


## Granville House, York A Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief



February 2018

<b>Site</b>	Granville House, Granville Terrace, York, YO10 3DY
<b>Site Code</b>	GH17
<b>County</b>	North Yorkshire
<b>NGR</b>	SE 6139751473
<b>Planning Application No</b>	16/02152/FUL
<b>Development</b>	Part demolition and rebuild of a warehouse storage building, into 2 flats
<b>Contributors</b>	L.Signorelli D. McCallay
<b>Date of Issue</b>	February 2018
<b>Site Dates</b>	16,17,18,29-January 2018
<b>Project by</b>	 LS Archaeology
<b>Client</b>	Mr. Andrew Parkinson
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>Granville House, 21 Granville Terrace, a 19th-20th century warehouse/ storage building, is to be partially demolished and remodeled to create two flat units. The property is located at the end of Granville Terrace, York.</p> <p>Due to the properties partial location within the Central Area of Archaeological Importance York, a condition was attached to the planning consent that required all groundworks to be monitored. This was to ensure that any potential archaeological deposits were recorded.</p> <p>Archaeological evidence relates to horticultural deposits dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century. These deposits contained small assemblages of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass that may be domestic waste associated with the residents living in Granville Terrace during the late 19th to mid 20th century. This domestic waste would have been deposited at the site prior to the construction of Granville house during the early 1950's.</p>	

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## INTRODUCTION

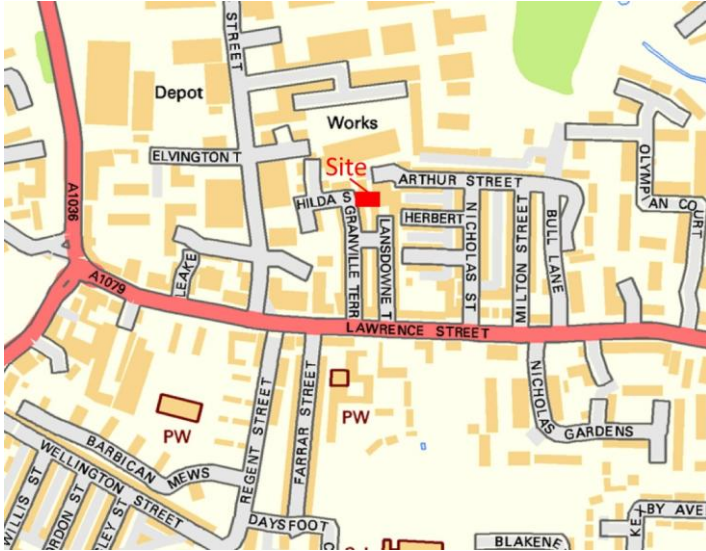


Figure 1: Site location map

The following archaeological watching brief report has been prepared for Mr. Andrew Parkinson and aims to comply with the Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists 2014).

The objective during the Archaeological watching Brief was to record any deposits, features or buried structures of archaeological interest encountered during the ground works related to the development.

This included the monitoring of the ground reduction required to facilitate the creation foundation pads and service trenches.

## SITE LOCATION

The planned development is for a partial demolition of the warehouse storage unit to create three flats. The property, number 21 lies to the north end of Granville Terrace located just off Lawrence Street.

To the north, it is bound by properties 19 / 20 and to the south by property 22. To the west, the property partially fronts Hilda Street and at the rear bonds with WLD Textiles.

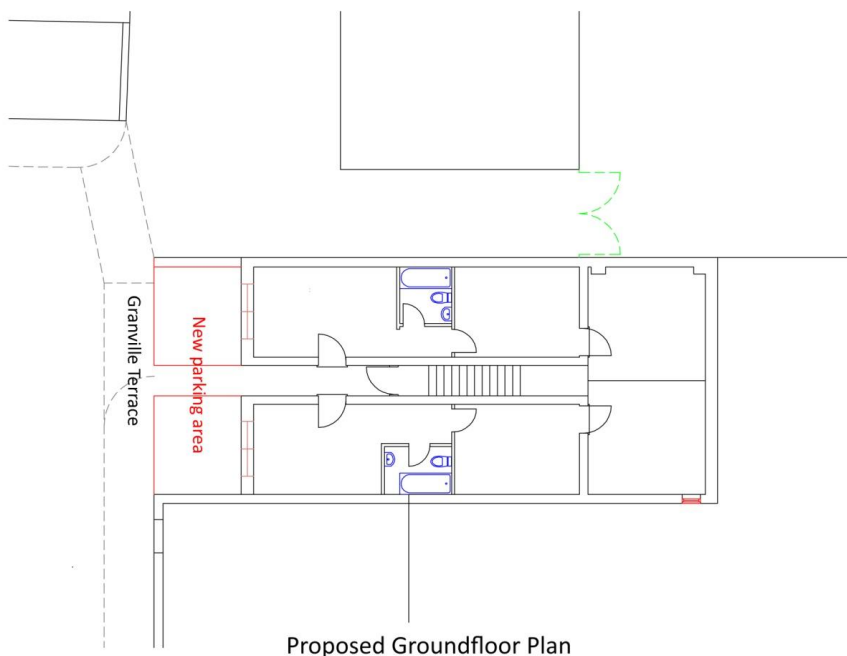


Figure 2: Plan of the development at Granville House

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

York is one of only five cities that have been designated as an 'Area of Archaeological Importance' (AAI). Granville House lies partly inside this area therefore there was a requirement to monitor any groundwork's due to the potential for archaeological deposits to be found.



Photograph 1: Former Granville Terrace house

Granville House is located within Area 60 of the City York Historic Characterisation Project, the area generally being:

*(A) Complete mixture of 19th to 21st century residential and commercial buildings to the east of York. Area incorporates cul-de-sacs, through terraces and individual estates and busy main roads*

*(MacRae 2013)*

The characterisation project has stated with regard to archaeological potential significance:

*Lawrence Street and Hull Road follow the presumed line of a main Roman road to the east but there has been little evidence of any cemeteries that usually line such roads. The evidence that exists suggests a strong rural and horticultural landscape. The upper part of Lawrence Street seems to have been fairly intensively settled since the Anglo Scandinavian period but surviving burgage plot boundaries are rare suggesting a complete reorganisation after the civil war. Below ground, this area falls partly within the Central Area of Archaeological Importance. These deposits represent a valuable finite resource and are one of the principal characteristics of York. (MacRae 2013).*

### Potential Archaeological Deposits



Figure 4:1853 Ordnance Survey Map

Archaeological investigations in close proximity to Granville House suggest that there was past activity in particular relating to the demolished medieval St Edward's Church, which was a Rectory under the Archbishops of York until 1585 when it was united with the Church of St Nicholas (Sheahan and Whellan, 1855). Some wall foundations and human remains most likely associated with this church were discovered during building works at 75 Lawrence Street (Onsite 2004). It is suggested that there may be further unknown areas of burials however as these were mostly discovered towards Lawrence Street and Lansdowne Terrace, it would be

extremely unlikely that archaeology associated with that site should be encountered at Granville House given the distance between both sites.

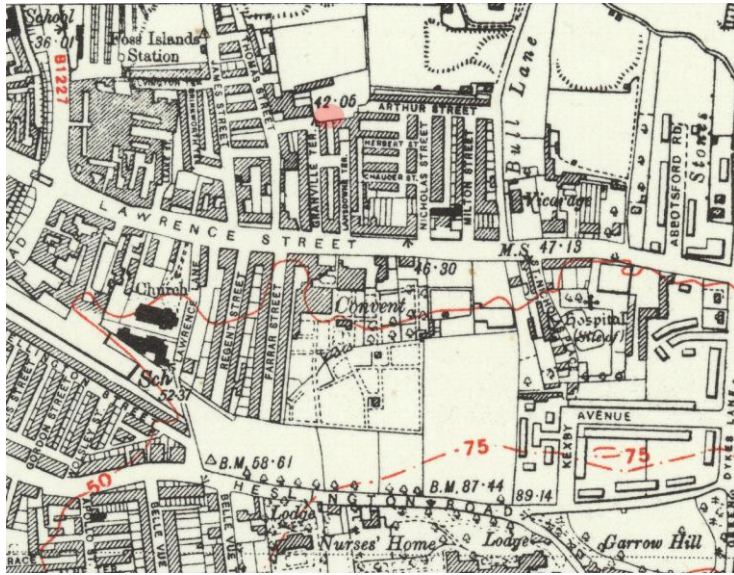


Figure 5: 1929 Ordnance Survey Map

Seventy years later, by 1929, St Edwards Church and the nursery have given way to housing; terraced housing and new streets have been constructed (Figure 5).

By the 1950's the factory works located at the end of Lansdowne Terrace has expanded towards Granville Terrace. The factory in Lansdowne Terrace may have originally been Foster Coverdale who made soft drinks though it is contested that it was the site of a bus/coach building business NMU (York Evening Press 2016).

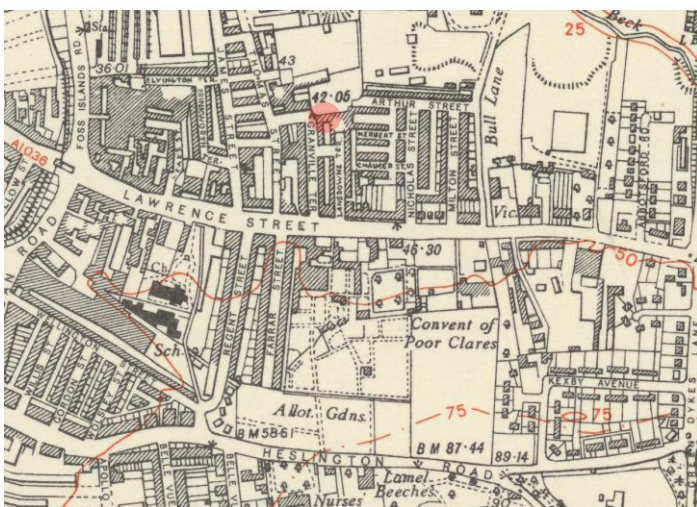


Figure 6: 1950 Ordnance Survey Map

Granville House is located in an area that lay behind St Edward's Church, on land that up until 1853 was known as Hope Nursery (Figure 4) however, this land would most likely have historical connections to St Edwards Church given its prior use as a Rectory under the Archbishops of York.

## METHODOLOGY

The mitigation strategy and methodology contained within the Written Scheme of Investigation, was adhered to throughout the project.

The archaeological watching brief consisted of monitoring the ground reduction of circa 0.60m in depth.

A back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used at all times for all excavations, to assist the identification of archaeology.

A standard single context recording system was adopted to keep a record of all archaeology encountered.

All archaeological deposits and features were planned at a scale of 1:20 on drafting film (permatrace). All sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10, including heights above Ordnance Datum. All archaeological features were photographed as appropriate using a minimum of 10-megapixel digital colour camera.

Pottery and glass was encountered during groundwork's and this was retained to enable the dating of contexts 3 and 4. Chris Cumberpatch and Rose Broadley have prepared the assessments of ceramics and glass respectively (Appendix 1 and 2).

## RESULTS

The groundworks consisted of the initial removal of the concrete floor( Context 1) and the sub-base layer (context 2) within the areas which were to be impacted by the new dwelling (Figure 7).

- **The archaeology encountered consisted of deposits (3) and (4) sealed by (2) and (1) and positioned on top of natural (5).**

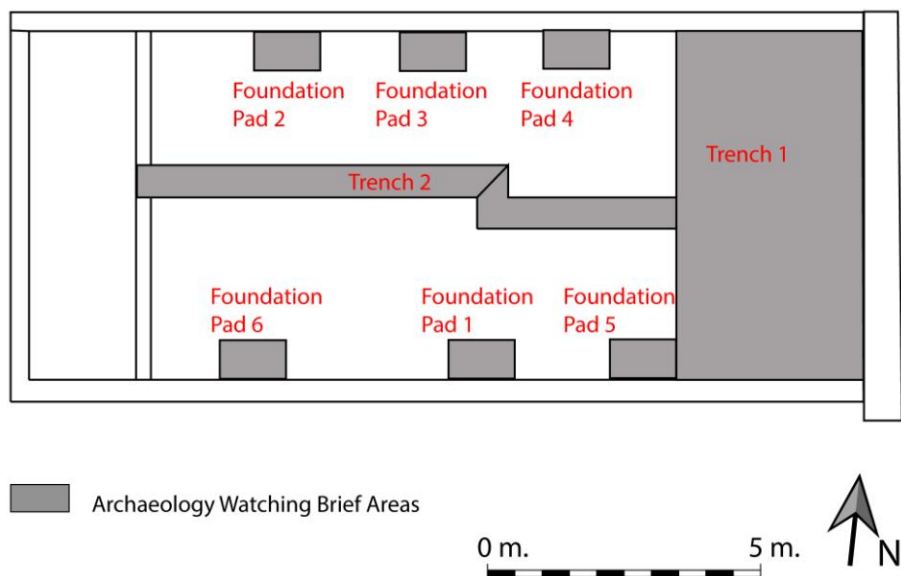


Figure 7: Site plan showing the area monitored (in grey)

A total of two trenches and six foundation pads were excavated by machine, this work was monitored by an archaeologist.

The ground in trench 1, which measured 7.5m in width and 3.5m in length, was **reduced by 0.50m** removing all the concrete floor and associated sub-base layer (contexts 1 and 2). The removal of contexts (1) and (2), revealed a compact, mottled strong brown and very dark grey silty clay and gravel deposit, identified as an horticultural/garden deposit (Context 3). This overlay another agricultural/garden deposit that was dark greyish brown, silty clay deposit, with occasional CBM inclusions and frequent fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass (Context 4).

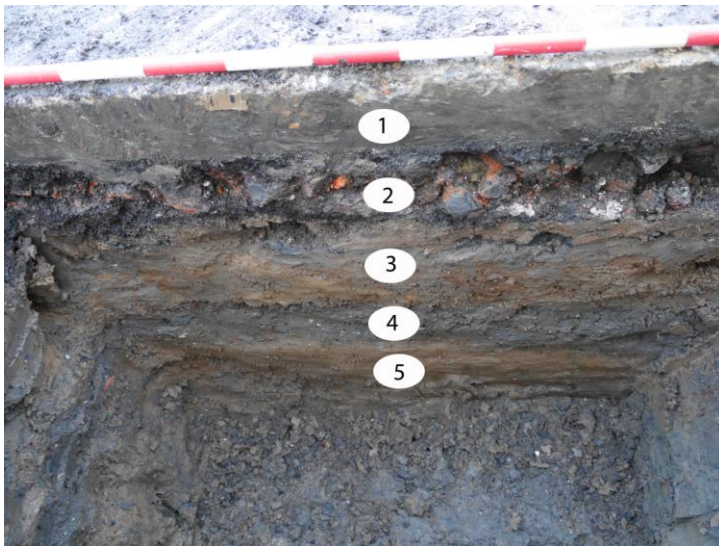


Photograph 2: East facing section of trench 1

Trench 2 measured 9.8m in length and 0.7m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.90m. A similar depth was reached during the excavation of the six foundation pads. These all approximately measured 1.2m in length and 0.7m in width.

These all approximately measured 1.2m in length and 0.7m in width.

The stratigraphy encountered within trench 1 was consistent across the site as was observed in trench 2 and all foundation pads.



Photograph 3: South-facing section of the foundation pad 5

The natural, a dark yellowish brown clay (Context 5) was reached at a depth of 0.80m from the floor level.



Photograph 4: View of trench 2, looking east



## CONCLUSION

Although no specific archaeological features related to possible early activity were encountered, two horticultural/garden deposits (contexts 3 and 4) contained occupational evidence in the form of fragmented 19th century glass and pottery. Glass and pottery are common within horticultural soils, as household waste would be added to soils to enrich them and improve drainage.

The recovered pottery assemblage consisted mostly of Tableware, with some fragments of Kitchenware and Retail. All dated to the mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The exception is a single fragment of a Creamware jug handle dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> early 19<sup>th</sup> century (Cumberpatch, 2018). The assemblage size was small however; *it appears to represent a normal domestic assemblage, albeit lacking the common utilitarian ware component* (Cumberpatch, 2018).

The dating evidence from the glass assemblage concurs with the date provided by the pottery assemblage, with an overall presence of 19th and 20th century utility bottles of an olive green colour. It has been suggested that; *the glass was probably deposited here after the (plant) nursery and nearby church present in 1853 had gone, in the early decades of the life of Granville Terrace and the occupation of terraced housing, which was in situ by 1888* (Broadley, 2018).

## ARCHIVE

The site archive, including all material retrieved from site; the digital and paper record including plans and photographs are to be the property of the client: Andrew Parkinson of Shepstone Homes, 90 Main Street, Fulford, York. LS Archaeology shall retain copyright of the Archaeological Watching Brief Report. A copy of this report shall be uploaded to OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigation) for inclusion on the online digital archive ADS (Archaeological Data Services).

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Broadley, R (2018); *Glass from Granville House, Granville Terrace, York.*

ClfA (2014); *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation, Institute for Archaeologists*

ClfA (2014); *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, Institute for Archaeologists*

ClfA (2014); *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*

ClfA, (2014); Code of Conduct

Cumberpatch, C (2018); *19th Century Pottery from Granville House, York.*

English Heritage (2008); *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE). PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation*

Historic England (2015); *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide*

LS Archaeology (2017); *Written Scheme of Investigation: Granville House, York.*

City of York Council: *Appendix D Areas of Archaeological Importance in the City of York*

MacRae, C (2013); *Character Area 60: St Lawrence Street and Heslington Road*

Onsite, (2004); *75 Lawrence Street, York. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*

Sheahan and Wheelan, (1855); *The History and Topography of the City of York*

### **Online Resources**

[www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Application.aspx?resourceID=304](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=304)

[historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/](http://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/)

[https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20216/archaeology/1288/historic\\_environment\\_record](https://www.york.gov.uk/info/20216/archaeology/1288/historic_environment_record)

[http://www.yorkpress.co.uk/news/14309379.OLD\\_PHOTOS\\_\\_\\_more\\_of\\_York\\_s\\_NMU\\_bus\\_factory](http://www.yorkpress.co.uk/news/14309379.OLD_PHOTOS___more_of_York_s_NMU_bus_factory)

## APPENDIX 1

### CONTEXT DATA

Feature No.	Context	Fill/Cut	Shape	Profile	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Notes	Identified As
1	1	Deposit	N/A	Layer	14	7.5	0.15	Grey hard concrete floor covering extant of structure. Mixture of mortar and gravel hard compaction.	Concrete Surface
2	2	Deposit	N/A	Layer	Observed in section during trench excavation		0.15	Rubble deposit consisting of a mixture of fragmented mortar/CBM 20% and gravel 80% mixed with dark brown silty sand material.	Sub Base Rubble
3	3	Deposit	N/A	Layer	Observed in section during trench excavation		0.1	Mottled dark brown and very dark grey (10YR 3/3-10YR 3/1) 95% silty clay deposit with 5% gravel inclusions. This deposit was observed concisely in all sections and the spread and depth of it indicate an horticultural soil.	Horticultural soil
4	4	Deposit	N/A	Layer	Observed in section during trench excavation		0.2	Dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) 85% silty clay with 15% gravel and fragmented CBM inclusions. Layer similar to (3) in dimensions as this layer also was observed in all sections although was of a different colour and consistency.	Horticultural soil
5	5	Deposit	N/A	Layer	Observed in section during trench excavation		0.8	Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) clay	Natural

NINETEENTH CENTURY POTTERY FROM GRANVILLE HOUSE, YORK

**Introduction**

The pottery assemblage from Granville House, Granville Terrace, York, was examined by the author on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> February 2018. It consisted of seventy-three sherds of pottery weighing 755 grams representing a maximum of sixty-six vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1. The pottery was accompanied by four fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem from context 4.

**The pottery**

The pottery assemblage consisted almost entirely of tablewares with a small quantity of kitchenware and retail wares. Nineteenth century pottery assemblages normally include a proportion of utilitarian wares (typically Brown and Yellow Glazed Coarseware) but in this case these were absent.

The earliest sherd in the assemblage was part of a jug handle which appeared to be of late Creamware type and probably dates to the very late 18<sup>th</sup> or early 19<sup>th</sup> century. Late Creamwares tend to be lighter in colour than earlier types and this example was very pale, suggesting a late date.

Context 3 contained a number of fragments of Banded ware and Blue Banded ware. Banded vessels, particularly bowls, were popular throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> century and it is difficult to attribute specific dates to them. Given the nature of the assemblage as a whole it is probable that these vessels were of a later 19<sup>th</sup> century date but an early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century date cannot be ruled out. Plain Whiteware bowls were represented by three folded rims and three body sherds (context 3). These were probably kitchenwares rather than tablewares.

Sherds of Bone China were present in both contexts 3 and 4 and included fragments of plates and small hollow wares. Two sherds bore transfer printed designs (context 4), one in the Chinese style, the other the angular 'Greek Key' motif. Other sherds bore overglaze floral patterns.

The majority of tablewares were Whitewares, both plain and transfer printed (TP). The majority of designs were unidentifiable but included some sherds bearing the popular Willow, Albion and Asiatic Pheasants designs. One sherd was distinctive because it bore the 'Gem' design, identified by Griffin as characteristic of the Don Pottery in South Yorkshire (Griffin 2001: 205) and specifically to the period of Barker ownership (1839 – 1893). The same pattern was also noted amongst material from the site of the short-lived Denaby Pottery (Cumberpatch 2004). In the absence of maker's marks, such designs attest to the importance of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century Yorkshire pottery industry, often

overshadowed by the Staffordshire potteries. Vessel forms included plates and other flatwares with a smaller proportion of hollow wares, including cups. Given the small size of the assemblage, little significance can be attached to the relative proportions of different vessel types.

Cheaper wares were represented by sherds of Sponge-printed ware (contexts 3 and 4), dating from 1840 or later. Sponge-printed patterns were simpler and cheaper to apply than transfer prints and are a regular find on sites of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century date.

Retail wares were represented by a single sherd from a stoneware bottle (context 4), the base of a Whiteware jar (probably a jam or marmalade jar) stamped with the maker's mark 'MALING' from context 3. The Maling company, based in Sunderland and, later, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, operated from 1762 to 1963 and was responsible for an enormous variety of wares, many of which are unmarked. In the present context, it is their retail wares which are of interest and these included the distinctive Keiller marmalade jars with their black printed labels. Other jars, such as the example discussed here, would have borne paper labels specifying their contents and with the company name stamped or moulded on the base. Other retail wares were represented by pieces of small jars in bone china fabrics. These were unmarked and would probably also have carried paper labels.

A sherd of porcelain from context 3 represented an ornament, although the fragment is too small for the form to be identifiable, beyond its rectangular shape and small feet at each corner. Decoration was applied by hand. Ornamental ceramics, including souvenirs, proliferated during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and mark the establishment of the seaside holiday as a significant cultural experience and one very characteristic of northern industrial towns and cities (Benson 1994).

### **Discussion**

The small size of the assemblage precludes any detailed discussion, but it appears to represent a normal domestic assemblage, albeit lacking the common utilitarian ware component. The date range lies within the mid/late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century with just one sherd perhaps predating this time period.

### **Curation and archiving**

Once the project is complete, the assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or archive depository where it will be available for further research in the future.

### **Bibliography**

Benson, J. 1994 **The rise of consumer society in Britain 1880 – 1980** Longman

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2004 *Ceramics In: R.A. Gregory Rediscovering the Denaby pottery: archaeological investigations at Denaby Main, Conisbrough, South Yorkshire. Post-Medieval Archaeology* 38, part 1, 133 – 180.

Griffin. J. 2001 **The Don Pottery 1801 – 1893** Doncaster Museum Service

## POTTERY DATA

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	Banded ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue band & white line on grey-green body	C19 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Blue Banded ware	3	21	1	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Broad blue band covering most of ext surface	C19 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Blue Banded ware	1	3	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Blue band on body	C19 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Raised ridge ext	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Small beaded rim
3	Bone China	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Red band & line inside rim	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Porcelain	1	22	1	Base	Ornament	Moulded object w/ hand-painted blue linear design ext	C19 <sup>th</sup>	Rectangular hollow object w/ small foot at the corner
3	Sponge-printed ware	1	3	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Blue inverted triangular trees around rim int & ext	c.1840+	
3	TP Whiteware	2	19	1	Flat base	Dish/bowl	Willow border ext, Willow int	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Crazed & discoloured
3	TP Whiteware	1	48	1	Profile	Plate	Albion	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Thick plate w/ prominent ring foot; crazed & discoloured
3	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	Rim	Flatware	Black printed stylised floral design int	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
3	TP Whiteware	7	75	7	Rim & footring base	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
3	Whiteware	2	51	2	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Heavy folded rim w/ small cavity
3	Whiteware	1	47	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Everted folded rim w/ cavity
3	Whiteware	3	37	3	BS	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3	Whiteware	1	5	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Crazed & discoloured
3	Whiteware	1	50	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Very thick base; stamped 'MALING' on underside
4	Bone China	1	6	1	Footring base	Plate	Overglaze red & yellow floral design int	C19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Part of an overglaze red design ext	C19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	Bone China	1	16	1	Rim	Small jar	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	Shallow groove below rim
4	Bone China	1	12	1	Rim	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	
4	Bone China	4	16	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	
4	Bone China	1	1	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	
4	Creamware?	1	18	1	Handle	Jug	U/Dec	LC18 <sup>th</sup> – EC19 <sup>th</sup>	Light Creamware?
4	Sponge-printed ware	1	7	1	Base	Flatware	Sponge-printed blue floral design int	c.1840+	
4	Stoneware	1	22	1	BS	Bottle	Part of black printed label; 'HU ...' ext	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Lead glaze int & ext on a buff body
4	TP Bone China	1	13	1	Rim	Mug/jug	U/ID TP design ext; Greek Key border int	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	TP Bone China	2	5	1	Rim	Saucer	Pale blue Chinese style border int	C19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	TP Whiteware	2	10	2	Footring base	Plate	TP Printed design int; Gem	1839 – 1893	See Griffin 2001; possibly Don Pottery
4	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Footring base	Plate	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Heavily crazed & discoloured
4	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	Dark blue design int; Flow Blue; flaked	c.1840+	
4	TP Whiteware	1	19	1	Rim	Jug	Stylised floral border int & ext	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Finely crazed & discoloured
4	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black printed design w/ a seated figure	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	Base	Flatware	Part of a blue-grey TP design int	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Part of an illegible maker's mark on underside
4	TP Whiteware	1	9	1	Base	Flatware	Willow int	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Thick base
4	TP Whiteware	2	6	2	Rim	Plate	Willow border int	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	TP Whiteware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Floral design ext	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
4	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	Willow	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID border	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID TP design int	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	Whiteware	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded design ext	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	
4	Whiteware	4	53	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	Rounded ring foot
4	Whiteware	2	56	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	Large thick-walled sherds
4	Whiteware	1	3	1	Footring base	Plate	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	
4	Whiteware	6	18	6	BS/Flakes	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19 <sup>th</sup> – EC20 <sup>th</sup>	Shattered and flaked sherds
4	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	M – LC19 <sup>th</sup>	



### GLASS FROM GRANVILLE HOUSE, GRANVILLE TERRACE, YORK

Eighteen fragments of post-medieval glass were found during the watching brief at Granville House, all of which are from medium-sized utility bottles. Together they weigh a total of 1054g. All were found in context 4. The bottle fragments comprise one rim and neck fragment, seven base fragments and nine body fragments. The majority are olive-green (twelve) or 'black' (three fragments are probably also olive-green but the glass is very thick), although two fragments are a distinctive amber-brown colour, and one is colourless.

The rim and neck fragment (one of the two amber-brown sherds) is of greatest interest primarily because in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century the rims, necks and shoulders are important for providing information about method and date of manufacture. In this case, the bottle has an applied rim, with the characteristic features of a small flash of excess glass below the rim on the outside and a horizontal ridge on the inside, but there is no evidence of mould seams. Overall, this morphology suggests a date range of between 1850 and 1890. The bases and body fragments are very difficult to date because insufficient portions of the bottles are preserved, with no other rim, neck or shoulder fragments and few diagnostic features. However, the colourless base offers a further indication of the date of the assemblage group as a whole.

The colourless glass and the concave base features the number 565 within a triangle. This number is probably the mould or form number from the bottle factory and does not help to identify the factory or the product in the bottle, but this and the colour and form indicate a date of manufacture from c. 1870 onwards into the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. This narrows the likely date for the assemblage to c. 1870-1890, meaning that the glass was probably deposited here after the (plant) nursery and nearby church present in 1853 had gone, in the early decades of the life of Granville Terrace and the occupation of terraced housing there, which was in situ by 1888. The final glass fragment worth discussion is an olive-green body sherd with embossed lettering on the side. Unfortunately, however, the surviving letters ('IGLOW...' around the bottle and 'J...' along it) do not form a complete name or word, which might have enabled identification of the bottle contents and manufacturer.

Given the small assemblage size and the fact that it is a single context group, it is likely that the amber-brown base fragment is from the same bottle as the rim and neck fragment. However, interestingly, although two of the base fragments join, none of the remainder do so, or match each other in size, shape and colour, so the seven base fragments represent six different bottles. All were utility bottles, with the possible exception of the colourless vessel, so called because although most originally contained alcoholic beverages, they were also used for a wide variety of other liquids. Most of the fragments are heavily laminating, particularly the amber-brown fragments.

### Archiving and curation

Potential for further research is low and the assemblage is small and late post-medieval, so it is not considered essential to retain it. However, it would be worthwhile to retain the amber-brown rim and neck fragment and base fragment, and the olive-green body fragment with moulded lettering as indicative of the small assemblage from the site.

#### GLASS DATA

Context	Colour	Form	Part	No.	Height/ Length	Diameter/ width	Weight	Date range	Notes
4	Amber-brown	Medium utility bottle	Rim and neck	1	76.3	28.9	74.5	c. 1850-1890	Laminating. Applied rim, with small flash of excess glass below rim and ridge on the inside; no evidence of mould seams
4	Amber-brown	Medium utility bottle	Base	1	19.2	72.7	83		Heavily laminating. Concave base with central pimple and ?faulty indentation to one side. Probably from same bottle as amber rim and neck
4	Black'	Utility bottle	Base	1	77.1	74.4	198.7		Concave conical base with a visible inner ring
4	Black'	Utility bottle	Base	1	61.3	78.3	167.2		Concave conical base with large section sheared off
4	Black'	Utility bottle	Base	1	48.9	69.3	61.4		Edge of a concave conical base
4	Olive green	Medium utility bottle	Base	1	69.4	65.8	132.5		Concave base with a flat centre

Context	Colour	Form	Part	No.	Height/ Length	Diameter/ width	Weight	Date range	Notes
4	Olive green	Medium utility bottle	Base	2	46.7	72.2	71.6		Two fragments that join. Heavily laminating. Concave base with a central pimple
4	Olive green	Medium utility bottle	Body	1	84.2	57.9	34.6		Heavily laminating. Moulded letters reading 'IGLOW...' around the bottle and 'J...' along it
4	Olive green	Utility bottle	Body	1	71.8	66.9	64		Laminating
4	Olive green	Utility bottle	Body	1	51.9	54.2	28.5		Laminating
4	Olive green	Utility bottle	Body	1	62.4	47.1	20.4		Laminating
4	Olive green	Utility bottle	Body	1	44.2	39.3	10.5		Laminating
4	Olive green	Utility bottle	Body	1	35.9	32.9	6.8		Laminating
4	Olive green	Utility bottle	Body	1	30	33.7	7.7		Laminating
4	Olive green	Utility bottle	Body	1	24	40.7	3.2		Laminating
4	Olive green	Utility bottle	Body	1	55.4	51.7	38		Laminating
4	Colourless	Bottle/jar	Base	1	14.3	74.9	51.4	c. 1870-	Concave with moulded triangle on base containing the number 565