Paul Butler Associates
Planning, Development & Heritage Consultants

AIM Engineering Ltd

Salem Mill, Hyde Bank Road, New Mills

Archaeological Building Recording Report

16 January 2014

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Members of the Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI). Recognised by the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (IHBC) as a Historic Environment Service Provider (HESPR).

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Non-technical summary

An archaeological building survey was required by a condition of the planning permission and conservation area consent, for the proposed residential development of Salem Mill, Hyde Bank Road, New Mills. The building was a mid to late 18th century mill with contemporary interiors. Some early features survive, although these are mainly the external walls and openings. A slightly later mill butts it to the west and modern buildings surround it. A former corn mill may have been located to the west of Salem Mill but has been demolished.

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the staff at New Mills Library. The assistance of Steve Baker at Derbyshire County Council is also acknowledged.

1. Introduction

1.1 Paul Butler Associates Ltd have been commissioned by AIM Engineering Ltd to produce an archaeological building recording programme of Salem Mill prior to its conversion for residential use.

1.2 Planning permission HPK/2013/0293 and conservation area consent HPK/2013/0294 which were granted on the 5th August 2013 allow the conversion of Salem Mill and the redevelopment of associated land to the east for residential purposes.

1.3 The approved development is shown by the plans at Appendix 4 of this report. Salem Mill is to be converted to provide six apartments (1 no. 1 bed apartment, and 5 no. 2 bed apartments), with two apartments on each floor. The existing low grade 1970s extensions to the mill will be removed and the remainder of the site subsequently redeveloped for residential use. The new build element will be located towards the east of the application site and comprises 9 no. houses.

1.4 The importance of Salem mill is noted within the New Mills Conservation Area Character Appraisal, adopted by the Council in June 2001 and updated in July 2008. Both documents acknowledge that the mill makes a 'significant' contribution to the character of the conservation area. The residential conversion of Salem Mill will secure the long-term future of the building.

1.5 This archaeological building recording programme is required by condition 19 of planning permission (Ref: HPK/2013/0293) and condition 4 of the conservation area consent (Ref: HPK/2013/0294). In both instances the conditions state that:

> *a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work and historic building recording has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significant and research questions; and*

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
2. The programme for post investigation assessment
3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the investigation
5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation:
b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).
c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

1.6 The application of this condition followed the advice previously given by central government as set out in Planning Policy Guidance: Planning and the Historic Environment (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) which has now been superseded by Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). NPPF came into effect in March 2012 and requires that *"Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also 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"*(NPPF 2012, 141).

1.7 As established in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Paul Butler Associates Ltd, dated 27.11.2013, this report addresses the historic building recording part of the condition. A separate WSI dealing with any further archaeological mitigation work required in that part of the application site beyond the mill will be prepared at a later date

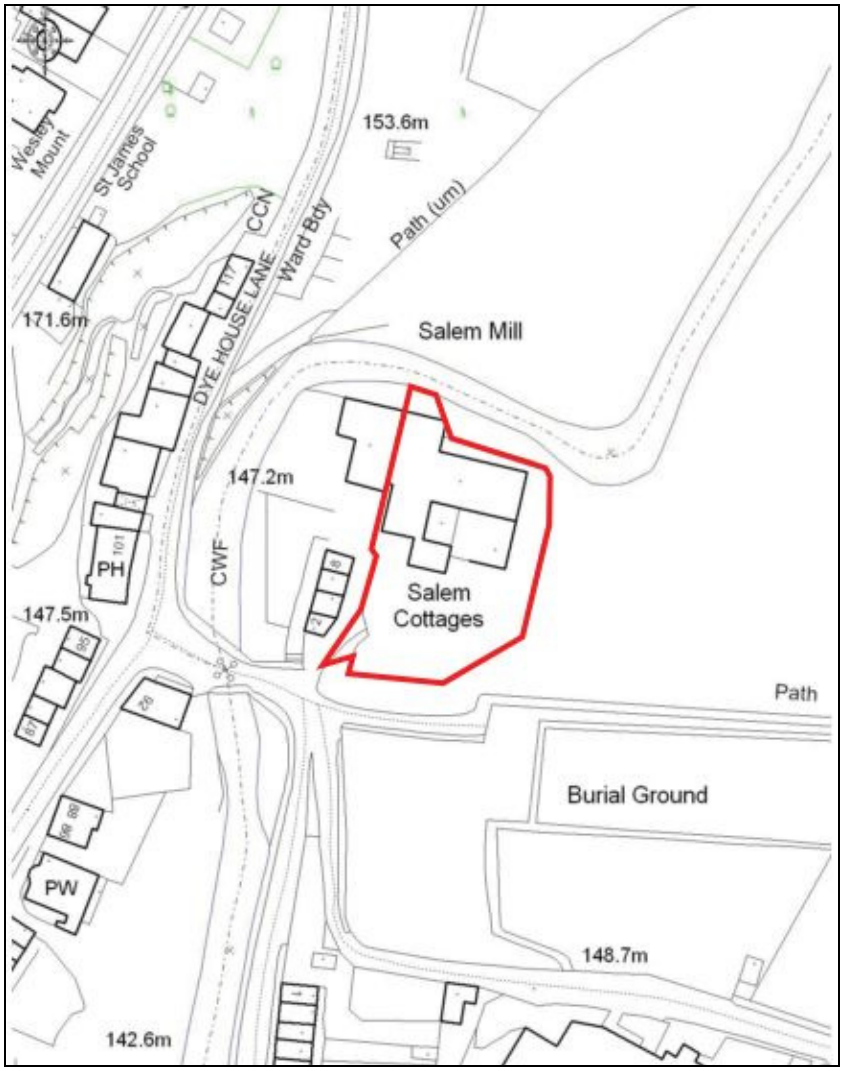
once details of the groundworks for the new houses are available. This approach, which has been agreed with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, will allow the archaeological conditions to be discharged in two phases, if required. The first phase of development, which involves the residential conversion of Salem Mill could therefore be commenced (subject to compliance with other relevant pre-start conditions) on deposition of this building recording report.

1.8 Paul Butler Associates Ltd was instructed to carry out the building recording which was undertaken by Steven Price BA (Hons), MA, M.Phil PIfA an experienced field archaeologist with a wide knowledge of archaeological techniques and surveying, with assistance from other staff.

1.9 As required by the planning condition a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Paul Butler Associates Ltd and submitted to Derbyshire's Development Control Archaeologist. The WSI dated 27.11.2013 was formally approved on 28.11.2013. The survey was carried out at Level 2 of English Heritage's suggested recording levels (English Heritage 2006, 13 et seq) in accordance with the WSI.

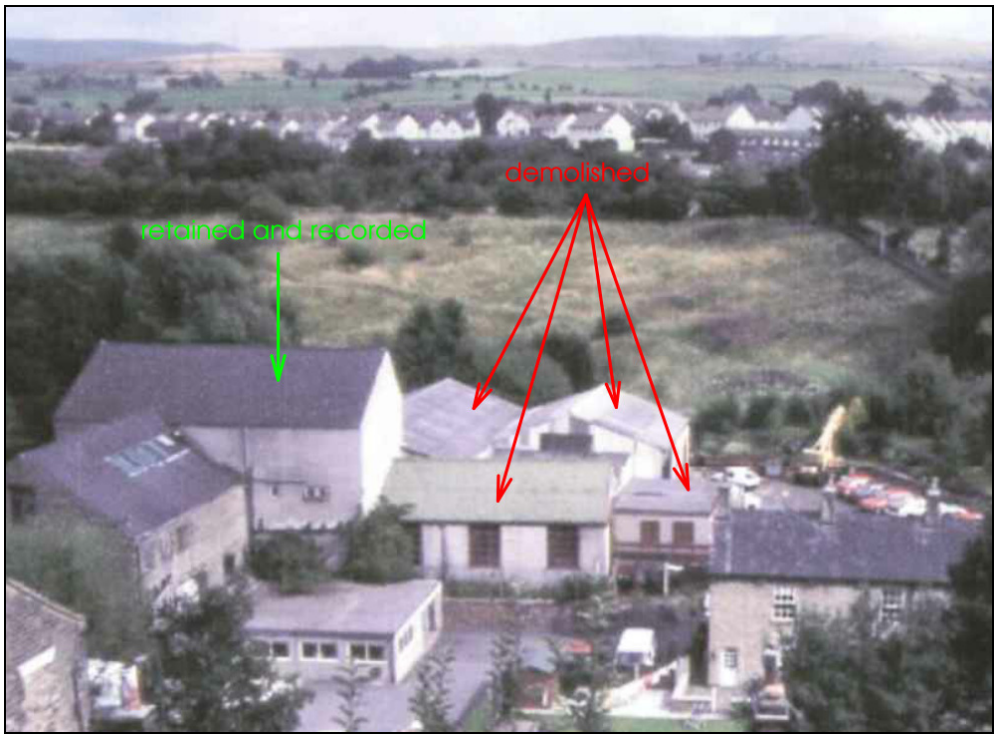
2. Site Location

2.1 The application site occupies approximately 0.2 hectares and is located next to the River Sett to the east of New Mills centre. The river runs along the western side of the site before turning east to run in front of the northern face of Salem Mill. The building to be recorded is aligned north-south and is butted to the west by a further mill building, once known as Bower Mill. Salem Mill has been developed such that contemporary extensions surround it on two sides. The application site is partially included in the New Mills conservation area.



Application Site edged red plan

2.2 This archaeological building recording report focusses on the four storey part of Salem Mill which is that part of the mill agreed to be worthy of recording. It is identified by the green arrow on the photograph below. As part of the development the low grade extensions adjoining Salem Mill will be demolished. These are not required to be recorded. Nor does this recording report deal with Bower Mill which is also shown on the photograph below (ie the three storey building with roof lights to the bottom left of the picture), abutting the west face of Salem Mill.



Photograph showing buildings to be retained and recorded, and demolished

3. Aims and Objective

3.1 Buildings are an important part of the historic environment as they provide information on historical technology, social structure and lifestyles. The alteration of such buildings may remove evidence of their past uses and occupation and make it more difficult for future historians to understand and interpret them. The aim of the survey was to preserve 'by record' the information that may be lost as a result of the demolition and alteration works required to facilitate conversion of the building for residential use. This was achieved by recording and analysing the plan form, function, age and development of the building and by the provision of a written, drawn and photographic archive for future reference.

4. Methodology

4.1 An appropriate record has been made of the mill building. Floor plans, sections and the drawn record show all features of interest that have been recorded photographically, as well as showing other features of historical significance that may not be directly affected by the proposal but which are necessary to put those features in context.

4.2 Construction techniques and sequences were appropriately illustrated and described, if visible.

4.3 The archaeologist on site identified and noted:

- Truss positions and form;
- Any significant changes in construction material – this is intended to include significant changes in stone/brick type and size, coursing, etc.
- All blocked, altered or introduced openings;
- Evidence for phasing, and for historical additions or alterations to the building.

4.4 Drawing conventions conform to English Heritage guidelines as laid out in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage 2006.

4.5 Photographs were taken with a Digital SLR camera and a 35mm camera. All record photographs are black and white, using conventional silver-based film only. All detailed photographs and general shots contain a 2-metre ranging-rod, discretely positioned, sufficient to independently establish the scale of all elements of the building and its structure, where possible.

4.6 The photographic coverage includes:

- General photographs of the interior and exterior of the building/complex, along with photographs of the site/setting of the building.
- The overall appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas.
- Detailed coverage of the building's external appearance.

- Any external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development and use and which does not show adequately on general photographs.
- The building's relationship to its setting, and to significant viewpoints.
- Internal detail, structural and decorative which is relevant to the building's design, development and use, and which does not show adequately on general photographs. Elements for which multiple examples exist (e.g. each type of roof truss, column or window frame) have been recorded by means of a single representative illustration.

4.7 For the purposes of the report, high quality digital images have been produced using an Olympus E-600 DSLR (12.3 megapixels). The photographs are included at Appendix 2 of this report.

4.8 Record photographs have been taken using a 35mm camera and have been printed at a minimum of 5" x 7".

4.9 A plan to show the location from which photographs were taken has been produced.

4.10 A photographic register listing all photographs taken has been produced. For ease of use each set of photographs have been numbered sequentially 1, 2, 3, etc.

4.11 A site visit was made on 26th of November 2013 when detailed notes were made of the structural details of the building. Measurements were taken with hand held and electronic 'tapes' to check and, where appropriate, amend the floor plans and sections (included at Figs 9-18 in this report).

4.12 Historical research, including a full map regression, was carried out at New Mills Library making use of the online access to Derbyshire's Historic Environment Record.

4.13 The project was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of *The Management of Archaeological Projects* 2nd ed. 1991 and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*.

5. Historical Background

5.1 Prior to 1066 the area was held by various Thanes with a total tax assessment of 6 carucates. One of the Thanes, Ligulf, held land in "tornesete" (Thornsett) assessed at 4 bovates. The New Mills district lay on the southern edge of the Derbyshire estate of Longdendale; held by the King in 1086, the Domesday Book described the estate as waste, woodland, unpastured, fit for hunting. One of the largest assarts took place in Beard, where William le Ragged assarted 58 acres c. 1230. In 1236 his son Richard was given permission to collect corn and hay which his father had sown in the assart (Bryant 1999).

5.2 A corn mill, occupied by Richard Berd is recorded in New Mills prior to 1391. By 1457 however the same mill is noted to be in a ruinous state and is named as Berdmylne (Berd's Mill) and also Newmylne, the early name for New Mills from which the town got its name (Bryant 1990, 5). Bunting has argued that this Newmylne was the site of the Kings Mill in the town, now being occupied by Salem Mill (Bunting 1940). Bryant (1999) has also argued that the mill was in the vicinity of Salem Mill.

5.3 The original nucleus of houses was built around 'New Mill', and by 1461 the mill was operational once again. Reginald Bradbury was the tenant through the latter half of the 15th century before the corn mill was levelled due to lack of repair around 1492 and rebuilt in the following years. The mill was tenanted by various people in the intervening centuries. The 18th century saw New Mills grow substantially, with several more mills being erected across the area. The population in 1700 has been estimated at 400 from the Glossop Parish Church Easter books (Smith 1970).

5.4 Burdett's map of 1767 shows two water mills on the River Sett, including one on the site of the present Salem Mill, called New Mill (Smith 1970). By 1768 Edward and Ralph Bower were the proprietors and the site, occupied by Daniel Stafford, was simply called Corn Mill.

5.5 Salem Mill first appears in records from 1789 and falls within the first phase of cotton mill development, when water powered spinning mills began to replace domestic spinning. It

was advertised for let in this year alongside the nearby New Mill corn mill, and both used the same artificial water course supplied from the Sett. An advert in the Manchester Mercury newspaper on 17th February 1789 read "*To Let: Stone Building, convenient good stream of water, lately employed for the purpose of carding and spinning cotton. Adjoining houses and warehouses (14x9 yards), 3 stories high, very suitable for the purpose of cotton manufacturer. Premises known as New Mills. Also to let and enter upon at Christmas Day next, a corn mill, well situated near the above premises*". It would appear that a sale was not made, as Edward and Ralph Bower were once again listed as the proprietors in 1790. By 1795 Ralph Bower was still the owner although it was being occupied by his son Edward and Peter Drinkwater, with Ralph passing ownership to his son the following year. He is recorded as owner and occupier of a corn mill, cotton mill, house and mill croft. Other mills began to be built towards the end of the 18th century, with Torr Valley Mills (HER No. 10735) built in the 1790s for water-powered cotton spinning and weaving (Derbyshire HER)

5.6 The Manchester Mercury records on 30th April 1799 report that a fire damaged most of the premises. The mill was put up for sale the following month, listed as a stone built building for spinning cotton, part fire damaged and part standing, with a water wheel. The Royal Exchange Insurance Office offered a reward for information relating to the person who tried to burn it down (Manchester Mercury 14/05/1799).

5.7 A sale by auction was announced in the Manchester Mercury on 11th June 1799 of "*all the property of Mr Edward Bower, including water corn mill commonly called Beard Mill, otherwise New Mill, being the Lord's Mill. Powerful stream turns four pairs of stones, water wheel, goits, sluices, shuttles, stones, dress and flour machines. Is now in excellent repair and working condition. Also large convenient warehouse or factory, drying kiln, and storeroom, stove and other convenient buildings to the said mill. Also stone buildings next to the corn mill for spinning cotton – partially recently destroyed by fire and part now standing, and waterwheel*". There were no buyers however and in November the following year it was found that Edward Bower was responsible for setting fire to the mill in order to defraud the insurance company. He was fined £100 and imprisoned for 12 months (Manchester Mercury 24/03/1800; 31/03/1800).

5.8 By 1802, although still owning the mill, Edward Bower was declared bankrupt (Manchester Mercury 02/03/1802). The mill once again went up for sale in 1805, listed as having "*2 well-built cotton factories adjoining each other: a) 15 x 10 yards; b) 16 ½ x 10 yards; and water corn mill and 5 cottage houses adjoining the same. Freehold, but small rent (14s per year) payable to His majesty and his heirs forever*" (Manchester Mercury 19/02/1805). The property appears to have been bought by Whitenbury that year although passed to Bernard Howard by 1806 and then; in 1807, Ralph Bower (Junior) and Thomas Crowther bought the property. The tenants through this time were Thomas Crossley and Co, cotton spinners.

5.9 By 1801 the population of New Mills had risen to 1878 and was still growing steadily as a result of developments in the cotton trade (Smith 1970). Ralph Bower died in 1829 and the mill and factories went up for sale again in 1831. In this 30 year period the population had almost doubled (Smith 1970). The sale listing for the mill was similar to the previous, although this time mentioned steam apparatus. Again the property appears to have failed to sell with the owners listed as the trustees of Ralph Bower in 1831 and in 1841 as the executors of Ralph Bower. It was eventually sold in 1851 to Thomas Branson of Sheffield with Thomas Crowther's half going to John Toothill, also of Sheffield. The men then sold the whole property the following year to Joseph Stafford, a cotton spinner, for £1300.

5.10 Joseph Stafford had died by 1871, although he had a plaque erected on the cottages with "J.S. Salem Mill 1856". In 1872 the whole was sold to William Richardson, John Richardson and Henry Richardson, listed as cotton band manufacturers. Bower mill was used for this purpose, with Salem Mill being occupied by George Stead, a corn miller (Post Office Directory of Derbyshire 1876).

5.11 New mills were still being built in New Mills towards the end of the 1800s with Brunswick Mill (HER No. 10731) built in 1872 (Derbyshire HER). In 1890 George Higgenbotom occupied the Salem Mill building, by then known as 'Salem Chemical Works', as the property was listed as manufacturing chemists. This use continued through to the 1930s when they got premises on High Street in New Mills (Smith 1970). By 1938 the Chemical Works had fallen

into disuse. The site got a new lease of life in the second half of the twentieth century when the mill building was reused as basic workspace. A variety of extensions were added in the 1970s to provide generally single storey workspace. In recent years the multi-storey mill and single storey buildings have accommodated use by AIM Engineering Ltd.

5.12 Salem Mill (HER No. 10705) was given a listing on Derbyshire's HER (formerly SMR) in 1984 which reads:

> *"Three-four storey 18th century sandstone mill on the site of an earlier corn mill on the Sett. It is substantially the earliest of the surviving mills in New Mills. In 1891 this was the mill of Henry Richardson, a cotton band manufacturer. It is now used for car repairing and is partly bricked up"*.

5.13 The former corn mill referred to by the HER appears to be located on land now associated with the adjacent Bower Mill and any below ground remains are likely to lie beyond the application site to the west.

6. Physical Description

General Description

6.1 The building is a rectangular stone built building aligned north - south. The roof is pitched and covered with Welsh slate. The building is four stories high and a brick square chimney stack rises from the south east corner. The north end of the west face is butted by a three storey rectangular stone built building aligned east – west (Bower Mill). The remainder of the west face, along with the south and east faces are butted by modern buildings of varying heights. The river runs to the west of the buildings and turns to run close to the northern gable of the subject building.

External Descriptions

South Elevation (Plates 1 & 2)

6.2 This forms the gable end of the building. The lower half is butted by one of the modern structures at ground and first floor levels. At ground floor level a large loading doorway has been inserted with an RSJ lintel and brick jambs. The face within this area has been rendered and is otherwise featureless. Above this the face is external. It is rendered in modern cement and is also featureless.

West Elevation (Plates 3 - 5)

6.3 The majority of the western face is butted by the stone built two storey structure and was therefore not visible. At the southern end the face is rendered with modern cement rendering, matching the southern gable. At first floor level is a very small single pane portrait window. To the south of this is a small timber framed two light stone mullion window, both have stone cills and lintels. A partial stone drip mould or banding runs across the top of the portrait window, ending above the northern jamb of the mullion window. At basement level the face is butted by a modern open building used as a garage workshop. The face beyond shows a whitewashed coursed stone finish.

North Elevation (Plates 6 & 7)

6.4 This forms the other gable end of the building. The face is constructed of shaped and coursed stone blocks. Four large portrait timber framed windows of 16 lights line each of the floors from ground level to the second floor. At basement level the windows have been blocked with stone 3/4 of the way up, with a stone cill inserted above this and brick blocking subsequently. At attic level, high in the gable are two additional windows. These are two light stone mullions, each containing a timber frame of two lights.

East Elevation (Plates 8 - 11)

6.5 As with the southern gable, this elevation is butted by a modern structure at ground and first floor level for the southern three bays. The face is shown to be constructed of regularly coursed shaped stone, painted green. Within this area at ground floor level, the first bay shows a blocked window with two further windows to the north. These have no frames remaining and are partially blocked with plywood. At first floor level, bay one has a doorway inserted in place of a window with a fire escape in front of it. To the north are two blocked portrait windows. Externally the face continues, although the stone face has been covered with modern render. The southern bay (bay four) has a window blocked with plywood followed to the north by a timber framed portrait window with a fire escape door set into it. The sixth and northernmost bay contains a timber framed portrait window of 16 lights. The second floor is not blocked by the buildings and shows matching timber framed portrait windows in bays two, three and four. Any blocked openings in the other bays are covered by the render.

Internal Descriptions

Basement (Plates 12 & 13)

6.6 The basement lies at the northern end of the building accessed via a series of inserted concrete steps in the southeast corner. The basement takes up the northern two bays. The walls are all rough uncoursed rubble and the ceiling is timber joists with a machine cut timber beam running east - west. The north wall contains four blocked windows. These are blocked with stone for the lower 3/4 with a chamfered concrete cill inserted above this

and brick blocking above. The lintels are stone. A blocked personnel doorway lies at the south end of the west wall, blocked with modern concrete blocks. The lintel is stone and the size suggests the door was once a larger loading doorway. The east wall contains two large blocked portrait windows, similar in size to those in the north wall.

Ground floor

6.7 This is accessed from the exterior via an inserted large loading doorway in the south wall with an RSJ lintel. The area is a single open space with a raised area at the north end which has timber partitions to form two rooms with a corridor between. A timber staircase to the first floor lies at the north end of this corridor.

(Plates 14 & 18)

6.8 The main area has a concrete floor and timber joist ceiling supported on three machine cut timber beams running east - west. Two RSJs have also been inserted running north - south in line with the inserted doorway, supported by two further RSJ uprights at each end. The area is split into two levels, with the southern four bays being lower than the northern two. The northern two bays have been partitioned off to form two rooms and a corridor between. An inserted timber staircase leads up to this corridor. To the east of this is an inserted concrete staircase leading down to the basement. The east wall contains a blocked window at the southern end, which has been partially obscured by the insertion of a brick chimney. To the north, bays two and three contain two large portrait windows, partially blocked with plywood. Below the second bay window, protruding from behind the concrete floor is a stone arched lintel from a basement window. The fourth bay contains a similar window with a doorway inserted into it, which has later been blocked. The doorway does not reach the ground level and lies over the inserted concrete staircase to the basement. The western wall contains two blocked openings with ragged edges, making their size difficult to determine, although likely to be windows. To the north the wall has been replaced with brick. The walls are all bare uncoursed rough rubble walls painted green. The northern wall is an inserted timber stud partition above a stone wall. The wall is recessed a small amount (3cm) approximately 1.1m above the concrete floor level.

(Plates 19 & 22)

6.9 The corridor at the north end leads to an inserted timber staircase rising up to the west and cutting the large timber framed 16 light portrait window in the north wall. To the east of the staircase is a small office with inserted timber and plaster board walls with small single pane windows looking out to the corridor and the main room to the south. The north wall has a large portrait window matching that of the staircase. The base of the staircase cuts into the north east corner of the room and is boxed off. To the east is a kitchen area. This also has timber walls inserted with plaster over the stone external walls. Two large portrait windows with timber cills lie in the north wall with two in the east wall. The southern of these has been converted into a fire exit doorway. The ceilings of this area have been covered with plasterboard.

First floor (Plates 23 - 30).

6.10 This is accessed via the inserted timber staircase in the north west corner. A matching staircase leads to the second floor in the north east corner. The walls are all uncoursed rough rubble throughout. Timber stud partitions have been inserted to create a series of rooms and storage areas. Taking the area as a whole, the north wall contains four timber framed 16 light portrait windows. The east wall has matching windows in bays four to six. Bays two and three have blocked windows and bay one has a fire escape doorway inserted in place of a window. A brick chimney stack lies in the southeast corner, partially blocking this window. The south wall contains three blocked openings. In the centre is a blocked doorway with blocked windows either side. Modern toilets have been inserted in the south west corner. The southern most of them contains a two light stone mullion window, visible on the exterior. The northern contains a small portrait window. To the north of these is a blocked loading doorway with a thin stone lintel. North of this again is a small blocked transmission shaft with a smaller one above. The floor throughout is timber boards covered with plywood and the ceiling is open to the machine cut joists and boards of the floor above.

Second floor (Plates 31 - 40)

6.11 This area is accessed via the staircase in the north west corner. The area is open, without any partitions, although a secure storage cage is located in the north east corner. The walls are all uncoursed rough rubble, whitewashed and the floor is timber boards covered with plywood. As with the first floor the north wall contains four timber framed portrait windows, identical to those below. However, between the central two windows is a small blocked opening c. 0.6m wide and one metre high. This has a large stone lintel above and has been blocked with brick. The east face is lined with six windows, one in each bay. The first is once again modified into a fire escape and those in bays five and six have been blocked with brick. In the south wall are again three openings; a central doorway with flanking windows, all of which are blocked. Here however, as with all the windows on this floor, the lintels are hand cut timber. The cills are all stone. The west wall contains three blocked openings. Two are windows at the southern end blocked with concrete block and the other to the north is a doorway, blocked with stone. At the top of each of the gables are two small two light stone mullion windows, each blocked with brick. The ceiling is open to the three machine cut timber king post trusses. These have additional vertical and diagonal struts. The roof has three purlins on each side. Most of these are hand cut timber, although some parts of the construction have been replaced.

7. Analysis and Interpretation

7.1 The rise of the cotton industry in Derbyshire can be divided into three phases which overlapped depending upon the place and time. Water powered mills gradually replaced domestic spinning; then steam power was introduced in tandem with water power on rural sites but also brought mill growth to coalfields and canal sides; and finally from the 1820s came the introduction of power loom and factory weaving.

7.2 By 1700 in the parish of Glossop there was a small but growing domestic cotton industry. Both linen and wool were being spun on hand wheels and woven into cloth in cottages and farms all over the parish. Early in the 18th century, cotton was introduced into the area and local weavers began to make mixed cloths in which a strong woollen or linen warp was combined with a cotton weft. Weavers here may have taken their cloth to Stockport to sell to cotton merchants. As the century advanced spinning and weaving rapidly grew and in 1770 William Radcliffe of Mellor, a manufacturer and merchant, described how the villages of Derbyshire and Cheshire were spinning and weaving either wool, linen or cotton.

7.3 From the mid-1790s, the industrial revolution period saw a period of change for local cottage industries. The introduction of water power, mechanisation and the emergence of a factory system for cotton production led to the emergence of the town of New Mills from a rural hamlet. In 1764 James Hargreaves invented the spinning jenny and in 1769 Arkwright invented the water frame, which by having multiple spindles increased spinning capacity greatly. This was also followed by the mule (Smith 1970). In 1771 when Arkwright opened his water powered spinning mill at Cromford it became possible for cloth to be woven entirely of cotton.

7.4 The Salem Mill site is a particularly early example of a water powered mill site and its development is thought to be linked to two key events which helped create the factory cotton industry. First, the introduction of the mule in about 1782, and second the court's decision to overturn Arkwright's patents in 1781 and 1785. These events encouraged mill development, since after 1785 using mules required no royalty be paid. Salem Mill was operational by 1789 and was most likely developed in response to these occurrences.

7.5 Salem Mill was likely to have been designed for warp spinning. Warp being a finer and strong thread for lengthways threading. It needed production on mules and was the primary product of early water powered factories. Weaker weft yarn for cross threads still tended to be produced at this time in small domestic workshops.

7.6 By 1819 there were eight spinning mills in New Mills. The boom in water powered mills fuelled the early growth of New Mills. The 1801 population of 1,878 had doubled by 1831. From the 1840s and 1850s steam power was introduced and about the same time a second phase of mill building took place on the banks of the New Forest Canal.

7.7 Steam power appears to have been introduced at Salem Mill between its sale listing in 1805 and its further listing in 1831. The 1841 plan shows a weir across the river. This may have continued to supply a water wheel in addition to supplying water for steam engines. Some proprietors of reliable water powered sites were discouraged from installing steam engines by the high cost of steam engine installation/maintenance and the high cost/difficulty of bringing large amounts of coal by road to difficult to access sites in the gorge. However, as the mill failed to sell on several occasions, the installation of a steam engine may have been considered a better way to sell it. From the plan of 1841, it is apparent that various buildings had been demolished. Salem Mill was probably becoming obsolete towards the 1890s when larger more efficient mills tended to supersede smaller sites.

7.8 The construction of the mill appears to suggest that it was built prior to the adjoining Bower Mill. Photographs taken c. 1900 (Figures 19 & 20) show the two mills with part of Bower Mill destroyed. This shows that the east gable of Bower was butted up to Salem Mill, using its external west wall as its eastern internal wall. This is also suggested by the emerging roof line through the second floor of Salem Mill, as the roof of Bower Mill is lower. A contemporary construction would suggest a matching roof height. However, the north, south and east faces of Salem Mill each have regularly spaced windows (ignoring later modifications) whereas the western face does not. This perhaps suggests that Bower Mill (or at least a building of some sort) was already being considered to be built in that

location at the time of Salem Mill's construction. The face has windows at the southern end but shows no signs of blocked windows at the northern end, where Bower Mill butts the face. The blocked doorways found in the west wall at first and second floors are likely later inserted doorways leading through to the mill, although there may have been windows later converted into doorways. The jambs being rough rubble make identification difficult.

7.9 The ground floor of the mill has been removed and replaced with a lower concrete floor. This is evidenced by the shallow recess along the east wall and the high doorway above the basement steps. This was likely done with the construction of the out buildings in the 1970s to create a matching floor level, and also when the southern loading door was inserted in the face. Consequently, any basement in the southern four bays has been destroyed. No evidence of a waterwheel, wheel pit or boiler room was found. This may be because it was in the now destroyed basement. Indeed, the brick chimney in the southeast corner of the building has no openings suggesting that it originated in the basement.

7.10 The proposed development will retain the mill and provide a secure long-term future for the building. Inevitably the conversion will require alterations to the built fabric of the recorded building and these have been accepted by the local authority which has granted permission for the works which on balance are beneficial to the building.

7.11 The fieldwork undertaken found no built evidence to confirm the historic use of the building. No machinery remains relating to its past use as a mill, and later as a chemical works. No evidence for water power was recorded. The chimney structure, located in the south east corner of the building, indicates the likely location of the boiler room which may have been located in the basement, but which has now been filled. This removal probably took place at the same time as the concrete basement floor was installed.

7.12 Despite the changes in the function of Salem Mill over the years it is likely to retain some of its early built fabric including external stone walls and perhaps some parts of the timber roof structure. It is noted, however, that archive sources confirm the building has been fire damaged in the past and it is fair to say that whilst some of the fabric observed does

appear to be original, some parts will have been rebuilt and the term 'original' should be used with caution. The openings within the stone walls of the shell of the building have been altered, particularly the southern end of the ground floor which has been damaged by the insertion of the large loading door and RSJ. We understand that where necessary for conversion, stone walls will be repaired and new stone will be selected to match the existing.

7.12 The roof structure of the building has been much altered. It would have been stone flagged originally. The machine cut king-post trusses and hand-cut purlins appear to be of some age. The building, however, has been reroofed in slate at some point. The post conversion building will continue to have a slate roof. Existing windows, sills, lintels, and jambs will be retained, if possible, depending on condition.

7.13 Internally the building has no cellular room division of note and the current subdivision of the internal accommodation is formed by inserted contemporary partitions. The timber staircases are also later insertions as are the cast iron supporting columns.

8. Copyright and Bibliography

Copyright

Full copyright of this commissioned report and other project documents shall be retained by the author of the report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

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Manchester Mercury 1799 14th May

Manchester Mercury 1799 11th June

Manchester Mercury 1800 24th March

Manchester Mercury 1800 31st March

Manchester Mercury 1802 2nd March

Manchester Mercury 1805 19th February

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http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Maps

Burdett's map of 1767
1841 New Mills Tithe map
1853 "Salem Mill in 1853" (New Mills Local History Society)
1872 "Map of Salem Mill and Corn Mill" (New Mills Local History Society)
1896 1: 2500 OS map Derbyshire Sheet 5/14
1923 1:10,000 OS map Derbyshire Sheet 5
1985 OS map 1:2500 OS map Derbyshire Sheet SK0085

Abbreviations

HER – Historic Environment Record
OS - Ordnance Survey
IfA – Institute for Archaeologists

Appendix 1: Figures

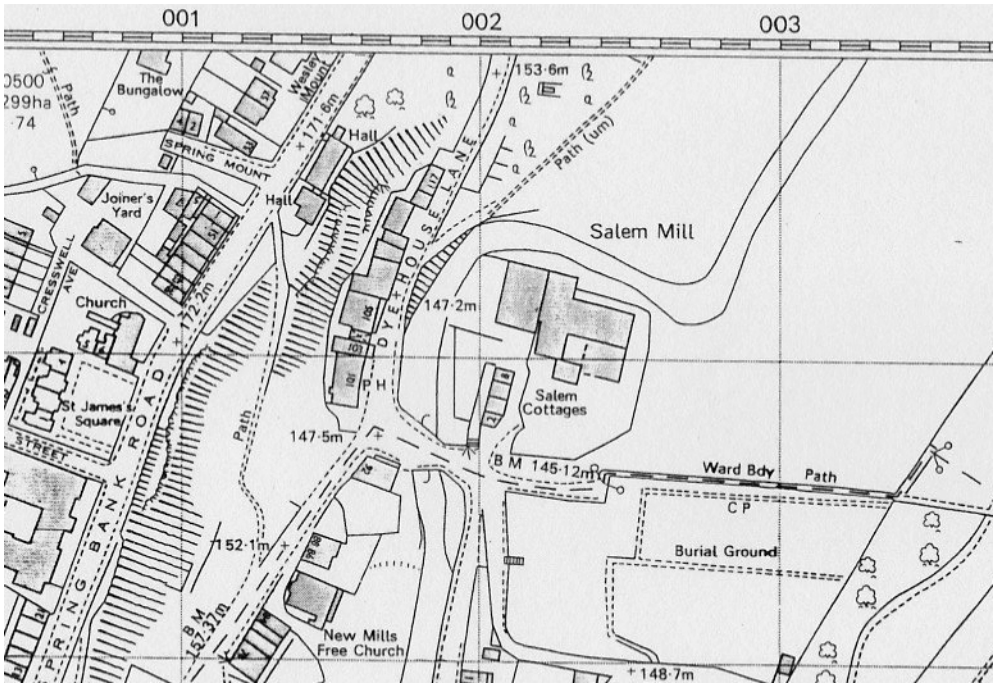


Figure 1: 1985 OS map

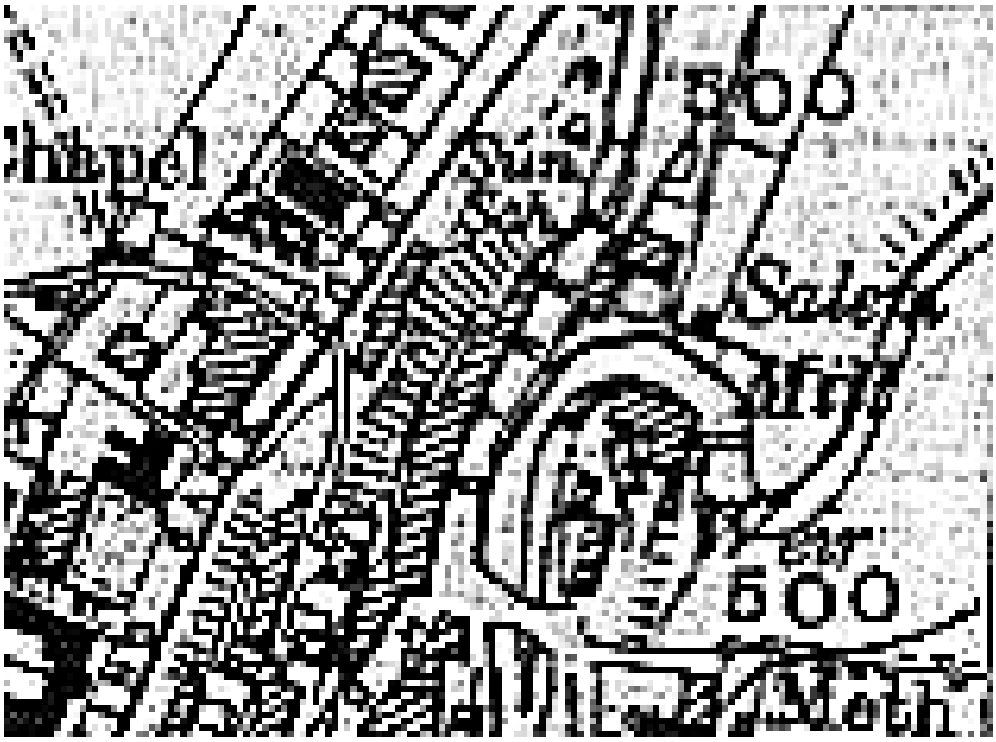


Figure 2: 1923 1:10,000 OS map.

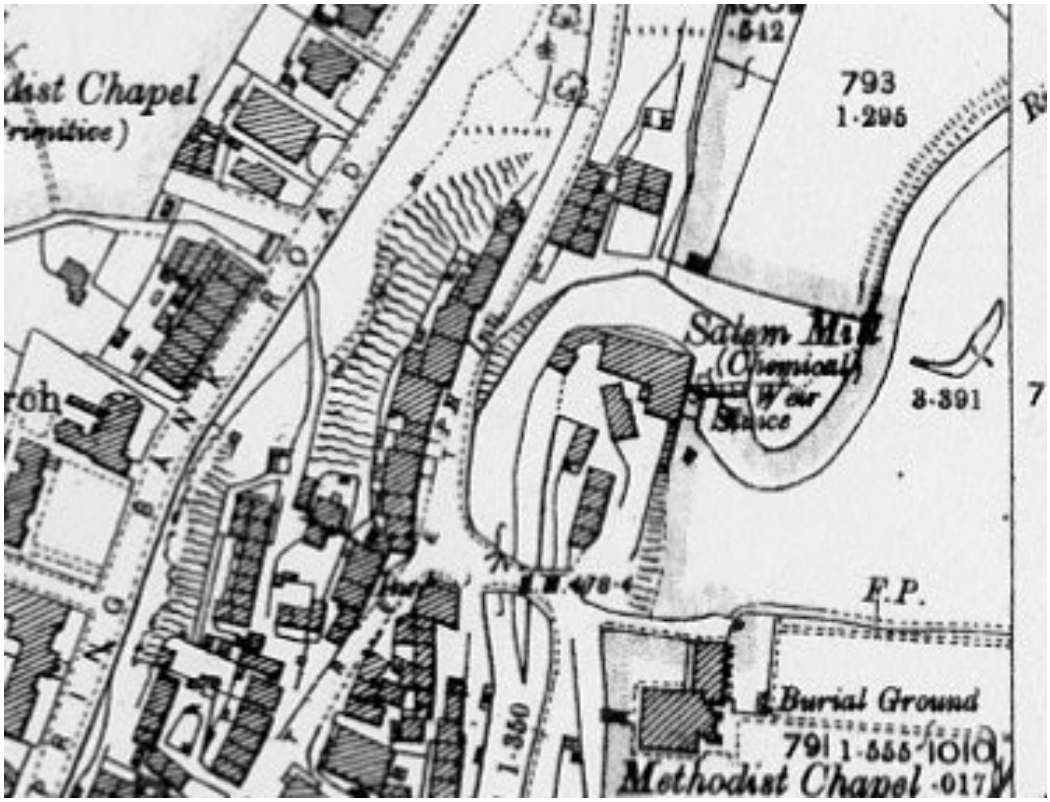


Figure 3: 1896 OS map

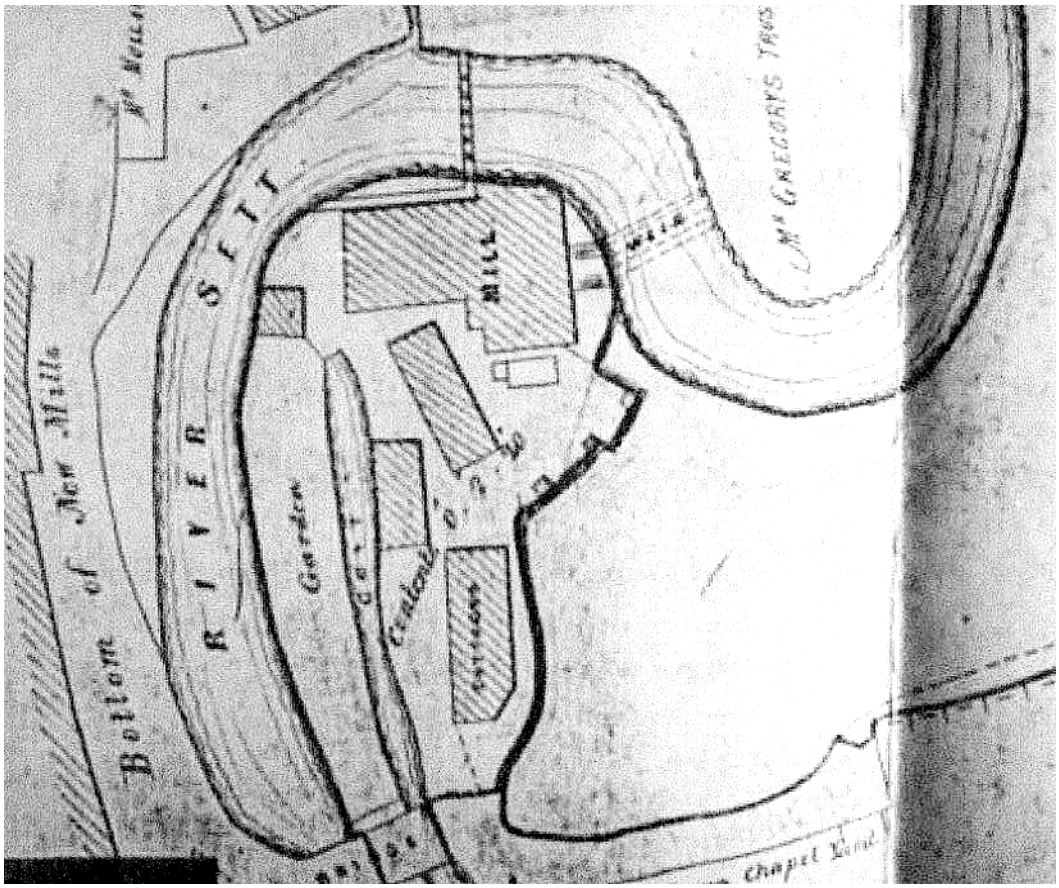


Figure 4: 1872 "Map of Salem Mill and Corn Mill"

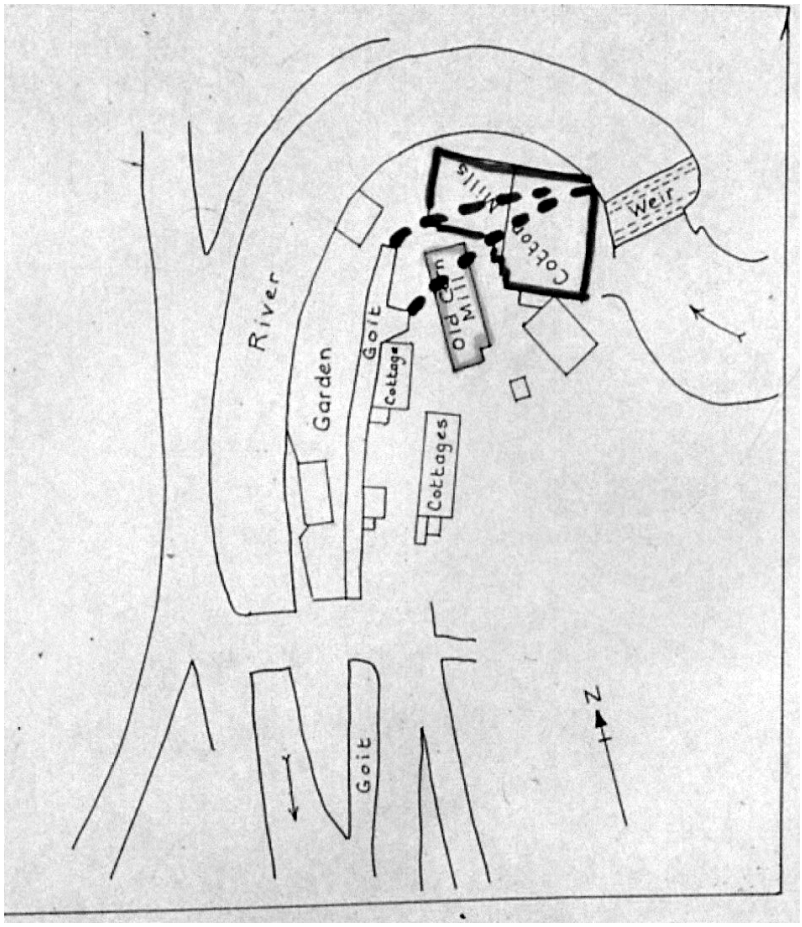


Figure 5: 1853 "Salem Mill in 1853"

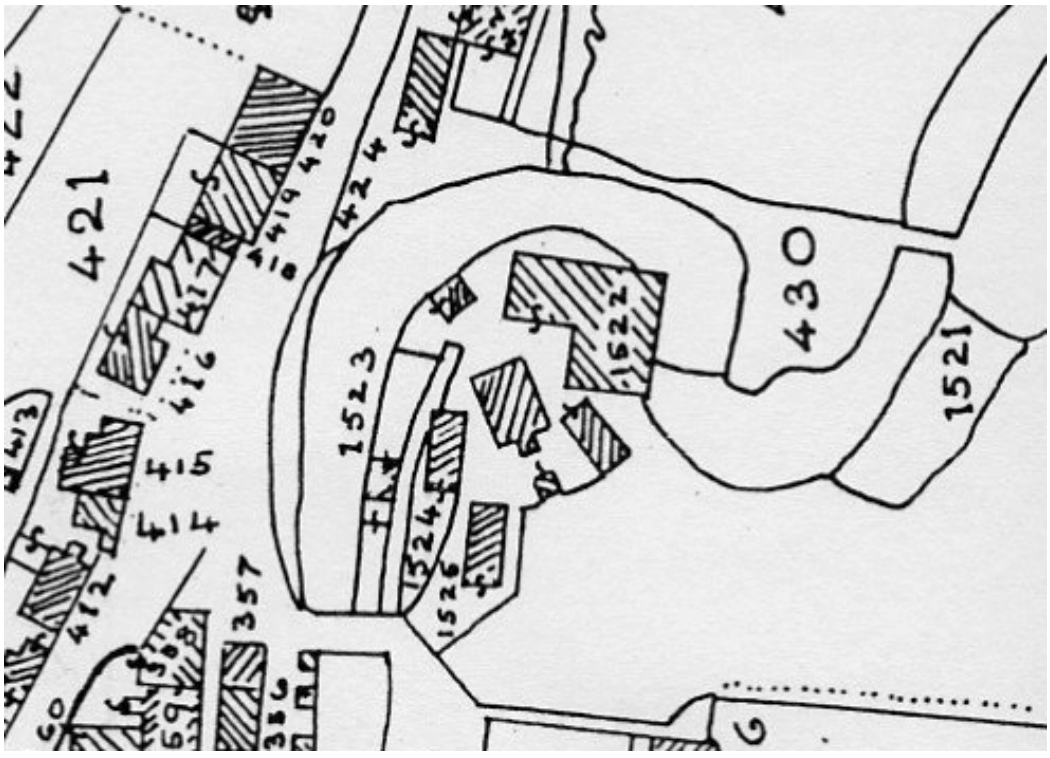


Figure 6: 1841 Tithe map

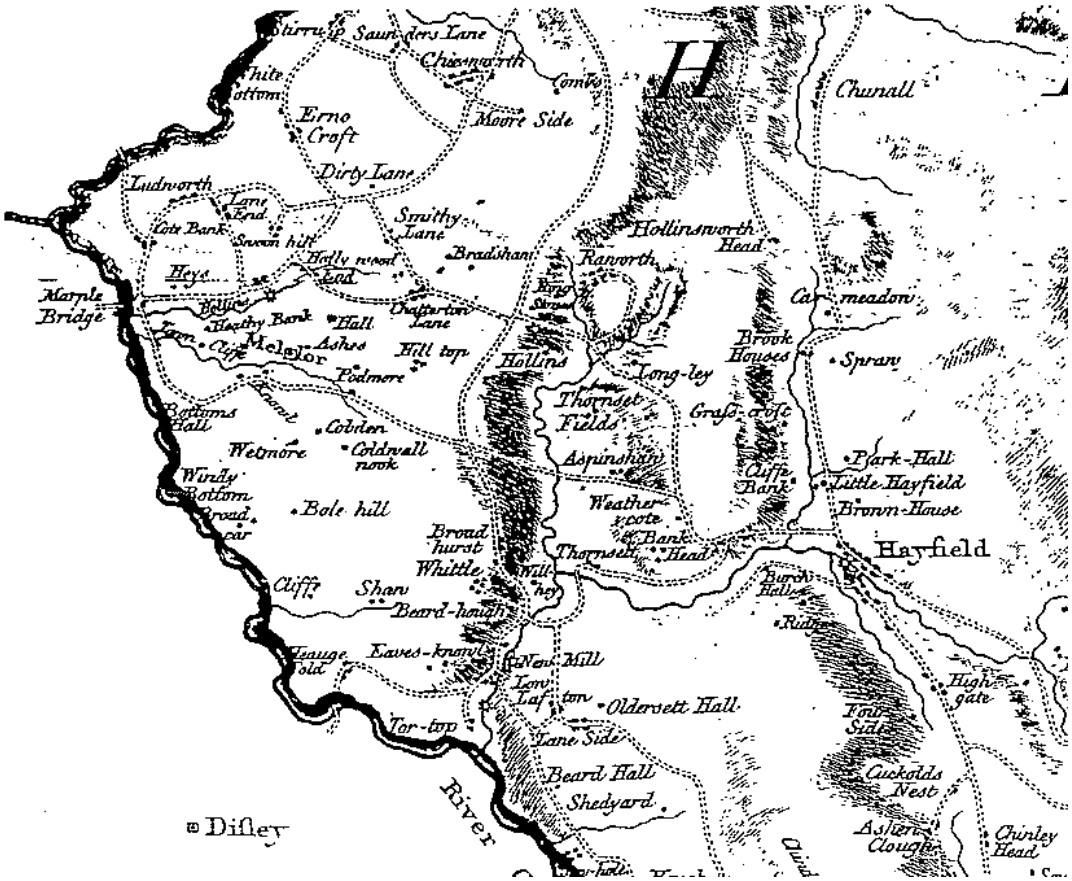
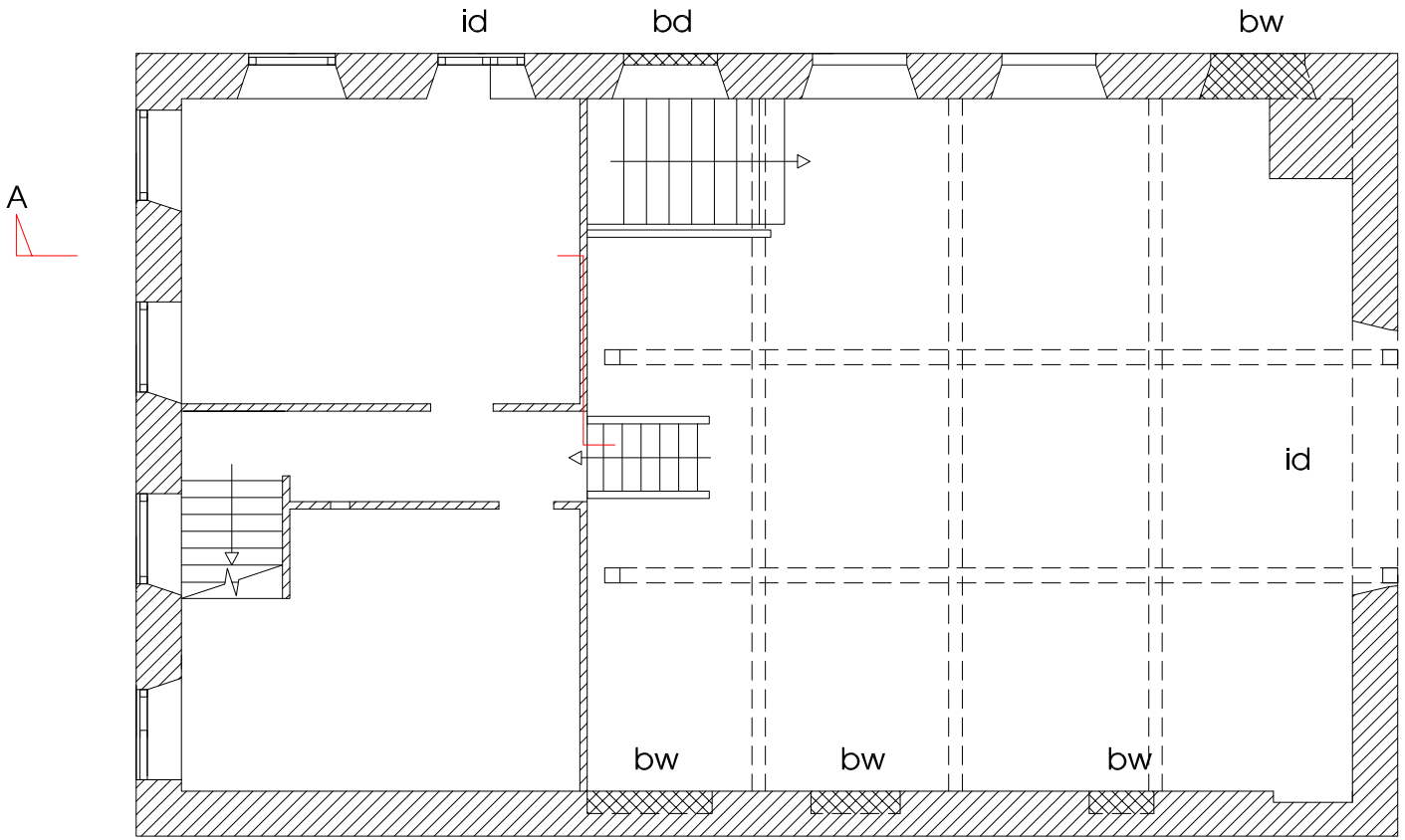


Figure 7: Burdett's map of 1767

Figure 8: Detail of Burdett's map of 1767 showing New Mill marked with a star.

Ground Floor plan



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Key

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bd	blocked door
bo	blocked opening
id	inserted door

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job no.:	13.866
fig no.:	9
scale:	1:100
date issued:	Dec 2013

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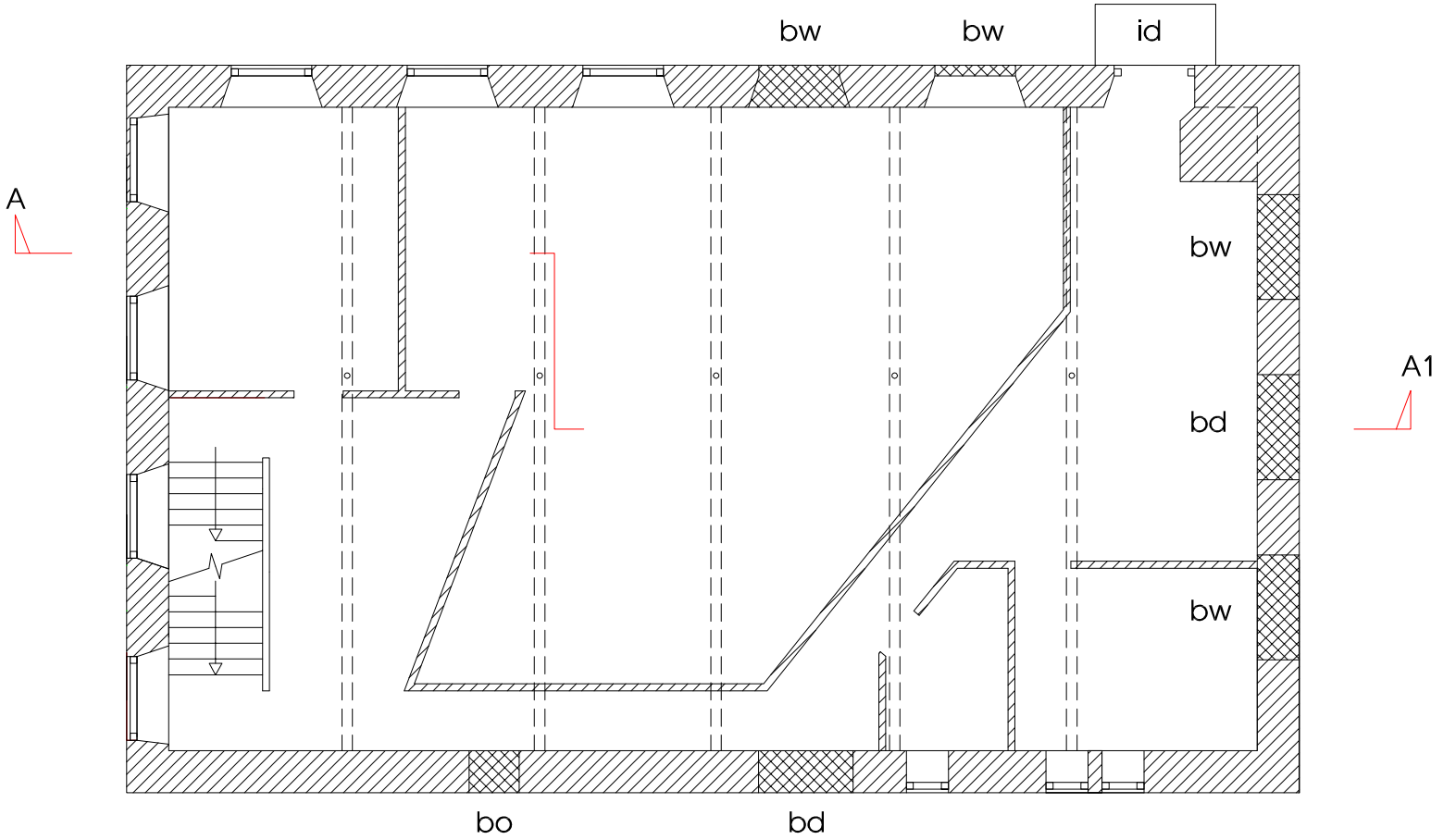

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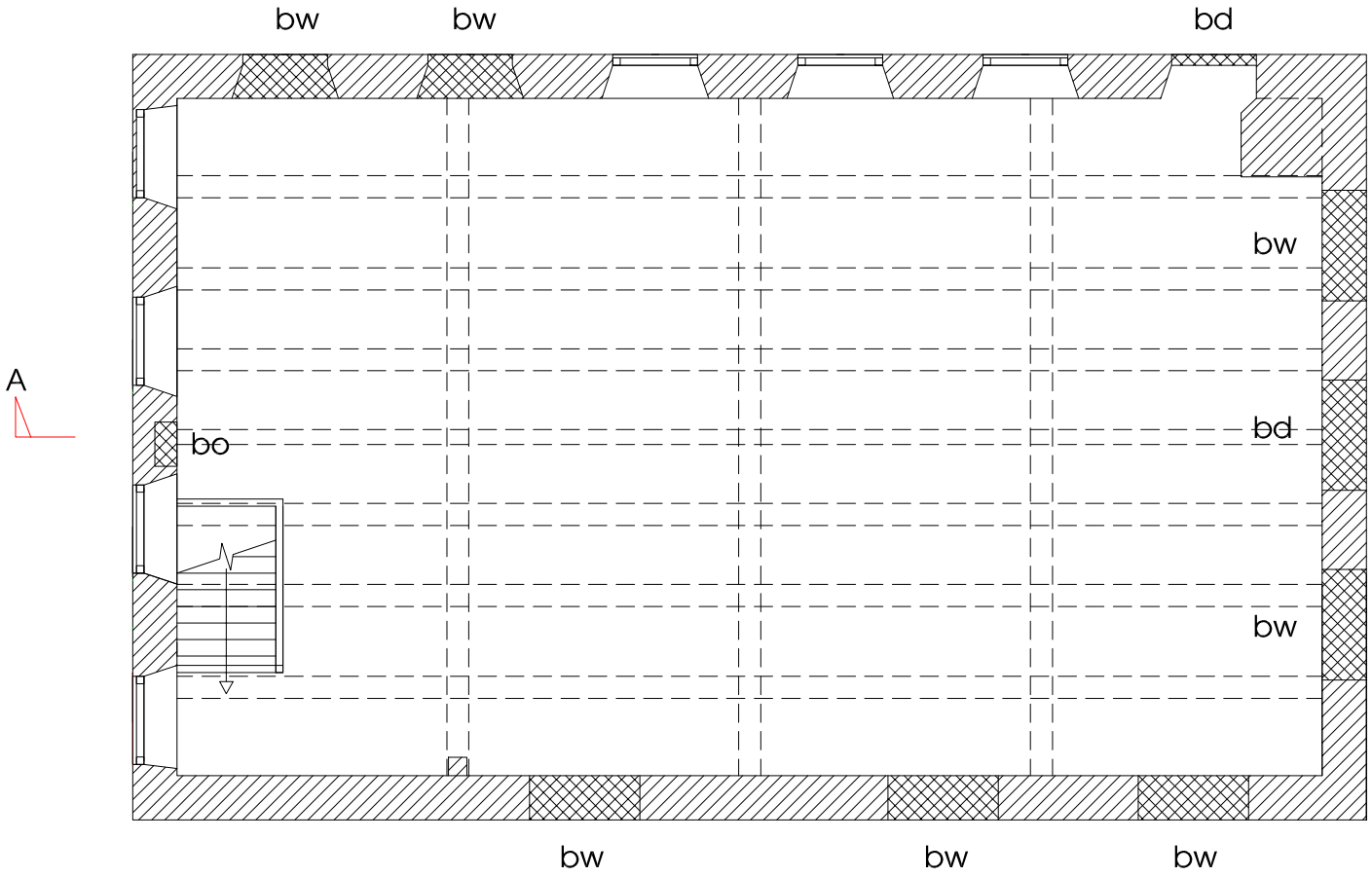
Second Floor plan



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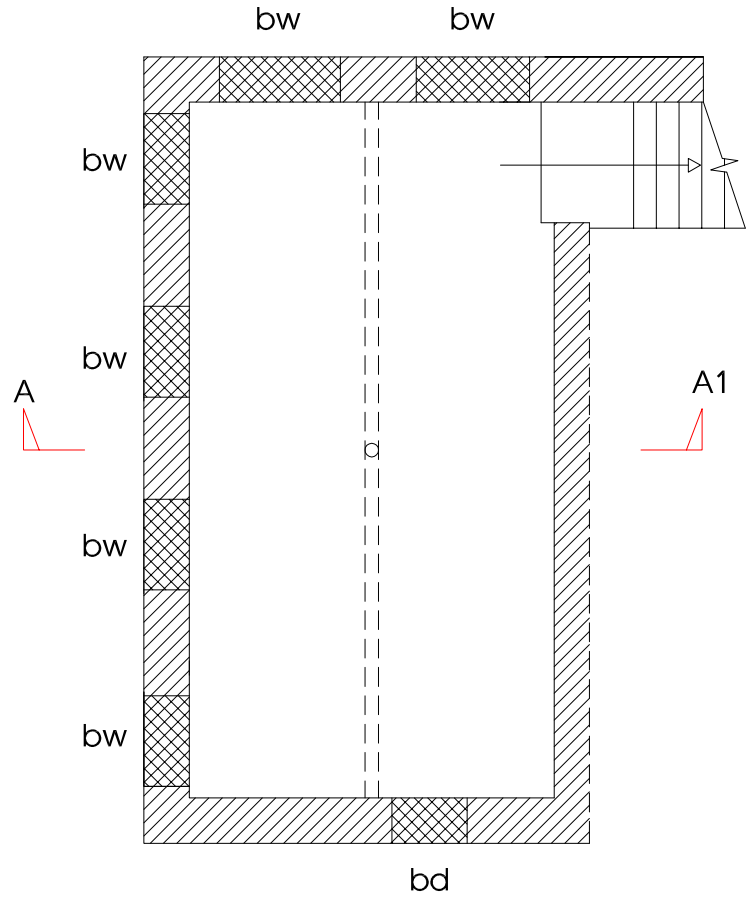
Basement Floor plan



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Key

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bd	blocked door
bo	blocked opening
id	inserted door

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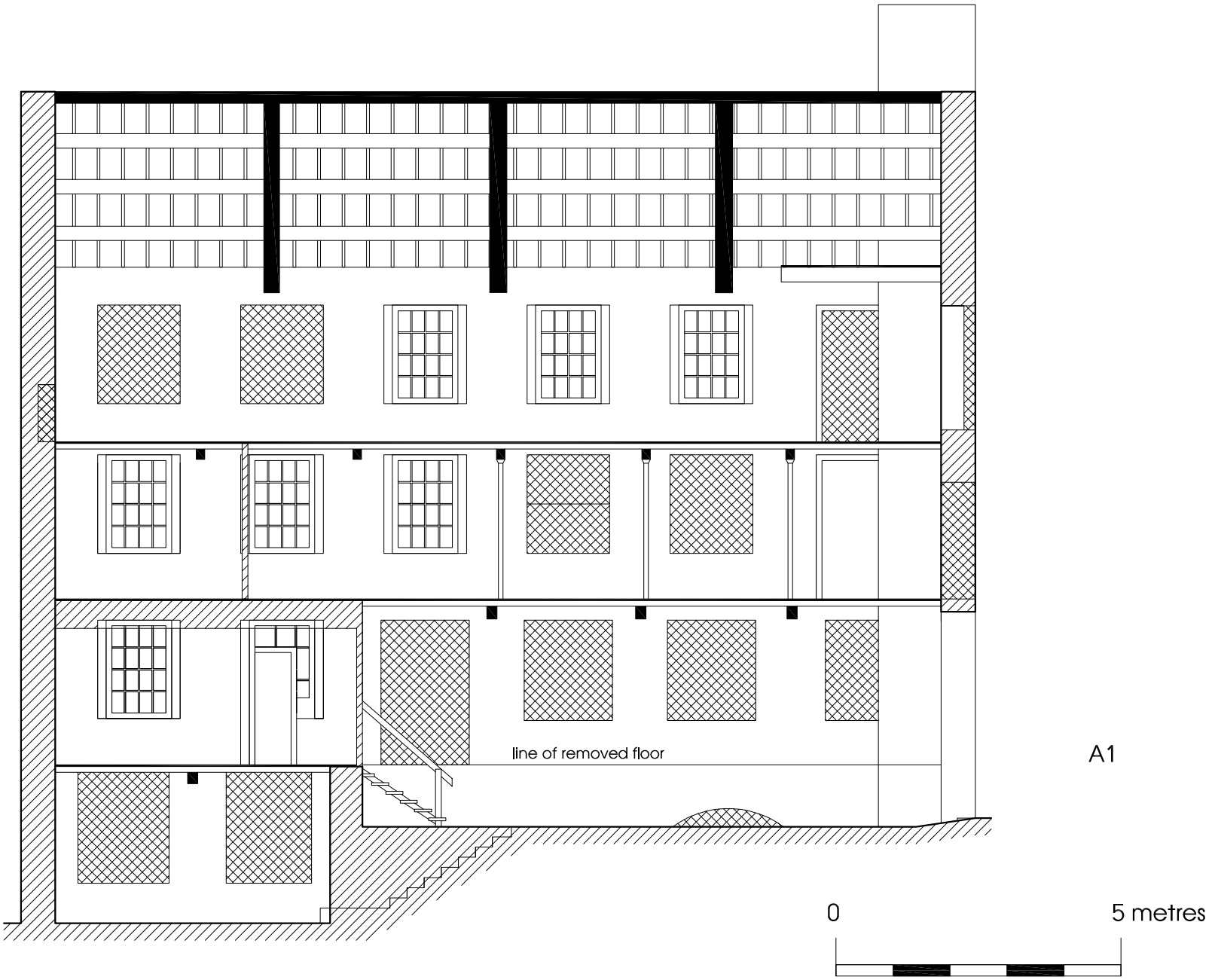
West facing section A - A1



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bd	blocked door
bo	blocked opening
id	inserted door

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job no.:	13.866
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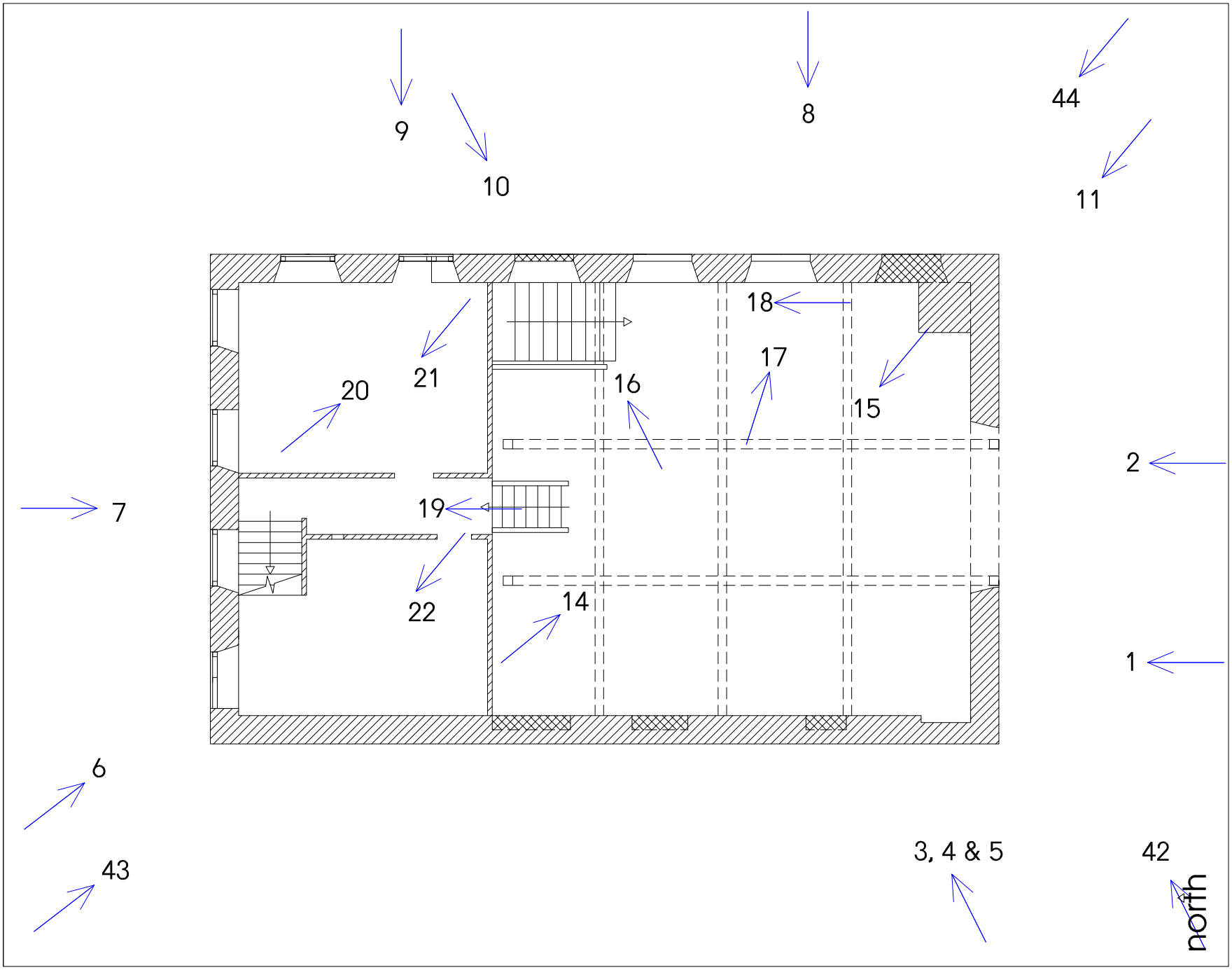
scale:	1:100
date issued:	Dec 2013

Figure 14: Photographic Register

Plate	Digital Number	Film/ Frame	Description	View towards
1	1437	1/29	South elevation, external	N
2	1433	1/26	South elevation, internal ground floor level	N
3	1438	1/31	West elevation showing surrounding buildings	E
4	1440	1/30	Detail of upper stories of west elevation	E
5	1441		Detail of basement level of west elevation	E
6	1449	1/33	North elevation showing adjacent building	SE
7	1451	1/35	North elevation	S
8	1434	1/27	East elevation, south end ground and first floor levels	W
9	1436	1/28	East elevation. north end	W
10	1435		Detail of window in bay 4 at ground floor level	SW
11	1464	1/36	Second floor level east elevation	NW
12	1396	1/1	Basement showing blocked doorway with large lintel	W
13	1397	1/2	Basement showing twice blocked windows in north wall	E
14	1398	1/3	Ground floor viewed towards south east	SE
15	1399	1/4	Ground floor viewed towards north west	NW
16	1400	1/5	Doorway inserted into window and then blocked above basement staircase	NE
17	1401	1/6	Arched stone lintel emerging from concrete floor in east wall	E
18	1405		Light recess in east wall showing original floor level	N
19	1406		Ground floor inserted corridor	N
20	1407	1/7	Ground floor kitchen area showing inserted fire door in window	SE
21	1408	1/8	North wall of kitchen	NW
22	1409	1/9	Office room in ground floor	NW
23	1410	1/10	Windows in north east corner of first floor	NE
24	1412	1/11	East wall of first floor	E
25	1413	1/12	General shot of first floor showing ceiling structure and inserted partitions	SW
26	1414	1/13	Blocked window in west wall bay three	E
27	1415	1/14	Southern end of first floor showing inserted toilets	W
28	1417		North light of stone mullion window in toilets at first floor	W
29	1418	1/15	Blocked loading doorway in south end of west wall	NW
30	1419	1/16	Blocked openings at north end of west wall.	SW
31	1422	1/18	General shot of second floor looking south	SE
32	1426	1/21	General shot of second floor looking north	NW
33	1421	1/17	Inserted staircase looking down to first floor	E

34	1424	1/20	South wall of second floor showing blocked openings, two light stone mullions and timber platform	SE
35	1423	1/19	Detail of blocked doorway in south wall	S
36	1429	1/23	Detail of blocked window in west wall with hand cut timber lintel	W
37	1427	1/22	Detail of blocked opening in centre of north wall	N
38	1430		Detail of timber truss	S
39	1431	1/24	Detail of timber truss	SE
40	1432	1/25	Detail of hand cut timber purlins	W
41	1468		Detail of joining roof line of adjacent building	W
42	1445	1/32	General shot of site showing south and west elevations of the building	NE
43	1448	1/34	Northern side of the site showing adjacent building and their proximity to the river	SE
44	1463		General shot of the site showing south and east elevations	NW

Ground Floor photo location plan



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Key

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bd	blocked door
bo	blocked opening
id	inserted door

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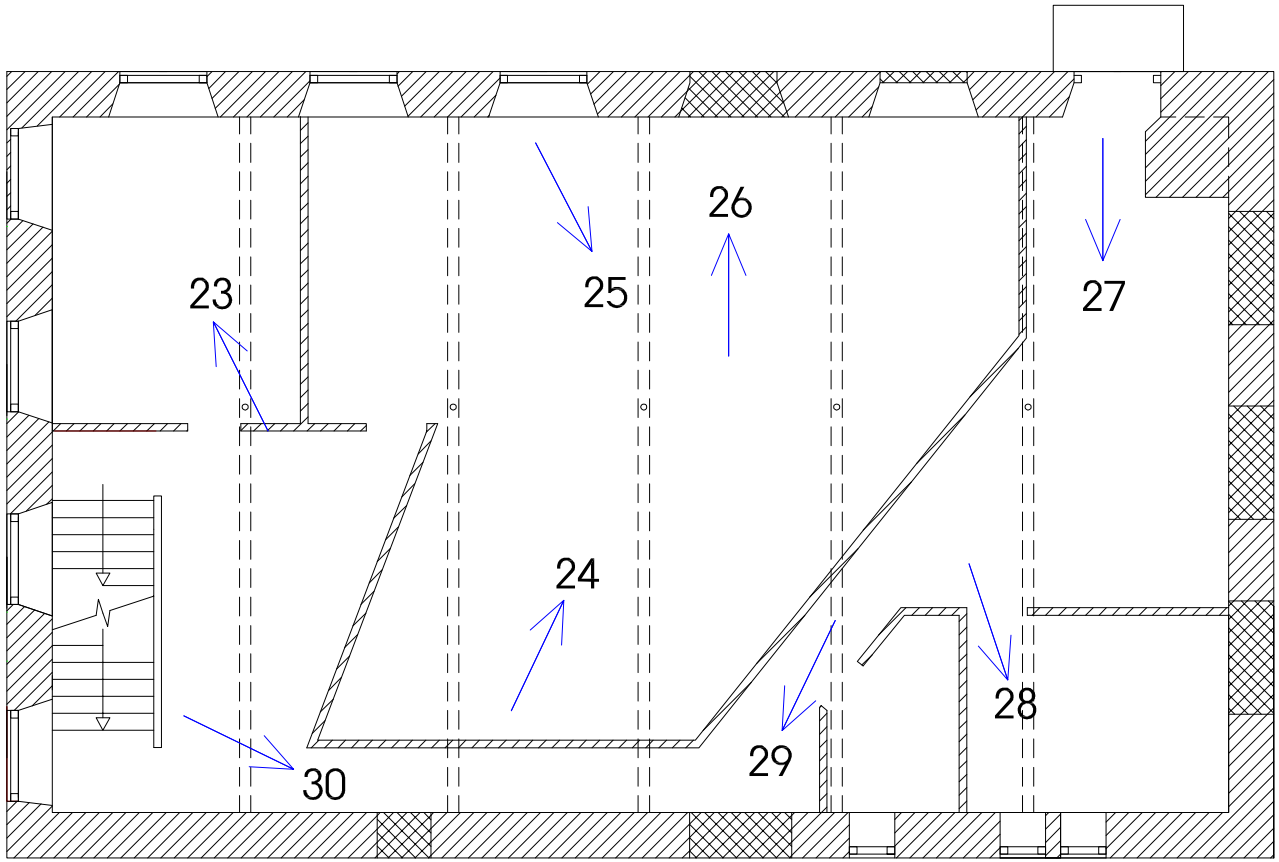

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Key

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bd	blocked door
bo	blocked opening
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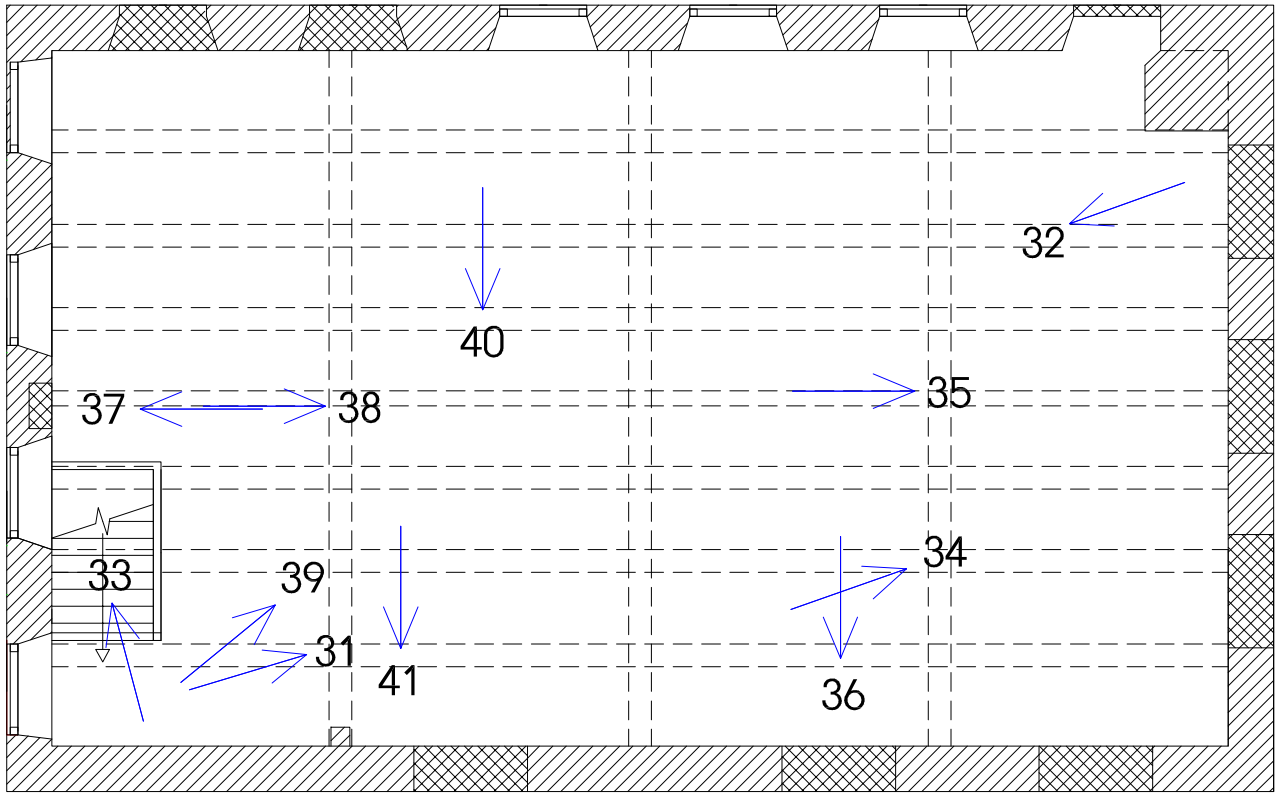
Second Floor photo location plan



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Key

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bd	blocked door
bo	blocked opening
id	inserted door

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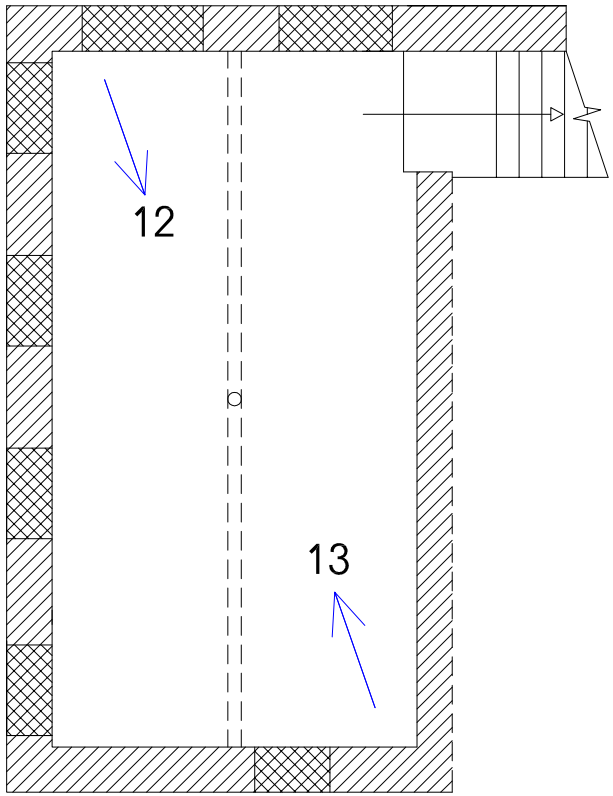
Basement Floor photo location plan



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Key

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bd	blocked door
bo	blocked opening
id	inserted door

client:	AIM Engineering
job no.:	13.866
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date issued:	Dec 2013

Figure 19: Salem Mill c. 1900 with Bower mill partially destroyed. The central long low building with skylights is 'New Mill', understood to be built on the site of the corn mill of Medieval origins (Brumhead & Bryant 1993)

Figure 20: Detail of Salem Mill from above photograph. Note the top floor showing the two windows at the south end the doorway leading into the destroyed Bower mill to the north of them. Also, the chimney in the southeast corner was much taller at this time.

Appendix 2: Plates

Plate 1: South elevation, external


Plate 2: South elevation, internal ground floor level

Plate 3: West elevation showing surrounding buildings

Plate 4: Detail of upper stories of west elevation

Plate 5: Detail of basement level of west elevation


Plate 6: North elevation showing adjacent building

Plate 7: North elevation, showing original fenestration pattern and windows.

Plate 8: East elevation, south end ground and first floor levels

Plate 9: East elevation, north end

Plate 10: Detail of window in bay 4 at ground floor level, not shown in plate 9.

Plate 11: Second floor level east elevation, showing replaced slate roof.

Plate 12: Basement showing blocked doorway with large lintel and inserted cast iron stanchion

Plate 13: Basement showing twice blocked windows in north wall

Plate 14: Ground floor viewed towards south east

Plate 15: Ground floor viewed towards north west

Plate 16: Doorway inserted into original window opening and then blocked above basement staircase


Plate 17: Arched stone lintel emerging from concrete floor in east wall

Plate 18: Slight recess in east wall showing earlier floor level

Plate 19: Ground floor inserted corridor

Plate 20: Ground floor kitchen area showing inserted fire door in window

Plate 21: North wall of kitchen

Plate 22: Office room in ground floor

Plate 23: Windows in north east corner of first floor

Plate 24: East wall of first floor

Plate 25: General view of first floor showing ceiling structure and inserted partitions

Plate 26: Blocked window in west wall bay three

Plate 27: Southern end of first floor showing inserted toilets

Plate 28: North light of stone mullion window in toilets at first floor

Plate 29: Blocked loading doorway in south end of west wall

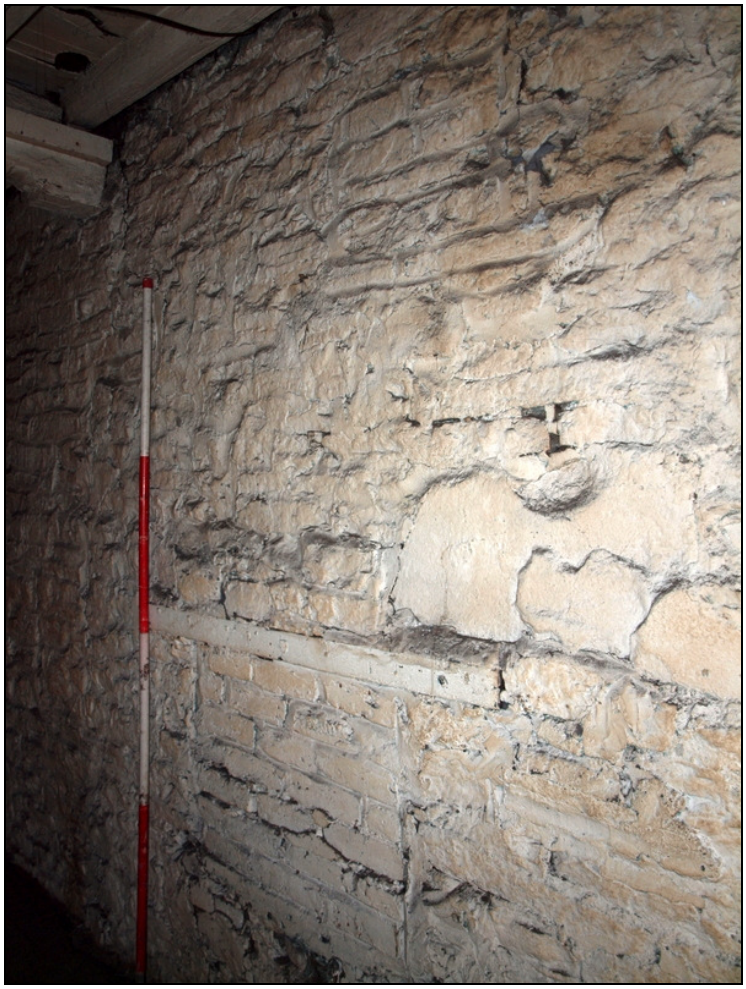


Plate 30: Blocked openings at north end of west wall.

Plate 31: General view of second floor looking south showing machine-cut timber trusses.

Plate 32: General view of second floor looking north

Plate 33: Inserted staircase looking down to first floor

Plate 34: South wall of second floor showing blocked openings, two light stone mullions and timber platform

Plate 35: Detail of blocked doorway in south wall

Plate 36: Detail of blocked window in west wall with hand cut timber lintel

Plate 37: Detail of blocked opening in centre of north wall

Plate 38: Detail of timber truss

Plate 39: Detail of timber truss

Plate 40: Detail of hand cut timber purlins

Plate 41: Detail of joining roof line of adjacent building

Plate 42: General view of site showing south and west elevations of the building

Plate 43: Northern side of the site showing adjacent building and their proximity to the river

Plate 44: General view of the site showing south and east elevations

Appendix 3: Archive Contents and OASIS Form

Archive Contents

The site archive comprises a paper record of the building survey. The contents include:

- Black and White photographs
- Floor plans on permatrace at 1:50 scale
- A section on permatrace at 1:50 scale
- Building recording sheets of the exterior and internal rooms
- A copy of the report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: stevenpr1-165640

Project details

Project name	Salem mill historic building recording
Short description of the project	An historic building recording of Salem Mill as a part of a planning condition prior to redevelopment
Project dates	Start: 06-11-2013 End: 31-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Located in New Mills Conservation Area
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	MILL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"""Measured Survey""","""Photographic Survey""","""Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK NEW MILLS Salem mill
Postcode	SK22 4BW
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 13 8595 53 -1 53 22 12 N 001 59 53 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.90m Max: 3.90m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Paul Butler Associates
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	Steven Price
Project director/manager	David Tye
Project supervisor	David Tye

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire Record Office
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

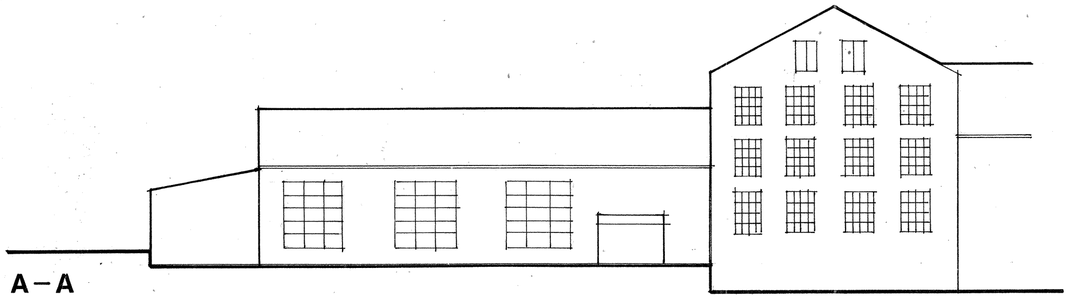
Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Historic Building Survey of Salem Mill, New Mills, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Price, S
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Paul Butler Associates
Place of issue or publication	Manchester

Entered by	Steven Price (steven@paulbutlerassociates.co.uk)
Entered on	9 January 2014

OASIS:

Appendix 4: Relevant approved development plans for planning permission HPK/2013/0293 and conservation area consent HPK/2013/0294



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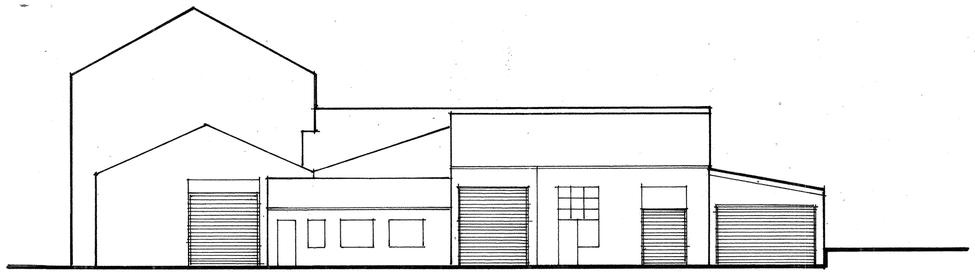

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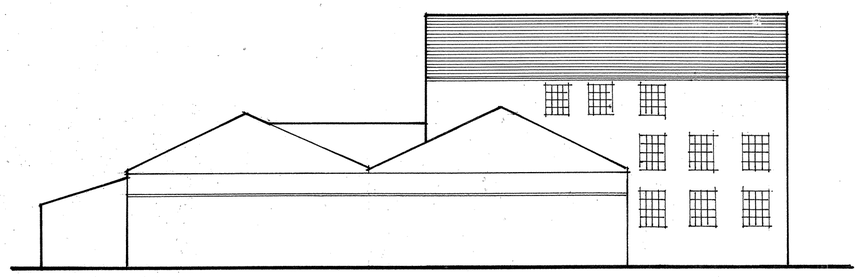

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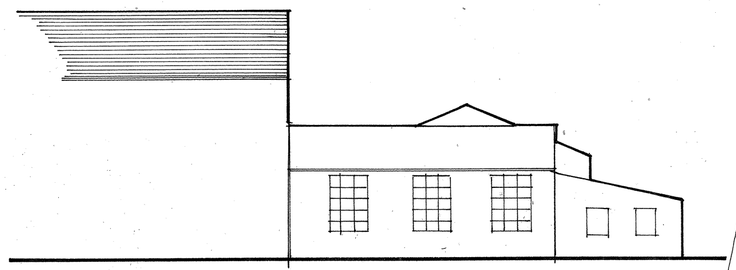
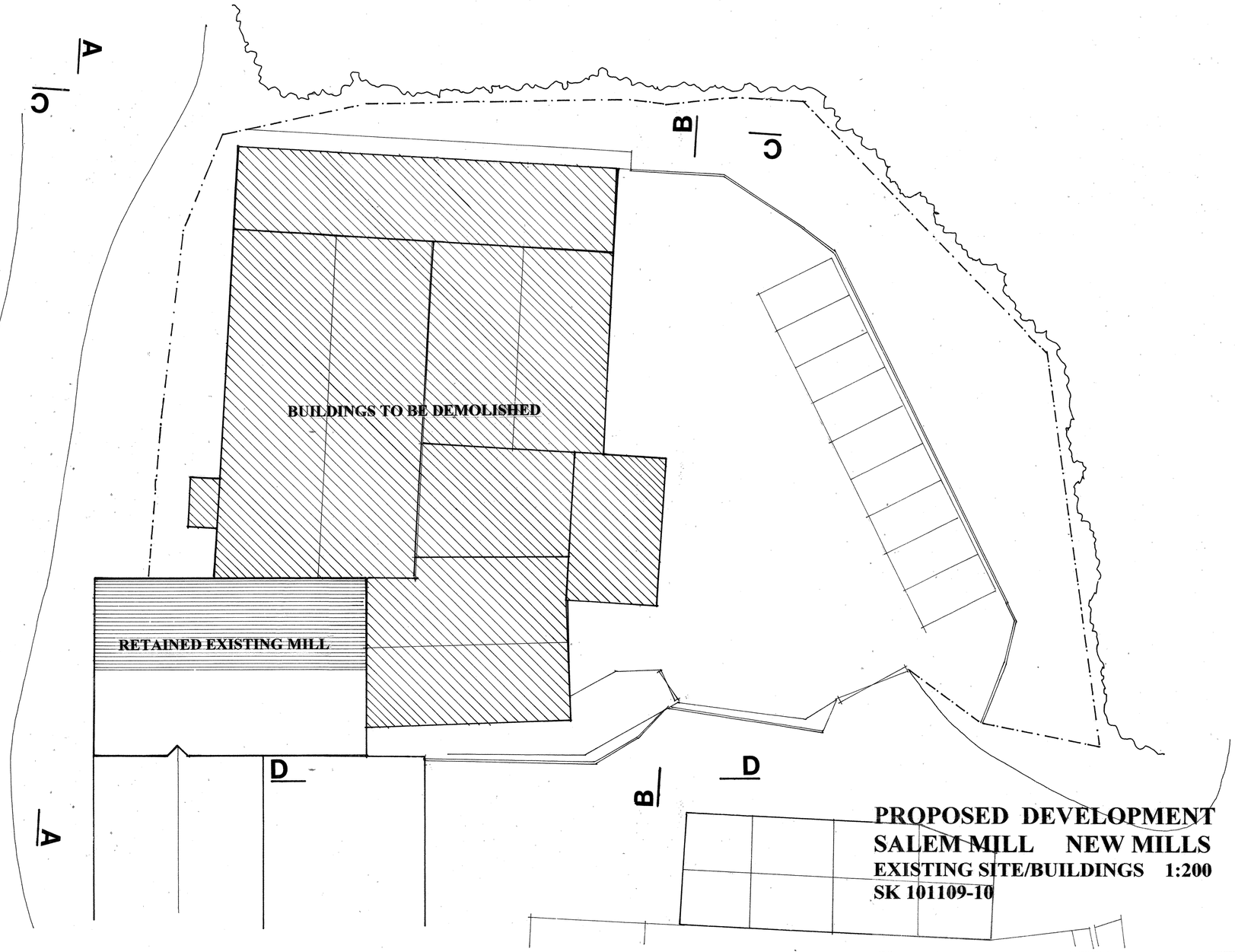
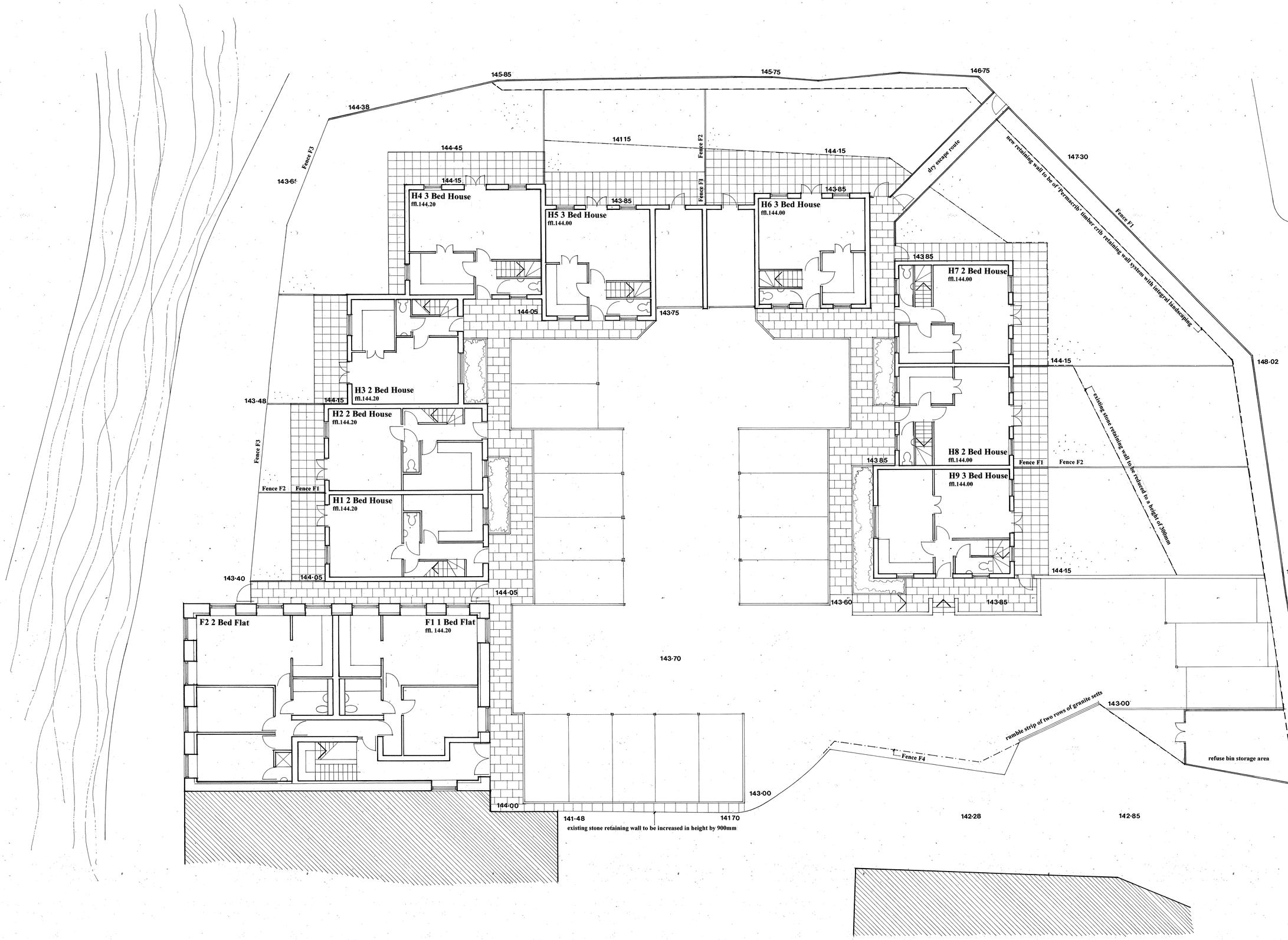


D – D



PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
EXISTING SITE/BUILDINGS 1:200
SK 101109-10



EXTERNAL MATERIALS

THE MILL

ROOF
Existing slates to be retained and re-used where possible with new slates to match as necessary.
RAINWATER GOODS
Gutters to be of aluminium, ogee profile, with cast-iron downpipes, all in black.
WALLS
Existing stone wall to be repaired and re-built in accordance with structural engineer's report. Any new stone required to match existing.
Where re-opening of infilled original window openings is carried out to install new windows, existing rendered walls to be repaired as required and re-rendered.
WINDOWS
New windows to be of painted timber and pattern to match existing, either fixed lights or lower half inward opening hopper type. Obscured glazing to be used where there could be privacy or overlooking issues.
DOORS
Front entrance doors to be of hardwood painted or stained.

NEW BUILD HOUSING

ROOFS
Natural slate with flush pointed verges.
RAINWATER GOODS
Profiled aluminium gutters with aluminium downpipes all in black.
WALLS
Coursed stone to principal elevations with cast stone heads and cills as indicated on elevation drawings.
Other walls to be of painted render.
WINDOWS
Painted softwood to pattern indicated on drawings.
DOORS
Painted or stained softwood to pattern indicated on drawings.

EXTERNAL WORKS

ROADS AND CAR PARKING
All to be finished with surface treated tarmacadam.
Car parking areas to be defined by rows of granite setts with individual spaces indicated by single setts as shown on the drawing.
PATHS
Paths to courtyard area to be of Marshall's 'Chancery' paving 600x450, colour boneydew.
Paths and paved areas to private gardens to be of Marshall's 'Saxon' paving 600x600, colour buff.
FENCING
F1 Close boarded timber fence 1.8m high
F2 Ranch type timber fence 0.9m high
F3 Close boarded timber fence 0.9m high
F4 New metal fence 0.9m high

SCHEDULE

MILL CONVERSION

1no.	1 Bed Flat
5no.	2 Bed Flat

NEW HOUSING

5no.	2 Bed Houses
4no.	3 Bed Houses

CAR PARKING
2 Garages 18 Car Spaces

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:100
SK150710-01

H4 3 Bed House

H5 3 Bed House

H6 3 Bed House

H7 2 Bed House

H3 2 Bed House

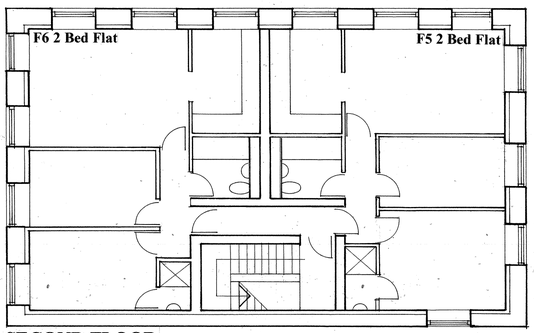
H2 2 Bed House

H8 2 Bed House

H9 3 Bed House

H1 2 Bed House

FIRST FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR

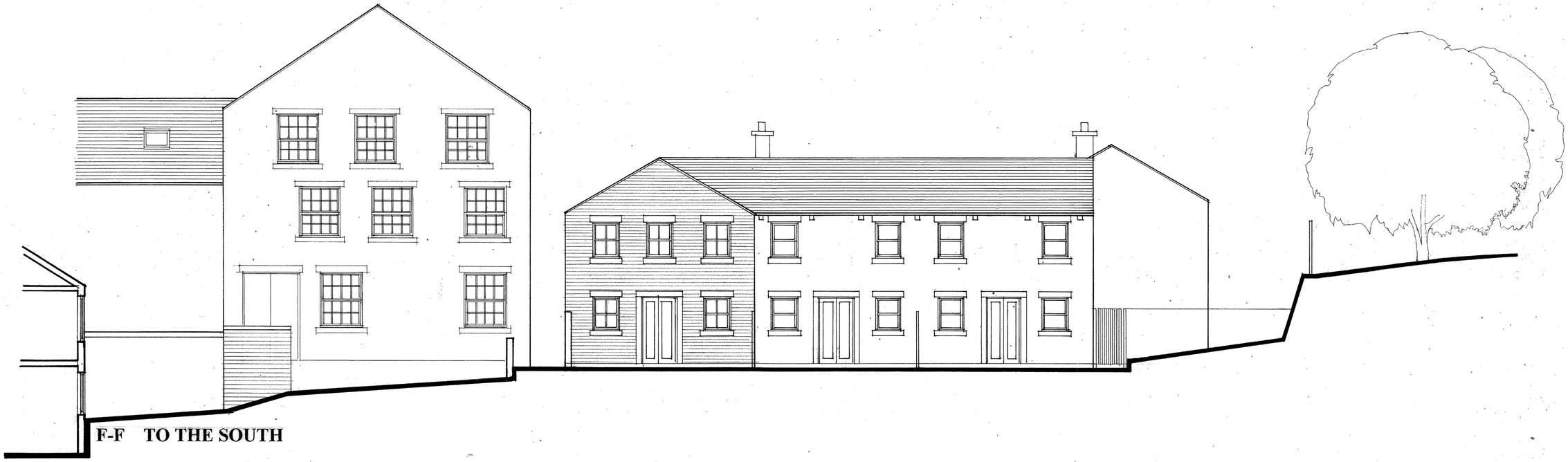
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1:100
SK150710-02

A-A TO THE SOUTH

B-B TO THE WEST

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
ELEVATIONS **1:100**
SK150710-03

E-E TO THE EAST



F-F TO THE SOUTH

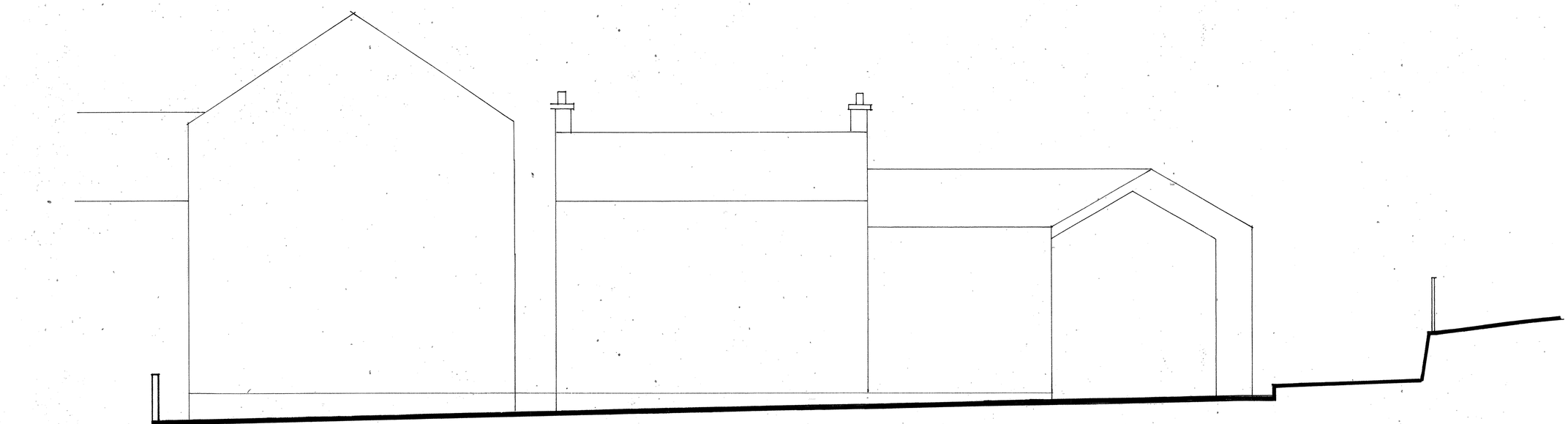
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
ELEVATIONS **1:100**
SK150710-04

C-C TO THE WEST

D-D TO THE NORTH

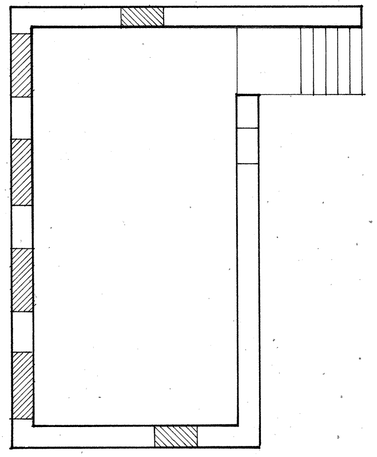
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
ELEVATIONS **1:100**
SK150710-05

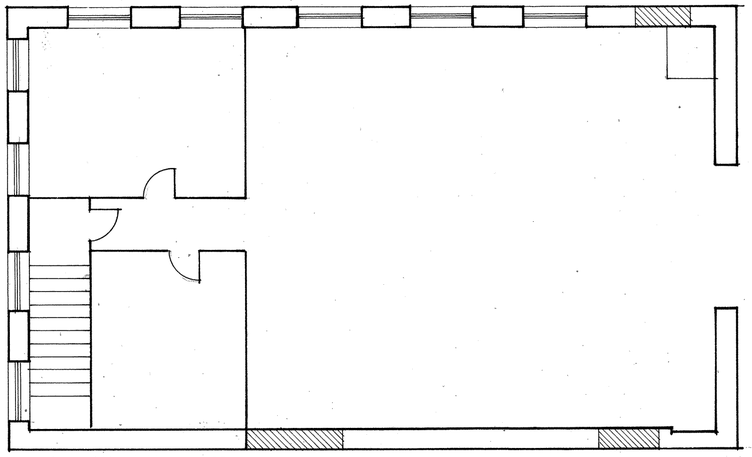
G-G TO THE NORTH



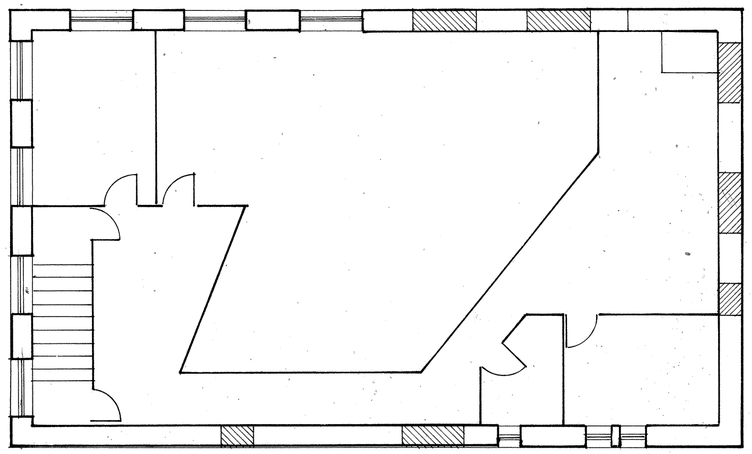
SECTION H-H

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
ELEVATIONS **1:100**
SK150710-06

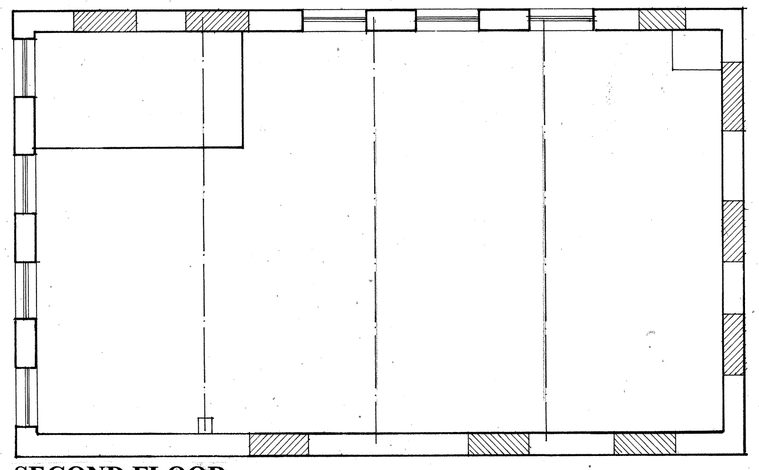




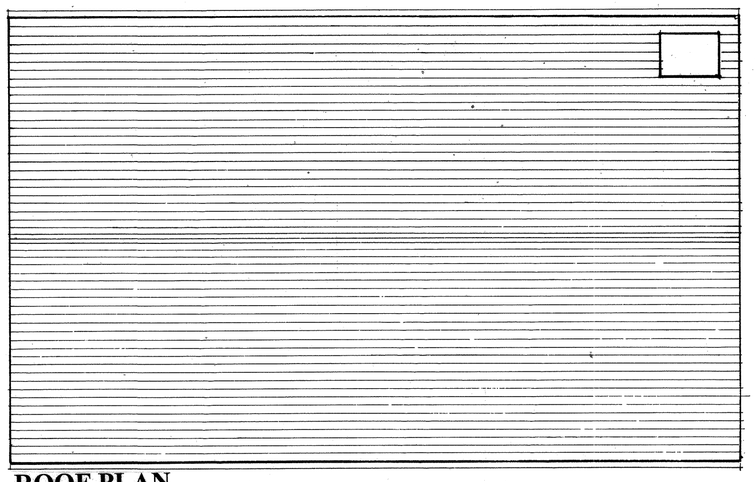
GROUND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

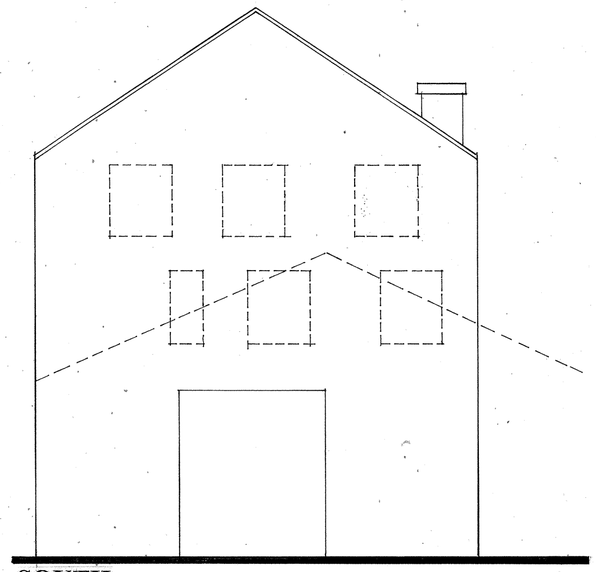


SECOND FLOOR

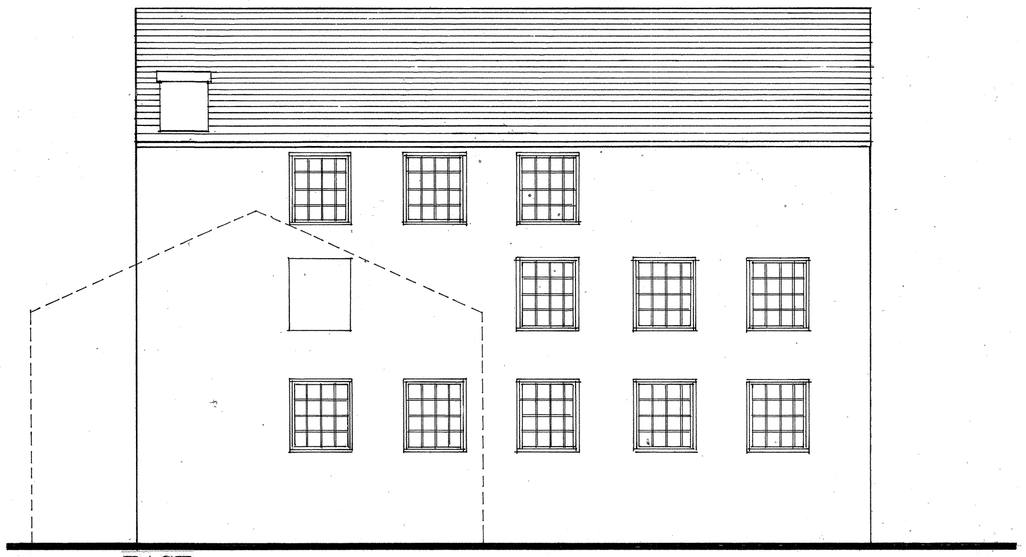


ROOF PLAN

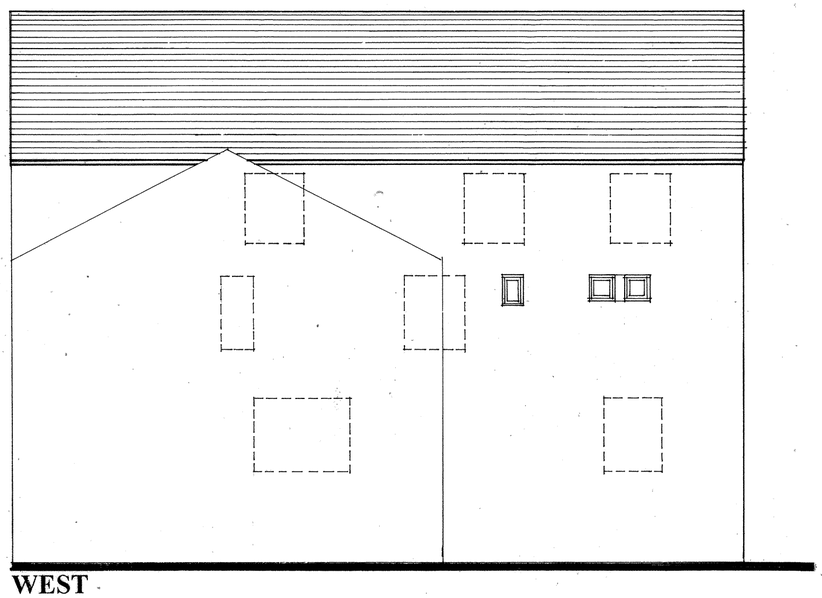
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
MILL AS EXISTING
FLOOR PLANS **1:100**
SK150710-07



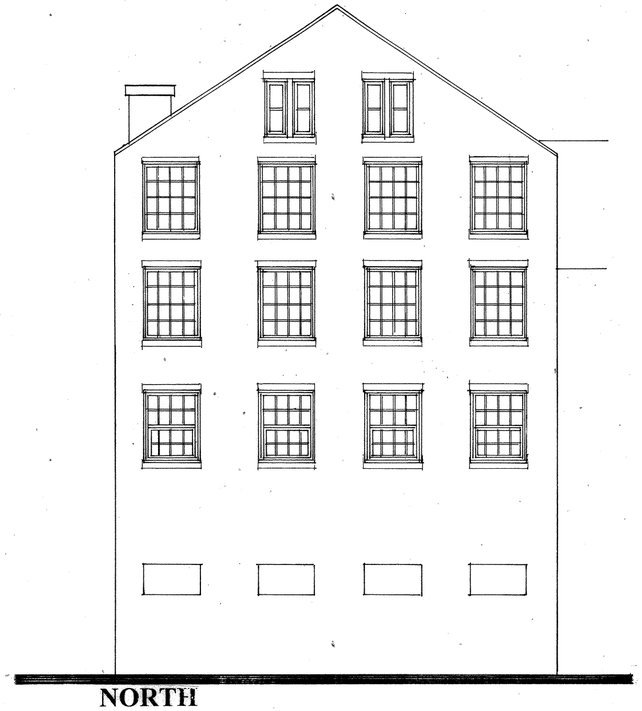
SOUTH



EAST



WEST



NORTH

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
SALEM MILL NEW MILLS
MILL AS EXISTING
ELEVATIONS **1:100**
SK150710-08