

1870 plan. This puts area C approximately in the right position, east west, abutting the southern boundary of the site. If area A is moved approximately 2m “south”, then the external wall revealed in area A becomes the south-, rather than west-, facing wall of building {17} – see Figure 2.30, below. [None of this is of any immediate help as all these points have disappeared in the course of the present development, but it does tie the results reasonably well in to the national grid, from the point of view of any future researcher.]

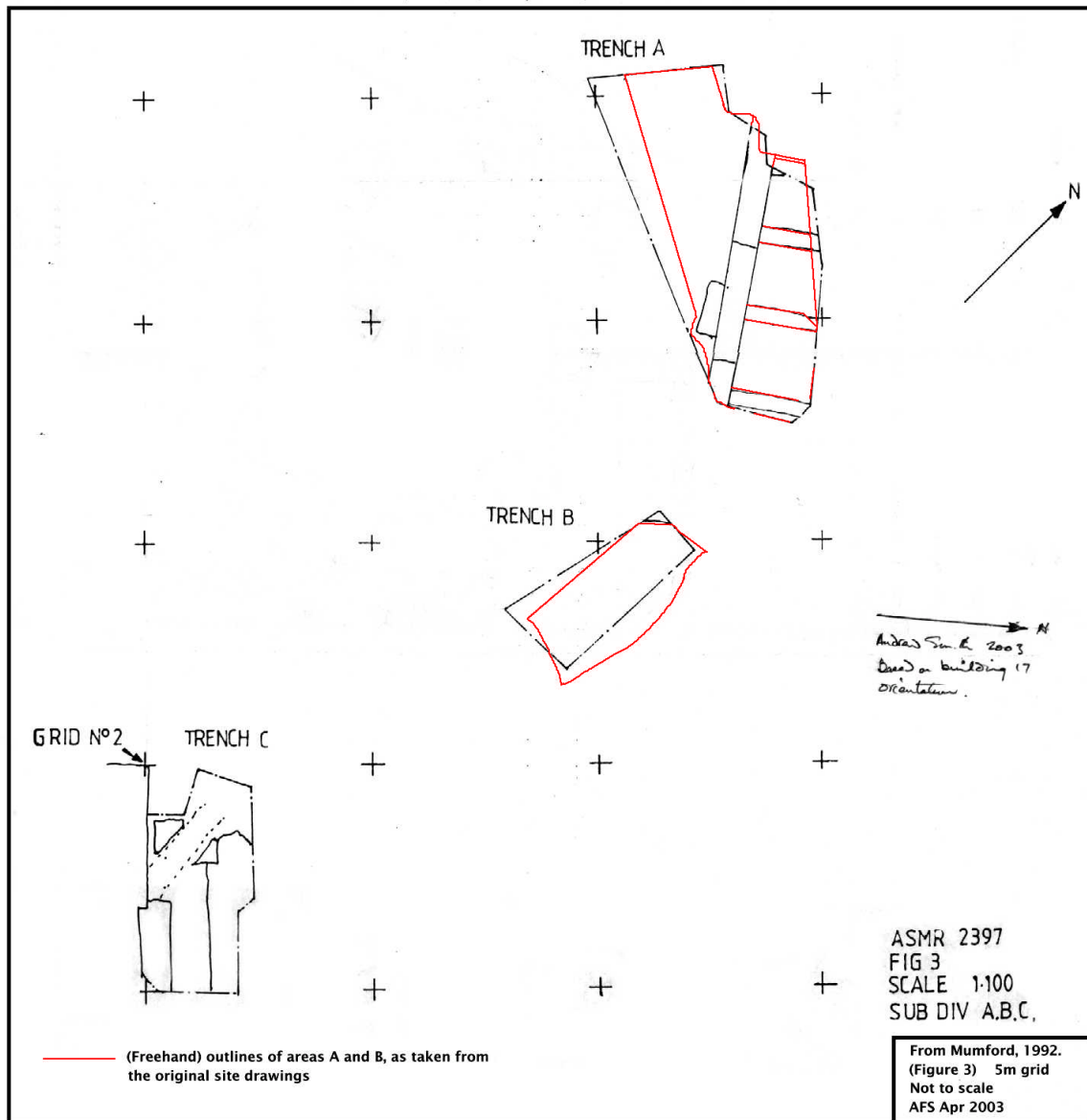


Figure 2.16: 1992, Figure 3 from Mumford, showing areas A, B & C, amended

The wall in area A was built from “coursed Pennant Sandstone slabs set in a hard, dark grey mortar.” “The section uncovered contained a blocked doorway, and the remains of an iron hinge that once supported the door structure. Four internal features, probably [‘sleeper wall’] floor joist supports were also revealed, along with the remains of the old courtyard surface immediately to the south of the building.”

Area B had the outer face of a wall revealed in its western corner and this is interpreted in the report as the south-facing wall of building {17}. It is believed that this should be seen as an east-facing wall. As originally shown on Figure 3 [see Figure 2.16, above] it is not quite in the

correct relationship to {17}, but the fit is reasonably close. Photograph 2 of area B in the report (see Figure 2.17 below), shows this short section of wall; it appears to be about 2m north of the line of the external east-west wall in area A. This would then almost certainly make it part of (or adjacent to - see below) building {17}, the “Old office” on the 1870 schedule. Area A can be seen in the background (upper left). The step to the (blocked) doorway can be seen to the left of that wall, and the line of the sleeper wall (3290) may be seen on the opposite side of the wall from the step. Alternatively, the tithe maps show a long wall running down through the works with {17} butting it on the western side, so this very short section of wall could be this wall which does not seem to appear on any other map or plan. A deeper cut in this area led to the conclusion that this structure at least had been built over a large pit or quarry that had been filled with compacted waste from the kilns sometime before building was started.



Figure 2.17: 1992, Photograph 2 (Mumford), showing relationship between areas A & B

Area C was “cut along the inside of the boundary wall of the glassworks, eastwards from the old entrance gateway. The structures revealed were interpreted as the supports of the boiler depicted at the site in the 1870s plan ... as building No 24. The trench also revealed that the present boundary wall is later than the structure found in the trench, indicating that it has probably been rebuilt in the immediate area of the old entrance since the late nineteenth century.”

Three issues arise from examination of the original site drawings. In the first case the trenches for areas A and B have a different shape on the original site drawings from those depicted in the report (and therefore Figure 2.16 above, which has the site drawing trench outlines added in red). In the second, it is apparent from these drawings that a 2m square grid was used to draw the detail of these two areas, rather than the 5m grid of the overall plan. Thirdly, the annotation for area B indicates that there was some confusion in the mind of the draughtsman. Adjacent points on the grid are numbered “5,10” and “7,12” - they should either be “5,10” and “5,12” or “7,10” and “7,12”. This may be the source of the apparent misplacement of area A (shown as 2m too far north in 1995) on the overall plan.

Area D was investigated in three separate sub-areas. A substantial (1m thick) internal wall (2003) at the southern edge of the northern sub-area “was interpreted as ... the outer eastern corner of the old bottle kiln depicted on the 1850s [*sic*] plan, or one of its associated buildings.”