

**Interim Report on
Archaeological Excavations at
Bottoms - Holcombe Moor
April to October 2014**

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1.0 Summary

The archaeological excavation carried out at the site known as Bottoms during 2014 was a continuation of the excavation started in 2013. The excavation was carried out from March to the end of October on one weekend per month.

The excavation was carried out as a large open area excavation and the site has a 5m grid surveyed in around the site.

The excavation has revealed the flagged flooring of the central and eastern bays of the building, together with standing walls and other masonry features including a complicated structure attached to the North wall. The excavation also revealed the complete plans for two drains.

An area of slag deposit was excavated and revealed dating evidence in the form of medieval pottery and various pieces of charcoal, which has been dated via a carbon-14 test to the early 12th century.

Apart from the mentioned medieval pottery the bulk of the ceramics recovered in 2014 are from the 18th and 19th century. A large quantity of window glass was recovered consisting of both thick cast glass and fine thin glass. Several buttons, coins and various other metal objects were recovered, mainly from the demolition rubble.

2.0 Aims of the 2014 Excavation

The main aim of the project is to understand the use of the building through history and the use of the immediate area.

The main aim for the excavation in 2014 was to excavate down to the slag deposit on the east of the site to hopefully reveal the medieval hearth and to obtain dating evidence.

Another of our aims in 2014 was examining the construction of the northern wall of the building. To achieve this a section of the pond bank was removed to expose the northern wall.

Our secondary aims for the year were to finish the removal of the demolition rubble in the eastern bay and to record all the archaeology so far uncovered.

3.0 Site Location and Description

The site known as Bottoms Mill (SD 7670 1690) is situated towards the northern end of Holcombe Valley on the West side of Red Brook. The site comprises of a pond to the North, a three bay building situated to the South of the pond with its northerly wall built into the pond bank, and a flat plateau to the South of the building.

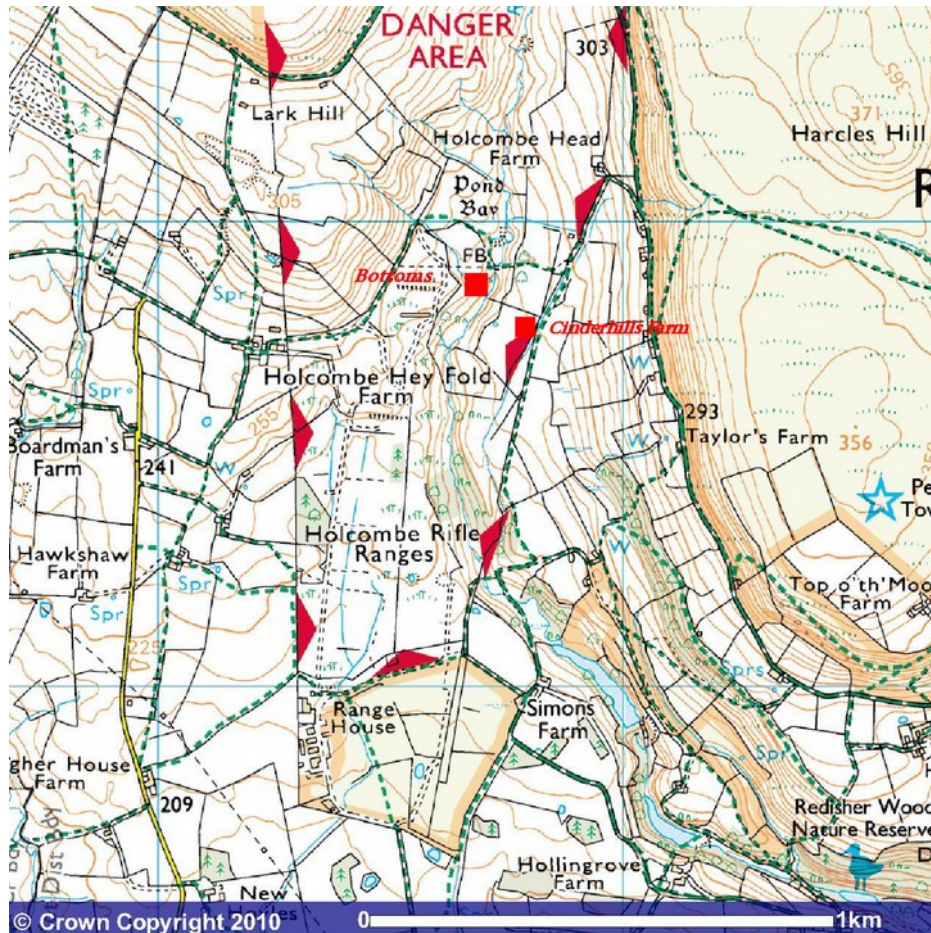


Illustration 1: OS Map showing the location of the site

The site is at the bottom of an upland river valley, directly adjacent to Red Brook. Up until roughly a hundred years ago it was farmland. It is now part of the MoD's Training Area and is left unattended and allowed to grow wild. The site is roughly rectangular in shape, with the bank of a millpond across its northern end, an old overgrown road to its western side and evidence of a leet system. On its eastern side is the brook that cuts across at the south east of the site and cuts off the land parcel along its southern side. Beyond this is a footbridge. A public footpath passes close to the site down its western side to the footbridge.

A flora survey has found 22 types of flowering plants and shrubs, 3 types of ferns, 7 types of grasses, rushes and sedges, 2 mosses and horsetails and 5 types of trees. None of the plant species are rare to the area or to Britain.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Historical Information

Bottoms Mill was first recorded around 1782. In 1794 it is referred to as an engine house owned along with Cinder Hill Farm and other buildings by Laurence Brandwood. The building is shown on the Tithe Map of 1842, shown below, and also appears on the 1850 OS map.



Illustration 2: Tithe map of 1842 showing Bottoms by the pond bay

4.2 Past Seasons Findings

Following on from the 2010 trial trenches put in by Holcombe Moor Heritage Group (HMHG), it was decided in 2013 to start the complete excavation of the site known as Bottoms Mill. The main thrust of the 2013 dig was the removal of tons of demolition rubble from the core of the building. This took place over the course of the digging season in 2013 and subsequently ended up with the removal of rubble from the central bay of the building and the partial removal of rubble from the eastern bay. Upon removal of the rubble from the central bay, it became obvious that there was fairly substantial damage to the flagged floor of the building, however the cause of the damage was unknown.

During the process of removal, it was discovered that the section eroded by Red Brook at the eastern side of the site had revealed a dense slag deposit and reddened earth just to the south of the front wall of the building. Upon further investigation of the section it appeared that the slag deposit had been fused to the earth beneath in a slight bowl shaped depression, and it was then assumed that a possible bloomery site was situated under the building. It was decided that further investigation of the feature would be the focus of the next years dig.

Also found was a stone lined drain running roughly East West that had cut through the reddened earth, that appeared to line up with the collapsed floor from the central bay of the building. One of the main finds was a fragment of a grinding wheel, which seemed to tie in with the historical evidence of a family of cutlers making use of the building.

5.0 Methodology

The site, due to being on MOD land, could possibly contain potential hazardous finds and as such extra care was taken when excavating in the upper layers.

The area was swept with a discriminating metal detector set to reveal non ferrous items before any excavation work was carried out; this would reveal any potential problems with ordnance. Any areas that contain building demolition were cleared using shovels and if necessary mattocks to loosen the rubble. On areas of more delicate archaeology, trowels were used for excavation.

5.1 The 2014 Excavation

5.1.1 Main Building Area

In 2013 the central bay of the building had been cleared and the eastern bay of the building had been partially cleared of demolition rubble revealing the flagstone floor in both bays. This year we set about clearing the rest of the eastern bay and doing all the planning of the two bays. What became apparent was the difference in the style of the flagstones between the two bays. The eastern bay had very fine, small flagstones (036) roughly 75cm by 50cm although many were slightly smaller or larger. They were closely fitted together, reasonably level and gave the impression of a domestic area. In comparison the flagstone floor in the central bay comprised of large, thick industrial type flags (037), roughly 75cm by 1m. These flags were very uneven, (fig. 1), in particular towards the western wall (033) where it appeared that the floor had collapsed and had sunk possibly due to an unexcavated feature underneath. Alongside the eastern wall (032) of the central bay, situated in the flagstone floor we found three stone blocks that would have been vertical and were possibly used to support a stone bench or slab. These were spaced approximately 1m apart with the northern most stone just slightly more than 2m south of the northern wall (034). One particular item of note on the central bay floor was a series of marks cut into one of the flagstones, possibly made by a chisel when cutting out a piece of sheet metal. This was situated 3.5m south of the north wall (034) and 2.2m from the western wall (033).

Approximately 2.5m south of the northern wall in the eastern bay appeared a partition wall running east/west across the building with a doorway 70cm from the western wall. Directly to the east of the doorway was a stone feature 1.2m by 80cm (fig. 2). The flagstone floor in this area was badly damaged due to the demolition collapse onto it and its proximity to the stream edge of the site.

The front wall (012) is 6.5m from the rear of the building. The foundation is slightly stepped outwards just before it emerges from the ground, the step being 9cm front to back. The depth of the foundation is 73cm from the bottom to the top of the step foundation, and 82cm from the bottom of the foundation to the top of the threshold. It comprises of rough dressed sandstone blocks. The outside face is made up of larger blocks than the inside, which is made from more random size pieces of stone. The wall is 50cm wide. The wall is roughly mortared with a gritty creamy grey mortar, but this is sparse and very friable.

At the entrance to the eastern bay is the threshold, which comprises of a large smooth flagstone, 76cm wide and 50cm front to back. The doorframe for the entrance is setback 10cm from the outside edge. The frame was socketed at this point, the sockets being 15cm x 12cm and the east and 12cm x 13cm at the west.

The western wall of the eastern bay (032) comprises of a mix of building materials, sandstone, gritstone, flagstone and handmade bricks. There are no fine dressed stones and the stone is of a fairly rough appearance. However the stonework to the north of the partition wall appears to be of a more regular appearance, being constructed with more regular sized stone than the rest of the wall. There was evidence in the rubble fill (009) removed from the area of lime washed mortar / render so it is fairly safe to assume the walls were in fact rendered. The wall varies in width from 55cm at the northern end down to 45cm at the southern end. This wall butts up to the northern wall (035) with no evidence of any keying. There is evidence of a blocked up hole in the wall 1m south from the northern wall (035). This measures 50cm x 50cm and starts one course up from the flagged floor. (fig. 3)

At the entrance to the central bay was the threshold, which comprises of a large smooth flagstone, 88cm wide and 75cm front to back. The doorframe for the entrance is setback 10cm from the outside edge. The frame was socketed at this point, the sockets being 15cm x 17cm at the East and 12cm x 13cm at the West.

The northern wall (034) of the central bay shows signs of multiple phases of use (fig. 4). The first phase comprises of the very large blocks of stone positioned at the bottom of the wall at flag stone surface. These are roughly 90cm along the face, further dimensions are unavailable due to their position in the wall. The second phase is the larger blocks of stone built on top and around the first phase. These blocks are smaller than the first phase and are roughly 30cm x 10cm. Finally the finer construction to the east of the section was added on at a later date. These are slightly smaller blocks roughly 25cm x 8cm. This final phase extends between 60cm and 80cm west of the western wall of the east bay (032). There is a straight joint between the final and the second phase up to the sixth course where the final phase overlaps the second. The final phase is mortared using a friable buff mortar and has then had a lime wash render applied. This is very fragmentary. The standing height is between 80cm at the western end of the bay and 1.2m at the eastern end where it meets the western wall of the east bay (032).

Running east/west along the southern edge of the front wall of the building (012) was a series of flagstones of varying sizes (011) to form a pathway roughly 1m wide. To the south of this pathway was a roughly 1m extension made up of rougher and smaller flagstones which became more fragmentary to the east and west. To the south of this pathway and towards the 200/100 grid mark was an area of cinder and ash, presumably laid down for more flagstones that had been robbed away. After planning the area of rough pathway, several flagstones were removed to facilitate access to the slag deposit that lay underneath. A layer of pea gravel and sandy loam (015) lay underneath presumably as a leveler. Under this layer was a very compact rough cobble surface (020). The surface extended from the south of the flagstone surface (011) for 2m and extended from the eastern edge 8m to the west. This was removed to reveal a compact surface made up of small pebbles and flat stones (022). The drain (025) had cut through this layer. The layer continued on the west of the drain as context (023).

The north/south drain (025) extends 2m from south of the entrance flagstone of the east bay to meet up and connects with east/west drain (031) at grid ref 205/100. The width of the drain is 60cm and has a depth of 18cm from the base to the top of the cap stone, at the northern end. At the southern end the depth is 28cm from the base to the top of the cap stone. The construction for the drain consists of a flat stone base with two to three courses of flat stone for the sides. The cap stones are of a varied size and thickness and provide a very rough capping, it is assumed that the capstones were not left open as this would have provided a very rough surface. Along the eastern and western sides of the drain had been placed several vertical flat stones. These were more numerous on the western edge and had been pushed into the cut for the drain.

The east/west drain (031) extends 8m in a roughly east/west direction from the exposed section in the stream bank to the east, to the front of the paved surface (011) in front of the west wall of the central bay (033). At the terminus of the drain is an iron grid roughly 35cm x 30cm, which is badly corroded to the extent that the grid appears 'bulky' with no drainage slots. The dimensions are similar to the north/south drain (025) and also has a width of 60cm. Internal dimensions are 20cm x 20cm. The side walls are constructed from river cobbles rather than flat stones. The cap stones are made up of two distinct styles. The cap stones from the eastern edge run 4m to the west and are mix of boulders and flatter stones. The style then changes to several tight fitting stones which are chamfered on one side and appear to be reused window sills or lintels. These stones are very similar in shape and size, measuring 49cm x 17cm in plan. Towards the grid the cap stones change again to rough flat stones. Two large flat stones which have been placed on their side, are positioned to the north and the west of the grid, chamfers pointing away from the grid. These appear to be of similar design to the ones used as cap stones in the middle of the drain. The area just south of the grid is made up of rough cobbles extending 1m from the western edge of the trench eastwards. (fig. 5)

On removing the cobble surface (022) from the south of the front wall (012) we revealed a thin dark red brown fairly compact ashy layer which extended 3m north/south and 1.5m east/west (024). This was overlying a very compact cobble surface comprising of small pebbles roughly 30mm x 15mm (027). The cobble surface was more fragmentary towards the north/south drain (025), due to the drain cutting through the layer. The foundation cut (028) for the front wall (012) was visible in this layer. Surface (027) continued as small pebbles roughly 1m south from the foundation cut (028) where the cobble size started to increase to roughly 70mm x 100mm. There

was an oval area approximately 1.5m south from the front of the entrance flagstone (011) that appeared to have no cobble surface on and appeared to be a slightly darker fill. This may be associated with the negative feature (046) found lower down. This surface was the last layer sealing the slag deposit. Alongside the drain (025) 0.5m from the southern edge of the flagstone (011) was a fragmentary compact sandy clay deposit (047).

5.1.2 Slag Deposit

Removal of the cobble surface (027) revealed a compact loamy layer with large quantities of slag. There were two distinct areas within this layer. At the northern end of the layer extending 1.3m east/west and 1.2m south from the foundation cut (028) was a dark red brown loam mix with very large pieces of slag (042). The layer continued west under the entrance flagstone (011). The layer contained a mixture of slag, with both tap slag and the honeycomb slag being present in equal quantities. The pieces of slag were of various sizes ranging from tiny pieces, only visible when picked up by magnet, to very large pieces measuring in excess of 30cm x 15cm. Further down through the layer the mix got looser and less compact, with the loam mixed in through the slag. The depth of the layer was 40cm.

To the south of the dark red brown layer (042) was a loose mid red brown layer (043) that contained less slag fragments than (042). Again the layer contained a mix of loam and slag fragments but these were smaller than in (042). To the west of the section nearer to the drain (025) the quantity of slag started to increase, and excavation revealed a very large fragment of very compact slag positioned underneath the drain (025). This fragment measured 45x25x17cm as excavated, but was continuing under the drain (025).

Soil samples were taken from these contexts to be examined for hammer scale due to the high metallic content when tested by magnet. Sample A1 was taken from (042) and A2 was taken from (043).

Very few of the slag fragments showed any metallic content when tested by magnet. A few fragments showed partial metallic content.

When the slag deposits (042) (043) had been excavated, a flat sandy layer was revealed (044). This extended from the foundation cut (028) at the north of the section for a distance of 4m to the south towards the east/west drain (031). The layer is a light yellowish grey with patches of burnt orange scattered throughout. There are lenses of light grey visible in the section on the east side. The layer appears to be bounded by large cobbles on the north, south and west sides, possibly arcing around the layer. Three sherds of pennine gritty ware pottery were found resting on layer (044) together with several pieces of charcoal. One piece of charcoal was of excellent quality and was excavated by trowel and wrapped in foil. This sample was sent away to Glasgow University for a carbon-14 test. The result from the C14 test was that the charcoal was most probably of early 12th Century in date (for the full result see Appendix 1).

Towards the eastern edge of the layer, 2.2m south of the foundation cut (028), was an oval negative feature (046) measuring 0.7m east/west x 0.45m north/south. When excavated the feature was 27cm deep at its deepest point and 4cm deep at the shallowest. The deepest point was to the east of the feature with the shallowest being the west. (fig. 6) The feature (046) is cut through (044) and into the natural (999).

The fill (045) of the negative feature (046) is a dark red black friable fill and included fragments of slag, 18th and 19th century pottery, window glass and one sherd of pennine gritty ware pottery. Given the date range of the finds it is possibly a later intrusion to the layer, or was a feature that was protruding and removed in a later period then backfilled.

5.1.3 Pond Bank

The area north of the back (northern) wall of the building (034) is a pond bank, rising sharply from the remains of the wall. An excavation was started to reveal the top of the wall (034) in order

to ascertain the width and construction. The area chosen was grid square 200/110, the north western corner of the central bay. Upon removal of the topsoil (026) we encountered a clay fill (021) which came down the bank and ended flush against the back of the wall. A collection of boulders and stone was noted in this layer and it was decided to extend the layer to investigate. Under this layer of clay we discovered a large 1m x 1m (internal dimensions) square "tank" (016) filled with river cobbles and boulders with a dark grey gritty silt mix. The "tank" was constructed with large stones, including one very large stone on the eastern side, which seemed to match the very large stones visible in the rear wall (034) (fig. 7). This fill went down 1m as excavated. To the rear of the "tank" appears to be another wall running east/west but this was confused due to a vast amount of rubble surrounding the area. Under the clay layer and on the stonework a 1797 Cartwheel Penny was discovered giving us an earliest date for the clay layer to have been put down over the structure. Further work will be carried out in this area next year to give us a better insight into the feature.

6.0 Finds

Altogether there were 2,301 finds in 2014, giving a total weight of finds of 29,885g. The breakdown is shown below. This does not include the charcoal samples taken, or the samples of slag kept back for analysis at a later date. Nor does it include the many tens of kilos of slag that were removed during excavation.

Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	2	4
Bone Handle	1	3
Bottle Glass	1	18
Brick	8	161
Burnt Clay	7	273
Burnt Stone	11	161
Charcoal	1	4
Clay Fragment	2	3
Clay Marble	5	25
Clay Pipe Bowl part	16	31
Clay Pipe Bowl	2	12
Clay Pipe Stem	214	349
Clinker	1	42
Coal	55	589
Cockle Shell	1	1
Coin	1	25
Undiagnostic Concretions	25	1,352
Corroded Metal	71	4,223
Glass Object	1	3
Lead Window Came	8	121
Metal Object	28	306
Pottery	1,267	6,509
Red Bead	1	1
Slag fragments (not from main slag deposit)	74	2,820
Stone	3	245
Thick Window Glass	169	11,965
Thin Window Glass	313	571
Vessel Glass	12	68
Wood	1	-
	2,301	29,885

6.1 Ceramics

The bulk of the ceramic collection consists of a typical assemblage of 19th century sherds of pottery. This later pottery was found mostly in the demolition layers. The sherds are very small, averaging between 1cm and 2cm. The range of pottery is white ware, willow pattern, stoneware.

Several sherds of 18th century coarse black ware were found, the bulk of these being found just south of the east west drain (031) and most likely belonging to one pot.

There was also four sherds of Pennine Gritty Ware medieval pottery found. Three sherds were from the same pot and were of a reddish yellow colour internally and light red externally with a

pale brown fabric. Quartz inclusions up to 2mm in size were evident throughout the fabric and also protruding through the surface. The other sherd was a cream colour, with a grey fabric and the same quartz inclusions.



Illustration 3: A sherd of 12th century Pennine Gritty Ware

Also found were a couple of pieces of possible late medieval pottery. One rim sherd of 18th century slipware was also found.

Another sherd of interest was a piece of Egyptian Blackware. Egyptian blackware is actually a fine stoneware produced in Staffordshire from the early 18th century.



Illustration 4: A sherd of Egyptian Blackware

6.2 Glass

The glass finds fell into two types; window glass and vessel glass. The window glass found comprised of two different styles based on the thickness. Firstly was a thin style of glass averaging 1mm in thickness. This has been attributed to the later cottage phase of the structure. Secondly was a large amount of thick window glass with some shards having a thickness of 11mm and others having a thickness of 13mm. In total we recovered 169 shards of the thick glass of a weight of just less than 12kg. This glass was of a cast glass nature, being very flat on one surface and rough with a slight ripple on the other. This thick glass has been attributed to the earlier mill structure.

The vessel glass was bottle glass, mainly of a square nature.

6.3 Metalwork

Various pieces of metalwork were found in all areas of the excavation. These ranged from undiagnostic pieces of corroded metal to fine buttons. In total 3 buttons were found of varying designs and sizes. An example is shown in fig. 8. Various metal clips, iron washers, tools and lead window came were found in the demolition layers.

One coin was discovered from a sealed context at the Northern end of the structure. This was a badly corroded 1797 Cartwheel Penny. Also found was a spoon handle, without the bowl, but with what appears to be hallmarks in the handle, however these are not clear.

6.4 Clay Pipe

Two complete clay pipe bowls were found during the excavations, both being of a 19th century design. The clay pipe stems would appear to also date from the late 18th century to early 19th century.

6.5 Slag

The large quantity of slag removed during the excavation consisted mainly of heavy tap slag with its lava like surface, and a lighter "crunchy bar" texture type of slag. Very few fragments of the slag showed any attraction to a magnet suggesting that the bulk of the iron had been removed from the slag.

Some of the fragments of the tap slag were of a very dense type with almost no air pockets and were much heavier than the rest of the samples. Again there was very little attraction to a magnet even though it looked and felt like it was made of iron.

The "crunchy bar" texture slag was very light in weight and showed a variety of sizes of air pocket. Several fragments of slag were found that were oval in section and were linear rather than just a randomly shaped fragment. Several pieces of burnt clay were recovered from the slag deposit and are possibly fragments of the hearth or furnace wall. One piece has a fragment of slag attached to the inside of the clay.

The loamy fill that filled the voids in the slag deposit was sampled and has been dried out over the winter months. On first inspection it appears to contain a large percentage of metal fragments that adhere to a magnet when a magnet is placed near to the sample. The slag fragments and loamy fill samples will be sent off for analysis at a later date.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

The main aim for this year's dig was to discover the hearth that we expected to find against the east section where erosion by the stream had uncovered a slag deposit. It took us most of the year to get down to the required levels and what we found was not quite what we expected.

Removing the slag deposit revealed a sand layer that may have been put there for a purpose, however what that purpose was remains a mystery so far. On revealing the negative feature, we thought we had found the hearth but further investigation revealed what appeared to be either a late intrusion to the layer or the late removal of a feature that appeared in the upper contexts.

Although no hearth was found, finding the sherds of Pennine Gritty Ware in a sealed context was a bonus find and given the possible date of 12th century, it makes us wonder about the links to the Monks of Monk Bretton and their connection with the area. The 11th to 12th century date from the carbon-14 test on the charcoal from the same sealed context also points in this direction and further work on the historical records may provide further evidence about the use of the area.

Comparing the flagstone floors between the east bay and the central bay reveals an interesting difference. The eastern bay appears to have a more domestic feel with closely fitting slabs, very smooth and fine surfaces, the smaller surface area of each flag making everything just feel more refined. When compared to the central bay where the flooring feels industrial, with large thick slabs and heavier wearing and an altogether rougher appearance. It will be interesting to see what the flooring will be like in the western bay when this is excavated.

When more work is completed at the rear of the building it is hoped we will get a more detailed view of the phasing of the building as various phases can already be seen in the construction of the rear wall particularly in the central bay.

Another of this year's aims was to see if the uneven floor in the central bay had been caused by a drain collapse. It had been assumed that the drain running east/west (031) had turned and run north in line with the damaged section of the floor. When we found that the drain, in fact, terminated at a grid in front of the building we wondered if perhaps an extension had run north rather than the full drain. Lifting a capstone and viewing inside the drain showed that the drain only ran to the grid and there was no north running drain, or at least none that connected to our east/west drain. Further work will be needed to investigate possible reasons for the damage.

8.0 Proposals for Future Works

2015 will see the southern edge of the site being squared off, as the current southerly edge is stepped by 2m. This will also provide us with an opportunity to hopefully further examine the medieval surface (044) found to the east of the site and to find the extent of the feature. As the area over the medieval surface was backfilled at the end of October 2014 this may need to be re-excavated so that we can see the new excavations in relation to what we have found in 2014. Part of the north/south drain (025) may have to be removed in order to investigate the large slag deposit that lies underneath it, and also to provide further information with regard to the possible arcing of the stone feature surrounding the medieval layer (044). Once work has been completed at the south of the front wall of the central and eastern bay, it is proposed that the area is backfilled and levelled to protect the area from further destruction.

Work will start on the clearance of the western bay, which so far has seen limited excavation. The bay is currently full of demolition rubble and will take the bulk of the season to clear. Investigation will take place with regard to the phasing of features along the back walls of the building as the central bay has shown that there are multi phases in the structure. At the very north east of the building is an area of flagged flooring that is very badly damaged, but the surrounding area is not, therefore some investigation will take place on this area just to check out what has caused this damage.

Investigations and further excavations will be carried out on the northern area of the site especially in the area around the “tank” and the complicated rubble fill to the east of the “tank”. Excavations will carry on along the back wall of the building to the west and reveal the back wall of the western bay. Also work will need to be carried out on the western wall of the west bay, including investigation into the feature that appears on the early maps showing a feature extending west from the west wall of the west bay.

Long term work will involve lifting certain sections of the flagged floor in both the east and central bays to investigate a) the sunken nature of the floor in the central bay and b) the possibility of further early archaeology under the floor of the east bay.

Work will also need to be carried out on the wider site especially to the south of the current area being excavated.

Once works are completed it is suggested that all archaeology uncovered outside the main building footprint is backfilled and levelled and where possible any intrusive work inside the footprint of the building, is replaced so that the building can be left open and available for viewing.

9.0 Acknowledgements

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10.0 References

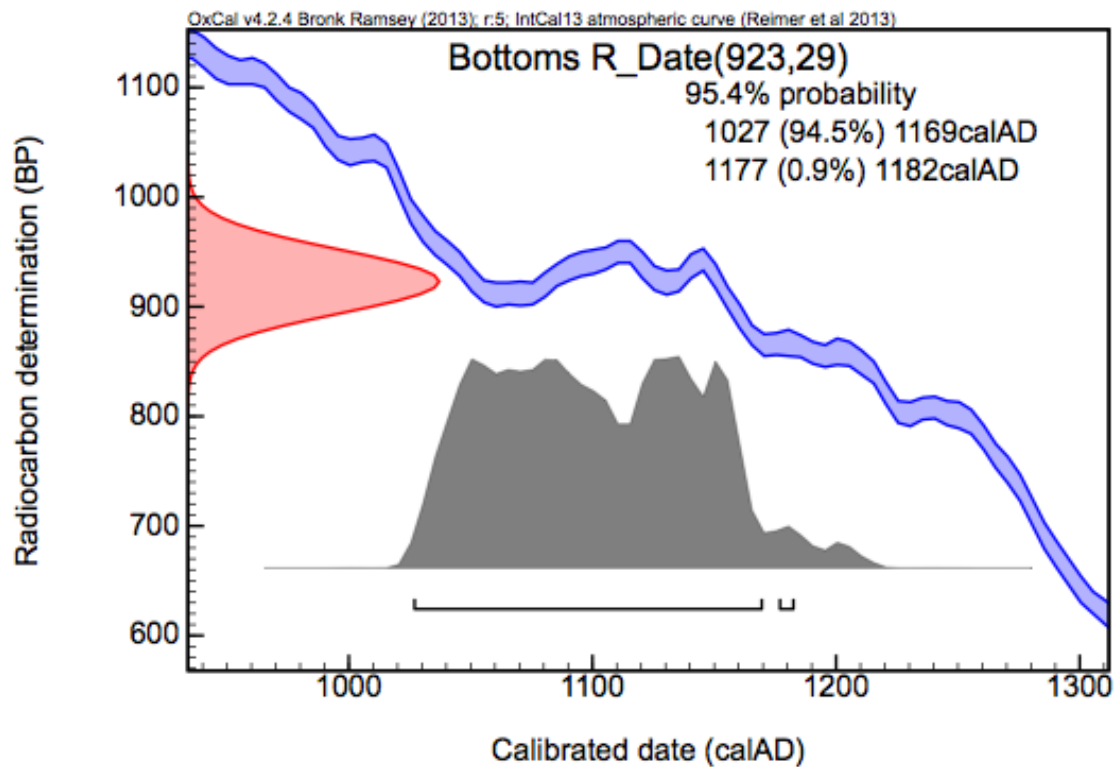
Bottoms Mill - Evaluation Exercise October 2010 : R. Bowden and B. Simpson
Short Overview of Bottoms Dig : B. Simpson
A Note on Industrial Activity at Cinder Hill, Tottington : Norman Tyson

Appendix 1

Charcoal carbon-14 Test Results

The charcoal sample from context (044) was sent to Glasgow University for a carbon-14 test.

The Radiocarbon age BP for the sample was 923 ± 29 , which gave a calibrated age range of 1027 to 1182calAD with a 95.4% probability.



Appendix 2 - Archaeological Context Descriptions

Context	Type	Grid Ref.	Description
001	Deposit	Test Pit 01	Topsoil : Brownish black silty loam layer. Very few inclusions, very small grainy stones. 10cm deep.
002	Deposit	Test Pit 01	Very loose orange brown gravel and stone layer. Pea gravel, size increasing to larger boulders as depth increased. 23cm deep. Fill is a stream deposit, thereby showing that this area is made up of stream deposits and the test pit was shut down.
003	Deposit	Test Pit 02	Topsoil : Greyish black loam. Firm. Very few inclusions. 10cm deep.
004	Deposit	Test Pit 02	Compact layer, mid brown black, sandy loam. Very fine gravel inclusions. Depth of 23cm as far as excavated. Weather stopped excavation.
005	Deposit	Test Pit 03	Topsoil : Brownish black silty loam layer. Very few inclusions, very small grainy stones. 10cm deep.
006	Deposit	Test Pit 04	Topsoil : Brownish black silty loam layer. Very few inclusions, very small grainy stones. Depth of 20cm to the West of the trench dropping to 17cm at the East.
007	Deposit	200/100	Topsoil : same as (010)
008	Deposit	205/100	Topsoil : Dry and compact grey black, fine sandy loam. Depth of 8cm turf and topsoil.
009	Deposit	205/100	Very loose rubble fill comprising large fragments of masonry and general demolition rubble. Depth of 18cm running 3m as excavated North South to the south of the flag stones running along the south of the front wall.
010	Deposit	200/100	Topsoil : Very loose grey black gritty loam. Very small gritty inclusions. Depth of 10cm.
011	Masonry	205/100	Flagged surface with an average depth of 6cm. Smooth flag stones. Runs along the front of the building.
012	Masonry	200/100	Building front wall.
013	Deposit	200/100	Very loose rubble fill comprising large fragments of masonry and grey white mortar. Depth of 28cm.
014	Deposit	200/100	Drain : Mid brown black fine sandy loam with fine gravel inclusions. Depth of 7cm. Loose fill build up overlaying drain.
015	Deposit	205/100	Compact mid yellow brown layer. Small pea gravel inclusions.
016	Deposit	200/110	Stone Tank : Behind the North wall of the building central bay, the rear wall, there was a fill of large river cobbles and larger boulders. There was a dark grey gritty silt mixed in between the rocks. This fill went to a depth of 1m as excavated. The fill extended North by 70cm where a secondary wall feature was located.
017	Deposit	200/110	Topsoil : Loose grey black fine loam. Depth of 5cm. Strip running North South up the pond bank at the rear of the middle bay of the structure. Runs down the bank and covers two thirds of the top of the rear wall of the structure.
018	Deposit	205/100	Compact mid brown black fine gritty loam. Small cinder pieces inclusions. Depth of 2cm. Surface directly under the flagged pathway (011). Assumed to be surface put down for pathway.
019	Masonry	205/100	Flat river cobbles and small flagstones running East West

			for 1.9m at a width of 20cm along the south edge of the flagged pathway (011). Depth of 6cm. Assumed to be surface runoff for pathway (011).
020	Deposit	205/100	Very compact rough cobble surface with grey yellow gritty fill. Depth varied from 5cm to 7cm. The surface extends 2m North South and 8m East West. Surface finishes against runoff (019). Layer extended over the North South Drain (025)
021	Deposit	200/110	Behind Rear Wall : There was an orange brown clay fill coming down the pond bank that had been put down over the secondary wall. It included a few pebbles and angular stones. The depth of the clay at the deepest point, (furthest into the bank) is 55cm as excavated. A 1797 Cartwheel Penny was found lying under the clay deposit and on top of the secondary wall feature.
022	Deposit	205/100	Compact grey yellow surface, patches of small pebbles and flat stones, average size 20-30mm diameter. Depth of 6cm. The surface extends 2m North South and 8m East West with the Drain (025) running North South cut through the surface. (019) runs into the drain (025) at the south of the entrance flagstone. (011)
023	Deposit	200/100	Same context as (022) but is to the West of the drain (025). Depth of 9cm.
024	Deposit	205/100	Ash loam layer : Fairly loose dark red brown layer, with fine gritty inclusions. Depth varying 2 - 3cm. The layer extends 3m North South and 1.5m East West. This is a thin layer overlying (027).
025	Drain	205/100	Stone capped drain running North South from the entrance flagstone (011).
026	Deposit	200/110	Topsoil
027	Deposit	205/100	Very compact small cobble surface. Average pebble size 30mm x 15mm. Depth to the surface from the top of the entrance flag = 18cm. Depth to the surface from the top of the wall = 24cm. Surface slightly slopes to the Southern extremity. The small pebbles extend 90cm North South then the pebble size increases to 70mm x 100mm average. This change occurs where the surface starts to slope away to the south.
028	Cut	206/103	Cut made when the South wall of the building was being built.
029	Deposit	200/100	Fill over drain (031)
030	Cut	206/103	Cut made when the South wall of the building was being built.
031	Drain	200/100	The drain runs roughly East/South/East - West/North/West along the front of the building.
032	Masonry	204/103	East bay West wall
033	Masonry	200/103	Central bay West wall
034	Masonry	200/110	Central bay North wall
035	Masonry	205/110	East bay North wall
036	Deposit	205/105	East bay flagstone floor
037	Deposit	200/105	Central bay flagstone floor
038	Deposit	200/100	Fill over drain (031) same as (029)
039	Deposit	200/100	Very compact stone cobble surface same as (027). This surface is to the west of the North South drain (025) and is a continuation of context (027). The small pebbles extend for 1m West of the drain (025) and 80cm South of the flag surface (011). Larger cobbles extend from 1m to 1.9m West of the drain (025) and South to the cut for the East

			West drain (031).
040	Deposit	200/100	Very compact dark orange brown clay and gravel layer possibly re-deposited natural. Depth of 15cm. The gravel comprises both angular and round pebbles 20mm - 30mm in diameter. The drain (031) has cut through this layer to the North.
041	Deposit	205/100	Drain Contents : Dark brown black slightly compact drain fill. Very small gritty inclusions. Even depth of 11cm across the drain. Area cleaned out was the junction between (025) and (031).
042	Deposit	205/100	Slag Deposit : A mix of slag and dark red brown loam. Deposit extends under the entrance flag and 1.35m out to the East edge of the site where the stream has eroded the bank, and approximately 1.20m South from the foundation cut for the front wall of the building. Large quantity of slag, both tap and honeycomb type. Depth of context 40cm.
043	Deposit	205/100	Loose mid red brown sandy loam and slag deposit. Deposit is a continuation of (042) and extends South from (042) lensing out towards the East West Drain (031), a distance of 2m. Contains a smaller quantity of slag than (042) with the bulk being towards the western edge where it meets the North South Drain (025). Context goes under (025) where a very substantial piece of very compact slag is seen in section, size roughly 45x25x17cm. Depth of context varies from 10-20cm, the deeper being at the Southern end of the deposit. Loam contains small fragments of hammer scale or small broken fragments of slag.
044	Deposit	205/100	Sand Layer : Light yellowish grey with patches of burnt orange scattered throughout the layer. Lenses of light grey visible in section and also in plan. Very level and fairly compact layer bounded by cobbles / stones on the North, South and possibly to the West under the drain (025). Cobbles / stones appear to be slightly arcing round under the entrance flag and drain (025). Depth of layer varies from 4cm at the North of the context to around 20cm midway and lensing out to the South.
045	Fill	205/100	Fill of (046). Dark red black friable fill. Contained small fragments of tap slag and pottery of various dates.
046	Cut	205/100	Oval feature cut through (044) down to natural (999). Size 73cmE/Wx49cmN/S. Depth at W 4cm, E 19cm, N 27cm, S 20cm. Break of slope 18cm from the west.
047	Deposit	205/100	Compact yellow orange sandy clay deposit to the east of the drain (025). Layer 1.35m N/S x 0.9m E/W 0.65m S from the entrance flagstone. Thickness averaging 2cm. Possibly thrown up from the excavation for the drains (025) and (031). Extends to the west of drain (025) for 1.5m. Contains patches of red orange clay.
999	Natural		

Appendix 3



fig 1 - Photo showing the collapsed floor in the central bay



fig 2 - Photo showing the stone structure to the east of the partition wall



fig 3 - Photo showing the possible blocked hole in the western wall of the eastern bay



fig 4 - Northern wall of the central bay showing phasing



fig 5 - showing the grid for the east west drain



fig 6 - showing the medieval layer with the intrusion



fig 7 - showing the stone structure built into the northern wall



fig 8 – small decorated button 11mm diameter