

George Street, Glossop, Derbyshire

**Report on an
Archaeological Evaluation.**



View of Trench 1 Facing West

ARS Ltd Report No. 2009/63
February 2009

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Contents

	List of Illustrations.....	1
	Executive Summary.....	2
1.	Introduction.....	4
2.	Location and Geology.....	4
3.	Background.....	4
4.	Aims and Objectives.....	6
5.	Methodology.....	6
6.	Assessment Results.....	7
6.1	Trench One.....	7
6.2	Trench Two.....	16
6.3	Trench Three.....	21
7.	Discussion.....	29
8.	Conclusions.....	30
9.	Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright.....	31
10.	Statement of Indemnity.....	31
11.	Acknowledgments.....	31
	Appendix One: Context Register	32
	Appendix Two: Pottery Report	40
	Appendix Three: Clay Pipe Report	43

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List of Illustrations

Fig No.	Detail	Page
1.	Location map of the development area.....	3
2.	Map of the site showing the location of the trenches.....	5
3.	Drawn plan of Trench 1	
4.	Drawn South facing section of Trench 1	
5.	Deposits limited to the East terminus of the South facing section of Trench 1.....	8
6.	Deposits central to the South facing section of Trench 1.....	9
7.	Deposits limited to the West terminus of the South facing section of Trench 1.....	10
8.	Floor 011 viewed facing West.....	12
9.	Wall 015 viewed facing East with the western feature within floor 011 visible immediately behind.....	13
10.	Cut 016 with fill 017 viewed in plan facing west with cut 022 evident in the lower area of the East facing section of the West terminus of Trench 1.....	15
11.	West facing section through cut 029 and fill 030.....	16
12.	Drawn plan of Trench 2	
13.	Drawn West facing section of Trench 2	
14.	General shot of Trench 2 viewed facing South with wall 202 (foreground), cut 208 and fill 209 extending south (mid-ground) and wall 207 (background)	17
15.	North facing section through deposit 205 exposing cut 219 and cut and fill 218 and 217 respectively	20
16.	Ferrous deposit 214 viewed facing South	20
17.	Drawn Plan of Trench 3	
18.	Drawn East facing section of Trench 3	
19.	General shot of Trench 3 facing South with walls 324 and 326 (foreground), walls 321 and 322 (mid-distance), and structure 303 (background)	22
20.	Foundation deposit 325 and associated features	24
21.	Depositional sequence in the East facing section of the area defined to the South by wall 321 and North by wall 324	25
22.	Isolated red brick surface/structure 303	26
23.	Square cut isolated feature, cut 330, fill 331, facing east	28
24.	Depositional sequence within the East facing section of the South West corner sondage exposing pit cut 332	28
25.	Site Harris Matrix.....	39
26.	Summary of ceramic material by context.....	43
27.	Summary of clay pipe material by context.....	44

Executive Summary

Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Morgan Ashurst Ltd to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land immediately south of George Street Health Centre, Glossop, Derbyshire during the course of January 27th to February 9th 2009. This was undertaken due to the requirements of the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council as part of the conditions for planning permission to re-develop the site. The condition was deemed necessary due to the possible presence of features relating to a former iron foundry indicated to have occupied the same site on maps relating to the late 19th-century. Three evaluation trenches were located with the agreement of the Development Control Archaeologist and these aimed to locate any surviving structural feature which could be related to the former works.

Structural features which correlated well with the projected location of several buildings identified with the former iron foundry were located within all three trenches. The structural features, however, were largely confined to the sandstone footings of structural walls and while this allowed individual buildings to be tied into those depicted on the map internal floor surfaces or structural features relating to the industrial processes formerly carried out on site were found not to have survived.

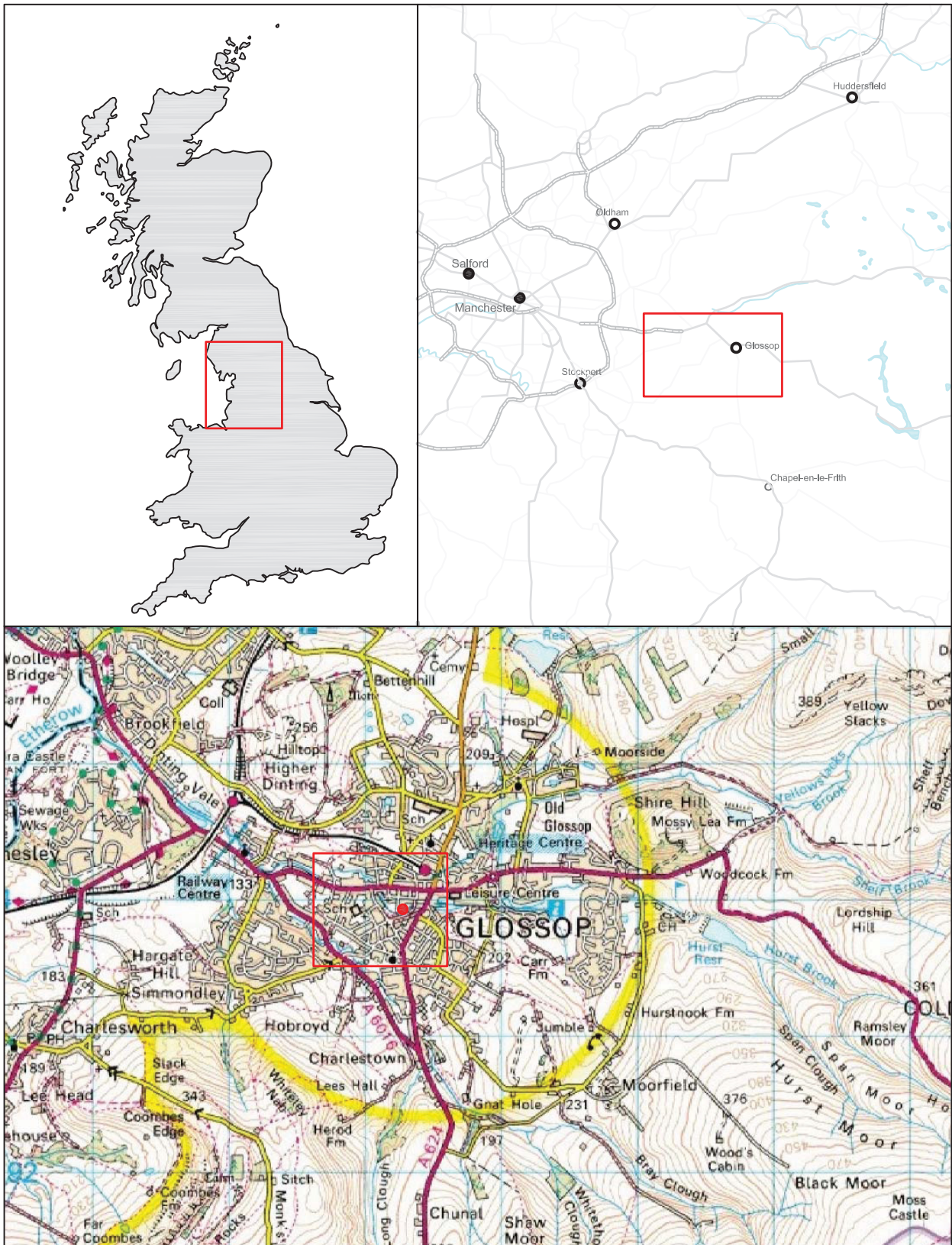


Figure 1. Site Location

1. Introduction

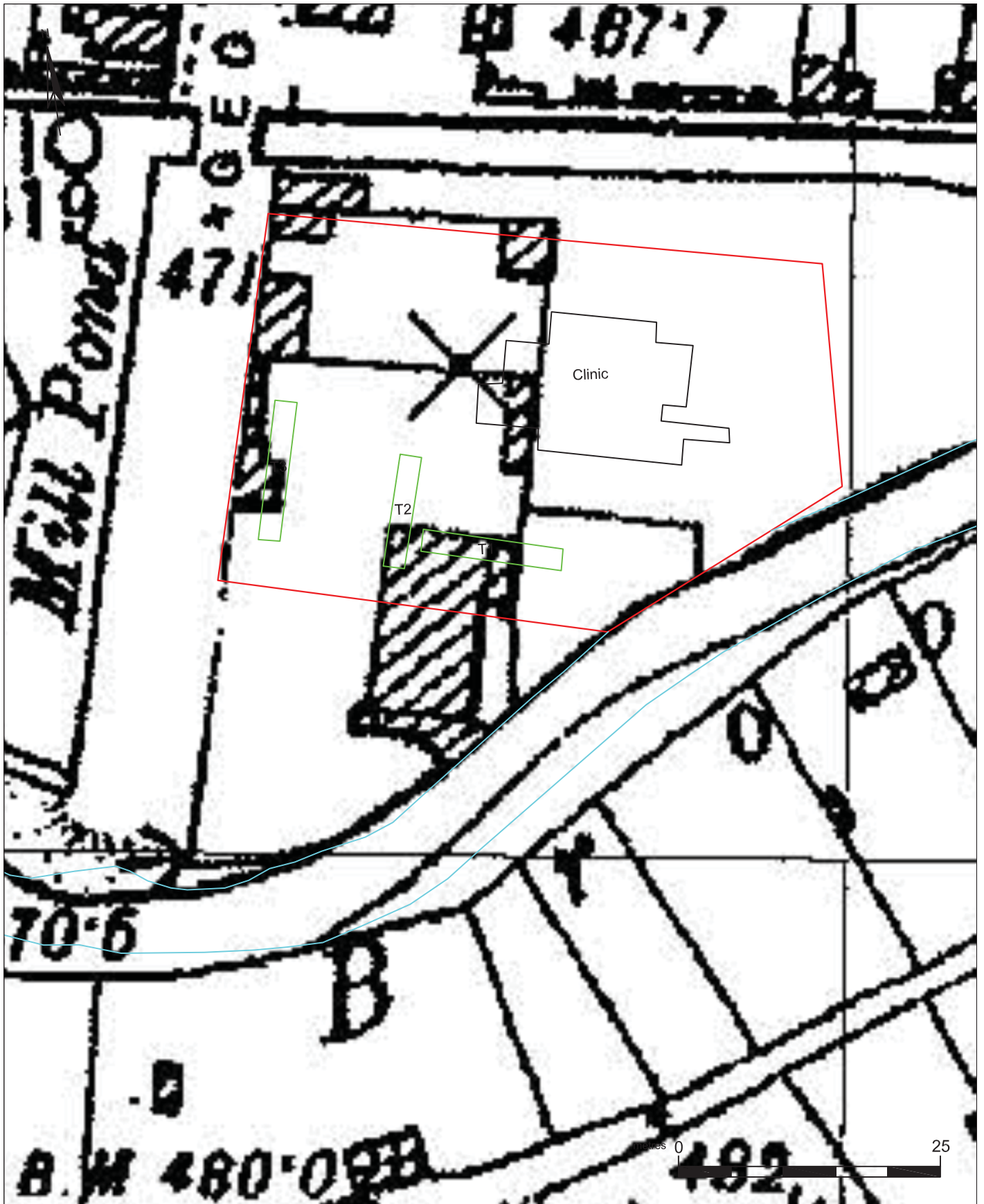
- 1.1 This document reports the findings of archaeological evaluation trenching on land immediately south of George Street Health Centre, Glossop, Derbyshire. The work was undertaken between the 27th January and 9th February 2009 by Adam Tinsley and Brian Marshall of Archaeological Research Services Ltd on behalf of Morgan Ashurst in advance of re-development of the site to provide a new health centre.

2. Location and Geology

- 2.1 The site lies at the southern limit and to the east of George Street, Glossop, Derbyshire, adjacent to a bend of the Glossop Brook located immediately to the south. The site centres upon grid reference SK 0327 9394 on the ordnance survey map (Figure 1).
- 2.2 The site is located in an area characterised by Namurian Millstone Grit overlain by sand and gravel drift deposits.

3. Background

- 3.1 No desk based assessment has been carried out and there is no record of any previous archaeological investigations in the immediate area.
- 3.2 The site lies in an area of Glossop contained by a bend in the Glossop Brook that was first developed from the late 18th century onwards. The brook, located immediately to the south, provided the power for the running of Shepley Mill which, along with the associated mill pond, was located to the west of the development area on the other side of George Street. The mill was originally founded by the Shepley's of Charlesworth as early as 1784 and functioned as a cotton spinning mill (DCC Brief)
- 3.3 Within the boundary of the development site and extending south into the plot occupied by a more recent textiles factory (indicated on the ordnance survey map of 1974) an iron foundry is shown to have existed on the Ordnance Survey First Edition c 1880. It is uncertain when the iron foundry was first established but probably originates in the early 19th century. In terms of current buildings the foundry appears to have been located immediately south of the current Health Centre.
- 3.4 A further building or buildings, also probably associated with the iron foundry, were also shown to have existed on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map and appear to front onto George Street to the east of the main foundry structure.
- 3.5 The iron foundry and associated buildings appear to have been demolished by the early 20th century as the site is shown to contain a picture theatre, as late as 1948. The theatre appears to have subsequently made way for the current Health Centre and a textile factory, both depicted on maps from 1974 onwards.



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Figure 2.
 Site plan showing the location of the trenches in relation to the Ordnance Survey Map 1st Revision 1893-1915

Key:

Site Code: GLOS 09
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 16-02-09
 Drawn: JS
 Scale: 1:500

Notes:

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4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, date and significance of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of proposed development, to record any features or deposits at an appropriate level and to provide an assessment of their importance against the Secretary of State's criteria as set out in Annex 4 of PPG16 (1990).
- 4.2 The results of this phase of archaeological mitigation would then inform the need for any further archaeological work to be carried out in advance of the impact of future development on the site.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological evaluation took the form of three test trenches, approximately 13m by 2m, and labelled 1 to 3 from east to west. Trench 1 was orientated along an east west axis while trenches 2 and 3 ran from north to south. The location of each trench can be found on the overall site plan (Figure 2) and were situated with the agreement of the DCA in order to maximise the chance of encountering any archaeological features of significance with reference to the supposed position of the constituent buildings of the iron foundry as recorded in maps of the site. Trenches 1 and 2 were therefore located in an attempt to capture elements of the supposed main building of the iron foundry while Trench 3 was located in order to capture aspects of the building or buildings fronting onto George Street.
- 5.2 Where the trenches encountered the existing modern concrete raft the line of the trench was marked out and the concrete broken out using a machine operated pecker. This was monitored by an archaeologist at all times. Following the removal of the concrete raft underlying deposits were reduced in spits of not more than 0.2m by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. This was conducted under archaeological supervision at all time and continued until such time as significant archaeological structures or deposits were encountered, at which point excavation by machine ceased.
- 5.3 Following reduction of the overburden by machine all archaeological deposits and structures of note were cleaned by hand and subsequently recorded according to IFA standards.
- 5.4 Each context was recorded on pro-forma sheets and recorded where applicable in both plan and in section.
- 5.5 An overall plan and sample section of each trench was recorded at a scale of 1:20. All levels taken were tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Where necessary and appropriate exploratory sondages were excavated in order to answer specific questions that arose and were recorded on each plan and section except where the removal of planned features required the creation of an overlay plan.

- 5.6 All artefacts were recorded, bagged by type and context and retained.
- 5.7 A photographic record was maintained including photographs of all significant features and overall shots of each trench. All images were taken in black and white print, colour slide and digital format, and contain a graduated photographic scale.

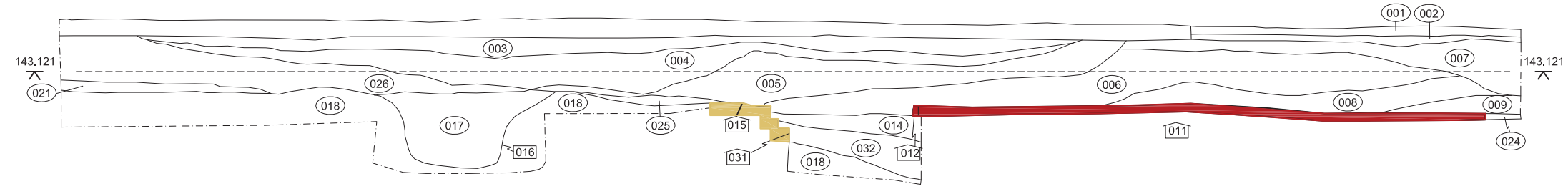
6. Assessment Results

6.1 Trench 1

- 6.1.1 Trench 1 was located towards the south eastern corner of the site and was orientated from east to west extending for approximately 13.5m and up to 1.95m wide. The average depth of the trench extended to approximately 0.8m but reached a maximum depth of 1.4m within exploratory sondages. See Figures 3 and 4 for the plan and section drawing of Trench 1 respectively.
- 6.1.2 An extension of the modern concrete level (001) and an associated hardcore levelling deposit (002) were encountered at the eastern end of the trench, running from north to south, and were broken and removed. The remaining trench ran along the southern edge of the main raft but did not interfere further with it.
- 6.1.3 Immediately below 002 a series of levelling deposits were encountered which are best described in three parts; those encountered towards the eastern terminus of the trench, those encountered across much of the mid-section of the trench and those confined to the western terminus. A descriptive summary of all relevant features and deposits is provided in Appendix 1.
- 6.1.4 Limited to the eastern end of the trench a discrete series of deposits were encountered that extended west from the trench terminus for a total of approximately 7m but did not appear to extend more than 1m south into the trench and consequently could not be traced in the north facing section (Figure 5). These deposits consisted of contexts 006, 007, 008 and 009. They varied in length and depth, 006 being the most extensive at 6.2m long in section and between 0.2m and 0.4m thick while 009 was the most discrete extending both east west and north south for approximately only 1m and being up to 0.2m thick. See Figures 4 and 5 for detailed representation of the sequence in the main south facing section. In the opposing north facing section only, these deposits appear to be replaced largely by context 010 which extends east to west for 2.6m, north for 1m and was up to 0.3m in thickness. This deposit and the sequence recorded in the south facing section were overlain by the more extensive group of deposits detailed below.

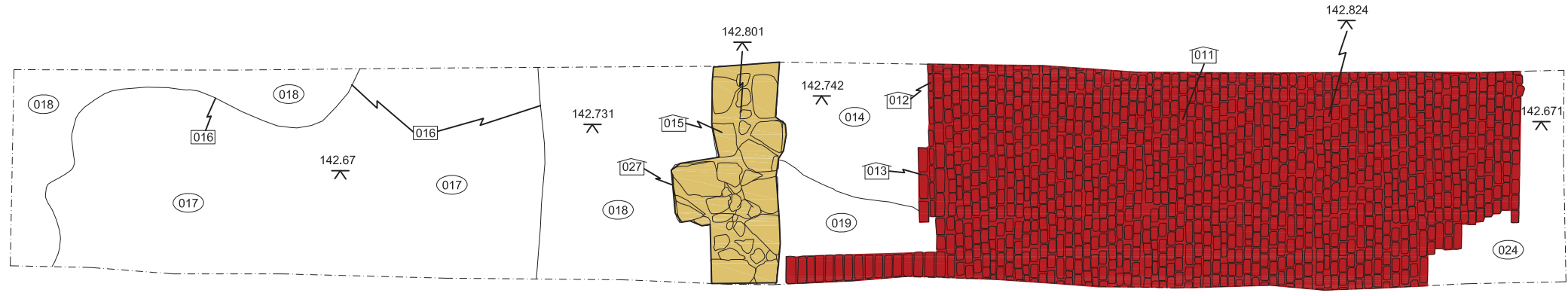
Site Code: GLOS 09
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 Date: 13-02-08
 Drawn: JS
 Scale: 1:50

Figure 3 (Bottom) Drawn plan of Trench 1.
 Figure 4 (Top) Drawn South facing section of Trench 1.

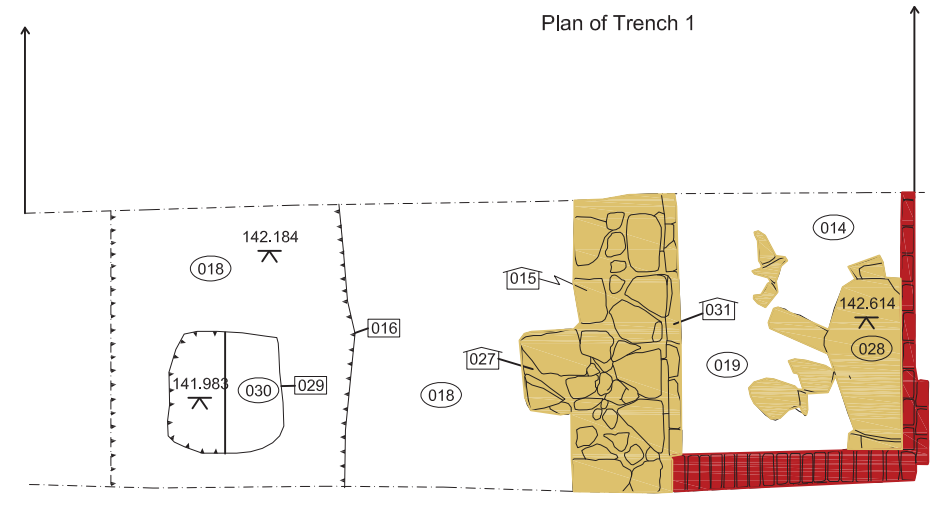


South facing section of Trench 1

Key: Sandstone
 Red Brick



Plan of Trench 1



Plan of Trench 1 showing earlier level of archaeology



Notes: (Top) Figure 3 South facing section of Trench 1
 (Middle) Plan of Trench 1
 (Bottom) Overlay plan of Trench 1

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Figure 5. Deposits limited to the east terminus of the south facing section of Trench 1.

- 6.1.5 Overlying the series of deposits limited to the eastern and western section of the trench was a series of three distinct deposits that extended across much of the length and width of the trench (Figure 6). These consisted of deposits 003, 004 and 005 all of which mainly comprised of a large clinker component with variable amounts of red brick, sandstone and other demolition debris. 004 separated the two virtually identical black deposits of 003 and 005 and could be distinguished by a greater component of what appeared to be red dust, presumably derived from the demolition or crushing of red brick. These deposits appeared more extensive within the north facing section of the trench where the underlying sequence of deposition towards both the east and west end of the trench were less extensive.
- 6.1.6 Towards the western terminus of the trench a further series of two deposits were observed below those described in 6.1.5 (Figure 7). The deposits extend east into the trench for approximately 4.7m and continue west beyond the limit of excavation where they appeared to correspond with similar deposits encountered in Trench 2. Upper most of the two deposits was context 026, which can be seen to reduce in thickness and increase in depth from west to east where it appeared to be relatively indistinguishable from, and may well be the same as, context 017, the fill of a cut feature (016) located to the east (detailed below). It also appears to correlate with deposit 204 visible as a discrete spread of material in plan (Figure 12) along the eastern edge of wall 207 and visible within the west facing section of Trench 2 (Figure 13). Here the deposit has been interpreted as a demolition layer due to the high content of sandstone and mortar fragments and it would appear that the deposit was

laid down across an area extending east from wall 207 in Trench 2 and on to fill cut 016 which marks the eastern boundary of the deposit in Trench 1.



Figure 6. Deposits central to the South facing section of Trench 1.

- 6.1.7 Below much of 026 a black silty sand deposit, context 021, extended east from the western trench terminus for a length of approximately 2m in both the north and south facing section. It obviously extended further west beyond the limit of excavation and potentially into Trench 2 where it appeared as a much thicker but identical deposit, context 205, recorded in both plan and west facing section. Here the deposit appeared to sit within a distinct cut [219] which extended east into section but no return edge was located further east within Trench 1. Context 021 terminated before the western edge of cut 016, however, the presence of context 025, identical in colour and consistency to 021, extending for a further 1.4m beyond the eastern return of 016, may indicate that the deposit originally continued as far as wall 015. It would therefore appear that the deposit represented by 021/205/025 is framed to the west by wall 207 in Trench 2 and to the east by wall 015 in Trench 1. As 021 directly overlaid the first natural level (018) and was confined between the east and west return walls of potentially the same structure, it may well represent an initial floor horizon or at least a levelling deposit for one. The deposit is also identical to the fill of a series of features cut into the natural, observed in plan and section within Trench 1 and possibly in plan within Trench 3. These are detailed separately below.



Figure 7. Deposits limited to the western terminus of the South facing section of Trench 1.

- 6.1.8 Below the deposits described above a series, of structural features were encountered. These can be discussed in two sections, those related to a red brick floor extending across much of the eastern half of Trench 1 and those relating to a sandstone wall representing a western terminus to the brick floor
- 6.1.9 The predominantly red brick floor and associated structures encountered in the eastern half of the trench are represented by contexts 011, 012 and 013 (Figure 8). Context 011 represents the main body of the floor and began approximately 0.4m from the eastern terminus of the trench where several courses appeared to have been removed. It could therefore continue east beyond the limits of excavation or have been entirely removed in this area. It extended west for approximately 5.5m where a single skin of 15 bricks representing a further 15 courses extended for a further 1.3m along the southern limit of the trench before terminating at the eastern edge of sandstone wall 015. The total length of the floor from east to west along the southern limit of the trench was therefore up to 8.7m. The floor extended across the entire width of the trench and is potentially preserved in both a southerly and northerly direction beyond the limits of excavation.
- 6.1.10 The floor consisted of mostly handmade non-frogged red brick, with individual dimensions varying but approximately 0.23m by 0.11m and 0.07m thick, and occasional fire brick additions. The fire brick additions appeared in a relatively random fashion within the various courses that comprise 011 and may well represent episodes of repair to the floor. The overall structure was laid out in the form of up to 86 courses in a single skin laid horizontally. The coursing appears in sections to be set

in a header and stretcher fashion although across much of the surface this appeared to break down into a more random pattern. The only bonding agent visible was a black ash mortar with occasional white lime inclusions of less than 0.01m in size. The position of the floor relative to the 1880 ordnance survey map depicting the iron foundry would suggest that the surface corresponds with a probable external courtyard area to the east of the main building.

- 6.1.11 The truncation of the floor surface at the north western corner of its extent appeared to be a deliberate feature as both contexts 012 and 013 could be identified as a deliberate lining and terminus to the western extent of the floor in this area. Context 012 represented a single course and single skin of handmade none frogged red spacer bricks, extending from north to south for approximately 1.35m along the western edge of 011. The bricks were set within the same black ash mortar as 011 and individual bricks measured on average 0.13m by 0.11m and 0.03m thick. Context 013 represents a single course and single skin of handmade none frogged red brick extending north to south for 0.87m along the western edge of 012. Individual bricks averaged 0.21m by 0.11m and 0.08m thick and were again set within a black ash mortar.
- 6.1.12 The absence of coursing beyond the western edge of 013 defined a rectangular feature which was bounded to the south by the extension of 011 along the southern edge of the trench and to the west by the eastern edge of sandstone wall 015 (Figure 9). It appeared to continue north into the section and was unbounded in this direction. The purpose of this area is uncertain but the shape and location of the feature corresponds well with an extension of the main iron foundry building in the vicinity of its north east corner as depicted on the ordnance survey map of 1880. It may be that this feature acted as an entrance to the main building. The truncation of the floor surface at the north western corner of its extent appeared to be a deliberate feature as both contexts 012 and 013 could be identified as a deliberate lining and terminus to the western extent of the floor in this area. Context 012 represented a single course and single skin of handmade none frogged red spacer bricks, extending from north to south for approximately 1.35m along the western edge of 011. The bricks were set within the same black ash mortar as 011 and individual bricks measured on average 0.13m by 0.11m and 0.03m thick. A single brick was retained as a sample. Context 013 represents a single course and single skin of handmade none frogged red brick extending north to south for 0.87m along the western edge of 012. Individual bricks averaged 0.21m by 0.11m and 0.08m thick and were again set within a black ash mortar. A single brick was retained as a sample.



Figure 8. Floor 011 viewed facing west.

6.1.13 Exposed within this gap and constituting deposits immediately below floor 011 were a series of made ground deposits 019, 014, 028 and 032. These were examined by cutting an exploratory sondage using a machine down through the rectangular gap in floor 011. Due to the width of the machine bucket 013, 012 and several courses of 011 were also removed. The first deposit immediately below floor 011 was represented by context 019. This was entirely limited in plan to the southern edge of the rectangular feature and did not appear in the south facing section of the trench. Within plan this deposit extended for approximately 1.35m east-west, 1m north-south and was up to 0.1m thick. It appeared to extend further south and east under floor 011 and consisted of a light yellowish brown clayey sand deposit with no visible inclusions and was interpreted as re-deposited natural. Context 014 lay below 019 and was clearly visible in the south facing section of trench 1 where it extended east from wall 015 for approximately 1.4m and continued east under 011. The deposit dropped in depth and increased in thickness from 0.08m to 0.24m from west to east and

consisted of a dark brown black silty clay sand deposit with occasional red brick fragments. Below this and only visible in the south facing section of the sondage was a light grey clayey sand containing abundant cut sandstone blocks and fragments towards its eastern and lower extent. This extended east from wall 015 throughout the sondage and continued east under floor 011. It lowered in depth but increased in thickness from 0.18m to 0.4m from west to east. Context 028 represented a deposit of cut sandstone blocks and sandstone fragments of considerable variation in size from 0.15m in length to over 1m. This deposit was indistinguishable from the sandstone block content of context 032 although the sand component was largely absent. The presence of sandstone blocks within 032 may therefore reflect the inter-levering of the two contexts due to obvious disparities in particle size. Context 028 appeared to extend both south and east under floor 011 and measured up to 0.6m thick.



Figure 9. Wall 015 viewed facing East with the western feature within floor 011 immediately behind.

- 6.1.14 Context 015, 031 and 027 represented the lower courses of a sandstone wall, associated foundation deposit and construction cut respectively. This wall was observed in plan to extend north south across the entire width of the trench, approximately 5m east of the western terminus and marked the western limit of both the southern arm of floor 011 and the rectangular negative feature within it. 015 represents the upper section of the remaining wall and consisted of a single course and double skin of roughly hewn sandstone blocks with no clear bonding agent visible (Figure 9). In plan it was approximately 2m in length and 0.57m in width except where an apparent buttress extended west from a mid section along the western edge. This buttress extended west for a further 0.36m beyond the wall and was 0.5m in length north to south. The single course measured approximately 0.12m in depth.

Individual blocks varied in shape and size but were approximately 0.3m by 0.25m and 0.12m thick. Context 015 surmounts a three course and two skinned stepped foundation deposit encountered only in the exploratory section within the rectangular feature of 011. The first course extends east from under wall 015 for approximately 0.06m and then descends vertically for 0.1m, while the second and third course collectively extend east beyond this for 0.12m and descend for 0.14m to the base. The collective depth of the feature therefore is 0.24m with a projected width east-west, providing the foundation steps in the same manner along the western edge of 015, of approximately 1m. Like 015 the foundation courses comprise of roughly hewn blocks of variable size and shape with no visible bonding agent. Both structural deposits probably sit within a construction cut in the underlying natural deposits, however, this was only visible as context 027 along the western edge of the buttress. Presumably movement of particles within the natural sand levels has served to mask its existence elsewhere in plan. Little can therefore be said of this element of the construction.

- 6.1.15 The final elements encountered within Trench 1 consist of a number of features cut into the underlying natural deposits and consist of cut and fill 016 and 017 and cut and fill 029 and 030. A further feature represented by cut 022 and fill 023 was observed in the east facing section of the western terminus of Trench 1 only. Cut 016 appeared in plan as a slightly irregular feature, roughly L shaped, extending across the entire trench from north to south with a well defined and straight eastern edge approximately 4.5m from the western trench terminus (Figure 10), see figure 3 and 4 for further detail of the feature. An exploratory sondage was excavated between the two north south aligned cut edges by machine and revealed the cut in profile along the south facing section of the trench. The eastern edge of the cut could be seen to be angled and gradually curving down towards a break of slope approximately 0.4m further west. At this point the angle of the side becomes near vertical before reaching a curved break of slope at the base extending into a predominantly flat base. This extends for approximately 0.9m west before the western return of the cut begins to develop. This extends near vertically for approximately 0.4m before developing into a curving gradual incline forming the upper break of slope.
- 6.1.16 Cut 016 was filled by deposit 017 which appeared as a slightly darker brown black colour but was otherwise indistinguishable from the overlying deposit 026. 017 may therefore represent an extension of 026 pushed into cut 016. It was unclear what cut 016 and fill 017 represented given its internal position within the building collectively defined by walls 015 and 207. It may be that the feature represents an internal sub-surface structure removed during demolition of the building or alternatively simply the remains of a cut for an internal utility pipe or pipes.
- 6.1.17 Below cut 016 in the exploratory sondage a further feature was revealed cut into the underlying natural deposits, represented by cut 029 and fill 030 (Figure 11). The cut appeared roughly square in plan with a dimension of 0.79m north south and 0.7m east west. The fill was half sectioned and revealed vertical sides approximately 0.2m deep but a slightly uneven base. The fill 030 was virtually identical to that recorded as context 021, 025 and 205 discussed above. It would appear that this feature may represent the remains of a large, square posthole but little clear purpose can be ascribed to it or other similar features.



Figure 10. Cut 016 with fill 017 viewed in plan facing west and cut 022 evident in the lower area of the East facing section of the western trench terminus.

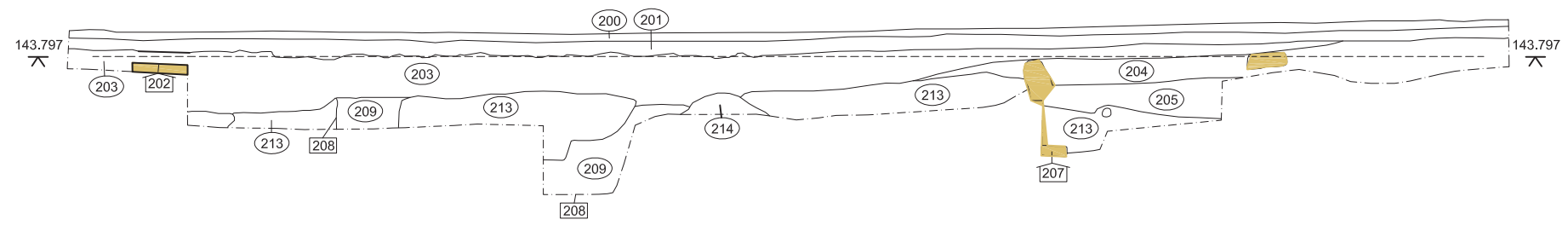
- 6.1.18 The feature represented by cut 022 and fill 023 and observed only in the east facing section of trench 1 can be characterised as extending north south in section for approximately 0.4m and was 0.17m deep (Figure 10). It was cut into the natural at a depth of approximately 0.7m below the top of the concrete raft and approximately 0.5m north of the south west trench corner. The sides appear vertical and the base flat. The fill 023 was identical to fill 030 and overlying deposit 021.
- 6.1.19 The level of the natural was represented by context 018 and occurred at a depth of between 0.6m and 0.8m below the current ground level.



Figure 11. The West facing section through cut 029 and fill 030.

6.2 Trench Two

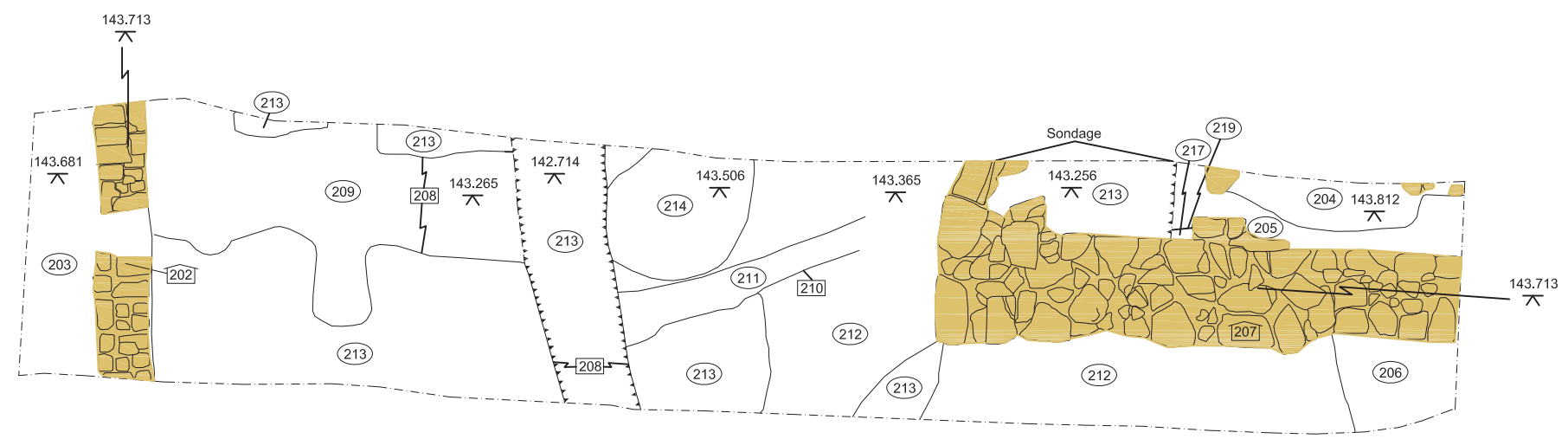
- 6.2.1 Trench 2 was located approximately 5m west of the western terminus of Trench 1 and 2m south of a boundary fence dividing two areas currently used as car parking. It was orientated north south and ran for approximately 11m and was up to 2.2m wide. The average depth of the trench was 0.7m although this reached up to 1.25m within various exploratory sondages. See Figures 12 and 13 for the drawn plan and west facing section of Trench 2 respectively. Context descriptions are summarised in Appendix 1.
- 6.2.2 The entire length and width of the trench was covered by a concrete raft (200), equivalent to 001 in Trench 1, and an underlying hardcore levelling deposit (201). This was broken and removed by machine under supervision.
- 6.2.3 Directly below the hardcore level 201 lay a single course double skinned wall (202) located approximately 0.56m south of the northern trench terminus and extending east west across the entire width of the trench for approximately 2m, continuing both east and west beyond the limit of excavation (Figure 14). The wall was 0.4m wide and approximately 0.1m deep. The wall comprised of well dressed rectangular sandstone blocks of various sizes between 0.25m by 0.16m and 0.07m thick and 0.34m by 0.13m and 0.04m thick. They were set within a black ash mortar with occasional elements of lime inclusions less than 0.01m in size. The structure of the coursing appeared somewhat irregular with occasional header and footer formations and half blocks



West facing section of Trench 2

Key:

- Sandstone
- Red Brick



Plan of Trench 2

Notes: (Top) Figure 12
 West facing section of Trench 2

 (Bottom) Figure 13
 Plan of Trench 2

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being used as required. This appeared to be contained within the underlying deposit 203 although it more likely that was contained within a cut that, due to the ephemeral nature of the construction and proximity to the trench surface, was not immediately apparent. The overall impression of the structure was of an ephemeral wall foundation probably relating to a comparatively late phase of activity on the site, possibly an external boundary wall for the theatre.



Figure 14. General shot of Trench 2 facing south showing wall 202 (foreground), cut 208 with fill 209 extending south (mid-ground) and wall 207 (background)

- 6.2.4 Underlying the initial structural feature 202 and extending across the entire length and breadth of the trench was deposit 203.
- 6.2.5 Throughout much of the trench this remained the primary and only deposit, the multiple clinker rich and demolition layers of Trench 1 being almost entirely absent. However, this was not the case along the south eastern edge of the trench, east of wall 207 where a distinct layer was observed in plan and section as context 204. In plan this was recorded extending west from the west facing section of the trench by approximately 0.4m and north for just over 2m. The deposit was also clearly visible in section where it extended further than in plan with a total north south length of approximately 4.7m.
- 6.2.6 After removal of 204 an exploratory sondage was excavated between the trench section and the eastern edge of wall 207. This revealed the deposit to vary in thickness with a minimum depth of 0.32m. It was comprised of a large number of roughly hewn sandstone blocks and other sandstone fragments within a light grey brown sand and mortar matrix. While this description does not exactly match that of 026 in Trench 1 it is believed that the two deposits are the same, as discussed above, and constitute a demolition layer within the structure potentially defined collectively by wall 207 and 015 in Trench 1.
- 6.2.7 Immediately below 204 lay deposit 205 which was observed to extend north south for approximately 3.2m. As previously discussed this deposit was virtually identical to context 021 encountered in Trench 1. It therefore probably constitutes the most westerly extent of 021 and was bounded to the west by wall 207 and to the north by its easterly return. The sondage also revealed that the deposit sat within a distinct cut (219) clearly visible within the north facing section of the sondage. This was represented by what must be the western return of the cut indicated by a slightly irregular, although very distinct edge sloping down at an angle from just east of wall 207 and grading relatively gently into what appeared to be a flat base. As discussed above, no easterly return of this cut was found in Trench 1 but this could easily have been removed by activity in this area. Cut 019 appeared to truncate a further deposit (217) only visible in the same section and for a limited length in plan around the western buttress of wall 207 (Figure 15). This was interpreted as a possible back fill deposit for the construction cut of wall 207 as it appeared to possess a distinct and regular interface with the underlying natural deposit 213 where visible in section. The clarity of this interface with 213 was interpreted as representative of the construction cut and assigned the context number 218. The limited visibility of this feature prevents further description of this context. While visibility of features was limited the stratigraphic sequence can be summarised as follows, after construction of wall 207, deposit 217 was placed as a fill between the wall and construction cut 218. At some latter point 217 was truncated by cut 219 which was then filled by deposit 205 extending east potentially between wall 207 and wall 015 in Trench 1. This was then covered by a demolition layer 204 and subsequently by deposit 203.
- 6.2.8 Towards the south western corner of the trench, west of wall 207, a further single discrete deposit was identified in the form of context 206. This extended north for approximately 0.94m and east for 0.8m but the extent of its depth was not ascertained

as it was not excavated. It consisted of clinker and substantial amounts of slag waste. It was interpreted as an isolated dump of waste material from the production of iron on the site.

- 6.2.9 The main structural feature in Trench 2 related to a substantial wall section extending north from the mid section of the southern trench terminus for approximately 4m. It was approximately 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep, consisting of up to 4 courses and two skins of roughly hewn sandstone blocks of variable shape and size, individual blocks measuring between 0.5m and 0.8m in length. A single buttress was located approximately 1.7m north of the southern limit of the wall in plan and along the eastern edge where it extends for a further 0.2m and was 0.8m in length from north to south. At the northern limit of 207 a series of disturbed sandstone blocks were recorded extending from the eastern edge of the wall into the west facing section of the trench. The exploratory sondage in this area revealed that the disturbed blocks related to the upper section of an eastern return of wall 207. This was taken to indicate that 207 turned in an easterly direction at its northern limits, towards the wall 015. This feature, as well as the similar construction and materials of wall 207 and 015 may indicate that they were the opposing structural walls of a single building. This is in accordance with the expected placement of the iron foundry as indicated by the 1880 ordnance survey map and would suggest that features such as cut 016, west of wall 015 within Trench 1 lay within the interior of the building, although this need not necessarily imply that they were integral to the structure.
- 6.2.10 The only other archaeological feature within Trench 2 relates to a cut or series of cuts extending south from below the southern limit of wall 202 where they were exposed cut into the natural. The upper most of these features relates to the basal section of what appeared to be a utility cut represented by cut 210 and fill 211. Cut 210 appeared as a linear feature in plan extending in a north-westerly direction from just north of wall 207. It was approximately 2m in length by 0.24m wide and 0.1m deep. Little remained of the cut in section to warrant a further description. Fill 211 contained a piece of lead pipe protruding from section.
- 6.2.11 The remaining feature is represented by cut 208 and fill 209, although in reality this probably represents a series of 3 or more cuts relating to the same phase of activity. The main body of the feature extends south from wall 202 along the eastern edge of the trench for up to 4.6m and was up to 0.8m wide and 0.8m deep. Several branches can be observed to cut across this main body in plan (see Figure 17). The fill (209) of each cut was indistinguishable indicating that they were at least backfilled at the same time. The only discernable change in the nature of the fill was the presence of context 214, a large sub-circular deposit in plan, approximately 1.1m in diameter and located just south of the junction between the main north south cut and the southern most westerly branch. This deposit consisted of a very hard ferrous material which appeared to have been poured into the cut and then allowed to set. An attempt was made to obtain a sample but the deposit resisted efforts to separate it. This deposit probably represents the pouring of a batch of molten iron, perhaps spoiled for some reason, into an existing convenient cut feature. The cut features probably relate to former utilities servicing the iron foundry.

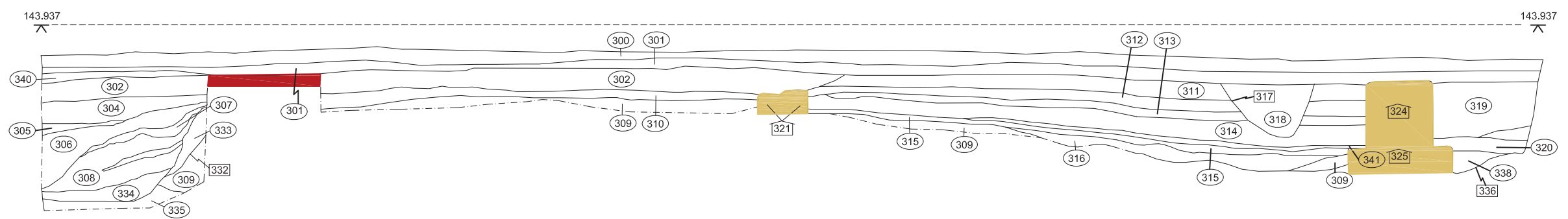


Figure 15. North facing section through deposit 205 exposing cut 219 and potential cut and fill 218 and 217 respectively.



Figure 16. Ferrous deposit 214 viewed facing South.

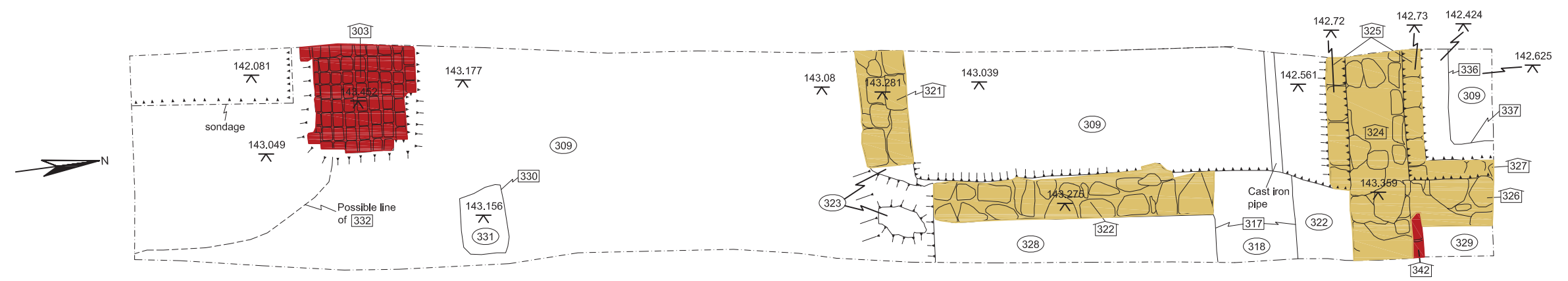
Site Code: GLOS 09
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 13-02-09
 Drawn: JS
 Scale: 1:50



East facing section of Trench 3

Key:

- Sandstone
- Red Brick



Plan of Trench 3

Notes: (Top) Figure 17
 East Facing section of Trench 3

 (Bottom) Figure 18
 Plan of Trench 3



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- 6.2.12 The natural was represented by deposits 212 and 213, with the latter representing an additional deposit to that encountered in Trench 1.

6.3 Trench Three

- 6.3.1 Trench 3 was located approximately 10m west of Trench 2 and 2.5m east of the current most westerly site boundary facing onto George Street. It extended along a north south axis for approximately 13.5m and was up to 2.1m wide. The trench extended to a depth of up to 0.7m but within a sondage, located in the south western corner of the trench, reached a maximum depth of 1.6m. See Figures 17 and 18 for the drawn plan and east facing section of Trench 3 respectively. A summary of the context descriptions can be found in Appendix 1.
- 6.3.2 A raft of tarmac (300) and an associated hardcore levelling deposit (301) extended across the entire length and breadth of the trench and was removed under supervision by machine. These modern deposits extended for a combined total depth of up to 0.24m.
- 6.3.3 Below the tarmac level the main archaeological features of the trench comprised a series of levelling and backfill deposits and several substantial and lesser sandstone walls as well as a small number of cut features. These will be dealt with in order of occurrence from north to south.
- 6.3.4 Approximately 0.3m west from the north east corner of the south facing section a substantial sandstone wall (326) was encountered extending due south for 0.88m. This was found to comprise of well dressed sandstone blocks of regular size and shape and constructed in up to 4 courses, with a depth of 0.44m, and two skins with a width of 0.48m (Figure 19). The blocks were set within a bonding matrix of black ash mortar containing no visible white lime inclusions. It extended north beyond the limit of excavation but the upper courses appeared to have been disturbed in this area by the insertion of a cast iron utility pipe that was just visible in section running east west approximately 0.3m below the trench surface. To the south 326 terminated against a more substantial sandstone wall (324) running east west across the entire width of the trench. It was unclear, due to the presence of mortar, if the two walls were keyed into each other. Wall 324 was found to be constructed of well dressed sandstone blocks of regular size and shape similar to those of 326. It comprised of at least six courses and three skins set within a black ash mortar identical to that of 326. The overall dimensions of the wall was 2m east west, continuing beyond the limit of excavation in both directions, 0.6m wide and 0.62m deep. A single course of red brick (342) was found to run along the north eastern edge of wall 324 from the eastern trench edge for approximately 0.42m. This was set within an identical black ash mortar used in the construction of 324 and 326 and traces of the mortar containing brick imprints may indicate that the course extended north along the east edge of 326. Individual bricks were handmade and none frogged with dimensions approximately 0.23m by 0.12m and 0.07m thick. Both 324 and 326 and their associated foundation deposits appear to relate to a substantial and well built

building probably extending further north beyond the limit of Trench 3 although the presence of the theatre in this location may have removed further traces in this area.



Figure 19. General shot of Trench 3 facing South with walls 324 and 326 (foreground), walls 321 and 322 (mid-distance) and structure 303 (background).

- 6.3.5 Several deposits were found to have been built up against the northern edge of wall 324 and occupied the very north western and north eastern corners of the trench. Context 329 was only recorded in plan within the north east corner of the trench and was not excavated. It therefore had the dimensions of 0.67m north south and 0.27m east west with an unknown depth. Deposits to the west of wall 326 were excavated down to the natural and comprised of an upper layer 319 and a lower layer 320. Context 319 was 1.4m east west in length, 0.37m north south in width and up to 0.34m thick. The deposit continued both north and west into the section and was bounded east by wall 326 and south by wall 324. Immediately below this deposit

context 320 occupied the same dimensions in plan and was 0.22m thick. Both deposits appeared to have built up or have been backfilled against walls 324 and 326.

- 6.3.6 Removal of the deposits 319 and 320 revealed two further sandstone structures contexts 325 and 327 as well as two further deposits, contexts 338 and 339, within two cuts, contexts 336 and 337 respectively (Figure 20). Context 325 comprised of at least 2 courses of well dressed sandstone blocks of regular size and shape set within a black ash mortar. It extended north from below 324 for approximately 0.2m and ran east west along the entire edge of 324. It was also found to extend south from below 324 for a similar distance. This gives the structure an overall dimension of 1.95m east west, continuing under 324 in each direction, a total width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.15m. The structure represented a foundation deposit for wall 324. Context 327 was only observed along the western edge of wall 326 extending from beneath it in a westerly direction for approximately 0.2m. It comprised of at least two courses of well dressed sandstone blocks of regular size and shape within a black ash mortar. The structure obviously represented a foundation deposit for 326. Based upon the evidence of context 325, the foundation wall 327 probably also extended east beyond wall 326. This would give the structure an estimated width of approximately 0.8m, a length of 0.8m north south and a depth of 0.15m.
- 6.3.7 Both foundation deposits were found to be contained within a construction cut, each containing a back fill deposit as identified above. Context 336 represented the construction cut for wall 324 and foundation 325 and was identified in plan running parallel to 325 approximately 0.26m north of the structure. In section the cut was approximately 0.2m deep with a rounded break of slope at the top and bottom of an angled side and a flat base. No return edge was visible south of structure 325. The cut was filled by deposit 338. Context 337 represented the construction cut for wall 326 and foundation 327 and was visible in plan extending south from the south facing section approximately 0.2m west of structure 327. It extended for approximately 0.4m before intersecting with the more substantial cut 336. Cut 337 appeared very shallow at 0.1m deep with an angled side grading into the base and a slight break of slope at the top. It contained deposit 339 which was identical to context 338.
- 6.3.5 Beyond wall 324 was an area defined by wall 321 extending 1.7m east from the east facing section of the trench, approximately 4.4m south of 324, and wall 322 extending north south between 324 and 321 (Figure 19). Wall 321 consisted of at least 2 courses, 0.24m deep, and two skins, 0.5m wide, of roughly hewn sandstone blocks of irregular shape and size with no obvious bonding agent visible. It extended further west beyond the limit of excavation but terminated approximately 1m short of the eastern limit of excavation where it encountered deposit 323. Wall 322 began approximately 0.2m east and 0.2m north of the north east corner of 321 where it also was bounded by deposit 323. It extended north for 2.8m before being truncated 0.6m short of wall 324 by cut 317 running east west across the trench. It consisted of a single course of roughly hewn sandstone blocks, up to 0.1m thick, in two skins 0.5m wide and had no visible bonding agent.
- 6.3.6 These two walls appeared to constitute a more ephemeral structure or structures, possibly representing a later addition to the building represented by 324 and 326 immediately to the north. While 321 appeared less substantial than structures such as

324 it probably represented an external wall, while the insubstantial nature of 322 would seem to indicate a function more in keeping with an internal dividing wall.



Figure 20. Foundation deposit 325 and associated features.

- 6.3.7 The area defined to the west of 322 was fully excavated to the level of the natural and while no trace of a floor could be found a series of levelling deposits were recorded in section (Figure 21). Dissecting these deposits, from a level directly below the hardcore deposit 301, was an east west orientated cut described above as truncating the northern end of wall 322. This was only apparent in plan along the northern edge of 322 but was immediately obvious in section as a V-shaped cut with angled sides leading to a pointed base approximately 0.6m wide and 0.48m deep. It was filled by deposit 318 that contained a cast iron pipe 0.1m in diameter. Stratigraphically below cut 317 were a series of 9 levelling deposits (311-15 and 341) were defined to the north by wall 324, to the south by wall 321 and to the east by wall 322. The upper most deposits in the sequence were 311 and then 312 which overlaid wall 322 and subsequently may relate to the decommissioning of this part of the building. Below

this, contexts 313 to 316 ran under wall 322 and probably relate to a series of levelling deposits supporting the internal dividing wall.

- 6.3.8 No excavation was undertaken in the narrow space east of wall 322 and the deposits which undoubtedly ran under 322 were represented by context 328 in plan.
- 6.3.9 At the junction of walls 321 and 322 a concreted ferrous deposit, context 323, was found to be present. It was unclear in section or plan if this was a later addition, involving the removal of wall sections, or if it was inserted at the point of construction at least where wall 321 was concerned. The deposit consisted of medium grey brown silty clay sand with abundant ferrous additions surrounded by various concretions forming solid pockets. The ferrous additions included a number of identifiable objects such as a large spun metal bar and a large rivet. It appeared to extend south of wall 322 in section for 1.45m with a width of 0.95m, continuing east beyond the limit of excavation, and a depth of 0.3m. It is unclear as to the purpose of this deposit at what would appear to be a key structural juncture unless it perhaps acted as a levelling deposit for a level of construction that has since been removed.



Figure 21. The depositional sequence in the East facing section of the area defined to the south by wall 321 and north by wall 324.

- 6.3.6 The sequence of levelling deposits detailed above did not continue south beyond the limit of wall 321 but were replaced by just two deposits that overlaid both this internal sequence and the wall. Context 302 was seen to extend across the width of the trench where it was visible in both east and west facing sections continuing south

immediately below hardcore deposit 301 and beyond the limit of excavation in this direction. The deposit therefore had the dimensions of 5.4m north south by 2m east west and was between 0.15m and 0.3m thick. Physically below this context 310 was observed to extend south in section from wall 321 for approximately 4.8m where it then ran under red brick structure 303. It appears south of 303 in the form of the identical context 304 and continued south beyond the limit of excavation. The deposit therefore had the same dimensions of length and breadth as 302 but was much shallower at up to 0.16m.

- 6.3.7 Stratigraphically sandwiched between 302 and 310/304 was a red brick constructed floor surface or column base represented by context 303 (Figure 22). This was located approximately 1.7m north of the southern trench terminus along the east facing section edge and extended 1m north south and 1.1m east west. It comprised of up to 10 courses of hand made none frogged red brick laid horizontally in a single skin. Individual elements of the surface consisted of half bricks with an average dimension of 0.12m by 0.1m and 0.07m thick, with no apparent bonding agent. The presence of this isolated structure is somewhat enigmatic but may have supported an upright post, possibly related to a gateway and site entrance of George Street for the original forge complex.



Figure 22. Isolated red brick floor surface/structure 303.

- 6.3.8 To the south of structure 303 and underlying deposit 304/310 were a series of 6 deposits (contexts 305-08 and 333-4) revealed by an exploratory sondage to sit within a large cut feature, cut 332 (Figure 23). The presence of this feature was originally missed during machining and following its identification by the sondage could not be

adequately traced in plan. The full extent of the feature is therefore uncertain but did not appear in the west facing section of the trench and must therefore be confined to the south west corner. The sequence of fills appears to have been deposited in the cut from the northern edge as they all show a gradation towards the base from this point. Context 305 represents the upper most fill in the sequence and was observed in section to occur 0.7m below the trench surface, to extend north from the southern trench edge for approximately 0.97m and was between 0.05m and 0.14m thick. Below this context 306 can be seen to drop markedly in depth from the point 1.7m north, where it emerges below 303, towards the south where it continued into the north facing section but also to increase in thickness from 0.06m in the north to 0.54m in the south. Context 307 represented a distinct lens of light yellow brown clay 1.3m long north to south and of variable thickness up to 0.1m. In section it can be seen to drop from a northern limit of 0.6m below the trench surface to approximately 1.34m below the trench surface in the south. Context 308 may represent at least three different layers, two virtually distinct deposits separated in part by a thin lens of clay, which for convenience sake were amalgamated. This context was 1.5m in length north south and up to 0.6m thick and was mainly heaped against the northern edge of cut 332. Stratigraphically below 308 was context 334 occurring approximately 0.3m south of where cut 332 first appears in the sondage and at a depth of between 1.2m and 1.4m below the trench surface. This deposit extended south for 1.14m across the base of cut 332 and continued south beyond the limit of excavation. It partially overlaid the southern tip of deposit 333 which appeared to cascade down the northern edge of cut 332 and may represent re-deposited natural (see context 335). Cut 332 was only observed in the east facing section of the sondage south of 303 and was seen to emerge approximately 0.86m below the trench surface and descend south at an approximate angle of 45 degrees for 0.6m before a rounded break of slope at the base gave way to a relatively flat bottom extending south for a further 1.2m and then beyond into the limit of excavation. This cut and series of fill deposits probably constitute the remains of a dumping pit although this is based upon a very limited examination.

- 6.3.9 The remaining feature to be identified in Trench 3 was an isolated cut feature 330 containing fill 331. It was cut into the natural and located 3.3m north of the southern terminus of the trench and 0.2m west of the eastern edge. It had a rectangular shape in plan measuring 0.56m east west and 0.49m north south but was not excavated due to the lack of time. The fill appeared to be identical to deposit 205 encountered in Trench 2 and 021 in Trench 1, as well as fill 030 and 023 of cuts 029 and 022 respectively. While the size and shape of the feature varies slightly from that of cut 029 and 022 in Trench 1 there are enough similarities to suggest that it be grouped with these features although they do not appear on this evidence to share any form of regular alignment. Irrespective of this the feature may perhaps best be interpreted as representing the base of a posthole (Figure 23).
- 6.3.10 The natural in Trench 3 was represented by context 309 and, within the limited confines of the sondage in the south west corner, by a second deposit, context 335. Context 309 can be equated with 018 in Trench 1 and 213 in Trench 2. Context 335 represented an additional natural deposit to any so far defined.



Figure 23. Square cut isolated feature, cut 330, fill 331, facing east.



Figure 24. The depositional sequence within the East facing section of the South West corner sondage exposing pit cut 332.

7. Discussion

- 7.1 The evaluation trenches showed that below the concrete and tarmac rafts, which extended over much of the area, preservation of the target structures relating to the iron foundry and probable associated buildings facing onto George Street was relatively good, with structural walls and limited floor surfaces surviving beneath several discrete and more widespread demolition and general levelling deposits.
- 7.2 In Trench 1 and 2, designed to examine the main building of the iron foundry as depicted in maps current during its use, the structure appeared to relate well with sandstone wall 207 and 015. The return of 207 east in the direction of 015 suggesting that they most probably relate to the capture of the western and eastern structural walls of the main iron foundry building and the connecting northern return. The majority of this building therefore probably lies south under the adjacent plot to the development site.
- 7.3 The presence of the red brick floor 011 in Trench 1, east of wall 015, probably relates to an external yard surface indicated by the apparent enclosed area east of the main building on the map of 1898. If this can be accepted as the case the feature located within the northwest corner of the floor surface as exposed in Trench 1 would appear to tie in well with the shaded extension to the north east corner of the main building. This would further strengthen the argument that walls 015 and 207 do indeed relate to the opposing outer structural walls of the foundry.
- 7.4 The presence of cut features 029 and 022 internal to the main building may indicate that they were in some way associated with the structure, perhaps housing structural uprights, although it is difficult to see why this may have been necessary.
- 7.5 The presence of deposit 021/025/205 between the two walls may relate to a floor surface or perhaps a levelling deposit for one, although in this instance it would seem odd to have created a construction cut in the form of 219 for this purpose. The deposit and those overlying it may instead relate to the decommissioning of the iron foundry and this would certainly seem the case for deposit 026/204 and the overlying layers in both Trench 1 and 2. In any case the main floor level of the foundry and any associated hearths or other centres of the industrial processes carried out on site would appear to have been removed at some point and little can be said of the more interesting issues their presence would have allowed to be raised.
- 7.6 The presence of the ferrous deposit 214 within cut 208 in Trench 2 appears curious due to its nature but may be explained by the need to dispose of an iron working residue within the decommissioned or soon to be decommissioned utility cut.
- 7.7 The presence of cut features 029 and 022 internal to the main building may indicate that they were in some way associated with the structure, perhaps housing structural uprights, although it is difficult to see why this may have been necessary.
- 7.8 The ephemeral nature and relatively high stratigraphic position of wall 202 in the north terminus of Trench 2 would suggest that it was not significant, or indeed

associated, with the original foundry but relates instead to subsequent development on the site.

- 7.9 Trench 3 was relatively successful in identifying structural remains that may be related to the buildings that fronted on to George Street at the time of production in the iron foundry. This was largely limited to the identification of structural walls and, as in Trench 1, no floor surfaces had survived. In any case the more substantial remains of the building rest with wall 324 and 326 which appear to extend in a north westerly direction, indicating the main building was located in this direction and beyond the scope of the evaluation trench.
- 7.10 Further walls were recorded in the form of 321 and 322 but proved to be less substantial than their northern counterparts and probably indicate a latter addition to the main building and possible internal division walls within this structure. The series of deposits within the area defined by 321 and 322 probably relate to attempts to build up the floor surface.
- 7.11 Made ground deposits extended south of this area and probably relate to the decommissioning of the building as they contained substantial amounts of structural debris and overlaid the internal sequence.
- 7.12 The occurrence of the red brick surface 303 may suggest the presence of an upright, perhaps a gate post, and that the current site entrance perhaps mirrored that of the original foundry.
- 7.13 The extent of the pit south of 303 remains unclear in plan but probably relates simply to a dumping pit.
- 7.14 In terms of the overall chronology of the site the presence of quantities of both domestic pottery as well as elements of clay pipes would seem to confirm that the site was developed and in use during the latter half of the 18th century and on through to the early 20th century. The range of domestic wares recovered from the site are fairly commonplace within deposits of this period and do not reflect on the industrial activities associated with the former forge.

8. Conclusions

In conclusion the evaluation trenches were relatively successful in locating the main structures across the site and provided evidence which tied into the primary map of the iron foundry and associated buildings. The survival of the structures located within the trenches was, however, shown to be limited to the foundation deposits and lower courses of structural walls. The primary point of interest, the working floor surface and any associated structural features relating to the industrial processes carried out on the site, had been removed subsequent to the decommissioning of the works. However, the bulk of the pertinent structures probably existed further to the south in the case of Trenches 1 and 2 and to the northwest in Trench 3. Here the possibility remains that such structural features may still survive although this chance is probably slim.

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11. Acknowledgements

- 11.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work. In particular, Paul Philippakos and Nigel Loftus of Morgan Ashurst, John Sloan, Estate Manager for P.C.T., and Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council.

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APPENDIX ONE

Context Register for Trenches 1 – 3

Trench One

Context No.	Location	Description
001	Across site	20 th century concrete raft extending across majority of the site mainly in the east and east west areas.
002	Across site	Hardcore rubble below for 001
003	Across trench	A black, clinker rich deposit found below 002. Stretches across the trench except in the south section at the east end where it rises up to meet the concrete. Contains elements of demolition rubble.
004	Across trench	A reddish grey, clinker rich deposit found below 003 with probable brick dust. Stretches across the trench at varying depths and thicknesses.
005	Across trench	A black, clinker rich deposit found below 004. Extends E-W along trench above floor (011). Levelling deposit after decommission of the iron foundry
006	East end of trench	A light yellowish brown clayey sand visible in the south section of the eastern end of the trench found below 007. Levelling layer or dumping deposit probably derived from the natural but containing elements of demolition.
007	East end of trench	Black, silty, clayey sand deposit visible at the eastern terminus of the trench believed to be a levelling or dumping deposit. Above 005 and runs for a length of 3.7m but does not appear to extend south far.
008	East end of trench	Black, silty, clayey sand deposit visible at the eastern terminus of the trench believed to be a levelling or dumping deposit. Above 006 and runs for a length of 3.6m. Contains abundant evidence of demolition in the form of bricks and sandstone.
009	East end of trench	Light reddish brown silty sand interpreted as a dumping deposit of imported sand. Below 008 and 010 and runs for a length of 1.2m E-W in the south and west facing section.
010	East end of trench	Light grey silty, sand deposit possibly the same as 008 found in W and N facing sections. Found below 005 and above 009. Contains demolition rubble.
011	East end of trench	Floor level - A single skin with up to 86 courses laid horizontally extending for 6.7m E-W and 2m N-S and continuing into the N-S section. Both handmade, none frogged RB and occasional FB additions within a medium grey ash mortar with white lime inclusions. The courses in part consist of header and stretcher combination but mostly have a random pattern. Bricks average 0.23m x 0.11m x 0.07m. The FB additions may represent later repairs. Floor appears to have been truncated at the east end. At the west end the floor meets a sandstone wall 015 north of this the floor has been removed to form a square area lined to the east by 012 and 013. Interpreted as courtyard floor to the iron foundry.
012	East end of trench	Single course and skin of RB spacers arranged N-S along the edge of the floor 011 within the square feature. Individual spacers appear to be handmade and measure 0.13m x 0.11m x 0.03m.

013	East end of trench	Single course and skin of 3 RB bricks to the west of 012. Represents inner lining to floor feature 011.
014	East end of trench	Dark brown black, silty, clay sand deposit situated within the feature to the west of the floor 011. Found below the floor 011.
015	East end of trench	Sandstone foundation for east return of forge wall. 2 skins of roughly cut blocks with 1 course visible. No clear bonding agent. Wall is approximately 0.57m wide.
016	East end of trench	Cut of dumping pit 016
017	East end of trench	Dark brown silty sand fill of dumping pit. Contains fragments of brick and sandstone and mortar.
018	Across trench	Natural sand deposit - Light yellow clayey sand occurring at the base of trench at an average depth of 0.6 – 0.8m.
019	Above 014	Redeposited natural clayey sand visible within the feature within the west end of floor 011.
021	Above 018	Possible floor surface or levelling deposit. Black clayey sandy silt visible within the terminus of the S facing section and extending across the west section. May be the same as 028 and 205 in T2.
022	East of trench	Cut of 023 possible service trench – 0.4m wide and 0.17 deep.
023	East of trench	Fill of 022 same as 021
024	East of trench	Made ground levelling deposit for floor 011. Same as 014.
025	Above 030 and below 016	Black sandy layer between 016 and 015. Same as 021.
026	Above 017 and below 004	Demolition deposit – light grey brown silty sand containing brick, sandstone and mortar. Prob same fill as 017 and 204 in T2.
027	East of trench	Cut for sandstone wall 015.
028	Within 014 and below floor 011	Sandstone demolition rubble within made ground 014. large slab visible 0.45m E-W located at the western limit of floor 011.
029	Above 018	Cut of roughly square feature 0.79m across located 0.15m west of 016.
030	Above 018	Fill of 029 0 black clayey sandy silt. Prob same deposit as 023 or one of two discreet features of variable size cut in to the natural.
031	Below wall 015	Sandstone foundation layer for wall 015. runs N-S under 015 and appears as 3 courses of roughly hewn blocks with a total depth of 0.24m. Appears to be stepped out twice from the wall. No visible bonding agent.
032	Below 014	Redeposited sand found below 014 and 011. light grey clayey sand with blocks and fragments of sandstone demolition.

Trench Two

Context No.	Location	Description
200	Same as 001	20 th century concrete raft extending across majority of the site mainly in the east and east west areas.
201	Same as 002	Hardcore rubble below for 001
202	East west wall North end of T2	Foundation layer of a sandstone brick wall bonded with black ash lime mortar. One course standing laid in a mixture of header and footer arrangement. Orientated e-w for 2 m across trench for width of trench.
203	Across Trench	A black, clinker rich deposit found below 002. Stretches across the trench except in the south section at the east end where it rises up to meet the concrete. Contains elements of demolition rubble. Measure 9.7m from north end of trench.
204	Above 205 and below 203	Demolition rubble of sandstone probably associated with the wall 207. Deposit of roughly shaped sandstone blocks within a firm compacted sandy limestone mortar. May equate with deposit 026 in T1.
205	Above 210 and below 204	Levelling deposit or floor level. Black clayey sandy silt deposit probably the same as 021.
206	South end of the trench	Small localised deposit of slag possibly deposited as a levelling layer in made ground. Sub angular pieces of firmly compacted iron foundry slag ranging in size. Located in the south west corner of the trench overlying natural 212.
207	South end of the trench	Sandstone foundation for a large wall within an east return. Rough hewn sandstone blocks with no noticeable bonding agent. 4 courses high with 2 skins (approx 0.8m wide). Orientated N-S for 4m where there has been a disturbance to the wall but a return wall foundation can be seen running to the east.
208	Northern half of trench	Cut of utilities trench – L-shaped trench in northern half of the trench with 2 offshoots into the west facing trench wall and 1 towards the east.
209	Northern half of trench	Fill of utilities trench – bark brown clayey sand containing pebbles and sandstone.
210	Northern half of trench	Cut of utilities trench – N-S running trench cut with 2 roughly cut straight edges 0.2m to 0.25m apart. The sides are non-perceptible and form a shallow concave shape base.
211	Northern half of trench	Fill if utilities trench – mid-brown clayish sand also containing lead pipe.
212	Across trench	Natural sand - medium orange sand with large composition of rounded pebbles and cobbles. Seen in southern half of trench.
213	Across trench	Natural sand – medium light yellow brown sand with rare inclusions of rounded pebbles. Observed at a depth of 0.4m and outcropping in areas in the north of the trench. Overlain by 212 in the south.
214	Mid trench	Waste material from the forging process – sub circular spread of hard compacted ferrous containing material. Dark grey to black matrix containing the orange colour of ferrous inclusions. 1.1m x 0.98m before it is contained in the west facing wall of the trench.

217	Above 207 and below 219	Fill of foundation trench for 207 – mid greyish brown silty sand. Deposit banked against the east face of sandstone wall 207.
218	Above 213 and below 207	Construction cut for 207 – flat cut observed for 0.2m running east from 207 cut in to 213 and truncated by later cut 219.
219	Above 217 and below 205	Later construction cut for 217 in to natural 217.

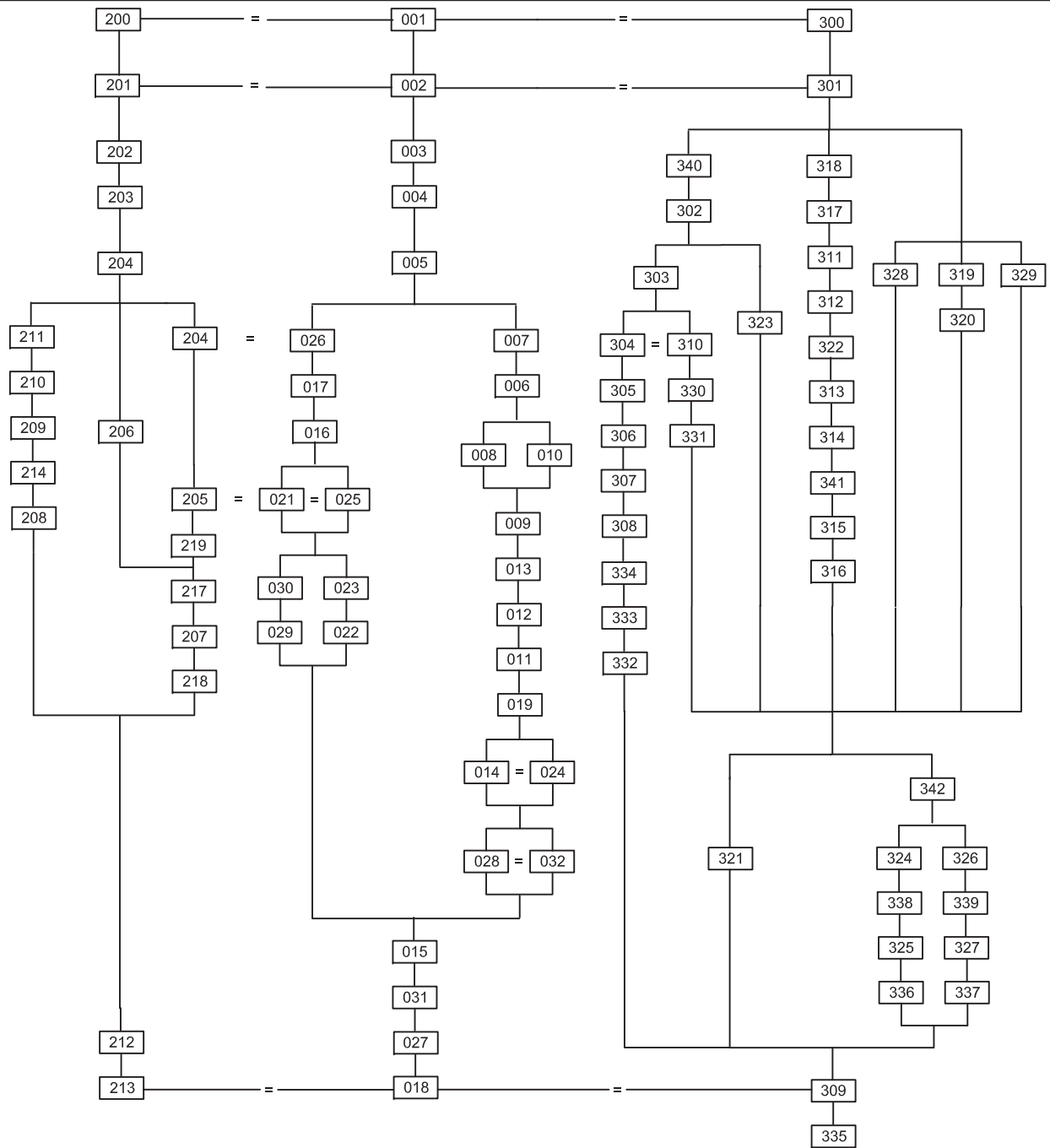
Trench Three

Context No.	Location	Description
300	Across trench	20 th century tarmac layer extending across length of T3.
301	Across trench	Hardcore levelling surface 300.
302	Above 303 and below 300	Demolition layer used as a levelling layer – light yellow to dark grey coarse sand with inclusions of red brick and metal objects. Extends between 303 and 321.
303	South west corner of trench	Red brick floor surface or post base probably to support site entrance gate post. Surface extends 1.07m east out of the east facing section of trench wall. Bricks laid on bed with no regular bonding pattern, surface approx. 1m wide. Depth of bricks around 0.7m x 1.15m mainly half brick of up to 0.15m. flat surface no apparent bonding agent.
304	Above 305 and below 303	Levelling layer or earlier floor level – black to dark grey sandy layer 0.28m in depth. Central band between sandy lenses contains pebbles. Same as 310.
305	South west corner of trench	Levelling deposit or pit deposit – light brown clay lens 0.14m deep in SW corner of trench.
306	South west corner of trench	Levelling deposit or pit deposit – medium reddish brown sand containing red brick fragments and other demolition rubble. Appears identical to 308 but separated by clay lens 307. Indicates separate dumping deposits but probably from the same defined phase of activity.
307	South west corner of trench	Light yellow lens of clay observed in SW corner of trench.
308	South west corner of trench	Levelling deposit or pit deposit – medium reddish brown sand in SW corner of trench 0.7m deep curving upwards to 0.5m with clay lens appearing. Contained fragments of red brick and other waste material plus discarded pottery.
309	Across trench	Natural deposit – light brown clayey sand with rare inclusions of rounded pebbles.
310	Above 321 and below 303	Levelling deposit – extension of 304. extends from red brick floor 303 as far as 321.
311	North of trench above 312 and	Levelling layer of made ground – dark grey/black sandy layer 0.15- 0.2m deep. Contained rounded pebbles and red brick and rich in ferrous waste

	below 302	material. Located within south extension of main building (324).
312	North of trench above 313 and below 311	Levelling layer of made ground – black coarse silty sand with pebbles and small fragments of red brick. Located within south extension of main building (324).
313	North of trench above 314 and below 312	Levelling layer of made ground – light grey coloured coarse sand lens. Located within south extension of main building (324).
314	North of trench above 341 and below 313	Levelling layer of made ground – black silty sand with inclusions of medium pebbles and a single cobble. Located within south extension of main building (324).
315	North of trench above 316 and below 341	Levelling layer of made ground – reddish brown silty clay sand with little or no inclusions. Runs north south, falling slightly along the base of the section and has a variable depth. Located within south extension of main building (324).
316	North of trench above 321 and below 315	Levelling layer of made ground – medium grey silty clay sand appears as a continuous deposit extending N-S between walls 321 and 324. Located within south extension of main building (324).
317	North of trench	Cut for cast iron utility pipe – roughly V- shaped running E-W only inside the plan where it truncates wall 322.
318	North of trench	Fill of utility pipe – dark reddish brown clayey sand.
319	North west corner of trench	Levelling deposit within main building – dark grey brown silty sand. Bounded to the east by wall 326 and south by wall 324. Continues N and W into the sections approx 0.34m deep contains occasional pebbles and demolition fragments.
320	North west corner of trench	Levelling deposit within main building – black silty clay. Bounded to the east by wall 326 and south by wall 324. Continues N and W into the sections approx 0.34m deep contains occasional pebbles and demolition fragments.
321	North west corner of trench	Foundation of sandstone wall – roughly hewn sandstone blocks 2 courses, 1 slab or 2 skins wide extending 1.07m east from east facing section. Appears to be a definite termination of the wall at this point where ferrous material (323) is in contact with the wall.
322	North west corner of trench	Internal dividing wall – a later addition after the construction of 321 and levelling deposits 312-316. Single course, double skins wall on a N-S alignment comprised of roughly hewn sandstone blocks. The south of the wall terminates before joining 321 at the junction with which deposit 323 was encountered. At the north end it appears to have been truncated by cut 317 containing the cast iron utilities pipe.
323	Intersection of 321 and 322	Levelling deposit between the intersection of 2 walls may be where wall has been robbed out or to level area for further additions to the wall. Grey brown silty clay with large amounts of ferrous material includes ferrous encrusted pebbles. Context appears to overlay 310 in this area.
324	North west of trench	Sandstone wall orientated E-W across entire width of trench. At least 6 courses and 3 skins of well dressed blocks, set within a black ash mortar with little or no lime inclusions. Wall associated with the foundry and probably represents a later addition to this building.

325	North west of trench	Foundation wall for 324 – at least 3 courses deep and up to 5 skins wide. Running E-W below 324 consisting of well dressed rectangular blocks closely set within black ash mortar.
326	North east of trench	Sandstone wall - Internal load bearing wall of the building represented by wall 324 – 3-4 courses deep and 2 skins thick. Comprised of well dressed rectangular blocks set within a black ash mortar. Unclear if it is tied into wall 324 to the east but would appear so due to similar depth and construction.
327	North east of trench	Foundation wall for 326. Running N-S below 326 consisting of well dressed rectangular blocks closely set within black ash mortar.
328	East of wall 322.	Levelling deposit – dark brown black sandy clay containing pebbles. Located to the east of wall 322 oriented N-S and extending E into east section. South bounded by deposit 323 although sequence is unclear. North has been truncated y cut 317.
329	North east of trench	Levelling deposit/made ground – a dark brown black sandy clay located within the N-E corner of T3. Bounded to the south by wall 324 and to the west by wall 326.
330	South of trench.	Square shaped feature cut into the natural. Not excavated so unsure as to features depth – 0.56m x 0.49m in plan. Modern post hole or pit.
331	South of trench.	Fill of feature 330 – black silty sand deposit visible in plan within cut 330. Not excavated.
332	South of trench.	Possible dumping pit – only present in section as a steep sided cut with a flat base. Pit did not appear in the upper levels of the section.
333	South of trench.	Possible dumping pit – possible redeposited natural fill of pit caught in sondage at south of trench. Medium grey silty clay sand deposit falling down the north edge of cut 332. Varies in depth to 0.3m contains charcoal inclusions and red brick fragments.
334	South of trench.	Possible dumping pit – basal fill of pit 332. Light grey brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks.
335	South of trench.	Natural deposit – dark greyish medium sandy silt with no visible inclusions. Only recorded in the section of the SW corner of the sondage.
336	North of trench.	Construction cut for wall 325 and 324. appears to have a rounded break of slope at the top angled sides and a rounded break at the bottom. Base presumably flat.
337	North of trench.	Construction cut for wall 327. No visible break of slope at the top or bottom instead the natural appears to drop at a slight angle until running under the wall. Very shallow construction cut compared to 336.
338	North of trench.	Backfill of construction cut 336 – medium grey brown silty clay sand within cut.
339	North of trench.	Backfill of construction cut 337 - As 338 but within 337.
340	South of trench.	Fill of cut 332 – only visible in SW corner of trench extending 1.4m and 1.2m and up to 0.12m thick. May indicate the extent of the cut 332.

341	Above 315 and below 314.	Levelling deposit – light grey coarse sandy deposit observed as a thin layer underlying 314 at its southern extent.
342	North east of trench	Internal upper wall – single course, single skin of red brick wall oriented E-W along a section of 324.



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APPENDIX TWO

Pottery from George Street, Glossop

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Freelance Archaeologist

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from George Street, Glossop was examined by the author on 20th and 22nd February 2009. It consisted of eighty-two sherds of pottery and other ceramic items weighing 1573 grams and represented a maximum of eighty vessels and objects. The data are summarised in Table 1.

Discussion

The pottery assemblage included elements spanning the period between the mid 18th century and the early 20th century and was dominated by domestic tablewares. Utilitarian and kitchen wares which included Brown Glazed Coarseware (BGCW), Brown Glazed Fineware (BGFW), Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware (BSGSW) and other stonewares, while present, formed only a small proportion of the total.

The earlier table wares included sherds of Creamware (context 293), Pearlware (context 6), Edged ware (contexts 6 and 302) with 18th century vernacular tableware represented by a single sherd of Late Blackware from context 308. These sherds were in every case accompanied by later wares (as set out in Table 1) and may be considered to be residual in later contexts. Whether this residuality was the result of the mixing of material after deposition related to the specific circumstances of deposit formation or was the result of the continued use of older vessels alongside newer ones within the households from which the material originated is unclear. Evidence from excavations in Sheffield has shown that there is much about deposit formation in 18th and 19th century towns and cities which is poorly understood and that the nature of residuality is amongst these issues.

The greater part of the assemblage was of 19th to early 20th century date and included the utilitarian wares mentioned above alongside a wide range of the commoner domestic tablewares including plain and transfer printed (TP) Whitewares, slip banded wares and Bone China. Individual sherds of Fine Redware, Sponged ware and Cane Coloured ware were also present. The range of decorative designs and motifs was generally unremarkable although unusually the single named transfer printed design (LIVINIUM; context 308) is not mentioned by the standard work on the subject (Coysh and Henrywood 1997). The name refers to the kingdom founded by Aeneas on his arrival in Italy and the image shows a stylised Italianate village with figures wearing later 18th or 19th century clothing. Such use of classical or foreign names for particular patterns which bear little or no resemblance to the places named is not unusual and the Livinium pattern falls into one of the commoner decorative genres in depicting an Italian

landscape configured so as to fit within the confines of a plate. The figures in the centre, the buildings rising behind them and the flanking trees which frame the central image are all common components of transfer printed designs whether these be Oriental, Classical, Imperial or European themes. The initial H beneath the pattern name presumably relates to the manufacturer but is insufficiently diagnostic to allow identification.

Other designs include examples of the popular Asiatic Pheasants and Willow together with unidentifiable floral patterns. All of these were produced by a large number of manufacturers and in the absence of specific maker's marks they remain unidentifiable.

The Banded wares, as the name implies were decorated with bands of coloured slip or paint and like the Sponged ware area common find on sites of 19th century date. Cheap and easy to produce, these wares are extremely common on 19th century sites but almost never carry manufacturers marks. They are not a popular item amongst collectors and it is unclear whether there was any regularity in the configuration of lines and bands which might be related to date or manufacturer.

Bone China, the standard porcelain body in English potteries during the 19th century, was used for a wide variety of table wares although the quantities are low in this assemblage. The popular transfer printed Two Temples pattern was present in context 308 and the same context also produced a sherd from a plate with a hand painted over glaze design. Such designs, usually stylised floral motifs forming a linear pattern around the rim are a common feature of mid to later 19th century assemblages.

Conclusion

The pottery assemblage from George Street, Glossop is in many ways typical of those dating from later 18th to early 20th century and while it has its own distinctive features shares common characteristics with others of a similar date. There remain many issues around such assemblages which have yet to be fully explained, particularly connected with deposit formation and in view of this it is recommended that the assemblage be deposited in the appropriate local museum where it will be available for comparison with others from Glossop as and when they become available.

Trench	Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	6	BGFW	1	1	1	BS/flake	U/ID	Brown glaze on one side	LC18th – C19th	Flaked
1	6	BGFW	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze in & ext	LC18th – E/MC19th	
1	6	BSGSW	1	86	1	Rim	Jelly mould	U/Dec	C19th – EC20th	
1	6	Edged ware	2	12	1	Rim	Plate	Moulded rim w/ blue paint	c.1790 – c.1830	
1	6	Pearlware	1	14	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th – EC19th	Rounded foot
1	6	Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown ext, green int	C19th – EC20th	
1	6	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	Unidentifiable	M – LC19th	Flaked int
1	6	TP Whiteware	1	17	1	Profile	Pie dish	Willow	M – LC19th	
1	6	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	Unidentifiable	M – LC19th	Possibly part of a handle
1	6	TP Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants	M – LC19th	
1	6	TP Whiteware	1	8	1	BS	Plate	Flow Blue linear pattern int	M – LC19th	
1	6	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	TP floral design int	M – LC19th	
1	6	Whiteware	1	1	1	Handle	Cup	U/Dec	M – LC19th	Flaked
2	203	Clay tobacco pipe	2	2	2	Stem & bowl	Tobacco pipe	U/Dec	Undated	
2	203	Creamware	1	2	1	BS	Plate	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
2	203	Slip Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin brown slip lines ext	C19th	
2	203	Slip Banded ware	2	9	1	BS	Mug	Thin blue and brown lines ext; moulded handle terminal	C19th	
2	203	Sponged ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
2	203	TP Whiteware	12	18	12	Rim & BS	Cup/bowl	Two Temples	M – LC19th	Probably one vessel
2	203	TP Whiteware	3	14	3	Rim	Saucer/plate	Two Temples	M – LC19th	
3	302	Edged ware	1	4	1	Rim	Plate	Low relief moulding w/ blue feathered paint	EC19th	
3	302	Slip Banded ware	2	7	2	Rim	Mug/Jug	Brown slip lines below rim above wide blue band	C19th	
3	302	Stoneware	1	89	1	BS	?Flagon	Green ext, unglazed int	C19th	
3	302	Whiteware	1	7	1	BS	Jug/vase	Relief moulded wheatear & stems; Flow Blue & lustre detail	M /LC19th – EC20th	
3	308	Banded ware	1	3	1	Rim	Plate	Black painted lines inside rim	M - LC19th	
3	308	BGCW	1	6	1	Base	Bowl	Brown glaze int	LC18th – C19th	
3	308	BGCW	1	44	1	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int & partially ext	C18th – C19th	
3	308	BGCW	2	172	2	BS	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	
3	308	Blue Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Bowl	Thin blue lines ext	C19th	
3	308	Bone China	1	19	1	Rim	Plate	Wavy edged plate	M /LC19th – EC20th	
3	308	Bone China	1	9	1	Rim	Plate	Stylised overglaze painted design inside rim	LC19th – EC20th	
3	308	Bone China	1	13	1	Ring foot base	Cup	Two Temples	M – LC19th	
3	308	BSGSW	1	14	1	Rim	Bowl	Clubbed rim	C19th	
3	308	BSGSW	1	44	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	C19th	Green paint int; probably a reused vessel
3	308	BSGSW	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C19th	

APPENDIX THREE.

Clay Tobacco Pipes from Glossop, Derbyshire (GLOS09)

Dr. S. D. White
University of Liverpool
3rd March 2009

Introduction

The clay tobacco pipes discussed in this report were recovered by a team of archaeologists from Archaeological Research Services Ltd of Bakewell at a site in Glossop, Derbyshire. The site code used for this work was GLOS09. The excavations produced a total of 22 clay tobacco pipe fragments, consisting of one bowl and 21 plain stem fragments from six different pipe-bearing contexts. There were no mouthpieces amongst the excavated finds, which were examined and this report prepared during March 2009.

Methodology and Treatment of the Material

The pipe fragments from Glossop Lane have been individually examined and are presented in Table 1, below. The dates given only reflect the pipe evidence and do not take into account any other stratigraphic, historical or other classes of finds evidence.

<i>Tr</i>	Ctxt	B	S	<i>Total</i>	Date Range	Comments
1	006		5	5	1780-1850	Plain stems of late C18th or C19th type. Almost certainly from long-stemmed pipes.
2	203		1	1	1780-1850	Plain stem of late C18th or C19th type
2	205		4	4	1780-1850	Plain stems of late C18th or C19th type. Almost certainly from long-stemmed pipes.
3	302		2	2	1780-1850	Plain stems of late C18th or C19th type.
3	308	1	7	8	1750-1850	All of the stems in this group are plain and are of late C18th or C19th type. The bowl fragment is a spur type but not enough survives to date very closely. The bowl most likely dates c1790-1850 suggesting a late C18th or, more likely, first half of the C19th date for the final deposition of this group.
3	320		2	2	1750-1830	Two plain stems of late C18th or early C19th type.
Totals:		1	21	22		

Table 27: Context summary giving the total number of bowls (B) and stem (S) fragments from each context. The overall date range for the pipes from the context is then given followed by a general description and comments on the material from the context.

Although clay tobacco pipes provide one of the most common and accurate means of dating Post-Medieval deposits, the context groups recovered here are mostly too small to provide reliable dating evidence by themselves.

The Pipes Themselves

The pipes themselves are all rather small but do appear to be reasonably fresh looking fragments which suggested that they have not been disturbed much since deposition. The assemblage is dominated by plain stems, which are extremely difficult to date accurately. However, the general appearance of the stem fragment and the size of the bore can give an indication of the likely century in which it was produced. Stem dates should always be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from more diagnostic fragments such as the bowls or marked fragments.

The site produced just one bowl fragment (Context 308). Originally this would have been a spur bowl. Not enough of it survives to be sure of the original bowl form, but it is most likely to date from the end of the eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

Summary

The excavations from Glossop produced a very small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes. Although such a small assemblage fits well within the established framework for Derbyshire, they do not, in this particular instance, add any new information to it.