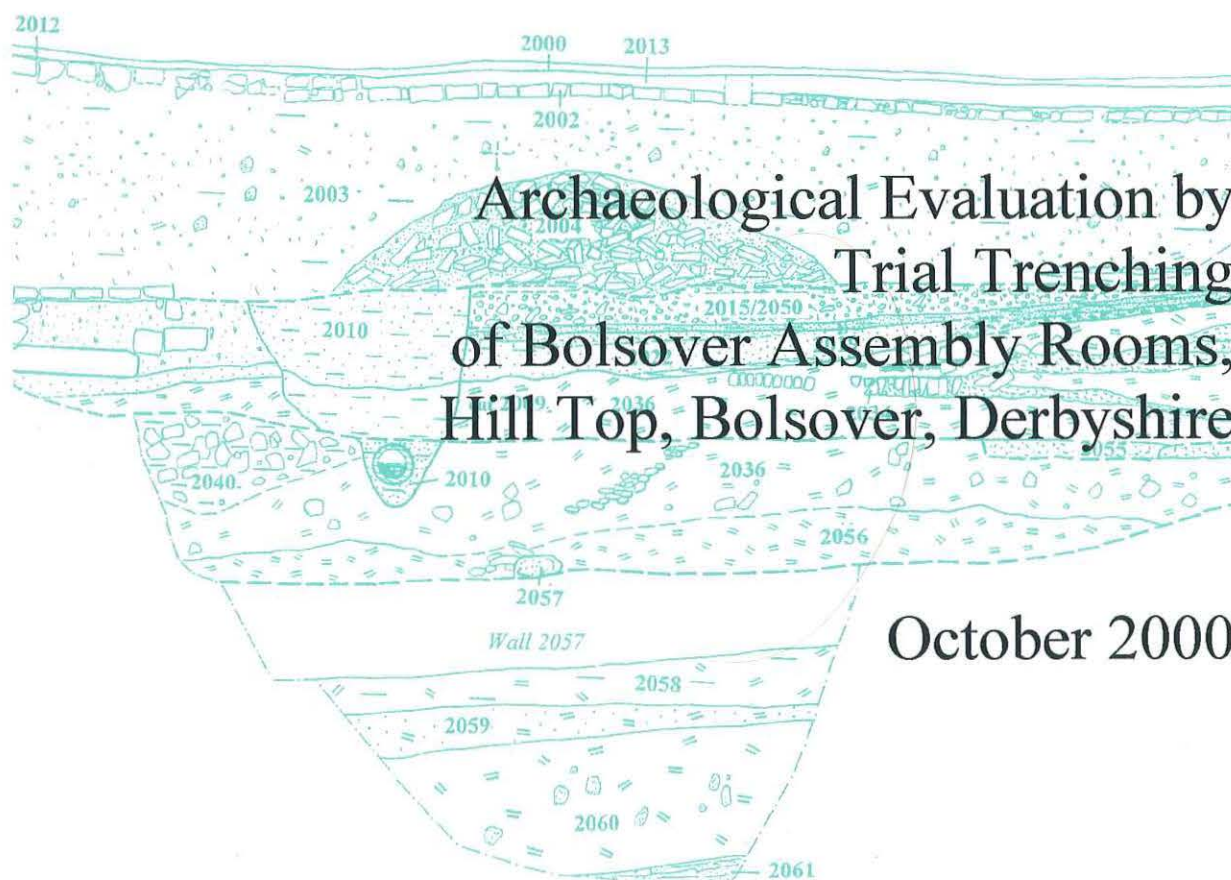




Archaeological Research & Consultancy at the University of Sheffield  
 Research School of Archaeology  
 West Court  
 2 Mappin Street  
 Sheffield S1 4DT Phone 0114 2225106 Fax 0114 2797158

## Project Report 583.1



By Dr Glyn Davies

Prepared For:

Bolsover Old Town Council,  
 Town Hall, Cotton Street, Bolsover, Derbyshire, S44 6HA

EDR 2614  
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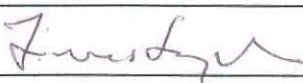


## ***Non-technical Summary***

*Old Bolsover Town Council are undertaking an extension to the Assembly Rooms, Bolsover. Prior to undertaking the development an archaeological evaluation was commissioned to determine if any archaeological remains lie within the site, in line with Planning Policy Guideline (PPG) 16. This report details the results of the evaluation, outlines the potential impact of the development on the archaeology, and possible means of mitigating against the potential impact. A total of three trenches were excavated for the evaluation.*

*The evaluation has shown that there has been a long history of human activity on the site, ranging from the Roman period through to the present day. To the rear of the Assembly Rooms deposits from the Roman and Medieval period were identified. This included a Roman ditch, a possible Medieval ploughsoil and an undated possible ditch. These deposits were similar to those identified during excavations undertaken prior to the development of the new Sherwood Lodge council offices (Jones et. al. 1995). To the front of the Assembly Rooms all of the deposits identified were post-medieval in date.*

*To the rear of the Assembly Rooms the deposits have archaeological potential and are of local to regional importance. In front of the Assembly Rooms the deposits are of low archaeological potential. To mitigate against the impact of the development on the archaeological deposits to the rear of the development two approaches are possible based on the nature of the development. These are preservation in situ and preservation by record.*

Checked by Project Officer	Passed for submission to client
 Date 26/10/00	 Date 26/10/00
Glyn Davies Project Officer	James Symonds Executive Director

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Old Bolsover Town Council are undertaking an extension to the Assembly Hall, Hill Top Bolsover. Prior to starting work on the extension an archaeological evaluation was commissioned to determine if any archaeological remains lie within the site, in line with Planning Policy Guideline (PPG) 16. This report details the results of the evaluation, outlines the potential impact of the development on the archaeology, and possible means of mitigating against the potential impact.

### 1.1 SITE LOCATION

The Assembly Hall is located at the southern end of Hill Top near to its intersection with Town End (NGR SK 4734 7060) (**Illustration 1**). The main area to be evaluated lay to the rear of the Assembly Hall and covered approximately 300m<sup>2</sup>. An additional small area front of the Hall an area was also subject to evaluation.

The main proposed extension lay behind the assembly hall in an area of overgrown garden and council depot. This area was subject to ground levelling in recent years, to allow the construction of a security fence around the council depot (D. Oldman pers. comm.).

In front of the building the present flat-roofed entrance is to be removed and replaced by a larger pitch roofed entrance. The extension to this proposed new entrance was also evaluated with an area of approximately 1.5 m<sup>2</sup> being excavated.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN BOLSOVER

Four prehistoric finds spots are known of from Bolsover. All of these relate to finds of Mesolithic and/or Neolithic flints. Two of the find spots were close to the Assembly Hall. Fifty flints were recovered during archaeological evaluation of Sherwood Lodge in 1992 (Wall 1992) and four flints were recovered from the evaluation of the Co-operative Foodstore site. (T&PAT 1993). Although none of these flints were from



undisturbed prehistoric deposits their presence shows that there was prehistoric activity in the area, and the potential exists for undisturbed deposits.

Both the Co-op and Sherwood Lodge site also produced Roman material. The Co-op evaluation produced two sherds of redeposited material. The Sherwood Lodge excavation produced over 200 sherds of pottery from a Romano-British ditched enclosure. The enclosure contained industrial features for iron working, rubbish pits and post-holes (Jones et al 1995).

## **2.2 BOLSOVER TOWN**

Bolsover is a historic medieval town situated on a hill, with a castle at its western end, and earthwork defences on its northern and eastern sides. On the south side the hill drops away steeply. Bolsover developed as a planned town following the construction of the castle in the eleventh century (Symonds et al 1995). Although no medieval buildings survive in the town, the street pattern and earthwork defences allow the development of the town to be investigated. There are 9 listed buildings within the Market Place to the south east of the Assembly Hall. Many of these building have their origin in the seventeenth century.

An examination of the historical cartography of Bolsover shows that until the eighteenth century a series of buildings had developed along the frontage of Hill Top with strip field running back from the frontage (Symonds 1995).

The Assembly Hall was built in the nineteenth century and some ground surfaces were lowered at that time as part of the construction. However, it appears that the car park of the Assembly Hall sits at the original ground level.

## **3 AIMS FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

The aims of the proposed archaeological evaluation were:

- to characterise the nature and date of any archaeology in the proposed development area;
- to determine if any prehistoric deposits are located within the site and whether any of these are from undisturbed deposits;
- to determine if any Roman deposits lie on the site, and specifically whether any remains could relate to the settlement identified on the Sherwood Lodge site;
- to determine if any medieval/early post-medieval remains from the buildings that once lay on the frontage of Hill Top survive;
- to provide a basis on which to determine if a further stage of work is required and what this would entail.

## 4 FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

### 4.1 TRENCH LOCATION AND RATIONAL

The proposed extension will involve significant groundworks to the rear of the building and more minor groundworks to the front of the building. Three trial trenches were excavated to allow the whole area to be investigated.

Trench	Size	Location	Rationale
1		Located to the rear of the Assembly Rooms on the bank sloping up to the council depot	To examine the archaeology on the bank behind the Assembly Rooms and assess the impact of cutting the bank back.
2		Located in the council depot	To investigate the archaeology in the council depot
3	1 x 1.5m	Located in front of the Assembly Rooms where	To investigate the survival potential in front of the Assembly Rooms in the car park

The trenches were located as shown on **Illustration 2**.



## 4.2 METHODOLOGY FOR MACHINE ASSISTED TRIAL TRENCHING

A JCB with an appropriate toothless ditching bucket was employed to remove topsoil. Earth moving activities were strictly monitored at all times by a professional archaeologist.

Machining ceased at the top of the first archaeological horizon. Any nineteenth or twentieth century dumping layers were machined off and recorded in section. The trenches were cleaned by hand and recorded. Archaeological features were sample-excavated, to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be properly assessed. Sections were cut across linear features, and the one post-hole was half-sectioned. Emphasis was placed upon gathering data from uncontaminated primary deposits and dated deposit sequences.

Where excavations continued down to a depth of greater than 1m the excavations were stepped to avoid the need for shoring.

Following excavation the trenches were backfilled with the spoil removed from them. The backfilled spoil was then compacted by the JCB used for backfilling. Trench 3 was not fully compacted, so as to avoid damaging the sewer pipe exposed in the trench.

## 4.3 RECORDING

All archaeological features encountered were recorded using the standard proforma record sheets, plans, sections and elevations were drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record was made. A plan was produced to show the layout and relationships of any archaeological features exposed in relation to the site boundaries.

### 4.3.1 Drawn Record

Planning was undertaken at a basic scale of 1:20, and sections were drawn at a basic scale of 1:10. All drawings were drawn on inert materials. All drawings were drawn



using ARCUS drawing conventions and were checked on completion by supervisory staff.

#### **4.3.2 Written record**

Each context was described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the ARCUS Context Record conventions. A single context recording system was used, with each context given a unique number.

#### **4.3.3 Photographic record**

Pre-excavation photography was used to record areas of interest. Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features were taken. This included general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record comprised 35mm format colour slides and black and white prints.

### **4.4 FINDS COLLECTION POLICY**

Artefactual material was collected according to an explicit sampling strategy. Material which was obviously modern in date, and derived from unstratified contexts, was not kept. Preference was given to the collection and retention of stratified assemblages from primary deposits.

All other finds were cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials suitable for long term storage.

### **4.5 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING**

The work was undertaken during the weeks of 11<sup>th</sup> September and 18<sup>th</sup> September. The fieldwork was supervised by Dr Glyn Davies ARCUS Project Officer, with Colin Merrony, Victoria Parsons and Annsofie Witkin.

## 5 RESULTS OF THE TRIAL TRENCHING

### 5.1 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was located just to the rear of the existing Assembly Rooms building on the slope up to the council depot. The trench was orientated east west and was 6.0m long and 3.1m wide. A sondage 5.8m long and 1.0m wide was excavated inside the trench to enable the excavations to reach the depth required. The land surface sloped down sharply to the south. The present sharp slope is artificial and is the result of two processes, the construction of the Assembly Rooms, which involved digging back into the original shallow slope, and the construction of the council depot which entailed levelling the ground by dumping material on the south side of the depot.

Prior to the excavation most of the trench had been covered by a deposit of limestone hardcore [101]. This had been laid down several years ago during the construction of the council depot. This deposit varied in thickness across the trench and was thickest on the north side of the trench. It thinned out to almost nothing towards the south. The limestone hardcore overlay a buried soil [102] (**Illustration 3**). This was a dark brown silt clay 0.35m thick and contained modern artefacts. Beneath the buried soil was a compact silt deposit [121] containing fragments of brick, coal stone and pieces of modern pottery. For most of the trench [121] overlay a light brown silt clay deposit [103] with occasional charcoal flecking up to 0.3m thick. This in turn overlay a red brown clay [104]. Several finds were recovered from [104] most notably several sherds of medieval pottery (**Appendix 2**). The medieval pottery from [104] was primarily twelfth to fourteenth century, however, there was one possible Saxon sherd and one possible Roman sherd. This would suggest that this deposit was a medieval soil horizon with some residual material. At the east end of the trench [121] overlay a compact brown silt [122], which in turn overlay a [123] a red brown clay silt. All of the layers noted represented soil horizons interbedded with dump layers. This showed that there had been a history of dumping in this area, the most recent of which could be related to the construction of the council depot. Earlier deposits may have related to the construction of the Assembly Rooms. The only feature to cut through these soil and dump layers was the pipe trench [106] for a modern plastic water pipe. The pipe



cut down to [104] and crossed the centre of the trench, aligned approximately north south.

Below [103] at the western end of the trench lay [109] while [108] lay below [123] in the eastern end of the trench. Contexts [109] and [108] were later found to be part of the same deposit, an orange brown clay mixed with degraded stone rubble, formed from the degraded bedrock. In the centre of the trench below [104] was a compact pink clay [105]. This overlay a series of features cut into the degraded bedrock rubble [108/9] (**Illustration 4**). The only finds recovered from [105] were 19 pieces of animal bone. At the east end of the trench was an irregular sub-circular feature [117]. This may have been the remains of a root bowl (**Illustration 5**). To the west of this was a gully like feature [115] which was entirely filled with a red brown clay [116]. In section [115] was almost U-shaped, with a flattened bottom (**Illustration 6**). Although no finds were recovered from [116] the shape did appear to be regular and possibly anthropogenic in origin. West of the gully was a group of large stones [114]. These were irregular in shape and up to 0.2m in length. They were set into the underlying degraded bedrock material [108] and formed a roughly rectangular shape orientated north east – south west. It is uncertain whether these stones were natural, or placed in this location, but they were the only group of large stone set into the surface of [108/9]. No finds were found in association with this feature.

The main feature identified in Trench 1 was a substantial cut feature [120/110]. This appeared to be either the terminus of a ditch or part of a large pit. The initial cut of the feature [120] was steep-sided and flat-bottomed (**Illustration 6**). It contained a mottled silt clay fill [119]. The feature appeared to have been re-cut to a shallower and wider shape [110]. There was a possible post hole [112] located in the centre of the later cut [110]. The post hole had been cut through the primary fill [119] and was filled with a grey clay [113]. The later cut [110] contained two fills, a pink clay [105] which slumped down into the feature from the eastern side. On the western side was a red brown clay [111]. None of the fills of this feature contained any finds, except the animal bones found in [105] and numerous charcoal flecks in [111]. Layer [105] spread beyond the ditch and the bones from [105] primarily came from beyond the



feature. It was therefore not possible to date this feature, other than to note that it was entirely sealed by [104] which was interpreted as being medieval in date. The feature must therefore be medieval or earlier in date.

## 5.2 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was located within the council depot and measured 3.1m by 2.6m. A sondage 1.5m by 2.2m was excavated within this to reach the depth required.

The council depot was surfaced with a layer of dark grey gravel chippings [200]. This overlay a mixed clay and limestone rubble hardcore layer [201]. Beneath the hardcore was a series of dump layers (**Illustration 7**). On the east side of the trench was [202] a dump of large grey floor tiles and [211] a mottled brown clay dump containing fragments of brick and stone. A black gritty ash [203] could be seen beneath [202] on the south side of the trench. Layer [203] was cut through at its western end by [214], the foundation trench for a former greenhouse that had previously occupied the site. The base of the foundation trench contained limestone rubble [213] on which the brick and concrete foundations for the greenhouse had been constructed. Below dump layers [211] and [203] was an old buried soil. This was composed of a topsoil [204] a dark brown silt clay and a subsoil [205] a light brown silt clay.

Beneath the buried soil was a pink clay [209]. This clay had been cut by three features (**Illustration 8**). The most recent cut feature was the trench [206] for a plastic water pipe, orientated north south. The pipe trench also cut through one of the other features a shallow gully/ditch [215] that ran east west across the trench. This feature [215] had a shallow U-shaped profile (**Illustration 9**) and contained a brown clay with occasional stones [210]. The fill [210] contained three sherds of Roman pottery, two of which fitted together. This feature had been truncated by the overlying deposit [205] and may have been much deeper originally, possibly being a ditch originally. The final feature in the trench consisted of an orange clay [208] within an irregular cut [216]. The section of this feature showed that it partly overlay and underlay the pink clay [209]. No finds were recovered from this feature and it is probably natural in origin.

### 5.3 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was located to the front of the present Assembly Rooms Building in the car park. It measured 1.5m by 1.0m and was excavated to a depth of 0.85m. The car park was surfaced with tarmac [301] which had been resurfaced and patched over the years with two main layers identifiable. The tarmac had been laid over a dump layer of grey brown clay [304]. This contained numerous large sandstone blocks, and three pieces of nineteenth/twentieth century pottery. In the north west corner of the trench a pit had been cut through [304]. The cut [302] was vertical-sided and flat-bottomed and contained a dark grey silt clay [303] (**Illustration 10**). There was no dating material within the fill, but the feature was clearly modern, as it cut through [304]. Running along the south side of the trench was a modern metal pipe, this lay just below the surface in a shallow cut [308]. The fill [309] of the pipe trench was a grey clay, and was almost indistinguishable from [304]. Beneath [304] was [305] an orange brown clay. This contained numerous small sandstone fragments and two sherds of pottery, one sherd of eighteenth/nineteenth century pottery and one sherd of Roman Greyware. The Roman sherd must have been a residual sherd in a later dumped deposit. In the north east corner of the trench [305] was cut through by the trench for a modern sewer pipe [306]. The fill of the pipe trench was a dark grey clay and contained modern pottery. Beneath [305] was natural bedrock [310].

## 6 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation has shown that there has been a long history of human activity on the site, ranging from the Roman period through to the present day. To the rear of the Assembly Rooms the earliest dated feature was located in trench 2. This feature was a truncated Roman ditch which survived as a relatively shallow feature, but contained Roman pottery. The feature appeared to be similar to the Roman ditches identified during the excavation at Sherwood Lodge (Jones et. al. 1995). The pottery from the ditch included Roman Derbyshire ware and a greyware sherd probably dating from the second or third century AD. This date fits with the chronology for settlement established on the Sherwood Lodge site. The ditch was cut into a pink clay deposit.



A similar layer of clay was also identified in Trench 1. The pink clay in Trench 1 partially overlay a possible ditch terminus. This ditch did not contain any finds and could not be dated. However, if the two pink clays were part of the same layer this suggests that the ditch terminus was earlier than the Roman ditch. However, as can be seen in the section of Trench 1 (**Illustration 6**) the pink clay appears to have slumped into the ditch terminus from the east side and is therefore re-deposited. As the pink clay in Trench 1 was re-deposited neither the clay nor the ditch below can be dated by reference to the pink clay in Trench 2. Above the ditch, and associated features, in Trench 1 was [104]. This old soil layer was dated to the medieval period based upon several sherds of medieval pottery. Jones et. al. (1995) identified a medieval ploughsoil overlying the Roman features on the Sherwood lodge site and it may well be that [104] also relates to medieval farming activity. In both Trenches 1 and 2 there were significant deposits of post-medieval material. In Trench 1 these related to the construction of the Assembly Rooms, and the council depot, while in Trench 2 they related to the council depot and the earlier green houses. In Trench 1 the post-medieval deposits were up to 1.4m thick while in Trench 2 they were approximately 1.0m thick.

The archaeological record to the front of the Assembly Rooms was quite different. All of the deposits in Trench 3 were post-medieval in date. Here two pipe trenches were identified cutting through a series of dump layers that extended right down to bedrock. The layer immediately above the bedrock contained a sherd of modern pottery. This would suggest that this area was cleared down to bedrock in modern times. The most likely time being when the assembly Rooms were originally built or extended. One sherd of Roman pottery came from this area, but this was a residual sherd in a later deposit. The sherd does show that this area may once have contained Roman remains, but these have now been destroyed.

## 7 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

The archaeological potential of the proposed development site can be separated into two:



The front of the Assembly Rooms has a generally very low archaeological potential. Within Trench 3 the stratigraphic sequence had been disturbed right down to bedrock. Considering the small area to be disturbed by the proposed extension to the front of the Assembly Rooms it appears very unlikely that any significant archaeology would survive in this area.

To the rear of the Assembly Rooms the situation is quite different. Here *in situ* remains dating to both the Roman and Medieval periods have been identified. These are of local to regional importance. The Roman deposits behind the Assembly Rooms may well be part of a larger complex of Roman settlement and field systems related to the Sherwood Lodge site. The overlying post-medieval layers are of low archaeological significance. The depth of overlying post-medieval deposits varied. In Trench 1 they were between 0.6m and 1.4m, while in Trench 2 they were approximately 1.0m thick.

## **8 POSSIBLE MITIGATION MEASURES**

The possible impact of the development on the archaeology and the nature of mitigation measures that may be required are discussed separately for the front and rear parts of the proposed development site.

1. To the front of the Assembly Rooms no significant archaeological remains were identified and no further work is therefore envisaged.
2. The evaluation has shown that there are significant archaeological remains to the rear of the site. However, these are buried at depths varying between 0.6m and 1.4 below the present ground surface. The impact of the development will therefore depend on the nature of the proposed development. In Trench 1 the sensitive archaeological deposits are encountered at approximately 167.80 mAOD, while in Trench 2 they are encountered at approximately 167.90 mAOD. There are therefore two possible approaches to dealing with these remains:

**Preservation *in situ*.** This would involve leaving the archaeological remains where they are and not disturbing them. Foundations and earth moving activities will not extend down into archaeologically sensitive deposits but will stop short of them. All groundworks should probably stop above 168.1 mAOD to give a 0.2m safety margin above the known archaeology. As the identified archaeology is at a very similar depth in both trenches it is probably at a similar depth all over, however, it may be advisable to have a watching brief on any groundworks if this strategy is employed.

**Preservation by record.** If the development proceeds in such a way that foundation and or groundworks will extend down to a depth which will disturb the archaeology it will probably require the excavation of the identified archaeological deposits so they can be recorded prior to development.

## 9 THE PROJECT ARCHIVE

The archive including any finds will be deposited with Sheffield City Museum. This will be done according to the requirements for such depositions outlined by the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record.

The project archive will be prepared by the project staff in accordance with the requirements specified in *Management of Archaeological Projects*, Appendix 3 (1991) and in accordance with the *Guideline for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute of Conservation 1990).

- i) a summary of the project;
- ii) a guide to the archive;
- iii) the project design;
- iv) the complete site archive, including all data, records and correspondence, produced during the programme of fieldwork;
- v) all artefactual and environmental material, appropriately indexed, conserved and packaged.



## 10 COPYRIGHT

ARCUS will assign copyright to the developers upon written request, but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* (Chapter IV, s.79).

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## APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1 – LIST OF CONTEXTS

Number	Trench	Type	Description
101	1	deposit	limestone hardcore
102	1	deposit	dark brown, silt clay, buried old topsoil
103	1	deposit	light brown, silt clay, buried old subsoil
104	1	deposit	red brown, clay
105	1	deposit	pink clay
106	1	cut	trench for plastic water pipe
107	1	fill	brown, silt clay, fill of pipe trench 106
108	1	deposit	orange brown, clay and sandstone rubble, degraded natural
109	1	deposit	orange brown, clay and sandstone rubble, degraded natural
110	1	cut	re-cut of ditch terminus?
111	1	fill	red brown, clay, fill of ditch terminus 110
112	1	cut	possible post hole
113	1	fill	light grey, clay fill of post hole 112
114	1	structure?	rectangular arrangement of large stones in degraded bedrock 109
115	1	cut	U-shaped gully
116	1	fill	red brown, clay, fill of 115
117	1	cut	irregular sub-circular feature, possible root bowl
118	1	fill	red brown, clay, fill of 117
119	1	fill	mottled yellow and green brown, silt clay, fill of 120
120	1	cut	primary cut of possible ditch terminus
121	1	deposit	grey brown, silt, dump layer
122	1	deposit	brown, silt, layer
123	1	deposit	red brown, clay silt, layer
200	2	deposit	dark grey, gravel chippings, surface of council yard.
201	2	deposit	yellow brown, silt clay with 40% limestone rubble, modern levelling layer
202	2	deposit	dump of large, grey floor tiles
203	2	deposit	black, gritty ash, dumped layer
204	2	deposit	dark brown, silt clay, buried old topsoil
205	2	deposit	light brown, silt clay, buried old subsoil
206	2	cut	trench for modern plastic water pipe
207	2	deposit	black brown, clay fill of pipe trench 206
208	2	deposit	orange, clay, fill of 216

209	2	deposit	pink clay
210	2	deposit	brown, clay, occasional stones, fill of 215
211	2	deposit	mottled brown, clay, dumped deposit with brick and stone fragments
212	2	structure	brick wall on concrete base, old foundations for demolished greenhouse
213	2	deposit	yellow, limestone rubble, fill of foundation trench 214 for wall 212
214	2	cut	foundation trench for greenhouse base
215	2	cut	shallow gully/ditch cut, truncated
216	2	cut	irregular cut? feature, ploughmark shape in section but very large, 0.3m wide, possibly natural
301	3	structure	tarmac surface of car park
302	3	cut	U-shaped cut in NW corner of trench, possible pit
303	3	fill	dark grey, silt clay, fill of 302
304	3	deposit	grey brown, clay, numerous large sandstone blocks, dump layer
305	3	deposit	orange brown, clay, numerous small sandstone pieces, dump layer
306	3	cut	cut for modern sewer pipe
307	3	fill	dark grey, clay, fill of pipe trench 306
308	3	cut	indistinct cut for metal pipe
309	3	fill	grey, silt clay, fill of pipe trench 308
310	3	deposit	natural bedrock, mudstone (marl)



## APPENDIX 2 – FINDS CATALOGUE

### Ceramics

Medieval Ceramics by Dr. C. Cumberpatch, Archaeological Consultant

Contexts which contained Medieval or Roman pottery were recorded by C.Cumberpatch **Table 1**. Other contexts were catalogued by Glyn Davies **Table 2**.

Table 1

Context	Type	Number	Vessel		Date range	Notes
			part	Vessel form		
103	Blackware	1	BS	Cup	LC17th	
103	Blackware type	1	BS	U/ID	LC17th	Underfired brown sherd of Blackware type
103	Colour Glazed ware	1	BS	U/ID	EC18th	Black glaze over red slipped white fabric
103	Pearlware type	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th	
103	Pearlware type	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th	Transfer printed Pearlware type
103	Redware type	1	BS	U/ID	LC17th - C18th	Pink fabric with red slip internally and externally
103	Shell tempered ware	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	Coarse shell tempered ware fabric; ?local / Lincolnshire
103	Stoneware	2	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	Local brown stoneware
103	Whiteware	5	BS	U/ID	C19th	Undecorated whitewares
104	?Roman	2	BS	U/ID	?Roman	Reduced sandy greyware of Roman type
104	Brackenfield type ware	1	BS	U/ID	?C13th - C14th	Brackenfield whiteware (Brakw01 type) green glazed externally
104	Fired clay	1	BS	U/ID	?Medieval	Soft lump of fired clay; oxidised, irregular in shape An unglazed gritty ware (coarse angular to sub-angular quartz grit), oxidised with
104	Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - C13th	secondarily burnt and sooted external surface An oxidised sandy ware, patchy green (?Splash) glaze internally, unglazed
104	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	Rim	Globular jar	C12th - C13th	externally A pink oxidised sandy ware with granular brown glaze externally and abundant fine
104	Pink sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	quartz temper



						A soapy textured gritty ware containing poorly sorted quartz grit (fine to coarse
104	Reduced Gritty ware	1	BS	U/ID	?Late Saxon	grade); reduced internally with an oxidised external margin
104	Shell Tempered ware	1	BS	U/ID	?Medieval	Unidentified Shell Tempered ware
104	White Gritty ware	1	Rim	Jar	C12th - C14th	A local white gritty ware, unglazed, everted rim
104	White sandy ware	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C14th	A white sandy ware (abundant fine quartz grit) with patchy green glaze externally
210	Derbyshire ware	2	Rim	Jar	Roman	
210	Derbyshire ware	1	BS	U/ID	Roman	Probably local
305	Creamware type	1	BS	U/ID	LC18th - C19th	
305	Roman Greyware	1	BS	U/ID	Roman	Gretware with burnished decoration

Table 2

Trench	Context	No.	Element	Description	Date
1	machining	2	body sherd	earthenware, red fabric, unglazed	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	4	body sherd	earthenware, red fabric, black glaze internal	C18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	1	body sherd	earthenware, red fabric, black glaze internal and external	C18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	1	body sherd	earthenware, red fabric, purple brown glaze	C18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	1	body sherd	stoneware, grey fabric, green grey glaze	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	1	body sherd	stoneware, grey fabric, brown glaze, impressed decoration	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	1	body sherd	stoneware, grey fabric, brown gaze	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	2	base sherd	creamware	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	1	base sherd	earthenware, white fabric, blue on white transfer printed	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	machining	1	body sherd	Cornish ware type, blue and white	C20 <sup>th</sup>
1	cleaning	2	body sherd	earthenware, red fabric, black glaze internal	C18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
1	cleaning	2	body sherd	earthenware, red fabric, black glaze internal and external	C18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
1	cleaning	1	body sherd	creamware	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	cleaning	1	body sherd	earthenware, white fabric and glaze	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	cleaning	3	body sherd	earthenware, blue on white transfer printed	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	cleaning	1	body sherd	stoneware, brown glaze impressed decoration	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	105	1	body sherd	buff fabric, coarse temper, pores, external green glaze, abraded	medieval
1	107	2	body sherd	earthenware, red fabric	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	107	1	body sherd	earthenware, red fabric, dark purple/black glaze internally	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	107	1	base sherd	creamware,	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	107	1	body sherd	earthenware, white fabric, white glaze	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	107	1	body sherd	stoneware, grey fabric, green glaze	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	107	1	body sherd	hard red fabric. black glaze internal, purple brown glaze external	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
1	107	1	body sherd	earthenware, white fabric, blue on white glazed decoration	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
2	205	1	rim sherd	coarse sandy greyware, abraded	Roman
2	205	1	body sherd	pale grey fabric, fine sand temper, green glaze, very abraded	medieval



2	207	1	body sherd	orange fabric, laminar appearance	C18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup>
3	304	1	base sherd	earthenware, buff fabric yellow glaze	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
3	304	2	body sherd	earthenware, white fabric, blue on white transfer printed	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
3	307	2	body sherd	earthenware, white fabric and glaze	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>
3	307	1	body sherd	earthenware, white fabric, brown outer glaze, white inner glaze	C19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup>

### Clay pipes

Trench	Context	No.	element	description	date
1	machining	1	bowl	small fragment of decorated bowl	
1	cleaning	1	bowl	fragment of plain bowl	
1	cleaning	6	stem	stem fragments	
1	103	1	stem	stem fragment	
1	103	1	bowl	small fragment of plain bowl	
1	107	1	stem	stem fragment	
2	207	1	stem	stem fragment, green glazed mouth piece	

### Glass

Trench	Context	No.	type	description	date
1	machining	1	bottle glass	small fragment of bottle	
1	103	1	bottle glass	small fragment of green bottle	
1	104	1	bottle glass	small shard of heavily pattenated glass	
1	107	1	bottle glass	blue green glass fragment, base of small bottle/jar	
3	304	1	bottle glass	clear base fragment	

### Metal

Trench	Context	No.	type	description	date
1	103	1	iron	amorphous piece	
1	104	1	iron	amorphous piece	
1	207	1	iron	heavily corroded bar, possibly a nail	

### Slag

Trench	Context	No.	type	description	date
1	103	1	tap slag	small lump	
1	103	3	slag	lumps of lime rich slag with glassy inclusions	

1	104	16	slag	lumps of lime rich slag with glassy inclusions	
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### Worked bone

Trench	Context	No.	type	description	date
1	104	1	pin	fragment of bone pin shaft	medieval

### Bone

trench	context	species	element	No.	description
1	machining	pig	mandible	1	left mandible fragment, P3 M1 M2, 25 cut marks, bone in 12 pieces
1	machining	sheep size	rib	1	rib shaft fragment in 3 pieces, 1 cut mark
1	machining	sheep size	femur	1	distal epiphysis fragment unfused,
1	cleaning	sheep size	LBSF	1	shaft fragment
1	103	sheep/goat	metapodia 1	1	distal condyle unfused
1	103	sheep size	tibia	1	shaft fragment
1	103	sheep size	LBSF	1	fragment
1	103	sheep size	rib	1	shaft fragment, 1 cut mark
1	103	sheep/goat	molar	1	fragment
1	103	unidentified	tooth	1	root fragment
1	103	atlas	cattle size	1	fragment
1	103	unidentified	unident.	5	unidentified fragments
1	104	pig	tooth	1	molar fragment
1	104	cattle	tooth	1	incisor
1	104	sheep/goat	tibia	1	shaft fragment
1	104	sheep size	LBSF	6	long bone shaft fragments
1	104	sheep/goat	mandible	1	fragment from right mandible, juvenile animal
1	104	cattle size	LBSF	1	long bone shaft fragment
1	104	cattle size	rib	4	fragments of rib shafts
1	104	cattle size	vertebrae	2	fragments
1	104	pig?	skull	1	fragment
1	104	cattle size	skull	1	fragment
1	104	sheep size	skull	1	fragment
1	104	unidentified	unident.	19	fragments
1	105	cattle	tooth	1	incisor fragment
1	105	cattle size	pelvis	1	fragment of pelvis blade



1	105	cattle size	mandible	3	small fragments of mandible
1	105	unidentified	rib	4	small fragments
1	105	cattle size	vertebrae	2	vertebrae bodies fused, chopped through longitudinally off centre
1	105	cattle size	LBSF	1	long bone shaft fragment
1	105	unidentified	unident.	7	fragments
1	107	sheep size	LBSF	1	long bone shaft fragment
1	107	unidentified	unident.	1	fragment
2	205	sheep size	LBSF	2	long bone shaft fragment
3	305	sheep size	skull	1	fragment



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Project: Assembly Rooms

Title: Site Location

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Date: 10/00

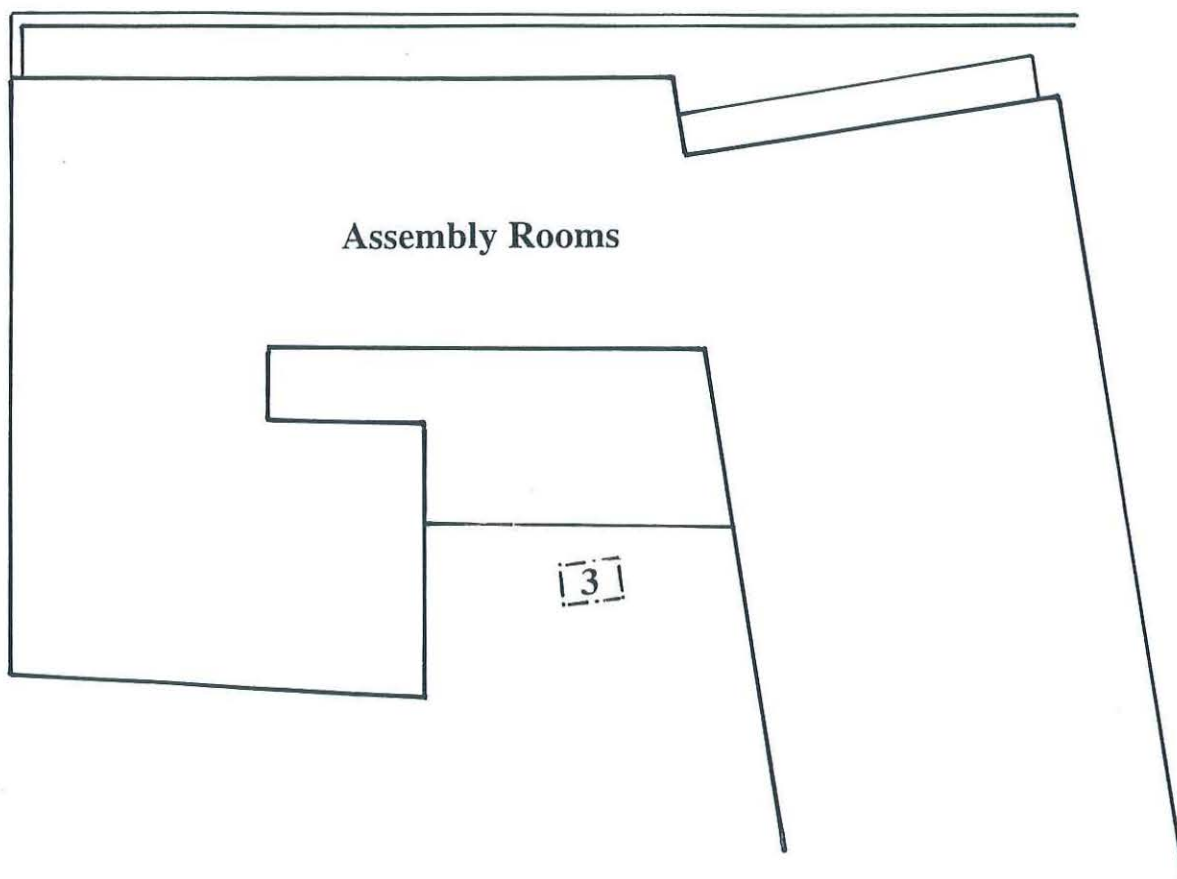
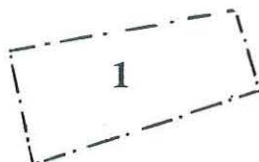
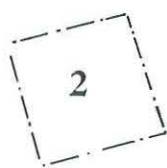
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Drawn: JM

Project No.: 583

Ill. No.: 1





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Project No.: 583	Ill. No.: 2



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Assembly Rooms

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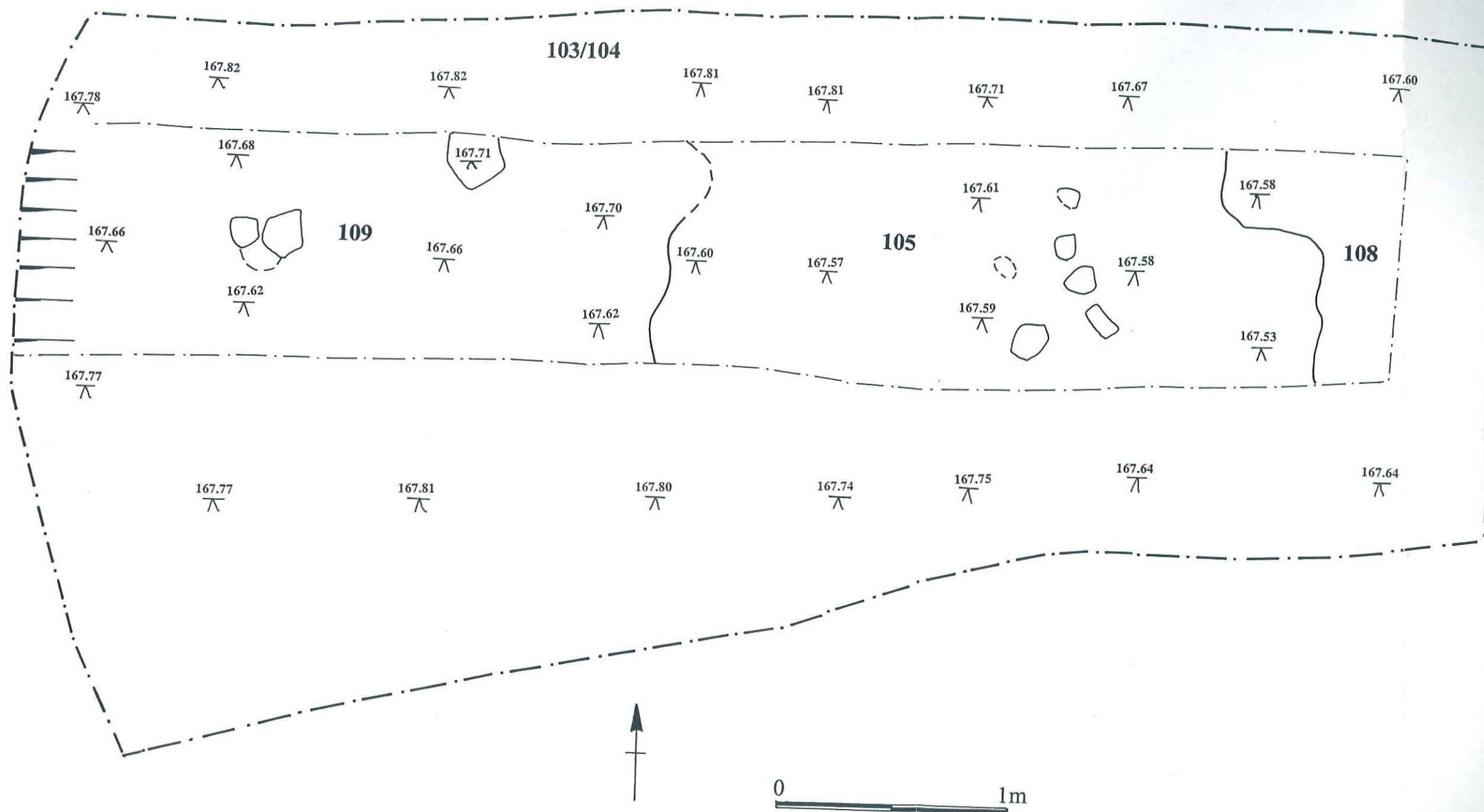
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Project:

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Trench 1 pre-excavation plan

Scale:

as shown

Date:

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NGR:

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Drawn:

JM

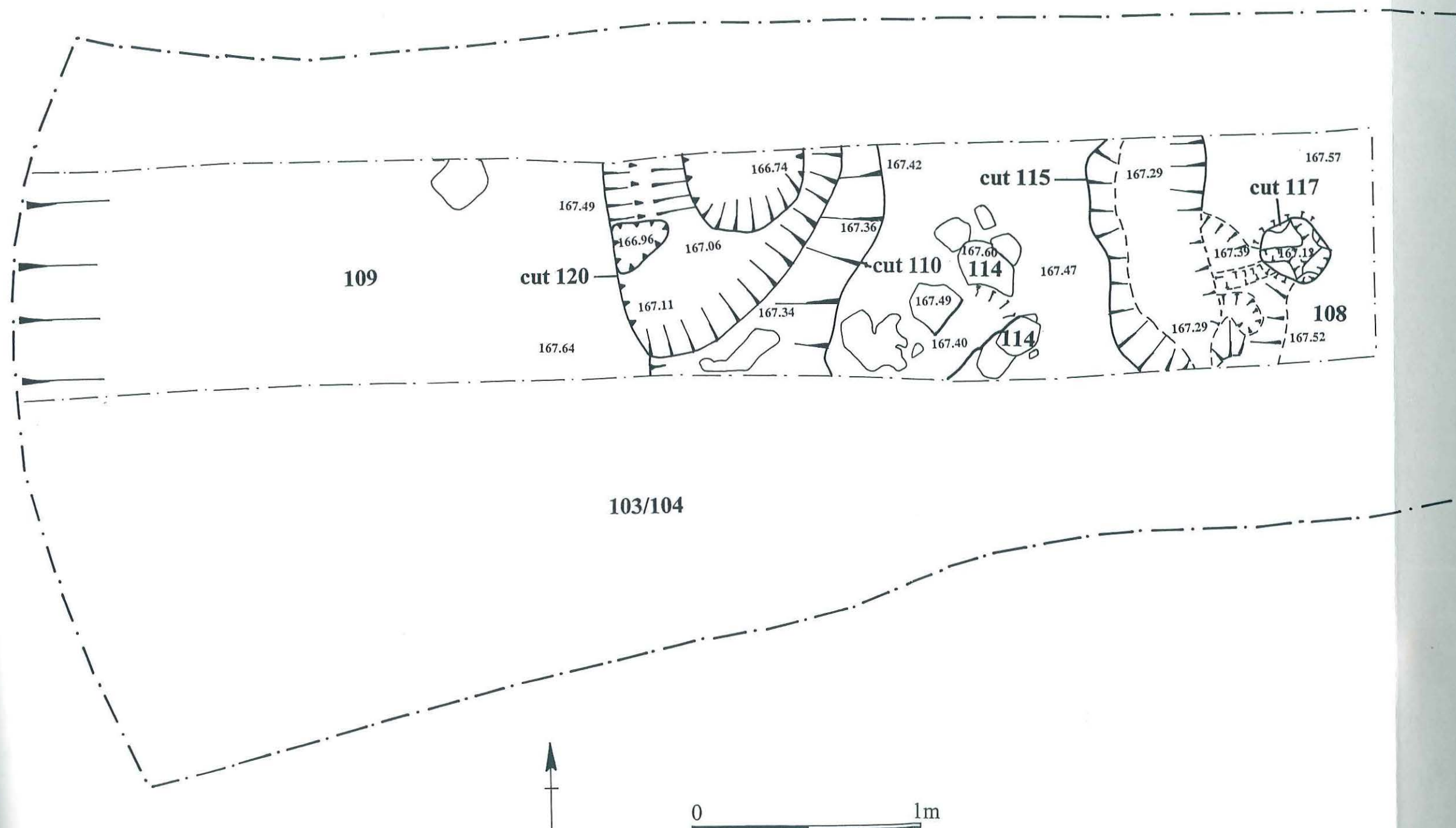
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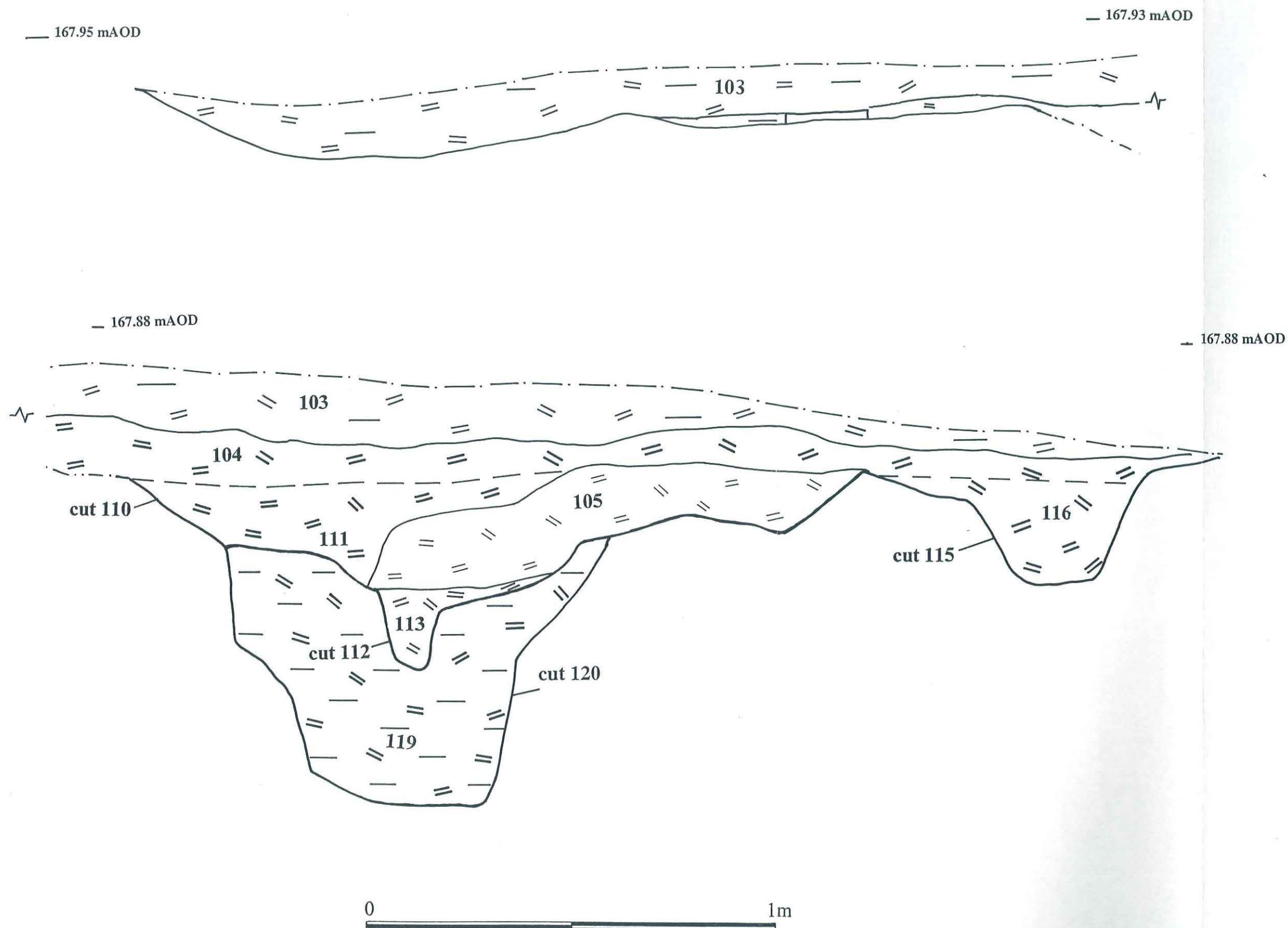


Project:  
Assembly Rooms

Title:  
Trench 1 post-excavation plan

Scale: as shown	Date: 10/00
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 Trench 1 lower section

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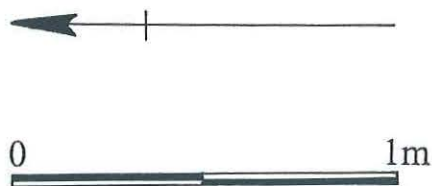
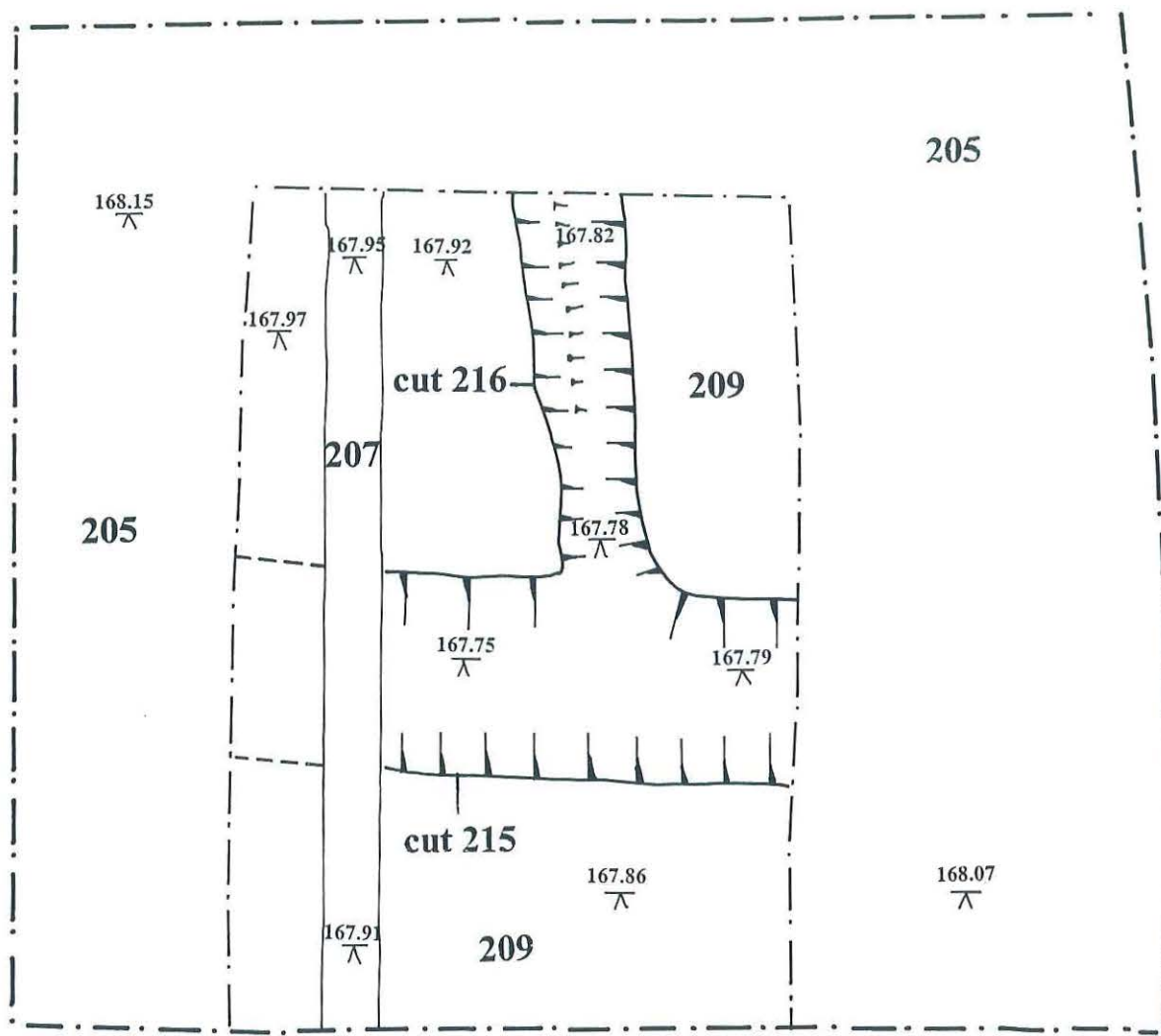
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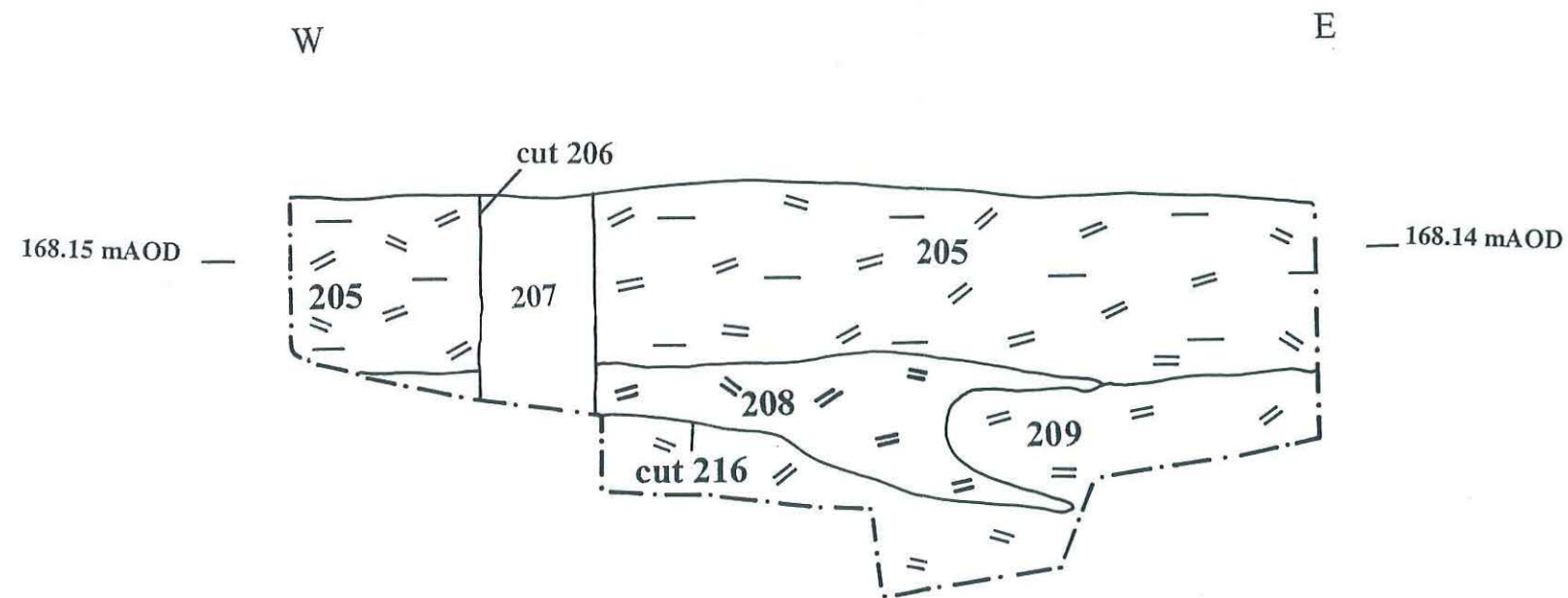
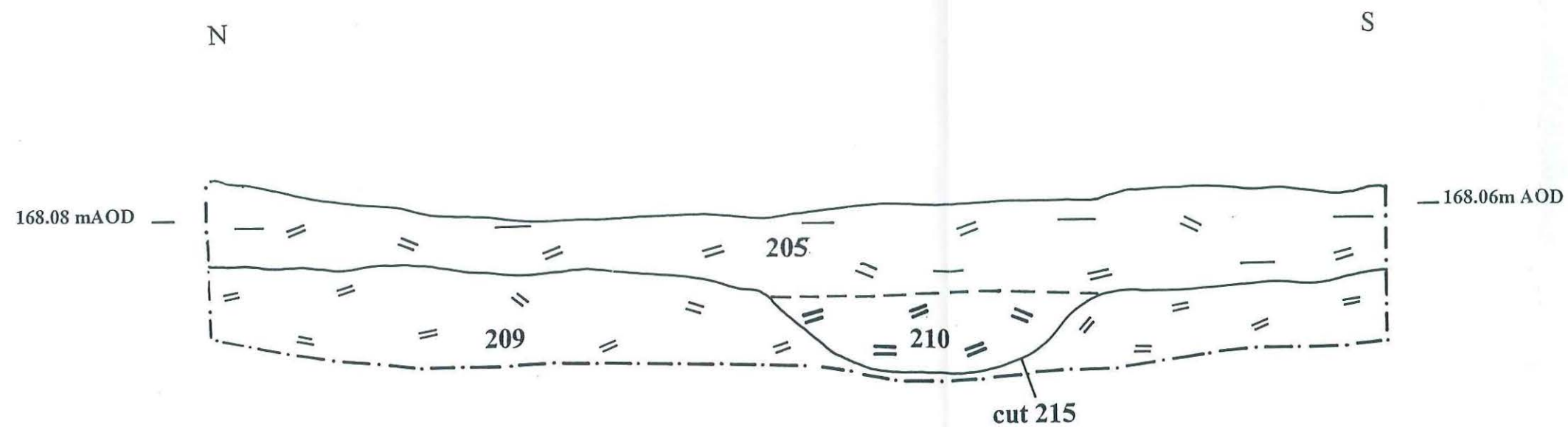


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Project No.: 583	Ill. No.: 8





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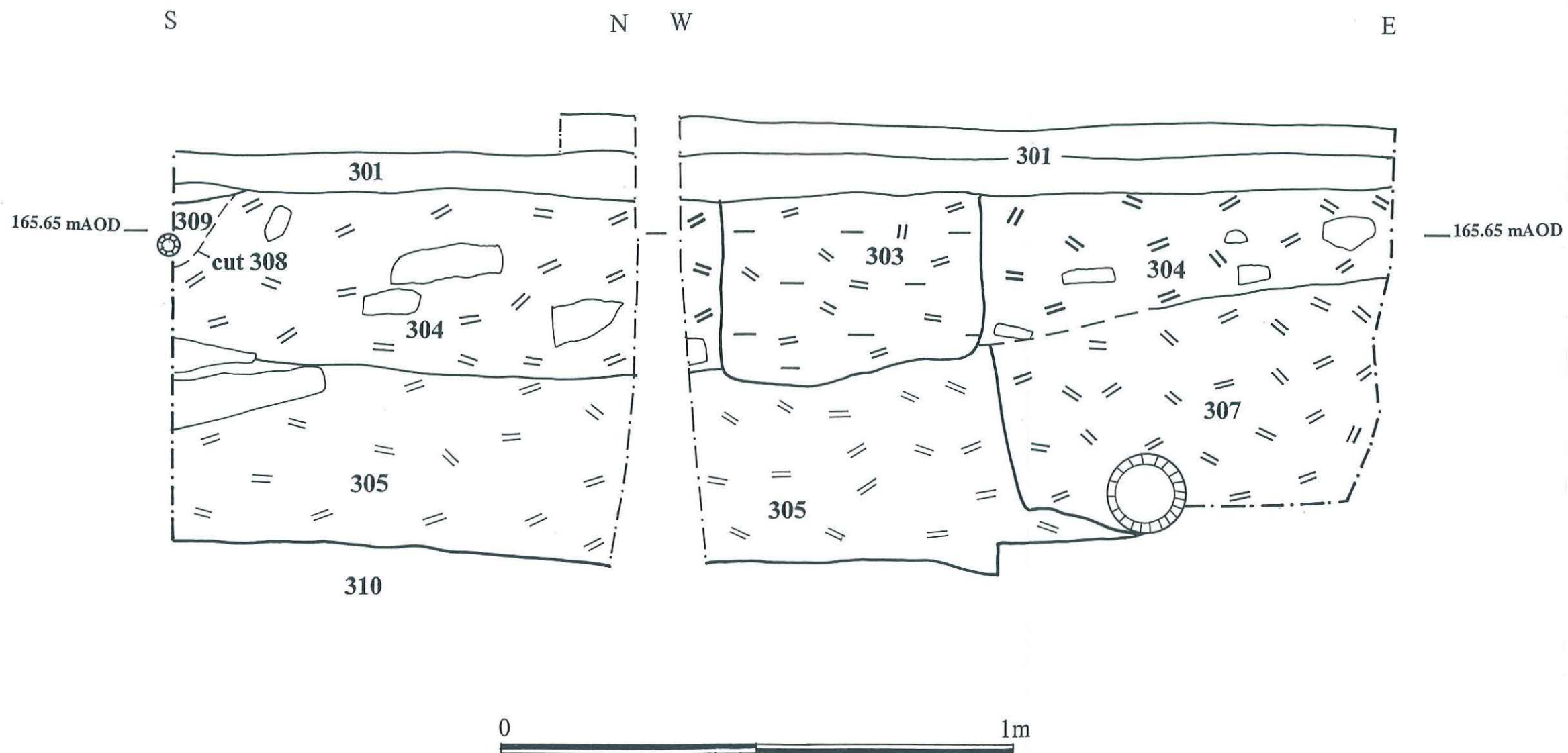
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Title:  
Trench 2 lower section

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Trench 3 sections

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