



University of
Salford
MANCHESTER

Archaeological Investigation Report

Snell Street,
Ancoats,
Manchester

Client:

Artal Ltd

Application Number:

130168/FO/2021

Technical Report:

Graham Mottershead

Report No:

SA/2022/65



Location: The site comprises piece of derelict land at the northeast side of Snell Street

NGR: Centred on NGR 385637 398170

Project: Snell Street, Ancoats, Manchester

Application No.: 130168/FO/2021

Internal Ref: SECL2152

Report No: SA/2022/65

Prepared for: Artal Ltd

Document: Archaeological Investigation Report

Version: Version 1

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Date: June 2022

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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. PLANNING BACKGROUND	3
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
4. GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY.....	6
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	7
6. METHODOLOGY.....	9
7. ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS	11
8. DISCUSSION	20
9. CONCLUSION.....	21
10. ARCHIVE.....	22
11. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	23
12. BIBLIOGRAPHY	24
13. APPENDIX 1	26

SUMMARY

Penrose Manor Ltd, and their representatives Artal Ltd, are progressing redevelopment of land at Snell Street, Ancoats (centred on NGR 385637 398170; Figure 1). The proposed scheme includes the erection of 9, three storey dwellinghouses (Use Class C3a) with associated parking, landscaping and amenity space following demolition of existing warehouse.

These proposals will entail substantial ground disturbance across the proposed development, and the excavation of deep foundations, drainage and other services.

The historic interest in the development site was highlighted in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation produced in August 2021 (Mottershead 2021). This concluded that the site held potential to contain buried remains of archaeological interest, relating to a glassworks that was first labelled on the mapping of 1922 but may have been founded between 1851 and 1891.

The WSI, produced in consultation with Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), detailed that the site would be evaluated via the excavation of five trial trenches. This work was carried out in October 2021. Although no *in situ* structural remains relating to the glassworks were encountered during the evaluation a very large quantity of structural material and glass was uncovered. This suggested that further investigation was merited to examine specific buildings visible on the historic mapping and attempt to recover stratified industrial and structural materials for analysis.

An excavation was carried out in December 2021 which comprised the mechanical stripping of three areas (A1, A2 and B). No structural remains were encountered in areas A1 and A2 but a large quantity of glass objects, structural material and waste glass was retrieved. Area B was shown to have been heavily truncated by later 20th-century activity.

The recovered glass objects and waste glass have been retained by Salford Archaeology and will be analysed and incorporated into a publication on the Manchester glass industry (forthcoming).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

Penrose Manor Ltd, and their representatives Artal Ltd, are progressing redevelopment of land at Snell Street, Ancoats (centred on NGR 385637 398170; Figure 1). The proposed scheme includes the erection of 9, three storey dwellinghouses (Use Class C3a) with associated parking, landscaping and amenity space following demolition of existing warehouse.

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The additional investigation was carried out in December 2021. This report details both phases investigation.

2. PLANNING POLICY

2.1 National Planning Policy

The revised National Planning Policy Framework 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 (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, revised July 2021). 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 189-208). In accordance with Paragraph 190, local planning authorities should consider in their strategy for conservation and the enjoyment of the historic environment:

- 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 194 states that local planning authorities when determining applications, should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, 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.'

Paragraph 195 states that the local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this into account

when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise any conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.

Paragraph 205 states that the local planning authorities should 'require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.'

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Project Aim

The main aims of the evaluation, given the commercial nature of the project, was to establish the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains on the site and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential.

Following this the aims of the excavation were to investigate any possible structural remains that may have survived below ground and to recover any structural materials, glass waste and glass artefacts.

The location of the evaluation trenches/excavation areas were determined in consultation with GMAAS, in their role as advisors to the Local Planning Authority. The evaluation comprised five trial trenches and the excavation three open areas (Figures 7 and 8). 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.

3.2 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 record any surviving structural remains;
- to recover any structural materials, glass waste and glass artefacts for later analysis;
- 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.

4. LOCATION AND SETTING

- 4.1** The site (centred on NGR 385637 398170) is situated within the Ancoats district of Manchester (Figure 1). The site lies at the northeast side of Snell Street, approximately 49.70m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 4.2** At the time of excavation the site comprised a relatively flat area of derelict land sloping slightly upwards from southeast to northwest. A small warehouse that had occupied the southeast part of the site had been demolished and the ground was a slightly waterlogged mixed rubble and soil. A large reinforced concrete slab lay at the northwest corner of the site.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 5.1** The following information derives from a rapid map regression carried out to inform the WSI.
- 5.2** From examination of the historical map sequence, it can be demonstrated that the site lay beyond the core areas of 18th-century development in Ancoats and was first subject to activity in the early 19th-century.
- 5.3** During the early 19th century Housing was built across the area with a range of houses visible along Stone Street (later Snell Street) on Swires map of 1824 and on Bancks & Co's map of 1831.
- 5.4** The 1851 Ordnance Survey Town Plan shows the area in detail (Figure 2). Running parallel to Stone Street, to the northeast, is Buckley Street. Along Buckley Street is a row of double depth houses with rear yards and a small outbuilding each, possibly a privy. Along Stone Street a more intermittent row of houses is shown with double depth houses separated by yards, and with a larger square building towards the northwest.
- 5.5** The 1891 Ordnance Survey Town Plan shows that at that time Buckley Street was unchanged but along Stone Street the housing had been replaced with a long range to the northwest and a series of ancillary buildings and yards at the southeast (Figure 3). The ranges and ancillary buildings may represent the earliest phase of a glassworks that is labelled on mapping from 1922.
- 5.6** The 1908 mapping shows that, by this time, along Buckley Street the northwest housing was replaced with a long building range, possibly an expansion to the glassworks (Figure 4). Double depth houses were still present along the southeast part of Buckley Street.
- 5.7** The buildings are labelled as a glassworks on the mapping of 1922 which shows that the works had taken over the whole plot with a large rectangular building, split into two by a covered yard (Figure 5). The southeast part of the building is labelled as containing a chimney.
- 5.8** The layout remained the same throughout all mapping up to, and including, 1970 (Figure 6). The site is still labelled as a glassworks on the 1955 mapping, and so was probably still in use at that time. From the 1960s the site is labelled as simply 'Works'. This suggests that it was still in use, although perhaps for a different purpose. The

northwest half of the works was demolished during the 1970s or '80s, and the southeast building was converted into a warehouse.

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 Archaeological Evaluation/Excavation

The principal aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of any buried remains of archaeological interest within the proposed development area and, if present, characterise the level of preservation and significance, and provide a good understanding of their potential. Following this the aims of the excavation were to investigate any possible structural remains that may have survived below ground and to recover any structural materials, glass waste and glass artefacts. The evaluation comprised the excavation of five trial trenches and the excavation comprised three open areas (Figures 7 and 8).

6.2 General Methodology: all archaeological work was conducted following the ClfA Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation and excavation (ClfA 2020). Prior to the commencement of any excavation works, the location of the area targeted for archaeological investigation was laid out accurately with respect to the Ordnance Survey national grid. The trench and area locations were then be scanned for any live services using a cable avoidance tool.

6.3 Archaeological Excavation: machine excavation was used to carefully define the extent of any surviving structures, features, and other remains. This was carried out using a mechanical excavator under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Where necessary thereafter, remains were cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. Where hand excavation was required it was undertaken by trained professional archaeologists.

All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically. Results of the evaluation were recorded on *pro-forma* trench record sheets, accompanied with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and high-resolution digital photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

6.4 Photography: a full and detailed photographic record of features was maintained. Photography was undertaken in accordance with HE guidance, *Digital Image Capture and File Storage Guidelines for Best Practice* (July 2015). All frames included a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records were maintained on photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

6.5 Planning: the precise location of all archaeological remains encountered was surveyed using a combination of Total Station Theodolite survey and manual planning. This data was then drawn in AutoCAD in order to generate georeferenced scaled plans. The

drawings were generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. All information is georectified to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and all levels tied into the Ordnance Datum.

- 6.6 *Finds policy:*** finds recovery and sampling programmes was in accordance with best practice (following current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines, *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation followed professional guidelines (UKIC).

7. INVESTIGATION RESULTS

7.1 Evaluation Trenching

Five evaluation trenches, each measuring 10m by 1.7m, were excavated as indicated in figures 7 and 8. Trenches 1 to 3 were located in the northwest half of the site and trenches 4 and 5 in the southeast, within the footprint of the demolished warehouse (Figure 7).

Trenches 1 and 2 both reached natural clay at a depth of 0.7m with no structures or features present (Plates 1 and 2).



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking northeast



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking northeast

Trench 3 revealed a brick structure running along the northeast trench edge. This was built with machine-made bricks and bonded with hard black cement. The structure had a concrete floor, brick steps at the northwest end of the trench, and a small buttress against the wall (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking southeast

Trenches 4 and 5 were both excavated to natural clay at a depth of 1.8m. No features or structures were encountered (Plates 4 and 5). Above the clay was a 0.2m to 0.4m thick deposit of what appeared to be primary demolition material. This deposit also contains glass waste and fragments of kiln structure material. Above this was a uniform layer of mixed rubble and clay, also containing a large amount of kiln structure fragments and glass waste.



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking north



Plate 5: Trench 5 looking west

7.2 Excavation Area A

Although no structures or features were encountered within trenches 4 and 5 it was felt that, due to the presence of primary demolition material, kiln structure fragments and waste glass, further investigation was necessary. Two buildings visible on the 1908 mapping were investigated via the excavation of two open areas, A1 and A2 (Figures 7 and 8).

Area A1 measured 12.46m by 8.0m and examined the northwest of the two buildings (Plate 6). Area A2 measured 5.34m by 5.12m and examined the southeast building (Plate 7). Both areas were excavated to natural clay at a depth of 1.8m which contained no features of structures. The primary demolition layer originally observed in trenches 4 and 5 was present immediately above the clay across both areas and was between 0.1m and 0.4m in depth. Above this was a uniform mixed rubble and clay. Both of these layers contained fragments of kiln structure material, glass artefacts, glass waste and 19th- and 20th-century pottery. The finds were spread even across the two deposits with no noticeable difference in distribution.



Plate 6: Excavation area A1 looking north



Plate 7: Excavation area A2 looking west

7.3 Excavation Area B

This area measured 54.3m by 52.5m and covered almost the entire northwest half of the site (Figure 9). In the northwest corner of the site was a large reinforced concrete slab which was left in situ as this covered a junction of multiple services.

Natural clay was encountered at a depth of 0.4m below a levelling layer of aggregate of a type that can be attributed to the late 20th- or early 21st-century.

Two structures were encountered, both cut into the clay. The larger structure lay at the northeast side of the area and comprised a 5.2m by 3.1m rectangular basement, aligned northwest/southeast. The walls were built using machine-made bricks bonded with hard black cement and had a central buttress visible on the northeast side. The structure had a concrete floor and brick steps at its north corner. At the southeast, the structure had been truncated (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Excavation area B northeast structure, looking north

The second structure lay in the centre of area B and comprised a smaller rectangular brick basement aligned northwest/southeast. It measured 4.0m in length and was 1.48m wide at its northwest half. Half way to the southeast the walls stepped out, widening to 1.8m wide. The walls were built from machine-made frogged bricks bonded with hard black cement and the narrower northwest half of the structure was lined with firebrick. The structure was filled with clinker and rubble which contained

modern refuse and was not bottomed at 1.2m due to the presence of possible ACMs (Plate 9).



Plate 9: Area B central structure looking northwest

The area of clay immediately at the northwest side of the central structure was an orangey red colour, suggesting that it had been subjected to intense heat (Plate 10). It was unclear whether this had resulted from the structure itself or was an earlier feature, although the firebrick lining the structure suggest that it was contemporary.



Plate 10: Heat reddened clay to the north of the central structure

8. DISCUSSION

The excavation has made it clear that the glassworks was entirely demolished when it went out of use in the 1970s, and all but two partial basements were removed down to the natural clay. The demolition material from the glassworks was used to level up the ground following demolition and the area appears to have also been subject to another phase of later ground levelling where the demolition layer was further disturbed and spread across the site. This resulted in both the primary demolition layer and the secondary levelling layer containing a mixture of construction materials, glass waste and glass artefacts.

The two basemented structures encountered in Area B suggest that these were the only two basemented structures in the northwest building (Figure 10). The clay in this area was encountered at a depth of only 0.4m. In contrast there was a 1.8m depth of demolition material above the clay in the southeast area, suggesting that this may have been where the more substantial below ground structures may have been. The function of the two structures encountered in Area B is not known. The mapping does not have any indication as to function and with little context it is not possible to surmise.

The artefactual evidence, although not from stratified contexts, is interesting in itself. The glass objects fell into four categories – corrugated opaque glass tiles, glass stoppers, glass rods and other indeterminate glass objects. It is likely that the rods were used as rollers in textile printing machinery. The indeterminate objects resembled out-of-context glass parts for machinery. This all suggests that the Snell Street glassworks was specialising in the manufacture of glass parts for industry.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Impact

The archaeological has demonstrated that the glassworks was almost entirely removed during the demolition in the 1970s and has subsequently been subjected to at least one more later phase of ground levelling.

9.2 Research Potential

The recovered glass artefacts represent an unusual find of specialist glass manufacture. How this specialist trade fits into the overall picture of 19th-century and early 20th-century glass manufacture in Manchester has not been studied before and so the finds assemblage offers a unique chance to enhance our knowledge of this little studied offshoot of the industry.

9.3 Mitigation

In the light of the results obtained from the archaeological evaluation, it is considered no further archaeological investigation will be required at Snell Street. The artefactual assemblage merits further study, coupled with further documentary study, but this can be carried out as part of a forthcoming publication on the Manchester glass industry and so the onus for this study will not be placed on the client.

10. ARCHIVE

- 10.1** The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards and in line with current guidelines (ClfA 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 10.2** The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in north-west England. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The project archive will ultimately be offered to Manchester Museum of Science and Industry (subject to their agreement) for long-term deposition. A copy of this report will be lodged with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, and the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.
- 10.3** It is likely that a large element of the project archive will be in digital format. It would thus be appropriate to deposit a copy of the archive generated from the archaeological investigation with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS), through ADS-Easy. Any records that are created in hard copy during the course of the project will be scanned and added to this digital archive.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Salford Archaeology would like to thank Penrose Manor Ltd, and their representatives Artal Ltd, for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, and in particular Alex Farmer for his support during the evaluation. Thanks also go to Ian Miller for providing monitoring support and advice on behalf of GMAAS.

The evaluation fieldwork was undertaken by Julian Thorley, assisted by Richard Carter. The excavation was carried out by Graham Mottershead. The report was written by Graham Mottershead, and the illustrations were compiled by Sarah Mottershead. The project was managed by Graham Mottershead.

12. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan, 1891

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Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map, 1922

Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series map, 1970

12.2 Documentary Sources

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North West Regional Research Framework

<https://researchframeworks.org/nwrf/>

13. APPENDIX 1: FINDS ASSESSMENT

13.1 Introduction

Some 216 artefacts, weighing 60521g, were recovered from three areas and two contexts. The assemblage comprised glass waste, industrial glass objects, glass vessels, pottery and ceramic building material.

13.2 Methodology

Pottery and other materials were collected from two demolition deposits using a 100% sampling policy. All finds were returned to the Salford Archaeology finds laboratory in sealed and labelled polyethylene bags. All finds were washed, except metal and organic material, which were dry brushed, and grouped by material for assessment.

The finds were assessed in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologist Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014, updated 2020), whilst the pottery was assessed in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (2016).

13.3 Overview

Material	Number of Contexts/Areas	Count	Weight (g)	Period (century)
Pottery	3	28	952	19 th /20 th
Clay tobacco pipe	1	1	1	19 th
Glass waste	3	26	5437	19 th
Industrial glass	3	110	3171	19 th
Vessel/bottle glass	3	31	1382	19 th
Window glass	2	9	200	19 th
Ceramic building material	2	11	49378	19 th
Total		216	60521	

13.5 The pottery

Twenty eight fragments of pottery were recovered from Areas A1, A2 and B. The pottery was predominantly 19th and 20th-century in date with the exception of a slipware dish which may be 18th century (Plate 11). The small assemblage comprised both fine and coarse wares. Coarse wares consisted of dark glazed earthenware, with the only

forms identifiable being the above-mentioned slip decorated dish and a rim sherd from a large pancheon. A single base fragment in brown stoneware was the only other coarseware.



Plate 11: 18th-century pancheon rim sherd

Fine wares formed the majority of the pottery recovered from the site, most of which were transfer printed earthenwares. Forms included plates and hollow wares decorated in a variety of designs and colours such as blue and white willow pattern, green floral decoration and a plate base in red depicting a scene of a ruined building typical of the 'Romantic' movement in the first half of the 19th century. A non-transfer printed with 'feather' edging and Neo classically-inspired symmetrical scalloped rim probably dates from c1800-1830s.

13.6 Clay tobacco pipes

A single, thin clay tobacco pipe stem found from Area A1, probably dates to the later 18th or 19th century.

13.7 CBM/Tile

In total nine fire bricks were recovered during the excavations from Area A1, whilst two boiler props were found in area A2. The fire bricks are in a pale yellow fabric and where compete measure 220mm x 110mm x 80mm. An exception to this is a brick with a dark reddish-purple fabric which is frogged and stamped with "B O".

A boiler prop with a concave profile is stamped with "(DUDLEY)/SPECIAL". A second boiler prop is wedge shaped and has a stamped inscription "D12A/D.GIBBONS.JR.LTD/No. 1/STOURBRIDGE"

13.8 Glass

Glass waste comprises 26 fragments weighing 5437g, generally clear coloured glass amorphous fragments weighing from 43g to 2088g (Plates 12 and 13).



Plate 12: Fragments of waste glass



Plate 13: Large waste glass fragment

110 Industrial glass (stoppers, rods and corrugated opaque tiles) artefacts were recovered from areas A1 and A2 weighing 2995g. Stoppers/bungs in pale green and dark blue glass (Plate 14). All rods in dark blue glass (Plate 15). Corrugated glass comes a variety of colours: pale green, mid green, blue, yellow and purple (Plates 16 and 17). Generally flat base with ribbed/corrugated upper surface. Glass is opaque with what appears to fine grains of quartz like sand. There are also objects cylindrical in form with a flat base and shallow hollow interior that appear to be machine parts.



Plate 14: Glass stoppers/bungs and glass machine part



Plate 15: Glass rods



Plate 16: Opaque ribbed glass tiles



Plate 17: Opaque ribbed glass tiles

The remainder of the glasswork comprises a complete brown bottle with internal screw top with rubber cap, embossed with "HARRY EDMONDSON/HE [monogramme]/SWINTON" and a partial Hamilton bottle, both late 19th-century, and various bottle and window glass fragments.

14. APPENDIX 2: FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Figure 2: Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan 1851

Figure 3: Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891

Figure 4: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map 1908

Figure 5: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map 1922

Figure 6: Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series map 1970

Figure 7: Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas

Figure 8: Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map 1908

Figure 9: Plan of excavation areas with levels annotated

Figure 10: Plan of excavation areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map 1908



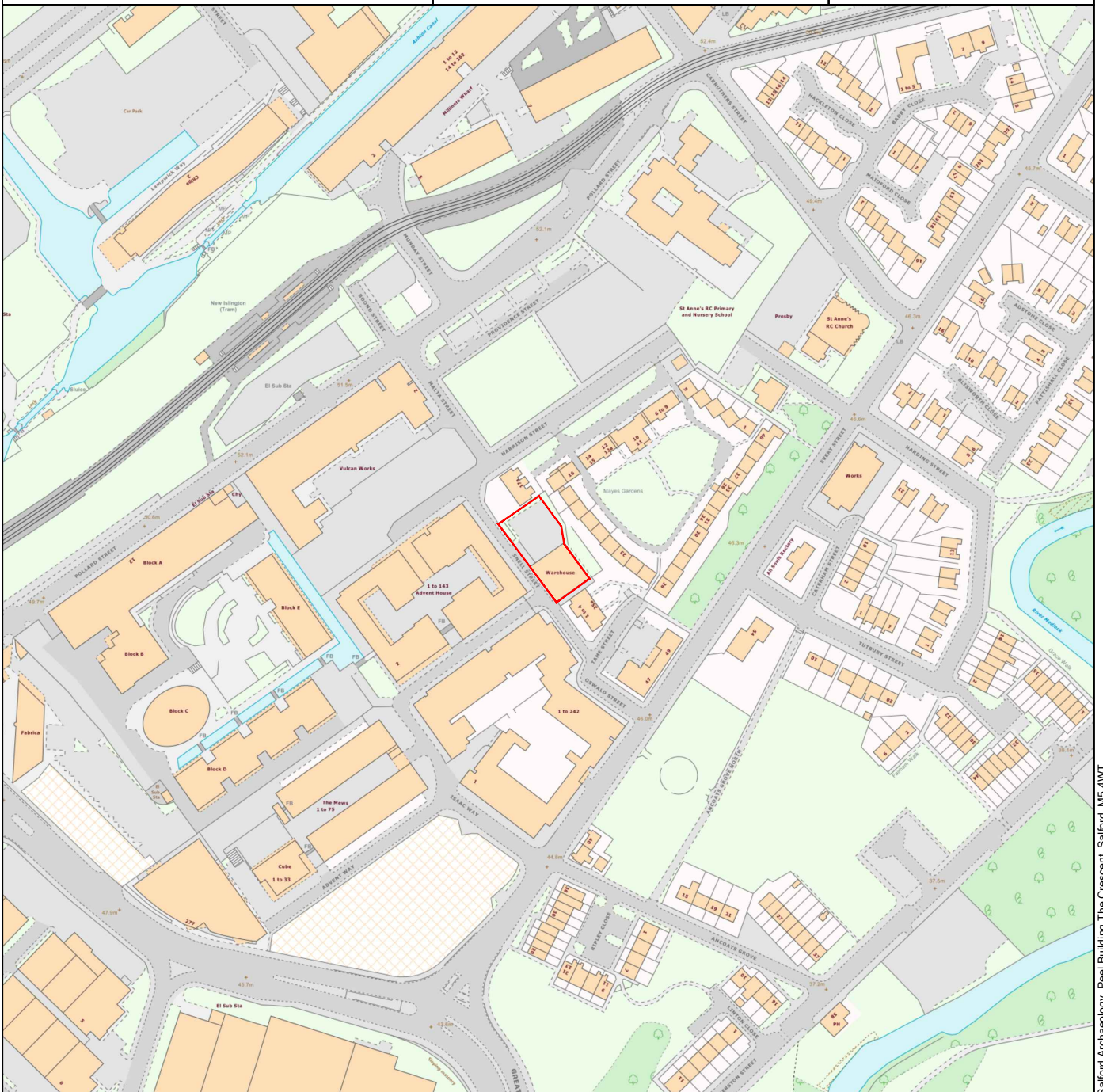
Figure 1:

Site location

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2021



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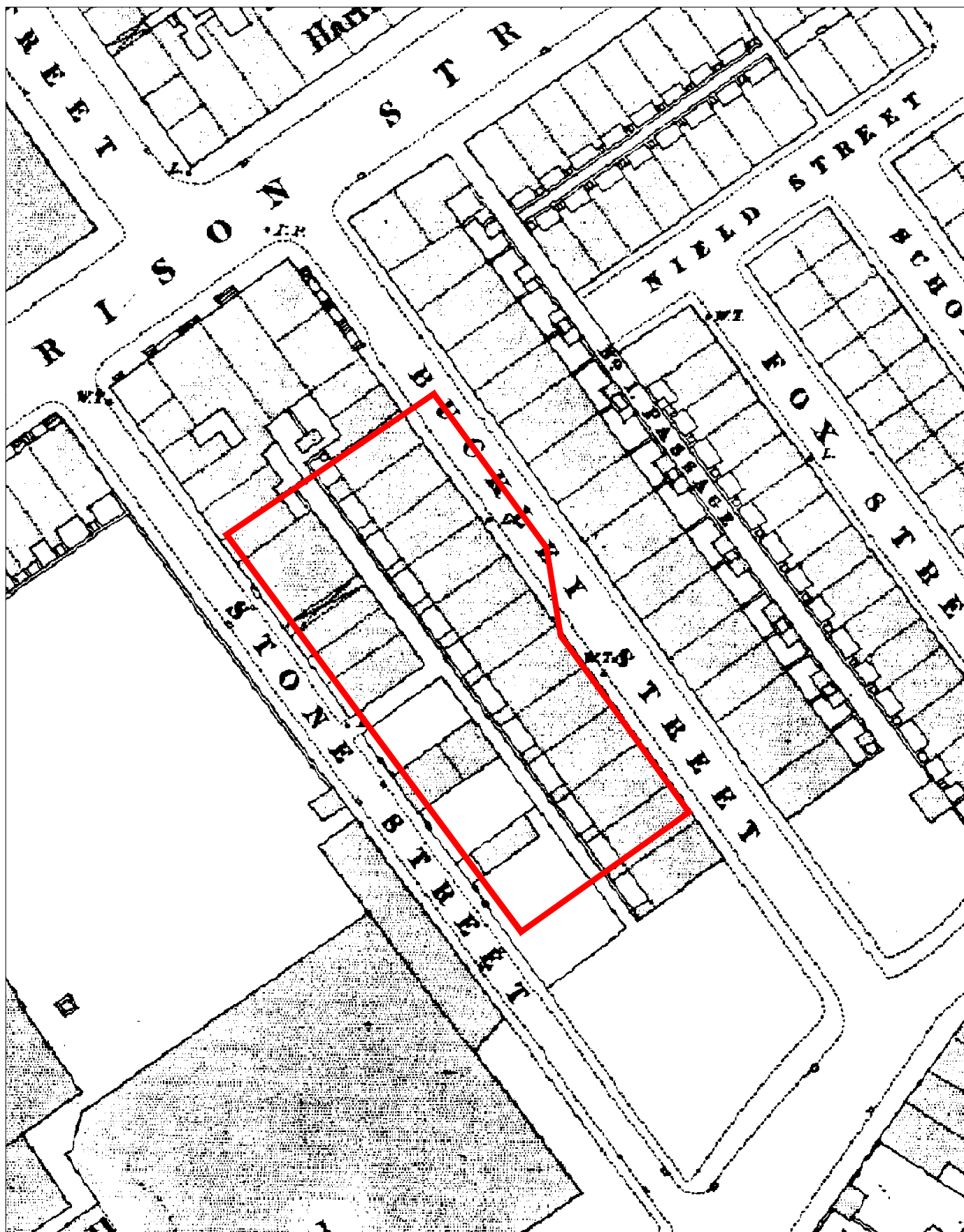


Figure 2:

Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 60" to 1 mile Town Plan 1851



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500

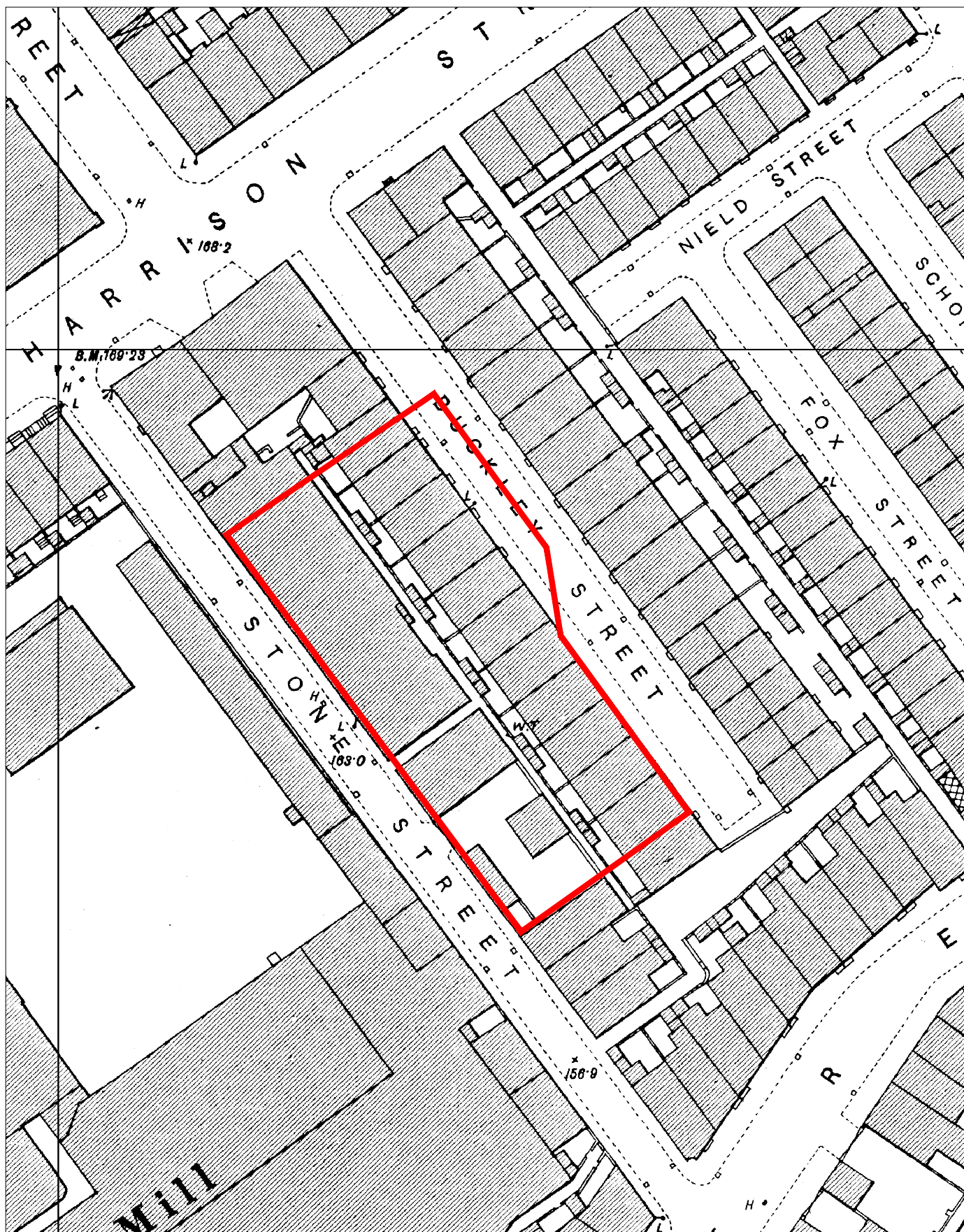


Figure 3:

Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:500 Town Plan 1891



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500

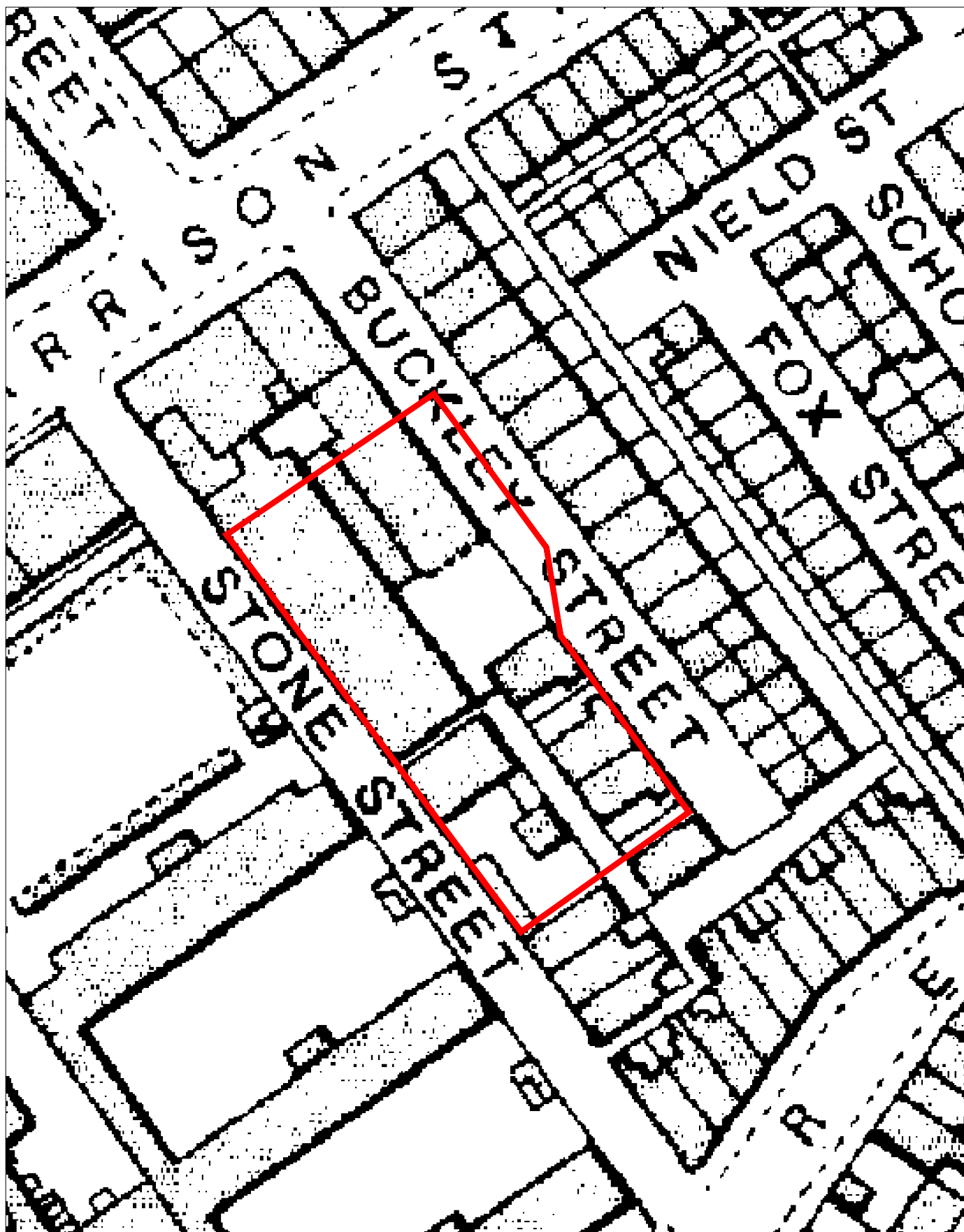


Figure 4:
Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map 1908



Key:
— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500

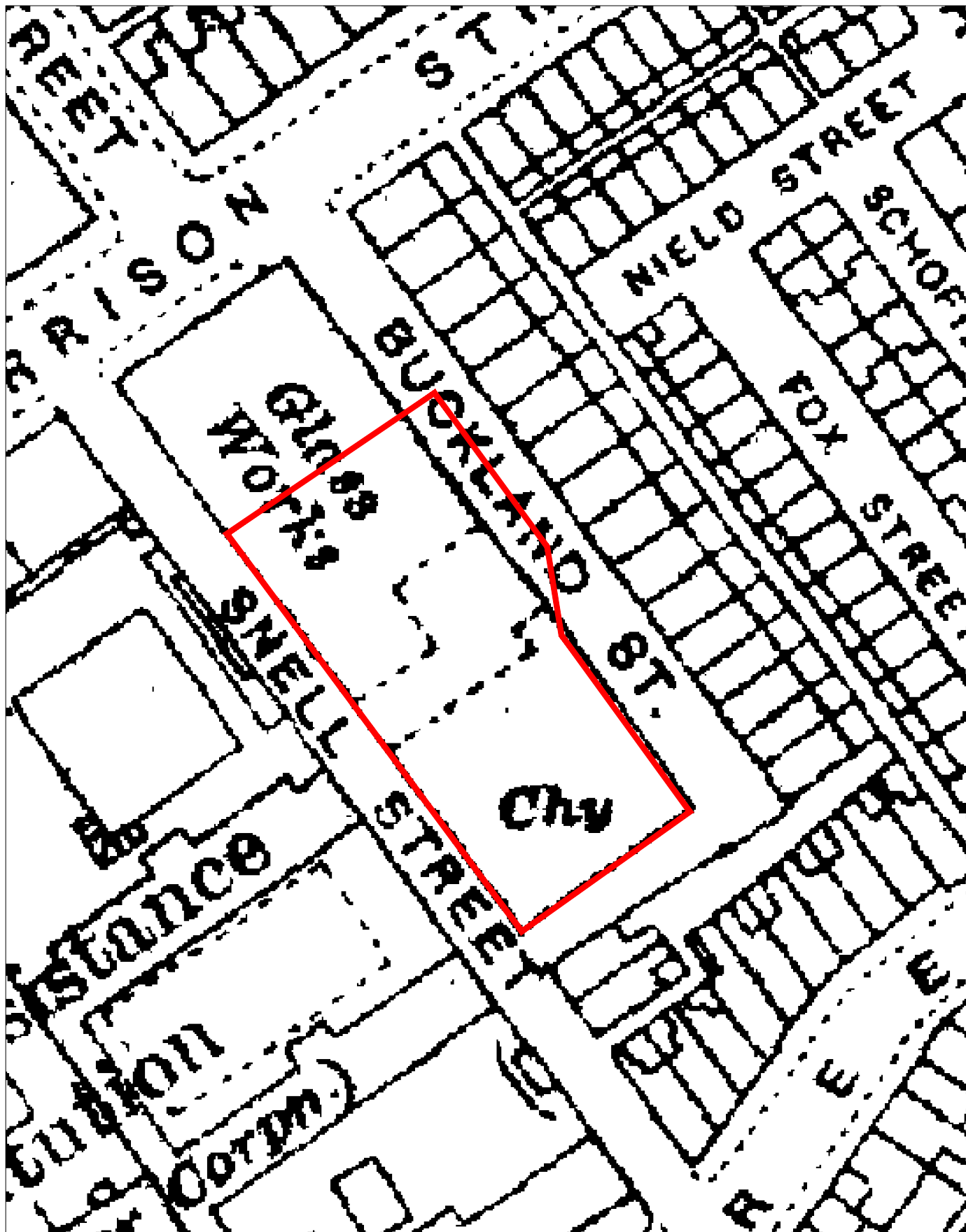


Figure 5:
Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map 1922



Key:
— Site boundary



**SALFORD
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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500

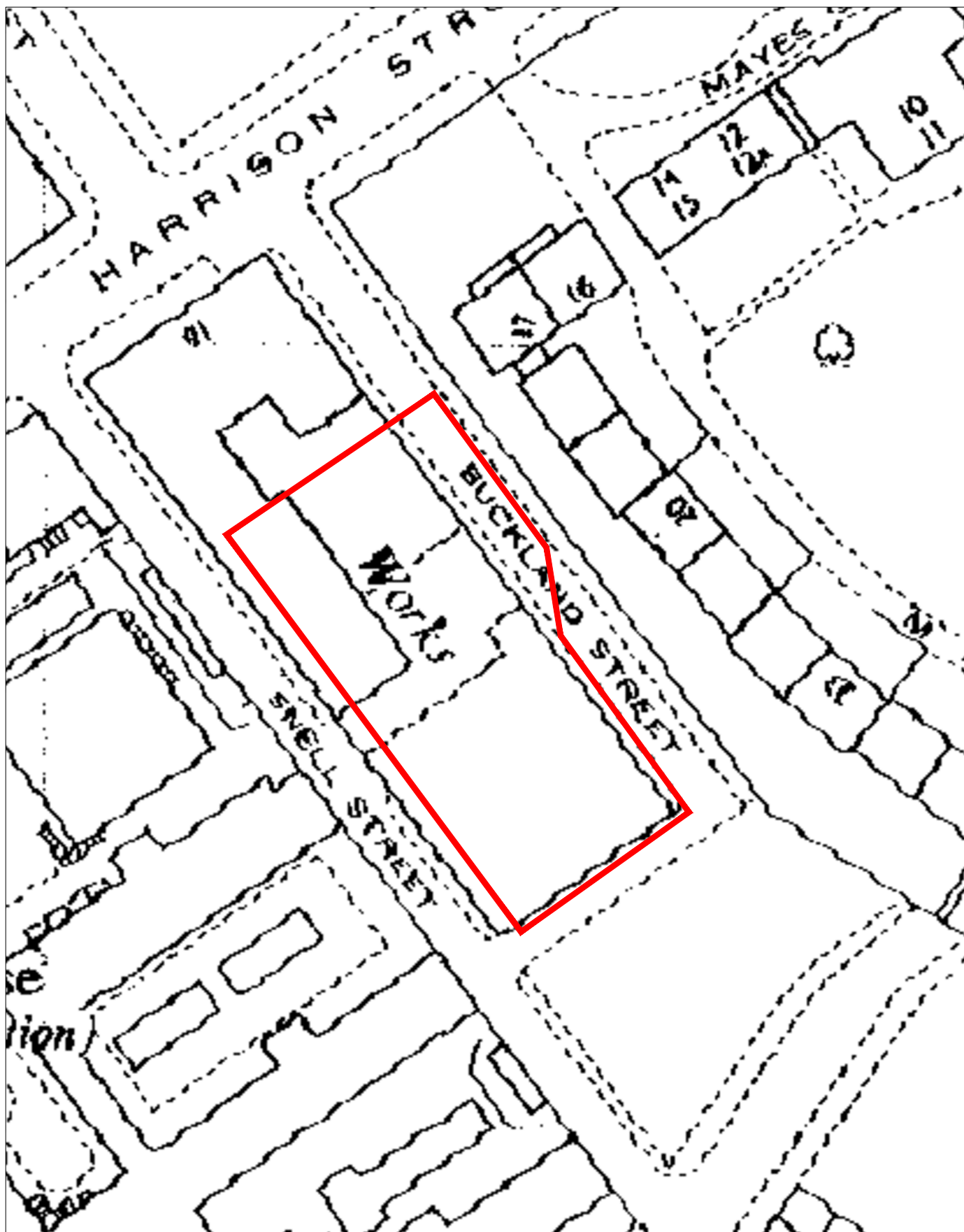


Figure 6:

Site boundary superimposed onto the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 National Grid Series map 1970



Key:

— Site boundary



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:500



Figure 7:

Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas

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Key:

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench



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0 20 m
Scale at A4 1:400

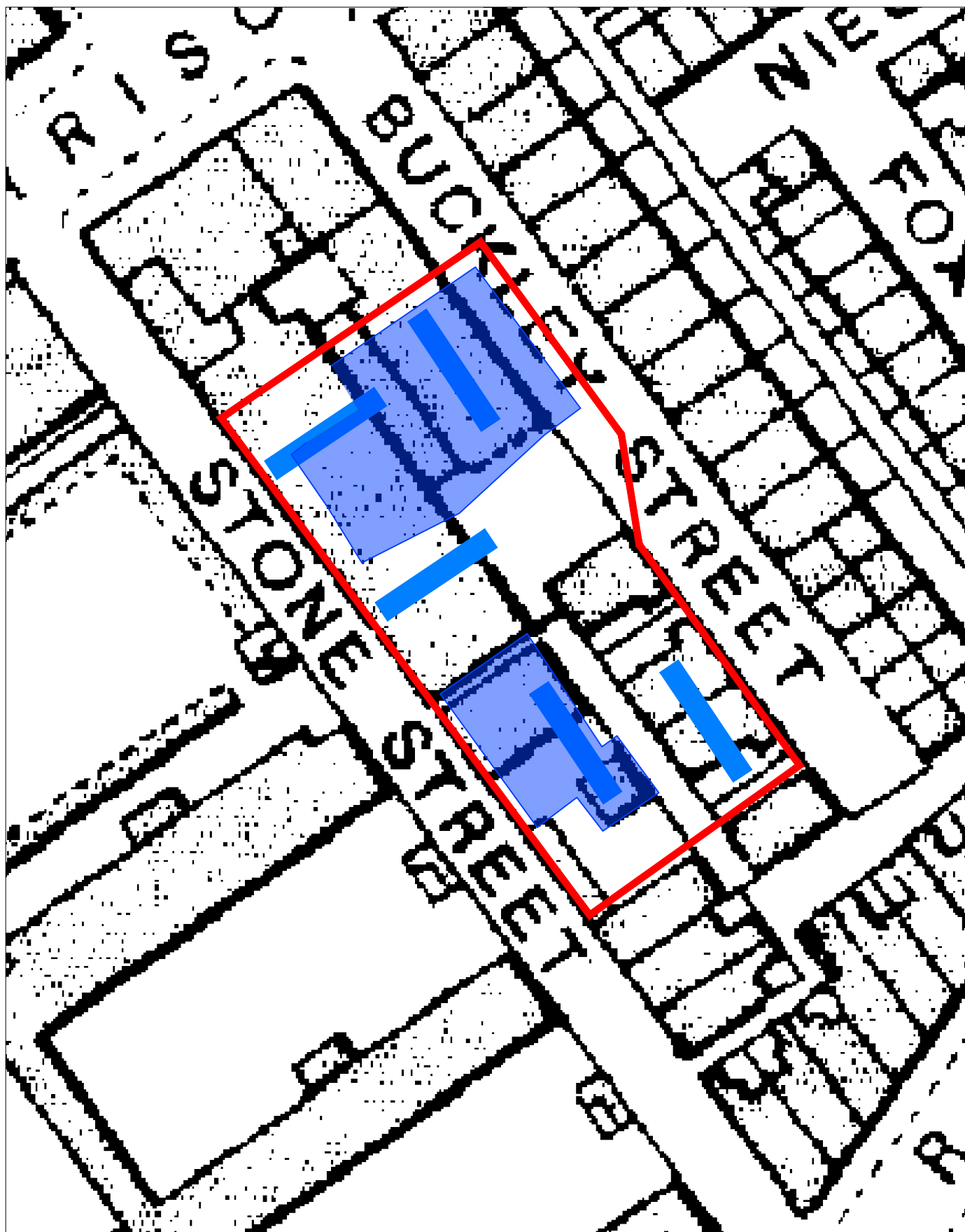


Figure 8:

Location of evaluation trenches and excavation areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map 1908



Key:

- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench



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0 20 m



Scale at A4 1:400

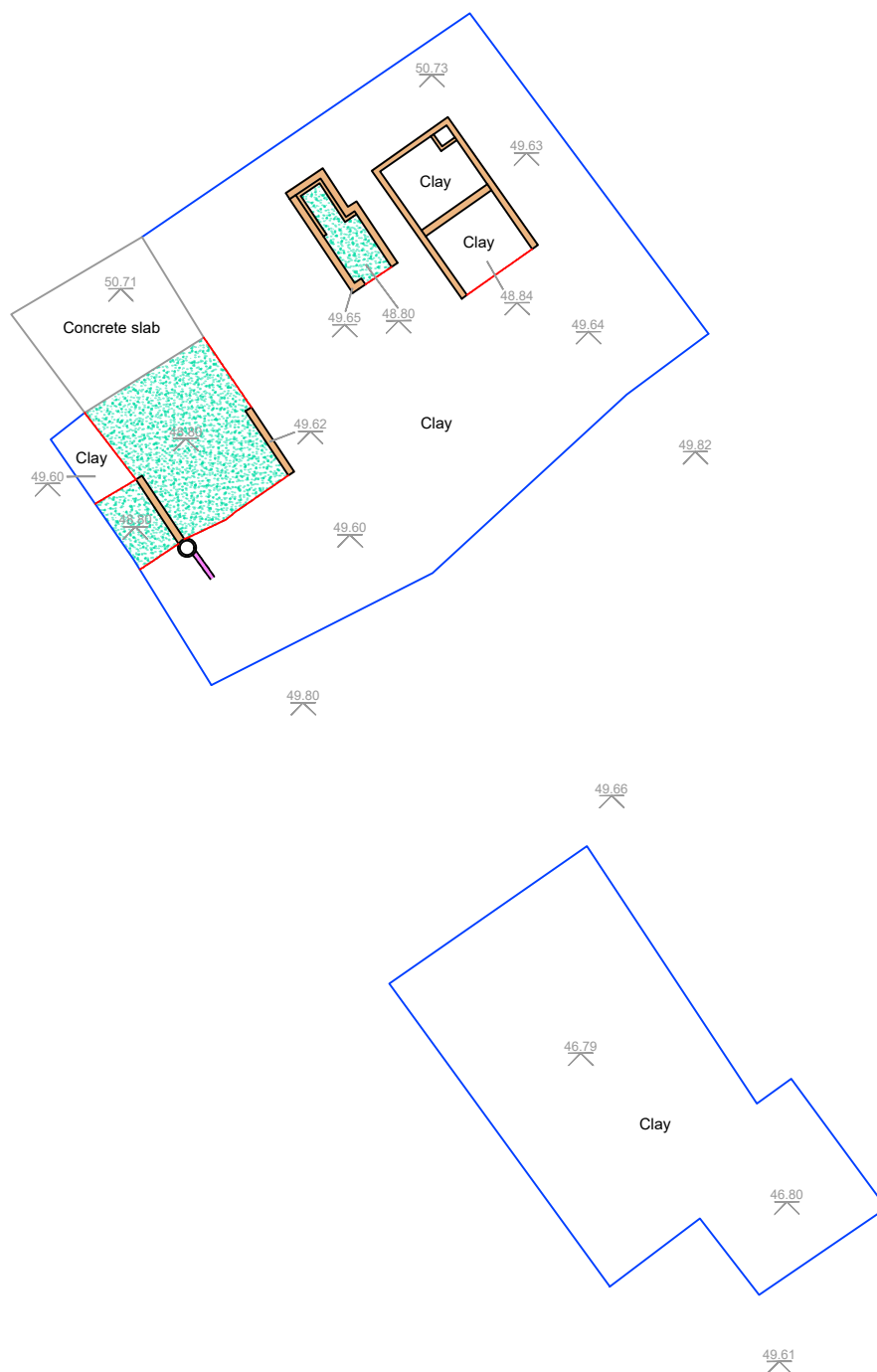


Figure 9:

Plan of excavation areas with levels annotated



Key:

- Trench
- Truncation
- Brick
- Concrete
- Service
- Modern rubble and refuse



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0 10 m
Scale at A4 1:250



Figure 10:

Plan of excavation areas superimposed onto Ordnance Survey 1:2500 County Series map 1908



Key:

- Trench
- Truncation
- Brick
- Concrete
- Service
- Modern rubble and refuse



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0 10 m
Scale at A4 1:250