were likely the same as sandstone block [302] observed in Trench 3 of the evaluation, with the brick element [303] being taken away during excavation. Based on the 1851 map, it seems likely that blocks [120] were indeed the northernmost internal wall partition between the Boiler House and the rest of the mill. Brick floor surface [121] observed in the north-western corner of the area was likely the remains of an internal floor of the mill.
- 7.2.11 A possible manhole [123] lined with timber was observed south-west of cast-iron pipe [112]. This was likely associated with the brick-built steps [410] observed in Trench 4 of the evaluation and may have given access to cast-iron pipe [112] for maintenance. Likewise, brick wall [124] was the same as the brick-built steps [410] observed in Trench 4, however the rest of the steps didn't survive the excavation. The roughly hewn sandstone doorstep south-west of manhole [123] was also likely associated with it and the remains of brick-built steps [410].
- 7.2.12 Finally, a second roughly hewn sandstone block [127] was located north-east of machine bed [116]. This is likely to be associated with machine bed [116] and perhaps was used for the same machine.

7.3 Phase 3: Late 19th century (Figure 11)

- 7.3.1 By 1891, the external yard between walls [104] and [202] had been converted into an internal space, with wall [202] becoming an internal partition wall. Sandstone block

and red brick wall [108] were likely erected during this period and formed part of the internal workings of the dye works which are not shown on historic mapping. The only remains that tie in with historic mapping from Trenches 5 and 6 comprised wall [503], and walls [6001] and [6002], which represent the remains of external walls.

7.4 Phase 4: Early 20th century (Figure 12)

- 7.4.1 During the early 20th century, we see further alterations to the dye works. Sandy mortar deposit [115] and coal dust deposit [114] date to this phase of activity and created a bedding layer for the installation of red brick floor surface [116], north of wall [117]. This again represents internal workings of the dye works that are not shown on the 1908 map.
- 7.4.2 Many of the remains observed in Trench 5 date to this period. Flagged surface [502] along with L-shaped brick wall [504] and cobble sets [505] line up almost perfectly with the external area shown on the 1908 map. Likewise, walls [506] and [507] almost line up with the external walls of what looks like an attached outhouse. Wall [508] also appears to line up with the south-easternmost external wall of a second attached outhouse. While wall [509] and cast-iron pipe [510] could relate to external workings of Sunnyside Mill.
- 7.4.3 The only remains from Trench 6 which likely date to this period are H-shaped wall [6003], and cobbles [6004], which likely represents internal workings of Sunnyside Mill.

7.5 Phase 5: Mid-late 20th century (Figures 13 and 14)

- 7.5.1 Based on the archaeological remains that were observed on site, little to no alterations took place between 1908 and 1953. The only deposits that likely date to this period were Black cinder levelling deposit [102], sandy and oily fragmented red brick and Yorkstone made ground [403], and demolition debris made ground deposits [103], [402], and [6005]. These were likely created when certain aspects of the mill had fallen out of use.
- 7.5.2 Once the mill had fallen out of use it was demolished. The demolition debris was then used as made ground [101] covering site. This was then cut and filled with a modern landfill deposit [102].

7.6 Phase 6: Late 20th century

- 7.6.1 Again, no additions were added to the mil during this period. Instead, the deposit of modern concrete [101], [201], [301], [401], [501], [6006] and [6007] that covered the

entirety of site creating the modern ground surface is the only deposit relating to this period after the mill had fallen out of use and was demolished.

- 7.6.2 The entire area was then covered in a 0.26m thick deposit of modern concrete during the late 20th century, which created the modern ground level.

8. CONCLUSIONS

8.1 Key Results

- 8.1.1 The evaluation and excavation at Derwent Street revealed six archaeological phases. The earliest phase recorded was represented by the geological natural substrate.
- 8.1.2 The main phase of occupation on site can be dated to the mid-late 19th century (Phase 2), by superimposing the recorded remains over the 1851 and 1891 Town Plan Maps (Figures 5, 6, 10 and 11). Evidence of external walls and ground surfaces, internal partition walls and ground surfaces, machine beds, stanchions, cast-iron pipes and a possible manhole with associated doorstep and brick-built steps were recorded.
- 8.1.3 A third phase of occupation was evidenced by the internal and external alterations to the mill dating to the Late 19th century, including wall [202] becoming an internal partition wall after the external yard between walls [104] and [202] had been converted into an internal space, sandstone block and red brick wall [108] forming part of the internal workings of the dye works, and walls [503], [6001] and [6002], which represent the remains of external walls.
- 8.1.4 Phase 4 dated to the early 20th century and was represented by further alterations to the dye works, including the sandy mortar deposit [115] and coal dust deposit [114] being laid as a bedding layer for the installation of red brick floor surface [116], flagged surface [502], L-shaped brick wall [504] and cobble sets [505] constructing part of the external area shown on the 1908 map; walls [506] and [507] creating the external walls of what looks like an attached outhouse, wall [508] creating the south-easternmost external wall of a second attached outhouse, and wall [509] and cast-iron pipe [510] could relate to external workings of Sunnyside Mill.
- 8.1.5 The only remains from Trench 6 which likely date to this period are H-shaped wall [6003], and cobbles [6004], which likely represents internal workings of Sunnyside Mill.
- 8.1.6 The mid-to-late 20th century (Phase 5) was represented by black cinder levelling deposit [102], sandy and oily made ground [403] with fragmented red brick and Yorkstone inclusions, and demolition debris made ground deposits [101], [103], [402], and [6005]. These were likely created when certain aspects of the mill had fallen out of use.
- 8.1.7 Finally, the last phase of activity on site (Phase 6) dated to the late-20th century, and was represented by the laying of modern concrete [100], [101], [201], [301], [401], [501], [6006] and [6007], which created the modern ground surface.

8.2 Significance

- 8.2.1 The archaeological investigation has provided a detailed record of buried archaeological remains of local significance. In particular, the site demonstrates the close proximity of industry to residential properties as exemplified by the boiler house and chimney located less than 5m from the rear wall of the terraced properties fronting Longacre Street. The archaeological investigation has also illustrated attempts to improve the sanitary provisions of workers' housing during the later half of the 19th century.

8.3 Key initiatives

- 8.3.1 It was also anticipated that the archaeological investigation would address further, more detailed research aims, with specific reference to the North-West Historic Environment Research Framework (NWHERF). It was envisaged that the evaluation and excavation may potentially improve our understanding of the five research questions. Of those five questions, the following two were answered:

- 8.3.2 ***Ind04: How well do we understand the survival and significance of historic water management features for industrial purposes including power and textile processing?***

- 8.3.3 Evidence of a high-pressure cast-iron steam pipe along with associated machine fixings were uncovered during the investigation. This evidence can help inform our understanding of historic water management features for industrial purposes in a mid-to-late 19th century dye works. A possible timber lined, and brick-built stepped manhole was also discovered near the section of pipe which housed a copper valve. This shows that regular maintenance was needed and access to the pipe was an important factor for this.

- 8.3.4 ***Ind53: What can archaeology tell us about the production and use of consumer products and their typologies from the late 18th to early 20th centuries?***

This investigation has helped inform our understanding of the production and use of consumer products and their typologies between the mid-19th century and the mid-20th century, as it is known that Sunnyside Mill changed from a dye works to a manufacturer of both cotton and silk. This evidences that consumer products had changed during this period to include more expensive and exotic items such as silk.

8.4 Dissemination

- 8.4.1 The project archive comprises site drawings, context sheets, matrix, digital scans and surveys and photographs. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record held by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service. All drawn records will be transferred to a digital format and then a copy will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).
- 8.4.2 In consultation with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, the Local Planning Authority approved a scheme of archaeological investigation. This included 'a scheme to disseminate the results of the archaeological investigations for the benefit of the local and wider community' (Planning reference: 20/76384/FUL). Consequently, a summary of the results of the archaeology investigation will be digitised with a copy will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). In addition, a short summary note of the results obtained from the fieldwork will be included in the annual roundup of fieldwork published in *Post-medieval Archaeology*.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current ClfA guidelines updated 2020. The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (*On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations*) form will be completed. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in the Northwest. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format and deposited with the ADS (Archaeological Data Service). The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works with the archive ultimately being offered for deposition with Salford Museum & Art Gallery.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 10.1 Salford Archaeology would like to thank FG Ordsall Lane Ltd for commissioning the fieldwork and to Ian Miller of GMAAS for monitoring the work. The fieldwork phases were supervised by Colin Elder and Julian Thorley, assisted by Jenny Addis, Richard Carter, Andy Coutts, Lorraine McVinnie and Harrison Peters. The report was written by Dave Laverty and Joe van Miert and illustrated by Sarah Mottershead. The project was managed by Graham Mottershead, who also edited the report.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Archaeological Evaluation Trenches

Context	Trench	Description	Same as	Phase
101	1	Modern concrete floor surface	[201], [301], [401], [501], [6006] and [6007]	6
102	1	Black cinder levelling deposit		5
103	1	Demolition debris	[402] and [6005]	5
104	1	E-W aligned red brick wall with whitewashing		2
105	1	E-W aligned double skinned red brick wall		2
106	1	E-W aligned single skinned red brick wall		2
107	1	Red brick, concrete, and slate surface		2
108	1	E-W aligned Sandstone block and red brick wall		3
109	1	NW-SE aligned L-shaped red brick wall		3
110	1	NE-SW aligned red brick stepped foundation wall		3
111	1	Cast iron pipe		2
112	1	NW-SE aligned S-shaped red brick wall		2
113	1	Heat effected stone block within wall [112]		2
114	1	Deposit of coal dust		4
115	1	Sandy/mortar deposit with fragmented red brick and stone inclusions		4
116	1	Red brick floor surface		4
117	1	NW-SE aligned red brick and stone block wall		2
201	2	Modern concrete floor surface	[101], [301], [401], [501], [6006] and [6007]	6
202	2	E-W aligned red brick wall		2
203	2	York Stone flagged floor surface		2
204	2	N-S aligned red brick wall built on [210]		3
205	2	N-S aligned red brick wall built on stone blocks [212], [213] and [214]		2
206	2	Red brick and York Stone flagged floor surface		2
207	2	Red brick floor surface above [208] and [209]		2
208	2	2 x sandstone block machine beds set in [209]		2
209	2	York stone flagged surface		2
210	2	Chiselled stone block		2
211	2	Sandy bedding deposit beneath [203] and [209]		2
212	2	Northernmost stone block beneath [205]		2
213	2	Centre stone block beneath [205]		2
214	2	Southernmost stone block beneath [205]		2
301	3	Modern concrete floor surface	[101], [201], [401], [501], [6006] and [6007]	6
302	3	NW-SE aligned sandstone block		2
303	3	NW-SE aligned red brick wall around [302]		2
304	3	NE-SW aligned red brick wall		2
401	4	Modern concrete floor surface	[101], [201], [301], [501], [6006] and [6007]	6
402	4	Demolition debris/ fragmented concrete levelling deposit	[103] and [6005]	5
403	4	Sandy & oily fragmented red brick and York Stone made ground		5
404	4	Cobbled floor surface		2
405	4	Red brick floor surface		2
406	4	SE-NW aligned red brick wall		2

Context	Trench	Description	Same as	Phase
407	4	Red brick and York Stone flagged surface		2
408	4	3 x sandstone blocks with high pressure steam pipe and machinery laid on top		3
409	4	Red brick and York Stone flagged surface		2
410	4	Brick-built steps		2
411	4	Engine bed		2
501	5	Modern concrete floor surface	[101], [201], [301], [401], [6006] and [6007]	6
502	5	York Stone flagged floor surface		4
503	5	E-W aligned 3 skinned red brick wall		3
504	5	L-shaped red brick wall within [502]		4
505	5	Row of cobble sets along northern edge of [502]		4
506	5	NE-SW aligned red brick wall		4
507	5	NE-SW aligned red brick wall		4
508	5	NE-SW aligned red brick wall with stepped arch at base		4
509	5	NNE-SSW aligned red brick wall		4
510	5	WNW-ESE aligned cast iron pipe		4
6001	6	NE-SW aligned red brick wall		2
6002	6	NE-SW aligned red brick wall		2
6003	6	NE-SW aligned H-shaped brick wall		4
6004	6	Area of unexcavated cobbles		4
6005	6	Demolition debris levelling deposit	[103] and [402]	5
6006	6	Modern concrete floor surface	[101], [201], [301], [401], [501] and [6007]	6
6007	6	Modern concrete floor surface	[101], [201], [301], [401], [501] and [6006]	6

Archaeological Excavation

Context	Description	Same as	Phase
100	Modern concrete floor surface	[101], [201], [301], [401], [501], [6006] and [6007]	6
101	Demolition debris levelling deposit	[103], [402] and [6005]	5
102	Landfill		5
103	Large sandstone stanchion abutting wall [104]		2
104	NE-SW aligned red brick wall		2
105	Geological natural substrate		1
106	Red brick-built floor surface		2
107	NW-SE aligned red brick wall	[119]	2
108	NE-SW aligned L-shaped red brick wall		2
109	NE-SW aligned red brick wall		2
110	NW-SE aligned red brick wall		2
111	York Stone flagged surface abutting walls [108] and [110]		2
112	Copper valve fitting and cast-iron pipe		2
113	NE-SW aligned stone and brick-built stanchion base abutting wall [107]		2
114	NE-SW aligned stone stanchion base abutting wall [119]		2
115	NE-SW aligned stone and brick-built stanchion base abutting wall [119]		2
116	NW-SE aligned stone machine bed		2
117	York Stone and red brick-built floor surface NE of stanchion [115]		2
118	York Stone flagged surface south of walls [119] and [122]		2
119	NW-SE aligned red brick wall	[107]	2

Context	Description	Same as	Phase
120	2 large sandstone blocks		2
121	Red brick floor surface in NE corner of area		2
122	NW-SE aligned red brick wall abutting wall [119] along SW face		2
123	Manhole lined with wood		2
124	Small NW-SE aligned red brick wall SE of manhole [123]		2
125	Roughly hewn sandstone doorstep SW of manhole [123]		2
126	Red brick floor surface around machine bed [116]		2
127	Roughly hewn sandstone block NE of machine bed [116] and surface [126]		2

APPENDIX 2: FINDS REPORT

Introduction

A small artefactual assemblage comprising 12 artefacts and weighing 1452g was recovered during the excavations at Derwent Street, Salford. The assemblage includes pottery, ceramics, clay tobacco pipe and abrasive /grinding wheel fragments made of a composite material (see table A1 for quantification). The assemblage has a narrow date range and all material dates from the 19th to early 20th century. The aim of the finds report is to describe and quantify the material evidence recovered, along with some chronological interpretation, relating it as far as possible to other known finds from the same site or area, in line with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidelines (2022).

Methodology

The examination of the artefactual assemblage was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014). The pottery was examined with reference to A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016).

All categories of finds were examined in full, with observations supplemented by the finds records generated during the course of the fieldwork. The finds were categorised according to type and class and have been entered onto a database in order to prepare a preliminary catalogue. The finds were then given a unique accession number (SF No.) and digitally photographed. Full details of all recovered material reside within the project archive held at Salford Archaeology.

Overview.

Material	Contexts / Trench No.	Object count	Weight (g)	Period (century)
Pottery	Trench 5 and Unstratified	4	549	1800-1930
Clay tobacco pipe	Trench 5, unstratified	2	6	1775-1900
Ceramic (other)	103	1	288	1900-1950
Industrial, stone and building material	103	5	609	1850-1950
Totals	12	1452		
Material	Contexts / Trench No.	Object count	Weight (g)	Period (century)

Pottery	Trench 5 and Unstratified	4	549	1800-1930
Clay tobacco pipe	Trench 5, unstratified	2	6	1775-1900
Ceramic (other)	103	1	288	1900-1950

Table 1: all material recovered

Main contexts with finds

Finds were produced from rubble layer [103] which consisted of demolition debris from possible bulldozing activity, as well as unstratified material. Finds from layer [103] comprise a ceramic fuse box and abrasive wheel fragments, all of which are likely to date to the 20th century. Unstratified material from Trench 5 consisted of brown stoneware bottle fragments, industrial slipware and clay tobacco pipe stems, for which a 19th century date would be appropriate. The remaining unstratified material consisted of a single brown stoneware ginger beer belonging to Townsend's of Salford.

Ceramics

The limited amount of pottery from the site comprised three brown stoneware ginger beer bottle fragments. An unstratified fragment was the only one to bear an inscription, which was for "'TOWNSEND'S/SUPERIOR GINGER BEER/SALFORD/1869". Customers' names first appear on stoneware products from c 1835 (Green 1999, 162), whilst the inscribed date on the bottle indicates that the company was producing ginger beer in Salford from this date. Trade directories show that John Townsend of Greengate, Salford, wine merchant and cordial maker, was operating between 1879 and 1895 but does not appear in Slater's 1909 Directory (Slater 1879 and Slaters Directory, Limited 1895). Lastly, and also unstratified, was an Industrial slip ware, jug with multi-chambered slip cabling on orange slip with brown and orange banding below rim. Such decorative techniques are found throughout the 19th century, although the use of brighter colours, in this instance the use of an orange solid colour field, were more usual in the first half of the 19th century (Carpentier and Rickard 2001).

Two clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered unstratified from Trench 5. Stem bores of 4/64th of an inch (1.59mm) were recorded for both fragments, indicating that they were likely to date from the later 18th to 19th century (Higgins 2017).

Layer [103] also produced a ceramic fuse. A black transfer printed description of this complex shaped object has enabled the type of fuse and manufacturer to be identified. The inscription which reads: "HOPE'S PATENT (APP. FOR) FLUVENT FUSE SYSTEM/MAXIMUM CARRYING CAPACITY 100 AMPS", which indicates that it was manufactured by Parmiter, Hope and Sugden of the Fluvent Electrical Works, Longsight, Manchester. Vernon Hope

(c1877-1949) took out a patent for the Fluvent fuse in 1913-14, which was superseded by the Aeroflex fuse in 1923 (Grace's Guide 2021a and b).

Industrial, stone and building material

Also, from layer [103] were five abrasive/grinding wheel fragments made of a composite material. Such wheels provide an efficient way to shape and finish metals and other materials. Two of the wheels were 110mm in diameter (4 ½ inches), whilst the remaining three were of 100mm diameter (4 inches). In 1842 Henry Barclay patented a process whereby clay and emery (corundum or aluminium oxide) were pressed into a mould and fired to a high temperature. This was superseded in 1861 in Germany where quartz sand was combined with clay and fired to a glass hardness. Further refinements undertaken in America used feldspar, also an ingredient in porcelain (Jackson 1995, 1; Godden 1966, xviii). Carborundum Co, a British subsidiary of Carborundum of USA were manufacturing abrasive wheels at Trafford Park, Manchester by 1907 (Grace's Guide 2021c).

Potential of assemblage and recommendations

There are no finds that can be directly related to the dye works or silk factory, although the Industrial slip ware does date to this period. More likely, most of the finds, and particularly the ceramic fuse and abrasive wheels, may relate to the factories and industrial structures, including an engineering works documented along the river Irwell in the latter part of the 19th and earlier 20th century. The finds from the site have little in the way of further interpretative value.

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Slater's Directory Limited, 1909 Slater's Manchester, Salford and Suburban Directory, Manchester

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Evaluation and Excavation Location Superimposed onto Modern Mapping

Figure 3: Results of the Evaluation

Figure 4: Results of the Excavation

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

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

Figure 7: Excavation Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908

Figure 8: Excavation Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1922

Figure 9: Excavation Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1953

Figure 10: Evaluation Trenches Superimposed onto the 1:1056 Town Plan of 1851

Figure 11: Evaluation Trenches Superimposed onto the 1:500 Town Plan of 1891

Figure 12: Evaluation Trenches Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908

Figure 13: Evaluation Trenches Superimposed onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1922

Figure 15: Evaluation Trenches Superimposed onto the 1:1250 National Grid Map of 1953