

CONDITION 7



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

Archaeological Desk-Based Appraisal

Terence Street,
Newton Heath,
Manchester

Client:

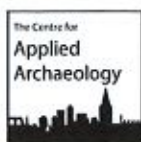
Splash Developments
Ltd

Technical Report:

Ashley Brogan

Report No:

SA/2019/53



Site Location: The site is bounded to the north by Terence Street, properties on Mabel Street to the west, St Wilfrid's Primary School to the south and properties on Woodgarth Avenue to the east.

NGR: Centred at NGR SJ 388655 400144

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Author: Ashley Brogan
Position: Archaeologist
Date: June 2019

Checked by: Anthony Lee Signed: 
Position: Heritage Manager
Date: June 2019

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Contact: Salford Archaeology, Centre for Applied Archaeology, Peel Building, University of Salford, Salford, M5 4WT

Telephone: 0161 295 2144 Email: a.lee10@salford.ac.uk

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Summary

Splash Developments Ltd is devising proposals for the redevelopment of land on Terence Street, Newton Heath, Manchester (centred on NGR 388655 400144). The proposals allow for the construction of 18 houses, the delivery of which has potential to damage or remove any archaeological remains that may exist below ground. No standing buildings occupy the site, although Daisy Bank Mill, a steam-powered cotton mill dating to the mid-19th century, was recently demolished on the site.

In order to facilitate the planning process, Splash Developments Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology to carry out a rapid archaeological desk-based appraisal of the proposed development area. This was intended to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the site, and to establish the impact of the proposed scheme on this resource.

None of the heritage assets within the boundary of the proposed development are afforded statutory designation that would necessarily warrant their preservation *in-situ*. However, due to the fact that the site of Daisy Bank Mill is listed on the Historic Environment Record as a non-designated heritage asset, any surviving buried remains of this mill would be of local archaeological significance, which may warrant further investigation. There is also potential for buried remains of the Botany Bay building complex, which occupied the north-eastern section of the Site during the first half of the 19th century, to survive within the Site. There is very little potential for the site to contain archaeological remains deriving from any earlier activity.

The requirement for any further archaeological investigation in advance of, or during, development works will be decided by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council, although it may be anticipated that a programme of intrusive investigation will be merited in advance of development. This would be required in the first instance to establish whether any buried remains of archaeological interest survive *in-situ*, and could usefully comprise of the excavation of a series of evaluation trenches targeted on the footprint of the mill's former power systems, flues and chimney, which research has revealed were most likely located within the north-eastern portion of the Site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

Splash Developments Ltd is devising proposals for a residential development on land adjacent to Terence Street in the Newton Heath area of Manchester (referred to herein as the Site). The Site was partly occupied during the first half of the 19th century by Botany Bay, which consisted of houses and a shop. From the mid-19th century the Site was occupied by a steam-powered cotton mill known as Daisy Bank Mill.

Planning permission for the proposed development on the Site was previously granted, with a condition that the standing mill building be subject to archaeological investigation prior to commencement of the development. Due to unforeseen circumstances, however, this investigation was not undertaken prior to the demolition of the standing buildings on the Site. As a consequence of this, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) requested that an archaeological desk-based appraisal of the Site be undertaken, which focussed on Daisy Bank Mill, in order to better understand the Site's history, and to inform the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive within the Site. In June 2019, Splash Developments Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeological to carry out this required archaeological desk-based appraisal.

1.2 Government and Local Planning Policies

1.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The significance of the archaeological resource identified within this report has been assessed as recommended in the revised *National Planning Policy Framework* (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, February 2019).

The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental. Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets 'in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations' is one.

Section 16 specifically deals with this historic environment (paragraphs 184-202), and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Paragraph 189 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. 'The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation'.

Paragraph 197 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 193-96) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 199 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.

1.2.2 Local Development Framework

The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Manchester City Council adopted a Core Strategy in 2012, which is scheduled until 2027. The heritage strategy is outline in *Objective 6: Environment* and summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment.

Policy EN3 states:

'Throughout the City, the Council will encourage development that complements and takes advantage of the distinct historic and heritage features of its districts and neighbourhoods, including those of the City Centre.

New developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, the character, setting and accessibility of areas and buildings of acknowledged importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains. Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will be encourage where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset.'

Manchester City Council is advised on archaeological matters by the development control archaeologist at Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS).

2. Method Statement

The appraisal is intended to establish, as far as possible, the nature and significance of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the Site, and to establish the impact of the proposed scheme on this resource. The appraisal comprised a desk-based study and site inspection and followed the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standard and guidance for undertaking archaeological desk-based assessments (*Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment*, 2017).

2.1 Research Sources

The desk-based assessment made use of the following sources:

- published and unpublished cartographic, documentary and photographic sources;
- the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, maintained by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service;
- Manchester Local Archives and the Greater Manchester Record Office in Manchester Central Library;
- Salford Archaeology's extensive library of archaeological work carried out in the vicinity of the Site.

The aim of the research was to provide the relevant historical and archaeological background relating to the development of the Site. The available sequence of historical mapping was the principal source of information, as this provides evidence for the development of the Site since the 19th century.

2.2 The Document

The following presents the historical and archaeological evidence for the Site. A historical background of the Site is given in Chapter 4, and a map regression (Figs 2-12) is used to assess the likely potential for, and significance of, any buried remains and provide recommendations relating to the mitigation of any such remains (Chapter 5).

3. The Setting

3.1 Location and topography

The Site is located in Newton Heath, which lies north east of Manchester city centre (centred on NGR 388655 400144; Fig 1). The Site is bounded to the north by Terence Street, properties on Mabel Street to the west, St Wilfrid's Primary School to the south and properties on Woodgarth Avenue to the east.



Plate 1: Recent aerial view looking north across the Site

Topographically, the Manchester conurbation as a region lies within an undulating lowland basin, which is bounded by the Pennine uplands to the east and to the north. The region as a whole comprises the Mersey River valley, whilst the Rivers Irwell, Medlock, and Irk represent the principal watercourses in Manchester (Countryside Commission 1998, 125). The Site comprises a plot of cleared land on Terence Street, Newton Heath. It lies at a height of approximately 85m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

3.2 Geology

The solid geology of the area comprises of Collyhurst Sandstone Formation. The overlying drift consists of till (Ordnance Survey Geological Survey 1970).

4. Historical Background

4.1 Introduction

The historical background of the Site has been researched and summarised in order to better understand the potential for buried archaeological remains to survive, as well as the likely significance of those remains, as well as providing the basis for an assessment of the significance of Daisy Bank Mill.

4.2 Overview of Manchester's Textile Industry

During the later 18th century, the national demand for textiles, particularly cotton, had begun to rise, resulting in a dramatic increase in mill building that transformed Manchester into a centre of the factory-based cotton manufacturing industry of international repute (Baines 1835). The ebb and flow of business confidence powerfully influenced development, which was concentrated into short and intense bursts of investment (Williams with Farnie 1992, 19). The high price of land influenced the location of fresh industrial ventures, and thus the new steam-powered mule mills were built on the outskirts of the established nucleus of Manchester. The first of these was established in Ancoats during the 1780s. A commercial boom in 1800-02 saw the number of cotton-spinning firms in the township of Manchester double from 51 in 1799 to 111 in 1802, setting Manchester on its path to becoming the most highly concentrated centre of cotton spinning in the world (Williams with Farnie 1992, 19).

In broad terms, fluctuations in the cotton market during the 1820s brought 'boom and bust' conditions for Manchester's manufacturers, although a report in the *Globe* in 1827 (21st May) claimed that '*the market for manufactured goods was the briskest which there has been for a very long time*'. This favourable economic situation persisted until 1836, and led to numerous new textile mills being established around the fringes of Manchester. However, a serious depression of trade in 1837 resulted in '*the vigorous weeding out of inefficient firms*' (Howe 1984, 12). Boom conditions reigned again between 1848-53, and the number of cotton mills in Manchester reached a peak of 108 at the close of this period (Williams with Farnie 1992, 21). It was at this time that Manchester gained its popular designation as '*Cottonopolis*' in recognition that the city represented the nucleus of the whole cotton industry, harbouring representatives of all its component branches and ancillary trades.

The number of mills in Manchester declined gradually during the second half of the 19th century, and by the 1850s had been surpassed by Bolton as the leading centre for cotton spinning. This reflected the continuing inflation of land values in Manchester in the face of increased competition for development plots, which presented significant issues to individual mill owners that needed to expand their factory premises. Some old, established firms in the city centre relocated their business to the suburbs for the same reason, a notable example being Henry Houldsworth, who moved his large mill complex on Newton Street in Manchester to Reddish, where he established a 'state of the art' spinning mill in 1865.

By the early 1880s, the number of cotton spindles operating in the city was in the process of absolute decline, exacerbated by the 'Great Depression' of 1873-96. This

had a significant impact on many cotton-spinning firms, although some of Manchester's largest firms specialised in the spinning of ultra-fine yarn, a branch of the industry that sustained less impact from the trade depression, whilst other firms were afforded some protection through diversification into the weaving and finishing branches.

4.3 History of Daisy Bank Mill

The first references to Daisy Bank Mill appeared in April 1856 in the *Wigan Observer and District Advertiser* (05 April 1856) and *The Ashton Weekly Reporter, and Stalybridge and Dukinfield Chronicle* (05 April 1856). The article is an advertisement for chimney cleaning which starts 'Smokey chimneys cured with the Patent Ventilating Chimney top by T. Sowood' and gives a list of customers willing to give a reference, including Daisy Bank Mill. The site of Daisy Bank Mill had been partially occupied by a building complex called Botany Bay during the early-mid 19th century (Figs 2 and 3), however, in May 1856, the site went up for auction (*Plate 2*) (*Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser* 26 April 1856). No further sources relating to Botany Bay were found, nor does it appear on later mapping, which suggests that the Botany Bay site was purchased with the intention of clearing the existing buildings to make way for Daisy Bank Mill.

By Mr PRESCOTT, on Monday next, the fifth day of May inst, at the house of Mr William Smith, known by the name of the Lamb Inn, Oldham Road, in the city of Manchester, at six o'clock in the evening, subject to such conditions as will be then and there produced, and in one or two lots as may be determined at the time.

THE LIFE-ESTATE of a Person now aged 55 years, of and in

Lot 1. All that DWELLING HOUSE and SHOP, in the occupation of Mr James Whittaker, and THREE COTTAGES adjoining, in the several occupations of Richard Drinkwater, James Higham, and Matthew Fowler, situated at a place called Botany Bay, in Droyloden Highway, Newton Heath, in the parish of Manchester. The gross yearly rent of this lot is £31. 10s.

Lot 2. The life Estate of and in—All those FOUR COTTAGES, with the appurtenances, one in the occupation of George Merchant, the others being at present unoccupied, situated at Bury Brow, Droyloden Highway aforesaid. The gross yearly rent of this lot is £25 17s 4d. The tenure of the first mentioned Shop and Three Cottages is Leasehold for upwards of 200 years. The site contains 1200 square yards, subject to the yearly chief rent of £10; and the last mentioned Cottages are freehold of inheritance, the site of which contains 504 square yards, subject to the yearly chief rent of £2. 2s.

For further particulars apply to Messrs Samuel and James Lancashire, Estate Agents, 2, Cannon-street, or at the office of Mr ACKERLEY, Solicitor, 55, Cross-street, King Street, Manchester.

Plate 2: The advertisement for the auction of Botany Bay *Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser*, 26 April 1856

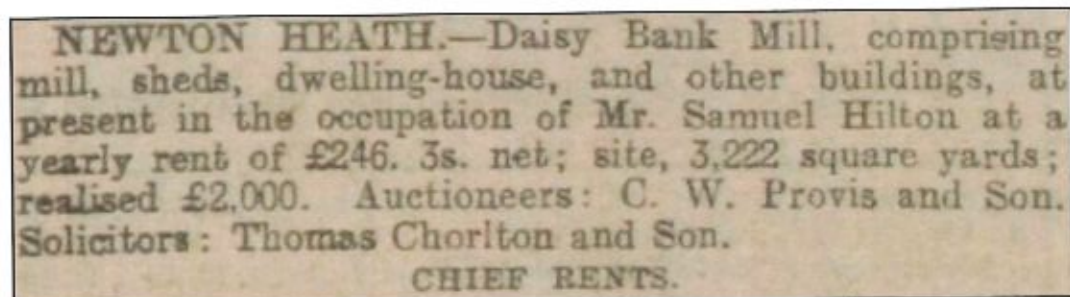
The earliest references to Daisy Bank Mill within newspaper articles identify the mill owner as Emanuel Swift. By 1863, Swift had partnered with Alexander Bedell, forming Swift & Bedell. In Slater's 1863 trade directory, Swift & Bedell were registered as having their works at Daisy Bank Mill and their offices at 15 Spring Gardens.

Emanuel Swift lived at Daisy Bank with his wife, Sarah, and sisters-in law according to the census of 1871 (RG10/4057). The census also states that Swift had been born in approximately 1845 in Leigh, and that his occupation was 'cotton and linen manufacturer'.

Slater's 1879 trade directory lists Swift & Bedell as having their works at Daisy Bank Mill and their offices at 3 Phoenix Street and Fountain Street. By 1880, an article in the *Huddersfield Chronicle* (17 July 1880) stated that the partnership between Swift and Bedell had dissolved. Despite this breakdown in partnership, Swift appeared to still be living on Daisy Bank according to the 1881 (RG11/4010) and 1891 (RG12/3253) censuses. The 1881 census lists Swift's occupation as 'Linen Manufacturer (master)', however, by Slater's 1883 trade directory, Swift was no longer included in the company name, and instead, the company at Daisy Bank Mill was listed as Bedell Alex. & Co. Although Swift no longer appeared to be the 'master', it is likely he remained involved with the workings of the mill, as his occupation was listed on the 1891 census as 'Cotton and linen manufacturer'.

The 1891 census (RG12/3252) and the 1901 census (RG13/3758) identify those living within the houses fronting Herbert Street and Daisy Bank, many of which listed their occupations as cotton weavers, yarn dryers, cotton warpers, linen weavers, cotton winders and an overlooker of cotton weaving. For example, the 1901 census records that Lee Boardman, who lived at 28 Daisy Bank, listed his occupation as 'cotton spinning mill overlooker'. It is likely that many of these people were employed at Daisy Bank Mill.

In 1903, the mill was put up for auction and advertised in the *Manchester Evening News* (Plate 3). The advertisement provides some information on the mill, including that the mill included an on-site dwelling house. Slater's 1911 trade directory shows that the mill remained occupied by Bedell Alex. & Co. during the early 20th century.



NEWTON HEATH.—Daisy Bank Mill, comprising mill, sheds, dwelling-house, and other buildings, at present in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Hilton at a yearly rent of £246. 3s. net; site, 3,222 square yards; realised £2,000. Auctioneers: C. W. Provis and Son. Solicitors: Thomas Chorlton and Son.
CHIEF RENTS.

Plate 3: Daisy Bank Mill for sale, *Manchester Evening News* 24th June 1903

By 1938, Herbert Salisbury was using Daisy Bank Mill for wire mattress manufacturing (<https://www.thegazette.co.uk/Edinburgh/issue/15525/page/755/data.pdf>). In 1949, a job advertisement in the *Manchester Evening News* (13th April) for a position as a ledger at Daisy Bank Mill shows that the company running the mill had changed to James Barnes Ltd, indicating that Bedell Alex. & Co. had stopped manufacturing cotton by this date. By the 1951 OS map (Plate 8), a series of small buildings had been added to the west and south of the central area of the mill. The mill is clearly labelled on earlier maps as a cotton and linen mill, however, the 1951 OS map shows that by the mid-

20th century, the mill was manufacturing twine, paper and hessian. The address was later registered to the engineering company F. R. Smith & Co. during the second half of the 20th century, which supplied merchant's tools, bolts and nuts (<https://www.yelp.co.uk/biz/f-r-smith-and-co-newton-heath-manchester>).

4.4 Development of the Site

The site of Daisy Bank Mill was previously partly occupied by the southwestern extent of Botany Bay, which consisted of a dwelling house and shop with three attached cottages (Figs 2 and 3). The 1848 OS map shows the site of Botany Bay. Daisy Bank Mill was constructed sometime between 1848 and 1856. Botany Bay was up for auction in May 1856, however, the mill appears in an advertisement in April 1856, indicating that Daisy Bank Mill did not directly proceed Botany Bay and instead, the two building complexes stood side by side for a short period of time. Furthermore, the advertisement featuring the mill suggests that the mill already had a chimney, however, later mapping places the chimney on the footprint of Botany Bay. It is possible that the original footprint of the mill was smaller due to the overlapping dates of Botany Bay and Daisy Bank Mill and that the mill had an original chimney located elsewhere.

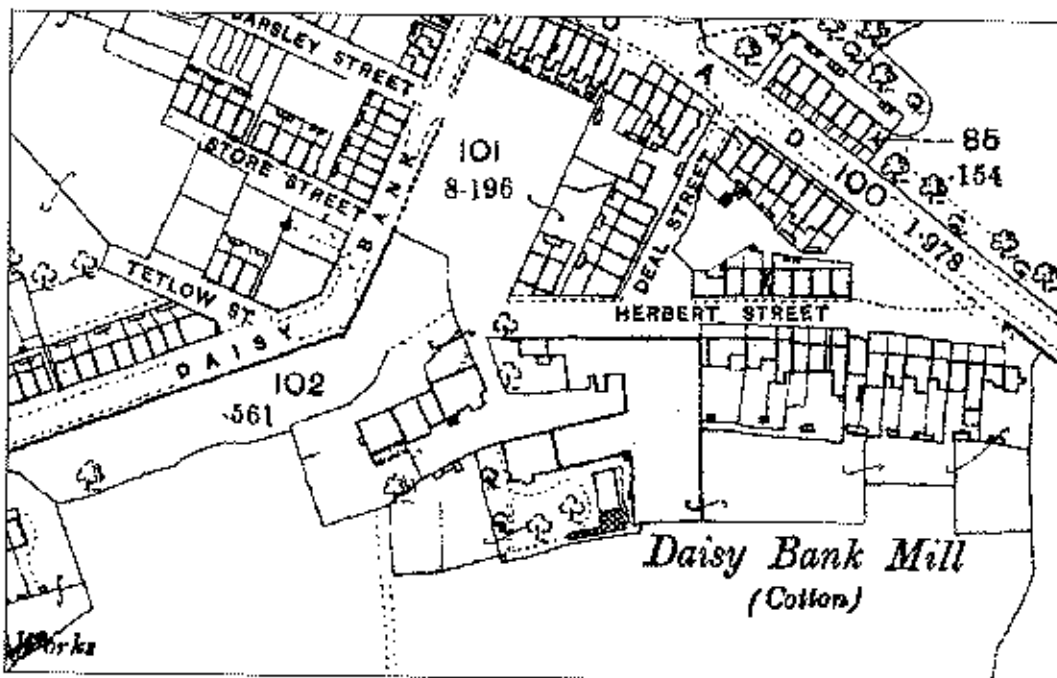


Plate 4: Extract from the 1893 Ordnance Survey map, showing the Silo

The 1893 Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Plate 4; Fig. 4) is the earliest map to show Daisy Bank Mill. The works were located at the eastern end of Herbert Street, off Droylsden Road, and east of Daisy Bank. To the south of the mill a garden is identified, behind a probable dwelling house identified in the advertisement for the auction of the mill in 1903 (*Manchester Evening News* 24th June 1903). This house survived until recently on the Site (see Plate 14). The works did not alter substantially during the late-19th and early-20th centuries, as the layout of the mill appears to have been the same on the 1908 OS map (Plate 5; Fig. 5), however, more detail is shown. The 1908 OS map identifies the location of the chimney in the north-eastern extent of the mill, on the footprint of what was Botany Bay. The map also states that by 1908 the mill

manufactured cotton and linen. A building to the south of the mill complex, within what appeared to be a garden on the 1893 OS map, had been demolished by 1908.

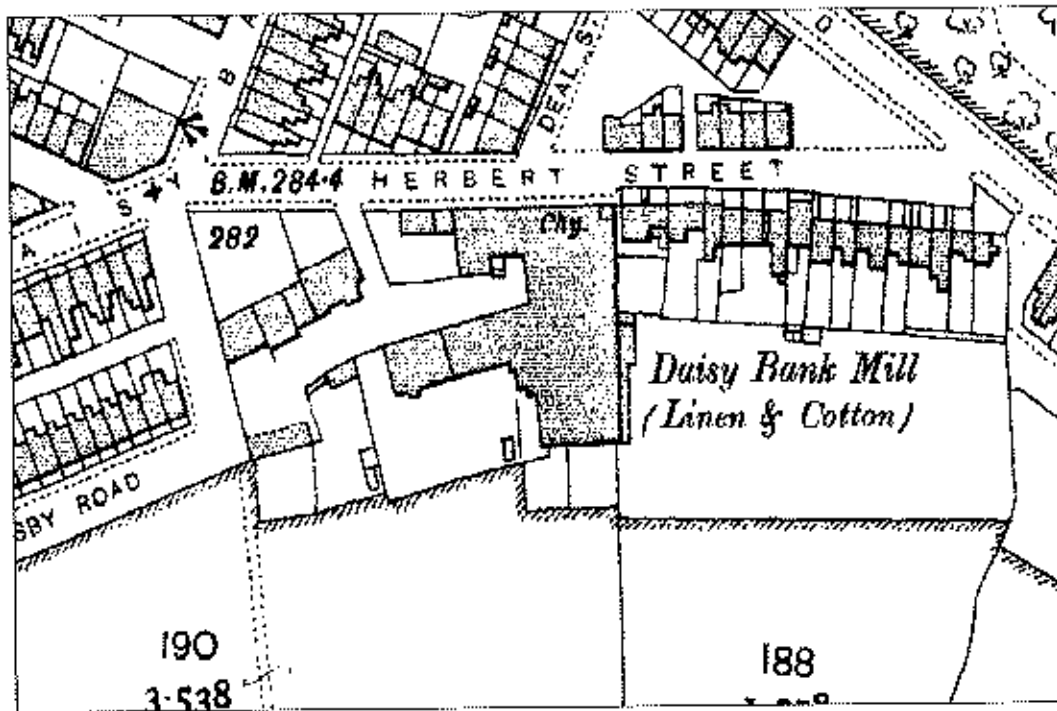


Plate 5: Extract from the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, showing the Site

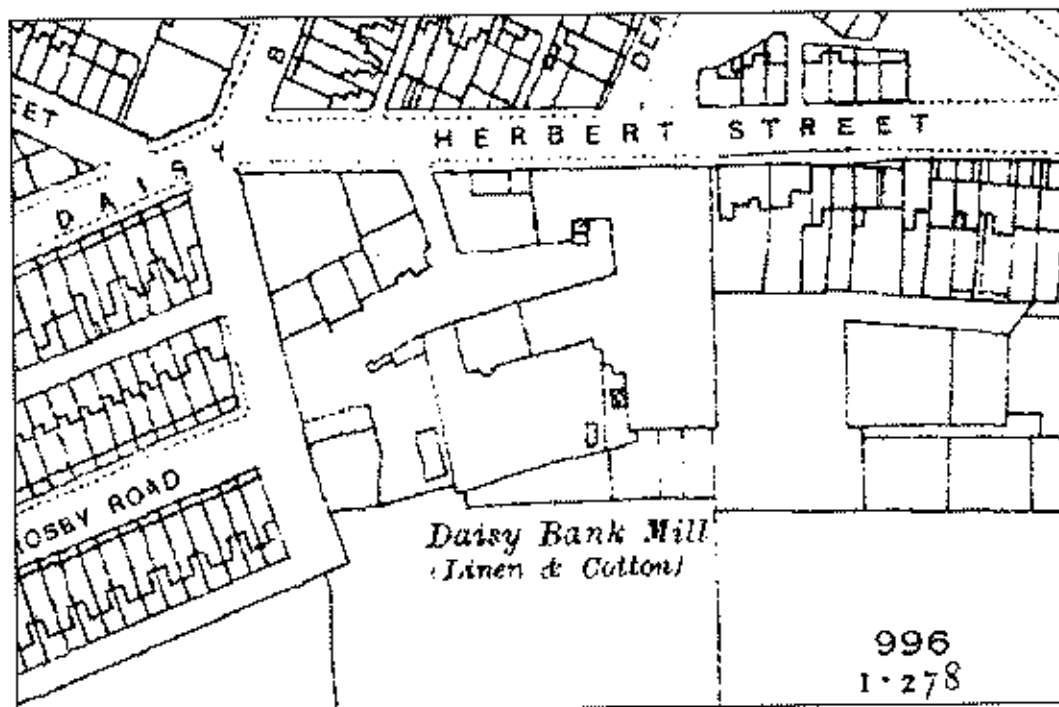


Plate 6: Extract from the 1922 Ordnance Survey map, showing the Site

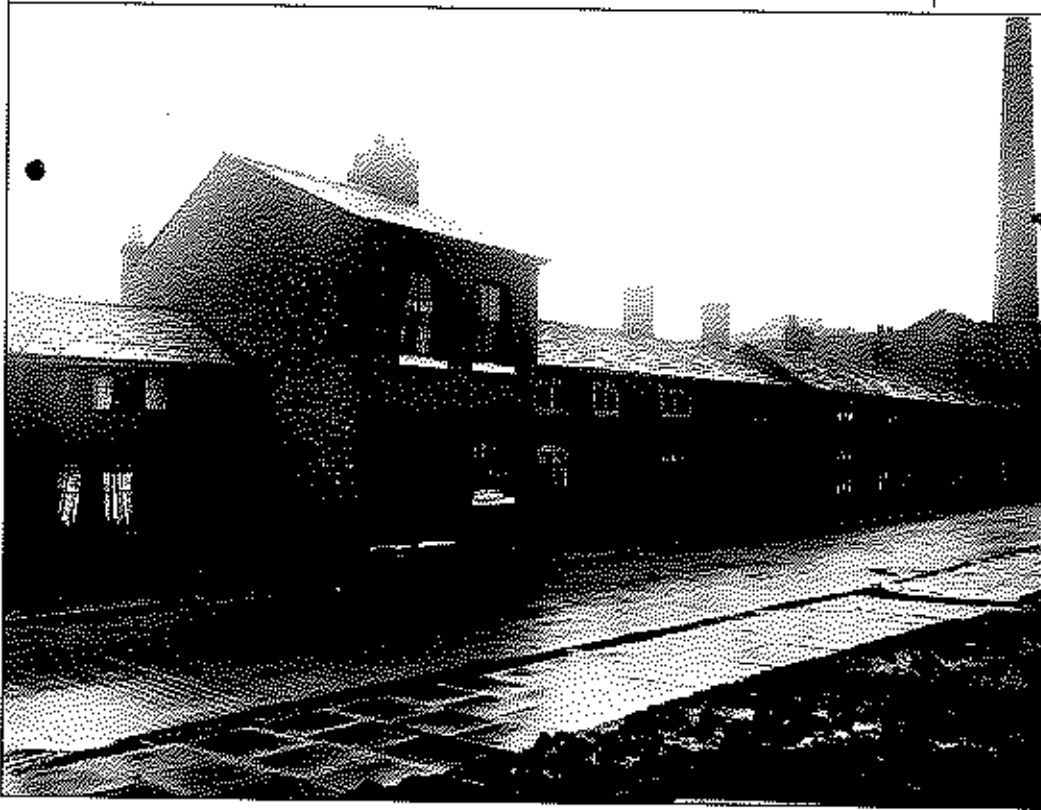


Plate 7: Photograph of Herbert Street showing Daisy Bank Mill to the right, looking southwest, 1922

The 1922 OS map (Plate 6; Fig. 6) shows little change in site layout and the mill remains labelled as 'Daisy Bank Mill cotton and linen'. The map does not indicate the location of the chimney, however, a photograph of Herbert Street (now Terence Street) shows the chimney located to the northeast of the mill (Plate 7), as shown on the 1908 OS map.

By 1951, a series of sheds or outhouses had been constructed across the south and west of Daisy Bank Mill. The 1951 OS map (Plate 8) shows that during the mid-20th century, the mill was manufacturing twine, paper and hessian. A photograph taken of Terence Street in 1960 (Plate 9) shows the mill, however, the chimney which had been present on the 1922 photograph was no longer standing. The terraced houses which had fronted Terence Street during the 1920s had been demolished by 1960, allowing a more detailed view of the east-facing wall of the mill. The 1963 OS map (Plate 10; Fig. 8) shows little change to the mill, however, more outhouses or sheds had been added to the south of the mill. The 1963 OS map confirms the demolition of the terraced houses fronting Terence Street which had been identified in the photograph, as this housing appeared on the 1951 OS map but not the 1963 OS map.

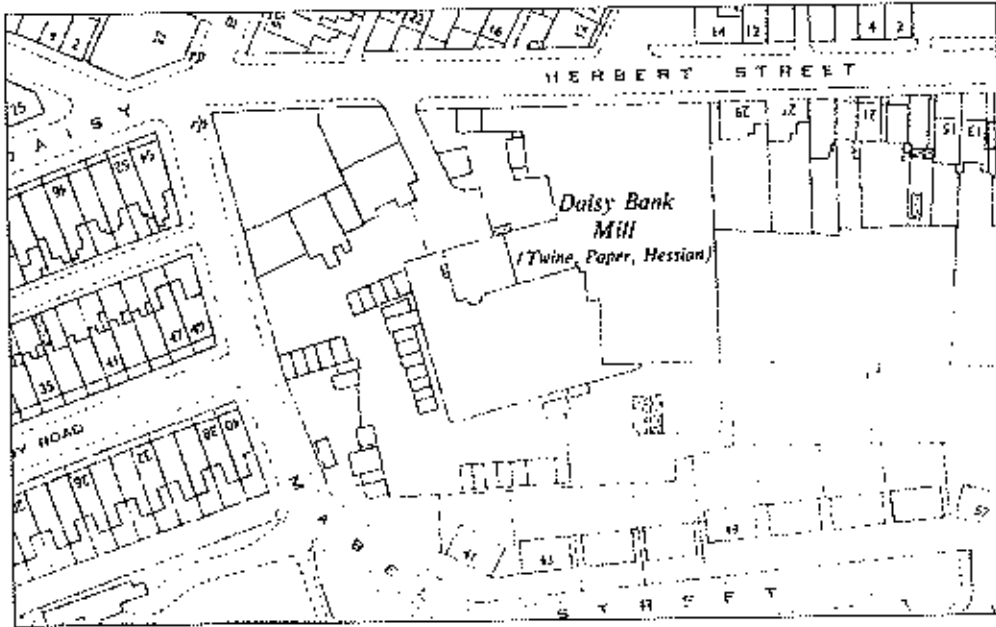


Plate 8: Extract from the 1951 Ordnance Survey map, showing the Site

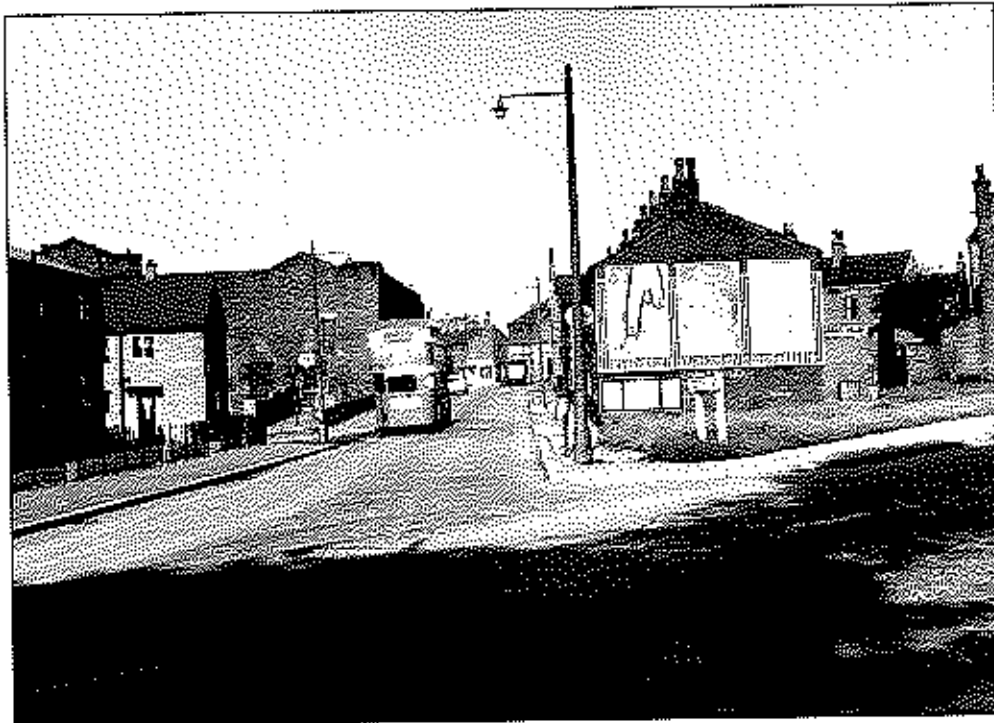


Plate 9: Photograph of Terence Street, looking west from Droylsden Road, with Daisy Bank Mill to the left, 1960

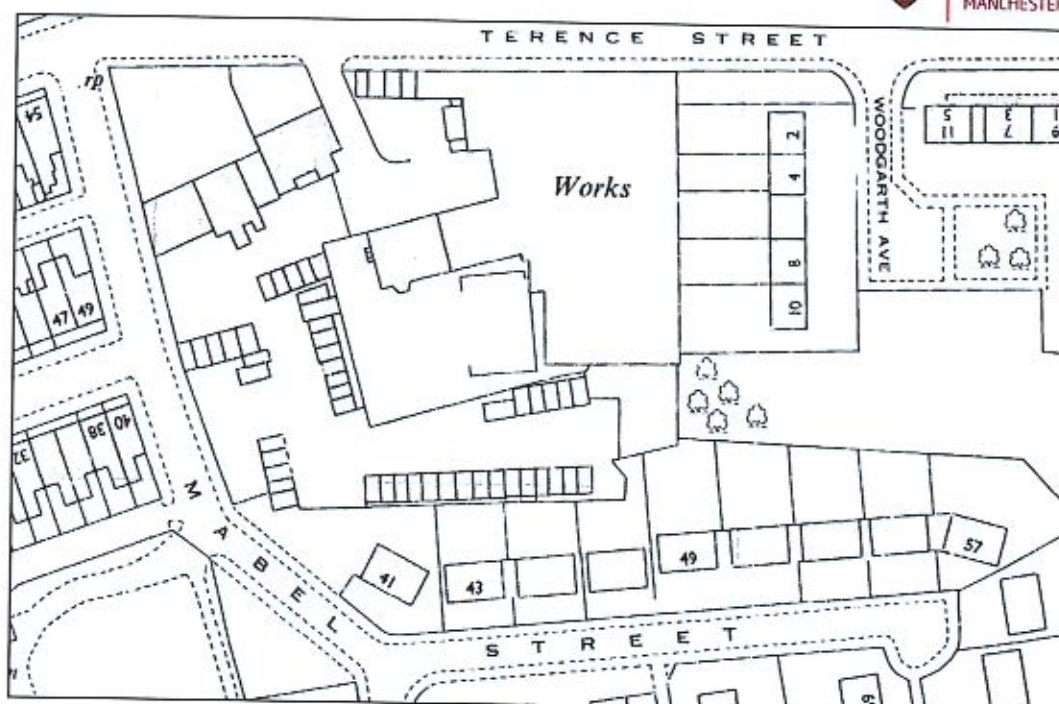




Plate 12: Aerial photograph of the mill, 1988



Plate 13: Remains of Daisy Bank Mill, 2017. Note the 'ghost' of a former 'saw-toothed' structure against the east elevation, which is likely to have been the site of the weaving shed.

4.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

In 2017, a rapid survey was undertaken of Daisy Bank Mill for the Greater Manchester's Historical Textile Mills Survey (Miller & Reader 2017). The photographs below were taken during this survey and show the condition of the upstanding remains of the mill prior to demolition (Plates 14-15).



Plate 14: 2017 image showing what was probably the 19th century mill-managers house.



Plate 15: 2017 image of the warehouse, with attached dwelling at western end.

4.5 Site Visit

A site visit was carried out on 12th June 2019 as part of the archaeological assessment. Much of the Site comprises relatively level ground made up of demolition rubble and areas of tarmac. The Site has some scrub vegetation towards the south, with less dense vegetation across the remaining areas. The ground level is higher than Terence Street with a driveway sloping upwards from the road towards the level of the former buildings (Plate 16). The demolition rubble consists mostly of bricks, tarmac and stonework, with some tile and metalwork (Plate 17). Remains of a brick wall can be seen in plan from the surface, indicating that any below ground remains survive close to the surface (Plate 18).



Plate 16: View of Site from Terence Street, looking southeast, June 2019



Plate 17: Demolition rubble at the site of Daisy Bank Mill, June 2019

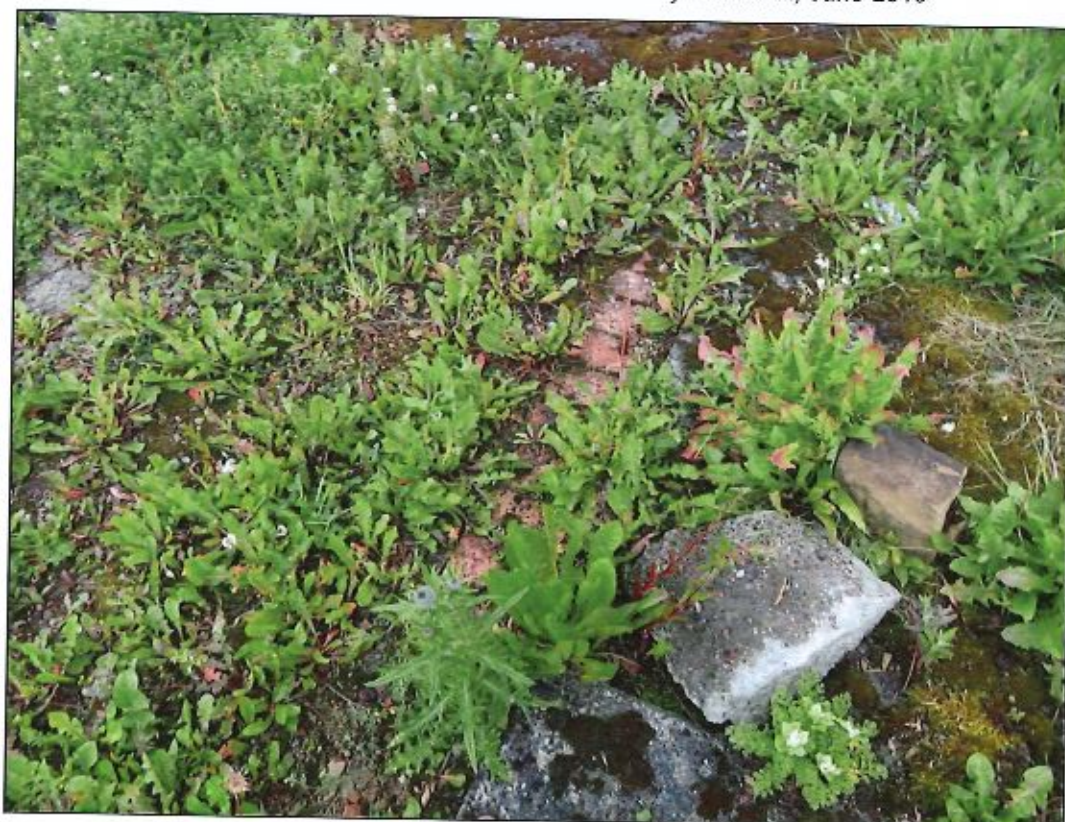


Plate 18: Remains of brick wall at Daisy Bank Mill, June 2019

5. Significance and Recommendations

5.1 Introduction

The Historic Environment Record maintained by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) has a list entry within the Site of “*Daisy Bank Mill (site of)*” (HER Number 2036.1.0). The former mill is therefore classed as a ‘non-designated heritage asset’. Local planning authorities may identify non-designated heritage assets; these are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas, or landscapes identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, but which are not formally designated heritage assets.

5.2 Buried archaeological remains

5.2.1 Significance and discussion

Documentary research has revealed that Daisy Bank Mill occupied the Site from approximately 1855 to 2019, and predominantly functioned as a cotton and linen mill. In addition to Daisy Bank Mill, a section of the Botany Bay complex also occupied part of the Site during the first half of the 19th century. It is likely that the foundations of Daisy Bank Mill, including any cellars, survive within the Site as below ground archaeological remains. It is also possible that remains of the Botany Bay complex survive as below ground archaeological remains within the north-eastern section of the Site. Any surviving buried archaeological remains relating to Daisy Bank Mill and Botany Bay would be of local significance.

The map regression exercise identified several phases of development within the Site (Fig 13). It has been established that the buildings that survived on the Site until early 2019 probably related to the first phase of development of Daisy Bank Mill, and were certainly of 19th century date, and that the two-storey building at the western end of the range almost certainly had the original function as the mill-owners’ (or managers’) dwelling.

The location of the factory’s power systems could not be firmly established by this appraisal. However, research has shown that the mill chimney was formerly located in the north-eastern corner of the Site, and so it is considered most likely that the mill’s engine house and boiler house would also have been located within this area, within close proximity to the chimney. Intrusive investigation would be required, however, to test this hypothesis.

5.2.2 Recommendations

Any requirements for further archaeological investigation will be decided by the GMAAS, in their capacity as archaeological advisor to Manchester City Council. However, it may be anticipated that due to the likely survival of below ground remains of the mill and the absence of a building survey prior to demolition, that in the first instance an archaeological evaluation will be required, which would target the power systems and the chimney and flue systems of the former mill.

Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the archaeological evaluation, further excavation may be required to offset the harm of the development to the buried archaeological resource, in line with the guidance provided by the National Planning Policy Framework.

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- <https://www.reelstreets.com/films/hindle-wakes-1931/>
Date accessed 17/6/2019
- <http://www.screenonline.org.uk/film/id/439731/index.html>
Date accessed 17/6/2019

7. Acknowledgements

Salford Archaeology would like to thank Splash Development for commissioning the desk-based appraisal. Thanks are also due to Andrew Myers, Senior Planning Archaeologist with GMAAS, for his support and advice. Thanks are also expressed to Lesley Dunkley, also of GMAAS, for supplying data from the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record. Gratitude is also extended to the staff of the Local Studies Unit at Manchester Central Library for their assistance with the historical research.

The desk-based research and report was compiled by Ashley Brogan, and the illustrations were produced by Graham Mottershead. The report was edited by Anthony Lee, who was also responsible for project management.

Appendix 1: Figures

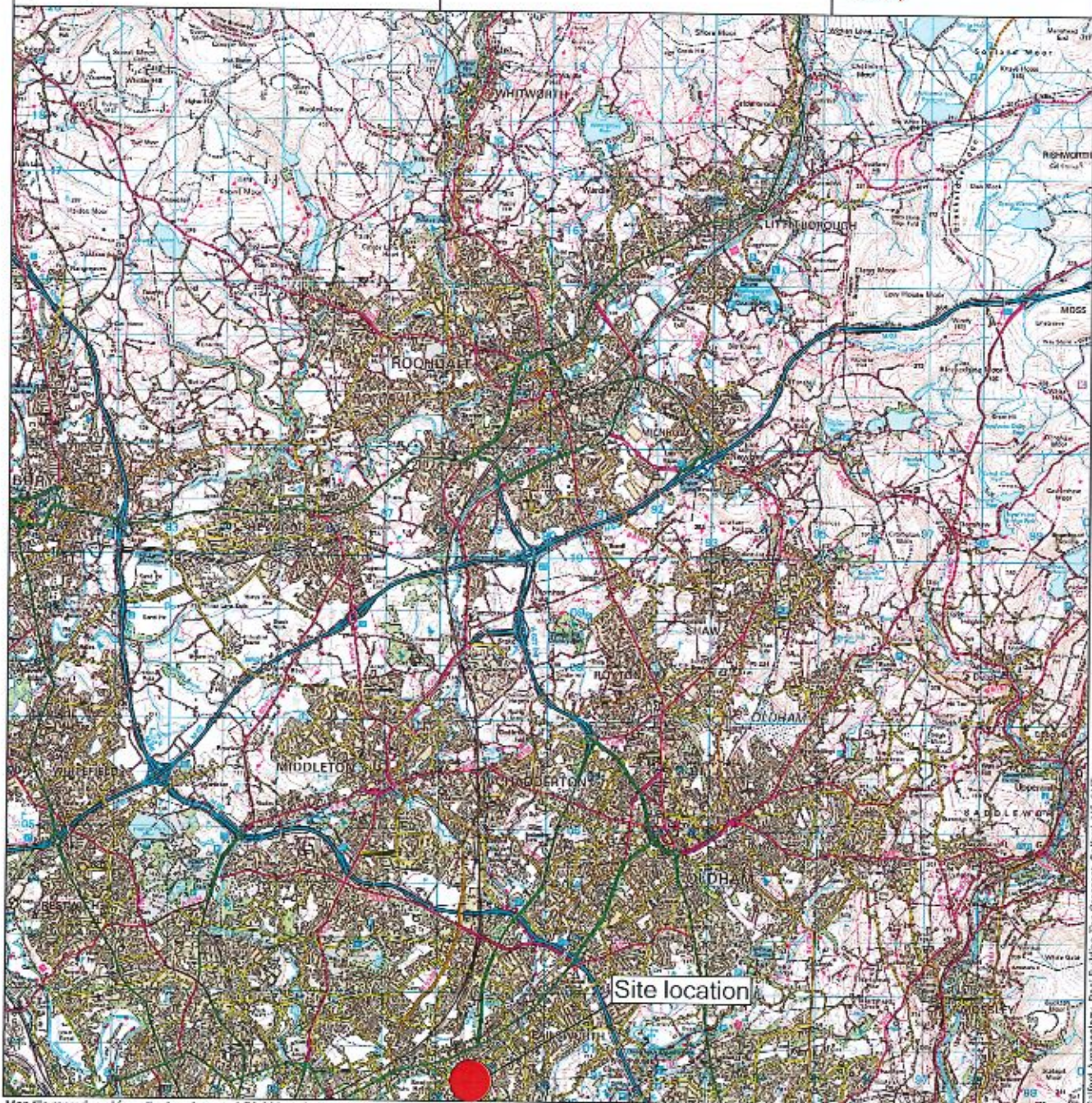
- Figure 1: Site location map
- Figure 2: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1848
- Figure 3: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1848 showing the relationship of the Site to the Botany Bay complex
- Figure 4: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1: 500 Town Plan of 1893
- Figure 5: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 60": 1 mile map of 1908
- Figure 6: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 1: 500 Town Plan of 1922
- Figure 7: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1952
- Figure 8: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1963
- Figure 9: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1978
- Figure 10: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1982
- Figure 11: Site boundary superimposed on the Ordnance Survey 25": 1 mile map of 1987
- Figure 12: Site boundary superimposed on modern OS digital mapping
- Figure 13: Phase plan of the Site



Figure 1:
Location of study area



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Site location



Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map of 1848



— Site boundary

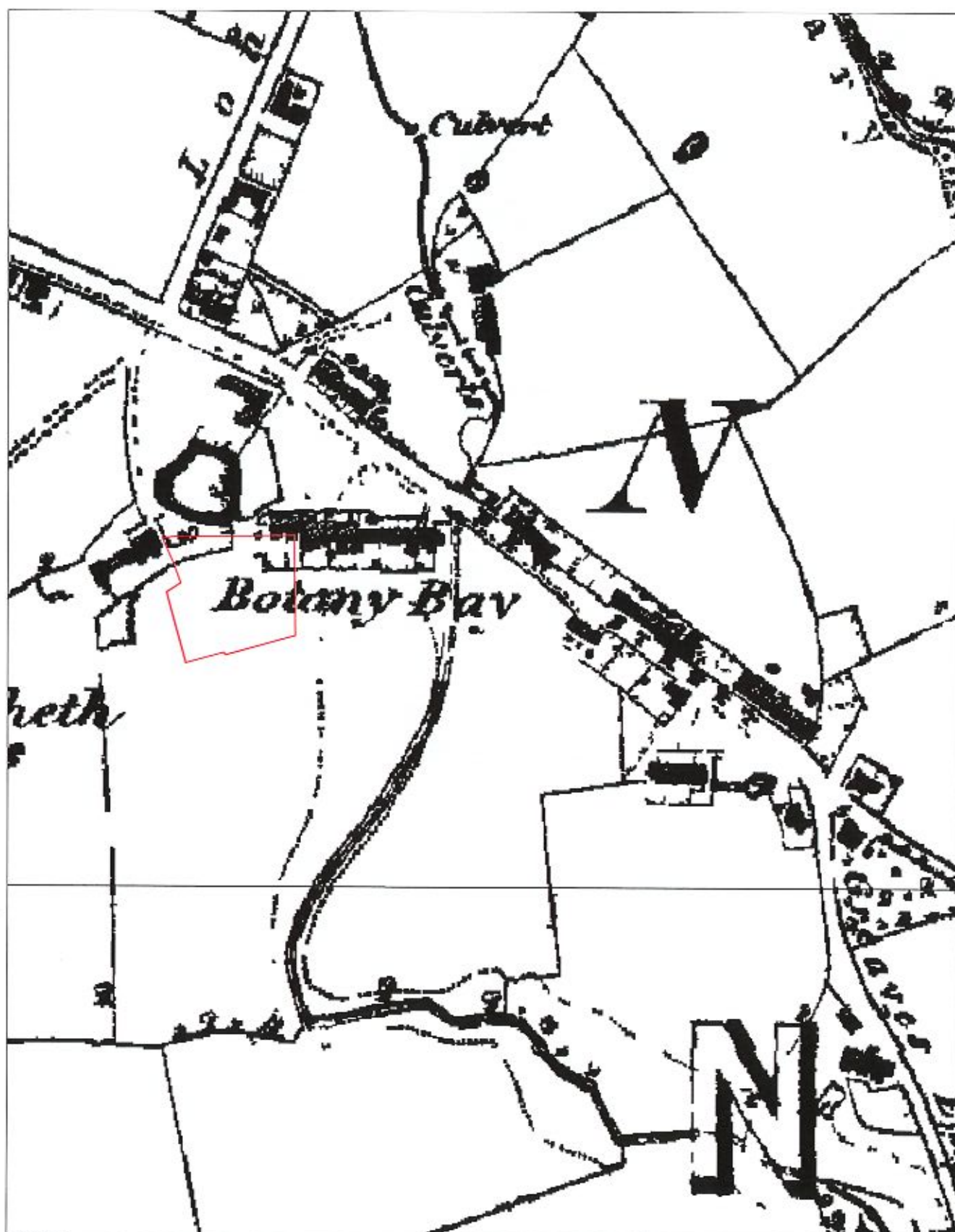


Figure 3:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:10560 Map of 1848, showing relationship of the site area to the Botany Bay complex



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 100 m
Scale at A4 1:2500

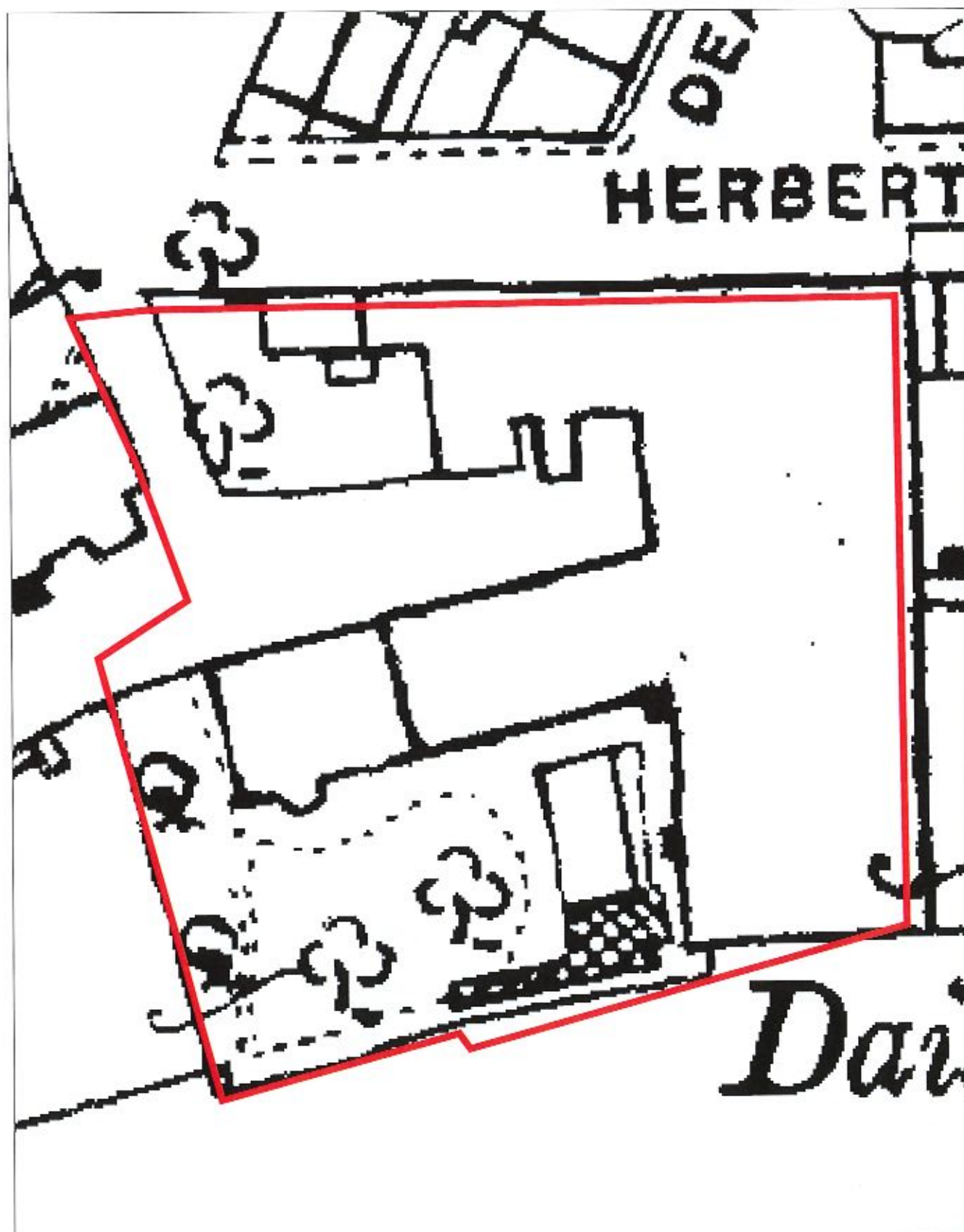


Figure 4:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1893



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m



Scale at A4 1:400

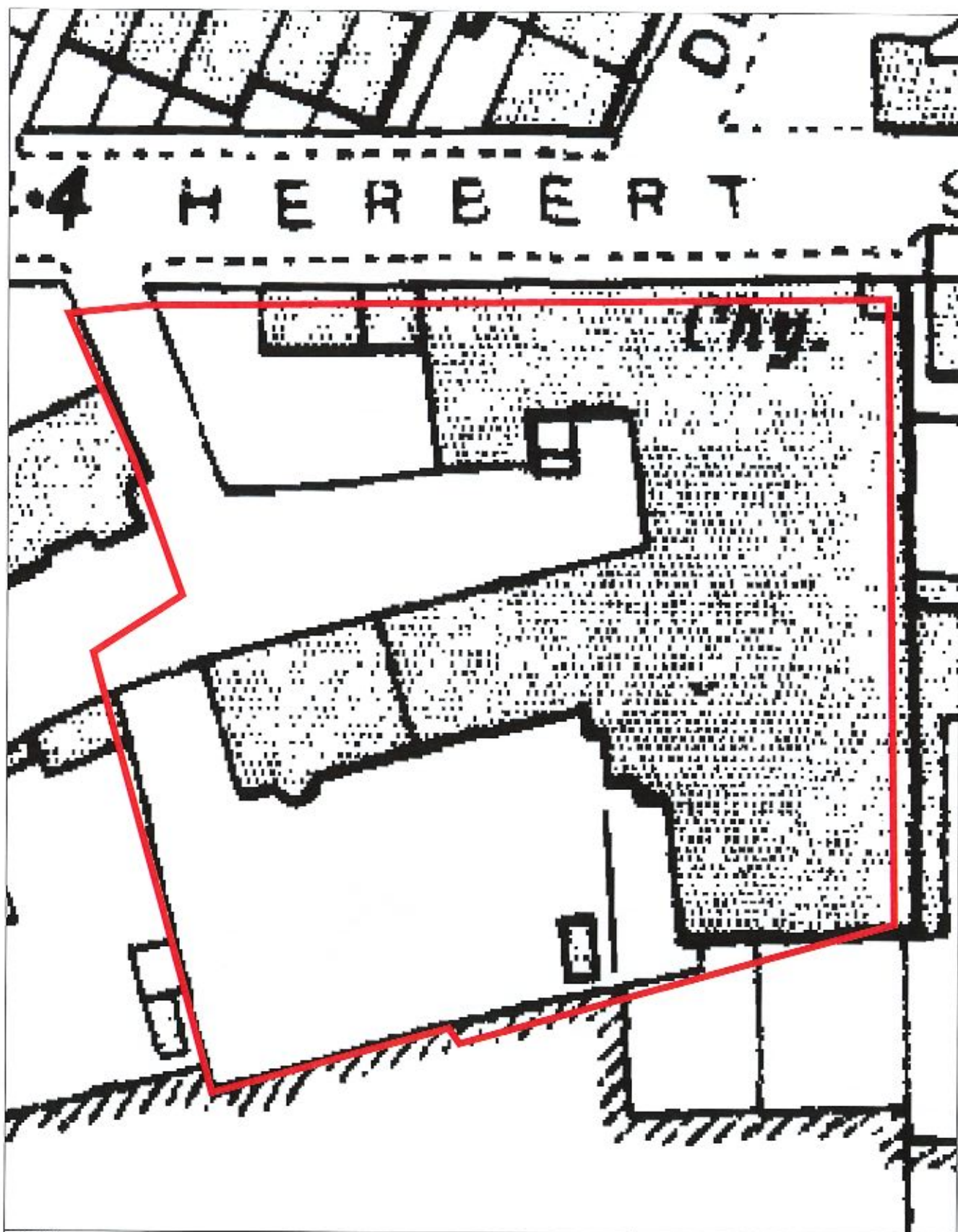


Figure 5:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1908



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:400

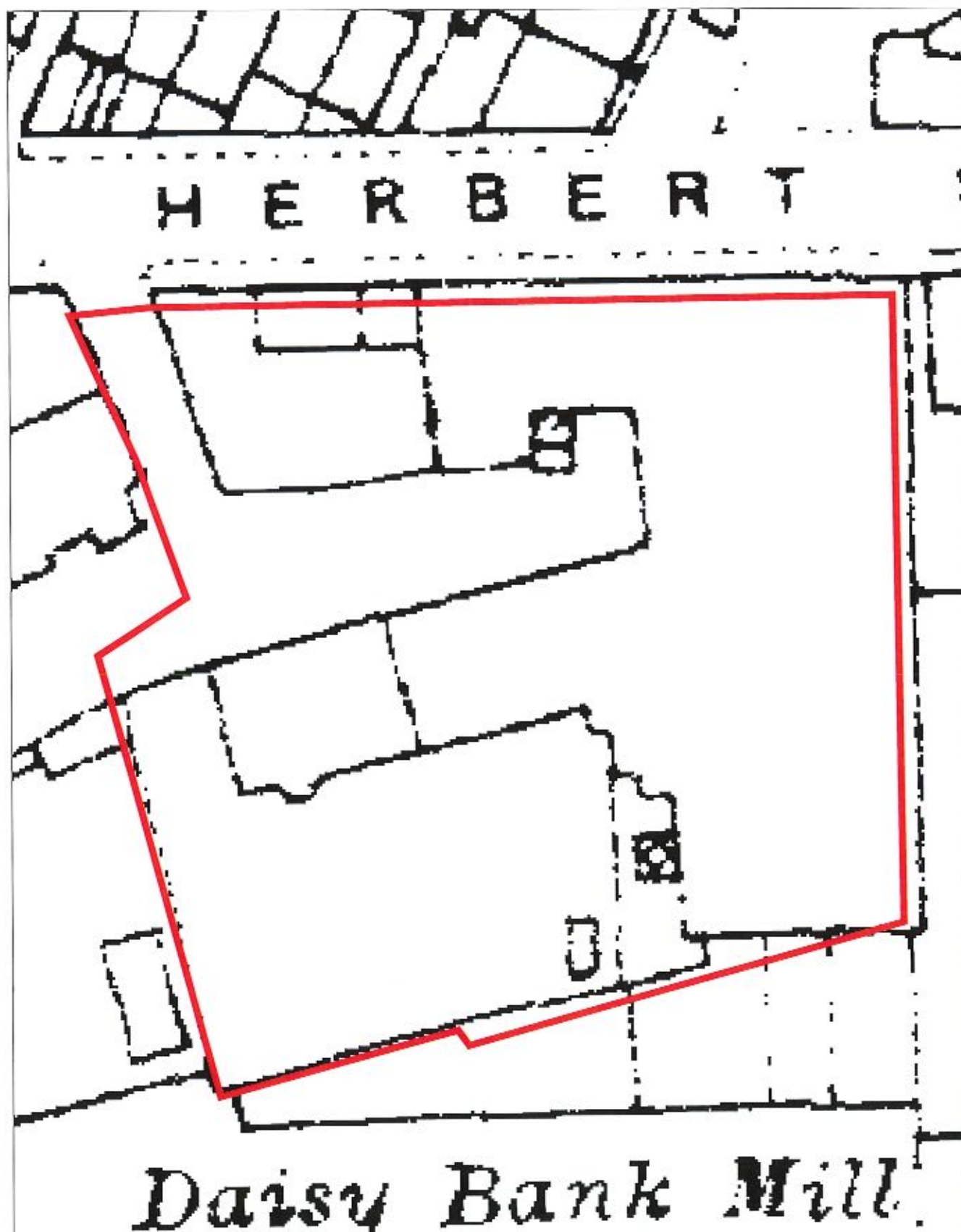


Figure 6:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1022



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m



Scale at A4 1:400

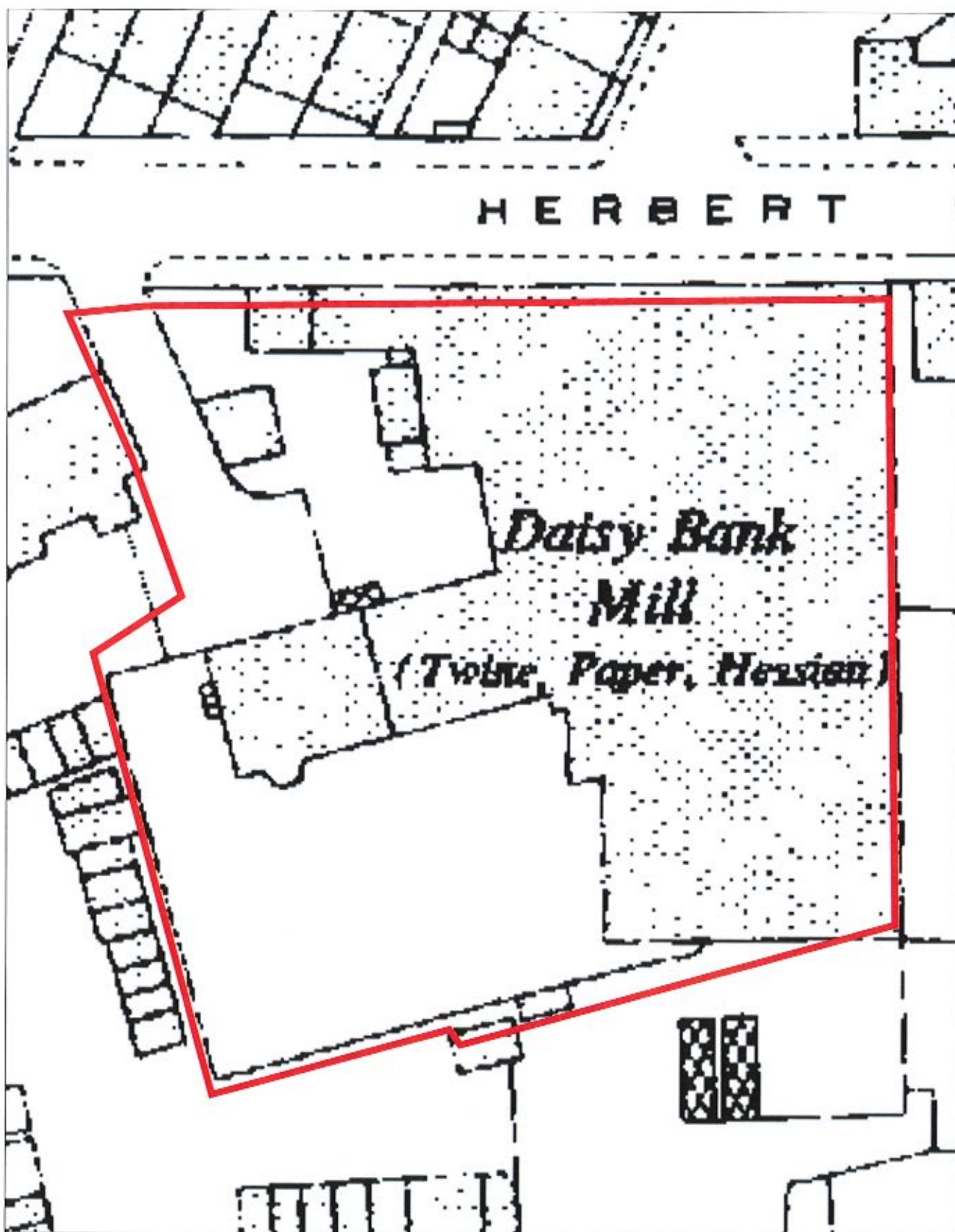


Figure 7:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series 1952



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:400

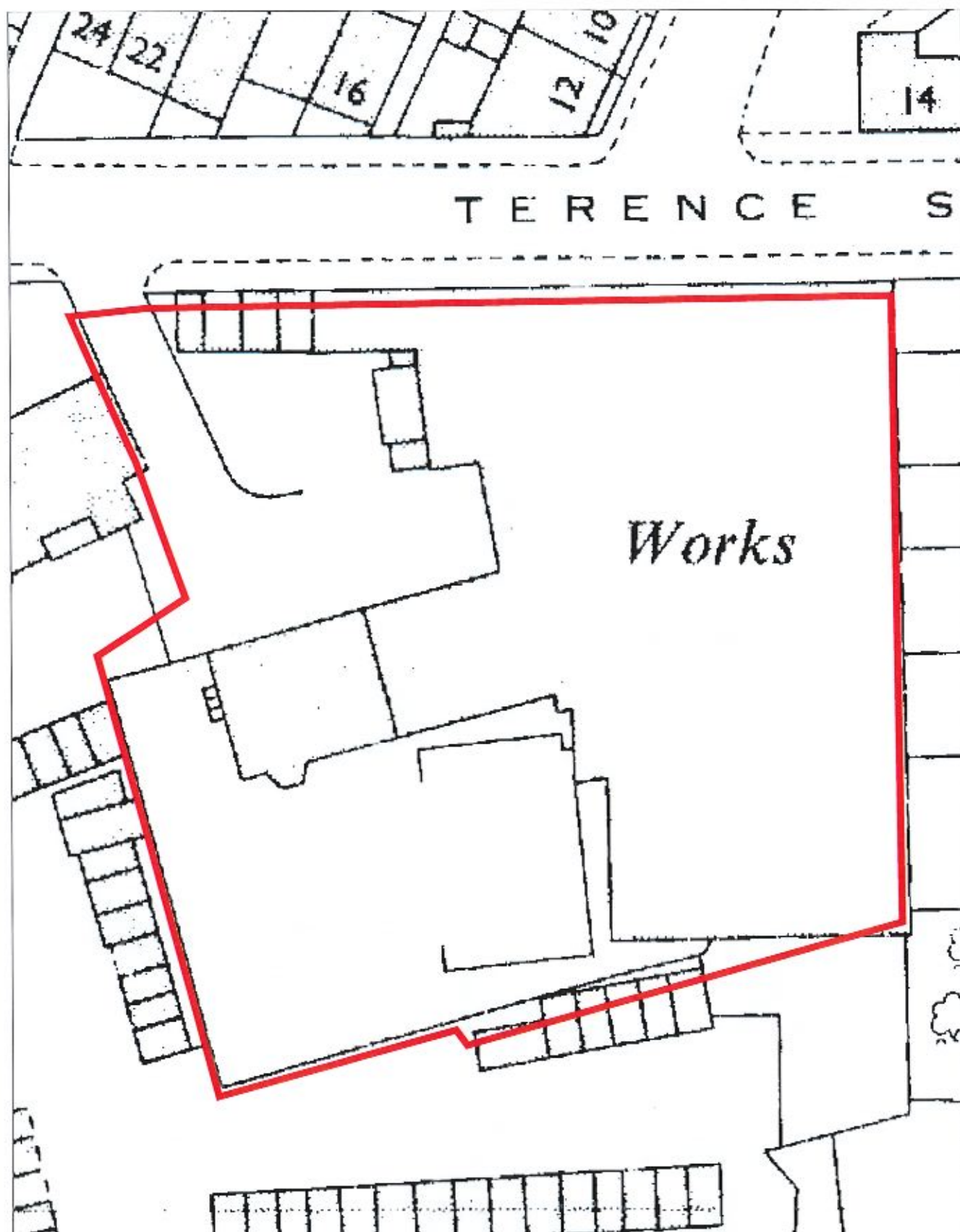


Figure 8:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Series 1963



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m

Scale at A4 1:400

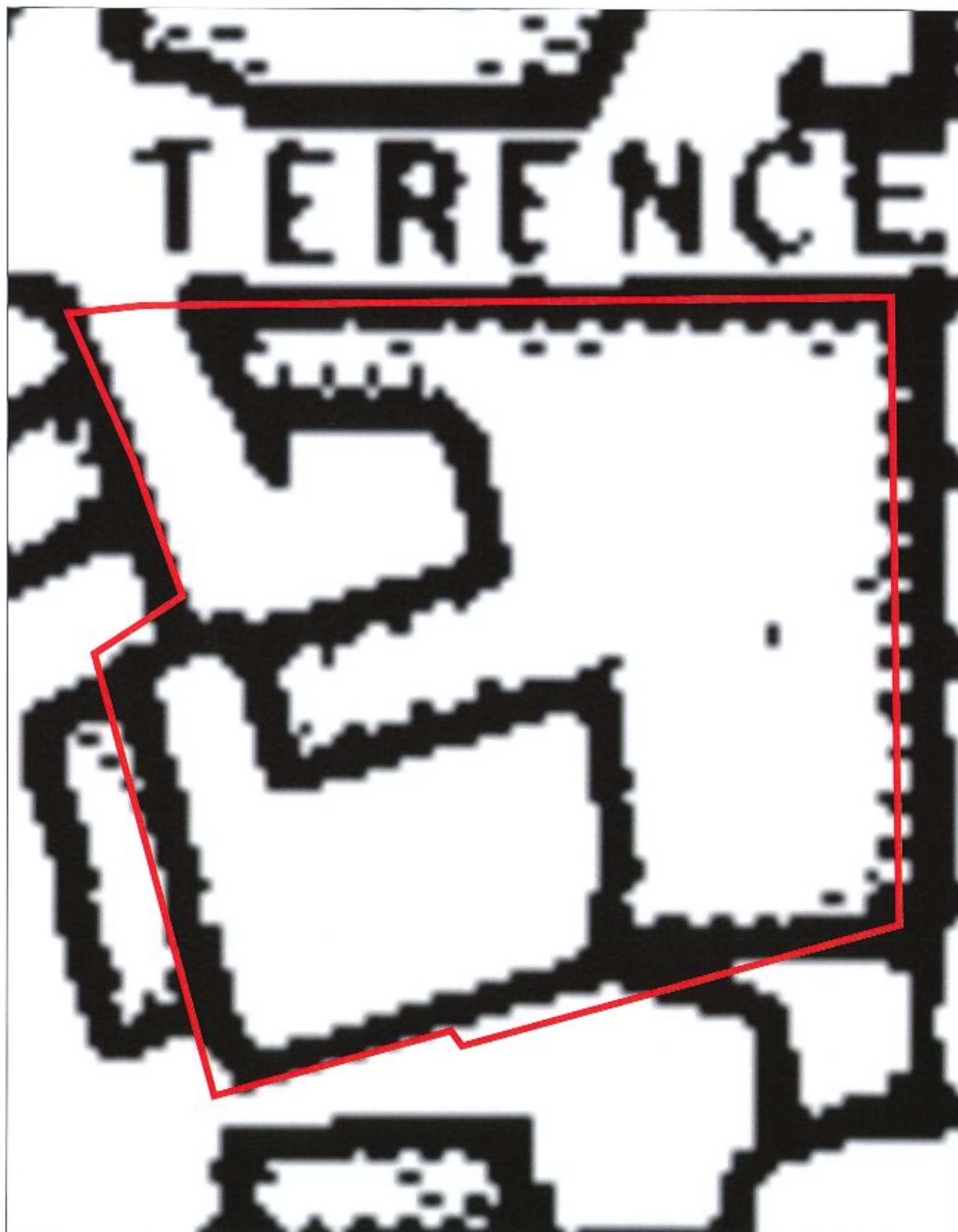


Figure 9:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Series 1978



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:400

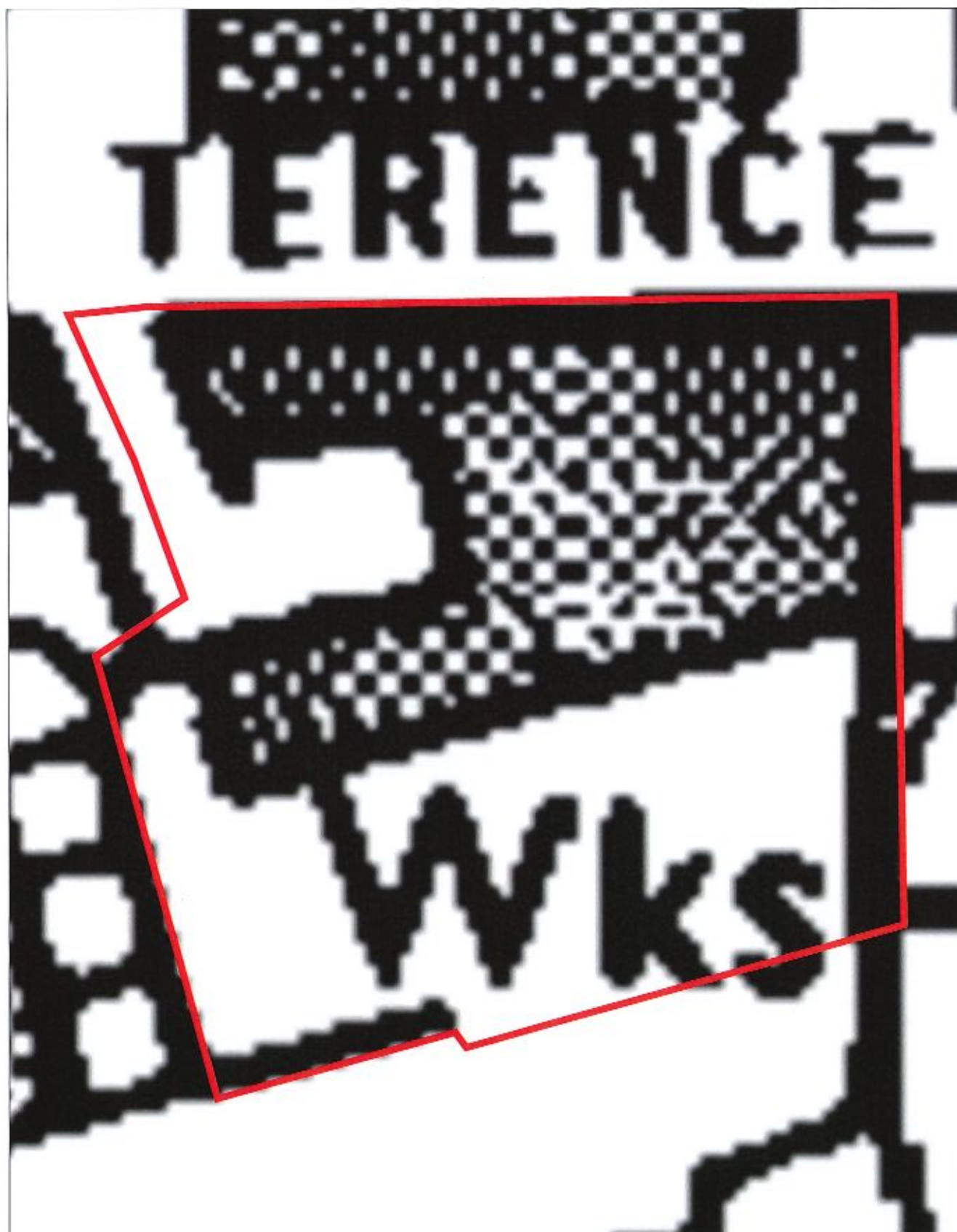


Figure 10:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:10000 Series 1982



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:400

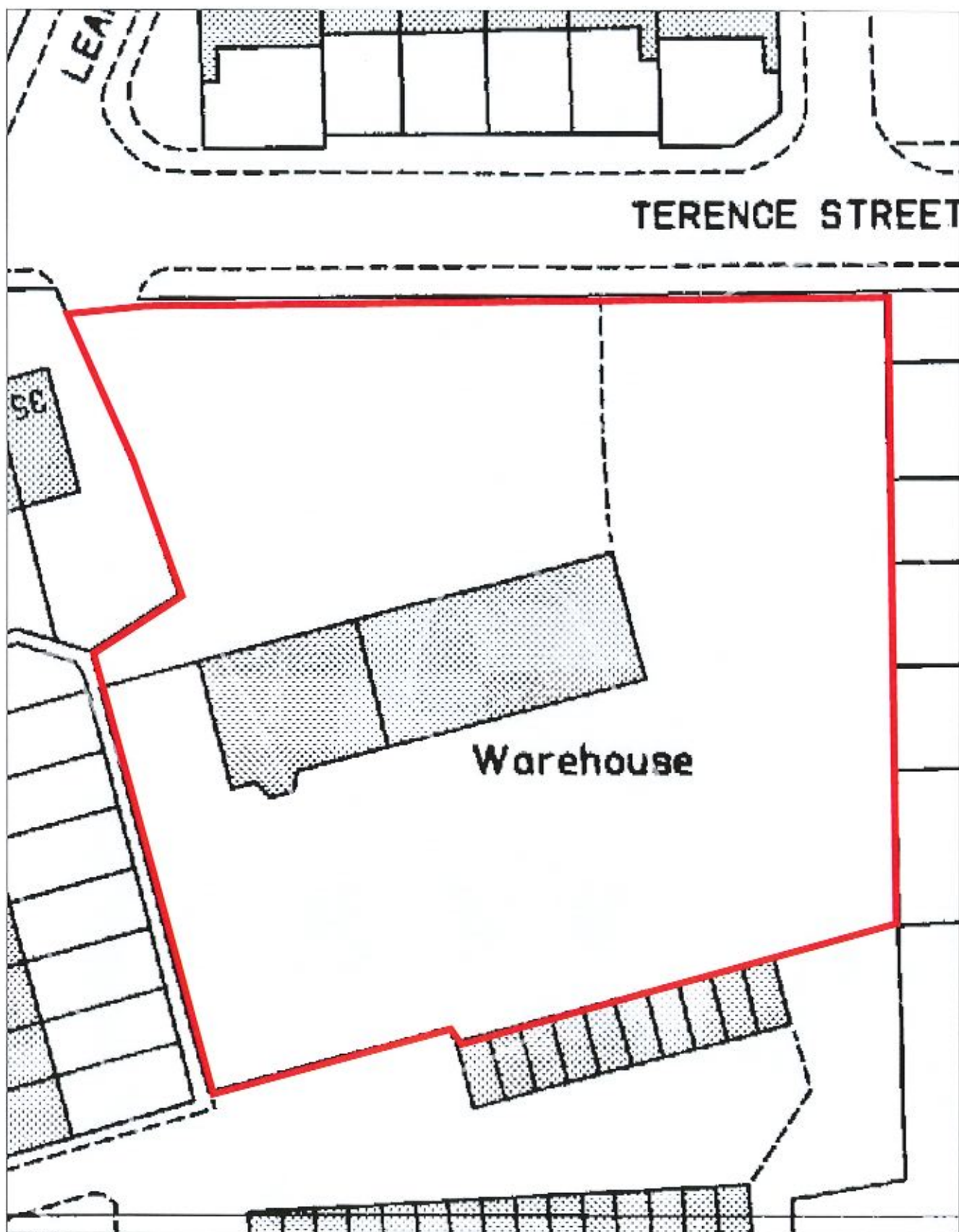


Figure 11:

Site boundary superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:1250 National Grid Series 1987



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:400



Figure 12:

Site boundary superimposed onto modern Ordnance Survey digital mapping



Key:

— Site boundary



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0

20 m



Scale at A4 1:400



Figure 13:
Phase plan of the Site

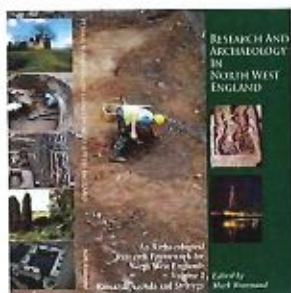
- Key:
- Pre-1850
 - 1850-1893
 - 1893-1908
 - 1908-1951
 - 1951-1963
 - Site boundary



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0 50 m
Scale at A4 1:1000

CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESSMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



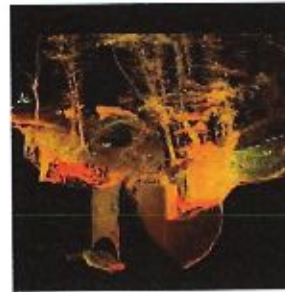
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



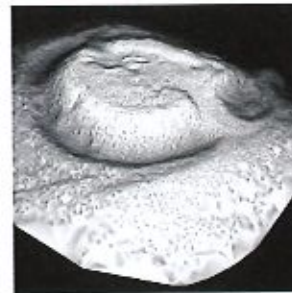
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



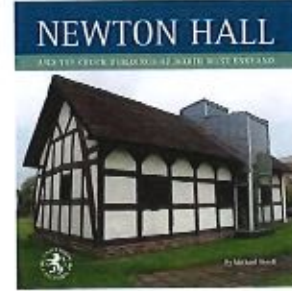
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



**SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS
CPD EVENTS**



