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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Daisy Bank Mill,
Terence Street,
Newton Heath,
Manchester

CONDITION 7

Client:

Splash Developments
Ltd.

Technical Report:
Sarah Cattell

Report No:
SA/2019/89



Site Location: Site of former Daisy Bank Mill, Newton Heath, Manchester, M40 1QD. 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.

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Summary

Splash Developments Ltd has been granted planning permission for the redevelopment of land on Terence Street, Newton Heath, Manchester (centred on NGR 388655 400144). The redevelopment proposals allow for the construction of 18 houses, the delivery of which has the potential to damage or remove any archaeological remains that may exist below ground. The site is the location of the former Daisy Bank Mill a steam-powered cotton mill. Built between 1848 and 1856 the mill was at its greatest extent in the 1950s. Since then the various elements of the complex have been successively demolished, the last building going down this year.

In September 2019 Salford Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation on the former site of Daisy Bank Mill. The evaluation was required as part of an archaeological condition placed on the planning permission. The purpose of the work was to assess the nature, extent and date of any archaeological remains within the area of development. Four evaluation trenches were excavated to investigate the layout of the ground floor of the mill and the possible location of features relating to the mill's power systems. The evaluation was also designed to look for evidence of earlier structures associated with land labelled as 'Botany Bay' on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map.

During remodelling work in the mid-late 20th century, much of the ground floor of the mill was re-laid in concrete which covered many of the earlier floor surfaces and foundations of the mill. This was removed in all but Trench 3 to reveal earlier features. Trench 1 was excavated to investigate the location of the mill chimney and was able to uncover possible internal supports and a firebrick flue, both thought to be associated with structures related to the chimney. In Trench 2, the intention was to assess the possibility of features relating to the southern side of the roadside building range and the adjoining yard area. The construction of a later extension in this area meant that the features in this trench were largely internal floors and foundations. Handmade brick walls and floors were revealed in Trench 3 which was located to investigate both the northern building range and the possibility of earlier deposits relating to earlier cottages at Botany Bay. An extension trench was also excavated between Trenches 1 and 3 to further investigate the continuation of the firebrick flue seen in Trench 1. This trench revealed more of the flue and brick and flagged floor surfaces. Finally, Trench 4 was excavated to assess the possibility of structures relating to the southern end of the eastern building range. The level of archaeological survival in this trench was poor and it is thought any remains in this trench have either been heavily truncated or completely removed during the recent demolition of the building.

The evaluation was able to confirm that remains relating to Daisy Bank Mill still exist across the site. The structural remains appear to represent the typical development of a Cotton and Linen Mill in Greater Manchester. Much of the fabric of the original mid-19th century mill has been truncated by later additional construction or else has been removed as part of the demolition process. An exception to this is the flue structure in the northeast corner of the site, presumably the fact that these were constructed at a lower level has provided a degree of protection from development and demolition.

1. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

Splash Developments Ltd has been granted planning permission for the redevelopment of land on Terence Street, Newton Heath, Manchester (Application number: 112059/FO/2016).

The Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their role as advisors to the planning authorities of Greater Manchester, placed a condition on the planning consent requiring that was that-



Plate 1. Recent aerial view across the site, looking north

7) No development shall take place until a scheme has been submitted for approval in writing by the City Council, as Local Planning Authority, for the implementation of a programme of archaeological works. The works shall then be undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) submitted to and approved in writing by Manchester Planning Authority.

The WSI shall cover the following: 1. A phased programme and methodology of investigation and recording to include: - targeted archaeological excavation and recording - a targeted historic building survey - a targeted archaeological watching brief 2. A programme for post investigation assessment to include: - analysis of the site investigation records and finds - production of a final report on the significance of the archaeological and historical interest represented. 3. Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record and dissemination of the results commensurate with their significance. 4. Provision for archive

deposition of the report and records of the site investigation. 5. 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 heritage assets impacted on by the development and to make information about the archaeological heritage interest publicly accessible pursuant to policy EN3 and DM1 of the Manchester Core Strategy (2012) and saved policy DC20 of the Unitary Development Plan for the City of Manchester (1995) and in accordance with NPPF Section 12, Paragraph 141.

Splash Developments Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology to carry out a rapid archaeological desk-based appraisal (DBA) of the proposed development area (Brogan, A, 2019). 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.

Based on the information provided by the DBA the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service required that four archaeological evaluation trenches should be excavated to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site. This includes the presence or absence, character and extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and relative quality of any *in-situ* archaeological remains. Salford Archaeology was commissioned to carry out this work in September 2019. The programme of work followed a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Salford Archaeology in consultation with GMAAS. The results of the evaluation will inform a decision by GMAAS as to whether any archaeological mitigation is required prior to development taking place.

2. Research Priorities and Objectives

2.1 Research Aims

The principal aims of the project were to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. This was achieved by the excavation of four archaeological evaluation trenches.

This approach to devising proposals to mitigate the impact of development on the archaeological resource of the development area is in accordance with national guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework: Section 16 – *Conserving and enhancing the historic environment*.

2.2 Objectives

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.

It was anticipated that the archaeological investigation would address several of the initiatives for archaeological research of the industrial and modern periods stated in the current *Archaeological Research Framework for North West England* (Newman and McNeil 2007; McNeil and Newman 2007). In particular:

- *Initiative 7.23*: 'Reviews of the characteristic period monument types contained in each town...' (McNeil and Newman 2007, 146);
- *Initiative 7.41*: 'The retention of later period artefacts and their routine analysis as part of all archaeological excavation projects...' (*op cit*, 156);
- *Initiative 7.44*: 'Build upon the archaeological investigation of warehousing undertaken thus far in the region to examine warehousing in all towns and establish regional distribution patterns and typologies...' (*op cit*, 156);

3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation Methodology

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area. The evaluation sought to characterise the level of preservation and significance of the remains, and provide a good understanding of their potential.

This was achieved by the excavation of four archaeological evaluation trenches:

Trench 1: this trench measured 4.00m x 6.00m and was located to target remains associated with the power systems of the mill and the chimney marked on the 1908 mapping.

Trench 2: this trench measured 2.00m x 25.00m and was targeted to investigate the survival of the footprint of the northernmost building of the complex.

Trench 3: this trench also measured 2.00m x 25.00m and sought to identify any remains associated with both the roadside mill building and the buildings termed 'Botany Bay' shown on the 1848 Ordnance Survey map.

Trench 4: this trench measured 2.00m 25.00m and was located to investigate the southern portion of the mill and the rear yard area.

Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the site was scanned for live services with a CAT.

Initial excavation of the overburden was carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Spoil was placed next to the four evaluation trenches and was then backfilled on completion of the works. All work was carried out in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

3.2 Recording Methodology

Separate contexts were recorded individually on Salford Archaeology *pro-forma* trench sheets. The excavation area was located and planned by total station theodolite using EDM tacheometry.

Photography of all relevant phases and features were undertaken in digital format using a digital SLR camera. General working photographs were taken during the archaeological works, to provide illustrative material covering the wider aspects of the archaeological work undertaken.

All fieldwork and recording of archaeological features, deposits and artefacts were carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. All archaeological works carried out by Salford Archaeology are carried out to the standards set out in the Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

4. The Setting

4.1 Location, Topography and Land use

The site of Daisy Bank Mill lies on the north-western side of Newton Heath, c.5.5km northeast of Manchester city centre. 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 (Fig 1). 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).

4.2 Geology

The underlying solid geology is Sandstone of the Collyhurst formation. The drift cover consists of Diamicton of the Devensian Till type (British Geological Survey, 2019).

5. Historical Background

To avoid duplication, the following is an abridged version of the history of the Daisy Bank Mill site taken from the Salford Archaeology Desk-Based Appraisal (A. Brogan, 2019).

5.1 Early Development

The site of the mill had been partially occupied by a building complex called Botany Bay during the early-mid 19th century. In May 1856, the site was sold at auction and the mill built soon after. Botany Bay comprised three cottages and a shop with dwelling attached, all of which seem to have been inhabited at the time of their sale. The earliest reference to Daisy Bank Mill comes from a newspaper advertisement from April 1856, suggesting that part of the mill and the cottages shared the site for a short time prior to the demolition of Botany Bay soon afterwards.

Daisy Bank Mill was originally owned by Emanuel Swift, a cotton and linen manufacturer from Leigh, who is recorded in census returns for the second half of the 19th century as residing at Daisy Bank. From 1863, Swift went into partnership with Alexander Bedell, as reflected in the renaming of the company to Swift and Bedell, which had offices in Manchester city centre.

The mill continued to produce cotton throughout the 19th century, although by 1880 the partnership seems to have dissolved between Swift and Bedell, with the 1883 trade directory listing the company as Bedell, Alex & Co. Despite this, Emanuel Swift is still listed as a master linen manufacturer and cotton and linen manufacturer at Daisy Bank in the 1881 and 1891 censuses respectively, suggesting he was still involved with the mill in some way. The 1891 census indicated that the majority of those living in the cottages next to the mill on Herbert Street and the nearby Daisy Bank were also employed in some way at Daisy Bank mill, with cotton weavers, yarn dryers, cotton warpers, linen weavers, cotton winders and an overlooker of cotton weaving all recorded in the streets nearby.

In 1903 the mill was put up for auction and was described in the sale notes as comprising a mill, sheds, dwelling house and other buildings, with a garden indicated behind the house on the 1893 mapping. It is possible that the mill may not have been sold, as it was still recorded as under the occupation of Bedell, Alex & Co. in 1911. Whist mapping of the early 20th century continued to describe the mill as a cotton and linen manufacturers, by 1938 the mill had passed to Herbert Salisbury and was used for the manufacture of wire mattresses. Another change of ownership was recorded in 1949 when the mill was held by James Barnes Ltd, with the mill described on the 1951 mapping as producing paper, hessian and twine.

Most of the mill was demolished during the early 1980s, although the central block and dwelling house remained standing until 2017 when it was occupied by F.R. Smith, tool manufacturers.

The layout of the mill remained largely unchanged throughout its occupation, with the exception of the removal of the garden and associated buildings to the rear of the dwelling

house in the early 20th century and an extension between the central and northern blocks seen on the 1953 mapping, which is likely to coincide with the removal of the chimney from the north-eastern corner.



Figure 2 Herbert Street showing Daisy Bank Mill to the right, looking southwest, 1922 (Manchester Libraries).



Figure 3. Terence Street, looking west from Droylsden Road, with Daisy Bank Mill to the left, 1960 (Manchester Libraries).

5.3 Archaeological Background

In 2017, a rapid survey was undertaken of Daisy Bank Mill for the Greater Manchester's Historical Textile Mills Survey (Miller & Reader 2017). The photograph below were taken during this survey and show the condition of the last upstanding remains of the mill prior to demolition in 2019.



Figure 4. Central warehouse block demolished in 2019 as seen in 2017.

6. Fieldwork Results

6.1 Introduction

The site of Daisy Bank Mill was investigated via the excavation of four trenches. These were located to target the internal layout of the various mill buildings and the location of a chimney on the north-eastern corner fronting onto Terence Street. Initial removal of overburden and subsoil was carried out by mechanical excavator to reveal archaeological features below. Excavation then continued by hand.

6.2 Trench 1 (Figure 42)

This trench was located in the far north-eastern corner of the site and was targeted to investigate the location of the mill chimney and the possibility of features associated with the power systems of the mill. The trench measured 4m x 6m, orientated east-west, and was excavated to a depth of 1.60m, at which natural clay was encountered.

Following the removal of the overburden and subsoil a well preserved concrete floor 059 was revealed to lie at a depth of c.0.30m (Fig. 5). No features or distinguishing marks could be seen on this surface and it was thought to be related to the later 20th century occupation of the mill. As a result, it was decided to remove the concrete to assess the possibility of earlier features below.



Figure 5. Concrete surface 059, prior to removal. Looking east.

The concrete surface was found to lie on 061, a 0.35m thick demolition layer composed of fragments of brick, stone, mortar, metal and wood. This in turn lay over a second levelling layer containing rubble set within a mid-grey-brown silty clay 062, which surrounded all the features in the trench and lay directly over the natural yellow clay.

A handmade brick wall was identified running along the northern edge of the trench 021, which measured 5.80m in length with 0.30m projecting from the trench edge. The wall was found to have a stepped top which formed the roof of a vaulted channel within, which could be seen through a hole in the brickwork at the western end of the feature (Fig. 7). Externally, the wall stood to a height of 0.93m (11 courses) and was bonded in English Garden Wall bond with a white lime mortar (Fig. 6). Internally, the channel appeared to have been constructed from firebrick, again with a white lime mortar.



Figure 6. Trench 1 showing wall 021 running along the northern edge. Looking north.



Figure 7. View inside the vaulted channel to the north of wall 021. Looking west.

Wall 021 was abutted to the south by a second handmade brick wall 024, which continued southwards beyond the edge of the trench. The wall measured 4.60m x 0.24m and stood to a height of 1.02m (12 courses), constructed with white lime mortar in English Garden Wall bond (Fig. 8). lying between these walls in the centre of the trench



Figure 8. Trench 1 showing 022 and 023 in the centre of the trench and 024 in the background. Looking west.

were two handmade brick columns, 022 to the north and 023 to the south (Fig. 9). Column 022 lay 0.90m south of 021 and was constructed from 9 courses of handmade brick bonded with white lime mortar. The column measured 0.60m x 0.60m and stood to a height of 0.74m with the lowest course of brick lying on a stone plinth c.0.09m thick. The second column 023 lay 0.90m to the southwest of 022 and was of a different construction, using bull-nose bricks in the upper 9 courses to create rounded corners (Fig. 9). The column measured 0.49m x 0.49m and was excavated to a height of 0.90m, although the lowest course was not revealed at this depth. Unlike 022, 023 had square



Figure 9. Detailed view of 022 and 023, with 025 in the background. Looking west.

brick foundations with no visible evidence of a plinth although, this may have been present at a lower level. The only other feature identified within Trench 1 was a small handmade brick culvert 025, running between the south-western corner of 022 and 024 (Fig. 9). This comprised 2 courses of bricks, laid on edge with a line of stone flag capping, although much of this was missing or badly damaged.

6.3 Trench 2 (Figure 42)

This trench was located to investigate the possibility of remains associated with the northern and eastern ranges of the mill along with the yard and later, extension between. The trench measured 2.00m x 25.00m. It was orientated east-west and was excavated to a depth of 1.60m below the current ground surface.

At the eastern end of the trench lay a 3 course wide brick wall running east-west 027 (Fig. 10). The wall was constructed from machine made bricks bonded with black mortar and measured 2.95m x 0.40m, exposed to a height of 0.30m (3 courses) and had a single course return of 2 bricks running northwards from its east end. To the west, the upper courses of 027 had been truncated and a lead pipe could be seen extending from the lowest course. The wall enclosed a concrete surface 026, which had been truncated to the east. At its western end 027 was abutted by 052, a 2 course machine made brick wall also bonded with black mortar, which measured 0.23m x 0.40m and continued beyond the trench edge to the south. Walls 027 and 052 were abutted by a compacted black surface 028, which comprised a high concentration of black mortar with occasional fragments of brick and clinker.



Figure 10. Western end of Trench 2 showing walls 027 and 052 and surfaces 026 and 028. Looking north.

To the east, wall 027 abutted a handmade brick wall 029, running north-south, which measured 0.23m x 2.00m and survived to a height of at least 3 courses. Its full height could not be determined due to the presence of collected water lying over the natural clay to the east. Approximately 1.75m to the east of 029, a brick culvert, 030 was found to be laid within the natural clay running northwest-southeast and measuring 0.25m x 2.25m.

To the east of these features lay a large concrete surface 060 (Fig. 11). On excavation it was found to comprise three distinct layers of concrete that overlay a mixed demolition deposit 063 directly below. This deposit was found to cover several earlier handmade brick features in varying states of preservation (Fig. 12).



Figure 11. Concrete surface 060 in Trench 2. Looking west.

Below the western end of the concrete, 0.50m east of culvert 030 lay a north-south orientated handmade brick wall 031 (Fig. 12). The wall measured 0.36m x 2.00m, continuing beyond the trench in both directions, with an additional course of bricks abutting the eastern face and was bonded with a white lime mortar. Wall 031 was abutted to the east by wall 032. This was a 3 course wide handmade brick wall, bonded with white lime mortar. The wall measured 0.36m x 2.00m and survived to a height of c.0.30m (3 courses), the lower two courses possibly represented stepped foundations. Wall 032 also abutted three other handmade brick walls to the south; 033, 034 and 035. Wall 033 was the most westerly of the three and comprised a single course of bricks laid as stretchers, projecting 1.20m south from 032. The wall measured 0.12m wide and lay 0.35m east of 031. Approximately 0.45m east of 033 lay 034 which extended 1.60m southwards from 032 and continued beyond the edge of the trench. It was 0.36m (3 courses) wide and was bonded with white lime mortar. This wall was linked to wall 035 by a short section of wall 036 which abutted both 034 and 035. Wall 036 measured 0.50m x 0.23m and was bonded with lime mortar. Wall 035 lay 0.50m east of 034 and

was constructed from 2 courses of handmade brick. Although more heavily truncated, 035 appeared to continue to the south of 036 to run beyond the trench edge. The presence of a brick laid as a header to the north of 036 may indicate a deliberate opening. To the east of this collection of walls the natural yellowish-grey clay was revealed with only two handmade brick walls identified; 037 running east-west along the northern trench edge and 038 running north-south 2.30m east of 035 (Fig. 13). Wall 037 abutted 032 and may have originally stood to the same height, by the evidence of stacked bricks where the two walls met. Despite this, the wall was identified by a single course of bricks laid as headers extending 2.25m eastwards. Wall 038 was thought to abut 037 but this could not be confirmed due to the instability of the trench edge. Wall 038 stood to a height of 0.35m (4 courses) and 0.23m wide and was cut to the south by a cast iron pipe.

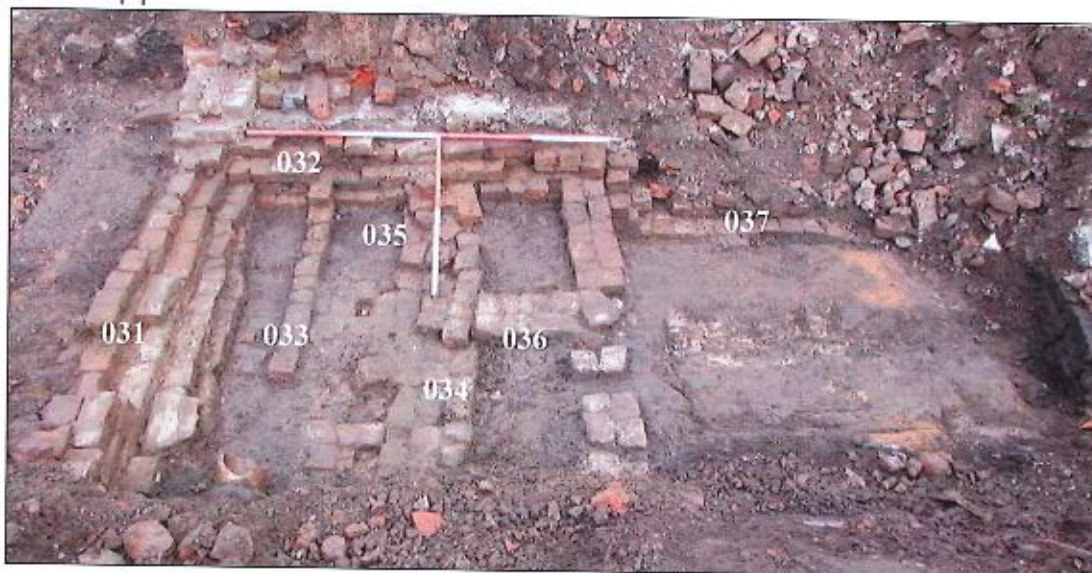


Figure 12. Collection of handmade brick walls revealed below 063, showing contexts 031-38. Looking north.



Figure 13. Walls 035, 037 and 038 showing the location of the inserted pipe to the south. Looking east.

The presence of asbestos within the demolition deposit 063 meant that a 4m long stretch could not be excavated to the east of wall 038. Within this, during machine excavation of 063, a 20th century machine made brick and concrete drain and grid cover was revealed below the concrete surface.

Excavation continued to the east where a number of linear features were uncovered which utilised significant quantities of firebrick (Fig. 14). On the northern edge of the trench, a small section of concrete floor 039 was revealed which was likely to have been associated with 063. This was abutted by a handmade brick feature 040 measuring 0.50m x 0.40m with bull-nose bricks forming the south-western corner and bonded with white lime mortar. The eastern side of this feature was abutted by the northern end of 041. This linear feature was constructed from firebrick and ran for 3.35m east-west along the northern side of the trench. The feature was 0.23m (2 courses) wide and was bonded using a hard dark grey mortar. At the point of its abutment with 040 it appeared to widen to 0.34m. A single larger firebrick block measuring 0.70m x 0.10m was uncovered at the western end of 041 which stood 0.15m taller than the upper course of the wall and revealed areas of black staining on its southern face (Fig.15).



Figure 14. Firebrick features at the eastern end of Trench 2, showing contexts 040-046. Looking east.

At its eastern end, 041 abutted handmade brick wall 046. This wall ran east for 0.75m on the same alignment as 041. It was bonded with the same dark grey mortar as 041, suggesting they were part of the same structure. At 0.35m 046 was wider than 041 with

an additional course of bricks overlying 053. To the eastern end of wall 046, it abutted handmade brick wall 047. This wall ran north-south for 2.00m, continuing beyond the trench edges in both directions.

A second wall 042, running parallel to 041 was revealed 0.20m to the south of it. This wall was constructed of a row of randomly mixed fire and handmade brick. Wall 042 was 4.10m x 0.23m and was bonded using the same dark grey mortar as 041. In the west, it emerged from the area of asbestos contamination and ran to a point 1.50m west of 047. It appeared that the section which would have joined the two walls has been removed and asbestos cement pipes inserted to the east. Between the western ends of 041 and 042, two roughly laid courses of handmaid brick, laid on edge 043, were revealed, measuring 1.50m x 0.20m. The bricks had evidence of black staining on their surface and were set within a friable yellow mortar with occasional fragments of narrow (0.02m dia.) iron pipe. These bricks were found to cover 2 cast iron channels 053, lying side by side in the space between 041 and 042 (Fig.16). The channels appeared to continue eastwards below 046, however a further deposit of asbestos cement made this difficult to confirm.



Figure 15. Detailed view of contexts 040-043 and 054, showing larger firebrick in the centre. Looking north.



Figure 16. Detailed view of walls 041 and 042 showing channels 053 between. Looking north.

A handmade brick wall 046 was revealed abutting the eastern end of 041, which ran east-west for 0.75m and lay 3 courses wide. The similarity of the mortar on this wall and 041 suggests that they were both part of the same structure. This wall was abutted to the east by a north-south orientated handmade brick wall 047, which continued beyond the trench edge in both directions. Wall 047 was excavated on its east side to a height of 0.50m where, at the base, it was abutted by a lower concrete floor surface 051 (Fig. 17). To the north, this surface was also abutted by another handmade brick wall 048, which stood to a height of c.0.55m (6 courses) with a stone ledge inserted between the second and third courses. The ledge projected 0.12m from the southern face of the wall and measured 1.00m in length and 0.05m thick. No evidence of additional ledges further up the wall indicated that this was unlikely to be part of a set of steps. Wall 048 was truncated to the east by a 0.15m thick layer of concrete which adhered to a single course machine made brick wall bonded with a hard, bright white mortar 064. This wall appeared to cut wall 049, a possible continuation of 048, comprised of handmade brick laid 5 courses high (0.40m) with white lime mortar. The main part of the wall was set back from the line of 048 by 0.20m to the north with a return to the east to form a shallow niche abutted by 051. Two courses of handmade bricks running east-west, 050, were revealed abutting the return of 049 and were also abutted by 051, suggesting this was a standing wall that had been removed to floor level.



Figure 17. Eastern end of Trench 2, showing floor 051 and walls 048-050 and 064. Looking west.

6.4 Trench 3 (Figure 42)

Trench 3 was the northernmost of the four evaluation trenches and was positioned to investigate the possibility of remains related to the roadside range of the mill. The trench ran east-west and measured 27.00m x 2.00m.

Following the removal of the overburden and concrete debris found in this area, several handmade brick features were revealed (Figs. 18-20) which lay below a demolition deposit 008, containing fragments of brick, stone mortar and concrete. The first of these was an east-west orientated wall, 009, running along the north facing section of the trench. The wall measured 5.50m long and stood to a height of c.0.45m high (5 courses), bonded with a pinkish-white lime mortar. Wall 009 was abutted 3.00m from its west end by another handmade brick wall, 010, which ran north-south and continued beyond the northern trench edge. The wall measured 2.00m x 0.24m x 0.54m (6 courses) high and was laid in stretcher bond with white lime mortar. A second, almost identical wall, 012, was identified 2.05m east of 010 which also ran north-south and had the same dimensions and construction. These walls enclosed a 2.00m x 2.00m handmade brick floor 011, comprising bricks laid north-south in rows. It was from the lowest level of the demolition deposit over this floor that the only find from the evaluation was made, a 19th century Hartley's creamware jam pot (Fig.19).



Figure 18. Brick floor 011 surrounded by walls 012, 009 and 010 to the left, centre and right, respectively. Looking south.

An extensive deposit of clinker, 013, was revealed against the eastern face of 012, which following the excavation of a sondage through it, was found to form a 0.40m deep deposit above the natural clay (Fig. 20). This deposit also lay against a third, 2 course



Figure 19. Hartley's creamware jam pot found on top of 011.

handmade brick wall 014, running north-south, 2.50m east of 012. This wall was again constructed from handmade brick bonded with a white lime mortar and measured 2.00m x 0.24m. A truncated single course of handmade brick, 015, extended westwards from the western side of 014, measuring 0.75m x 0.12m, which was also bonded with white lime mortar.

To the east, the southern end of wall 014 was abutted by a 2 course handmade brick wall 016, which measured 3.50m x 0.24m and ran slightly northeast-southwest. The upper 5 courses of the wall had been truncated, although a course of headers was still visible with evidence of white lime mortar. At its eastern end, wall 016 abutted wall 017 which was constructed from handmade bricks with evidence of stone foundations at its junction with 016. Wall 017 ran 2.00m north-south (Fig. 21). The wall measured 0.36m wide and continued to the north and could be seen in the southern section, bonded with a white lime mortar.



Figure 20. Clinker deposit 013 between walls 014 and 012 with 015 in the centre. Looking south.



Figure 21. Walls 016 and 017. Looking west.



Figure 22. Concrete surface 019 with 018 in the foreground. Looking east.

To the east of wall 017, a sondage, measuring 2.80m x 2.00m, was excavated to assess the stratigraphical sequence and confirm the depth of the natural clay into which 016 and 017 had been set. This deposit appeared to be natural but contained fragments of brick and stone, however on excavation it was found that the upper part of the clay had been contaminated with debris from the overlying deposit 008. The eastern side of the sondage was overlain by two layers of mixed handmade and fire bricks 018, which were initially thought to be part of 008 but could be seen in section as a discreet layer 0.16m thick. This layer continued for 0.75m beyond the eastern side of the sondage where it was too badly degraded to be fully observed. It was abutted to the east by a large light red concrete surface measuring 7.90m in length with a central square hole measuring 1.50m x 0.80m, orientated east-west.

The final feature identified in Trench 3 was a machine made brick wall, 020, running north-south and measuring 0.36m wide. The wall was 3 courses wide, constructed from a row of stretchers to the west and headers to the east and bonded with a hard white mortar (Fig. 23). This wall was also identified in Trench 1/3 Extension where it stood to a height of 0.80m (9 courses).



Figure 23.
Wall 020
as seen in
Trench 3.
Looking
east.

6.5 Trench 4 (Figure 43)

This trench was located to the south of the Daisy Bank Mill site to investigate the location of the southern part of the eastern mill range and the domestic garden and later yard to the rear of the mill dwelling house. The trench measured 25.00m x 2.00m and was aligned east-west. It was stepped northwards for the westernmost 7.00m to avoid damage to standing trees.

Following the removal of the vegetation and overburden in this area, a rubble deposit 001, was revealed which comprised fragmented and whole bricks, stone flags, mortar and very large (>0.75m) pieces of concrete. This layer was 0.60m thick at the eastern end of the trench but only 0.35m thick to the west. Three large pieces of concrete surface with flag stones adhered to the base were identified within 001 in the south-eastern corner of the trench (Fig. 24). Further investigation of the flagged surface was attempted but could not be carried out due to the tight bond between the flags and overlying concrete. Deposit 001 lay over a shallow layer of clinker 002, measuring 0.11m thick, which was only found in the eastern 10.00m of the trench. This in turn, lay over the

natural clay which in this trench was a mid-grey-brown. Two cuts were made into the natural clay which were filled by bands of dark demolition debris, 065 and 066, towards the centre of the trench, which contained considerable amounts of clinker, burnt wood, bricks and mortar and measured c.1.00m wide.



Figure 24. Concrete blocks with evidence of flag stones below. Looking south.



Figure 25. General view of Trench 4 showing concrete blocks to the south and the natural clay in the centre. Looking west.

To the west of 066 lay a handmade brick feature 004, set within the natural clay running northeast-southwest across and measuring 0.35m wide (Fig. 26). There was no evidence of any upper courses of 004 in the either side of the trench and along with this, the ingress of water surrounding it led to its interpretation as a drainage feature.



Figure 26. Drainage feature 004. Looking west.

Approximately 3.80m west of 004 the trench was stepped to the north by 2.00m to avoid standing trees in the south of the site. Again, the demolition deposit 001 was revealed which lay to a depth of 0.45m where it covered a concrete surface. Following the removal of this surface, a flagged floor 005, was uncovered at a depth of 0.50m containing flag stones measuring c.0.70m-0.80m x 0.50m (Fig. 27). This floor abutted a handmade brick wall 006, running north-south and bonded with a pinkish-white lime mortar. The wall measured 0.35m wide and, following the excavation of a sondage on its western face, was found to stand to a height of 0.71m (7 courses), with an additional projecting foundation course (Fig. 28).



Figure 27. Flagged floor 005 abutting wall 006. Looking west.



Figure 28. Sondage cut against western face of wall 006 showing foundation course and depth of natural clay. Looking east.

No cut was visible in the natural clay to the east of wall 006, or in the material above indicating that it may have been constructed as part of a general reduction in the ground level of the area.



Figure 29. General view of the western end of Trench 4, showing wall 006 with the flagger floor 005 behind and the natural clay in the foreground. Looking east.

6.6 Trench 1/3 Extension

An additional trench was excavated between Trenches 1 and 3 to investigate the continuation of the flue 021, found in Trench 1. This trench was excavated between wall 024 in Trench 1 and 020 in Trench 3. The trench measured 9.40m x 2.00m, orientated east-west.

Following the re-exposure of walls 021 and 024, a sondage was excavated to assess the depth of these features and the nature of their foundations. Again, the demolition deposit 008 was encountered which, in this trench, contained considerable amounts of concrete, suggesting that a surface had been broken out during demolition. At a depth of 1.60m a truncated handmade brick surface, 055, was uncovered which lay 1.00m from wall 024 and abutted 021. The surface could not be fully exposed due to its depth, however, evidence of a yellowish-white mortar could be seen lying over some of the bricks within the surface (Fig. 30). To the west of 055, at a depth of 1.00m lay a stone flagged surface, 056, some of which appeared to have been adhered to the concrete which was removed as part of the



Figure 30. Walls 021 and 024 to the north and east respectively with surface 055 in the foreground. Looking east.



Figure 31. Flagged surfaces 056 (left) and 058 (right) with the former location of 057 indicated. Looking south.



Figure 32. General view of Trench 1/3 Extension, showing wall 024 in the foreground with surfaces 055, 056 and 058, leading to wall 021 in the background. Looking west.

excavation of 008, leaving the surface truncated to the east. The surface measured 2.25m x 2.00m with the flag stones varying in size between 0.40m-0.90m x 0.90m-1.00m. One of the stones on the southern side of the surface had two small (0.03m dia.) holes cut into it, lying 0.33m apart (Fig.31). the west end of 056 was marked by a north-south row of handmade bricks, 057, set at the same level as the flags. The bricks were bonded with a white mortar. To the west of 057 there was a second flagstone surface. Surface 058 measured 4.15m x 2.00m and was almost identical to 056, but with slightly

smaller, more uniformly sized flags which measured 0.40m-0.70m x 0.70m-0.90m. As a result of material within the overlying deposit 008, surface 058 had a considerable area of dark blue staining in the south-western corner (Fig. 32). This surface abutted the eastern face of wall 021 which stood to a height of c.0.88m (9 courses), bonded with a hard, white mortar and with a possible buttress visible extending from the southern trench edge.

7. Discussion

The archaeological evaluation at the former site of Daisy Bank Mill has illustrated that remains of the 19th century structures still exist on site. The evaluation was able to uncover remains in each of the four trenches excavated which corresponded to structures seen on historic mapping from the 1890s onwards.

Trench 1 was located to investigate the position of the mill's chimney and associated power systems. Although the location of the mill chimney was not revealed, the trench did still contain evidence of part of the power system in the form of a brick flue running along the northern site boundary. Whilst its proximity to the public highway meant it could not be further investigated, its orientation does confirm the location of the chimney in the north-eastern corner of the site and suggests the boiler house may have been located somewhere along the northern mill range. It is not uncommon for smaller mid-19th century mills to make the most of their available space by constructing the chimney on a square plinth attached to the mill walls with an, often, octagonal stack mounted on top, as opposed to the attached or internal examples used in previous decades (Williams with Farnie, 1992). Photographic evidence from Daisy Bank Mill (Fig. 2) indicates that this was indeed the case and it is possible that the two brick columns found in Trench 1 may have provided additional support to the structure below. Following the removal of the chimney in the 1950s (Fig. 3), such structures may have become obsolete and, like elsewhere, been covered by concrete flooring.

Many of the remains revealed had been overlain or truncated by later concrete flooring which appeared to have been laid across the ground floors of all parts of the mill in the 20th century. In some cases, such as Trenches 1 and 3 these surfaces were laid over a layer of demolition debris which, in turn, had damaged the underlying archaeological deposits. Despite this, the most extensive 19th century deposits were revealed in Trench 2, which lay over the site of the southern part of the roadside building range and the yard area to the south. The 19th and early 20th century mapping of this area shows a short southern return to the main northern building. The location of this structure corresponds with features 031-038 which may have formed a supporting structure for the ground floor of the building with space for drainage pipes between. The mapping also shows a small building projecting from the southern side of this range, just east of the return which corresponds with the area to the southwest of 041, 042 and 053 which are likely to date to the original construction of the mill eastern range and may have been associated with the movement of hot air or water around the building. Their truncation to the east maybe an effect of the construction of the 20th century extension between the roadside and central ranges, which is likely to have involved considerable changes to the existing western edge of the eastern building range. The position of these features below the later concrete floor corresponds with the amalgamation of this building into the extension seen on the 1952 mapping between the roadside and central building ranges. It is likely that the 1950s alteration works also accounts for the presence of the machine made brick structure 027 and associated floor at the western end of the trench. These features correspond with the location of a small structure added on to the western wall of the northern mill range (Fig. 49). The concrete itself also indicates later

changes seen in the three distinct layers of concrete in this trench, two of which covered an earlier drain and grid, likely to have once been a feature of the external yard.

The layout of the northern building range was the focus of Trench 3 which uncovered several earlier brick walls as well as a small area of brick flooring. The location of the flooring roughly corresponds with the location of a small building attached to the western end of the northern building range seen on the 1908 mapping (Fig.46). The separated nature of this building and its location in relation to the flue revealed in Trench 1, make it a possible site for the boiler house of the mill. This suggestion is further strengthened by the amalgamation of this building into the extended mill in the 1950s, coinciding with the removal of the chimney. The other area of brick flooring in this range, found in the Trench 1/3 extension, was buried considerably deeper and lay beneath the stone flagged floors 056 and 058, suggesting some degree of internal remodelling prior to the work in the 1950s.

The lack of cellars identified across the site increased the possibility of finding earlier, pre-mill features, however the only case of this was seen in Trench 3 with walls 016 and 017. Neither wall lay in alignment with the other walls in the trench or historic mapping and 017 had evidence for stone foundations at a higher level than other foundations revealed on the site. It is possible, therefore that these walls may relate to the western boundary wall of the Botany Bay complex which preceded the mill, visible on the 1840s mapping.

On the southern side of the site, Trench 4 had the least well preserved features found during the evaluation, most likely due to the more recent timing of its demolition. As before, evidence of flagged flooring could be seen in the demolition debris, however very little of this survived in situ, and that which did, lay beneath a layer of later concrete. The location of the wall uncovered, along with the lack of features to the west corresponds well with the western wall of the southern part of the eastern building range.

Based on the evidence presented in the Desk Based Appraisal (DBA), Botany Bay and Daisy Bank Mill may have both been standing in 1856, suggesting that the mill was not constructed in a single episode. The position of Botany Bay would suggest that any mill structures standing at this time must have occupied the southern or western parts of the site. It is possible, therefore, to give a broad phasing to the features uncovered, based on the architectural style of the remains and the historical background presented in the DBA.

Phase 1 Early 19th Century - the earliest remains found during the excavation were the walls 016 and 017 in Trench 3 and may have been part of the external yard wall of the Botany Bay cottages. During this phase the nature of the area was largely rural with only open land occupying the majority of the south and west of the site. Whilst industrial structures can be seen in the surrounding villages of Newton Heath, Failsworth and Culcheth, the area around the site has no evidence of industrial activity prior to the construction of the mill.

Phase 2 mid- 19th century - this phase represented the earliest elements of Daisy Bank Mill and comprised much of the brick features identified during the evaluation including floor 011 and associated walls in Trench 3 and walls 031 - 038 and 041-043 in Trench 2. The construction of the mill was accompanied by an increase in housing in the immediate area which was likely to have been built either directly for or as a consequence of the numbers of mill workers coming into the area. This began the gradual development of the residential area to the north, later to be incorporated into Newton Heath, that continued throughout the later 19th and 20th century.

Phase 3 later 19th - early 20th century - this phase represents several changes made to the interior of the mill after its construction and before the major remodelling of the 1950s. The earliest of these are the flue 021 and brick column bases 022 and 023 found in Trench 1 which are likely to have been constructed soon after the demolition of the cottages at Botany Bay in the 1850s or early 1860s. Later small-scale changes can also be seen within this phase, such as the laying of flagged floors 056 and 058 in the T1/3 extension. Almost no external changes have been recorded on the mapping during this period, nor is anything indicated in the historical background, suggesting that the mill continued to trade with no interruption. It is likely that these smaller alterations were carried out as part of general maintenance or may have been made during the 1880s when Alexander Bedell assumed full ownership of the mill.

Phase 4 mid-late 20th century - this phase is predominantly concerned with the alterations made during the 1950s which includes the laying of concrete floors throughout most of the ground floor of the mill and alterations and additions made as a result of the extension between the central and northern ranges. By this time the mill had changed from manufacturing cotton and linen to the production of paper, twine and hessian which would have necessitated changes to the internal layout of the mill to accommodate different machinery. The later use of the mill by the engineering firm F.R.Smith and Co. is likely to have caused further alterations, possibly the relaying of some of the concrete floors.

8. Conclusion

8.1 Considerations

The archaeological evaluation has provided a valuable opportunity to establish the character, extent and date of archaeological remains within the former Daisy Bank Mill site. The surviving remains date to the mid-19th - mid-20th century and relate to the ground floors of the northern and eastern ranges of the mill complex. The evaluation has given an insight into the earlier layout and the effect of later modifications on the ground floor of the mill. It is clear that the piecemeal nature of the modification and demolition of the mill structures has had an adverse effect on the level of preservation of earlier features seen across much of the excavated trenches, particularly to the south of the site. In the north of the site and especially the north east corner, the level of preservation is much better. The identification of a flue structure on the northern side of the site indicates the presence of a boiler house associated with the mill and potentially the survival of other features associated with its power system.

Although the remains uncovered during the evaluation do not merit further open area excavation, further investigation of the northern side of the site and the north-eastern corner has potential to yield further information on the mill power systems. This could be achieved by the monitoring of the client's groundworks as part of a watching brief in these locations and the recording of any features uncovered.

8.2 Archive

The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2015) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Walker 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project.

Salford Archaeology conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. The archive and the excavated material will be deposited with the Lancashire Records Office. The Arts and Humanities Data Service (AHDS) online database project *Online Access to index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) will be completed as part of the archiving phase of the project. The material and paper archive generated from the excavation will be transferred in accordance with the guidelines provided by *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Brown 2007).

The archive generated from the project is for the most part in a digital format, and comprises digital drawings, survey data and digital photographs. This archive is currently held by the Centre for Applied Archaeology.

A copy of the archive will be held by Salford Archaeology within the University of Salford, and a copy of the report will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service..

Sources

Primary Sources

Map Sources

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The on-site excavations were directed by Sarah Cattell, who was assisted by Andrew Coutts. The report was compiled by Sarah Cattell and the illustrations were produced by Sarah Mottershead. The report was edited by John Roberts, who was also responsible for project management.

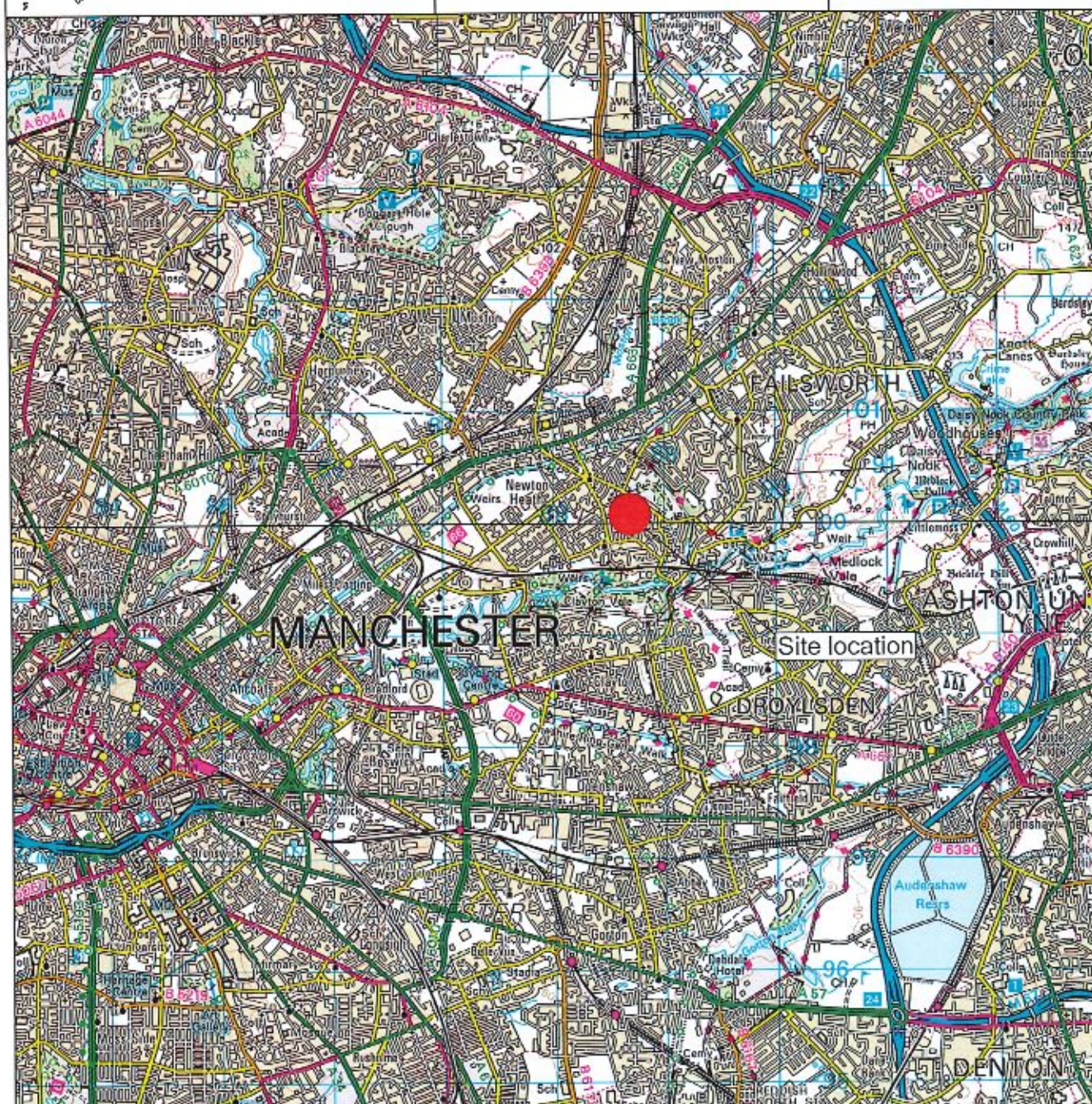
Appendix 1: Figures



Figure 1:
Site Location



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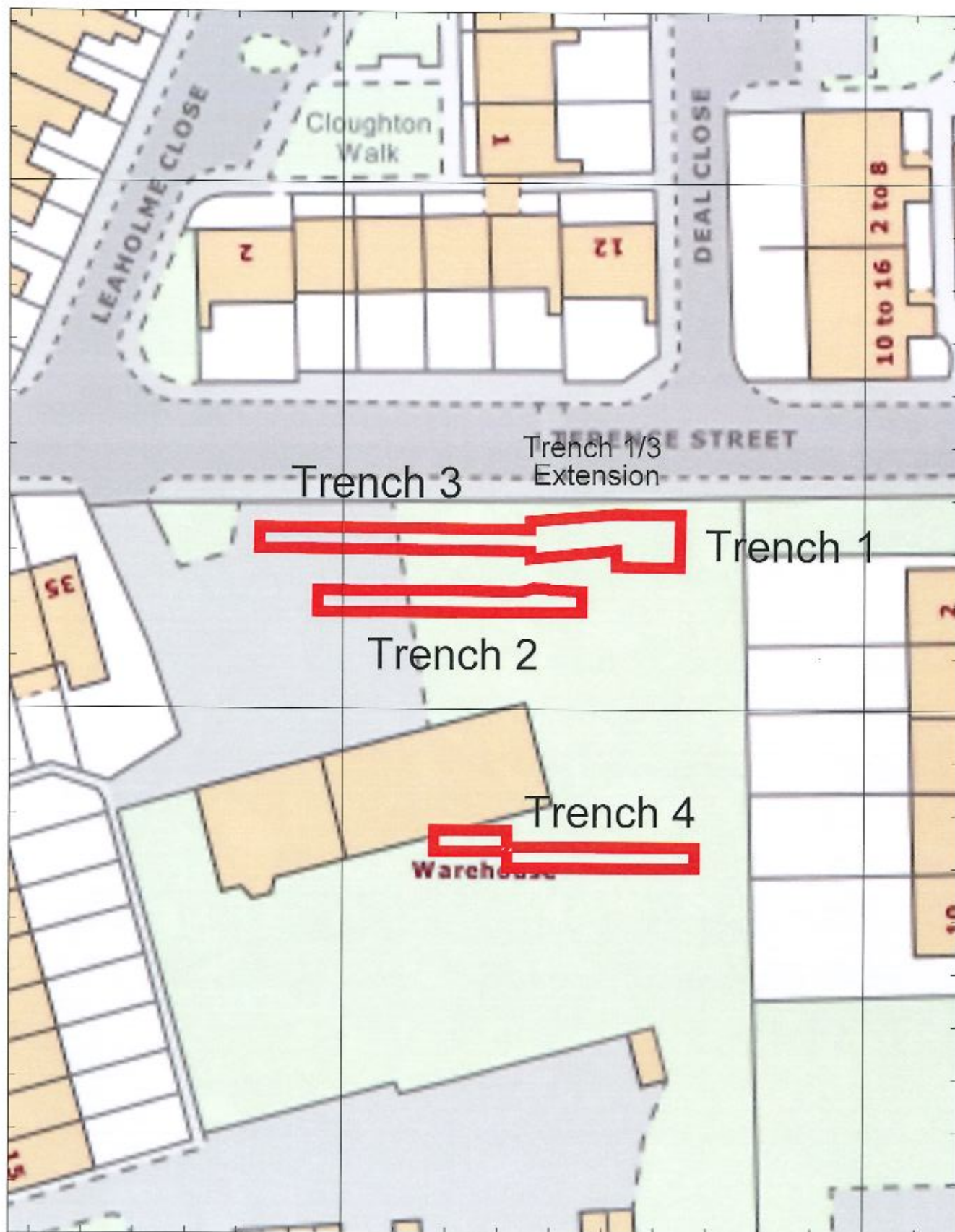


Figure 34:
Trench Location

Key:
— Trench Location



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500

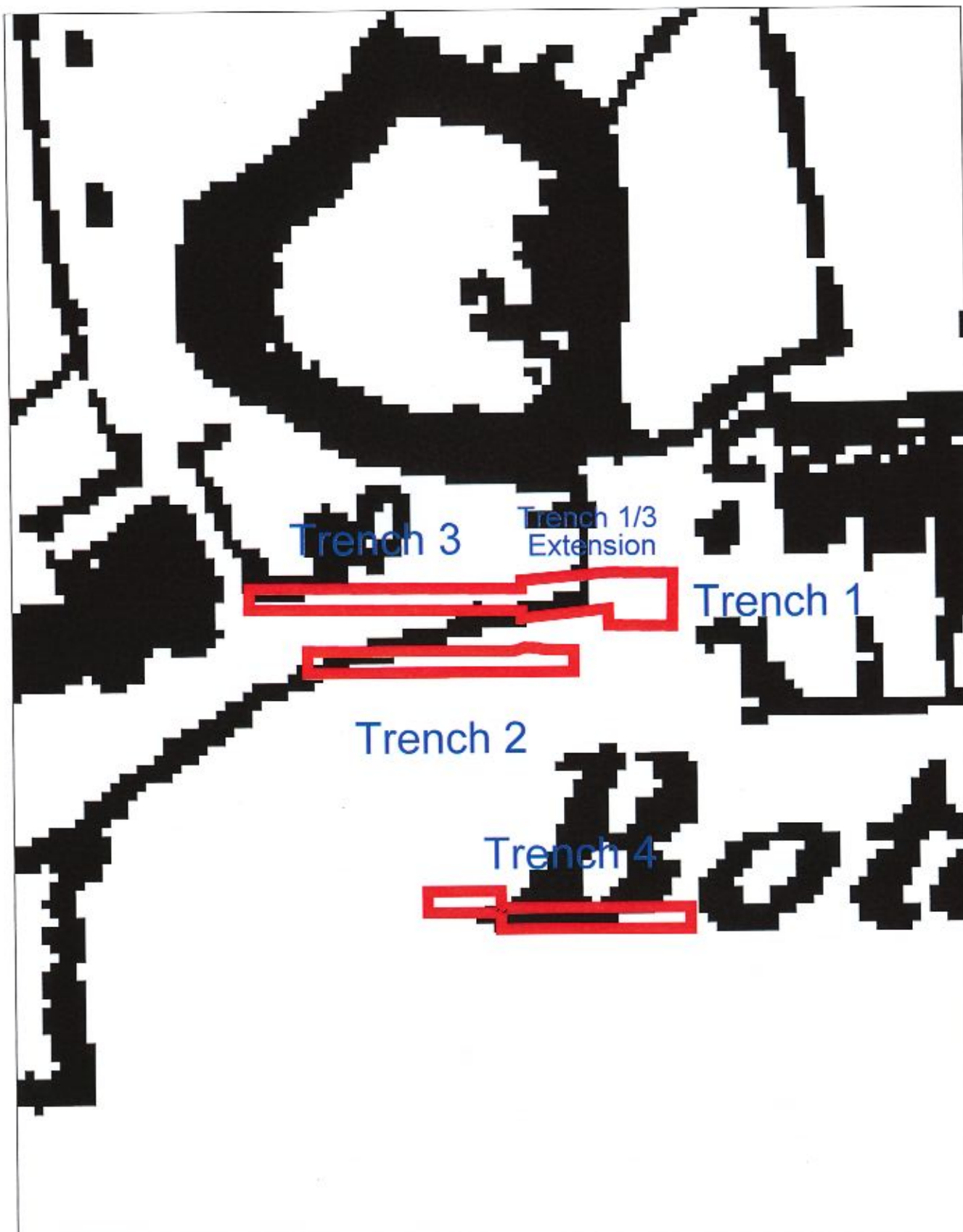


Figure 35:

Trench Location Overlain onto the 1:10560 County Series Map of 1848



Key:

— Trench Location



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Scale at A4 1:500

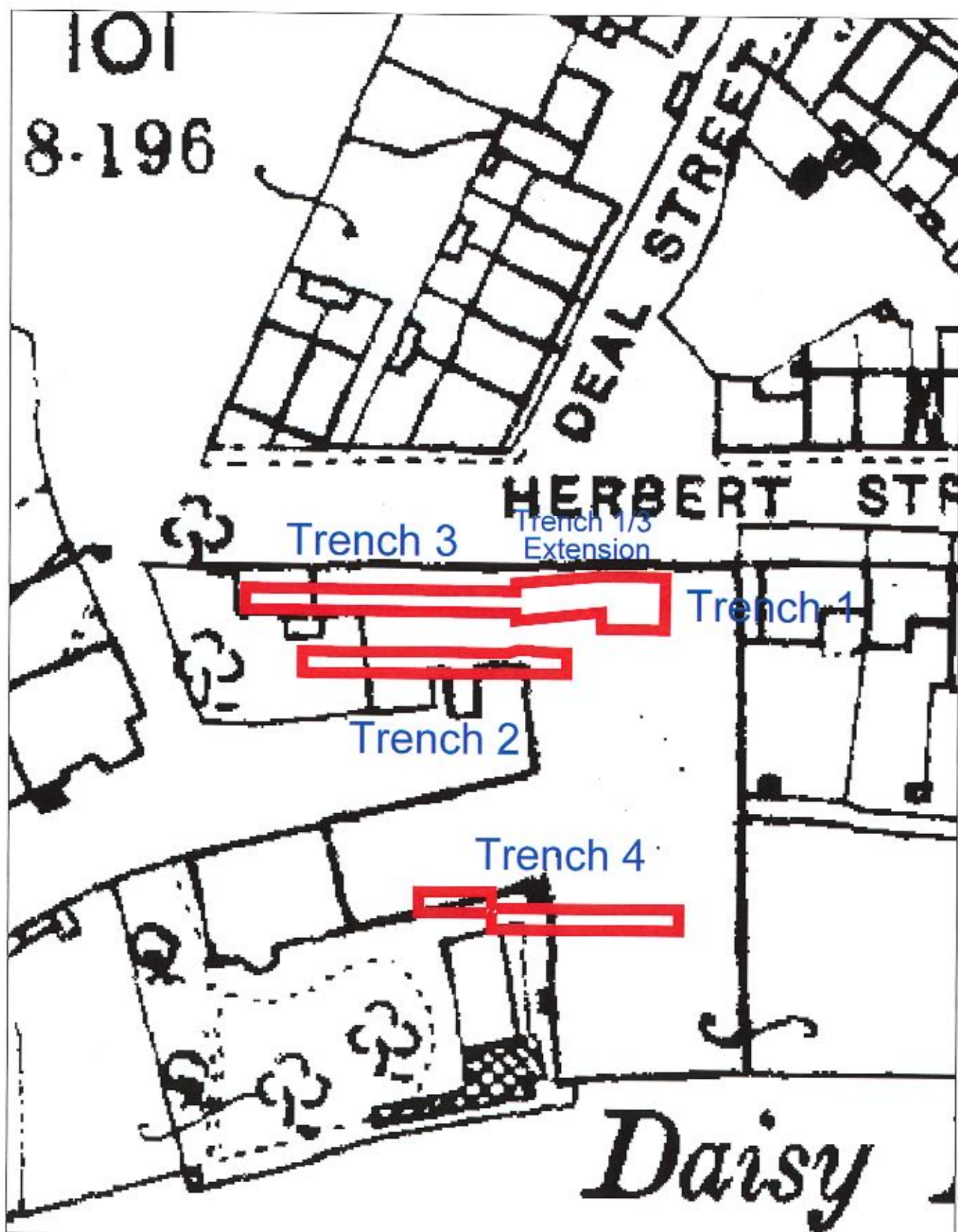


Figure 36:

Trench Location Overlain onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1894



Key:

— Trench Location



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Scale at A4 1:500

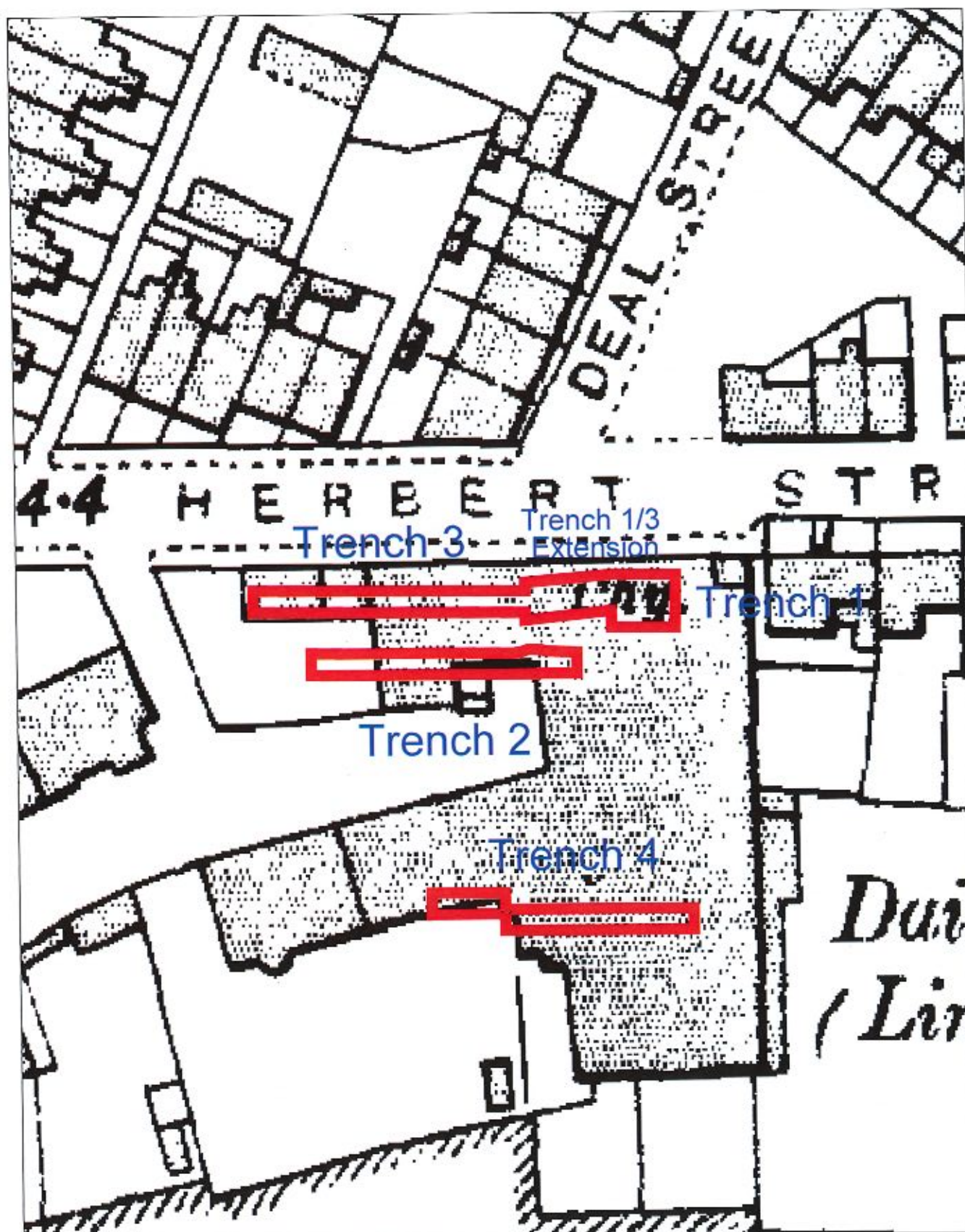


Figure 37:

Trench Location Overlain onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1908

Key:

— Trench Location



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Scale at A4 1:500

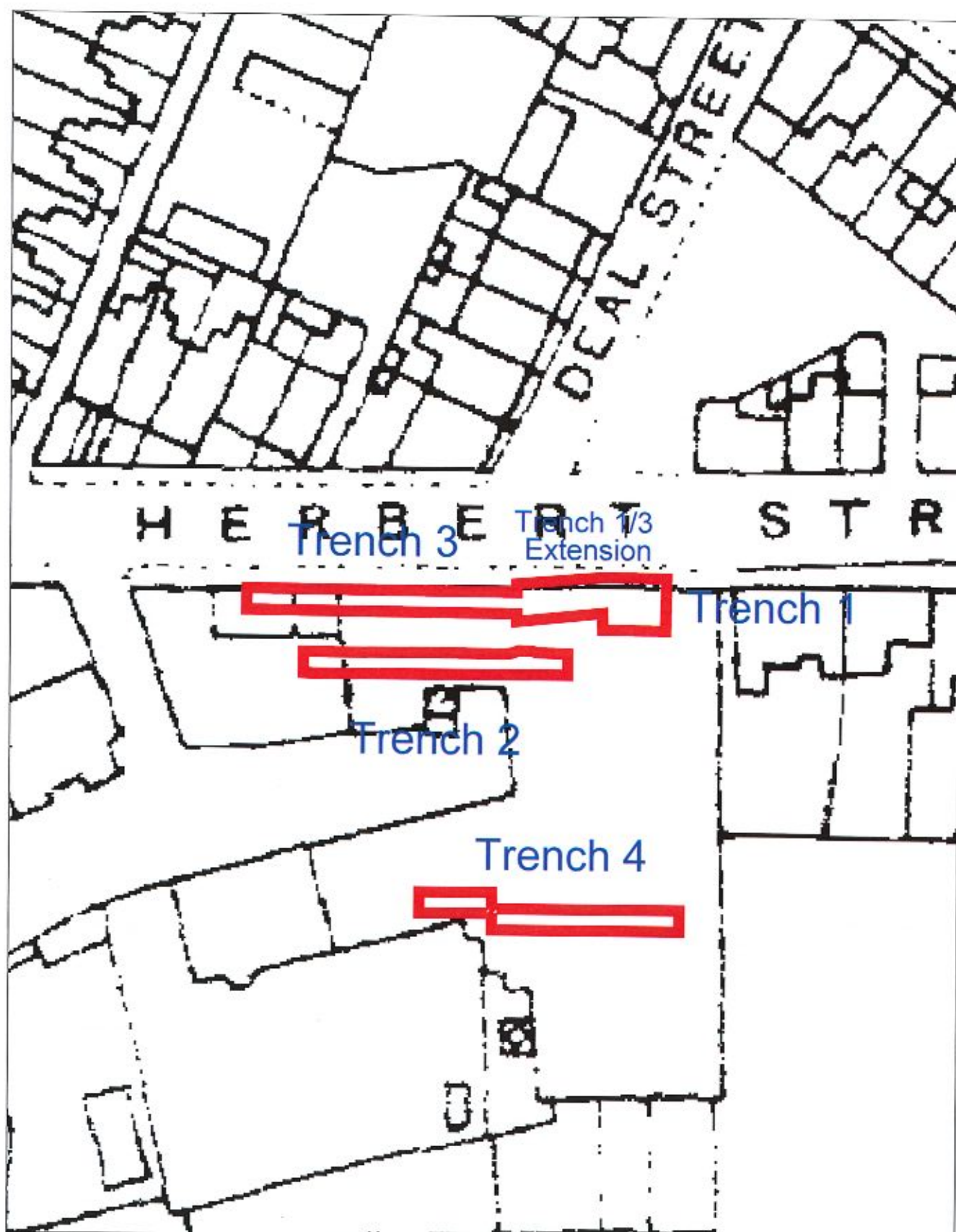


Figure 38:

Trench Location Overlain onto the 1:2500 County Series Map of 1922



Key:

— Trench Location



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Scale at A4 1:500

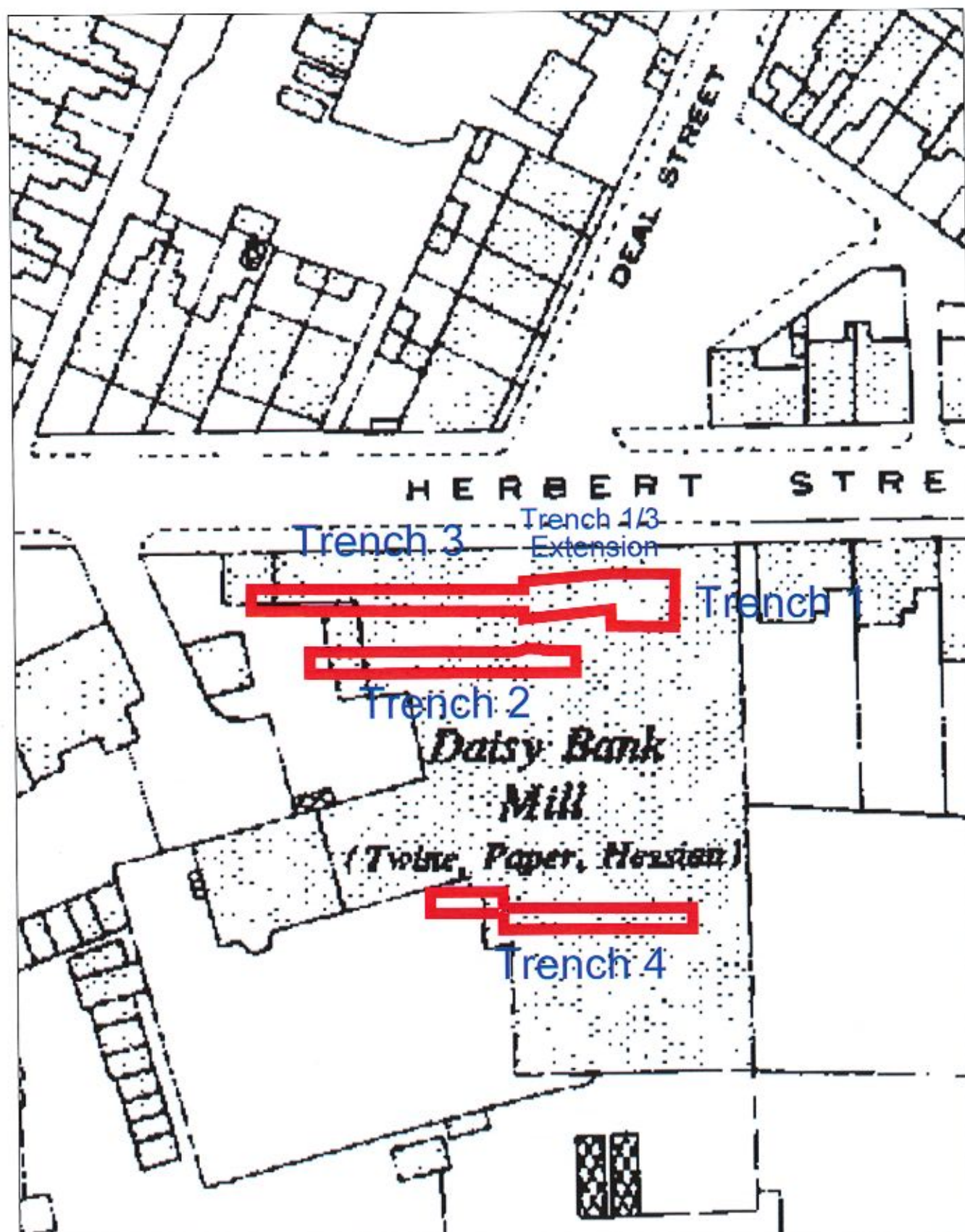


Figure 39:

Trench Location Overlain onto the 1:2500 National Grid Map of 1951



Key:

■ Trench Location



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Scale at A4 1:500

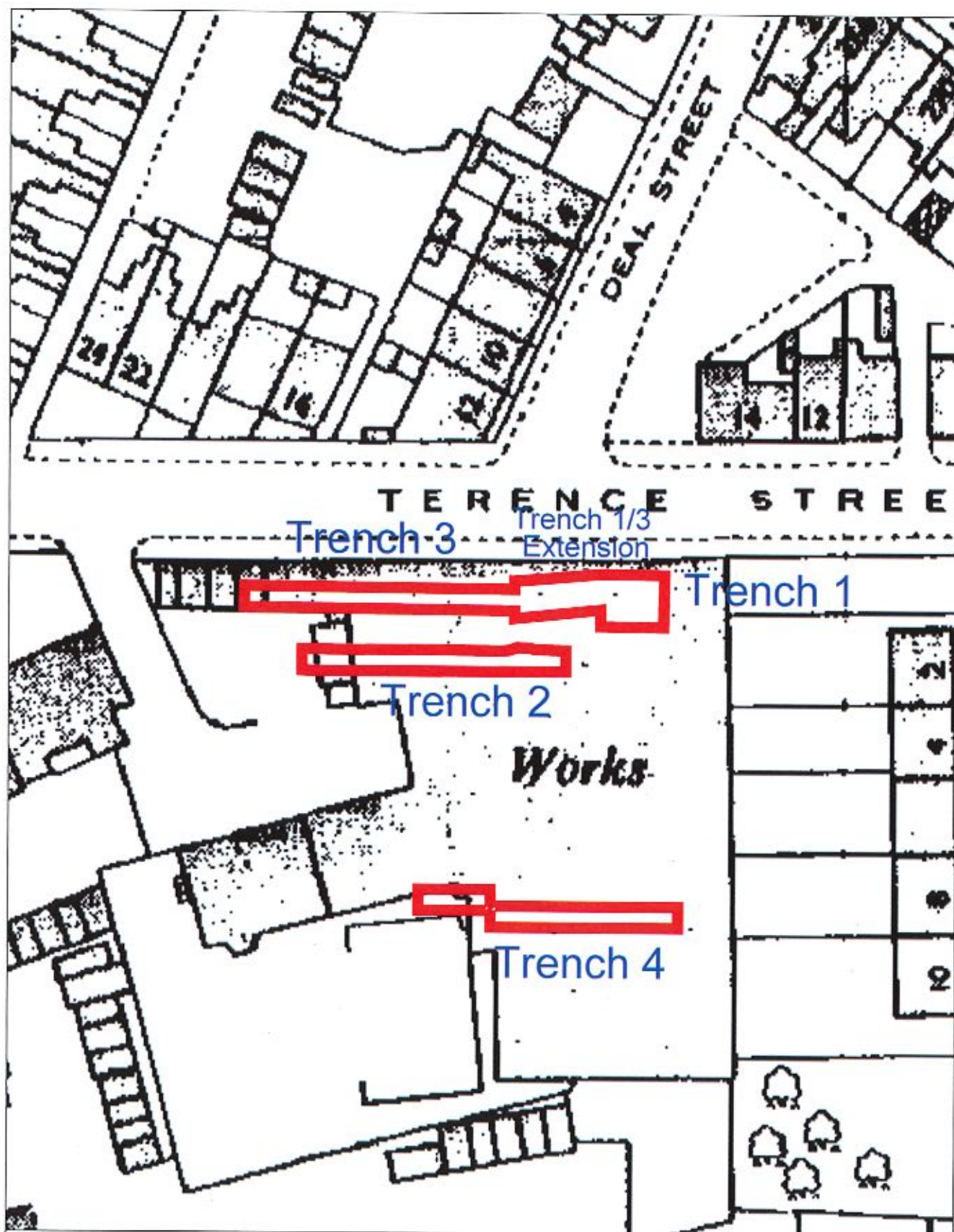


Figure 40:

Trench Location Overlain onto the 1:2500 National Grid Map of 1969



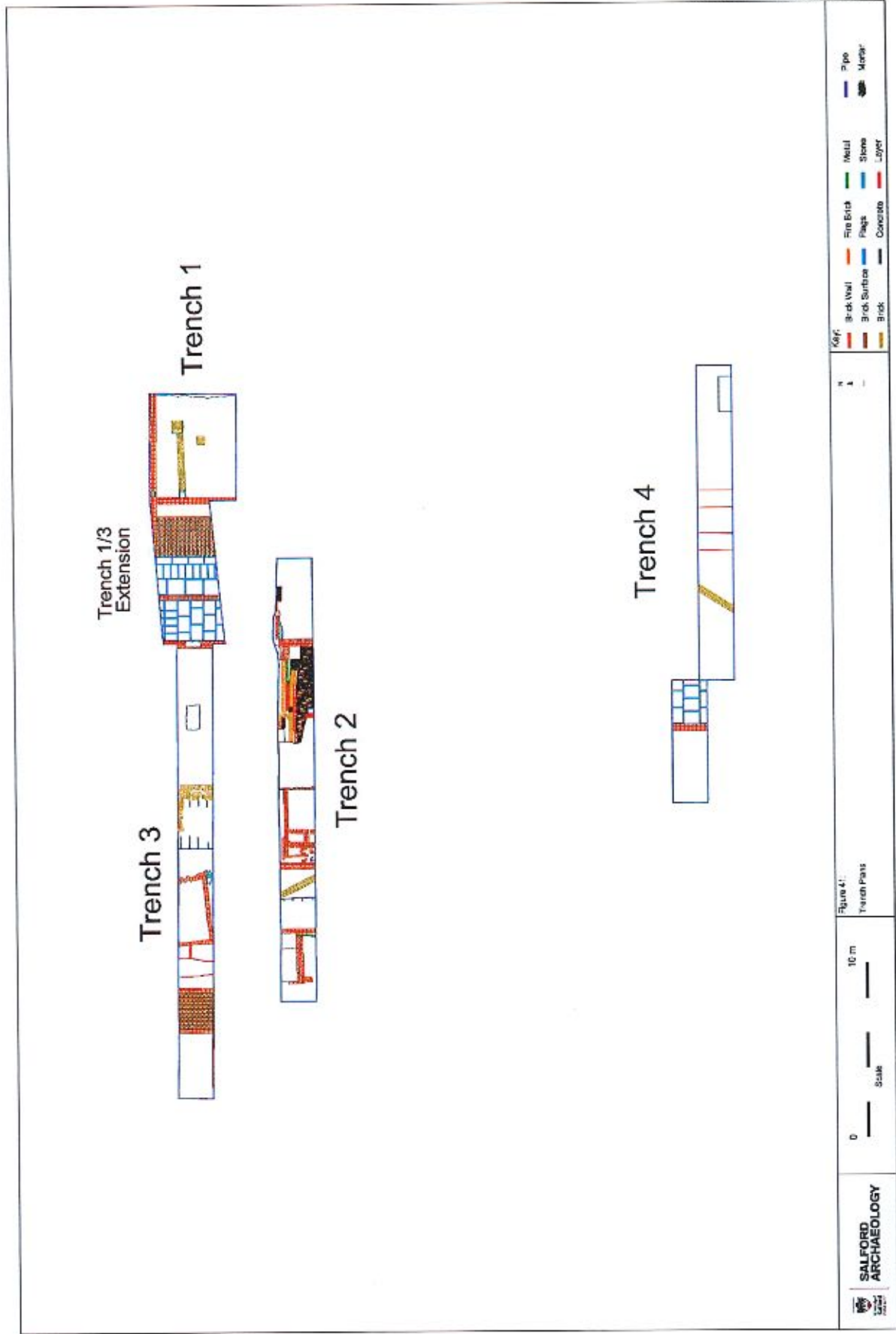
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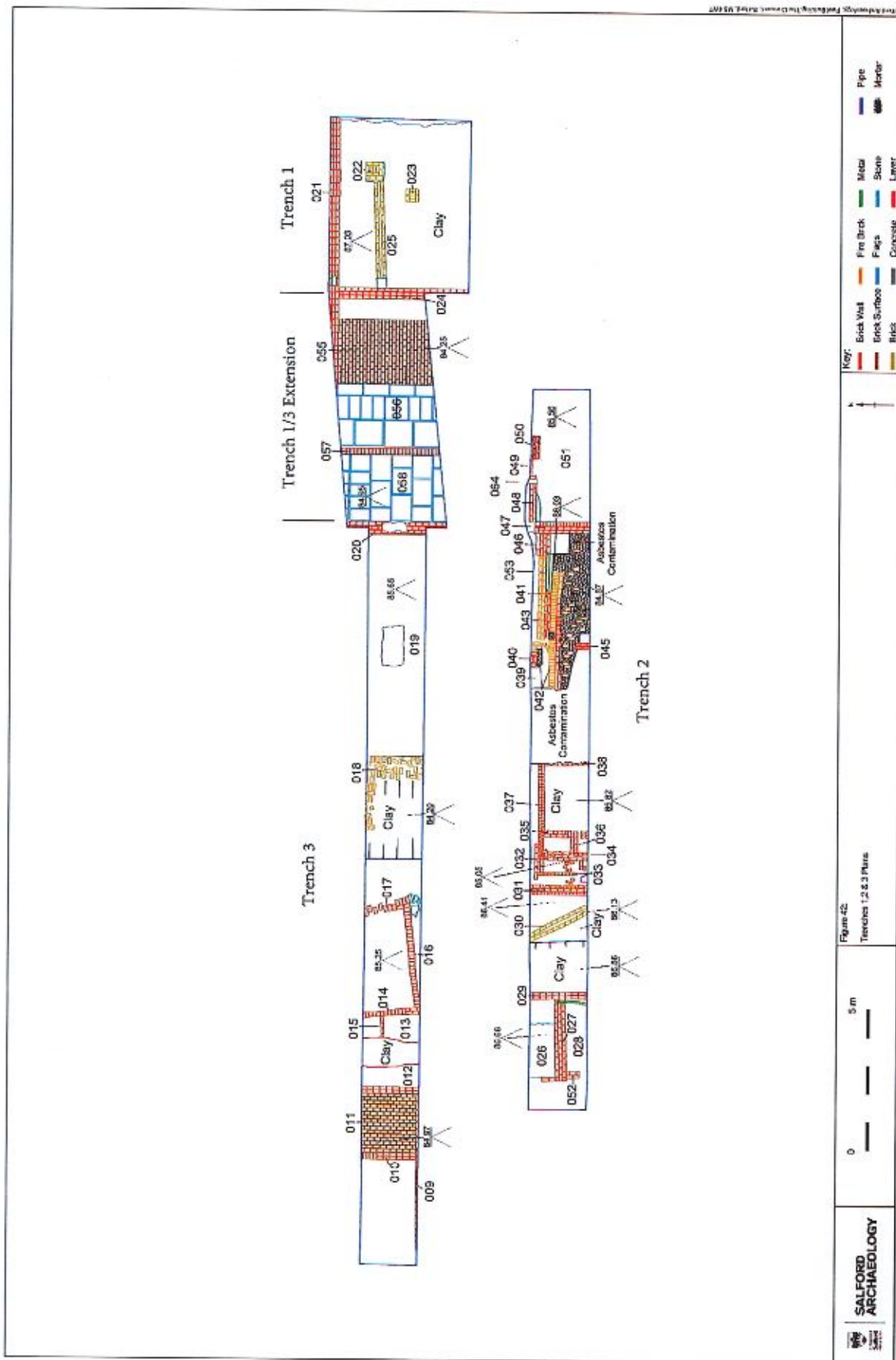
— Trench Location

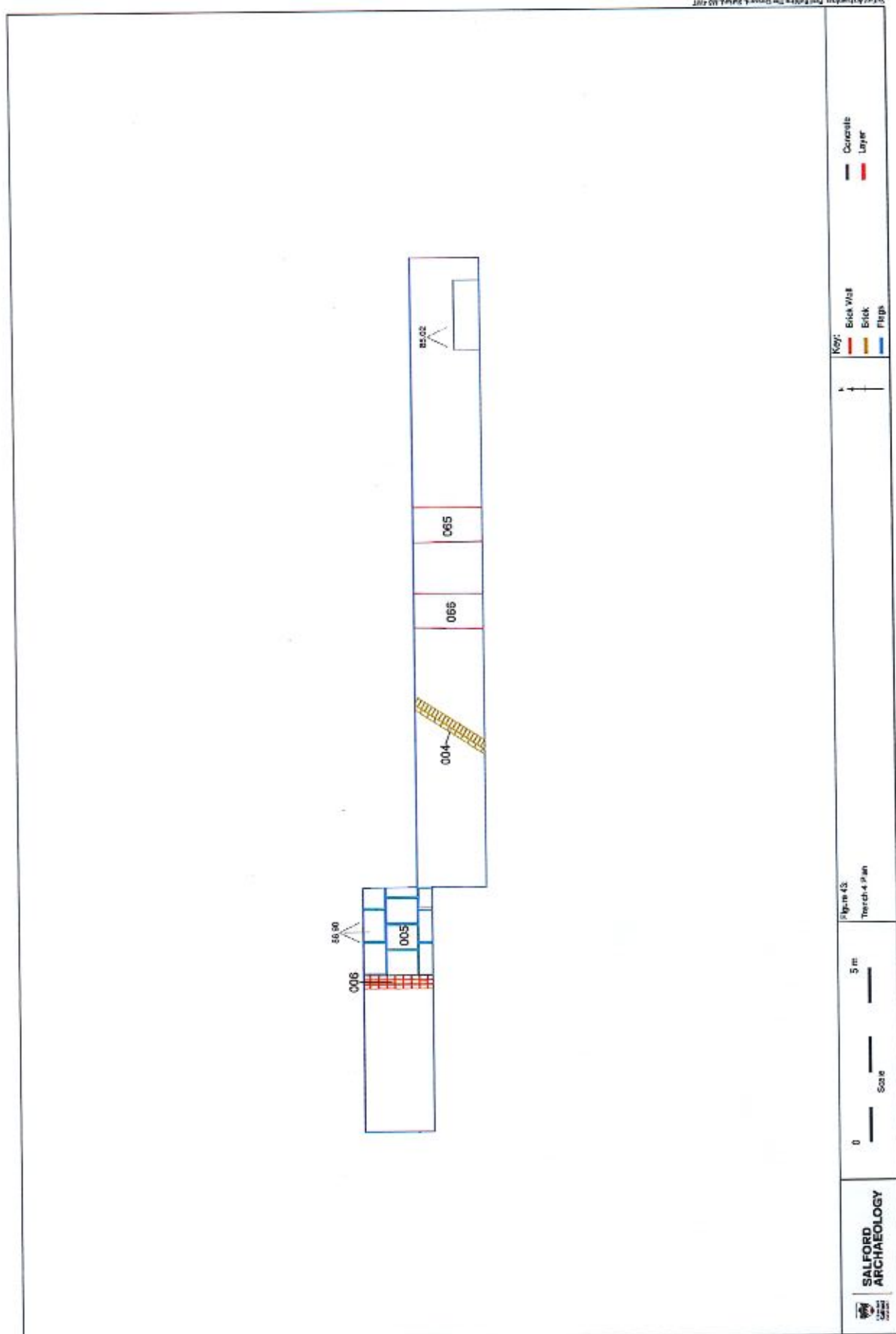


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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500







Key:

- Concrete Layer
- Brick Wall
- Brick
- Plugs

Figure 43
Trench 4 Plan

0 5m
Scale

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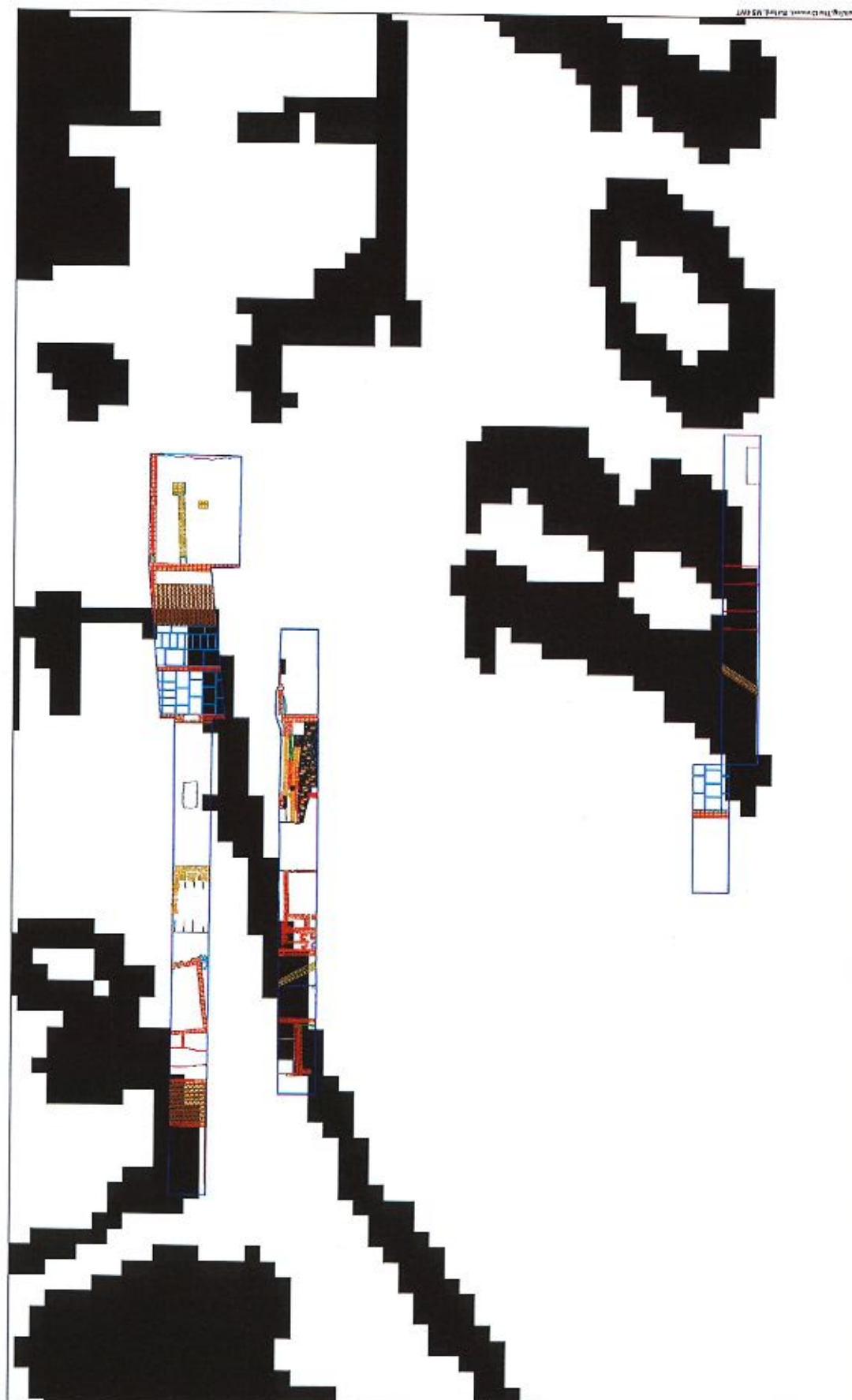
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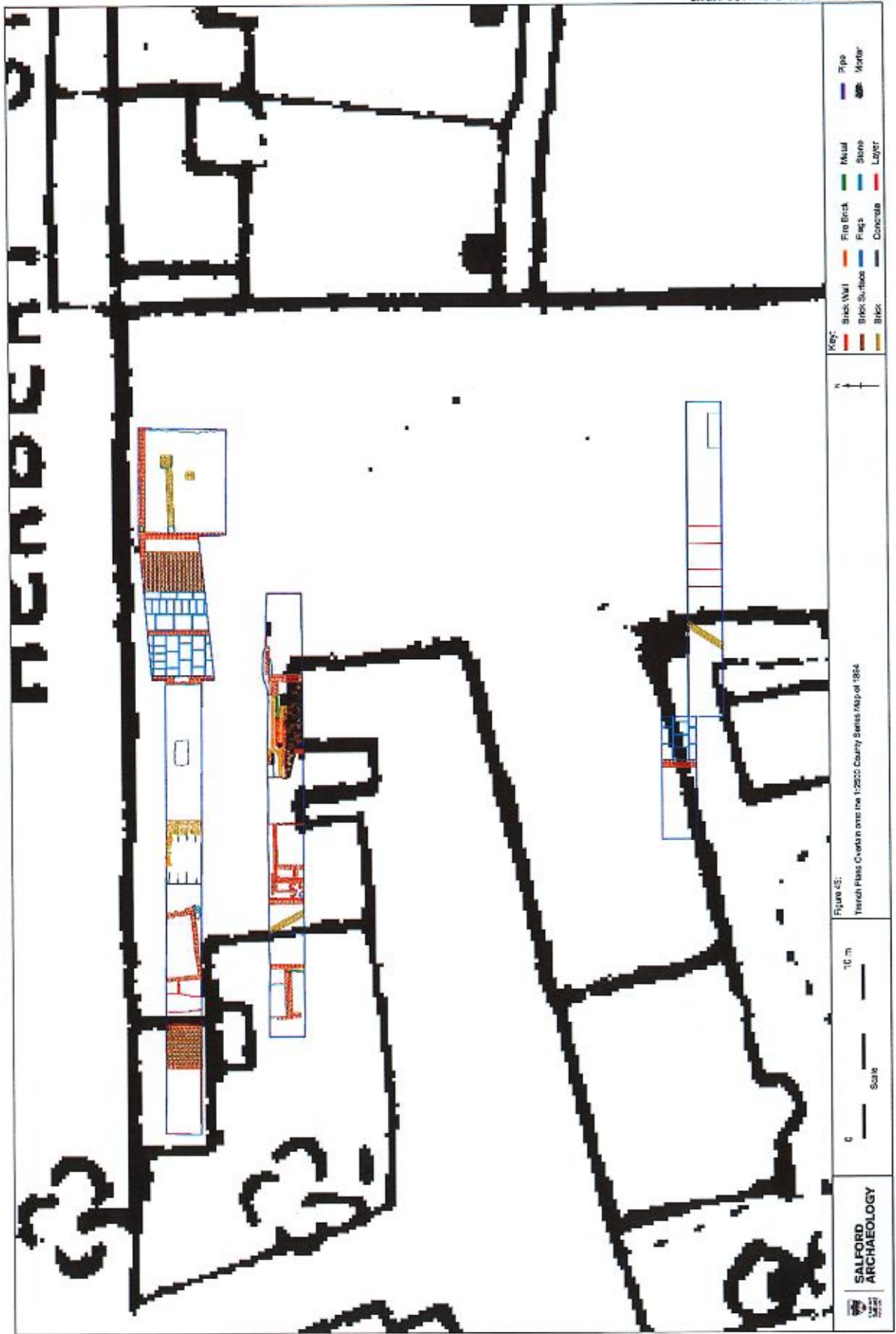
0 ——— 10 m

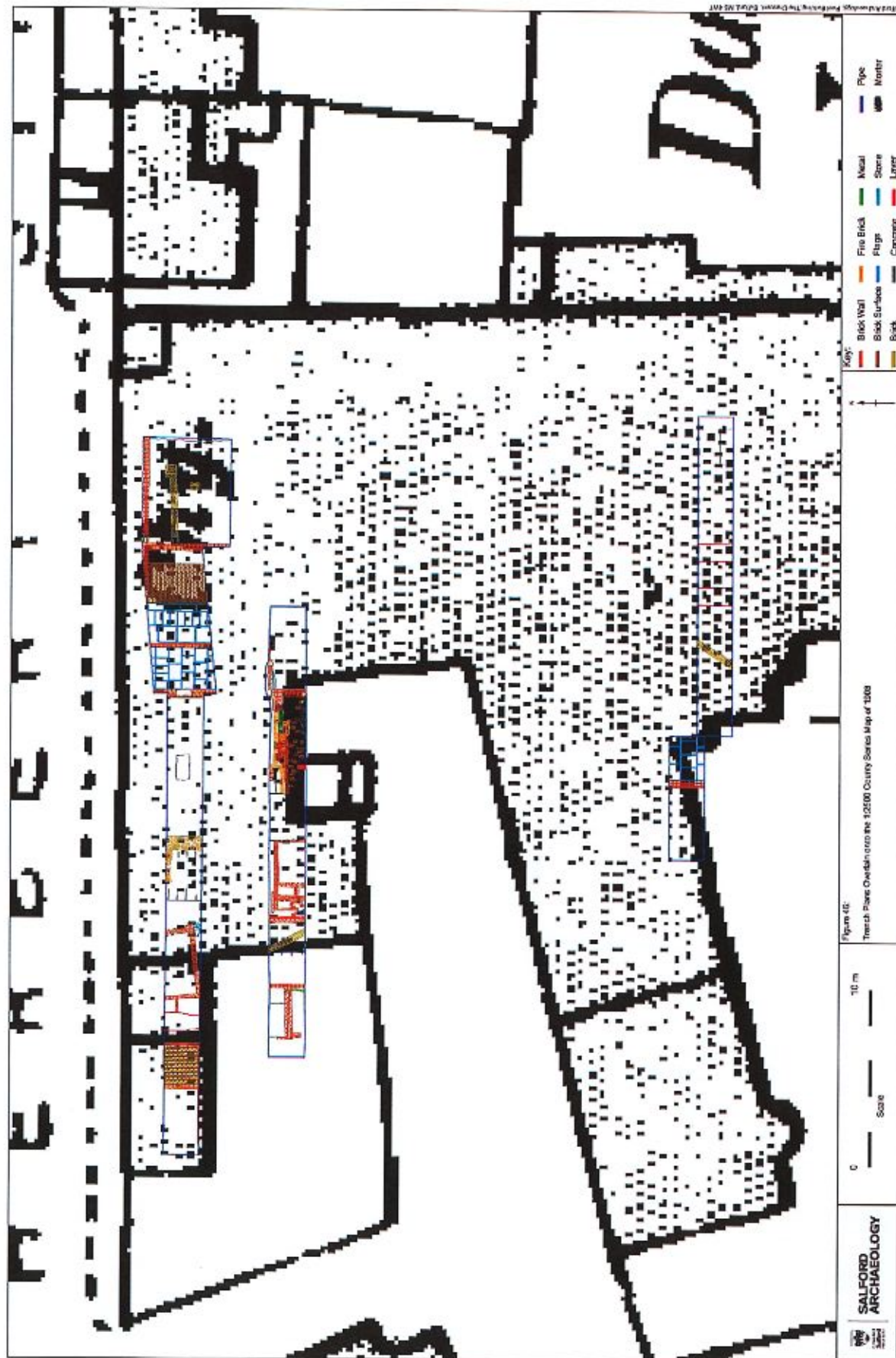
Scale

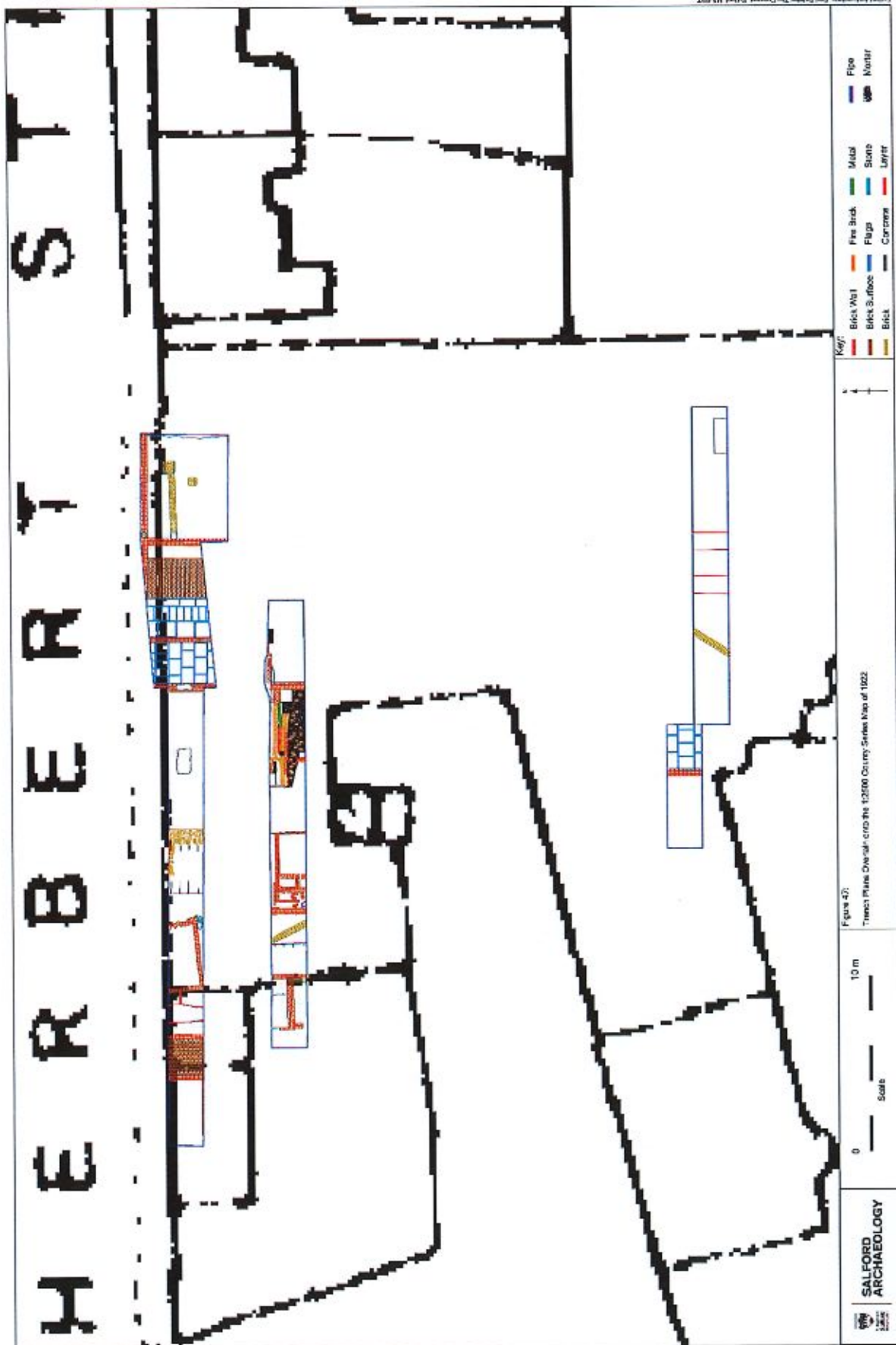
Figure 44:
Trench Phase C overlaid onto the 1:10000 County Series Map of 1848

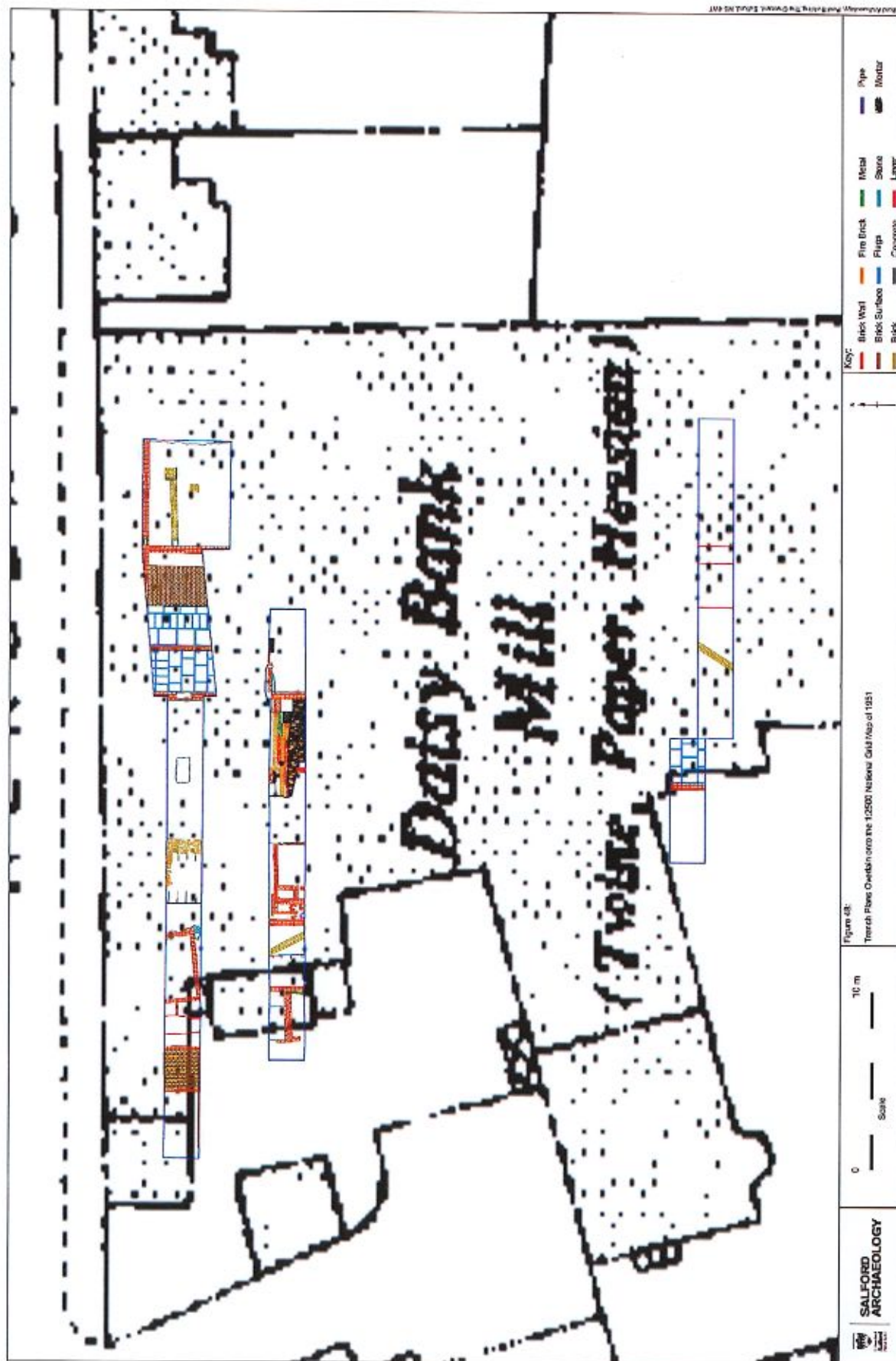
Key:

	Brick Wall		Fire Brick		Metal		Pipe
	Brick Surface		Flag		Stone		Mortar
	Brick		Concrete		Layer		

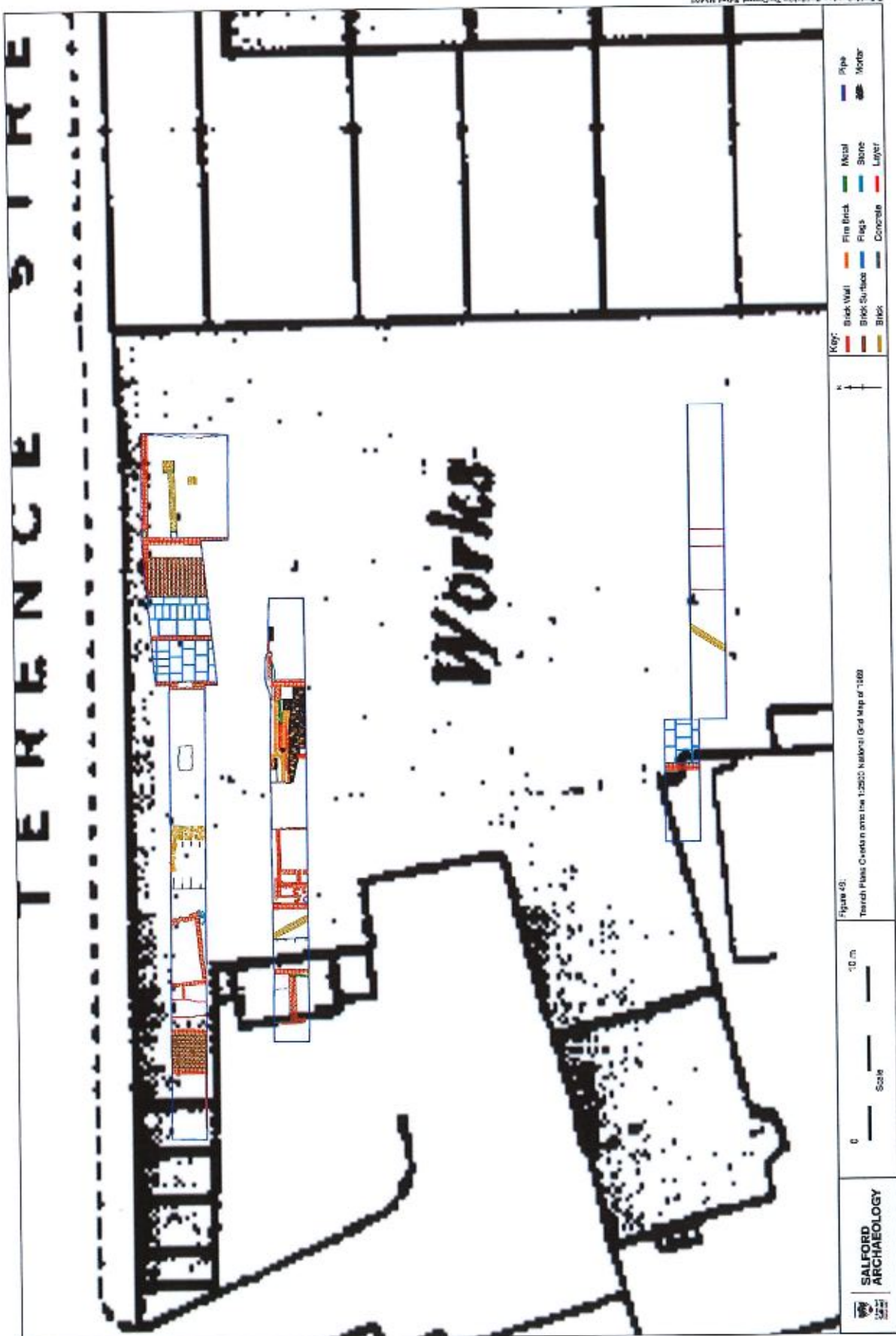








REFERENCE



Appendix 2: Context List

Context Number	Trench	Description
001	4	Rubble layer covering Trench 4. Very large concrete blocks, flags, mortar, & bricks.
002	4	Thin layer of clinker below (001), 0.11m thick
003	4	Fragmentary Layer of flags directly below concrete in southeast corner
004	4	3-course handmade-brick feature, runs north-south (1 course headers and 1 course stretchers) sits in v.v. wet clay. Evidence of pinkish lime mortar
005	4	Flagged floor to east of (006). Flags 0.5 x 0.7-8m, 2 x 1.8m
006	4	Handmade-brick wall 3 courses, pinkish lime mortar. 0.35 x 2m excavated. 7 courses
007	4	Mid-brown clay contaminated with brick, stone, mortar, redeposited natural.
008	3	Rubble layer covering Trench 1: brick, stone, mortar, concrete
009	3	East-west handmade-brick wall 5 courses high seen in north-facing section, pinkish lime mortar
010	3	North-south handmade-brick wall 2 courses wide and 6 courses high, white lime mortar abuts (009)
011	3	Handmade-brick floor between (010) & (012), 0.23 x 0.11 x 0.007, abuts (009)
012	3	Handmade-brick wall runs north-south abutting (011) & (009), 2 courses wide and 6 courses high
013	3	Clinker overlying clay between (012) & (014). C.0.5m thick
014	3	2 course wide handmade-brick wall runs north-south, pinkish white mortar & 6 courses high, abutted by (015) & (016)
015	3	Single course handmade-brick wall projecting west from (014)
016	3	Northeast-southwest handmade-brick wall single course headers abutting (014) only one course revealed 0.23m x 2m excavated
017	3	Fragmentary handmade-brick wall runs northwest-southeast, 2 courses high & 2 headers wide with evidence of stone foundation to south
018	3	2 layers of handmade & firebrick – possible surface truncated to south degraded to east
019	3	Red concrete surface with square hole in centre. Abuts (020)
020	3	3 course brick wall, 3 rows of stretchers & 2 courses high with large lump of concrete on top. (9 courses high too east side T1/3 extent)
021	1	Handmade-brick wall projecting from south-facing section. 11 courses or 0.93m high with curved top. North edge not found. Hole in top revealed it was vaulted culvert/flue running east-west to west of hole. Top was covered by

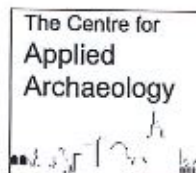
		metal plate.
022	1	Square handmade-brick pillar base 9 courses (0.74m) high with stone plinth at base 0.6 x 0.6m, white mortar
023	1	Similar to (022) with bull-nosed brick at the corners, white mortar, 9 courses with 2 lower courses, square brick at base, 0.9m high
024	1	Handmade-brick 12 courses high runs north-south across trench and abuts (021) to north. Also seen in T1 extension
025	1	Handmade-made brick culvert running between (022) & (024). Stone top. Set within clay
026	2	Area of concrete at western end of trench abuts (027)
027	2	Handmade-brick wall 3 courses with black mortar & at least 3 courses high. Abuts (029) to the east. Has lead-pipe within the eastern end
028	2	Compacted black surface between (027) & (052)
029	2	Handmade-brick wall north-south, 2 courses wide & c.7 high. Abutted by (027), white mortar & appears cut at southern end possibly for later pipe
030	2	Handmade-brick culvert with 2 rows brick laid flat & space between, no capping identified.
031	2	Handmade-brick wall 3 courses wide & 4 courses high with possible foundation course – very degraded. White mortar & runs north-south, abutting (032)
032	2	Handmade-brick wall 3 courses wide & 3 courses high, with possible foundation course, white mortar fairly degraded. Abuts (031), (033), (034), & (035)
033	2	Line of single handmade-brick projecting from (032). No mortar & truncated to the south
034	2	Handmade-brick wall 3 courses wide, runs north-south, white mortar, broken bricks abutted by (036) & (032) reasonably disturbed.
035	2	Handmade-brick wall, north-south, 2 courses wide, white mortar, fragmented to south and sits directly on clay with evidence of sub-rounded stones below
036	2	Handmade-brick wall, east-west, 2 courses wide, abuts (034) & (035), white mortar
037	2	Handmade-brick wall, 2 courses, abuts eastern end of (032), only seen in section
038	2	Handmade-brick wall, 3 courses high, north-south, dark staining with 0.08m iron pipe set in the eastern end
039	2	Small area of concrete to east of Asbestos, associated with (040), c.0.08-0.1m thick
040	2	Handmade-brick feature to the east of (039). Stretchers to either side of 2 headers with firebrick to east. Unclear if firebrick is part of this or (041)
041	2	2 courses firebrick – laid flat as stretchers – running east-west from (040) with greyish lime mortar. Identical to (042) & lies against (043) & (053) & abuts (046) to the east
042	2	2 nd line of firebricks laid as headers with same dimensions & mortar as (041). Continues westwards more than (041) & is truncated to the east. Some handmade-brick in central section & possible foundation course to the east.

043	2	2 courses of handmade-bricks laid on edge between (041) & (042). Black mortar & covers (053).
044	2	Compacted black mortar & clinker to south of (042) & lies against (047) Some handmade-brick visible within 2 corroded iron lumps embedded in south side.
045	2	2 courses frogged-brick wall extending north from south trench edge stamped with 'Wilkinson England'
046	2	Handmade-brick wall possibly a continuation of (041), abuts (047), 3 courses wide
047	2	Handmade-brick wall, 3 courses, white mortar, gap in top courses to south & degraded top course
048	2	Handmade-brick wall, 2 courses wide & 6 courses high + inserted stone ledge (projects c.0.12m), 2 courses up c.0.05m thick, white mortar, stretcher bond, keyed-in to (047)
049	2	U-shaped handmade-brick wall, 5 courses high, white mortar, c.0.1m projecting sections truncated to the south & all abutted by (051), possible original length 0.23m
050	2	Area of handmade-brick respected by (051), possible floor surface/truncated wall, 2 courses wide and yellowish-white mortar
051	2	Area of grey concrete east end of trench
052	2	Handmade-brick wall, 2 courses, extends south from (022), stretchers with black mortar
053	2	2 iron channels between (041) & (042), 0.1m wide & 5 deep
054	2	Line of truncation, handmade-brick lying against western end of (042) with some grey mortar, covers the projection of (042) at the same level as (044)
055	1/3	truncated handmade brick surface. 1.00m from wall 024 and abutted 021. evidence of a yellowish-white mortar.
056	1/3	stone flagged surface partly adhered to the concrete above, west of 055, at a depth of 1.00m. 2.00m x 2.25m flag stones varying in size between 0.40m-0.90m x 0.90m-1.00m. stone on southern side had 2 small (0.03m dia.) holes cut into it, lying 0.33m apart.
057	1/3	north-south orientated alignment of handmade bricks laid on edge and bonded with white mortar
058	1/3	Flagged surface 2.00m x 4.15m almost identical to 056, with smaller, more uniformly sized flags 0.40m-0.70m x 0.70m-0.90m.
059	1	well preserved concrete floor, lay at a depth of c.0.30m.
060	2	large concrete surface with square cut towards the centre of the trench.
061	1	0.35m thick layer of rubble - brick, stone, mortar, metal and wood.
062	1	mid-grey-brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of rubble (brick, stone, mortar)
063	2	Demolition debris below concrete with frags of brick, mortar, stone and metal.
064	2	machine made brick wall bonded with hard, bright white mortar.
065	4	Demolition debris in black grainy silt. Includes brick,

		mortar, stone fragments.
066	4	Demolition debris in black grainy silt. Includes brick, mortar, stone fragments



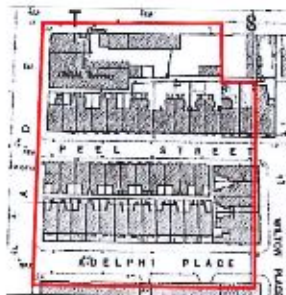
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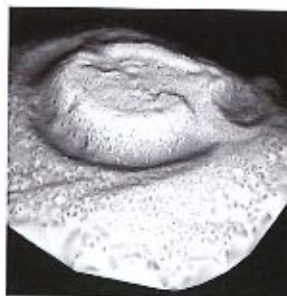
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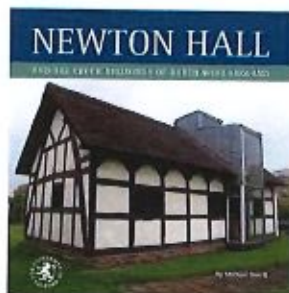
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