

**AN HISTORIC BUILDING
SURVEY OF THE T. G. GREEN
POTTERY, CHURCH GRESLEY,
SWADLINCOTE, DERBYSHIRE**



Trent & Peak
ARCHAEOLOGY



Trent & Peak Archaeology is a trading
name of York Archaeological Trust
Registered Charity No 905060

**AN HISTORIC BUILDING
SURVEY OF THE T. G. GREEN
POTTERY, CHURCH GRESLEY,
SWADLINCOTE, DERBYSHIRE**

*by
Richard Sheppard*

OS Grid Ref. SK 350 187 (centred)
TPA Project Code: GPC.1
TPA Report No. 058/2012
December 2012

Trent & Peak Archaeology
Unit 1, Holly Lane,
Chilwell,
Nottingham
NG9 4AB

Tel: 0115 896 7400

E-mail: trentpeak@yorkat.co.uk

© Trent & Peak Archaeology 2012

SUMMARY

- This historic building report by Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Mr John E. Perks and follows both a brief issued by the Development Control Archaeologist for the county of Derbyshire (in this instance acting on behalf of South Derbyshire District Council) and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation provided by the author. The subject of the report is the main buildings complex of the former T. G. Green Pottery, John Street, Church Gresley near Swadlincote, Derbyshire. The pottery is probably best known as the home of the blue and white striped 'Cornish Ware', or 'Cornish Blue.'
- The pottery is a large complex of buildings that dates from c.1871-72 and which finally ceased as a working concern in 2005. The core of the main complex is the oldest part and it still retains four bottle kilns; it is Grade II* listed. Due to concerns for public safety, permission for demolition of part of the site has been granted, subject to an historic building record being compiled first. Mostly later outer parts of the complex, on its north, east and south extremities are to be demolished, together with curtilage structures to the west of the main factory. However, some late 19th century parts are also included. These specific parts have been the recorded by TPA and are the subject of this report. The retained area will be repaired and reused.
- A previous assessment of the site (Heath, P., 2007. *The T. G. Green Factory, John Street, Church Gresley: An Appraisal of the Factory Buildings*. South Derbyshire District Council) has provided a detailed outline of the history of the site, together with an outline of its development. The appraisal also provided a division of the component parts (A to Z) and a hierarchy of 6 categories detailing the relative importance / significance of each. All category 1 and 2 structures and part of category 3 are to be retained.
- The remaining parts of the Pottery have been the subject of detailed Level 2 recording. The record consists of both black and white film and coloured digital photography, the former involving both medium and 35mm formats. This has resulted in a photographic archive of over 300 film negatives and prints and about 700 digital views. Both film and digital views have been listed and their viewpoints shown on plans.
- Some small-scale plans of the overall site, together with an accurate survey by Tower Surveys of the central part of the complex to be retained, were made available. Other parts of the site have been measured at ground and first floor levels for plans and cross-sections and these form part of the site archive. Most of these drawings are at a scale of 1:100. Compiling the site record was the priority part of the overall project.
- This report includes a brief historical outline of the site and a description of the component parts, and is fully illustrated with figures and a selection of photographs used here as plates.
- Whilst there may remain scope for further detailed recording of that part of the pottery that is to be retained, and which is now in need of repair and partial restoration, there is probably no remaining work required on the rest of the site. Carrying out a watching brief during demolition, especially conducting such a task in such conditions and on such a site as this, would most likely pose serious health and safety issues.

LIST OF CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
Summary	2
List of Contents	3
List of Illustrations	4
1. Introduction	7
2. Brief history of the site	9
Significant dates	10
3. Building description	12
North Area	12
East Area	14
West Area`	14
South Area	15
Outbuildings	17
4. Conclusion	19
5. Acknowledgements	19

Illustrations:

Figures 1-14

Plates 1-42

Appendices:

Brief from Development Control Archaeologist

OASIS form

List of digital photos

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figures

Figure 1: Location of the T.G. Green pottery site (at centre of circle) near Swadlincote in South Derbyshire. Scale 1:25,000. *Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.*

Figure 2: Modern site plan. Scale 1:1,250. Buildings covered by the survey are within the area of the red boundary.

Figure 3: Modern site plan with, superimposed, the component plan from Heath 2007 (with additional subdivisions shown in italics) and area it is proposed to retain. Scale 1:1,250.

Figure 4: Modern site plan (with component parts) overlain on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map of 1882, with still surviving structural parts highlighted in red dashes and parts since lost shown in red dots. Scale 1:1,250.

Figure 5: Modern site plan (with component parts) overlain on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map of 1900 (shown in purple). The red dashed lines are parts of the complex present in 1882, the green dashed lines those added before 1900. Scale 1:1,250.

Figure 6: Modern site plan (with component parts) showing the complex as existing in 1900 (purple outlines and tone) and areas added and lost between then and 2000. Scale 1:1,250.

Figure 7: Green's Pottery complex (with component parts lettered), area that has been accurately surveyed, area to be retained and positions of bottle kilns. Scale 1:1,250.

Figure 8: Paper copy of plan from c.1973 of the ground floor area of the main complex at Green's Pottery. Plan drawn by consulting civil engineer R. E. Bartlett and reduced here in sections. Scale shown 1:500 at A3.

Figure 9: Plans showing the functions of areas within the north part (Clayside) of the main complex at Green's Pottery. Not to scale.

Figure 10: Plans showing the use of the component parts of the T.G. Green's Pottery towards the end of its period of use (from Heath 2007).

Figure 11: Ground floor plan of the recorded parts of the T.G. Green's Pottery, Church Gresley, Swadlincote, Derbyshire. Scale 1:500 at A3.

Figure 12: First floor plan of the recorded parts of the T.G. Green's Pottery, Church Gresley, Swadlincote, Derbyshire. Scale 1:500 at A3.

Figure 13: Example of hand-drawn to-scale (1:100) archive drawing resulting from the 2012 recording survey at the T.G. Green Pottery.

Figure 14: Viewpoints of plates in this report. Plans not to scale.

Plates

Plate 1: Approach to the T.G. Green Pottery from the north-east.

Plate 2: Varied roofscape of the T.G. Green Pottery, as seen from the east.

Plate 3: The north-west part of the T.G. Green Pottery.

Plate 4: The west frontage of the T.G. Green Pottery, showing early ranges that are to be retained and, to left, Area A1, which was remodelled to become the new staff entrance in 1947.

Plate 5: South part of the T.G. Green Pottery showing tall entries for former railway sidings present in the later 19th century. An original narrow window opening is highlighted by the white arrow, far left.

Plate 6: View of workshops (Area V) in the north-east part of the T.G. Green Pottery, built c.1955-56.

Plates 7a, 7b: Driers for moulds in Area J2 of the T.G. Green Pottery.

Plate 8: Upper floor (design and modelling shop) of J1, showing work benches and upper storage area.

Plate 9: Mixing tanks in the south part of Area I, next to two large openings through which clay was delivered to the factory.

Plate 10: Timber-built hipped roof structure of Area I.

Plate 11: East ground floor side of Area M, part of the early pre-1882 pottery, showing a line of former windows broken through to create openings.

Plate 12: Upper floor of Area M with replacement modern steel-truss roof.

Plate 13: Substantial 3 feet (0.9m) thick original walling between Areas M and N.

Plate 14: Former south wall-line of Area M showing above girder, far left.

Plate 15: Area H1, a once open passageway between Areas I and G, showing original late 19th century windows and, far left, a blocked-up opening into Area M.

Plate 16: The large open Area X1, built and enlarged in the 1970s.

Plate 17: Kilns and kiln furniture debris situated on the west side of Area X1.

Plate 18: View alongside Long Kiln 1 showing trolleys.

Plate 19: View inside the long kiln, with rail at base.

Plate 20: Different phases of brickwork showing near the east end of Area D.

Plate 21: Ground floor of Area F, showing two phases of now infilled arched entries in the north wall (arches indicated by arrows).

Plate 22: Pre-1882 arcade in west wall of Area F, on the ground floor.

Plate 23: Widening top of pillar in west wall, possibly to further support floor above a former wide opening to the right.

Plate 24: First floor of Area F showing infilled former west-facing windows and laths in part of the original roof.

Plate 25: Long timber tie-beams and winch mechanism on the first floor of Area F.

Plate 26: Apex of rebuilt south wall of first floor of Area F showing brick corbels supporting some upper timbers.

Plate 27: Series of brick arches and infilled windows showing in the west wall of Area R at first floor level, part of the east facing exterior of the building as shown on the 1882 map.

Plate 28: The other side of the same wall (In Area O) showing the infilled windows but no arches. Above are the sawn-off joists of the original roof.

Plate 29: South-east corner of Area O showing infilled windows at two floor levels and distorted upper walling to right, possibly resulting from the fire of 1904.

Plate 30: View along the first floor level of Area D, largely rebuilt after the fire of 1904.

Plate 31: One of several fire doors (here alongside a weighing machine) installed after the fire of 1904.

Plate 32: Surviving railway track (indicated by arrow), here floored over in Area E2.

Plate 33: Double relieving arches or possibly the tops of former tall windows showing in the upper part of the east wall of Area P.

Plate 34: Opposite west wall of Area P showing rebuilt wall with wide relieving arch, earlier walling to right of arch and a queen-post truss.

Plate 35: Markings on the imported softwood tie-beam of one of the roof trusses in Area P.

Plate 36: South-east face of outbuilding Z showing different phases of brickwork (with straight joint hidden by downpipe).

Plate 37: Sample pots in the attic of outbuilding Z, once used as a showroom.

Plate 38: Outbuilding Y, former offices to the factory, now largely hidden by vegetation.

Plate 39: Various outbuildings to the south of the former offices and showroom.

Plate 40: Interior view of outbuilding ZB.

Plate 41: Oddly shaped outbuilding ZF.

Plate 42: Section from a publicity leaflet showing stages in the production of Cornish Ware at the T.G. Green (later Mason Cash) Pottery near Swadlincote.

1. Introduction

This historic building report by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) was commissioned by Mr John E. Perks and follows both a brief issued by the Development Control Archaeologist for the county of Derbyshire (in this instance acting on behalf of South Derbyshire District Council) and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation provided by the author. The subject of the report is the main buildings complex of the former T. G. Green Pottery, John Street, Church Gresley near Swadlincote, Derbyshire (Figure. 1). The pottery is probably best known as the home of the blue and white striped 'Cornish Ware', or 'Cornish Blue.'

The pottery is a large complex of buildings and some outbuildings that dates from the late 19th century and which finally ceased as a working concern in 2005 (Figure 2). The core of the main complex is the oldest part and it still retains four bottle kilns; it is Grade II* listed. Due to concerns for public safety, permission for demolition of part of the site has been granted (following Planning Application 9/2011/013), subject to an historic building record being compiled first. Mostly later outer parts of the complex, on its north, east and south extremities are to be demolished, together with curtilage structures to the west of the main factory that include an office, showroom, a stable, and sheds. However, some late 19th century parts are also included. All these specific parts have been recorded by TPA and are the subject of this report. The retained area will be repaired and reused.

The recording of the Pottery combines elements of both Level 2 and Level 3 historic building recording standards, as specified in English Heritage guidelines (see references). The former is principally a descriptive record, whilst the latter involves an analytical approach. Where specific briefs are supplied by planning authorities with regard to late post-medieval buildings, they often require a combined descriptive and analytical survey of the buildings concerned, involving a record in photographic and accurately measured drawn form, with examples annotated to illustrate salient points in a final report.

The overall study employs the methodology developed by TPA for use on similar projects in the region. This methodology conforms to the standard requirements of planning authorities where consent applications are made for development, re-development or building conversion. These follow guidelines to be found in the conservation planning document *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS 5, Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The methodology also accords with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) Codes of Conduct and Standards.

The Record

This report is the result of a number of site visits to record those parts of the Pottery likely to be demolished. These have been recorded by both black and white film

and coloured digital photography, the former involving both medium and 35mm formats. This has resulted in a photographic archive of over 300 film negatives and prints and about 700 digital views. The film record has included 17 full and partial films at 400 ISO and the digital record (all at over 10MP resolution) has been sorted into 49 folders and placed on seven CDs. Both film and digital views have been listed and their viewpoints shown on plans. The photography was hampered to some extent by poor lighting conditions within much of the site. Whilst it was originally hoped to provide the film record solely with medium format, the more expedient 35mm camera format with automatic flash was also employed.

Some small-scale plans of the overall site, together with an accurate survey by Tower Surveys of the central part of the complex to be retained, were made available by the client. Other parts of the site have been measured at ground and first floor levels for plans and cross-sections and these form part of the site archive. Most of these drawings are at a scale of 1:100 and an example of one such plan is shown in Figure 13. Some areas within the south part of the complex that are to be demolished were included within the previous survey and here detail (such as infilled openings) has been added to paper copies of the relevant parts. Compiling the site record was the priority part of the overall project.

Previous appraisal

A previous assessment of the site (Heath, P., 2007. *The T. G. Green Factory, John Street, Church Gresley: An Appraisal of the Factory Buildings*. South Derbyshire District Council) has already provided a detailed outline of the history of the site, together with an outline of its development. This is not repeated here. The appraisal also provided a division of the component parts (A to Z) which is followed here, along with some further sub-divisions, and some additions (to ZF) involving outbuildings (Figure 3). The report provided a hierarchy of the relative importance / significance of each distinct component part of the factory. This hierarchy had 6 levels or categories, where 1 was the most significant. All category 1 and 2 structures and part of category 3 are to be retained, whilst all structures within categories 4-6 and outlying curtilage structures are to be demolished. Finally, Heath's report also includes an important detailed record of how the separate parts of the pottery were used before its closure and this is included within the present report (Figure 10).

The recording was carried out by the author and TPA colleagues Matt Hurford and Laura Binns. The archive accession number supplied by Derby Museum & Art Gallery is DBYMU 2011-96. The archive of field notes, film negatives and prints, digital files (photos, scans etc) and site drawings will be deposited by June 2013.

The TPA site code is GPC.1.

2. Brief history of the site

The factory was originally built in 1871-72 and was operated by T. G. Green in tandem with an already existing factory on an adjacent site to the north east. Most of the latter was demolished in the 1960s and the remaining complex carried on being used for pottery production until the early 2000s. At its height the main complex, the subject of this report, had eight bottle kilns and in 1978 the Association for Industrial Archaeology described the T.G. Green factory as the finest surviving potbank outside Stoke on Trent. Four kilns now remain and one of these has been featured as a museum (originally opened in 1991 by Princess Diana). However, the site is now empty, partly derelict, and has suffered from theft and water penetration; it is a building that can be classified as at risk.

The present extent of the site is shown in Figure 2. The earliest known plan of the site is the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map of 1882. Its then smaller and compact central part is included in Figure 4 and this shows that any remaining original exterior walling from that time is now completely encased by later additions. Whilst this plan fails to distinguish pot kilns within the main complex (there may have been four at this stage, two of which remain) two stand-alone kilns are shown within the east part of the site. This area, now covered by Area X1, has seen a succession of former buildings, some quite sizeable in plan. A site plan shown in the appraisal that dates from the 1940s (Fig. 6 in Heath 2007) shows a subsidiary complex which may have been making a particular type of vessel at that time as many room functions (along with the two pot or bottle kilns and a chimney) mirror those within the site's main complex.

The site had doubled in size by 1900 and by then may have had ten bottle kilns in operation (Figure 4). The main complex by this time may have been organised on a north to south working sequence. Clay was delivered by rail to the west side of the factory close to a reservoir that stored water, and initial heavy material-based mould-work and slip preparation took place in the north part of the site, close to boilers and a later powerhouse. The 'making' processes took place in the central-south part of the complex, below a passageway running through Areas H and the lower part of M. Here the kilns were situated, in 1900 exclusively bottle kilns, but later joined by two long kilns and a number of smaller transferable ovens. The far south of the site was used principally for warehousing and despatch.

In 1904 a major fire broke out and serious damage occurred, especially to the south part of the site. Photographs taken at the time show collapsing walls around the sidings, suggesting perhaps that a railway engine may have caused it. A major rebuild then followed and indications of this come from variations in the brickwork; the rebuilders appear to have followed existing coursework wherever possible as few straight joints were observed. However, in the south-east corner of Area O, a misalignment of the wall here may have been due to a problem in joining freestanding brickwork to new walling (Plate 29). A number of firedoors were also installed with the rebuild.

Other parts were added around the periphery of the complex after the main rebuild (Figure 6). The 1940s plan in the appraisal shows that most of the present-day site existed by that time. The remaining additions to occur were large tall single-storey open areas, V and X, added between c.1955-1975. A surveyor's drawing plan from the 1970s shows the ground floor plan in some detail, including blocked windows and doorways (Figure 8). Although most of this detail was confirmed by the survey, a number of internal alterations were found to have occurred even since this plan was prepared.

Another plan found affixed to a wall in Area I showed those rooms as still the sliphouse, when the area had clearly seen a change of function to clay delivery and mixing (Figure 9; Plate 9). This probably coincided with the reassignment of block Area A1 to a staff area. Here, the former elevations, open between tall pillars, were filled in with breezeblock and tiled over, and a second floor added. This event is marked by the site's only datestone, 1947, set over the factory's staff entrance.

Significant Dates (*Timeline*)

c.1790	Original part on another site built by Mr Leedham ('Old Works' or 'Top Bank' site to north of present site, then making coarse pancheon ware)
1798	Advertisement placed for rental of works. Taken over by William Bourne in c.1816, then son in 1819
1851	Bought by Henry Wileman (Church Gresley Pottery)
c.1864-66	First tenanted and later bought by Thomas Goodwin Green
?1871-72	New Works built for whiteware
1897	T. G. Green retired
1882-1900	Major expansion of site
1904	Major fire at works
1905	Thomas Goodwin Green died (was born 1826)
1911	Electricity installed
1920s	Cornish Kitchen Ware introduced
1925	Roof burnt off biscuit warehouse (B)
1938	First gas-fired tunnel kiln built (second one by 1976)
1947	Opening of new works and offices
1948 (after)	Four of total of ten bottle kilns removed
1953	At least one other bottle kiln removed (one in C)

1955	Extension to making shop and mould store (V) on site of old boiler house
1955	Introduction of 30% purchase tax
1957	Loading and packing bay (E) caught fire
1964	Clara Davis MBE, retired, age 81. Began at TGG on 9 th November 1898, spent 68 years as cup maker. Killed in road accident
c.1965	All bottle kilns out of use
1965	Receiver bought in (still then run by Green and King families)
1966	Judith Onions redesigned Cornish Blue
1968	Pottery bought by Patrick Freeman
1971-76	Extension X built in four stages. New steel roof to M in 1976
1974	Four remaining bottle kilns listed Grade II
1987	Pottery bought by Finegold's, Cloverleaf
1991	Coats Viyella
1991	Visit by Princess Diana to open museum in one of kilns
1992	Bottle kilns upgraded to Grade II*
1992	Management buy-out
2001	Mr John Perks of Mason Cash bought T. G. Green
2004	Trading concerns of both companies bought by Tabletop Company. Sites retained by Mr John Perks.
2005-06	Cornish Blue manufacture moved to adjacent modern premises. The T.G. Green site now disused. Sometime after this, production of Cornish Blue transferred to Far East.

3. Building description

The recording involved four main areas of the pottery, distinguished on Figures 11 and 12 as the North Area, the East Area and the South Area. The outbuildings to the west were recorded as a separate group. The following description follows this sequence.

North Area

Area J1

Two-storey structure, 5 bays long, brick with slate and timber queen-post trusses (featuring carpenter's marks but not in sequence). Early 20th century in date. Series of five rotating driers in ground floor area, facing passageway lit from north side. Back corridor and stairway to upper floor, where another to storage area in roofspace. First floor has brick-built benches and drawing boards for designing and preparing moulds, lit by windows on west and south sides (Plates 3, 8).

Area J2

Tall single-storey infill structure, 5 bays long with steel-frame and asbestos roof supported on girders. Well lit with skylights and large windows at west end. Four rotating driers still with shelving in place and heated from east end and at rear by low level metal ducts. Built somewhere between 1955-75 (Plates 3, 7a, 7b).

Area I

Tall single storey structure with central dividing wall, three bays to either side, north-south, and four bays east-west. Brick with slate, and hipped roof over wide queen-post trusses (tie-beams 15-16m wide) with high collars and king posts (Plate 10). Roof has high skylight above introduced and incomplete ceiling. East wall of earlier Area M, now with openings infilled, with no connection through clearly evident. Area I was lit on remaining three sides, the west wall featuring outer decorative arches, two broken through for late entries when change of use occurred (Plate 3). Central dividing wall has two narrow through entries and a later wide one, and has at least one tall arched infilled window that rises above current ceiling level. South-west area has mixing tanks and below-ground cavities (Plate 9). Built somewhere between 1882-1900 and was used as slip-house before a late change of use to clay mixing and preparation, with clay delivered through west wall.

Areas L1, L2

Two adjoining rooms at north end of Area M, but with side entries and no through connection to the latter. L1 adjoins a large chimney base (Area K) and an area where boilers were once positioned, so probably had an associated function. This room late 19th century in date and L2 added later and used recently for slip production, having a tank in north-west corner.

Area M

Large two-storey brick building shown on 1882 map as a separate structure from the central-south part of the factory complex, but with adjoining structures on all four sides. Since then has been extended over former open corridor between it and Area N (Plate 13) to the south (with its original south wall lost in the process).

Has a ground floor area with ceiling supported on girders, largely open at the south end for 5 bays but with two storage areas 6 bays deep separated off by internal walling and a replacement screen at the north end. Former area was used as a turning and handling shop, whilst moulds were stored in the latter. Window openings in the west wall have been filled in and those on east side have been broken through to form a series of entry points into Area V (Plate 11). The south-east corner area extends eastwards, still retaining part of the original extension here with its original south wall-line still showing above a girder (Plate 14).

The first floor level has a modern 5-bay steel scissor-frame roof over a large open area used as a making and drying area (Plate 12). This has a raised platform at the south end and a former outer delivery door into Area N, now infilled. The north end has a modern breeze-block internal store with additional storage on its flat roof. The area is one of the brightest parts of the factory, with most of its windows in the east and west walls still in use.

Areas H1, H2

Area H was formerly an open corridor between Areas I and G, parts added in the late 19th century; this part was roofed over after 1937 and used as an overspill slip-producing area (Plate 15), now featuring three tanks outside some still early windows of Area G. The east end of H1 had featured a large entry through into a corridor running the breadth of Area M, but this was later bricked-up.

H2 is a modern single-storey breeze-block addition with a wide west entry door, acting as a cover for the unloading of clay which was then stored in Area A2 (having previously been stored and mixed in Area A1), after which it was taken through into Area I to be processed.

Area U

Brick building with hipped slate roof, now two-storeys internally (Plate 1). Has an open 4-bay space at ground floor, the ceiling supported on girders. The upper area has several internal partitioned rooms below a 3-bay queen-post timber framed roof and an attic space partly open in the centre, used for storage.

This was built as a power house somewhere between 1900-21, but most probably in 1911 when the factory obtained an electricity supply. It incorporates some existing walling, such as on the west side, where the wall had three existing windows blocked-up and the wall was thickened, and brick pillars in the north wall from a 19th century structure. The exterior has numerous former openings showing, including doorways into the upper level, suggestive of an original first floor level. The building has most recently been used as an extension of the making area of Area V at ground floor area, with the upper part featuring a laboratory, office and store.

Area V

Large regular area in the north-east corner of the factory added in 1955-56. Lower brick walling and upper level with metal framed slightly sloping windows (Plate 6). Mainly flat roofed supported on girder frame but with two higher roof ranges, one with gabled top over a timber frame exposed on the underside. North end two-storey, the rest open to the roof and across the floor space. Width of building 5½ bays, length 6 bays of varying width. North end wall to the lower ground floor level appears to have five infilled windows but ground level outside here is now higher and is topped by an added shed, open on the north side (Area W). The upper level was a die-making shop (Figure 10), the lower part a making area.

East Area

Area X1

Major part of a large open workshop area built in stages during the 1970s (Plates 1, 2). Lower walling of breezeblock, surmounted by vertical metal sheeting and with low gabled roofs with asbestos covering and skylights. Two main north-south steel-framed open ranges, 8 bays long, and later irregular shaped eastern part (Plate 16). Some free-standing internal partitions and several offices in the south-west area. The west side also has five remaining gas-fired portable kilns, now disused with furniture debris strewn about (Plate 17). This area was the location of previous buildings and two bottle kilns. Figure 10 shows this area used for a variety of functions, such as making, decorating and inspection. A modern open and well-lit working environment it is a major contrast to the earlier more enclosed part of the factory immediately to the west.

Area X2

Long narrow two-storey section adjoining the south part of X1, also built in the 1970s of similar materials and outward appearance as the latter. The lower level contains a gas-powered second tunnel kiln with adjacent tracks and the upper floor is 7½ bays long with extensive storage racking. Here a wide doorway at the east end provides access to the outside. Midway along the north side a lifting machine remains in place for raising products from the shop-floor of X1 below.

The west end adjoins Area P and at first floor level a wide entry through the existing wall here cuts through what may have been tall round-headed windows (Plate 33). Other openings beyond here allow through access across the full width of the factory at first floor level.

West Area

Area A3

Single-storey, flat-roofed toilet block added when A1 was remodelled as offices in 1947. Seven windows on the west side (Plate 4). The plan is shown in Figure 8 and no changes were found to have occurred since then.

Areas C2-C4

Three adjoining additions to west of Area C, all built after 1900. Area C2 has lower brick walling and later breeze-block and corrugated metal sheeting above, with two irregularly-placed metal trusses supporting the roof. Shown on Figure 10 as a 'rough store.' Small block C4 straddles the wall between Areas B and C but was entered from an external door on the west side, with no access through to the main building. Access to this building is no longer possible. Area C3 is a later infill between C2 and C4, made by extending existing walls with breeze-block. Three bays long with steel trusses. Most recently used as a factory shop.

South Area

Area F

A now fully enclosed 6-bay long room built before 1882, with ground floor ceiling level now supported on vertical girders. The ground floor brick walls feature distinctive wide arched former openings separated by brick columns, the gaps mostly infilled with brick or breezeblock; there are similar arches in other early parts of the pottery (Plate 22). The north wall has a blocked-up arched doorway and to its right, another high arched entry (Plate 21) to a tower on the other side of the wall; this is one of two water towers that rise above the factory roofline (see Plate 2) and which were built in case the nearby kilns caught fire. There is a partition-built office in the north-west corner and towards the south end there is an isolated rectangular structure with a blocked entry on its south side. On the floor above this there remain pulley wheels for raising materials from the structure below (Plate 25).

The walling on the upper floor runs between a series of pillars, those in the former outer west wall being narrower than those in the former internal east wall; this is mirrored in the former outer east wall of the adjacent Area O. In both areas the pillars are separated by a distance of 50 feet (15.3m) and Area F still has three original timber trusses supported on the pillars, including some surprisingly long softwood tie-beams imported from Scandinavia (Plates 24, 25). The south end of the room at one time housed a bottle kiln, since removed (it shows prominently in a photograph of the site taken after the 1904 fire and included as Illustration 15 in the 2007 report). The west wall of Area F and the east wall of Area O both contains infilled windows. The south wall of Areas F and O was rebuilt after the fire of 1904. Some high-level timbers have been placed on corbels against this newer wall in Area F to support adjoining purlins (Plate 26). Although most of the roof covering has been changed, some original laths still show in places.

Area O

The adjoining Area O is of similar dimension. This area previously enclosed two bottle kilns on the east side and two modern kilns now stand in about the same position. With the removal of the former the roofing was fully changed to metal trusses, although a line of sawn-off wooden rafters still shows against the east wall (Plate 28). The west half still has an upper floor and the ceiling below, now supported on girders, has been raised as the seatings for wooden joists still show in

the west wall. At ground floor level there is a partition-built office at the north end and the angled square brick base of a chimney (which shows as a tall circular brickwork feature at first floor level), and at the south end there was previously a dividing wall for a sunken passageway shown on the 1970s plan (Figure 8). This lower part still, once adjacent to a railway siding, ran through and shows in Area F.

The east wall has a number of infilled window openings at both floor levels, suggesting perhaps that the upper floor had once run across the whole space and that the bottle kilns were not original; there is, however, a lack of joist seatings in the east wall to support this idea and the windows may have been mainly decorative. The lower openings have arches, whilst the upper ones are flat-topped with no arches showing. However, on the outer face of this wall in Area R the windows are set within recessed arches (Plate 27). This arcading can also be seen in Area C in what was the outer face of the west wall in the 1882 building. Early photographs confirm that it was a consistent feature on the exterior elevations of the early factory.

The south end of both the west and east walls show a misalignment in plan from the rest of the walling. This is best explained by the removal of these ends prior to the rebuilding of the south end wall after the fire of 1904, and a subsequent miscalculation in the positioning of new pillar supports in the south wall before the other walls were rebuilt (Plate 29).

Area P

This is a part of a widening of the main complex on its east side sometime after 1900. This part is four bays long at ground floor level where it has a ceiling supported on original rounded columns, and above it has a five-bay queen-post roof. The lower part was used for glaze dipping (Figure 10). The upper part was lit only by skylights in the roof.

Area D

This is a long narrow section, 10 bays long, with another 6 bay section beyond at the west end that is to be retained. Before 1900 it enclosed a railway line. At ground floor level it now contains at a slightly sunken level long Tunnel Kiln 1, installed in the 1930s (Plates 18, 19). Here, a line of trolleys was fed through with wares stacked on top, and heated along the length of the tunnel from gas ducts running alongside the south side of the kiln. A motor situated outside the east end of the kiln suggests that the trolleys ran from west to east. The east end of the tunnel itself coincides with an existing wall, part of which appears to have an earlier arch beneath a later brick skin (Plate 20), suggesting that at least part of the existing lower walling of Area D may have been retained after the fire of 1904. Thinner walling east of here, around the kiln entrance / exit, and within Area P, is clearly of later date.

Most of Area D was rebuilt after the fire of 1904. At first floor level it features a series of queen-post trusses and skylights in the roof (Plate 30). The side walls have no window early openings but do have several doorways with firedoors (Plate 31).

Area P

This area existed in 1900 and was probably largely destroyed in the fire of 1904. It is two storeys high with girders supporting the upper floor and the lower level was lit on the east and south sides. It includes internal offices and most recently was a general mess area. Previous to this it stored and may have been used for the making of 'stilts,' which are probably the supports used on the trolleys in the adjoining long kiln.

The upper level of Area P is divided into 4 bays by queen-post trusses, one of which was found to display distinct markings of a type often found on Baltic area imported timbers (Plates 34, 35). A lift stands in the south-west corner for raising goods to the upper level where they could be transferred to storage racks in Area X2. The west end gable wall features a wide relieving arch, right of which earlier brickwork is discernable, whilst the east gable wall has two arches for what may have been tall windows before Area X2 was added (Plate 33).

Areas E1, E2

This section is actually two narrow parallel ranges, both originally built around railway sidings. At ground floor level the 8-bay long north range is now a long thin store, with shelving to either side of a walkway, and small doorways at either end in rebuilt end walls. The shorter 6-bay south range side still has rail track still *in situ*, but now roofed over with the upper floor of the north range extended (Plate 32). Original tall wooden doors still stand at the east end. The east 4-bays of the north range are pre-1882 in date and a straight joint still shows at ground floor level next to the rail track (showing to left in plate). A typical early wide-arched arcade still exists at first floor level at the east end of this part; this had evidently survived the fire of 1904 and rebuilt walling can be seen above it and just north of it.

A staircase provides access between the two levels. At the upper level the west end 2-bays (here referred to as E1) has been used as office space. The main part, incorporating both the north and south ranges (and distinguished as Area E2) now has a 7-bay steel-framed sloping roof, with two additional girders.

Outbuildings (see Figures 3, 14 for codes used)

A number of distinct outbuildings stand to the west of the main complex and are part of the curtilage. There were once more buildings in this area (including air raid shelters) which have since been removed. Several of the present buildings are obscured by vegetation and one is now in a state of total collapse (ZA). Access was possible to a few buildings but full plans were not made during the limited time available.

Building Y

A single storey brick and tile building built in the 1930s and used as offices (Plate 38). Off the entrance at the east end, there was a wide lobby, then a through corridor with

several small rooms to either side (one containing a safe). The corridor led to a large open space, a general pool area, with a few offices at the west end.

Building Z

A 4-bay building, originally a cottage built on the site in the mid 19th century on the site before the factory started and extended at the south end before 1900. A two-storey brick building with slate roof and gable ends (the north end fully rendered over). A clear straight joint shows on the west side but is obscured by a downpipe on the east side (Plate 36). The earlier front north end has two windows and a blocked central doorway. The back part is rendered over where an annex has been removed. The building's exterior is much altered, with use of decorative coloured brickwork on the later part and above altered window openings in the earlier part.

The later south end has a replacement doorway leading into a hall with staircase ahead and a room to the left. The pre-existing part's interior has been altered to include a passageway, with rooms to either side, leading to a large room at the north end. There is an upper floor and an attic where pottery samples were stored (Plate 37). The building was lived by T. G. Green, then used as offices before 1937 and later as a showroom and sales area.

Building ZA

This single storey 74 bay long building is now in a state of collapse, with only the north part still with any roof still in place.

Building ZB

A group of adjoining single storey workshops (possibly including a joiner's shop), garage and office, shown as an L-shaped building on the 1882 plan but with later additions and the present east frontage mainly dating from the 1930s. The south workshop is 4 bays long, separated by a dividing wall from a 3-bay part at the north end, both parts having queen-post trusses (Plates 39, 40).

Building ZC

A 5-bay long part brick and part corrugated metal sheet barn with sloping roof. Open fronted 3-bay section at south end, enclosed 2-bay north end.

Building ZD

A 4-bay long metal barn with rounded roof, open-sided for three bays, enclosed at south end. Present on the 1900 map.

Building ZE

A group of buildings including a small brick-built store and a later infill between thgis and ZD. A petrol pump and several modern era breeze-block sheds nearby.

Building ZF

A somewhat odd looking brick and slate building that combines what appears to be a narrow two-storey house at the north end with a single storey 6-bay range running southwards, the end part being a modern addition (Plate 41). The house has

decorative brickwork (as seen at Building Z) and a chimney. It faces the road and dates from between 1882-1900. Possibly a caretaker's residence and store / stable.

4. Conclusion

The earlier appraisal by Philip Heath and the present record together provide a reasonably thorough record of the footprint of a large and relatively late Derbyshire pottery that was still in production up until recent times. Whilst there may remain scope for further detailed recording of that part of the pottery that is to be retained, and which is now in need of repair and partial restoration, there is probably no remaining work required on the rest of the site. The author would suggest that little would be gained from a watching brief during demolition, especially as conducting such a task in such conditions and on such a site as this would most likely pose serious health and safety issues.

5. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank colleagues Matt Hurford and Laura Binns for their help with the recording, in particular the former for getting to grips with medium format photography in trying conditions. Thanks also to volunteer Jim Priest who assisted with compiling the archive. Thanks also to the staff of *Security Alert* for their assistance with gaining access to the site and for maintaining a reassuring presence during much of the recording. Finally, the author is grateful to the site owner Mr John E. Perks for his assistance and above all, for his patience.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES



Figure 1: Location of the T.G. Green pottery site (at centre of circle) near Swadlincote in South Derbyshire.
Scale 1:25,000. Contains Ordnance Survey data. © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.



Figure 2: Modern site plan. Scale 1:1,250. Buildings covered by the survey are within the area of the red boundary.



Figure 3: Modern site plan with, superimposed, the component plan from Heath 2007 (with additional subdivisions shown in *italics*) and area it is proposed to retain. Scale 1:1,250.



Figure 4: Modern site plan (with component parts) overlain on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map of 1882 (shown in blue) with still surviving structural parts highlighted in red dashes and parts since lost shown in red dots. Scale 1:1,250.

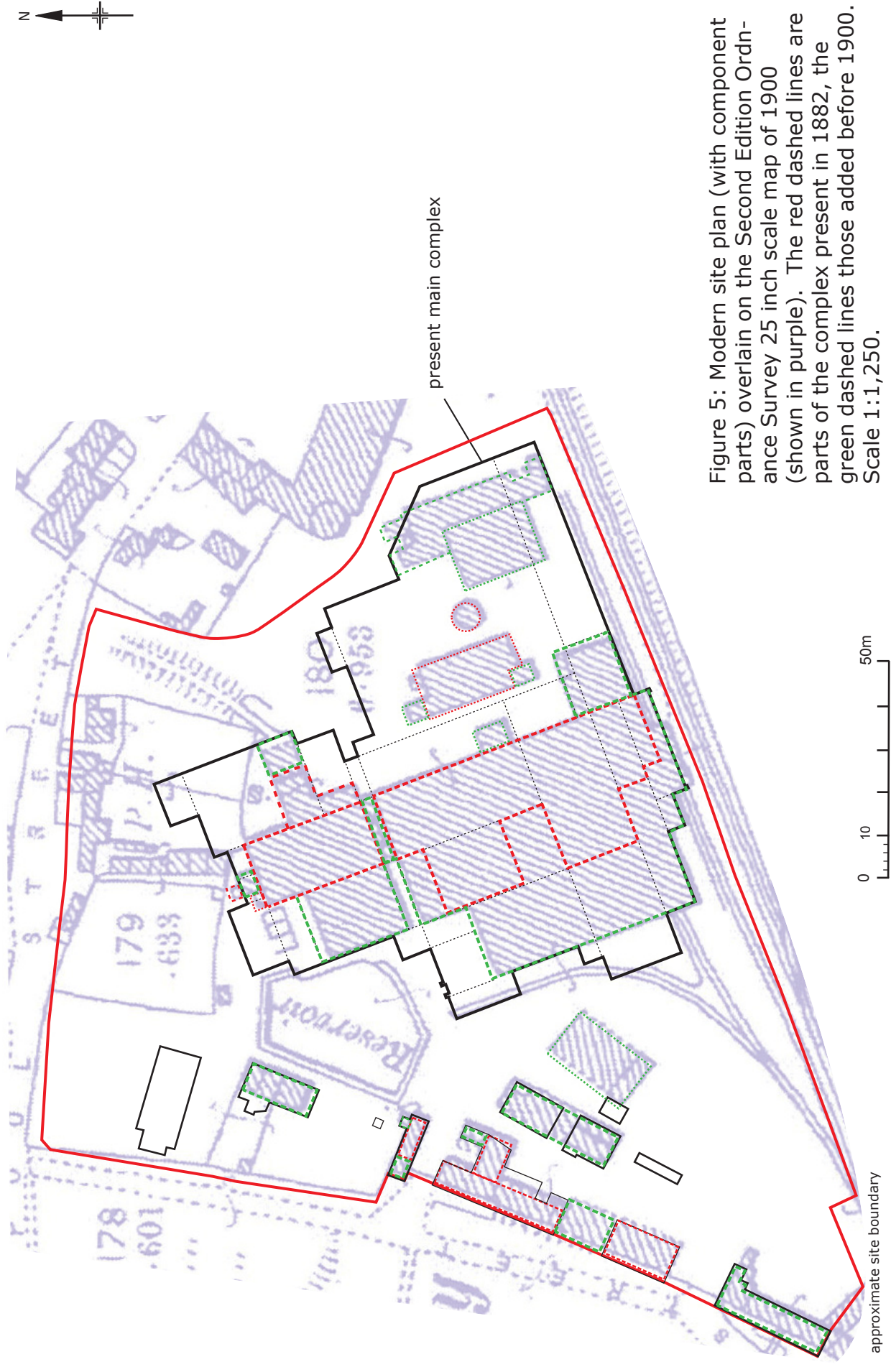


Figure 5: Modern site plan (with component parts) overlain on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map of 1900 (shown in purple). The red dashed lines are parts of the complex present in 1882, the green dashed lines those added before 1900. Scale 1:1,250.



Figure 6: Modern site plan (with component parts) showing the complex as existing in 1900 (purple outlines and tone) and areas added and lost between then and 2000. Scale 1:1,250.

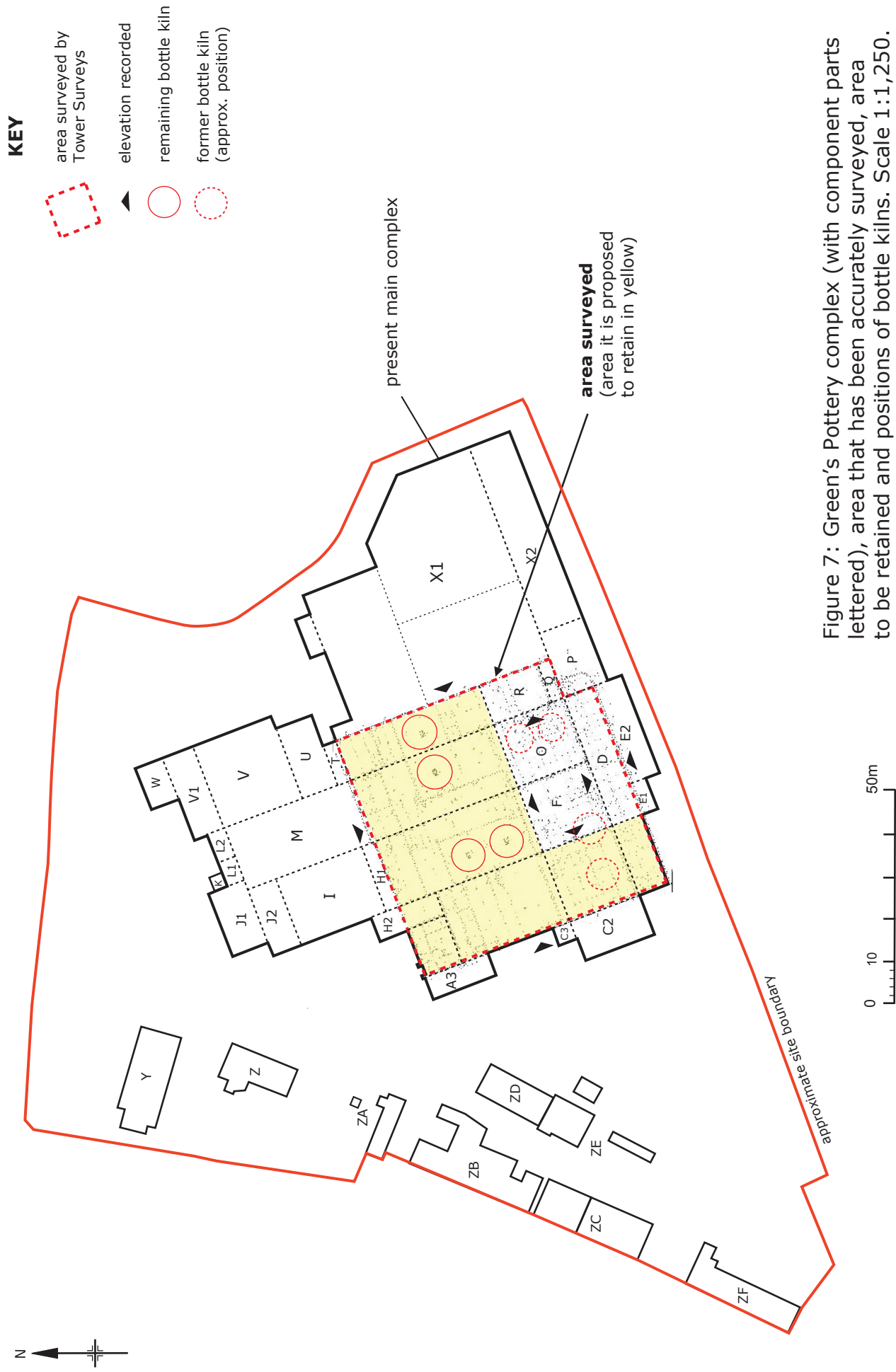


Figure 7: Green's Pottery complex (with component parts lettered), area that has been accurately surveyed, area to be retained and positions of bottle kilns. Scale 1:1,250.

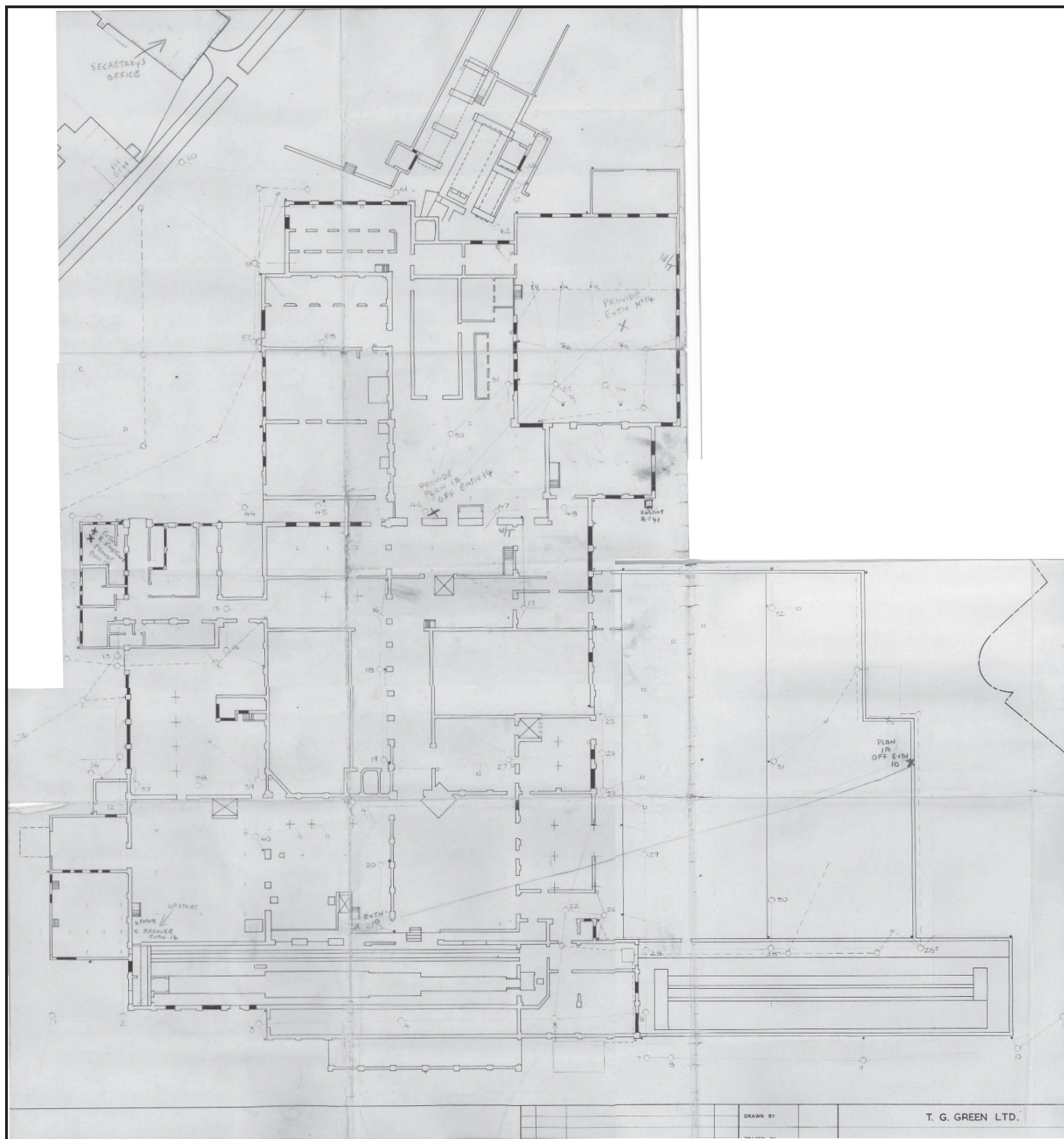


Figure 8: Paper copy of plan from c.1973 of the ground floor area of the main complex at Green's Pottery. Plan drawn by consulting civil engineer R. E. Bartlett and reduced here in sections. Scale shown 1:500.

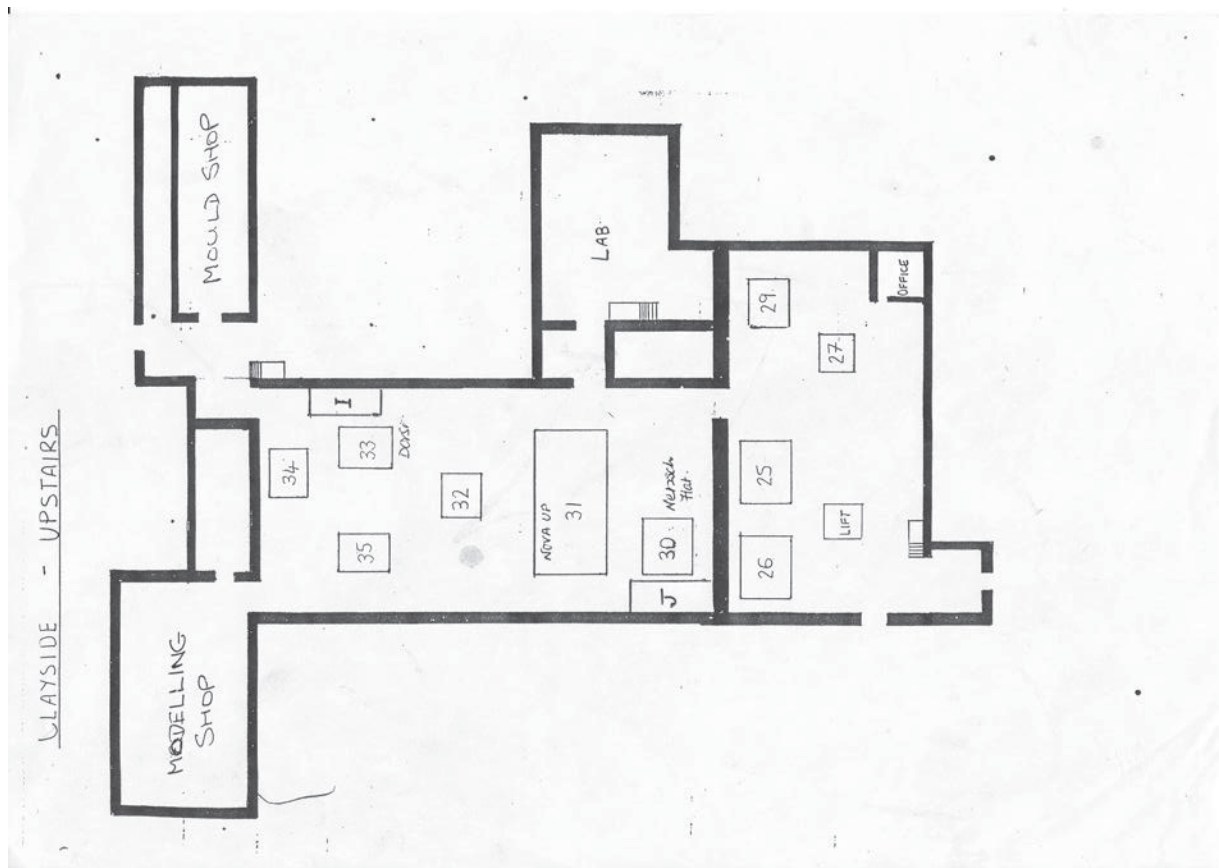
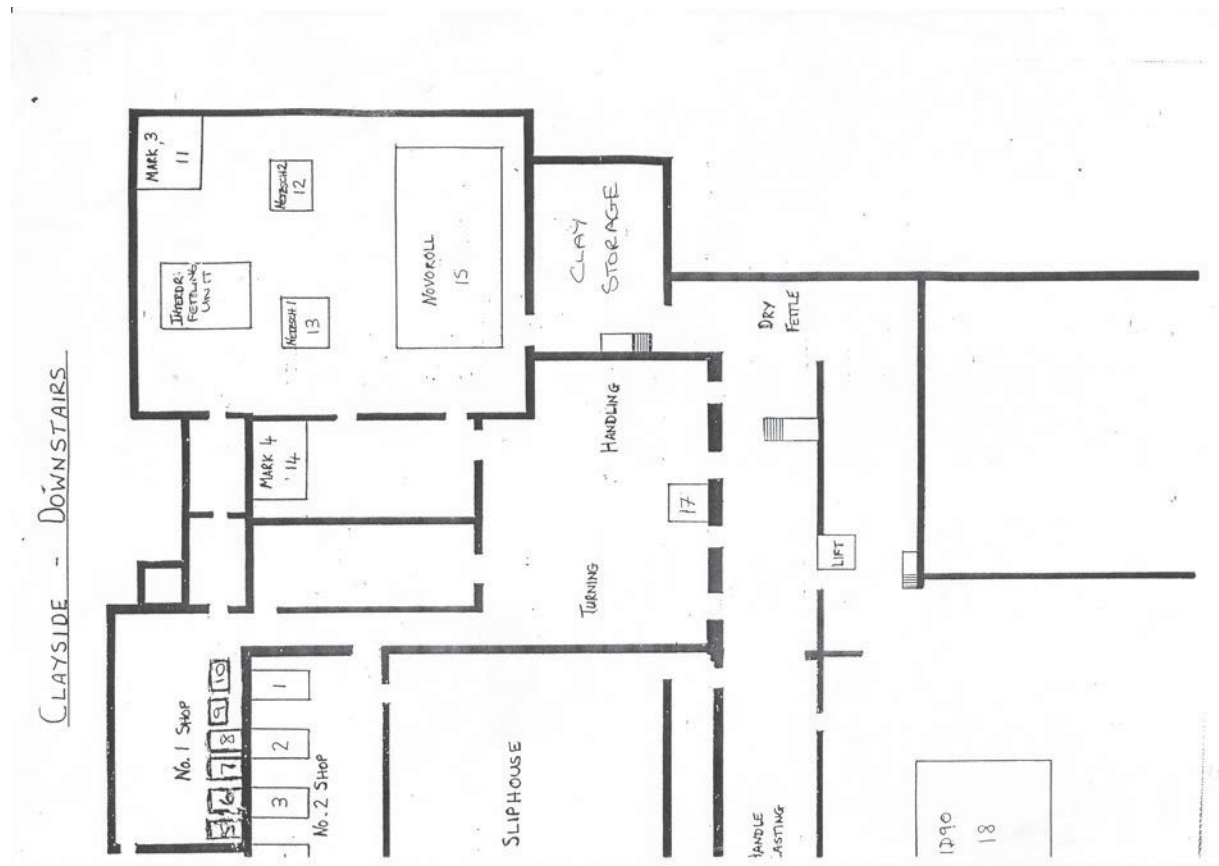
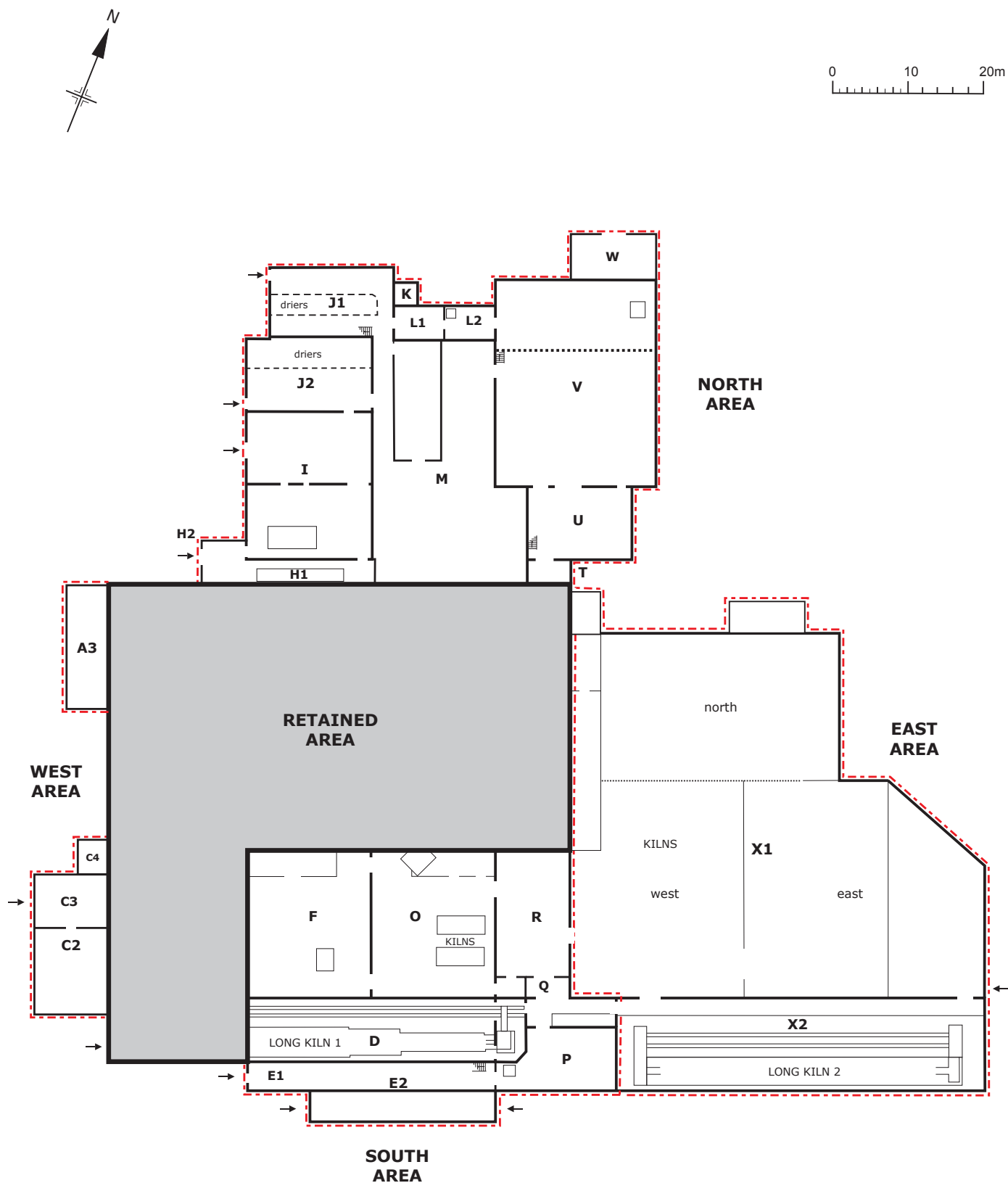
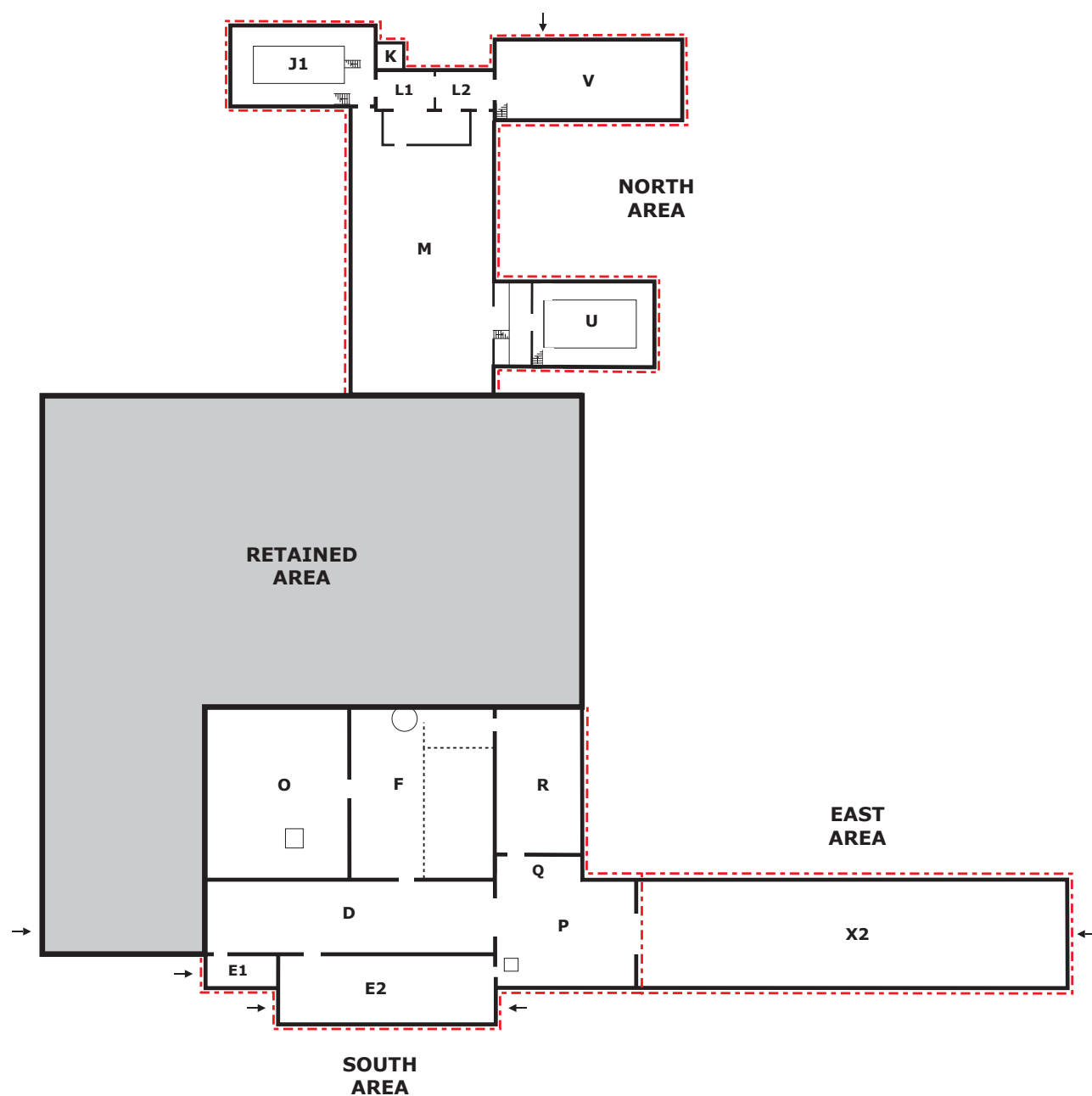
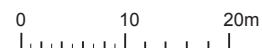


Figure 9: Plans showing the functions of areas within the north part (Clayside) of the main complex at Green's Pottery. Not to scale.



GROUND PLAN

Figure 11: Ground floor plan of the recorded parts of the T.G. Green's Pottery, Church Gresley, Swadlincote, Derbyshire. Scale 1:500 at A3.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Figure 12: First floor plan of the recorded parts of the T.G. Green's Pottery, Church Gresley, Swadlincote, Derbyshire. Scale 1:500 at A3.

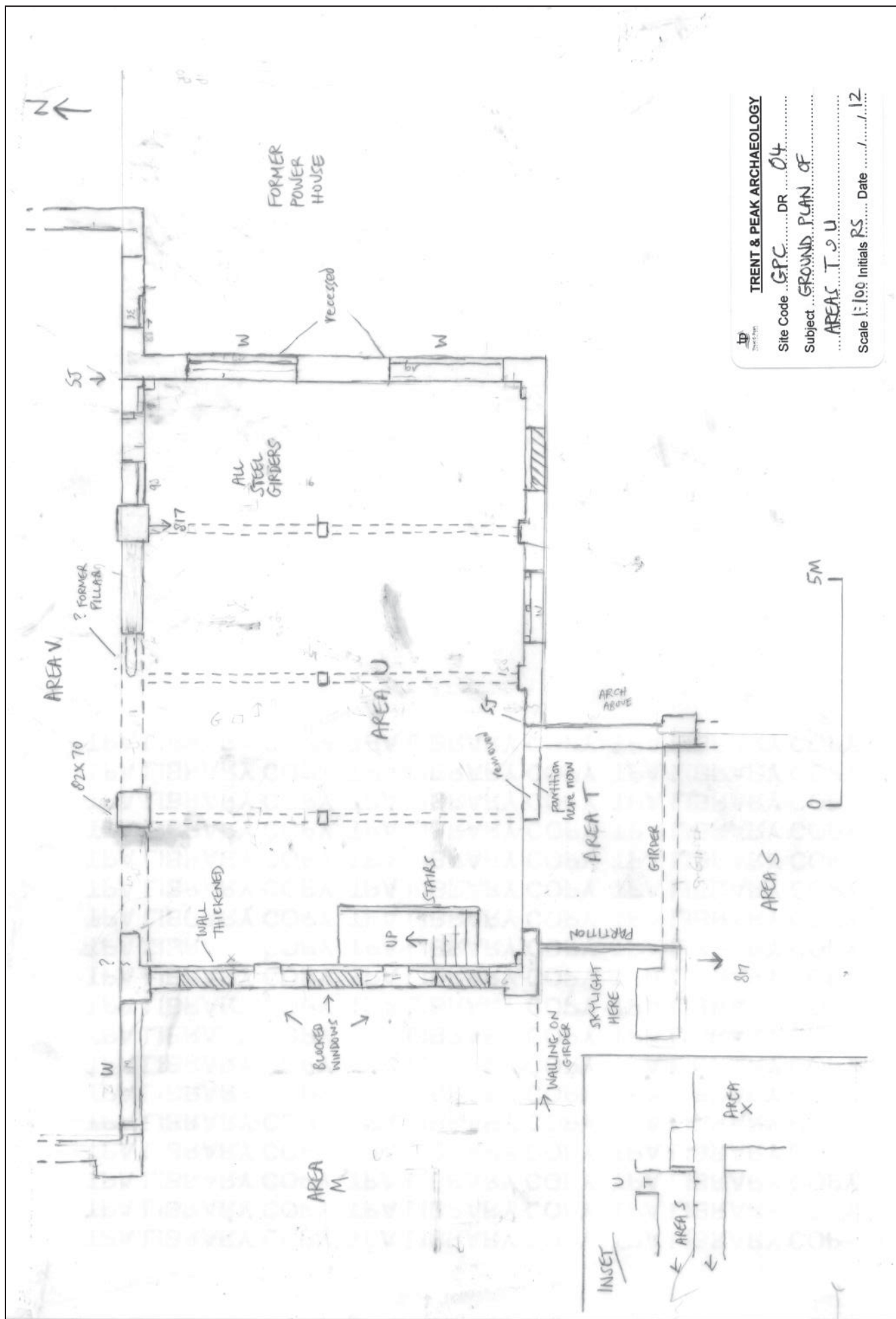


Figure 13: Example of hand-drawn to-scale (1:100) archive drawing resulting from the 2012 recording survey at the T.G. Green Pottery.

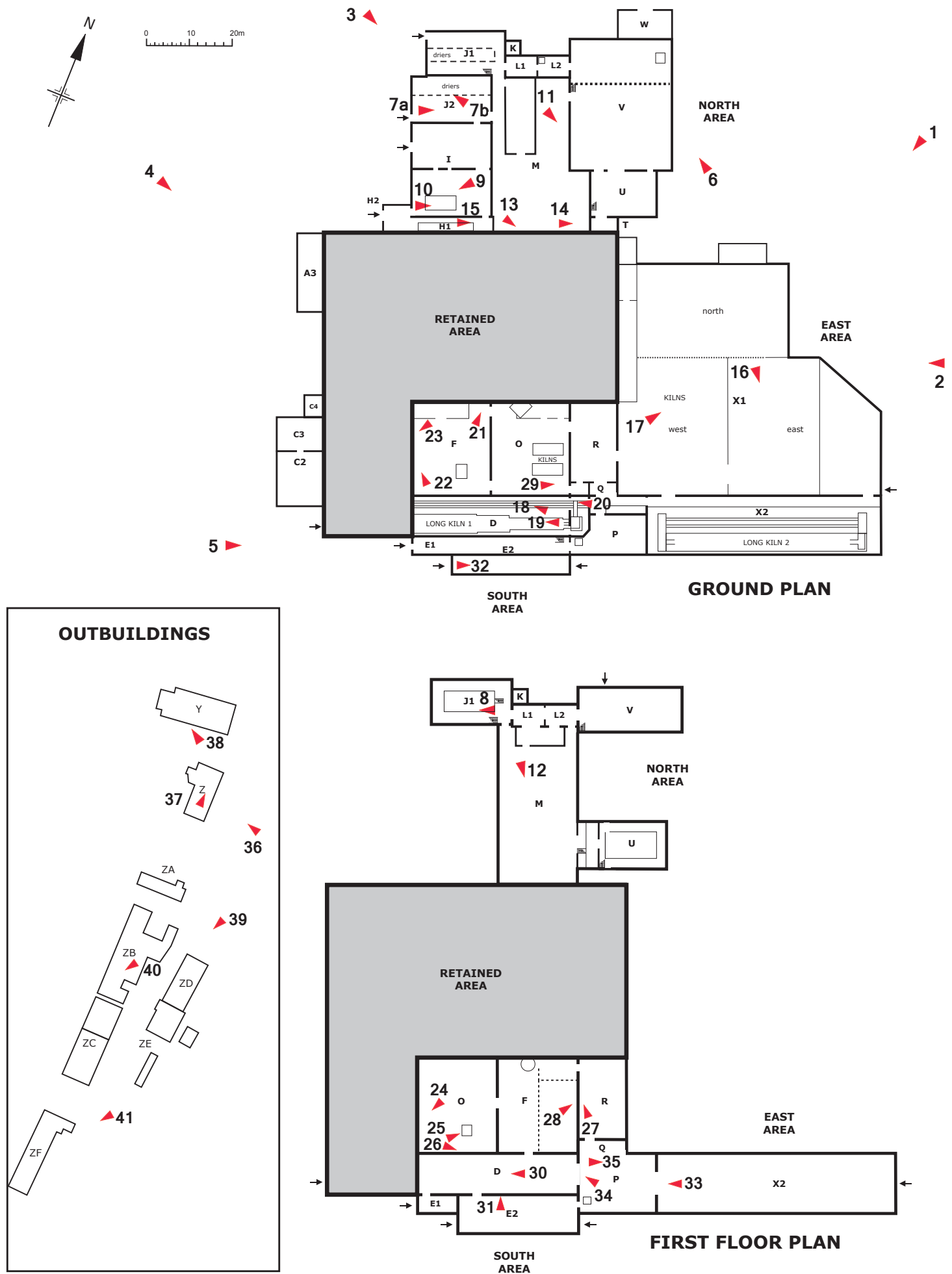


Figure 14: Viewpoints of plates in this report. Plans not to scale.

ILLUSTRATIONS

PLATES



Plate 1: Approach to the T.G. Green Pottery from the north-east.



Plate 2: Varied roofscape of the T.G. Green Pottery, as seen from the east.



Plate 3: The north-west part of the T.G. Green Pottery.



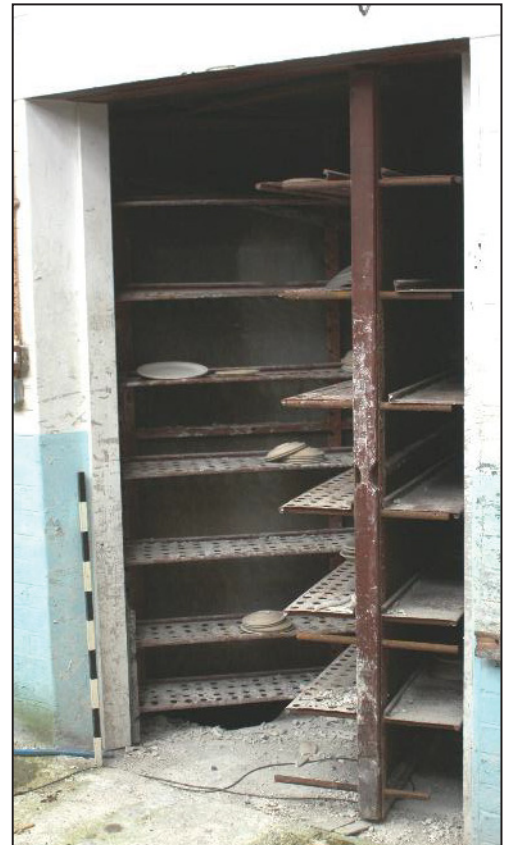
Plate 4: The west frontage of the T.G. Green Pottery, showing early ranges that are to be retained and, to left, Area A1, which was remodelled to become the new staff entrance in 1947.



Plate 5: South part of the T.G. Green Pottery showing tall entries for former railway sidings present in the later 19th century. An original narrow window opening is highlighted by the white arrow, far left.



Plate 6: View of workshops (Area V) in the north-east part of the T.G. Green Pottery, built c.1955-56.



Plates 7a, 7b: Driers for moulds in Area J2 of the T.G. Green Pottery.



Plate 8: Upper floor (design and modelling shop) of J1, showing work benches and upper storage area.



Plate 9: Mixing tanks in the south part of Area I, next to two large openings through which clay was delivered to the factory.



Plate 10: Timber-built hipped roof structure of Area I.



Plate 11: East ground floor side of Area M, part of the early pre-1882 pottery, showing a line of former windows broken through to create openings.



Plate 12: Upper floor of Area M with replacement modern steel-truss roof.



Plate 13: Substantial 3 feet (0.9m) thick original walling between Areas M and N.



Plate 14: Former south wall-line of Area M showing above girder, far left.



Plate 15: Area H1, a once open passageway between Areas I and G, showing original late 19th century windows and, far left, a blocked-up opening into Area M.



Plate 16: The large open Area X1, built and enlarged in the 1970s.



Plate 17: Kilns and kiln furniture debris situated on the west side of Area X1.



Plate 18: View alongside Long Kiln 1 showing trolleys.

Plate 19: View inside the long kiln, with rail at base.



Plate 20: Different phases of brickwork showing near the east end of Area D.



Plate 21: Ground floor of Area F, showing two phases of now infilled arched entries in the north wall (arches indicated by arrows).



Plate 22: Pre-1882 arcade in west wall of Area F, on the ground floor.



Plate 23: Widening top of pillar in west wall, possibly to further support floor above a former wide opening to the right.



Plate 24: First floor of Area F showing infilled former west-facing windows and laths in part of the original roof.



Plate 25: Long timber tie-beams and winch mechanism on the first floor of Area F.



Plate 26: Apex of rebuilt south wall of first floor of Area F showing brick corbels supporting some upper timbers.



Plate 27: Series of brick arches and infilled windows showing in the west wall of Area R at first floor level, part of the east facing exterior of the building as shown on the 1882 map.



Plate 28: The other side of the same wall (In Area O) showing the infilled windows but no arches. Above are the sawn-off joists of the original roof.



Plate 29: South-east corner of Area O showing infilled windows at two floor levels and distorted upper walling to right, possibly resulting from the fire of 1904.



Plate 30: View along the first floor level of Area D, largely rebuilt after the fire of 1904.



Plate 31: One of several fire doors (here alongside a weighing machine) installed after the fire of 1904.



Plate 32: Surviving railway track (indicated by arrow), here floored over in Area E2.



Plate 33: Double relieving arches or possibly the tops of former tall windows showing in the upper part of the east wall of Area P.

Plate 34: Opposite west wall of Area P showing rebuilt wall with wide relieving arch, earlier walling to right of arch and a queen-post truss.



Plate 35: Markings on the imported softwood tie-beam of one of the roof trusses in Area P.



Plate 36: South-east face of outbuilding Z showing different phases of brickwork (with straight joint hidden by downpipe).

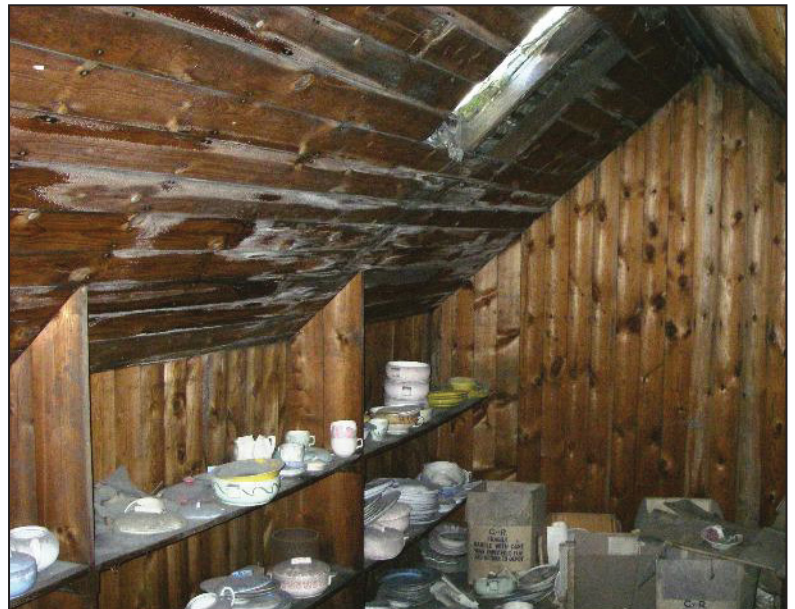


Plate 37: Sample pots in the attic of outbuilding Z, once used as a showroom.



Plate 38: Outbuilding Y, former offices to the factory, now largely hidden by vegetation.



Plate 39: Various outbuildings to the south of the former offices and showroom.



Plate 40: Interior view of outbuilding ZB.



Plate 41: Oddly shaped outbuilding ZF.

HAND CRAFTED AT THE HEART OF ENGLAND FOR OVER 70 YEARS

Visitors to the pottery are always surprised to find that Cornish Ware is still made by hand in England and not mass-produced on an automated production line. In fact from raw clay to finished article each item may be individually handled through as many as 20-processes before it is finally packed. Many of these processes are unique to Cornish Blue and some of them are shown below.

Initially the clay is placed in a plaster mould, and a "Jolly" with a steel tool is used to shape and force the clay right into the corners of the mould – producing in this instance the initial teapot body shape (A). It is then removed from the mould, inspected and hand-turned on a lathe to complete the outer profile (B). The piece is coated with a layer of blue stained clay (C), which is then left to dry naturally.

To create the unique Cornish blue and white bands the piece is turned by hand again, removing part of the blue engobe layer revealing the white clay beneath (main picture).

Spouts and handles are pulled (formed) out of the wet clay or cast using slip (liquid clay), then trimmed (D). A hole is then cut in the body to receive the spout, with the handle and spout then being applied by hand (E & F). The whole piece is then allowed to dry before being fettled (smoothed and cleaned) and fired in a kiln for the first time.

At this stage the unglazed pottery is known as "biscuit" ware. Once more each piece is inspected for quality before being backstamped (G) and then glazed using a mixture of water and powdered minerals (H). The foot of each piece is wiped by hand to remove excess glaze and so prevent it sticking in the kiln during the second, or "glost" firing, where the powdered glaze is transformed into a bright, clear finish. At the final inspection every piece should "ring true" before being accepted as a piece of the finest quality Cornish Ware.



A The soft clay is shaped in a plaster mould by the use of a potter's "Jolly".



B In the hands of a skilled craftsman, the outer profile is formed on a lathe.



C The piece is coated with a layer of blue stained clay called "engobe".



D The skilled potter trims the spout and bores the holes for the strainer.



E A carefully shaped hole is cut in the body to receive the spout.



F The surface of the body is prepared to receive the handle which is fixed with liquid clay.



G The backstamp is added to authenticate this piece of original Cornish Blue.



H The piece is hand dipped in glaze, which will form the hard, clear coating when fired in the kiln.

Plate 42: Section from a publicity leaflet showing stages in the production of Cornish Ware at the T.G. Green (later Mason Cash) Pottery near Swadlincote.

APPENDICES

Brief for Historic Building Recording

Site Name: Former pottery, John Street/Pool Street, Church Gresley, Swadlincote

Planning Application Reference: 9/2011/0133 (South Derbyshire District Council)

Grid Reference: SK 3503 1877 (centre)

Issued by: Steve Baker (Development Control Archaeologist for South Derbyshire District Council)

Date: 22nd August 2011

1 Introduction

1.1 A listed buildings application has been approved by South Derbyshire District Council for part demolition of the former T G Green pottery, Church Gresley, to facilitate security measures and holding repairs to the retained Grade II* Listed Building at the core of the site. The demolition is to include all curtilage buildings.

1.2 Given the historic importance of the building, a condition (Condition 5) has been attached to the planning consent, requiring a programme of historic building recording to take place before the redevelopment work starts:

“5. No demolition shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing and until the historic building recording has been completed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and until the provision to be made for reporting, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured. the Written Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

1 The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.

2 Provision to be made for reporting, publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

3 Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

4 Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation.”

1.3 This document is a specification for **historic building recording**, and will allow the archaeological/historic buildings contractor to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval by the Development Control Archaeologist. The WSI must be submitted for approval at least two weeks before the proposed commencement of fieldwork on site.

1.4 Please note that Condition 6 will only be discharged once all historic building recording has been completed on site and assessed as satisfactory by the development control archaeologist, and once a written proposal for reporting and archiving of the results has been

submitted and approved in writing.

2 Background

2.1 The T G Green factory is the most extensive, complete and important relic of the built environment created by the important local pottery industry in the Swadlincote area. It is one of the few surviving structures that illustrate the former predominance of coal and clay in local culture and the economy. In 1978 the Association for Industrial Archaeology claimed that the T G Green factory was the finest potbank outside the Stoke on Trent conurbation, a status which it must still hold since it has scarcely altered since the 1970s.

2.2 Green's factory was originally built in 1871-2 on the bed of the former Windmill Pool, drained in 1826. A contract for the building of one of the new kilns by William Waterfield still survives. Green was already active in the area. He had bought an old factory on an adjacent site just a few years before and, despite being new to the pottery industry, quickly made a success of it. At its height, the pottery had eight bottle kilns. In the mid 1920s it introduced what became its signature product, Cornish blue. The old and new works operated side by side until the 1960s; however, most of the old works was demolished in the 1970s. The factory continued working through the 1990s but went out of use in the early 2000s and in 2006 the buildings were 'empty and decaying'.

2.3 A **buildings appraisal** of the factory buildings at the T G Green factory was carried out by Philip Heath, Heritage Officer of South Derbyshire District Council in 2007-8. This study will form an important source document for the historic building recording.

2.4 The current proposal is to retain the Grade II* Listed bottle kilns at the centre of the factory complex, along with the historic core of the factory. (elements A1, A2, B, C, part of D, F, G, N and S as shown on **Figure 8 of the buildings appraisal document**). The peripheral parts of the factory (part of D, E1, E2, F, H, I, J, J1, K, L1, L2, M, O, P, Q, R, T, U, V, W, X) and the other curtilage buildings (Y, Z and assorted early buildings in the south-west of the site) are to be demolished.

2.5 Demolition is to be to slab level only, with no below-ground grubbing out of foundations etc. There is consequently no below-ground archaeological element to the conditioned scheme.

3 Aims of the historic building record

3.1 The principal aim of the historic building recording is to produce a measured, photographic and written record of the elements proposed for demolition, in line with PPS5 Policy HE12.3, and to ensure that the results are appropriately disseminated and archived.

4 Building recording methodology

4.1 The existing buildings appraisal provides a detailed historic and documentary study of the site, and a study of the chronology and significance of

the surviving buildings (Description pp12-16, Hierarchy of Importance p17, diagrams pp36-8, incl. Figure 8). It is not intended that the historic buildings record should duplicate this work. However, the HBR report should draw on, reference, summarise and synthesise the existing document to provide sufficient context for the HBR study, and to allow the HBR to function as a stand-alone building record for the site.

4.2 The buildings appraisal alone may be considered to provide sufficient information to set the site in its historic context, although some provision should be made for primary information sources to be consulted where additional information is required. Useful sources are listed on p18 of the buildings appraisal document.

4.3 Categories of significance for built elements within the site are defined in the buildings appraisal document (p17 and Figure 8) for the elements of the factory itself (1-6 where category 1 is the most significant), but not for the stand-alone curtilage buildings to the west of the factory complex. Categories 1 and 2, including the Grade II* Listed bottle kilns, are to be retained, along with part of category 3.

4.4 The historic building recording should conform to the guidance set out in the English Heritage document *Recording Historic Buildings* (2006). Recording should be carried out at the following levels:

Level 3: All buildings proposed for demolition at categories 3,4,5 within the main factory complex (part of D, E2, H, I, J, K, M, O, P, Q, R, T, U).

Level 2: Buildings at category 6 within the main factory complex (buildings accreted west of A1-B-C, plus E1, J1, L1, L2, V, W, X); curtilage buildings outside the main complex (Y, Z and the complex of sheds and storage in the south-west corner of the site).

No record: Modern substation buildings etc

4.5 The historic building record should aim to provide a record of the form, function and phasing of the historic building – interpretive in the case of Level 3, and descriptive in the case of Level 2. This work will identify features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the site. The building survey will take the form of a photographic record, a drawn (measured) record and a descriptive (written) record. The building record should aim to identify and record the processes associated with the component parts of the factory where possible.

4.6 The photographic record should include general shots of the building exterior and interior, and detailed photographs of identified features of interest. 35mm black and white medium format film should be used for key record shots; 35mm black and white transparencies may be used to record detail where appropriate. The primary site archive should be supplemented by DSLR colour photography at 7 megapixel minimum. All detailed photographs must contain a

graduated photographic scale.

4.7 A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot must be compiled. The location and direction of each photograph must also be noted on plans of the building.

4.8 The historic buildings contractor should provide a detailed schedule of proposed measured drawings for each element of the site, as part of the WSI, for approval by the Development Control Archaeologist. Existing plans – for example architect's drawings– may be suitable for adaptation and use. English Heritage drawing conventions will be followed. The scale to be used for drawings will be discussed and agreed with the local authority monitor.

4.9 As a minimum, Level 2 recording should include:

a measured plan;

elevations, sections and detail where judged to be appropriate.

Level 3 recording should include

a plan at each level, including roof plans where original or early roof structures are present;

at least one elevation/cross-section for each element, and more as appropriate, illustrating roof structures where these are original or early.

Detail drawings as appropriate

4.10 Sketch illustrations and phase plans that will assist in interpreting the buildings should also be compiled where useful.

4.11 Because of the agglomerative nature of the factory complex, it is likely that elements of the building recording may be best carried out during the demolition process, where hidden elevations and other structural evidence may be exposed. This should be noted at the earliest possible opportunity, and may require a separate WSI, or an addendum to the agreed document, detailing how the intra-demolition work will be carried out.

4.12 All work should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

5 Monitoring

5.1 The building survey must be carried out by a suitably qualified and recognised buildings archaeologist with appropriate experience of recording and interpreting 19th and 20th century industrial buildings associated with the ceramics industry. The development control archaeologist may request CVs and examples of work for key project team members, to demonstrate the necessary expertise.

5.2 The development control archaeologist will require at least one week's

advance notice of the commencement of field recording, and may wish to visit the site and monitor the work.

5.3 The need for intra-demolition work to be undertaken should be discussed with and agreed by the development control archaeologist whilst the pre-start recording work is ongoing. Any alterations to the agreed programme, found to be necessary, should also be discussed and agreed between the contractor and the development control archaeologist.

5.4 Demolition work may not commence until the primary site archive is signed off by the development control archaeologist, until any necessary provision for intra-demolition recording has been made, including an additional/amended WSI as appropriate, and until the proposed programme for reporting, publication and archiving has been submitted and approved in writing. The contractor should therefore timetable a meeting shortly following the completion of fieldwork to allow this to be achieved promptly.

6 Report

6.1 The preparation of the report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

6.2 Upon completion of the programme of fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the Development Control Archaeologist and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER), within 3 months of completion of the on-site building recording, unless otherwise agreed.

6.3 Record photographs are to be printed at a minimum of 5" x 4" and a suitable selection included within the printed report (of at least laser copier standard).

6.4 All photographs should be included with the report and illustrations on an indexed CD, to include a plan showing the locations and directions of all record photographs.

6.5 A fully indexed field archive is to be compiled of all primary written documents, plans, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints. Labelling will include the following details: site name; national grid reference; film and frame number; direction of photograph; scale; date recorded and photographer's name. All negatives and prints should be mounted in appropriate archive stable sleeves.

6.6 The written report should detail who undertook the work, when the work was undertaken, where the building is located, what recording was undertaken, why the work was required and setting out the results.

6.7 The written report should detail the construction sequence of the buildings and structures in relation to the background information drawn from the archival study. The interpretation of the development of the site should be suitably

illustrated and should include phased plans. The report will include an analysis of the results that will allow an understanding of the building's historical and architectural significance to be established, and the form, function and process flows of the factory to be understood.

6.8 The report illustrations should include: a location map at not less than 1:25000 and a site plan at not less than 1:500; copies of historic map extracts where relevant; a plan indicating positions of photographs used within the report; a key showing each built element within the historic site referred to in the text, reproductions of relevant record and sketch drawings at appropriate scales, a phase plan. All illustrations must be suitably labelled or captioned with scales shown.

6.9 The report will contain an archive statement detailing the contents of the HBR archive, its proposed museum location and accession number, and a proposed deposition date.

6.10 The report will contain a publication statement detailing the proposed location, date and scope of publication.

6.11 A copy of this brief should be bound into the back of the report.

7 Health and safety

7.1 Those archaeologists visiting and working on the site will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

7.2 The appointed archaeologists should undertake a site risk assessment.

8 Project archive

8.1 From the outset of the project arrangements should be made for the archive, consisting of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of all reports along with an index to the archive to be deposited at Derby Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with the procedures set out in *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003).

8.2 Initial contact with the Museum should be made before the commencement of fieldwork, using the appropriate notification form (Appendix 1 of the archive guidelines). An accession number should be drawn and notified to the development control archaeologist. Please note that WSIs will not be approved until this initial notification is complete.

8.3 The development control archaeologist and museum curator must be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This should be confirmed in the project report.

8.4 The development control archaeologist must be informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

9 Publicity

9.1 The results of the work must be published in an appropriate archaeological journal. This may take the form of a full definitive report or a short summary, depending upon the significance of the results (see guidance notes attached). If no other publication is appropriate then a short summary note should be published in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

9.2 At the start of fieldwork (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record [HYPERLINK "http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/" http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/](http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/) must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

PAGE

PAGE 1

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: trentpea1-138674

Project details

Project name	Green's Pottery Church Gresley
Short description of the project	Detailed Level 2 recording of parts of the Grade II* listed T.G. Green Pottery (famous for having made Cornish Blue Ware) that an appraisal in 2007 categorised as of lesser importance and for which permission to demolish has been granted. The pottery dates from c.1870 and still retains four bottle kilns. It has been described as the best remaining potbank outside Stoke on Trent. The older core of the pottery is to be retained and repaired. The record includes a film and digital photographic coverage, scaled drawings and a description in an accompanying report.
Project dates	Start: 22-08-2011 End: 31-12-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	GPC - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	9/2011/0133 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	POTTERY WORKS Post Medieval
Monument type	POTTERY WORKS Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition
Prompt	Listed Building Consent
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	

DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SWADLINCOTE T. G. Green Factory,
John Street, Church Gresley

Postcode DE11 8EE

Study area 3.00 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 305 188 52 -1 52 45 56 N 001 32 52 W Point

Lat/Long Datum Unknown

Height OD / Depth Min: 54.00m Max: 56.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Trent and Peak Archaeology

Project brief originator Development Control Archaeologist

Project design originator Richard Sheppard

Project director/manager Richard Sheppard

Project supervisor Matthew Hurford

Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Name of sponsor/funding body Mr John E. Perks

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Derby Museum

Digital Archive ID DBYMU 2011-96

Digital Contents "Survey"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery

Paper Archive ID DBYMU 2011-96

Paper Contents "Survey", "none"

Paper Media available "Drawing", "Map", "Miscellaneous Material", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Historic Building Survey of the T. G. Green Pottery, Church Gresley, Swadlincote, Derbyshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Sheppard, R.

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher Trent and Peak Archaeology
Place of issue or publication Nottingham
Description A4 size comb-bound illustrated report

Entered by Richard Sheppard (rsheppard@yorkat.co.uk)
Entered on 5 December 2012

OASIS:

Please e-mail **English Heritage** for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

GPC DIGITAL PHOTO ARCHIVE LIST								
Folder	Photo	Exterior	Interior Area	Ground	First	Viewpoint	CD	Notes
No.	Nos		or building	floor	floor	Plan	No.	
Exterior views								
F1	1,2	General views				9	1	
F2	#3-25	North side				9	1	
F3	26-36	East side				9	1	
F4	37-53	West side				9	1	
F5	54-64	South side				9	1	
North Area ground floor level								
F6	70-77B		H1, H2	✓		10	2	
F7	78-104		I	✓		10	2	
F8	105-113		J1	✓		10	2	
F9	114-119		J2	✓		10	2	
F10	120-123		L1, L2	✓		10	2	
F11	124-138		M	✓		10	2	
F12	139-147		T	✓		10	2	
F13	148-159		U	✓		10	2	
F14	160-189		V	✓		10	2	
East Area ground floor level								
F15	190-214		X1, north	✓		11	3	
F16	215-235		X1, east	✓		11	3	
F17	236-260		X1, west	✓		11	3	
F18	261-277		X2 (south)	✓		11	3	long kiln 1
South Area ground floor level								
F19	278-282		C2	✓		12	4	
F20	283-289		C3	✓		12	4	
F21	290-313		D	✓		12	4	long kiln 2
F22	314-318		E1, E2	✓		12	4	
F23	319-351		F	✓		12	4	
F24	352-392		O	✓		12	4	
F25	393-410		P	✓		12	4	
F26	411-433		R	✓		12	4	
North Area first floor level								
F27	434-452		J1		✓	10	5	
F28	453-459		L1, L2		✓	10	5	
F29	460-482		M		✓	10	5	
F30	483-509		U		✓	10	5	
F31	510-519		V		✓	10	5	
F32	520-524		V roof		✓	10	5	
Area X2 first floor level								
F33	525-532		X2		✓	11	5	
South Area first floor level								
F34	533-550		D		✓	12	6	
F35	551-552		E1		✓	12	6	
F36	553-576		E2		✓	12	6	
F37	577-595		F		✓	12	6	

[illegible]