

LAND OFF NARROWLEYS LANE, ASHOVER, DERBYSHIRE

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
Prepared for: DJ Atkinson Construction Ltd

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Version 2
January 2018



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1.0 Introduction

1.1 The Project

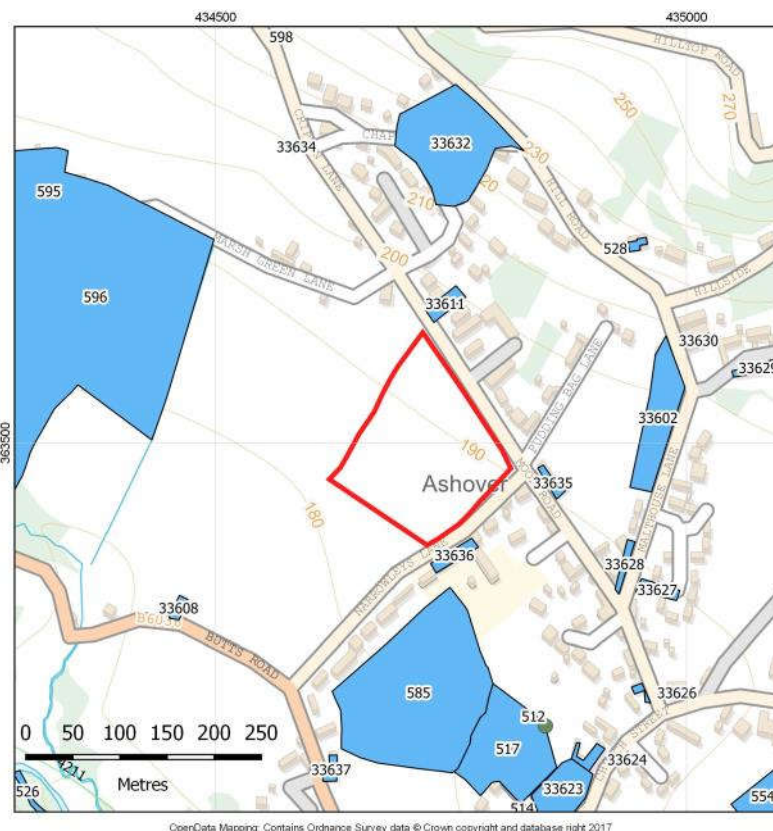
DJ Atkinson Construction Ltd (the client), have applied for planning permission to erect 26 dwellings on land at Narrowleys Lane, Ashover (Figure 1-1). This development includes garages, access onto Moor Road, areas of public open space/play areas and provision of paths/landscaping. The development has been granted outline planning permission (15/00018/REF).

A geophysical survey completed by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in November 2014 identified a discrete cluster of anomalies in the northern corner of the site and a pair of linear anomalies in the eastern part¹.

The condition on the outline consent required evaluation trenching potentially followed by mitigation excavation if archaeologically significant results were encountered. The evaluation results were required in advance of the reserved matters application.

The client commissioned SLR Consulting to design and implement a scheme of archaeological site investigation work in the form of a Written Scheme of Investigation that was agreed with the planning authority. This document forms a report of these works.

Figure 1-1: Site Location and HER Records



¹ Archaeological Research Services 2014 *Land off Narrowleys Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire Interpretive Report on a Geophysical Survey*

2.0 Archaeological Potential

2.1 Topography and Geology

The site is a field at the junction of Narrowleys Lane and Moor Road at the north-west edge of the village of Ashover. It is centred approximately at NGR: SK 34734 63493 (Figure 1-1). The site covers a diamond shaped area of approximately 2.3ha which is currently under pasture. The land slopes from the north east to the south west.

The underlying solid geology comprises Bowland Shale Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone below a superficial deposit of Head – Boulders: deposits accumulated by down-slope solifluction, soil creep and hill wash².

2.2 Historic Background

Prehistoric rock art, (Historic Environment Record (HER) reference (585)), is known in the vicinity of the Primary School to the south of the site (Figure 1-1). Activity in the Romano-British period is suggested by the finding of a beehive quern stone (512) 230m to the south east of the site. The proposed development site is to the north west of the historic settlement core of Ashover. The focus of the village is the 13th century church (513) and graveyard (33623). The site of the 14th century Old Hall is recorded 250m south of the site (517).

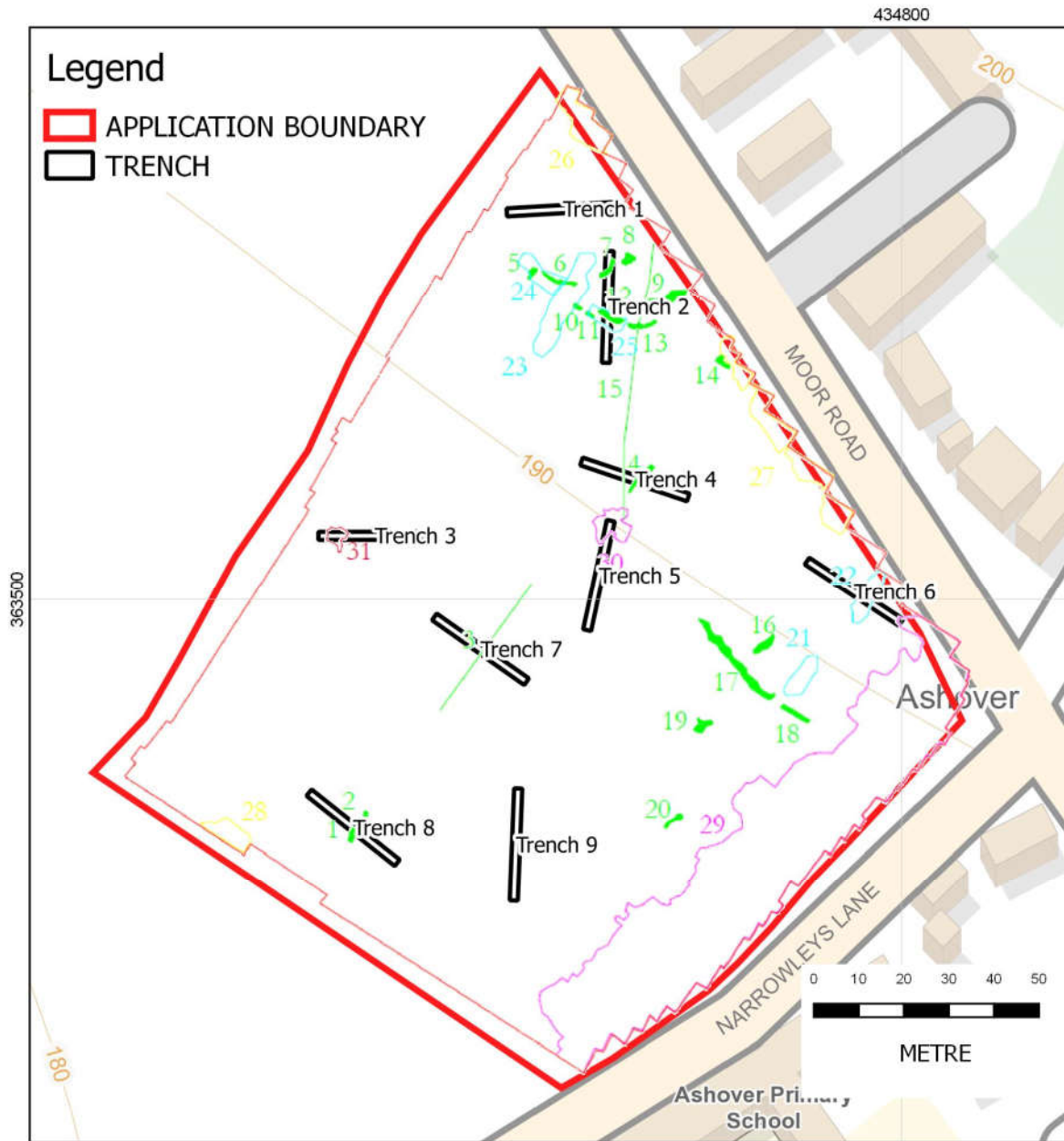
Many of the post medieval features recorded on the Derbyshire HER relate to buildings including the site of the Wesleyan Methodist chapel (33611) 20m to the north of the site, the Hydropathic Institute (33635) 25m to the east and the Ashover County Junior Mixed and Infants School (33636), 50m to the south east. OS Maps from the mid-late 19th century to 1988 show the site as two fields with a dividing ditch orientated roughly NNE – SSW across the site. This ditch was removed after 1988.

The geophysical survey carried out in 2014 identified a number of anomalies (Figure 2-1). The report for this work did not consider many of the anomalies to have a great deal of archaeological potential however the discrete cluster of anomalies in the northern corner of the site were considered to be of most interest³. Further anomalies, 17 and 18, in the eastern part of the site were also considered to be of interest but will not be impacted upon by the development.

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

³ Archaeological Research Services 2014 *Land off Narrowleys Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire Interpretive Report on a Geophysical Survey*

Figure 2-1
Trench plan showing geophysical anomalies within red line boundary



OpenData Mapping: Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2017

3.0 Aims and Objectives

The aims set out in the WSI for this work were:

- to assess the extent, character and significance of any archaeological remains which may exist within the site; and
- to establish whether any mitigation is required.

The objectives that were set out were:

- to establish the location, depth, extent and character of any archaeological features present within the trenches;
- to identify the extent of any areas apparently devoid of archaeological features; and
- to form an archive and report to be disseminated in an appropriate format as part of the wider reporting of archaeological works on the project.

4.0 Methodology

The location of the trenches was set out using a Trimble R4 survey grade GPS. The topsoil and any other masking deposits were removed within the trench areas by mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket down to the underlying naturally deposited strata .

All fieldwork was carried out as outlined in the WSI for this work.⁴

4.1 Monitoring

All archaeological work was monitored by Derbyshire County Council County Archaeologist (DCCCO) Steve Baker via telephone / email conversations with SLR and through a site visit on 29th November 2017.

4.2 Destination Museum

This report will be uploaded to the OASIS website.

4.3 Reporting

Approved versions of this report will be circulated to:

- The Client;
- The DCCCO;
- The Local Planning Authority
- SLR Consulting Limited.

⁴ SLR Consulting 2017: *Land off Narrowleys Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire; Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

5.0 Results

Seven trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies previously identified, while the remaining two were targeted on areas with no anomalies (Figure 2-1).

The results are summarised in plan in Figure 5-1 with feature sections shown in Figure 5-2. Detailed trench plans are shown in Drawings 1 and 2, and selected long sections in Drawing 3.

Figure 5-1
Trenches and archaeological features showing 1897 1st Edition OS Map

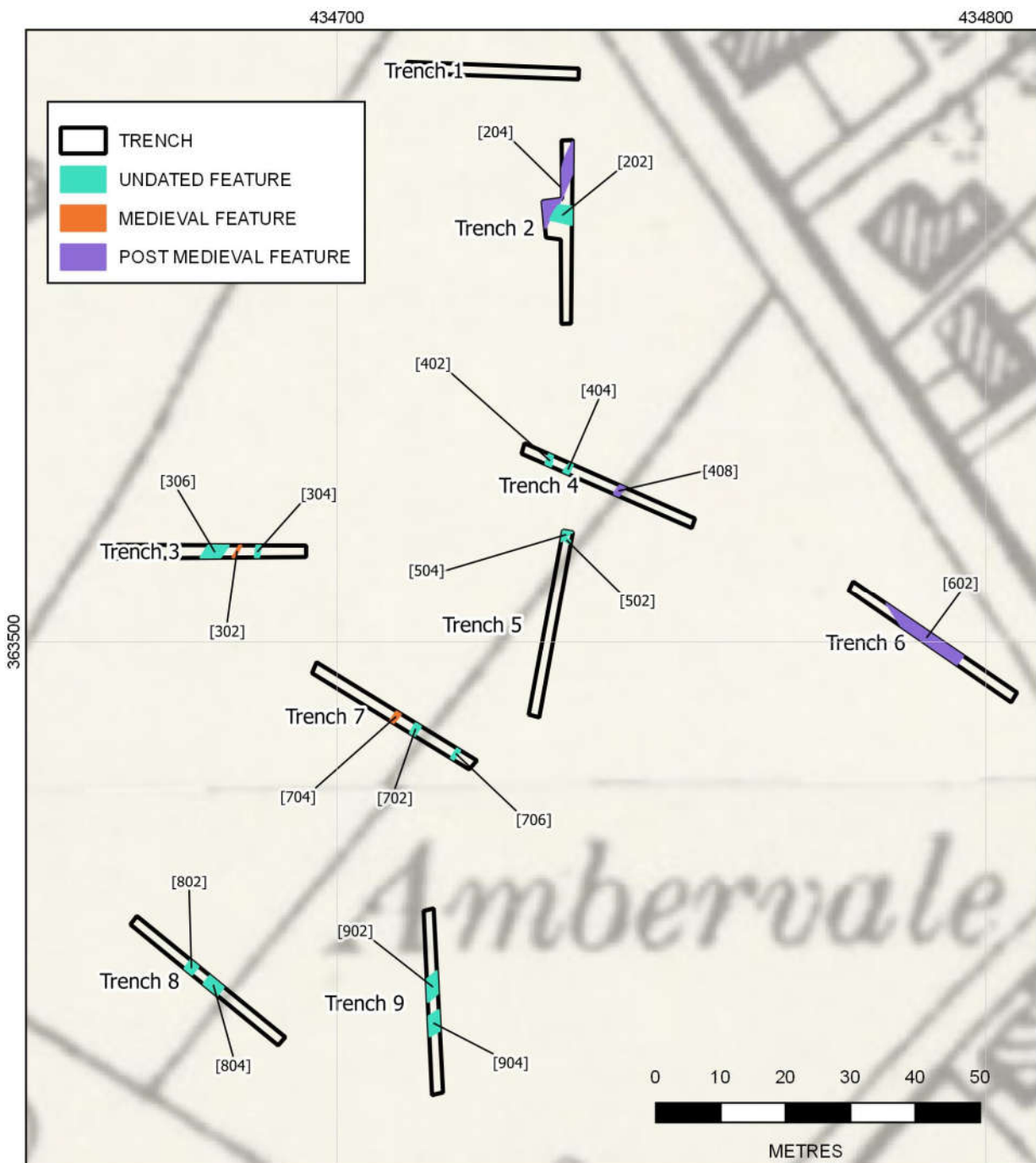
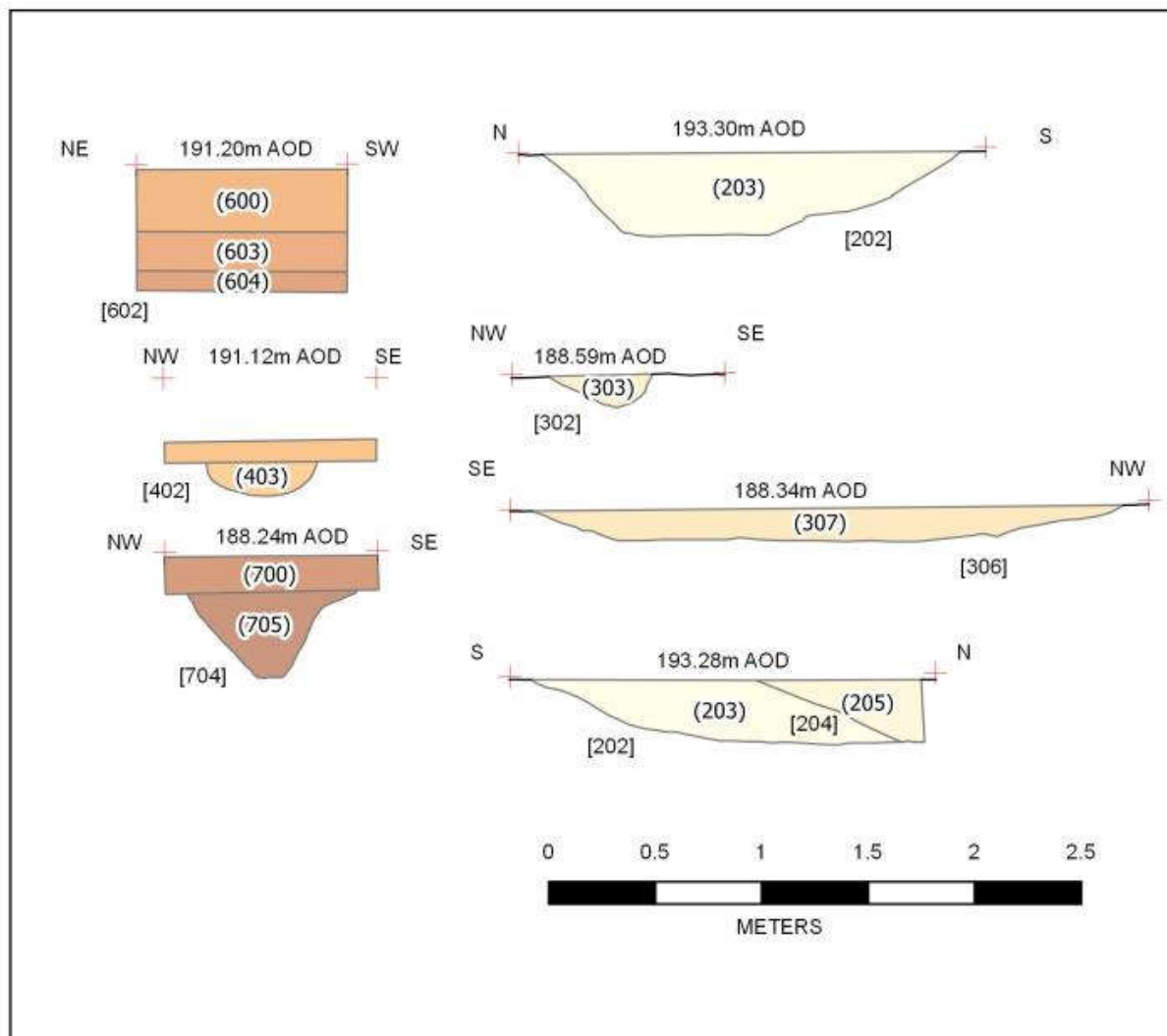


Figure 5-2
Feature sections



5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was the most northerly trench excavated at the site and was orientated roughly east-west (Figure 5-3).

The natural subsoil in the area was a brown yellow clay silt (101) which was recorded between 194.24m and 195.04m AOD across the trench sloping down from the east to the west. This was overlain by dark brown silt clay (100) topsoil which was up to 0.3m thick. A single shallow feature [102] was identified towards the east of the trench up to 0.2m deep which was filled by (103) which was the same as the topsoil. It was considered to be modern. No further features were identified in the trench.

Figure 5-3
Trench 1 looking west



5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located approximately 9.5m south east of Trench 1 and was orientated roughly north – south (Figure 5-4). It targeted geophysical features 7 and 12 (Figure 2-1). The natural subsoil in the trench was a brown yellow clay silt (201) the same as (101) recorded at approximately 192.77m and 193.75m AOD sloping down from north to south (Figure 5-4).

Figure 5-4
Trench 2 looking north



Two ditches were recorded towards the north of the trench. An extra area to the west of the trench measuring 6.1m north - south by 2.3m east – west was stripped to further investigate these features (Figure 5-5). Ditch [202] appeared to relate to geophysical anomaly 12 while ditch [204] related to anomaly 7.

Figure 5-5
Trench 2 ditch [202] and [204] looking south



Ditch [202] was recorded orientated roughly east – west approximately 10.1m from the north of the trench (Figure 5-6). It was 2.7m wide and 0.4m deep and ran for 2.8m across the stripped area. It had gradual sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 5-2, Figure 5-6). It was filled by light brown grey clay silt (203). No dating evidence was recovered from the fill of the ditch.

Figure 5-6
Trench 2 ditch [202] looking east



Ditch [202] was cut by ditch [204]. This ditch ran from 0.35m from the north of the trench and was orientated north east – south west (Figure 5-7). Approximately 9.7m of the ditch were exposed within the trench and it measured 1.9m wide and 0.3m deep (Figure 5-2, Figure 5-7). It was filled by brown grey clay silt (205) which contained five sherds of late 18th or 19th century pottery and a piece of post medieval brick (Appendix 02).

Figure 5-7
Trench 2 ditch [204] cutting ditch [202] looking west



5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located approximately 52m south west of Trench 2 and was orientated east - west (Figure 5-8).

Figure 5-8
Trench 3 looking east



The natural subsoil in the area was a brown yellow clay silt (301) which was recorded between 187.77m and 188.68m AOD across the trench sloping down from east to west. This was overlain by dark brown silt clay topsoil (300) which was up to 0.35m thick. The trench was targeted on a single geophysical anomaly (number 31) located towards the west of the trench (Figure 2-1). Two gullies were identified in the trench as well as a wider feature which may represent the remains of a shallow ditch (Figure 5-1). The ditch [306] was the most westerly of the features. It ran across the trench orientated roughly NNE - SSE and was 2.75m wide and up to 0.18m deep with a flat base (Figure 5-2, Figure 5-9). It was filled by (307), a light brown grey clay silt. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature although its orientation and fill suggested it was contemporary with the gullies recorded across the site.

Figure 5-9
Trench 3 ditch [306] section looking west



The two gullies were orientated similarly to the ditch. A section excavated through gully [302] revealed it was 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep (Figure 5-2, Figure 5-10). Gully [304] was 0.75m wide. Both were filled by light brown grey clay silt ((303) and (305) respectively). Two joining sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from (303) (Appendix 02). No feature was identified in the area of the geophysical anomaly; this may have been caused by a geological change below the surface.

Figure 5-10
Trench 3 gully [302] section looking north east



No further features were identified in the trench.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was located approximately 20m south of Trench 2 and was orientated roughly north east – south west (Figure 2-1). The natural subsoil in the area was a brown yellow clay silt (401) which was recorded between 191.07m and 191.45m AOD across the trench sloping down from the north east to south west. This was covered intermittently by light brown grey clay silt subsoil (406) which was up to 0.1m thick which was in turn overlain by up to 0.3m of dark brown silt clay (400) topsoil (Figure 5-11).

Figure 5-11
Trench 4 looking south east



The trench targetted geophysical anomalies 4 and 15. Two gullies and a modern ditch were identified cut into the natural subsoil in the base of the trench. The two gullies were identified below subsoil (406) while the modern ditch [408] was cut through it. Gully [402] was up to 0.65m wide and 0.17m deep and had steep sloping sides and a rounded base (Figure 5-12). Gully [404] was 0.7m wide. Both gullies were filled by light brown grey clay silt ((403) and (405)). The ditch, which is shown on maps from the Late 19th century through to the 1980's, was not excavated in this trench. It was filled by (407) which was the same as the topsoil and contained two sherds of 19th or 20th century pottery (Appendix 02). It is thought to represent geophysical anomaly 4. No features were identified to explain anomaly 15.

Figure 5-12
Trench 4 gully [402] looking north east



5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was located approximately 8m south of Trench 4 (Figure 2-1). The natural subsoil in the area was a brown yellow clay silt (501) which was recorded between 194.24m and 190.35m AOD across the trench sloping down from north to south (Figure 5-13). This was overlain by dark brown silt clay (500) topsoil which was up to 0.3m thick. The trench was targeted on a single geophysical anomaly (number 20) located at the north of the trench. Two modern features were identified together at this point. These were an irregular feature which contained topsoil and was thought to have represented a tree root bowl and a shallow gully which contained a single sherd of modern pottery which was not retained. Neither was considered to be of archaeological significance.

No further features were identified in the trench.

Figure 5-13
Trench 5 looking south



5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 was located at the north east of the site (Figure 2-1). The natural subsoil in Trench 6 was a dense yellow clay (601) which was recorded between 191.34m and 191.55m AOD across the trench sloping down from north west to south east (Figure 5-14). This was overlain by dark brown silt clay (600) topsoil which was up to 0.4m thick. The trench was targeted on geophysical anomaly number 22 which was an irregular oval in the middle of the trench.

Figure 5-14
Trench 6 looking north west



A single large feature [602] was identified measuring approximately 12.8m across and up to 0.29m deep. A test pit was dug using the tracked excavator through the fills of the feature. It contained two fills, the primary fill (604) a grey brown clay silt up to 0.1m thick, which was covered by dark grey clay silt (603) which as up to 0.19m thick (Figure 5-2, Figure 5-15). Six sherds of pottery dating to between the late 18th and 20th centuries, a piece of 19th/20th century glass and Figure 5-2 a piece of modern brick were recovered from (603) (Appendix 02). The feature was located in a dip in the field which measured approximately 30m north east – south west by 15m wide. It may represent a natural hollow that has been filled in. The feature is thought to account for the geophysical anomaly the trench targeted.

Figure 5-15
Trench 6 section of [602] looking south east



No further features were identified in the trench.

5.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located 10m to the south west of Trench 5 and was orientated north west – south east (Figure 2-1). The natural subsoil in the area was a brown yellow clay silt (701) which was recorded between 188.02m and 188.41m AOD across the trench sloping down from south east to north west (Figure 5-16). This was overlain by dark brown silt clay (700) topsoil which was up to 0.3m thick.

Figure 5-16
Trench 7 looking north west



The trench was targeted on a single linear geophysical anomaly (number 3) located in the middle the trench and orientated north east - south west (Figure 2-1). The anomaly was believed to be the same ditch recorded in Trenches 4 and 8 and identified on OS mapping from the late 19th century to the 1980's. This ditch was recorded as [702] and was filled by dark brown silt clay (703) which was similar to the topsoil, and contained a plastic drain.

Figure 5-17
Trench 7 possible drain [704] looking north east



Two gullies were also recorded, orientated roughly north east – south west (Figure 5-1). Gully [704] was 1m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 5-2, Figure 5-17), while gully [706] was 0.7m wide. Both were filled by light brown grey clay silts ((703) and (705)). A single sherd of medieval pottery

dating to between the 12th and 14th centuries was recovered from (705) (Appendix 02). Gully [704] may have been a continuation of gully [404].

5.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was located 50m to the south west of Trench 7 and was orientated north west – south east (Figure 2-1). The natural subsoil in the area was a brown yellow clay silt (801) which was recorded between 185.45m and 185.77m AOD across the trench sloping down from south east to north west (Figure 5-18). This was overlain by dark brown silt clay (700) topsoil which was up to 0.3m thick.

Figure 5-18
Trench 8 looking north west



The trench was targeted on two geophysical anomalies (numbers 1 and 2) located in the middle of the trench and orientated north east to south west (Figure 2-1). The anomalies appeared to represent a ditch, also recorded in Trenches 4 and 7 which is shown to have been extant on OS mapping until the 1980's (Figure 5-1). This ditch was recorded as [804) and was filled by dark brown silt clay (805) which was similar to the topsoil. A plastic drain was found towards the bottom of the ditch.

Gully [802] was also recorded, orientated roughly north east – south west. It was 1.6m wide. It was filled by light brown grey clay silt (803). It may have been a continuation of gullies [704] and [404].

5.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was located 20m to the east of Trench 8 and was orientated roughly north - south (Figure 2-1). The natural subsoil in the area was a brown yellow clay silt (901) which was recorded between 186.56m and 187.28m AOD across the trench sloping down from north to south (Figure 5-19). This was overlain by dark brown silt clay (900) topsoil which was up to 0.3m thick.

Figure 5-19
Trench 9 looking south



Two gullies [902] and [904] were recorded orientated roughly north east – south west. Gully [902] was 3.4m wide while gully [904] was 3.05m wide. Both were filled by light brown grey clay silts ((903) and (905)).

6.0 Discussion and Conclusion

Nine trenches were excavated at Ashover, of which seven were targeted on geophysical anomalies (Figure 2-1).

Many gullies and ditches were recorded in the trenches, and almost all were orientated north-east / south-west (Figure 5-1). Several were paired ([306] and [302], [802] and [804], [704] and [702], [402] and [404] and [902] and 904]). Single gulleys [706] and [504] were also on this alignment.

The alignment is followed by the boundaries shown on late 19th-century mapping through to the 1980s. Gulleys [802] and [804], [704] and [702], [504] and [408] correspond with the 19th-century field boundary and [804] contained a plastic field drain at its base. Gully [408] was post-medieval date while [704] contained an abraded sherd of medieval pottery.

Google Earth imagery from the year 2000 shows broad linear cropmarks again on this general alignment and spaced approximately 18m apart which would be exceptionally wide for ridge-and-furrow cultivation.

The excavated evidence as a whole suggests that the site contains a number of ditched sub-divisions mainly orientated on a north-east/south-west alignment. This alignment persisted from at least the 18th / 19th century into the 20th century. Earlier post-medieval pottery is notable by its absence and the medieval pottery found was very scarce and heavily abraded. The general sparseness of the material and the focus on pottery rather than building debris suggests agricultural use rather than occupation. The number of ditches is quite high and hints at more than one phase being present, though on a common general alignment.

There are a number of features recorded on Derbyshire HER dating to the Medieval and Post Medieval periods within 500m of the site. These generally relate to extant buildings in or around Ashover. There are no other agricultural features recorded on the HER within 500m of the site.

In conclusion, evidence recovered from the evaluation suggests that the site has been used for agriculture since the medieval period, with no evidence for earlier activity.

7.0 Archive deposition and retention of artefacts

7.1 Retention of artefacts

Statement by C Cumberpatch

Although the medieval pottery from Ashover is unidentified in the current state of knowledge, general research on the medieval pottery of south/central Derbyshire is ongoing and it may become possible to identify the material in future. The current PCRG/SGRP/MPRG guidelines⁵ (2016) imply that retention is to be preferred to discard and it is recommended accordingly that the non-pottery material (ceramic building material and service pipes) should be discarded but the pottery retained.

7.2 Archive deposition

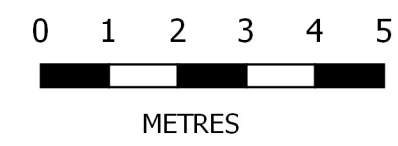
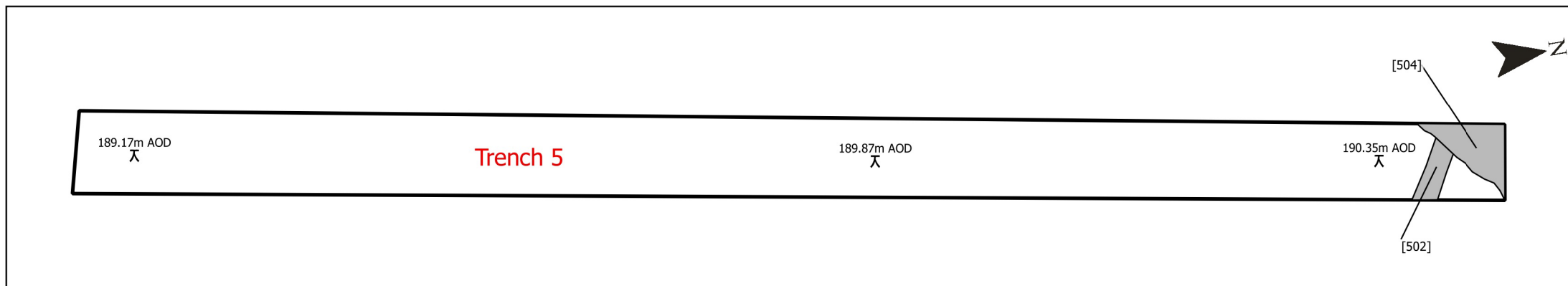
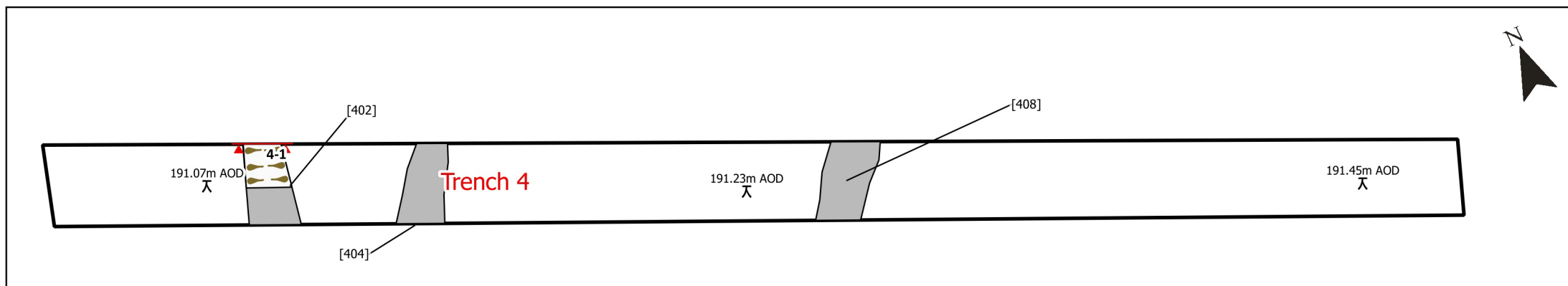
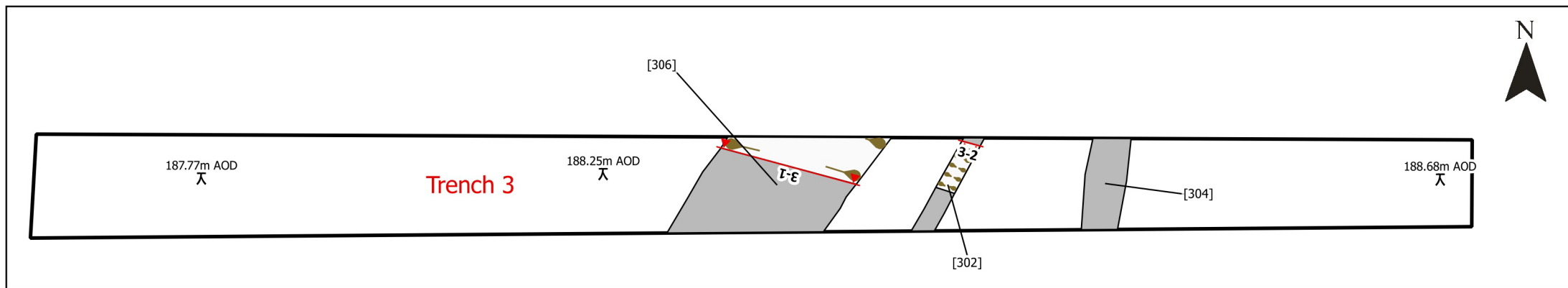
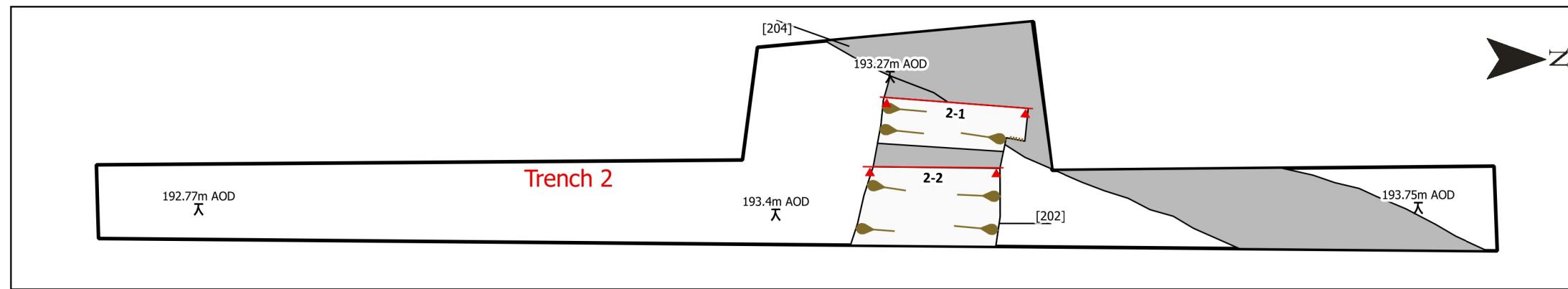
The recipient museum for an archive would be :

Weston Park Museum,
Western Bank,
Sheffield,
S10 2TP.

In accordance with the advice of the DCCA (provided with reference to regional research agenda and the museum's collecting guidelines), the pottery will not be retained, but SLR will provide an appropriate conclusion to the work by depositing the report with the Derbyshire HER (one bound copy plus PDF/A computer file) and completing an OASIS form (**OASIS ID - slrconsu1-301454**) with the report attached.

⁵ Medieval Pottery ResearchGroup 2016: *A standard for pottery studies in archaeology* (on behalf of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group)

DRAWINGS



LEGEND	
	TRENCH
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
	EXCAVATED SECTION
	DIRECTION OF SLOPE
	LEVEL HEIGHT
	RECORDED SECTION

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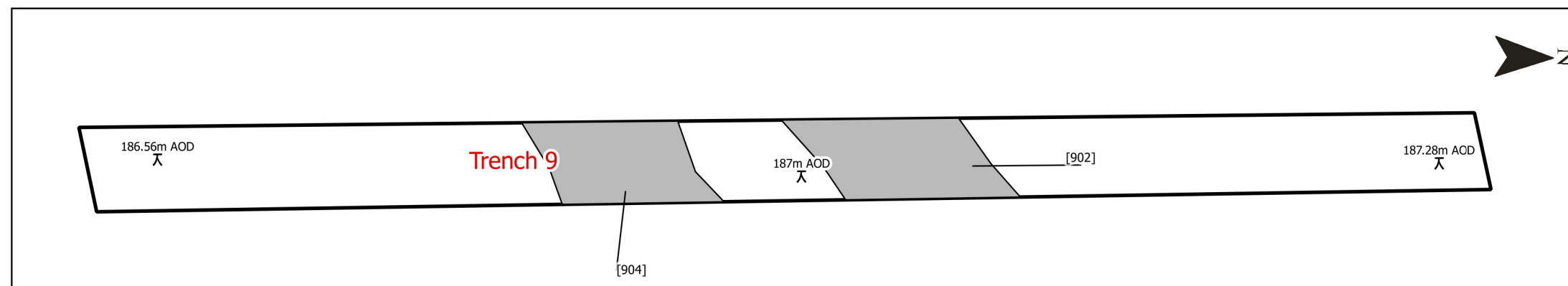
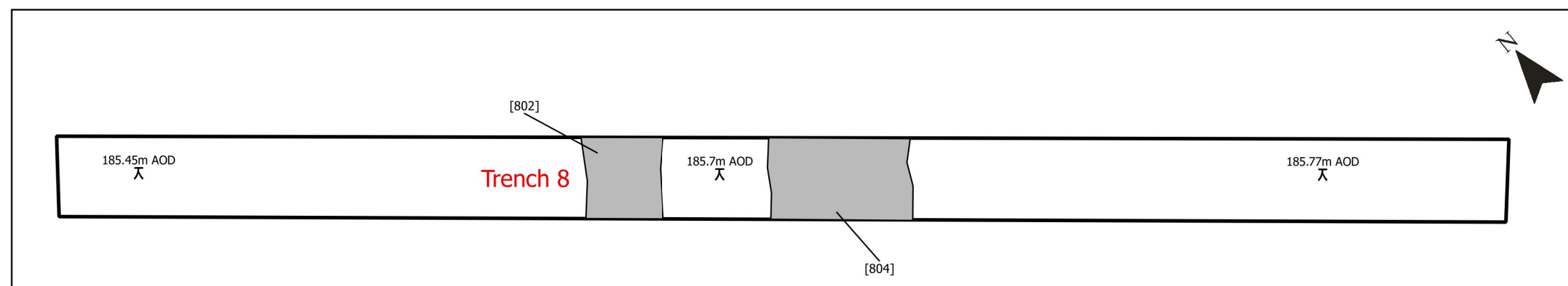
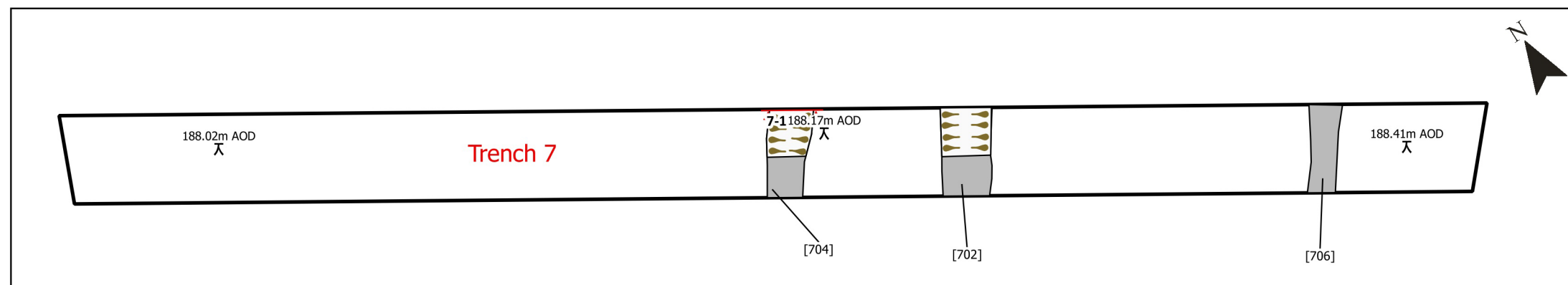
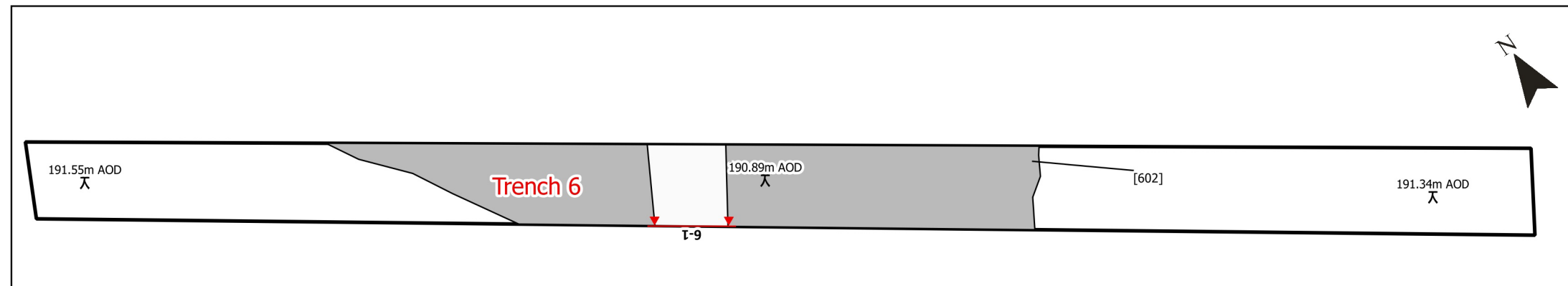
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION


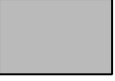
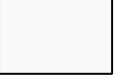

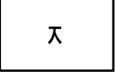

TRENCH PLANS

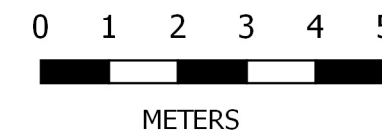
DRAWING 1

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LEGEND

-  TRENCH
-  ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
-  EXCAVATED SECTION
-  DIRECTION OF SLOPE
-  LEVEL HEIGHT
-  RECORDED SECTION



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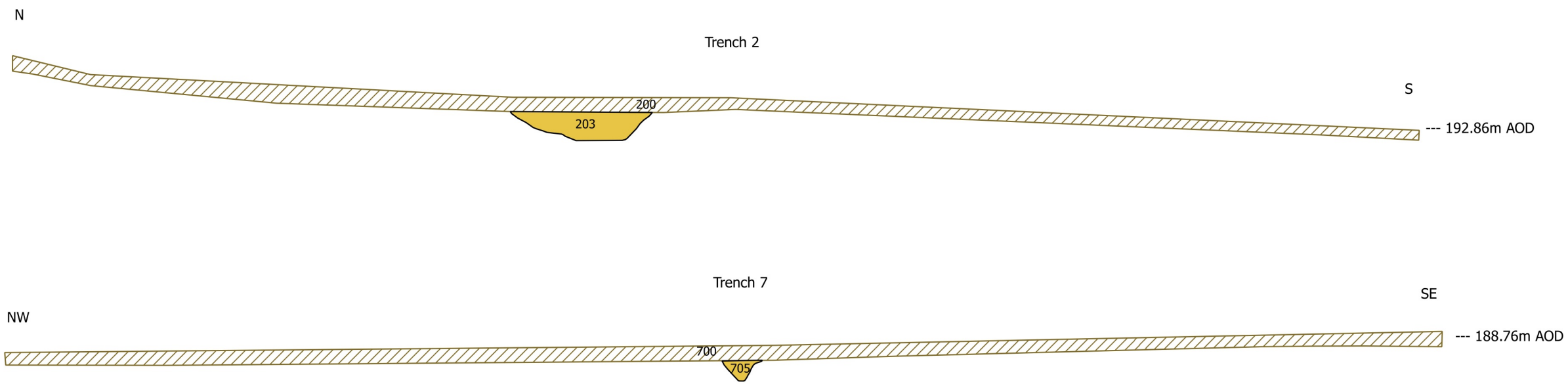
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

TRENCH PLANS

DRAWING 2

Scale 1:110 @ A3 Date JANUARY 2018

LEGEND



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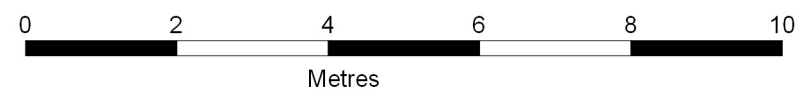
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LANE OFF NARROWLEYS LANE,
ASHOVER, DERBYSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

TRENCH SECTIONS

DRAWING 3



Scale 1:100 @ A3 Date JANUARY 2018

_LaneOffNarrowleysLane,

APPENDIX 01

Context Register

Context No	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
100	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.3	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
101	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Brown yellow clay silt	Natural subsoil
102	Cut	N/A	0.85+	0.55	0.2	Oval?, steep sides, rounded base	Cut of modern gully
103	Fill	102	0.85+	0.55	0.2	Dark brown silt clay	Fill of modern gully
200	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.3	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
201	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Brown yellow clay silt	Natural subsoil
202	Cut	N/A	2.8	2.7	0.4	Linear, gradual sloping sides, flat base	Cut of ditch
203	Fill	202	2.8	2.7	0.4	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of ditch
204	Cut	N/A	9.7+	1.9	0.3+	Linear, gradual sloping sides	Cut of post medieval ditch
205	Fill	204	9.7+	1.9	0.3+	Brown grey clay silt	Fill of ditch
300	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.35	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
301	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Brown yellow clay silt	Natural subsoil
302	Cut	N/A	2+	0.4	0.15	Linear, steep sides, rounded base	Cut of gully
303	Fill	302	2+	0.4	0.15	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of gully
304	Cut	N/A	2+	0.75	Unknown	Linear	Cut of gully
305	Fill	304	2+	0.75	Unknown	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of gully
306	Cut	N/A	2+	2.75	0.18	Linear, gradual sloping sides, flat base	Cut of shallow ditch
307	Fill	306	2+	2.75	0.18	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of shallow ditch
400	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.3	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
401	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Brown yellow clay silt	Natural subsoil
402	Cut	N/A	2+	0.65	0.17	Linear, steep sides, rounded base	Cut of gully
403	Fill	402	2+	0.65	0.17	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of gully

Context No	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
404	Cut	N/A	2+	0.7	Unknown	Linear	Cut of gully
405	Fill	404	2+	0.7	Unknown	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of gully
406	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.1	Light brown grey clay silt	Subsoil
407	Fill	408	1.8+	0.95	Unexcavated	Mid grey clay silt	Fill of modern linear feature
408	Cut	N/A	1.8+	0.95	Unexcavated	Linear, gradual sloping sides, flat base	Cut of modern linear feature
500	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.3	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
501	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Brown yellow clay silt	Natural subsoil
502	Cut	N/A	1.2+	0.45	0.1	Linear, gradual sloping sides, flat base	Cut of modern linear feature
503	Fill	502	1.2+	0.45	0.1	Mid grey clay silt	Fill of modern linear feature
504	Cut	N/A	1.65+	1.1+	0.35	Tree Bowl, irregular sides and base	Cut of tree bowl
505	Fill	504	1.65+	1.1+	0.35	Dark brown silt clay	Fill of tree bowl
600	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.4	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
601	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Hard yellow clay	Natural subsoil
602	Cut	N/A	12.8	1.8+	0.29	Oval?, gradual sloping sides, flat base	Cut of possible pond/natural dip
603	Fill	602	12.8	1.8+	0.19	Dark grey clay silt	Upper fill of possible pond/natural dip
604	Fill	602	12.8	1.8+	0.1	Grey brown clay silt	Lower fill of possible pond/natural dip
700	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.3	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
701	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Brown yellow clay silt	Natural subsoil
702	Cut	N/A	1.8+	0.9	0.4	Linear, steep sides, not excavated to base, contains plastic drain	Cut of field boundary/drain
703	Fill	702	1.8+	0.9	0.4	Dark brown silt clay	Fill of field boundary/drain
704	Cut	N/A	1.8+	1	0.4	Linear, steep sloping sides, flat base	Cut of possible drain
705	Fill	704	1.8+	1	0.4	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of possible drain
706	Cut	N/A	1.8+	0.7	Unexcavated	Linear	Cut of gully
707	Fill	706	1.8+	0.7	Unexcavated	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of f gully

Context No	Type	Fill of	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
800	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.3	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
801	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Brown yellow clay silt	Natural subsoil
802	Cut	N/A	1.8+	1.6	Unexcavated	Linear	Cut of gully
803	Fill	802	1.8+	1.6	Unexcavated	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of gully
804	Cut	N/A	1.8+	2.7	Unexcavated	Linear, steep sides, not excavated to base, contains plastic drain	Cut of field boundary/drain
805	Fill	804	1.8+	2.7	Unexcavated	Dark brown silt clay	Fill of field boundary/drain
900	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	0.35	Dark brown silt clay	Topsoil
901	Deposit	N/A	Trench	Trench	N/A	Brown yellow clay silt	Natural subsoil
902	Cut	N/A	1.8+	3.4	Unexcavated	Linear	Cut of gully
903	Fill	902	1.8+	3.4	Unexcavated	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of gully
904	Cut	N/A	1.8+	3.05	Unexcavated	Linear	Cut of gully
905	Fill	904	1.8+	3.05	Unexcavated	Light brown grey clay silt	Fill of gully

APPENDIX 02

Pottery Analysis

Spot dating of pottery from land off Narrowleys Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Freelance Archaeologist

The pottery assemblage from Narrowleys Lane, Ashover was examined by the author on 5th January 2018 following a request for identification and spot dating.

The assemblage consisted of twenty-two sherds of pottery, fragments of glass and pieces of ceramic building material which were weighed, briefly described and dated. The results are summarised in Table 1.

The earliest pottery identified came from contexts 303 and 705. Both sherds were very heavily abraded (the one from context 303 being broken into two pieces) and could not be identified to ware type. This reflects the generally poor state of knowledge of medieval pottery in central and southern Derbyshire and the proposed date range for the sherd from 705 is based on the characteristics of the sherd rather than identification of the ware type.

Utilitarian wares of late early modern and recent date consisted of sherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware from contexts 205 and 603. Such wares were manufactured widely from the early 18th century onwards (earlier versions had much grittier fabrics) but are difficult to date with any accuracy as detailed work on the fabrics and forms is lacking. The examples examined are probably of later 18th or early 19th century date as later examples tend to have harder, finer and denser fabrics.

The remaining pottery was of 19th century or later date and included examples of common domestic types, both kitchenware (Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, Cane Coloured ware) and tableware (transfer-printed Whiteware).

The ceramic building material appeared to be of recent date and included both fragments of brick and unglazed land drain pipes, as specified in the data table.

One piece of glass, from a bottle or jar (context 603) was of late 19th or 20th century date.

Table 1 Results

Context	Cut	Type	No	Weight	Form	Date range	Notes
205	204	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	10	Bowl/pancheon	LC18th – C19th	Brown glaze internally
205	204	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	41	Base	C19th	Small footed base
205	204	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	4	Hollow ware	C19th	
205	204	Cane Coloured ware	1	19	Bowl	C19th	Rounded ring foot base

205	2024	Ceramic Building Material	1	29	Brick	C19th ?	Hard brick with large inclusions
205	204	Sponged ware	1	2	Soup plate	1840+	Blue sponging internally
303	302	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	3	U/ID	Medieval	Two joining fragments; very heavily abraded
407	408	Cane Coloured ware	1	4	Base?	C19th	
407	408	Unglazed drain pipe	4	121	Pipe	LC19th C20th	-
603	602	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	40	Pancheon/bowl	LC18th C19th	- Brown glazed internally & partially on underside
603	602	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	28	Hollow ware	LC18th C19th	- Heavily chipped & abraded
603	602	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	7	Bowl?	LC18th C19th	- Internal surface missing
603	602	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	9	Hollow ware	C19th EC20th	-
603	602	Ceramic Building Material	1	11	Brick	Recent	
603	602	Glass	1	6	Jar/bottle	LC19th C20th	-
603	602	Transfer-printed Whiteware	1	16	Soup plate	LC19th C20th	- Stylised floral design
603	602	Transfer-printed Whiteware	1	9	Flatware	LC19th C20th	- Traces of black printed design
705	704	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	U/ID	LC12th C14th	- Very heavily abraded; flaky green glaze on one side
		Total	22	363			

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