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**Howard Town Mill, Glossop,
High Peak, Derbyshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. Y036/11

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by CFA on land at Howard Town Mill, Glossop between 31 October and 3 November 2011. Four trenches were excavated. Trench 1 demonstrated that the archaeological remains to the north of the development site had not survived previous invasive groundworks.

Well-preserved features from the 'Long Mill' building included well-laid sandstone flagged surfaces indicating the building was probably open plan in design. The building had an asphalt coated wooden floor (for damp proofing), elevated by floor joists above a flagged-stone surface. Later internal additions included brickwork partitions or plinths.

The north wall of a former out-building indentified by the desk-based assessment was also recorded though the purpose of this building remains unknown. A watching brief was conducted by CFA during the excavation of service trenches in discrete areas identified as having the potential to impact upon buried remains and undisturbed deposits. The watching brief observed the excavation of made ground; no archaeological deposits or features were indentified.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Peveril Securities. The evaluation was conducted between 31 of October and 3 of November 2011 and the watching brief was conducted on 6 March 2012. The CFA code and number for the project is MASG/2024.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (CFA 2011) was produced by CFA in response to a specification issued 15 August 2011 by the Development Control Archaeologist for High Peak Borough Council (Baker 2011). The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI in order to comply with a condition on planning approval HPK/2011/0103).

On the completion of the fieldwork an 'Interim Statement of Impact' was produced assessing the level of impact on the archaeological remains recorded by the development (Appendix 5).

1.2 Site Location and Description

Howard Town Mill is situated in the town of Glossop, Borough of High Peak, Derbyshire (Fig. 1, NGR SK 0355 9397). The site lies on relatively flat ground at between 147–148m above the Ordnance Datum (AOD). The underlying geology comprises alluvial deposits which geotechnical investigations showed to be a mixture of clay, silts, sand and gravel (BGS 2011).

1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background

A desk-based assessment and buildings appraisal was carried out on the site in 2005 (UMAU 2005). Howard Town Mill was built in 1860 and is situated to the south of the development area. This was built by John Wood and Sons on the site of earlier mill buildings. The desk-based assessment identified the footprints of several buildings and other features within the proposed development area. The ‘Long Mill’ (UMAU 2005, Site 8) was constructed in 1820. The building was still standing in 1949 but had been demolished by 1978. The footprint of the former building was orientated east to west across the development area and there was a row of cottages to the northwest (UMAU 2005, Site 12). The cottages are annotated as in ‘ruinous condition’ on the 1897 Ordnance Survey Map, but are not depicted on aerial photographs taken in 1925. Two former buildings, the purpose of which remains unknown, (though presumably textile related), were also located within the footprint of the proposed development (UMAU 2005, Sites 13 and 14). Site 13 appears on the 1897 Ordnance Survey Map but is not visible on aerial photographs taken in 1925. Site 14 was still visible on the 1925 aerial photographs.

1.3 Previous Archaeological work

No intrusive archaeological fieldwork is known to have taken place within the proposed development area targeted by this phase of works.

1.4 Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were to:

‘provide sufficient information for informed decisions to be made regarding the presence of archaeological remains, their significance and importance, and the likely impact of the development... [and] the appropriate mitigation’ (Baker 2011).

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 General

All work was undertaken according to the Institute for Archaeologists’ Code of Conduct, and relevant Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1994, 1996, 2001), CFAs standard procedures and the WSI (CFA 2011).

2.2 Evaluation

All machining was undertaken by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Modern deposit of concrete and tarmac, including car park surfaces were fragmented by hydraulic breaker before removal. In the absence of archaeological remains the trenches were excavated to the top of natural geological deposits.

Trench positions were agreed between CFA and the Development Control Archaeologist. The trench plan took into account information produced by the desk-

based assessment and buildings appraisal (UMAU 2005). Trench 1 was positioned in order to evaluate the survival of former cottages and another building (UMAU 2005, Sites 12 and 14), Trenches 2 and 4 were positioned to evaluate the archaeological potential of the 'Long Mill' (UMAU 2005, Site 8). Trench 4 was positioned to evaluate the potential survival of an out building (UMAU 2005, Site 13). Trench positions also took into account the live services cables. Trench 2 was shortened by 2m due to buried electric cables to the north. All trenches were 1.8m wide, Trench 1 was 25m long, Trench 2, 8m, and trenches 3 and 4, 10m.

Trench positions were surveyed using industry standard electronic surveying equipment and all trenches were backfilled on completion of the fieldwork.

2.3 Watching Brief

A watching brief was conducted at the request of the Development Control Archaeologist on discrete areas of the site within which proposed service trenches were assessed as having the potential to impact undisturbed archaeological remains. The location of the watching brief areas was agreed by the Development Control Archaeologist in advance of the work taking place (Fig. 1). The service trenches were excavated to the required depth of the development specifications.

2.3 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation (RO) with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All work was conducted in accordance with relevant IfA Standards and Guidance documents (IfA 1996, 2001), English Heritage guidance (EH 2005, 2006, 2008a, 2008b and 2008c), and CFA's standard methodology.

2.4 Monitoring

The trial trenching was monitored by the Development Control Archaeologist for High Peak Borough Council who was informed in advance of the works taking place and visited the site on 2 November 2011.

2.5 Archiving

The site archive currently consists of a single folder of recording forms along with digital photographs and AutoCAD files. The site archive will be ordered and stored according to national guidelines at the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery (accession number DERSB 2011.45) (Brown 2007, Ferguson and Murry 1997, IfA 2001, MGC 1994, SMA 1995 and UKIC 1990). Deposition of the archive will be undertaken by 1 August 2012. A summary of the results of archaeological works will be submitted for inclusion in OASIS. A summary statement of the results of the project will also be published in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal within two years.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Evaluation

Four trenches were excavated; the location of each trench is shown on Figure 1. All levels are expressed as above the Ordnance Datum (AOD) unless otherwise stated,

and are to the nearest 10mm. A summary of contexts forms Appendix 1. Figure 1 shows the position of the trenches in relation to the former buildings on the site.

3.2 Trench 1

The ground level at Trench 1 was between 148.12 and 148.32m rising slightly from east to west. The maximum excavated depth of the trench was 1.36m below the current ground (146.96m AOD), where natural deposits of greyish-orange silts, clays and sands (100) along with water-worn, pebbles (101) were recorded (Fig. 5). Above the natural deposits was made ground comprising modern detritus, including geotextiles. The only archaeological remains encountered were in the east of the trench where the truncated remains of an asphalt surface (103) were recorded at 147.16m (Fig. 6). This was probably the remnant of a sub-surface course of damp proofing for a former building (UMAU 2005, Site 14), depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey Map (demolished prior to 1925). The area around Trench 1 had been terraced, as the level of the ground immediately to the north was at a higher level, (approximately 152m). The very low preservation of archaeological remains in Trench 1 suggests that this terracing may have been below the formation level of the buildings formerly occupying that part of the site. The evaluation failed to locate any remains of the former building in this area (UMAU 2005, Site 12).

3.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Fig. 2 and 8) contained the well-preserved remains of surfaces and sub-surface features associated with the 'Long Mill'. At the base of Trench 2 was a surface of well-laid sandstone flags with dimensions of 0.61 x 0.53m. This was edged by a north to west orientated sandstone kerb (215) which delimited a chase (212) for a metal pipe (214) (Fig. 3, 4). The pipe chase (212) was probably contemporary with the floor surface (211) and was filled in part by a deposit of greyish concrete, which tapered to the south (216).

A series of floor joists, 0.08 x 0.08m square, ran east to west directly onto surface the flagged surface (211). The joists spanned the pipe chase (212) although some joists had been cut, probably to gain access to the service below (214) (Fig. 8). The floor joists (210) supported a series of east to west running floorboards (209) covered by asphalt (208), probably for damp proofing.

In the east of the trench, concrete (213) overlay sandstone edging (215) and had been poured while the floor joists (210) were in place (having set around the timbers). The purpose of the concrete appears to have been to provide a foundation footing for two brick walls (206 and 207, Fig. 9).

Wall 206 was orientated north to south and survived to a truncated height of c. 0.6m. The brickwork measured 2.8m and was of English bond with a south-facing return. To the north, it abutted Wall 207, which had a west-facing return. Wall 207 was more than 0.31m long and continued beyond the limit of excavation to the east. Both walls (206 and 207) were weather-struck pointed by very hard, sandy-grey mortar. A layer of slate provided a damp proof course between both walls and the concrete foundation (213). Asphalt (208) partially covered the concrete, probably suggesting broad

contemporaneity or that the brickwork was later, and that the area was re-bitumised after the construction of the walls.

The stratigraphic sequence in Trench 2 (Fig. 19) was completed by demolition material and made ground. To the north of Trench 2 a tip (north to south) of demolition material comprising large sandstone fragments and crushed mortar (205) was recorded. This was probably the demolished remnants of the north wall of the 'Long Mill'. It contained an *in situ* cast-iron pipe covered by a deposit of compacted demolition material (204); mixed building debris and modern detritus such as plastics as well as slate, mortar fragments and brick fragments, attributed to the former 'Long Mill' building. The demolition debris also contained rectilinear frogged bricks, stamped 'Cheshire' and 'Greenwood Glossop' along with a number of cast-iron objects (217) (Fig. 10), including; base plates, stanchions, drain pipes and a length of steam pipe. A former ground surface comprising tarmac (203) covered the crushed sandstone (205), which was in turn covered by a series of made-ground deposits comprising sand and gravel (202) and a modern tarmac surface (201).

3.4 Trench 3

The base of Trench 3 (Fig. 3, 11, 12) contained a flagged-sandstone surface (311) above a layer of sandy gravel and mixed cobbles (312). The surface abutted the internal elevation of the south facing, former east to west orientated wall (310) of the 'Long Mill' building (UMAU 2005, Site 8). The wall was constructed of sandstone rubble fragments bonded by sandy, lime mortar (Fig. 13). Directly above the sandstone surface (311) was a series of east to west orientated floor joists (309), which supported a wooden floor (307) which was asphalt (306) covered to provide damp proofing. The internal south-facing elevation had a skim of lime render which respected the floor height created by the wooden floor (307), which confirmed that the sandstone surface (311) was the earliest constructed surface recorded (Fig. 13). Concrete (308) was recorded to the west of the trench. It slightly lipped over the wooden surface (307) and bulged around the floor joists (309) into the cavity below. The purpose of the concrete is unclear, however, it did not continue to the south, and it abutted Wall 310 to the north and is interpreted as a later modification to the interior of the 'Long Mill'.

The stratigraphic sequence in Trench 3 were mostly made up of demolition deposits and made ground. The north to south tip of a fragmentary and crushed sandstone material in a sandy matrix (305) 0.5m thick overlay wooden floorboards (307). The origin of the deposit would have probably been the upstanding elevation of Wall 310 prior to demolition. This was covered by a layer of compacted demolition material (304) containing brick and sandstone fragments and modern detritus such as plastics and twine. Above this was the remains of a tarmac surface (303), which was in turn covered by made-ground deposits (302) and the modern car park surface (301).

3.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 (Fig. 4, 15, 12) contained relatively well-preserved remains of a former out building (UMAU, Site 13). Including the north to south orientated western wall (403). To the east of this was a flagged sandstone-surface (402 and 405), which had been cut obliquely to abut Wall 403. One Flagstone (405) had four equally spaced holes (404),

seen as a square, within the slab. The holes may have been a fixing point for a bracket or base plate (Fig. 16). There was a scarcement to the west of Wall 403, possibly indicating the presence of a former ground surface. The fractured remnants of a wall stub (406) orientated west to east abutted Wall 403 and was probably a later addition to the main building. To the west of Wall 403, a surface comprising sands stones setts was uncovered (407 and 408). The surface had been deposited in a shallow, flat-based 0.22m deep cut within firm, sterile, greyish, light-brown clay (400). The cut was filled by a deposit of cinder and ash (412) providing the bedding for the stone sett surface (408, Fig. 17). Three concrete-capped services were also recorded in Trench 4; all were interpreted as modern intrusions, and modern overburden form the material to the surface (401).

3.6 Watching Brief

The watching brief monitored the excavation of two service trenches in areas of the site where it was suspected archaeological remains may have been present. Both trenches were in the area of a former car park. The results were broadly comparable with the made ground identified in trenches 2 and 3 during the evaluation; namely gravel and stone chippings, coarse sands and modern surfaces.

Trench A

Trench A was 11m north to south by 3m east to west. The maximum excavated depth of the trench was 1m. The excavation revealed made ground used as levelling material for the modern tarmac surfaces (Fig. 19).

Trench B

Trench B was 8m north to south by 1.5m east to west. The maximum excavated depth was 0.9m. The excavation removed 0.2m of burnt coal and ash which was covered by 0.5m of mixed silty clay with sandstone cobble inclusions. A former tarmac surface was encountered covered by 0.2m of stone chippings and gravel. All the deposits were assessed as made ground and were deposited to build up the area for modern surfaces (Fig. 20).

4. DISCUSSION

Both Trenches 2 and 3 recorded the fairly well preserved remains of the ‘Long Mill’ (UMAU 2005, Site 8). The remains may be broadly dated to the initial construction of the ‘Long Mill’ *c.* 1820.

A second phase of internal modification can be seen in both these trenches, by the construction of new floor surfaces, a wooden floor on parallel joists, sealed by asphalt damp proofing. The building also appeared to have been partitioned at some point, possibly indicating a change of use. In Trench 3, the concrete may have been a machine plinth; this might explain why the wooden surface was cut so that the concrete could be poured directly on the stone surface.

It is likely that is that the ‘Long Mill’ was initially an open-plan building. Such a building may have been used for spinning. The fragments of refractory brick seen in the demolition deposits in Trench 2, possibly originated from a boiler house in the near vicinity. The iron objects within the demolition deposits of Trench 3 include a series of base plates and stanchions. The base plates were probably fixed to the floor joists of the first floor and ground floor, with the stanchions between the plates taking the load of the floor above.

Despite the relatively well preserved surface and wall of the outbuilding (UMAU 2005, Site 13) it is not possible to speculate meaningfully on the function of this building or to add to the information from the historic maps or the desk-based assessment.

5. CONCLUSION

The evaluation recorded relatively well-preserved remains of former buildings on the site and was able to relate them to the buildings identified from historic maps and the desk-based assessment. Terracing of the ground on the north of the site was recorded, virtually removing any trace of the building what once stood on this part of the site.

The archaeological remains were typified by internal and external surfaces, and the remains of internal and external walls, albeit reduced to the former ground level or below. No other archaeological remains other than those anticipated at the outset of the project related to the former mill buildings were encountered.

Apart from localised disturbance due to piling, it was considered that there would not be any further significant impact on archaeological remains recorded within the proposed footprint of the building. External to the proposed building, the proposal was for car parking and such was the depth of archaeological remains recorded here, that the predicted impact was considered to be minimal. It was assessed that the excavation of service trenches could mean there was some disturbance to walls recorded at a higher level, possibly to the former ‘Long Mill’ building. A watching brief was conducted during the excavation of two service trenches that had the potential to disturbed hitherto unknown archaeological remains in discreet areas of the site. The watching brief recorded made ground and modern surfaces, but no archaeologically significant remains.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context no.	Trench /Area	Fill of	Type	Description
100	1	-	Deposit	Natural deposit of fine sequentially water born deposits of greyish orange-greyish brown well sorted clays, silts and sands.
101	1	-	Deposit	Probably natural deposit of mid-orangey medium to coarse sands and gravel with rounded water worn pebbles.
102	1	-	Deposit	Deposit of Type 1, 0.65m in depth, contains modern detritus. Made Ground.
103	1	-	Deposit	Asphalt surface, 0.07m in depth >1.4m E-W. Truncated to the west.
201	2	-	Deposit	Modern tarmac surface of car park, 0.1m in depth. Covers (202).
202	2	-	Deposit	Deposit of Type 1, 0.34m in depth; made ground for modern car park surface.
203	2	-	Deposit	Former tarmac surface under (202), and covering demolition deposit (204).
204	2	-	Deposit	Deposit comprising demolition material or mortar, refractory and red brick, slate and sandstone. Contains modern detritus. 0.18-0.36m in depth N-S. Seen in all sections.
205	2	-	Deposit	Tip of crushed sandstone and sandstone fragments. Tips N-S, 0.68-0.5m in depth. Remnant of former 'Long Mill' north wall.
206	2	-	Masonry	Red brick wall, 2.8m N-S, 0.6m high truncated. Bonded in English bone by hard grey sandy mortar. Weather struck pointed. Possible internal partition or plinth. Has slate for a DPC.
207	2	-	Masonry	Red brick wall, 0.31m E-W 0.23m wide by 0.46m high. Contemporary with (207) which abuts it from to the south.
208	2	-	Deposit	Deposit of Asphalt damp proofing over wooden surface (209); >5.1m N-S.
209	2	-	Deposit	Wooden surface comprising floorboards. Covered length of Trench 2. Board depth 0.025. Secondary surface.
210	2	-	Deposit	Wooden joists to support surface (209). Joists sq 0.08 x 0.08m and >1.8m E-W. Some cut to gain access to pipe (214).
211	2	-	Deposit	Stone floor surface comprising sandstone flags c. 0.61 x 0.53 in size. Joists (210) sit directly on these.
212	2	-	Deposit	Chase for pipe/service (214). Orientated N-S. 0.36m wide by c. 3.5m N-S Disappears under (209). 0.28m in depth below stone surface (211) and edging (215).
213	2	-	Deposit	Deposit of concrete. Overlays (215) and poured around (210) joists. Provides foundations for walls (206 and 207).
214	2	-	Deposit	Cast pipe c 0.13m diameter capped by concrete (216) within chase (212); purpose unknown. Sub-surface service.
215	2	-	Deposit	Sandstone edging orientated N-S which respects chase (212). Flags c. 0.32 x 0.74. Leaves (212) open for access.
216	2	-	Deposit	Chamfered concrete pour over pipe (214) in chase (212).
217	2	-	Deposit	Cast iron pipe running NE-SW within demolition deposit (205); possibly in situ.

Context no.	Trench /Area	Fill of	Type	Description
218	2	-	Deposit	Assortment of cast iron objects, including floor or ceiling supporting plates / brackets, stanchions, drain pipe and probable steam pipe.
301	3	-	Deposit	Modern tarmac surface of car park, 0.11m in depth. Covers (302).
302	3	-	Deposit	Deposit of Type 1, 0.4m in depth; made ground for modern car park surface.
303	3	-	Deposit	Former tarmac surface under (302), and covering demolition deposit (304); >8m N-S by 0.13m in depth.
304	3	-	Deposit	Deposit comprising demolition material or mortar, refractory and red brick, slate and sandstone. Contains modern detritus. Up to 0.8m in depth. Seen in all sections.
305	3	-	Deposit	Tip of crushed sandstone and sandstone fragments. Tips N-S, 0.5m in depth, c. 4.3m N-S.
306	3	-	Deposit	Deposit of Asphalt damp proofing over wooden surface (307); c. 8m N-S x 0.05m in depth.
307	3	-	Deposit	Wooden surface comprising floorboards. Covered length of Trench 3. Board depth 0.025. Secondary surface. Probably cut and edges covered by concrete (308). Level of lime render on wall (310) respects floor level.
308	3	-	Deposit	Deposit of concrete 4.2m E-W by >0.33m in width. Continues to west. Depth, 0.11m. Poured around floor joists and partially fills cavity space between wooden surface (308) and stone surface (311).
309	3	-	Deposit	Wooden floor joists, 0.08m sq. Orientated E-W, support surface (308), sit directly on stone surface (311).
310	3	-	Masonry	Sandstone rubble wall >1.6m E-W x 0.6m in depth. North wall of 'Long Mill' bonded by lime rich sandy mortar. Has lime rendered south facing elevation. Lime render respects floor height created by (307).
311	3	-	Deposit	Stone floor surface comprising sandstone flags, continues under surface (307). Flag size c. 0.63 x 0.75m Joists (309) sit directly on these. Surface extends c. 8m to east under (307).
312	3	-	Deposit	Deposit, probable made ground and bedding layer for stone surface (311). Comprises yellowy-orange sub-round, small-medium stone frags and gravels.
400	4	-	Deposit	Probable natural, comprising greyish-light brown, firm clay, with occasional rounded gravels and cobbles. Excavated beyond horizon to a depth of 0.59m.
401	4	-	Deposit	Deposit of Type 1 overburden >10m E-W by 0.25m in depth; made ground.
402	4	-	Deposit	Stone floor >1.6m N-S by >1.3m E-W. Surface comprising sandstone flags. Cut obliquely to abut wall (403).
403	4	-	Masonry	Wall constructed of tabular hewn, sandstone fragments and slabs, very roughly brought to course. Strongly bonded by lime mortar. >1.6m N-S x 0.47m in width. Internal to surface (402) 0.48m in depth. External to scarpment c. 0.1m. Butted by wall (406), yard surface (407) and internal surface (402). West wall of Site 13.
404	4	-	Cut	Within stone flag (405) which form part of the wider stone surface (402). Seen as 4 round holes 0.25m dia. each, forming a 0.13m sq. possible fixing point.
405	4	-	Deposit	Sandstone flag, part of wider floor surface (402) cut by 4 x holes (404).

Context no.	Trench /Area	Fill of	Type	Description
406	4	-	Masonry	Disturbed and shattered fragments of a sandstone wall. 1.7m E-W x 0.7m N-S. Comprising medium to medium-large stone blocks and fragments. Possible addition to Site 13. Abuts west wall (403).
407	4	-	Deposit	Sandstone sett surface, was same as (408) until truncation by modern cut (409). 1.5m E-W X 0.8m N-S, continues to south. Former yard surface.
408	4	411	Deposit	Sandstone sett surface, was same as (407) until truncation by modern cut (409). 3.7m E-W X 1.08m N-S, continues to south. Former yard surface. Deposit (412) is cinder and ash bedding.
409	4	-	Cut	Linear cut for modern service. Filled by concrete (410), cuts surfaces (407 and 408). 1.9m NW-SE x 0.7m wide. Not excavated.
410	4	409	Deposit	Concrete fill of cut (409). Modern. Presumably caps a service (see also 415).
411	4	-	Cut	Cut within deposit (400) for deposition of stone sett surface (408) on cinder bedding (412). Flat base, shallow sides, 0.32m in depth, roughly orientated E-W.
412	4	411	Deposit	Cinder and ash bedding layer for surface (408) within cut (411), c. 0.1m in depth.
413	4	-	Cut	Linear cut for modern service. Filled by concrete (414), cuts surfaces (408). 1.8m NE-SW x 0.44m wide. Not excavated.
414	4	413	Deposit	Concrete fill of cut (413). Modern. Presumably caps a service (see also 415).
415	4	417	Deposit	Cast iron pipe orientated N-S >1.4m in length. 0.065 (2.5") dia. Within cut (417) capped by (416) concrete deposit. Modern.
416	4	417	Deposit	Deposit of concrete capping iron pipe (415).
417	4	-	Cut	Cut for modern pipe (415), seen in section. Filled by concrete (416). 0.5m in depth.

Appendix 2: Photographic Register

No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
1	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4.	West	Overcast
2	Post-excavation shot of Trench 4.	East	Overcast
3	Shot of wall (403) and surface (402).	South	Overcast
4	Shot of wall (403), scarcement, surface (407) and wall (406).	South	Overcast
5	Shot of wall (403), scarcement, surface (407) and wall (406).	North	Overcast
6	Shot of surfaces (407 and 408) cut by (409).	Northwest	Overcast
7	Oblique shot of surface (408).	Northwest	Overcast
8	Shot of service cut (413), conc. capping (414) and surface (408).	North	Overcast
9-10	Shot of surface (408), bedding layer (412) within cut (411).	West	Overcast
11	Shot of cut (413) for service in south facing section of trench.	Southwest	Overcast
12	Shot of internal (Site 12) surface (402), slab (405) and holes (404).	North	Overcast
13-14	Working shot of Trench 1 excavation.	East	Overcast
15	General shot of site.	East	Overcast
16	General shot of site.	West	Overcast
17	General shot of site.	Northwest	Overcast
18	General shot of site.	West	Overcast
19	Shot of surface (103) in Trench 1.	West	Overcast
20-21	Working shot of Trench 1 excavation and surface (103).	East	Overcast

No	Contexts/description	Taken from	Conditions
22-23	Shot of south-facing section of Trench 1.	South	Overcast
24-25	Shot of natural deposits (100) within Trench base of Trench 1.	West	Overcast
26	General shot of site conditions.	West	Low light
27	Shot of Trench 3 excavation and deposit (304) in plan.	South	Bright
28-29	Working shot of Trench 2 excavation.	South	Clear
30-31	Post-excavation shot of Trench 2.	South	Bright
32	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3.	North	Bright
33-35	Shot of west-facing section of Trench 2; walls (206 and 207); Surfaces (213 and 215).	West	Clear
36	Shot of west-facing section of Trench 2; walls (206 and 207); Surfaces (213 and 215).	West	Bright
37	Oblique shot of Trench 2 features post-excavation.	Northwest	Bright
38	Shot of west-facing section of Trench 2, including demolition deposits (204 and 205).	West	Bright
39	Shot of pipe chase (212) and pipe (214) in Trench 2.	North	Overcast
40	Shot of pipe chase (212) and pipe (214) in Trench 3.	West	Overcast
41	Detailed shot of Trench 2 surface and features.	South	Bright
42	Post-excavation shot of Trench 3.	South	Clear
43-44	Shot of west-facing section of Trench 3 and surface (307).	West	Clear
45-46	Shot of surface (311) and (307) and west-facing section of Trench 3.	West	Bright
47	Shot of surfaces (311) and (307) and wall (310) Trench 3.	South	Bright
48	Shot of surface (311) and (307) and wall (310).	West	Bright
49	Shot of sondage showing concrete (308) and surface (307).	South	Overcast
50	Shot of sondage showing concrete (308), joists (309) and surface (307).	North	Overcast
51	Shot of concrete (308) bulging around joists (309).	East	Overcast
52	Shot of lime render on wall (310) and relationship with surface (307).	South	Overcast
53	Shot of cavity between surface (311) and (307).	-	Low light
54-55	Shot of sondage below lifted slab (311) and bedding deposit (312).	South	Overcast
56	Shot of wall (206) on concrete (213) in Trench 2.	West	Overcast
57	Shot of walls (206) and (207) and concrete foundation (213).	South	Overcast
58	Shot of wall (206) and south facing return.	West	Overcast
59	Shot of abutment between walls (206) and (207).	West	Overcast
60	Shot of floor joists (210) showing cut joists respecting pipe chase (212).	South	Overcast
61	Shot of made ground under edging (215).	West	Overcast
62-70	Various shots of cast iron metal objects (218) recovered from Trench 2.	-	Overcast
71-73	General shots of site and Trench 2.	West	Overcast
74-75	General shot of site and Trench 3.	South	Low light

Appendix 3: Drawing Register

Dwg No.	Sheet No.	Scale	Plan / Section	Description
1	1	1:20	Section	West-facing section of Trench 2.
2	2	1:20	Section	West-facing section of Trench 3.
3	2	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of Trench 3.
4	3	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of Trench 2.
5	4	1:20	Plan	Post-excavation plan of Trench 4.
6	1	1:20	Section	North-facing section of Trench 4.

Appendix 4: Samples Register

Sample No.	Trench	Context	Feature	Sample type	Volume
1	2	204	Demolition debris	1 off, red brick, stamped 'Cheshire'. Rectilinear frogging.	1 off
2	2	204	Demolition debris	1 off, red brick, stamped 'Greenwood Glossop'. Rectilinear frogging.	1 off

Appendix 5: Interim Statement of Impact

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Howard Town Mill

Statement of Predicted Impact on Archaeological Remains

1. INTRODUCTION

This document is an assessment of the predicted impact on buried archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed Marks and Spencer Store at Howard Town Mill (Unit 2). The statement was requested by Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council during a monitoring visit on 2 November 2011. The results below represent a draft and are for information only.

Project Background

This statement presents the interim results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) during October and November 2011. The specific aim of the statement is to advise on the impact of the proposed development upon the buried archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation. A full report detailing the context and character of the encountered remains will be supplied at a later date under separate cover. However, a brief description of the trenches is provided in order to supply context to the conclusions.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

Information used to ascertain the potential impact on buried archaeological remains has been provided by the client in the form of plans and levels showing the current and proposed ground level. This information has been overlaid onto a plan of the site showing the evaluation trenches the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Mapping and the proposed development.

3. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Four trenches were excavated during the archaeological works at the proposed Marks and Spencer store at the former Howard Town Mill. The results of the trenching are described below, with particular emphasis on the level that archaeological remains were encountered. All levels are expressed as above the Ordnance Datum (AOD) unless otherwise stated, and are to the nearest 10mm. See Figure 1 for the location of the trenches.

Trench 1

The ground level at Trench 1 was between 148.12 and 148.32m rising slightly from east to west. The maximum excavated depth of the trench was 1.36m below the current ground surface or 146.96m where natural deposits were recorded. The only archaeological remains encountered were in the east of the trench were the truncated remains of an asphalt surface was recorded at 147.16m. This was probably the remains of a sub-surface course of damp proofing for a building depicted on the 1897 Ordnance Survey Map (demolished prior to 1925). The area around Trench 1 had clearly been terraced at some point, as the level of the ground immediately to the north was at much higher, at approximately 152m. The very low preservation of archaeological remains in Trench 1 suggest that this terracing may have been below the formation level of the buildings formerly occupying that part of the site.

Trench 1 Impact Assessment

There is unlikely to be any impact to north of the proposed development in the area of Trench 1. It is highly unlikely that any archaeological remains have survived the previous demolition or construction works. The predicted ground level of the proposed development in this area is 148.75m which is 0.40m above the current ground level.

Trench 2

The ground level at Trench 2 was 148.16m to the south and 148.19m to the north. At 146.79m, a sandstone flagged surface was encountered (1.36m below the current ground level). A wooden surface comprising floorboards was encountered at 146.92m in the north of the trench. Two sections of a disturbed but *in-situ* brick wall, were recorded, 0.58m below the ground surface at 147.61m. All these remains related to the 'Long Mill' building (c. 1830), though the neatly-struck pointing of the brickwork indicated it a later 20th-century internal division. The building was still standing in 1949, but had been demolished by 1978.

Trench 3

The ground level at Trench 3 was 148.17m. The well preserved remains of an asphalt-covered wooden floorboard surface were encountered at 146.89m, under which was a sandstone-flagged surface was at 146.73m. The north wall of the former 'Long Mill' was recorded at 147.33m 0.83m below the current ground level.

Trenches 2 and 3 Impact Assessment

The trenches 2 and 3 are within an area of proposed car parking and the low level of impact here means that the archaeological remains recorded in these trenches will be largely undisturbed by the development. However, there is a possibility that the tops of walls, (continuations or associated with those seen in trenches 2 and 3) may be disturbed during excavation for services. There is a slight overlap between the edge of the proposed building and the footprint of the former 'Long Mill' building. However, there the impact will be confined to areas of piled foundations. It is the understanding that construction does not require a large numbers of piled foundations. If the preservation of archaeological remains as evidenced in these trenches is high, the foundations will have a low impact overall on the survival of the buried archaeological remains.

Trench 4

The surface level at Trench 2 was between 148.02 and 147.96m sloping east to west. Well-preserved archaeological remains were encountered throughout Trench 2, though there was some localised truncation from modern services. The remains encountered included a sandstone-sett surface at 147.86m, a north to south orientated wall was encountered at 147.78m and an internal sandstone-flag floor was recorded at 147.40m.

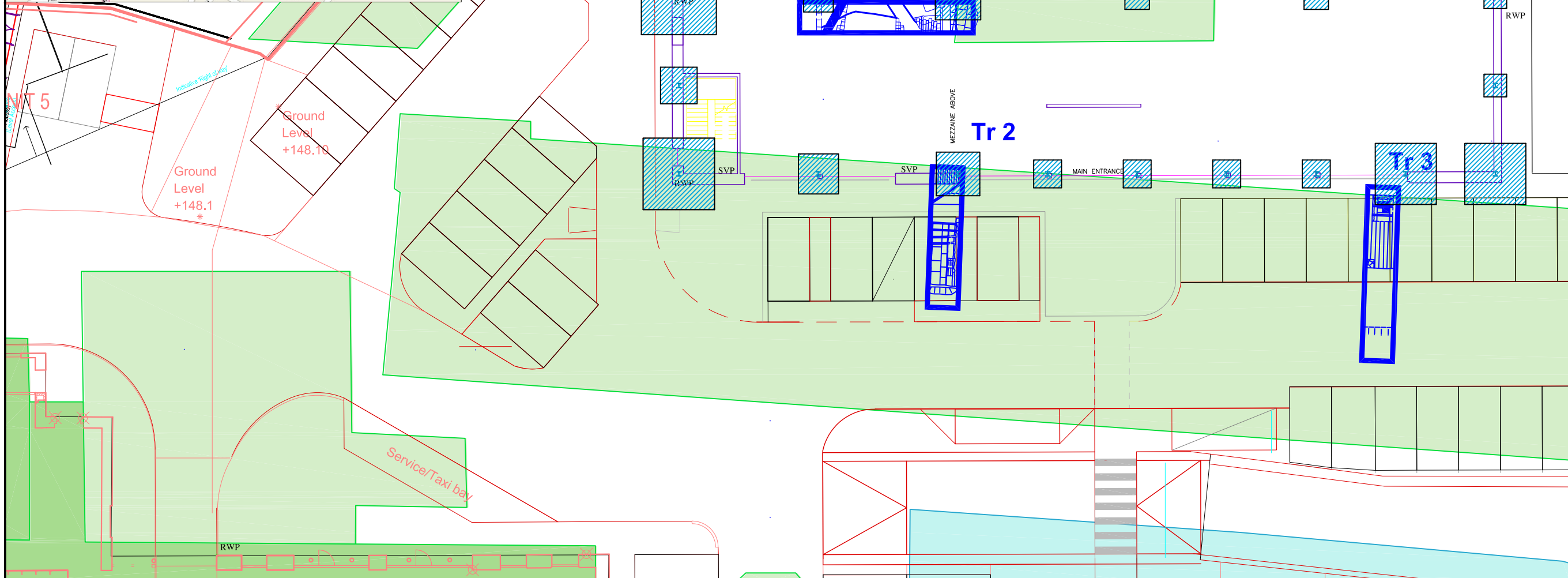
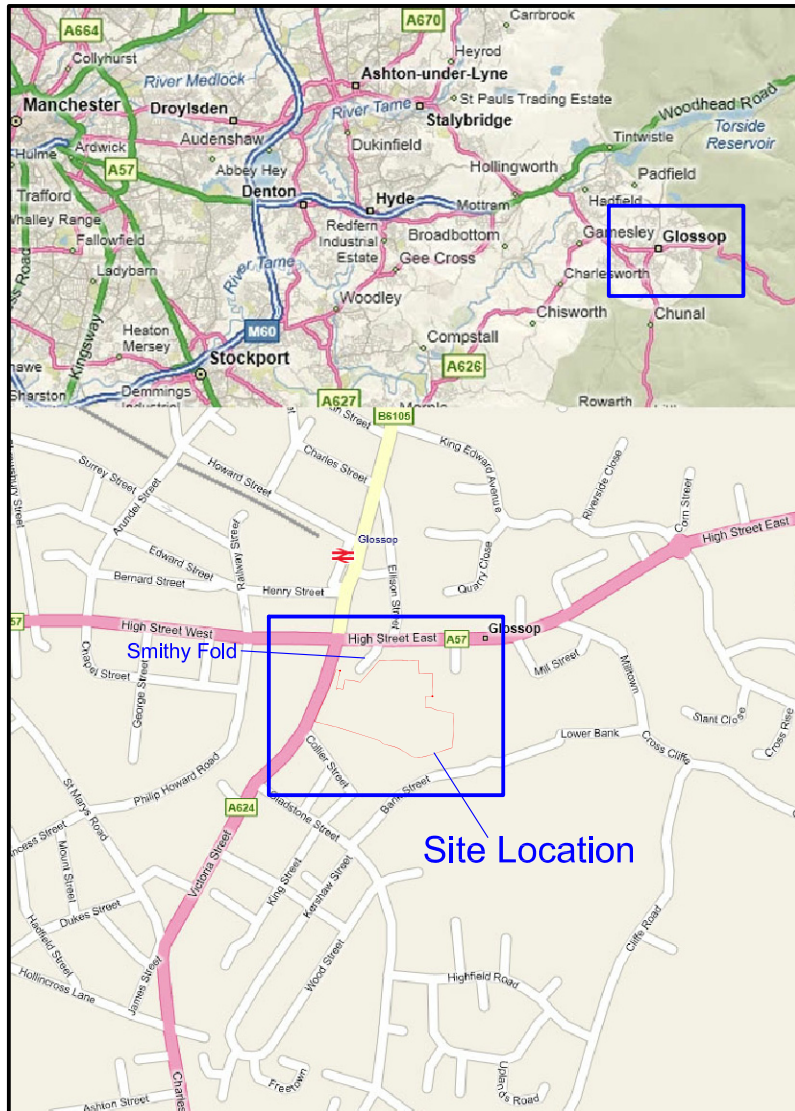
Trench 4 Impact Assessment

Archaeological remains in Trench 4 were recorded within the footprint of the proposed development. The remains are located 0.15m below the current ground level. However, the construction level of 148.75m will require the ground level to be raised by 0.88m above these remains and though there may be some localised impact due to piling, the impact overall will be minor.

3. CONCLUSION

Apart from localised disturbance due to piling, there is unlikely to be any impact on archaeological remains recorded within the proposed footprint of the building. External to the proposed building, the proposal is for car parking, and such is the depth of archaeological remains recorded here no impact is predicted, though the excavation of service trenches may mean there is some disturbance to walls, possibly to the former 'Long Mill' building.

Figure 1: Overlay Map Comprising 1st- Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Current Development Proposal and Evaluation Trench Locations



- Key:
- Demolished Buildings
 - Standing Buildings
 - Former Mill Reservoir
 - Evaluation Trenches
 - New Foundations

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Fig. No: 1 Revision: A

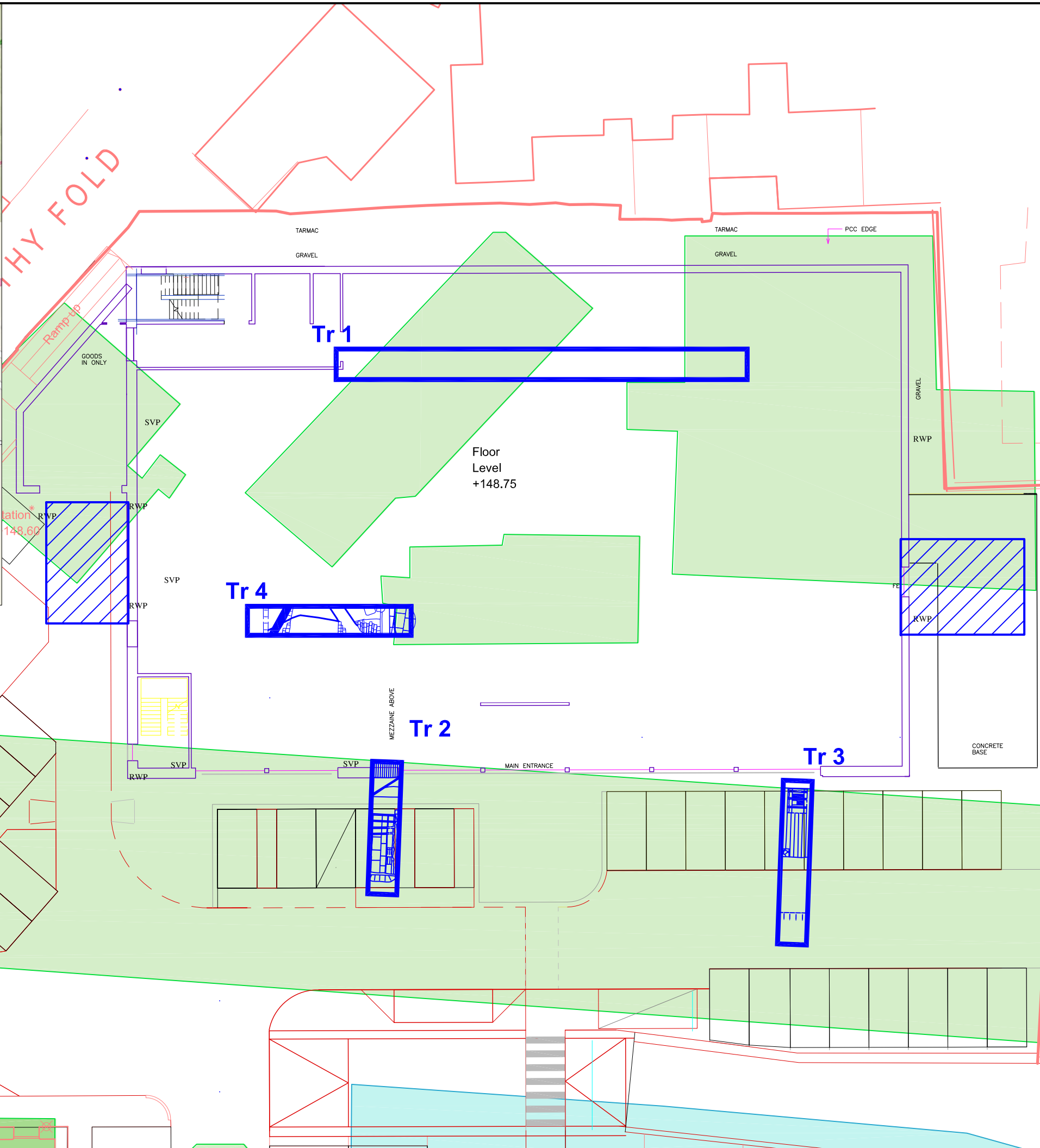
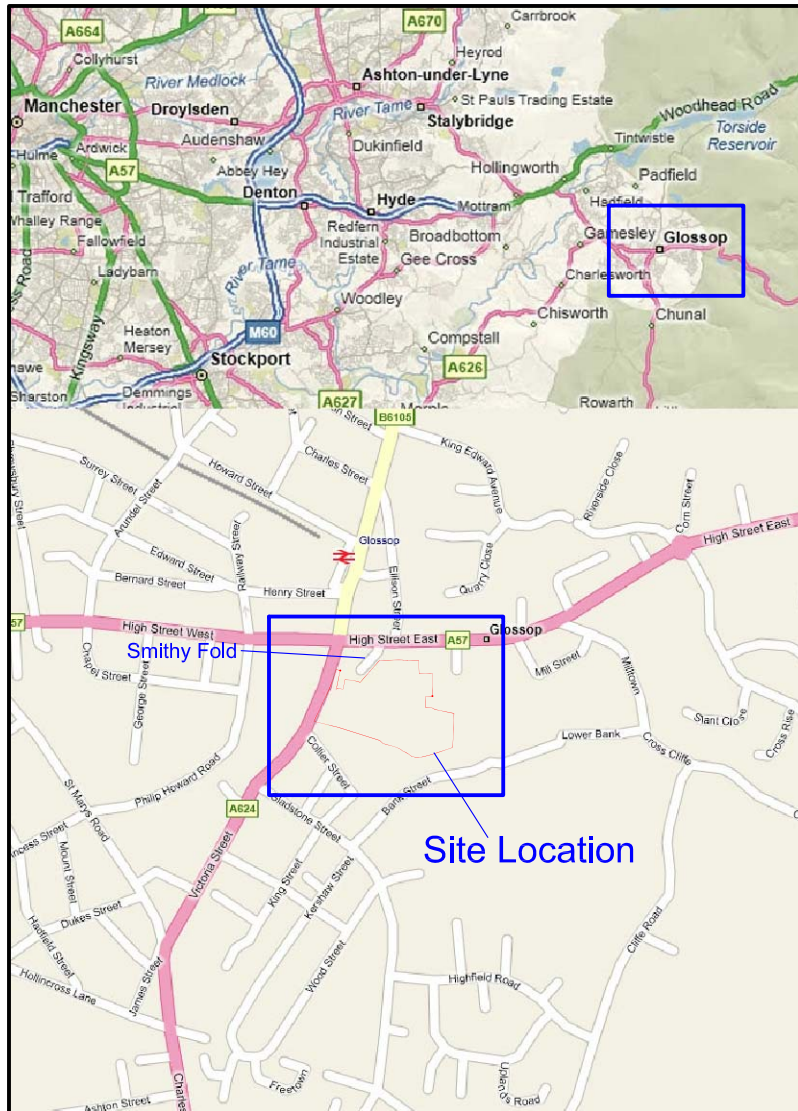
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Overlay Map Comprising 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Current Development Proposal and Evaluation Trench Locations

Project:
Howard Town Hill Archaeological Evaluation

Client:
Perveril Securities Ltd

Scale at A3:
1:250

Figures 1-21





REGISTERED ORGANISATION

Key:

- Demolished buildings
- Standing Buildings
- Former Mill Reservoir
- Evaluation Trenches
- Watching Brief Areas

Fig. No: 1

Revision: A

Title:
Overlay Map Comprising 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map, Current Development Proposal and Evaluation Trench Locations

Project:
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Client:
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Scale at A3:
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Report No: Y036/11

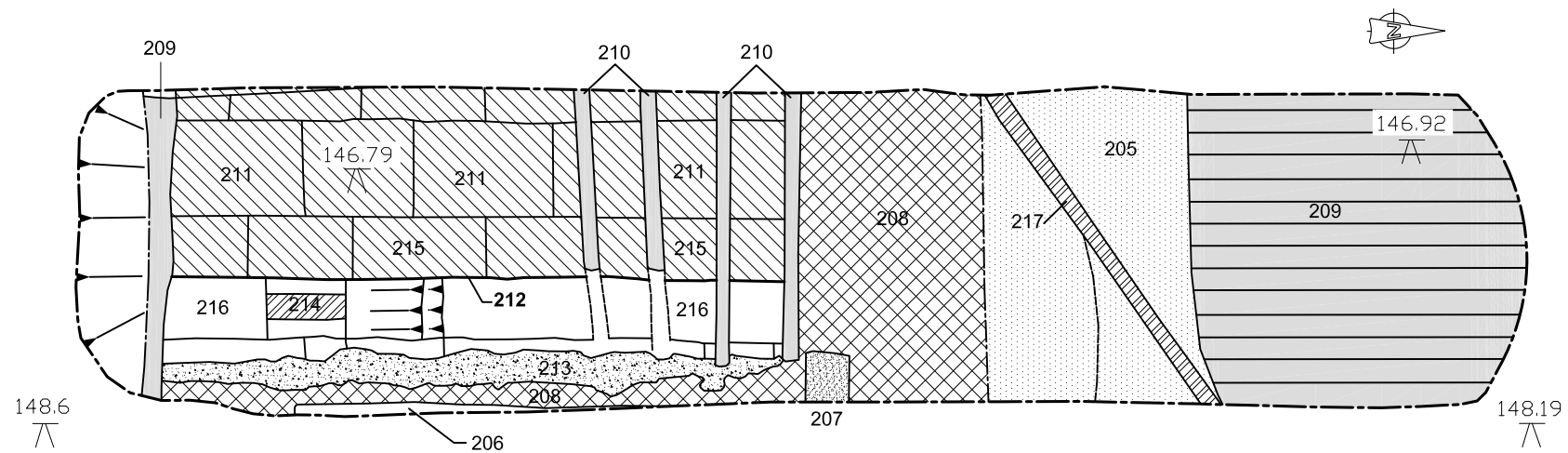


Fig. 2 - Plan of Trench 2

Key:

- Timber
- Stone surface
- Masonry
- Metal pipe work
- Concrete
- Asphalt
- Overburden

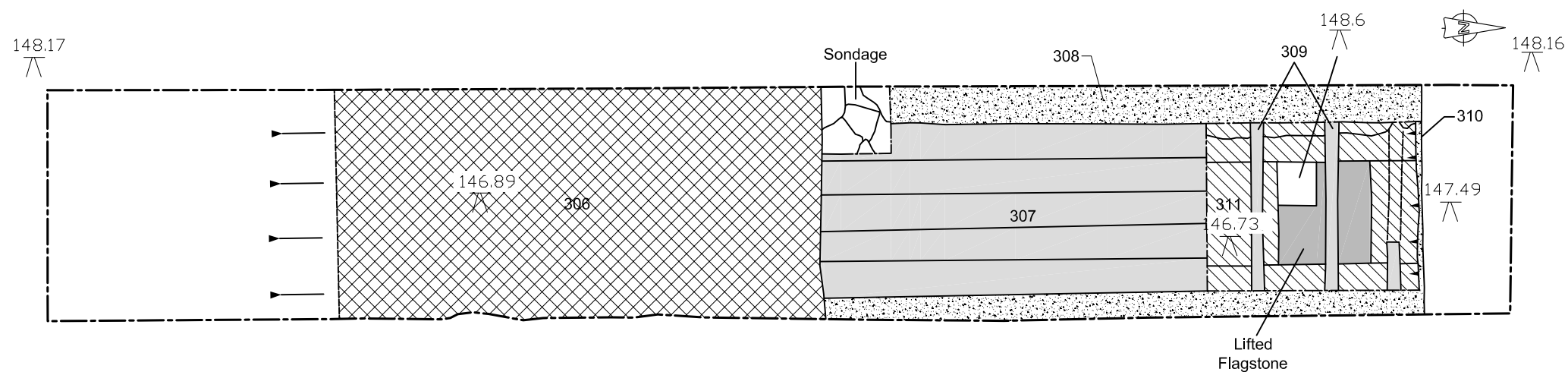


Fig. 3 - Plan of Trench 3

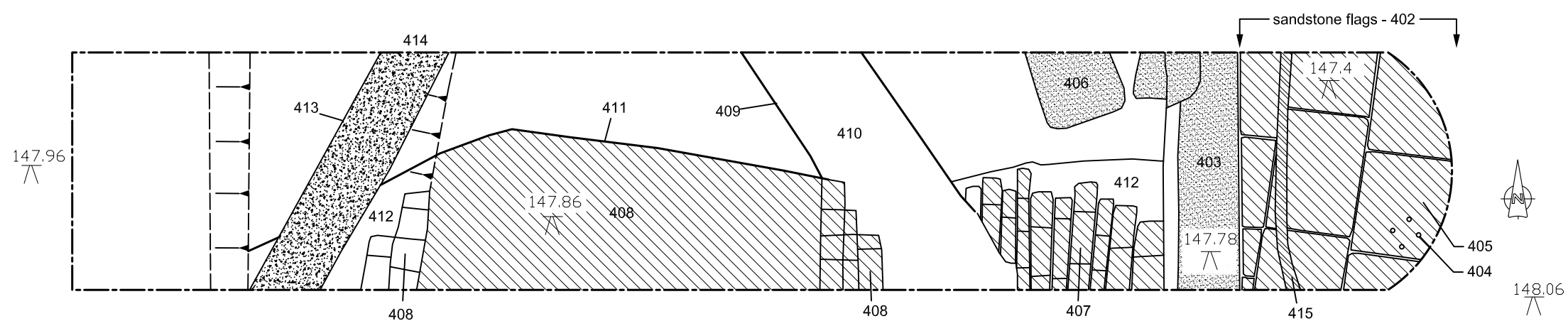


Fig. 4 - Plan of Trench 4



Fig. 5 - Shot of Natural Deposits (100) Within Trench Base of Trench 1



Fig. 6 - Working Shot of Trench 1 Excavation and Surface (103)

Key:

Fig. No: 5-6 Revision: A Client: Perveril Securities Ltd

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Fig. 7 - Post-excavation Shot of Trench 2



Fig. 8 - Shot of West-Facing Section of Trench 2; Walls (206 & 207); Surfaces (213 & 215)



Fig. 9 - Detailed Shot of Trench 2 Surface and Features



Fig. 10 - Shot of West-Facing Section of Trench 2; Walls (206 & 207); Surfaces (213 & 215)

Key:

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Fig. 11 - Various Shots of Cast Iron Metal Objects (218) Recovered from Trench 2



Fig. 12 - Post-excavation Shot of Trench 3



Fig. 13 - Shot of Surface (311) and (307) and Wall (310)



Fig. 14 - Shot of Surfaces (311) and (307) and Wall (310) Trench 3

Key:

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Fig. 15 - Post-excavation Shot of Trench 4



Fig. 16 - Post-excavation Shot of Trench 4



Fig. 17 - Shot of Internal (Site 12) Surface (402), Slab (405) and Holes (404)



Fig. 18 - Shot of Surface (408), Bedding Layer (412) Within Cut (411)

Key:

Fig. No: 15-18 Revision: A Client: Perveril Securities Ltd

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Fig. 19 - Post-excitation Shot of Trench A in Watching Brief Area



Fig. 20 - Post-excitation Shot of Trench B in Watching Brief Area

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Fig. No: 19-20 Revision: A Client: Perveril Securities Ltd

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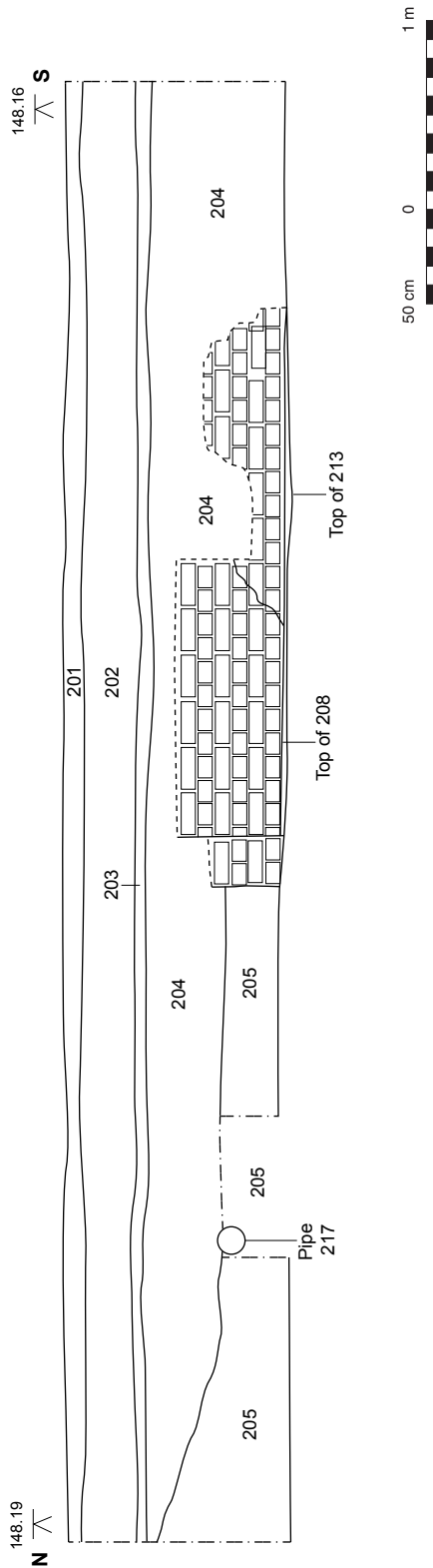



Fig. 19 - West-Facing Section of Trench 2

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	Title:		
Scale at A4: 1:40	Project: Howard Town Mill: Archaeological Evaluation		
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