

Figure 2.12: Area excavations to 1988 on the site-centred map

Similarly Figure 2.13 below shows the same information superimposed on the 1870 plan. This has been rotated so that 'plan' north coincides with 'grid' north and the national grid has been superimposed. The intention is that it should facilitate comparison between the two plans.

In summary, a great deal was obviously done in this period to expose and record the New House Cone. It would have been gratifying to have found the solutions to Bentham's two mysteries, and the nature of the production process that would make the site unique, but it has not happened. However the detailed results do not now seem to exist to any significant extent. Most of such archive as remains has been mentioned above. It would benefit from a rigorous sort and overhaul.

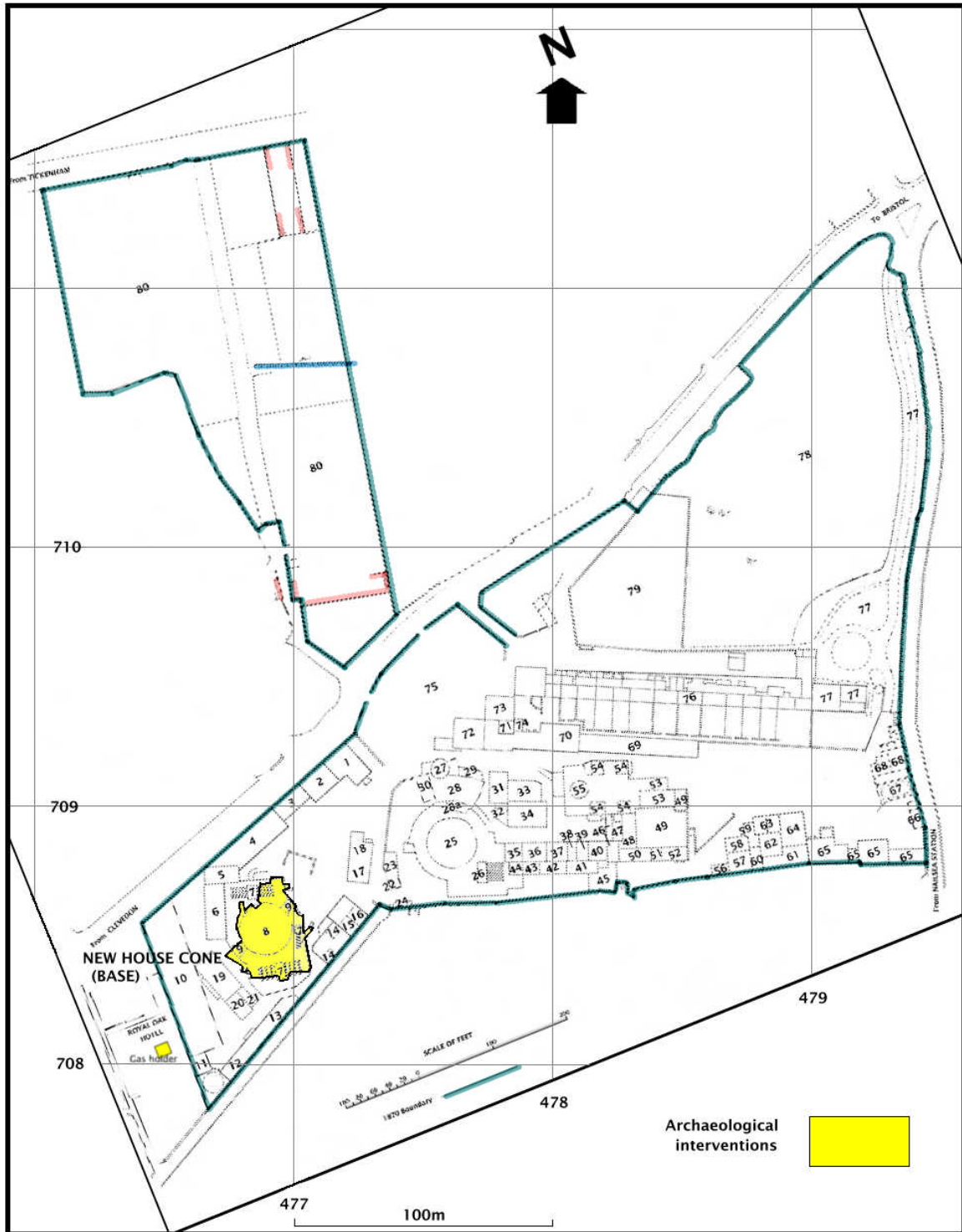


Figure 2.13: Area excavated to 1988 superimposed on 1870 plan

3. 1991

At this time a Waitrose supermarket development was proposed by the John Lewis Partnership that would avoid the greater part of the glassworks site, insofar as the actual store building would be outside the original site, and the existing remainder would all be under either access

roads or the car parking area. From this proposal it appears that the commercial garage, Avon Motor Centre, centred at NGR 34775 17095 ¹⁰, would remain standing. No SMR number, other than 2397, appears to have been issued against this work.

Accordingly, a series of ten geophysical test pits were proposed. It appears that only nine were excavated, on the 6th December 1991, and all were back-filled the same day. The archaeologist on site was Les Cross of the Avon County Planning Department. He was also responsible for the report, which comes from Folder G in NS SMR 2397.

There appears to have been some variance from the original plan, in the actual siting of the test pits on the day, and the positions shown on Figures 2.14 and 2.15 below are believed to represent the actual positions. There is a plan of the locations dated 17.12.91, and there is some slight variance in position and orientation from that used, which appears to be a copy of a working drawing as probably used in the field. The test pits were all about 3m x 1m in plan, and were taken out to depths varying from 1.5m to 2.5m. The results are summarised in Table 2.2 below.

Table 2.2 - 1991 Test pit results

T/pit No.	Layer thickness	Layer description
1	0.75m	Topsoil & rubble including brick fragments
	0.75m	Weathered sandstone
2	0.3m	Loamy topsoil
	1.2m	Weathered sandstone
3	1.4m	Topsoil & rubble including brick fragments, concrete & angle iron
	1.1m	Weathered sandstone
4	0.25m	Loamy soil/ demolition material + clay pipe stem
	0.8m	Silty clay
	0.35m	Weathered sandstone
5	0.3m	Topsoil containing limestone fragments with melted glass adhered to surface
	1.0m	Weathered sandstone
6	0.03m	Asphalt
	0.27m	Rubble
	0.2m	Heat damaged clay
	0.7m	Infill around limestone structure of five courses with blackened mortar
	1.0m	Silty clay
	0.3m	Weathered sandstone
7	0.03m	Asphalt
	0.45m	Loam and rubble
	1.2m	Silty clay
	0.52m	Weathered sandstone
8	0.3m	Loam and rubble
	1.4m	Silty clay
	0.3m	Weathered sandstone
9	0.6m	Dark loam
	1.1m	Weathered sandstone

¹⁰ From Parry, A H H, *Archaeological Evaluation*, June 1994 (Avon SMR 10090)