

**The Archaeology of Medieval
Clowne, Derbyshire
2003**

(Planning Application Reference
Number BOL/03/00012/FULMAJ)

Project No. 1062

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Summary

Fairhurst and Partners commissioned a programme of archaeological work on land in the centre of Clowne, Derbyshire (centred on NGR SK 4492 3757). The aim was to evaluate the archaeological potential of this land and to preserve by record any significant archaeological deposits prior to the erection of a Tesco store on the site. Birmingham Archaeology (formally Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit) carried out this work.

The excavated sequence revealed that the site on Mill Street marked the western extent of the 12th-13th century settlement of Clowne, with strip fields to the north. An early burgage plot was located that contained evidence of stone-lined drains and light industrial, metal working, industry. In the 14th century the town expanded westwards, with a large plan unit being laid out further west along the High Street. Mill Street was also probably laid out during this period, and the excavation revealed small gullies and possible beam slots on a different alignment from the previous period which suggests a total redevelopment of the plot. In the late medieval and early post-medieval periods the site was abandoned, and a layer of colluvium built up on the frontage. There is ephemeral structural evidence for reoccupation in the 17th century, however, the next major building phase was associated with the 18th century mill that occupied the Mill Street frontage. Later, in the 19th century, houses were constructed along the eastern perimeter of the site.

INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of trial trenching and area excavation in the centre of the village of Clowne, Derbyshire (centred on NGR SK 4492 3757, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Fairhurst and Partners ahead of the proposed development, by Bowmer and Kirkland, of a Tesco Store and was undertaken between May and August 2003 by Birmingham Archaeology.

A desk-based assessment of the site indicated that there was a strong possibility for the survival of below-ground archaeological deposits possibly dating to the Roman, Saxon and Medieval periods (Hancox 2003). Following this, a programme of archaeological trial trenching (Fig. 2) was undertaken which demonstrated that medieval archaeology survived across the site. Remnant ridge and furrow earthworks was identified across the majority of the site, with evidence of 13th and 14th century occupation along the Mill Street frontage. These findings led to targeted open area excavation, which resulted in the discovery of two phases of medieval occupation along Mill street.

GEOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SETTING

The site was situated on land in the centre of the village of Clowne, to the west of North Road and to the north of Mill Street. The majority of the site was open ground and scrub, with areas of concrete hard standing and tarmac near too the road frontages. A shallow valley ran approximately north-south through the centre of the site with a limestone ridge to the west and a degraded limestone and clay ridge to the east at a height of 130-138m AOD.

The village of Clowne lies on an escarpment of limestone surrounded by areas of Mercia Mudstone. Towards the top of the ridge, along the western side of the site, the limestone was a pavement-like bedrock, which was observed in Trenches 2, 3, 4 and 5. A more degraded and friable limestone was visible at the base of the valley and on the eastern slope in Trenches 6 and 7. Erosion had led to substantial quantities of colluvium building up in the base of the valley, at the expense of the soil horizons at the top of the hill.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Clowne was mentioned in Domesday, and is reputed to be of Saxon origin. However, there is little historical evidence for this period within the village and no archaeological evidence, as yet, available to either define or locate the earliest origins of the settlement (Hancox 2003, 3). Due to the absence of previous archaeological work in and around the village, the extent and layout of Saxon and Medieval Clowne is relatively poorly understood.

The village church is known to have been constructed during the reign of King Stephen in the mid-12th century (*ibid*). Today it lies 1.2km to the east of the modern village centre. This has prompted debate amongst historians as to the reason behind the settlement shift which left the church as an isolated landmark. It has been suggested that it may indicate expansion westwards in the 12th century followed by contraction in the 14th century, perhaps due to an outbreak of plague (*ibid*). A second possible explanation may be its proximity to a Roman road that is believed to have continued in use throughout the medieval period. Buckley suggests (1977, 5) that the church may have been built for use by travellers using the road rather than the villagers.

Other evidence for the medieval period, besides the church, is the base of a cross (SAM 23387, SMR 4403), which has been dated on stylistic grounds to the 14th century. Today the cross is located just to the south of the site, at the junction of Mill Street and the High Street. However, it remains uncertain as to whether it occupies its original site, or whether it has been moved there at a later date.

There are no records revealing how plague, known to have swept through Derbyshire in the mid-1300s, affected Clowne. However, a later epidemic, in the 16th century, is documented, and appears to have decimated the population. Records show that the average monthly burial rate in 1586 was 3, but in June 1587 a total of 54 people were interred, and in the following July a further 52 people were buried (Buckley 1977, 25). Documentary sources suggest that in the aftermath of plague the population

stabilised once again and remained little changed until the 19th century, when there was a rapid increase in inhabitants due, principally, to the opening of the Southgate Colliery combined with the arrival of the railway.

Cartographic evidence for this later period depicts several buildings occupying the site. The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3) depicts a mill occupying the frontage of Mill Street (Plate 1). By 1911 when the Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map was published a row of terraced houses (Holly Cottages) had been constructed along a small lane running northwards off Mill Street (Plate 2). The lane gave access to Holly House which occupied a plot in the centre of the site. The numbers of ancillary structures associated with the mill had also been extended by this time, and included a garage to the rear of the mill (Plate 3) as well as a possible engine house to power the mill which was producing flour at this time.

AIMS

The aims of the archaeological excavation were to:

- preserve by record any archaeological deposits within the area of excavation.
- provide information allowing the formulation of a mitigation scheme, possibly involving further excavation and recording in advance of development, where appropriate.
- define the nature, extent, significance and date of surviving deposits and features.
- provide information to add to the understanding of the development of Clowne in a local and regional context.

More specific aims were to:

- establish when this area of the town was first occupied.
- establish how large the medieval burgrave plots were and how far they extended back from the road.
- establish whether there was any contraction or abandonment of the burgages within the study area during the 16th century when the town was hit by plague.
- identify any possible features predating the medieval settlement.
- define the nature of the post-medieval settlement.
- establish the plan and layout of the earliest buildings and any phases of rebuilding.

METHOD

The evaluation involved the excavation of ten trenches, which totalled 11000m². They were placed to pick up evidence for occupation along the Mill Street frontage, as well as to evaluate the extent and character of any associated backplot activity. In some instances the width and length of trenches, although originally planned to be generally 2m wide and 50m long, was changed, in consultation with Andy Myers the Development Control Officer, due to access problems and health and safety considerations. Excavation was carried out in accordance with Written Schemes of Investigation that were agreed by the Development Control Officer prior to the commencement of each stage of the project.

Following the evaluation, two small areas on the Mill Street frontage were targeted for further investigation. All topsoil and modern overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision, down to the top of the natural subsoil. Subsequent cleaning and excavation was by hand. All deposits were excavated in order to understand their stratigraphic relationships. All stratigraphic sequences were recorded, even where no archaeology was present. Features were planned, and sections were drawn through all cut features and vertical stratigraphy. A comprehensive written record was maintained using a continuous numbered context system on *pro-forma* context sheets. Negative and positive features, identifiable by the prefix 'F', also used a continuous number system and were recorded on feature cards. Monochrome and colour slide photography supplemented the written records and scale plans. These records comprise part of the site archive, which will be deposited, with the prior notification and agreement of the museum, with Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

RESULTS

Given the intensive Victorian and Modern activity that had occurred across the site, the survival of archaeological deposits was good.

Phase 1: Medieval

The majority of activity in this period was located on the frontage of Mill Street, and can be broadly split into two sub-phases based on stratigraphic relationships and differing alignments of linear features. Unfortunately, there is a lack of secure dating evidence for the ceramic assemblage (Cumberpatch below), and it has not been possible to give a firm date to the majority of features. Thus, some deposits have been phased and grouped together using similarities in their form, fills, and orientation.

The only archaeological features that survived away from the frontage were remnants of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks that were identified in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9. It was generally poorly preserved, especially towards the top of the slope along the western side of the site (Trenches 3 and 5). The general orientation appeared to be northeast-southwest on the western side of the site and in Trench 7A, and northwest-southeast on the eastern side (Fig. 2). Where the plough soil had survived it was mostly sterile, although a single rim sherd of abraded medieval pottery was recovered from a furrow in Trench 7A (F700, 7002).

Phase 1A: 12th-13th Century

Ditches

The earliest features excavated on the site were two, parallel, ditches on a north-south alignment, and a third aligned east-west (Fig. 4). Of those on a north-south orientation, the western ditch (F144/F150, Fig. 5) was 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled by a charcoal flecked grey-brown clay-rich silt (1065/1088), a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from fill 1065, and small fragments of slag from fill 1088. Ditch (F186, Fig. 6) appeared to be parallel to it, and was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, it also had a U-shaped profile. The primary fill was a fine grey silty clay (1141) which was overlain by a brown sandy silt containing occasional stones (1139). Finds included a small quantity of slag that was iron-rich

and resembled possible furnace lining. In Trench 1B a third ditch (F127, Fig. 7) may mark the rear of the burgage plot, it was filled by a grey silt (1047).

Pits and Postholes

Associated with these features were a series of pits, the earliest of which (F157, Fig. 8) was sub-circular in plan, 2m in diameter, and 0.66m deep. The earliest fill (1071) was a compact grey clay-rich silt. This deposit was overlain by a compact brown silty-clay (1070) containing a large assemblage (60 sherds) of a range of medieval wares dating from the 12th to the 14th century, and possibly into the 1400s (Cumberpatch below). A single intrusive sherd of salt glazed stoneware was also recovered. Cut into the top of this feature was a small pit (F139), which, although stratigraphically later, is probably associated with this phase of activity as it was cut by a Phase 1B drain. It measured 0.9m in diameter and 0.15m deep, and had a burnt fill (1096).

In Area 12 a posthole (F191), may also be placed stratigraphically in this phase, it was circular in plan, 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep. It was filled by an homogenous grey silt (1145) and was cut by a Phase 1B pit (F183).

Phase 1B: 13th-14th Century (Fig. 4)

Drains

Cutting Phase 1a pit F157, but respecting the line of ditch F144/F150, and perpendicular to it, were three stone lined drains (F140/1060, F158/1098 and F149/F159/1100, Figs. 8 and 9). They measured 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, and were stone lined with a capping of large flat stones, although the capping stones were missing from F158 due to later truncation. The fills of the drains was grey silt (1061, 1097, and 1087/1099). All of the drains contained pottery of medieval date, and nails were retrieved from one, although it is likely that these were intrusive. The drains originally ran towards the south east, towards Mill Street in the case of F140 and F158, and towards the boundary ditch in the case of F149/F159. This latter feature also contained fragments of possible furnace lining.

Pits and Postholes

Three pits, which were characterised by stone rubble rich grey silty fills, were also dated to this phase. Pit F129/F138 lay to the south of drain F159, it was circular in plan, and measured 1.75m in diameter and 0.4m deep. The fill was a compact brown silt containing quantities of charcoal and scorched material (1049/1069), as well as pottery dating to the 13th-14th century. Immediately to the north of Drain F159 a second pit (F143), and a third (F183) which was immediately to the west of the boundary ditch in Area 12 both contained similar fills. Pits F143 and F183 were 1.6m in diameter, and 0.25m deep, their fills (1064 and 1134/1135) consisted of irregular fragments of limestone within a grey silty matrix, some charcoal flecking was also evident. Pottery was recovered from F183, dating to the 13th-14th century, clay pipe was recovered from the upper fill, and was probably intrusive to the feature. Also recovered from this feature was a small quantity of what appeared to be iron rich fragments of furnace lining.

Other pits of similar form include F180 and F192. Pit F180 was 0.8m in diameter and 0.3m deep and F192 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. Both had very burnt fills associated with broken pieces of the natural limestone (1030 and 1146). It is possible that these

features, although not directly datable through the pottery, were associated with some sort of metal working taking place on the site during this period.

It is also probable that two postholes, F142 and F141, to the south of drain F140, were also related to this period. They were sealed below layer 1086, which overlay all of the medieval activity (see below).

Interpretation

The earliest evidence of activity and occupation is represented by a series of shallow ditches. They may be the remains of an early burgage plot, aligned north-south, which could originally have fronted on to what is now Church Street. If this is the case then the plot would have been c.12m wide, and over 30m in length. Both the parallel ditches, and several stone-lined drains associated with this period of occupation contained small quantities of slag, which may be seen as evidence for light industrial activity on the site during this period. It is also possible that at least one of the stone lined wells could have been sunk at this time.

Phase 2: Late 14th Century (Fig. 4)

Ditches

A later phase of medieval activity on a different alignment (northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast) was once again characterised by a series of shallow ditches, gullies and associated pits and postholes. A northwest-southeast orientated linear, in Area 12 (F181, F185, F189, and F194), cut the earlier boundary ditch (F186). This later ditch had a maximum width of 0.8m, and varied in depth from 0.2m at the southeastern end to 0.1m at the northwestern end. The ditch was filled by a brown silty-clay with stones (1131, 1137, 1143, and 1149) that contained a mixture of pottery dated from the 11th century through to the later medieval period (Cumberpatch below). Two of the sections excavated through this ditch also contained fragments of slag onto which fragments of overfired pottery were attached, these may be residual as the fragments occurred where they cut Phase 1 activity.

Structures

In Area 11 (Fig. 5), two shallow, ephemeral gullies or beamslots (F147 and F137/F177) were perpendicular to the aforementioned ditch. Beamslot F147 measured 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep it was filled with a loose grey sandy-silt (1078) that contained 11 sherds of pottery datable to the 13th – 14th centuries. This beamslot was associated with a series of postholes, the largest of which (F176) measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.2m deep. The primary fill was a compact grey clay-silt (1124) which contained 13th-14th century pottery and was overlain by a layer of angular stones (1125). Two smaller postholes, F146 and F148 followed the line of the beamslot. Posthole F146 was sub-rectangular, 0.45m x 0.35m in plan, and was 0.2m deep. Posthole F148 was circular in plan, and measured 0.2m in diameter, and 0.1m deep. They were both filled by compact grey silts (1077 and 1079) containing large stones which may have been post packing, no datable artefacts were recovered from either of them. Beamslot F137/F177 was parallel to, and 3m to the north of, F147, it was 0.25m wide and 0.1m deep and filled by a compact grey sandy-silt (1126/1059). A single sherd of 12th-13th century pot was recovered from fill 1126, the sherd showed signs of being overfired and was very similar to those found in boundary ditch F181/F189 (above).

Pits

Several wide shallow pits were also dated to this phase (F145, F153 and F167). Pit F145 was 3.5m in diameter and only 0.1m deep. However, it is possible that this feature represented a spread of material rather than a cut feature as it was similar in composition to the layer sealing this phase of activity (1086 see below). Pottery from this context was dated to c.1400. Pit F153 was not fully visible in plan due to the edge of excavation and full dimensions are not available. It was filled with a plastic grey clay-silt (1091) containing a panchcon rim of coal measure type dating to the medieval period (Cumberpatch below). Pit F167 was 1.7m in diameter, and 0.2m deep, it was filled by a plastic grey clay containing charcoal and stone (1113). Posthole F152 was 0.2m in diameter, 0.15m deep and was filled by 1090, a compact grey clay-silt.

Interpretation

This realignment is indicative of a period of abandonment on the site, however, it is unclear from the ceramic evidence how long this hiatus lasted for. Analysis of the town plot boundaries, that are still evident on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map reveal a plan unit further west along the High Street, which appears typical of the 14th century. The change of alignment between the 12th-13th centuries and the 14th is obviously associated with this later expansion and redevelopment of this area of the town. It seems likely that it was during this period that Mill Street was laid out, perhaps with shorter burgages fronting onto it. This period of expansion may also be significant regarding the question of the original site of the 14th century cross, for it now seems likely that it was constructed (probably where it stands today) during this period.

Phase 3: Post-Medieval (Fig. 10)

Sealing the medieval activity was a 0.1-0.6m deep layer of grey clay-silt with stone rubble throughout (1050/1072/1073/1074/1080/1086/1158). The layer was deepest along the frontage of Mill Street, getting thinner as the land rose away from the street. This may be evidence for a period of abandonment in the late medieval or early post-medieval period during which colluvium was washed downslope thus sealing the medieval deposits. The majority of the pottery, which was recovered during machining, was medieval in date, spanning the 12th-late 14th century, a single sherd of 18th century date was also noted in the assemblage. Other finds from this layer included animal bone, slag, and nails which were all from 1080.

Interpretation

Following the medieval occupation of the frontage there seems to have been a general abandonment of the site. It is tempting to see this hiatus as a result of plague that decimated the village in 1586-87.

Phase 3A: Post-Medieval (17th Century)

Following this period of abandonment, the site was reoccupied some time in the 17th century. This is indicated by fragmentary remains of a wall foundation (F166) a poorly made feature of loose rubble (1111) from which a substantial part of a flange rim yellow ware bowl dating to the 17th century was recovered (Rátkai below). This construction seems to be associated with a stakehole (F163) immediately to the north. It measured 0.1m in diameter and 0.1m deep, and was filled by a charcoal rich friable silt (1107) from which 17th century pottery was also recovered.

Phase 3B: 18th Century

Overlying the Phase 1B drains, and to the east of the 17th century wall (F166), was a distinct layer of mixed re-deposited natural (1068) which contained 17th and 18th century pottery. Similarly, in Trench 1A there was a layer of black, charcoal rich silt (1004) that contained large quantities of 17th-18th century pottery. Revealing that the frontage on to Mill Street was still not intensively occupied in the early 18th century.

Structures

However, a large stone Mill building was built on the frontage (Area 11) some time in the 18th century, the remains of the walls (F151, F160, F168, F170, and F172) reveal that it was originally L-shaped in plan, and was 14.5m long and a maximum of 9m wide. Internal divisions reveal that it originally had three rooms on the ground floor. In some cases the remains of the building could be identified on the modern ground surface, prior to the excavation of the trenches, especially in the case of Trench 1C, in which the walls and some of the floor surfaces of the building were evident prior to excavation.

The truncated remains of limestone built walls also survived sitting directly on top of the natural limestone subsoil in trench 1A. Sealing some of these walls at the southern end of the trench were several layers, the earliest of which (1001) was dated to the 18th-19th century. These limestone built walls were on a slightly different orientation to the later brick and limestone walls in this trench, which were dated to the 19th century and may be the remains of a building visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 3). This structure was also associated with a stone-lined well (F111) that had been backfilled (1027) and capped in brick in the 19th century, probably prior to the construction of the later terrace of houses.

Wells

Two other wells of probable early 18th century date, although they may be earlier. One of these (F193) was situated on the frontage of Mill Street reflecting the undeveloped nature of settlement here during this period, the dating of the pottery recovered (1148) revealed that it had been backfilled in the late 18th century. The third stone lined well (F173) was situated in Area 11 and was almost certainly associated with the 18th century structure on the frontage, it had a rubble backfill (1121).

Interpretation

Corn or Flour Mills need a good supply of water to run the machinery, and it has been noted that mills located in limestone areas generally had a steady, although low-powered, water source in these cases steam engines were utilised from the 1800s onwards (Pelham, 1958, 163).

Phase 3C: 19th and 20th Century

Structures

Later 19th and 20th century brick additions were made to the Mill structure in Area 11. These included large well worked stone blocks and large reinforced concrete machine bases (F155), being inserted into the rear wall of the original building. They may have been associated with a well (F154) and brick-lined tank, which was never fully exposed during the excavation and which could not be fully excavated due to the confines of the site.

Other walls which were exposed during the excavations include those in trenches 10A and 10B which were part of a small row of cellared houses which were known locally as The Green until their demolition. The remains of a second row of houses, known as Holly Cottages (Plate 2) were evident in trenches 1A and 8, and an associated yard wall (F309 and F310) was found in Trench 3. The remains of a 20th century garage and inspection pit was located in Trench 9 (Plate 3).

Interpretation

The First edition Ordnance Survey Map from the late 19th century (Fig. 3) depicts the stone built structures identified in Trench 1 and Area 11. By the time the Second Edition was produced the structures located in Trenches 1, 3, 8, 10 and Areas 11 and 12 are shown. This demonstrates the well documented rapid expansion that Clowne underwent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries that was led by the coal industry. It was also apparent from the excavation that most of these buildings were demolished in the later 20th century. This was linked to the decline of the mining industry which caused depopulation.

THE FINDS

Medieval Pottery by Chris Cumberpatch

The assemblage of medieval pottery recovered from the site consisted of 164 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 1703 grams and represented a maximum of 152 vessels. The fabrics are described in Appendix I of this report, and the data is summarised in Tables 1, 2 and 3 (Appendix II).

The medieval pottery of Derbyshire has long been neglected and this state of affairs is reflected in the very poor state of our knowledge of the range of ware types and their chronological inter-relationships. Recent work on the potteries at Burley Hill and Brackenfield (Cumberpatch in prep 1 and 2) has established the range of forms and fabrics manufactured at these sites. However, a wider review of this situation, in north and central Derbyshire, has demonstrated that there are many additional wares originating from as yet unknown local sources, and, although they are widespread, they cannot, as yet, be assigned to particular potteries (Cumberpatch in press). This is as true for the pottery from Mill Street, Clowne as it is for those sites considered in the review. It is similarly reflected in the relatively small proportion of the Clowne material which can be assigned to specific sources, as opposed to the sherds described under generic, descriptive names. The latter have been described individually in Table 1 and some more general notes on Coal Measures wares are

included below. The Burley Hill and Brackenfield assemblages are the subject of separate reports to be published shortly.

Chronology

The chronology of medieval pottery in northeast Derbyshire is very poorly understood. Recent excavations in Chesterfield have produced only relatively small assemblages of pottery and imports (both regional and European), which might serve as the basis for the formulation of a chronology as local wares are rare or absent. Excavations undertaken in the 1970s and early 1980s, which produced larger assemblages, remain unpublished (Cumberpatch and Thorpe 2002).

Excavations at Brackenfield, as noted above, produced little in the way of dating evidence and, while a date of c.1400 has been proposed for the assemblage, it is clear that production took place over a number of years and involved areas of the site not yet investigated. The date can therefore only be regarded as indicative and it is probable that earlier elements are also represented in the assemblage. Excavations at Burley Hill are similarly uninformative as regards the date of the material, although some additional detail has been added on the basis of Coppack's work on the Full Street and Little Chester assemblages (1972, 2002). These two sites, and particularly Full Street, remain critical for the dating of medieval pottery in north and central Derbyshire (Beswick 1999, unpublished, Cumberpatch in press 1). How far the conclusions can be extended to northeast Derbyshire which, it is clear from excavations in Chesterfield, drew pottery from kiln sites located on the Coal Measures is questionable. Excavations on rural sites in Derbyshire have produced assemblages that consist largely of mixed assemblages that have proved to be a poor source of datable material. The situation in Clowne is thus indicative of a wider problem in the area and only further work on large assemblages from newly excavated sites, and on the full publication of material from Chesterfield, will begin to resolve these problems.

The Shell Tempered wares could only be dated generally to between the 12th and 14th centuries (Table 2), but it is probable that further work on the Derbyshire Shell Tempered wares will refine this in the future.

The only firmly datable material in the Clowne assemblage are the sherds of Developed Stamford ware from contexts 1070 and 1071. These were associated with Splash Glazed wares which may well be contemporary with them, but also with sherds of Brackenfield 001 ware, suggesting that some degree of mixing had occurred within the deposits. Other wares from these contexts were of unidentified type and cannot be dated with any degree of reliability.

Results

Given the present poor state of knowledge (summarised above) it would perhaps be unwise to make definite assertions regarding the dates of features on the basis of the pottery and to admit that, while the evidence is definitely of medieval activity, the precise date of this remains to be established conclusively.

No cross-context joins were noted within the assemblage and only contexts 1070 and 1071 contained sherds which were directly comparable; the sherds of Developed Stamford ware and two sherds of the unidentified Fine Oxidised Sandy ware. This

would suggest that the fills of the pit (F157), however distinguishable in terms of their characteristics during excavation, were very similar in date and composition. Both contexts produced a mixed group of material with the earlier Developed Stamford ware and Splash Glazed wares occurring alongside Brackenfield 001, a variety of poorly dated local wares, and a group of Derbyshire wares which are better known from the central part of the county (Cumberpatch in press 1). This feature also produced the greater part of the Shell Tempered ware group from the site and a note on this material will be added at a later date.

Clusters of Burley Hill wares were noted in contexts 1049 and 1050 although the significance of this, if any, is obscure as the former was the fill of a pit (F129) while the latter formed part of an extensive layer which also included contexts 1072, 1073, 1074, 1080 and 1086. This layer included a variety of local wares, including types defined amongst assemblages from Chesterfield and unidentified wares of probable local origin. Whether this is of any particular significance is difficult to judge. Other groups were too small to support interpretations beyond that of indicating the date range of the individual features and layers.

Post-medieval Pottery by Stephanie Rátkai

All the post-medieval pottery was examined macroscopically and the absence or presence of ware groups recorded for each stratified context. Pottery from unstratified, topsoil or machined layers was only scanned. All pottery groups were spot dated. The pottery was quantified by sherd count and sherd weight for each context group and by sherd weight for unstratified/misc. groups. There were 480 stratified sherds weighing 5134g. In addition there were 3202g of unstratified/misc. pottery. The pottery was in quite poor condition. Sherds were generally small and often abraded, and there were very few form or rim sherds.

By far the greatest part of the assemblage was made up of dark brown- or black-glazed utilitarian earthenwares, which could be divided into red-bodied coarsewares and slip-coated wares, which had variable body colour but a red-brown slip beneath the glaze. Although there were few form sherds, the coarsewares generally comprise internally glazed storage jars and wide-mouthed bowls. Slip-coated wares have a wider range of forms including bowls, dishes, jars and drinking vessels, but it was not possible to assign any of the sherds from Mill Street to form. Another major component of the assemblage was brown stonewares, some possibly originating from Nottingham. Again forms were difficult to identify but there were examples of bead rim bowls and possibly storage jars. In short, the assemblage was strongly utilitarian in character and low status.

However, there were some finer wares or table wares including white salt-glazed stoneware, creamware, pearlware, transfer printed wares, sponged ware and painted ware. These too were difficult to assign to form. However, the absence of any 18th century tea wares reinforces the generally low-status of the assemblage. In this respect odd sherds of porcelain, tortoiseshell ware and bone china are the exception. Sherds of sponged ware, painted ware and industrial slipware suggest that even in the first half of the 19th century the pottery derived predominantly from low-status occupation.

Most of the pottery groups contained a mixture of 18th and 19th century ceramics, including a fragment of a figurine and a saucer from a doll's tea set. There was

however, a small component which could be dated to the 17th century, namely some blackware and yellow ware. The latter all had pink or orange fabrics and an underglaze white slip. The mottled ware and slipwares could date to the later 17th century or 18th century. There appeared to be a concentration of 17th century features in Trench 11. Of note, was a substantial section of a flange rim yellow ware bowl from (1111) the rubble fill of wall F166, one of the more complete vessels from the site.

It was particularly noticeable that, if there was little 17th century pottery, there was a complete absence of late medieval/early post-medieval transitional wares such as cistercian ware, Rhenish stoneware and Midlands Purple ware, even residually. This gives the strong impression that there was, for whatever reason, an hiatus in the ceramic sequence. This may reflect a change in agricultural practices on the fields to the rear of the medieval street frontage development, from arable to pastoral farming but this is by no means certain. It is possible that some of the vessel types and fabrics which belong to the late 15th and 16th centuries, for example cistercian ware and stoneware drinking vessels, cisterns or bung-hole jars, were simply not in use, leaving an apparent gap in the ceramic record. In this case, the medieval tradition would have continued longer, along with the use of non-ceramic vessels such as articles of treen, particularly for drinking vessels and bowls. This would suggest a rather old-fashioned and possibly poor settlement in the early medieval period.

Clay Pipe by Erica Macey-Bracken

Only one complete bowl (3000) and 6 fragments of bowl (1001 x 4, 1010 x 1, hand cleaning over 1005 x 1) were recovered from the site. The complete bowl appears to date to c.1880, and is similar in shape to a cutty pipe, of Scottish origin. These pipes were deliberately made shorter than the traditional long pipes to help the smoker to hold the pipe between the teeth when working (Ayto 1999, 7 & 10).

The only other bowl fragment which was large enough to be of any diagnostic use (1001) was dated to between 1840 and 1870 (*ibid*, 7) and was small with a leaf pattern. Two other fragments of decorated bowl were also recovered (1001 x 1, hand cleaning over 1005). The latter was decorated with a combination of leaves and a ribbed pattern, whilst the former (1001) had traces of a leaf pattern. A partial maker's stamp with the letters T (or I) H O (or C) was also visible on this fragment. A complete maker's mark was also noted on a bowl fragment with a rouletted rim (1010). This mark consisted of an oval with the name O'BRIEN and a set of initials. The initials were stamped very close together and are consequently difficult to read, but appear to be CS II. The remainder of the bowl fragments recovered (1001 x 2) were undecorated.

DISCUSSION by Chris Cumberpatch and Kirsty Nichol

The recent excavations in Clowne have added enormously to the corpus of historical material regarding the early development of the town. However, evidence for the Saxon settlement, mentioned in Domesday, has proved elusive. The excavated sequence suggests that the site on Mill Street marked the western extent of the 12th-13th century settlement, with burgrave plots running off what is today Church Street,

and medieval strip fields in the surrounding area. The earliest excavated evidence dates to the 12th century, the same date as the earliest build of the church, which is at a considerable distance from the site. This evidence suggests one of two things, firstly, if the settlement did in fact focus around the church, then, given the distance of the site from the church this would mean that the 12th-13th century settlement of Clowne was far more extensive than previously thought. On the other hand, it is possible that this represents further evidence for the church having been built at a distance from the settlement. Only further excavation in the town and its environs may answer this important question.

It is also now clear that there was considerable redevelopment on the western side of the town in the 14th century. However, it remains unclear whether this should be seen as a sign of expansion, through an increase in population, or whether it represents a settlement shift in the aftermath of plague. Again, further excavation in the vicinity of the church may elucidate this. The apparent hiatus in occupation, which occurred in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, may be seen to be a direct result of the effects of plague, and there is documentary evidence to support this (Buckley 1977, 25).

As well as the significance of the surviving below-ground archaeological deposits, the pottery assemblage from Clowne is of interest both in its own right and because of the light that it throws on our present lack of understanding of medieval pottery in northeast Derbyshire. The constituents of the assemblage confirm the picture gained from excavations in Chesterfield that Brackenfield was only one of a number of potteries exploiting the Coal Measures clays. The productivity of such potteries is indicated by the quantity of pottery recovered from small scale excavations at Brackenfield and by the similarly large quantities from potteries exploiting similar clays in the Don valley between Rotherham and Doncaster. Unsophisticated though many of these products may appear to modern eyes, their widespread distribution on sites of all types is indicative of their popularity and perhaps of their robust functionality. It is thus unsurprising that other potteries existed exploiting the Coal Measures clays and that such a pottery would have supplied both villages such as Clowne and also the larger centre of Chesterfield. The definition of two new fabric types amongst the Shell Tempered wares also makes the assemblage of considerable regional significance in that it suggests the existence of a local Shell tempered ware industry that is, at present, poorly known and scarcely documented.

The assemblage as a whole is too small to support wide ranging interpretations although it is of interest to note that the composition of the assemblage does not conform to the pattern seen in Yorkshire with a distinct split between Sandy and Gritty wares (Cumberpatch 1997). The southern boundary of this zone appears to equate approximately with the South Yorkshire/Nottinghamshire-Derbyshire border. The implications of this for regionality in pottery use remain to be investigated at a future date.

If further work in the area is possible, then it can only lead to the recovery of assemblages of medieval pottery which will refine and enhance the suggestions made here. The general conclusions to be drawn from recent reviews of the archaeology of north and northeast Derbyshire (Cumberpatch in press 1, Cumberpatch and Thorpe 2002) is firstly that a great deal more work is required at a detailed level on existing

pottery assemblages. Secondly there is a strong need to analyse larger artefactual assemblages recovered from excavations on hitherto uninvestigated sites.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are due to David Fletcher of Fairhurst and Partners, and to Simon Fearn, Nathan Jenkinson, Tom Jolly and Eddie Smith of Bowmer and Kirkland for all their help during the course of this project. Thanks are also due to Dr Andy Myers, Development Control Archaeologist who monitored the project for Bolsover District Council. Thanks are also due to Allan Bailey for his help and information relating to the standing buildings on this site. Specialists to whom thanks are due are Robert Bracken, Chris Cumberpatch, Erica Macey-Bracken, Stephanie Rátkai, and Jane Young. Ioannis Altsitzoglou, Dan Babcock, Daminda Chuan, Mary Duncan, Paul Harris, Christina Krawiec, Kirsty Nichol, Sally Radford, Ellie Ramsey, Sian Reynolds and Sarah Wetherall carried out the work on site. Nigel Dodds produced the illustrations, plates were reproduced by kind permission of Allan Bailey. Kirsty Nichol managed the project and edited this report for Birmingham Archaeology.

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APPENDIX I

Fabric Descriptions

Burley Hill ware

Excavation and surface collection on the site of the Burley Hill potteries near Allestree, Derby has resulted in the deposition of a substantial body of material in Derby Museum. The classification of the material used in table 1 is based upon that devised for the forthcoming publication (Cumberpatch in prep. 1). Further information is included as part of the South Yorkshire/North Derbyshire Medieval Ceramics Reference Collection (Cumberpatch in prep. 3).

Brackenfield wares

Excavations on the site of the Brackenfield potteries in 1972 resulted in the recovery of over 800kg of pottery from two small trenches which also revealed two kilns of unusual design. The subsequent loss of a substantial part of the written and drawn archive has precluded detailed publication of the site, but the pottery assemblage is discussed in detail elsewhere and the classification used in this report follows that presented elsewhere (Cumberpatch in prep. 3). The date conventionally ascribed to the site of c.1400 appears to be based upon a general overview of the style of the pottery rather than on any specific dating evidence and must be regarded as indicative only. It is quite possible that production began somewhat earlier and this would be consistent with the rather poor quality of the information from Clowne. Whether the five sherds of Brackenfield 001 ware and the three sherds of Developed Stamford ware from F157 context 1070 are contemporary is however doubtful and may be more indicative of a degree of mixing within the deposit rather than of contemporaneity of use.

Chesterfield wares

A number of wares first identified in Chesterfield were also recognised amongst the assemblage from Clowne. These have been defined and discussed in greater detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch in press 1) but as yet no definite source can be suggested for them. It is probable that the sources were local but as yet there is no indication of their location. Further work on these wares is required before their significance can be fully assessed (Cumberpatch and Thorpe 2002).

Fine Oxidised Sandy ware

A previously unidentified fine sandy ware with a distinctive dull orange finish containing sparse and rather poorly sorted rounded quartz grains. Only two small sherds were identified (contexts 1070 and 1071) and neither could be linked with any particular vessel type. Both had sparse green glaze externally. Both were associated with Developed Stamford ware, but context 1070 also included sherds of Brackenfield wares which makes an early date difficult to sustain.

Coal Measures wares

The term Coal Measures ware has been used to describe a range of unidentified wares containing a distinctive range of inclusions including quartz and non-crystalline black and red iron-rich (ferrous and ferric) inclusions. The examples from Clowne include two particularly distinctive sherds from contexts in F131 (1055) and F159 (1099) in a

fine, well finished Coal Measures type fabric. Variants on the Coal Measures ware type were noted in other contexts and are described in Table 1. Clowne lies on, or close to, the Coal Measures deposits that run roughly north to south through northeast Derbyshire and into South Yorkshire. Given this, and the numbers of sherds of this general type, it is not unreasonable to suggest that the pottery was manufactured close to Clowne at one or more medieval potteries which have yet to be located.

Shell Tempered ware by Jane Young.

The Shell Tempered ware is of considerable interest in that the sherds resemble material from Vicar Lane, Chesterfield and Bradbourne (Tables 2 and 3). The sherds appear to represent the products of a hitherto poorly known Derbyshire source and contain fossil shell derived from Magnesian Limestone. The presence of a possible fragment of fossil coral and a fragment of oolitic limestone together with the calcitic mudstone inclusions suggest an origin on or close to the band of limestone which stretches from Leeds through the Worksop area. Further work is needed on this type of pottery, but the implications are that the so-called St Neot's ware from sites in Derbyshire needs re-examination with a view to characterising the industry both in terms of the fabric and of the range of forms and vessel types. Only one vessel in this fabric from Clowne had a characteristic rim and this appeared to be of 11th/12th century type.

Two new fabric codes were issued to cover this material:

DERMSH3 Contains common medium to coarse shell (>4mm), common sub-rounded quartz (mainly 0.2 to 0.4mm with sparse larger rounded grains >3mm), moderate iron (usually rounded) and very sparse calcitic mudstone. The type sherd includes a fragment of what looks like fossil coral.

DERMSH1/2 This fabric seems to fall between DERMSH1 and DERMSH2. The sherds have none, or few calcitic mudstone inclusions as found in DERMSH1, but the shell is not as dense as in DERMSH2 being much more visually similar to that in DERMSH1.

APPENDIX II

Area	Context	F	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
	1006	162	Brackenfield 012 type	1	18	1	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	Slightly finer than some examples of BRK012 but within the acceptable range of variation
	1049	129	?Burley Hill type ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	EC13th - C14th	Rather coarse for Burley Hill
	1049	129	Burley Hill type ware	1	56	1	Strap handle	Jug	EC13th - C14th	
	1049	129	Burley Hill type ware	1	1	1	Base	U/ID	EC13th - C14th	
	1049	129	Coal Measures type ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	A buff sandy ware containing moderate quantities of quartz and rather more common black, non-crystalline grit; the sherd has a rilled profile and patchy green glaze internally
	1050	Layer	Burley Hill 04	4	106	1	Rod handle	Jug	EC13th - C14th	Typical rod handle with deep slashes
	1050	Layer	Burley Hill 04	6	238	1	Rim & rod handle	Jug	EC13th - C14th	Typical rod handle with deep slashes
	1050	Layer	Burley Hill 04	5	60	4	BS	?Jug	EC13th - C14th	
	1050	Layer	Shell Tempered ware	2	4	2	BS	U/ID		See Table 2
	1055	131	Coal Measures type ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval	See also 1099; distinctive hard, fine buff to grey fabric with abundant quartz and non-crystalline black grains
	1056	133	Shell Tempered ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID		See Table 2
	1061	140	Coal Measures type ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	As CM ware from context 1049; clear glaze internally and externally with black mottling
	1065	144	Soft Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	An unidentified soft oxidised sandy ware with quartz grit and non-crystalline black grit; probably local
	1066		Burley Hill type ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	EC13th - C14th	Rouletted decoration under friable brown glaze
	1067	145	Brackenfield 004	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	Unglazed
11	1070	157	?Nottingham type ware	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	C13th - C14th	A hard, fine sandy ware with mottled green glaze externally; possibly Nottingham
11	1070	157	Brackenfield 001	4	21	4	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	
11	1070	157	Brackenfield 001	1	12	1	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	Applied decorative strip
11	1070	157	Chesterfield Reduced Sandy ware 1	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion; green glazed externally
11	1070	157	Chesterfield Splash Glazed Sandy ware 2	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	A soft sandy ware; see Cumberpatch in press 1 for details
11	1070	157	Derbyshire Coarse White Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Patchy, pale green glaze externally
11	1070	157	Derbyshire Soft Coarse White Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	Patchy green glaze externally
11	1070	157	Derbyshire Soft Orange Sandy ware	2	10	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	
11	1070	157	Developed Stamford ware	3	8	3	BS	U/ID	1150 - 1250	Mottled green glaze externally
11	1070	157	Local Buff Coal Measures ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine buff sandy ware containing sparse fine black grit and sparse quartz grit; patchy mottled green glaze externally
11	1070	157	Local fine sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Distinctive but unidentified thin walled sandy ware with friable brown glaze externally
11	1070	157	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	3	32	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine sandy fabric containing abundant fine grit including rounded quartz, black and red non-crystalline grains and occasional large white rock fragments; unglazed
11	1070	157	Local Oxidised Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine sandy fabric containing abundant fine grit including rounded quartz, black and red non-crystalline grains, Mottled green glaze externally
11	1070	157	Local sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A fine sandy ware containing abundant quartz and black grit; green glazed externally

Area	Context	F	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
11	1070	157	Local sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Rilled profile
11	1070	157	Local Whiteware (?Brackenfield)	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	Green glazed over combed wavy lines; local Whiteware, possibly a Brackenfield type
11	1070	157	Nottingham Reduced Green Glazed type	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	LC13th - EC15th	A fine, hard reduced green glazed ware with even green glaze externally
11	1070	157	Reduced greyware	1	7	1	Rim	U/ID	?Roman / ?Middle-Late Saxon	Heavily abraded everted rim
11	1070	157	Shell Tempered ware	29	140	29	BS	U/ID		See Table 2
11	1070	157	Shell Tempered ware	1	6	1	Rim & rod handle	U/ID		See Table 2
11	1070	157	Splash Glazed Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	White gritty ware, densely tempered with rounded quartz up to 1.00mm with patchy pale green splash glaze externally
11	1070	157	Unidentified oxidised sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
11	1070	157	Unidentified Reduced Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Dark grey to black fabric with fine rounded quartz grit and occasional angular quartz
11	1070	157	Unidentified sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Heavily abraded
11	1071	157	Developed Stamford ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	1150 - 1250	Mottled green glaze externally
11	1071	157	Fine Oxidised Sandy ware	7	3	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	See also context 1070; described in the type series
11	1071	157	Shell Tempered ware	6	9	6	BS	U/ID		Abraded; See Table 2
11	1071	157	Unidentified sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	Undated	A very small, abraded sherd in an unidentified oxidised sandy fabric
11	1072	Layer	Derbyshire Soft Orange Sandy ware 1	1	10	1	Rim	U/ID	C12th - C13th	From machining over 1072;
11	1073	Layer	Brackenfield type ware	1	34	1	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	A whiteware with a pale grey reduced core, somewhat finer than Brackenfield 001, but with a similar range of inclusions
11	1073	Layer	Burley Hill 1 type	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	EC13th - C14th	
11	1073	Layer	Derbyshire Soft Orange Sandy ware 1	3	23	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	
11	1073	Layer	Unidentified Sandy ware	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unusual fabric with a distinctive laminated fracture containing quartz grit, fine muscovite and occasional red non-crystalline grit
	1078	147	Brackenfield 012 type	2	10	2	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	Slightly finer than some examples of BRK012 but within the acceptable range of variation
	1078	147	Chesterfield Reduced Gritty ware	1	14	1	Base	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	A coarse sandy ware with sub rounded quartz grains and red non-crystalline grit; dry smoothed externally and with spots of splash glaze on the underside; cf context 1080
	1078	147	Chesterfield Reduced Gritty ware	2	3	2	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	cf. context 1080
	1078	147	Reduced Sandy ware type	3	104	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Fine sandy reduced fabric with green glaze internally resembling Chesterfield Local Coarse Sandy ware 1 (Cumberpatch in press 1)
	1078	147	Shell Tempered ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID		See Table 2
	1078	147	Unidentified Local Sandy ware	2	19	2	Rim	Open vessel	Medieval	Dull oxidised sandy ware with quartz, black non-crystalline grains and muscovite, probably local; distinctive everted rim form, cf. context 1080
11	1080	Layer	Brackenfield 001	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	Body sherd with sparse green glaze
11	1080	Layer	Chesterfield Reduced Gritty ware	4	29	4	Base & BS	U/ID	Medieval	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion
11	1080	Layer	Chesterfield Reduced Sandy ware 4	1	20	1	BS & Handle strap	U/ID	Medieval	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion

Area	Context	F	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
11	1080	Layer	Chesterfield Reduced Sandy ware 4	2	38	2	BS	U/ID	Medieval	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion
11	1080	Layer	Chesterfield Reduced Sandy ware 4	1	18	1	Base	U/ID	Medieval	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion
11	1080	Layer	Chesterfield Reduced Sandy ware 4	1	10	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion; mottled glaze externally
11	1080	Layer	Chesterfield Splash Glazed Buff Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - EC13th	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion
11	1080	Layer	Shell Tempered ware	1	6	1	BS	U/ID		See Table 2
11	1080	Layer	Unidentified fine reduced ware	1	10	1	Rim	Jug	Later medieval	A very fine, dark grey reduced ware containing moderate quantities of rounded quartz grit; even green glaze externally
11	1080	Layer	Unidentified fine reduced ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	Later medieval	Reduced core with a buff margin externally; unglazed
11	1080	Layer	Unidentified Local Sandy ware	1	6	1	Rim	Open vessel	Medieval	Distinctive everted rim with slightly dished profile: cf examples from context 1078; fabric is a soft dull orange oxidised sandy type with sparse quartz and red non-crystalline grit, probably a local type
	1087	149	Fine Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	Rim	U/ID	Medieval	Sharply everted rim in a very fine (unidentified) soft oxidised fabric containing distinctive lumps of sub-angular and sub-rounded red grit
	1087	149	Shell Tempered ware	3	7	3	BS	U/ID		See Table 2
	1091	153	Fine Buff Coal Measures ware	1	48	1	Rim	Pancheon	Medieval	A distinctive everted rim with ridged top; unglazed in a fine sandy Coal Measures type fabric with abundant fine rounded quartz grit and fine red, non-crystalline grains
11	1097	158	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	A hard sandy ware containing abundant quartz and rounded red grit
11	1099	159	Coal Measures type ware	1	43	1	Narrow strap handle	Jug	Medieval	See also 1055; distinctive hard, fine buff to grey fabric with abundant quartz and non-crystalline black grains
11	1104	Layer	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	
	1107	168	Reduced Sandy ware	1	7	1	Base	U/ID	Later medieval	
	1107	168	Slipware Type 1	1	15	1	Rim	Open vessel	C17th - EC18th	
	1124	176	Chesterfield Local Sandy ware 4	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	EC13th - C14th	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion
	1124	176	Chesterfield Local Sandy ware 4	1	8	1	Base	U/ID	EC13th - C14th	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion; stacking scar on underside
B	1126	177	Derbyshire Coarse White Sandy ware	1	25	1	BS	U/ID	C12th - C13th	A sherd of DCWSW with a second, heavily overfired sherd stuck to it with industrial residue
12	1131	181	Shell Tempered ware	5	6	5	BS	U/ID		See Table 2
12	1134	183	Burley Hill type ware	1	23	1	BS	U/ID	EC13th - C14th	Overfired with blistered and discoloured glaze; reduced
12	1135	183	Brackenfield 001	1	2	1	Base	U/ID	ca. 1400	Knife trimmed externally
12	1135	183	Unidentified Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	Medieval	Very small flake
12	1137	185	Derbyshire Early Medieval Sandy ware 1	1	16	1	BS	U/ID	C11th - EC13th	Splash glaze externally
12	1137	185	Later Medieval Sandy ware	1	23	1	BS/handle stump	Jug	Later Medieval	Bright orange sandy ware with clear glaze externally
12	1142	188	Midlands Purple type ware	1	47	1	BS	U/ID	C14th - C15th	Coal Measures type fabric with contact scar externally and sparse glaze
12	1143	189	Chesterfield Reduced Sandy ware 4	2	3	2	BS	U/ID	Later medieval	Fine sandy ware of later medieval type; see Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion

Area	Context	F	Type	Number	Weight	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
12	1143	189	Unidentified White Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Dense quartz temper with sparse black non-crystalline grit; spots of pale green glaze externally
2	2001		Unidentified Coarse Sandy ware	1	23	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Abraded sherd in an unusual pale grey to brown fabric with buff surfaces and knife trimmed externally
2	2002	200	Derbyshire Early Medieval Sandy ware	1	6	1	Base	Jar	C11th - C12th	See Cumberpatch in press 1 for full description and discussion
7A	7002	700	Reduced Sandy ware	1	12	1	Rim	?Jug	Medieval	Pale grey core, white margins with pale green glaze externally; very fine, sparse to moderate quartz and red non-crystalline inclusions
12	Cleaning		Brackenfield 001 type	1	8	1	BS	U/ID	?c. 1400	Somewhat finer and more evenly tempered than BRK001
12	Cleaning		Coal Measures type ware	1	90	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Thick walled pale grey ware with abundant fine Coal Measures type inclusions
12	Cleaning		Unidentified Chalk Tempered ware	1	20	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	An evenly tempered sandy fabric with a large chalk fragment
North end	Cleaning		Unidentified Reduced Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	U/ID	Medieval	Unidentified sandy ware with broad dark grey core and oxidised margins containing abundant quartz grit and black non-crystalline grit
			Total	164	1703	152				

Table 1 Medieval pottery assemblage

Context	Type code	Form type	No. sherds	No. vessels	Weight	Part	Description	Date range
1050	DERMSH1	?	1	1	2	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1050	DERMSH1	?	1	1	4	BS	Part leached surfaces	12th to 14th
1056	DERMSH2	?	1	1	1	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	?	1	1	11	base	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	?	3	3	3	BS		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	?	3	1	1	BS		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	?	1	1	1	base		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	?	3	3	7	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	?	1	1	5	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	?	1	1	2	BS		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	?	1	1	2	BS	Part leached; ? ID	12th to 14th
1070	MISC	jar	1	1	5	rim	Sharp everted rim; fabric similar to DERLSSII; common fossil shell moderate sub-rounded quartz mod iron	11th to 12th
1070	DERMSH1	jar ?	1	1	5	BS	Leached surfaces	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1	jar ?	1	1	7	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1/2	?	1	1	4	BS		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH2	jar	1	1	7	BS		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1	?	1	1	4	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1/2	?	1	1	1	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1/2	?	1	1	5	BS		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH3	large jar	1	1	37	BS	Taken for type sherd; common medium to coarse shell >4mm common sub-rounded quartz 0.2-0.4mm sparse rounded quartz >3mm moderate iron sparse calcitic mudstone fragment of fossil coral ?	late 12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1/2	jar	1	1	3	BS		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1/2	jar	1	1	5	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1/2	jar	1	1	4	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1	?	1	1	6	base		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1	?	1	1	8	base		12th to 14th
1070	DERMSH1/2	?	1	1	1	BS		12th to 14th
1071	DERMSH2	jar	1	1	4	BS	Soot; internal leached surface	12th to 14th
1071	DERMSH2	?	2	1	1	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1071	DERMSH1	?	1	1	1	BS		12th to 14th
1071	DERMSH2	?	1	1	1	BS		12th to 14th
1078	DERMSH3	jar ?	1	1	9	BS		late 12th to 14th
1080	DERMSH1	jar	1	1	7	BS	soot; fabric includes fragments of cemented oolitic limestone	12th to 14th

Context	Type code	Form type	No. sherds	No. vessels	Weight	Part	Description	Date range
1087	DERMSH2	?	1	1	1	BS		12th to 14th
1087	DERMSH2	?	1	1	1	BS	Soot	12th to 14th
1087	DERMSH1	jar ?	1	1	6	BS		12th to 14th
1131	FIRE CLAY	-	3	2	2	BS	Fabric includes shell fragments	-
1131	FIRE CLAY	-	1	1	1	BS	Fabric includes gypsum ?	-
1131	DERMSH2	jar	1	1	3	BS	Fabric includes echinoid spine	12th to 14th

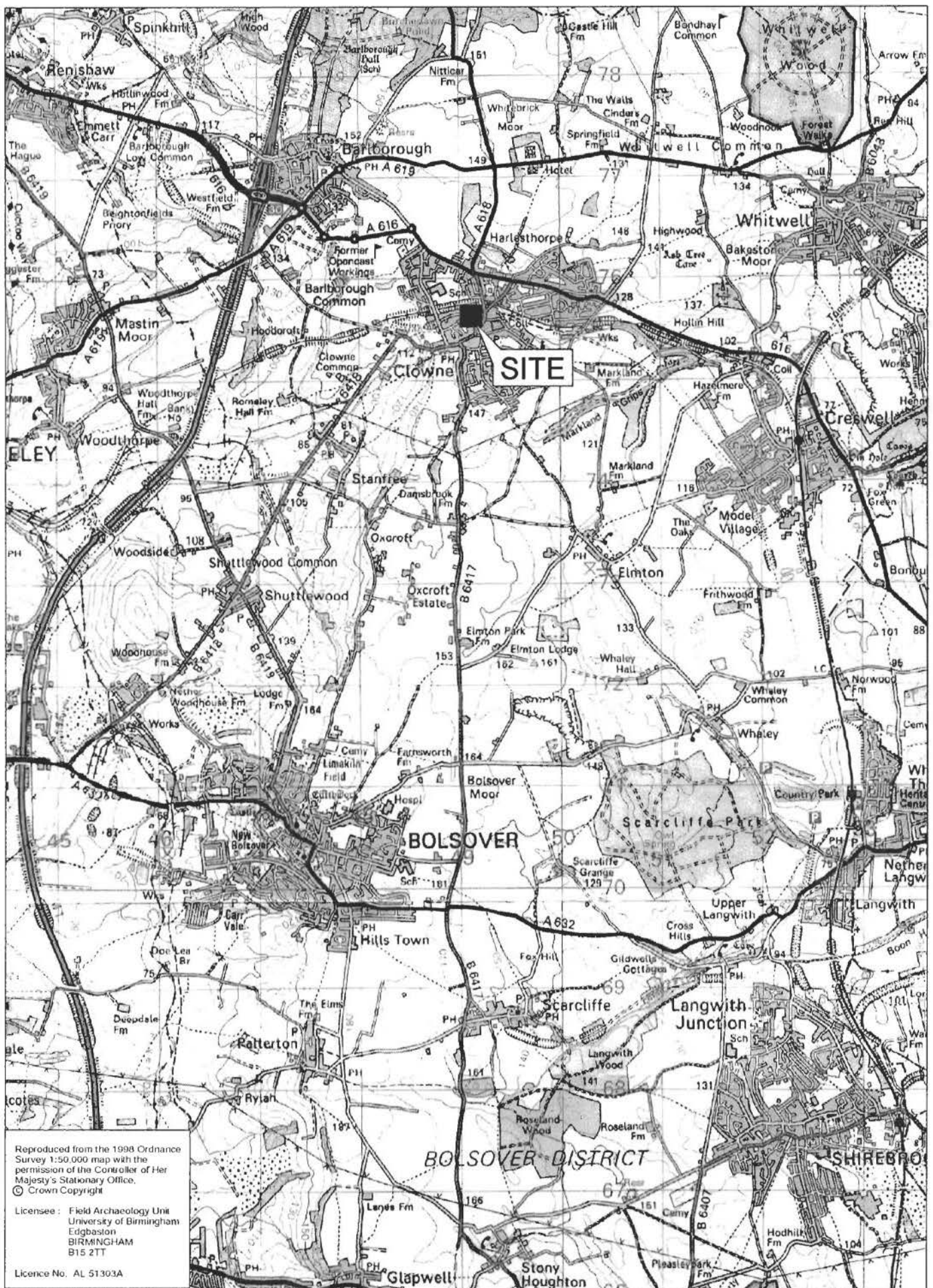
Table 2. Shell Tempered ware assemblage

Code	Full name
DERMSH1	Derbyshire Medieval Shell-tempered Fabric 1
DERMSH1/2	Derbyshire Medieval Shell-tempered Fabric 1/2
DERMSH2	Derbyshire Medieval Shell-tempered Fabric 2
DERMSH3	Derbyshire Medieval Shell-tempered Fabric 3
FIRE CLAY	fired clay
MISC	Unidentified types

Table 3. Code names and full names for newly identified Shell Tempered wares

Trench/Area	Feature	Context	blackware	yellow ware	coarseware	mottled ware	slipware (trailed)	slipware (feathered)	slipware	tin-glazed earthenware	stoneware (brown)	white salt-glazed stoneware	stoneware (light bodied)	slip coated ware	refined body earthenwares	creamware	torlesshell ware	porcelain	pearlware	blue transfer printed ware	bone china	industrial slipware	Cane ware	painted ware	sponged ware	stoneware bottles	miscellaneous modern glazed wares	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (g)
1		1001	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x		x														120	776
1		1002	x	x	x	x		x			x							x										30	136
1		1003		x	x	x					x																	49	472
1		1004							x																			1	5
1		1005	x								x			x									x	?	x			14	84
1		1006	x	x	x						x		x	x									x					80	1168
1		1007	x								x																	17	68
1		1008																										2	6
1		1010		x	x	x					x		x	x									x					64	470
1	111	1027	x		x						x																	7	59
1	121	1037			x						x																	2	18
1		1053			x																							2	20
1		1068																										1	5
3	300	3003		x																								1	6
3	301	3004			x																							1	6
3	302	3005			x																							3	19
3	305	3008																										1	5
3	306	3009		x																								2	7
10	1009	10001			x																							17	924
10		10002		x							x																	7	130
10		10003																										3	38
10	1005	10010																										3	46
10	1007	10012		x	x																							4	23
10	1012	10018	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x														1	2
11	157	1070																										1	17
11		1072			x																							1	104
11		1074			x																							2	41
11	160	1102												x														2	51
11	163	1107		x																								1	16
11	166	1111		x																								18	128
12	188	1142			x																							5	4
12	193	1148			x	?	?	?			x			x														16	278
12	197	1152			x																							2	4

Table 4 Post-Medieval pottery assemblage



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Fig.1

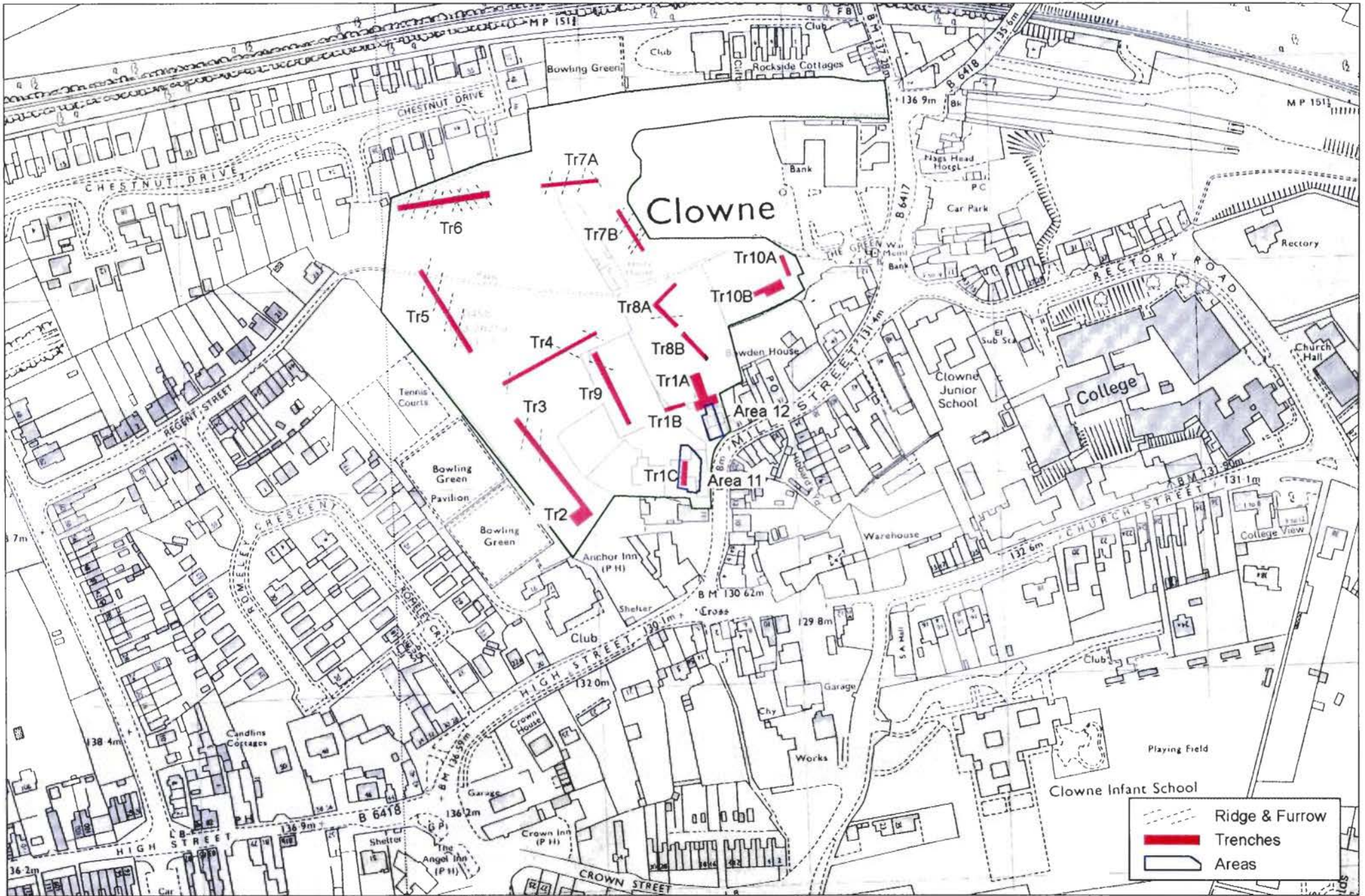


Fig.2

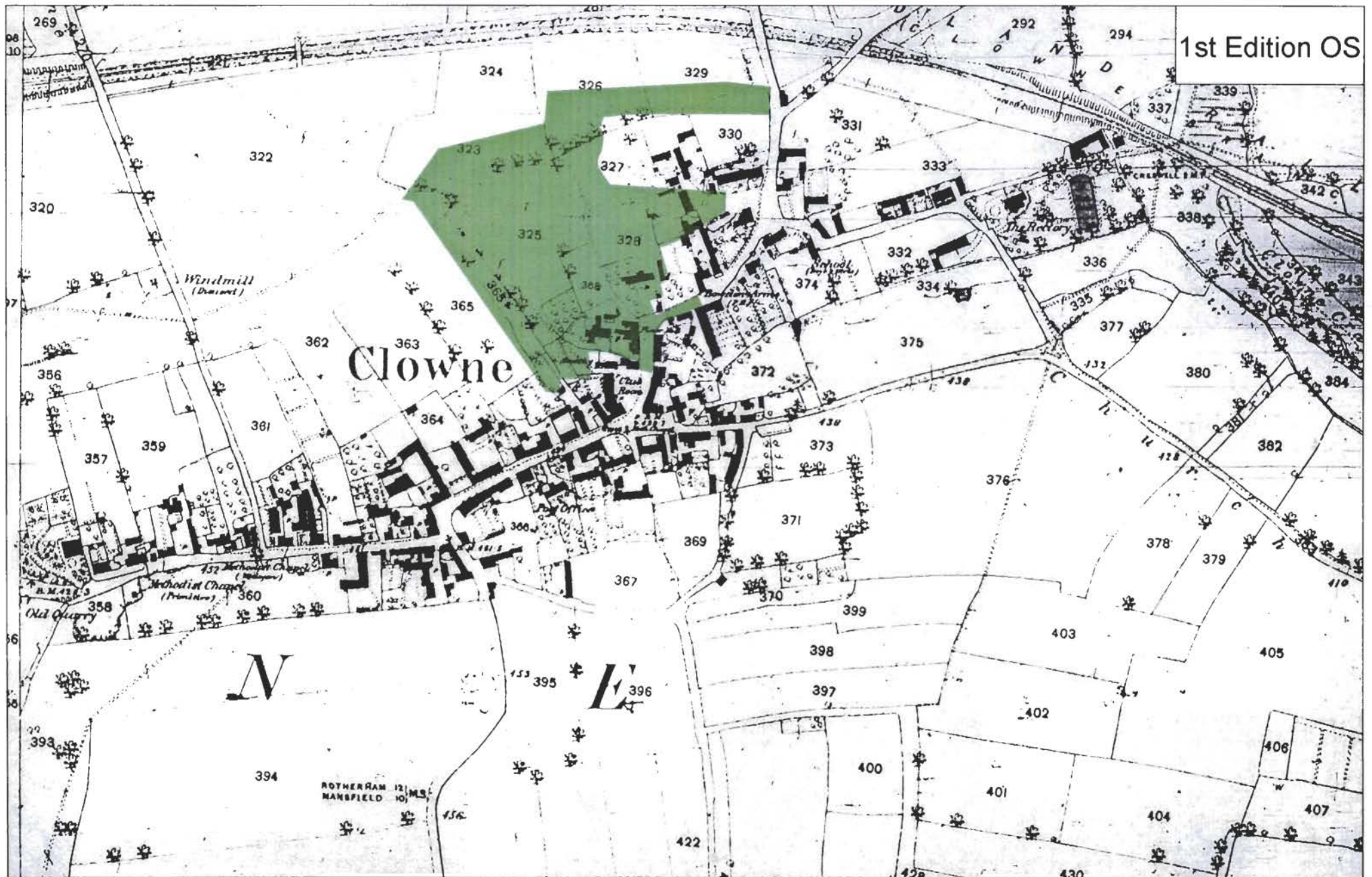


Fig.3

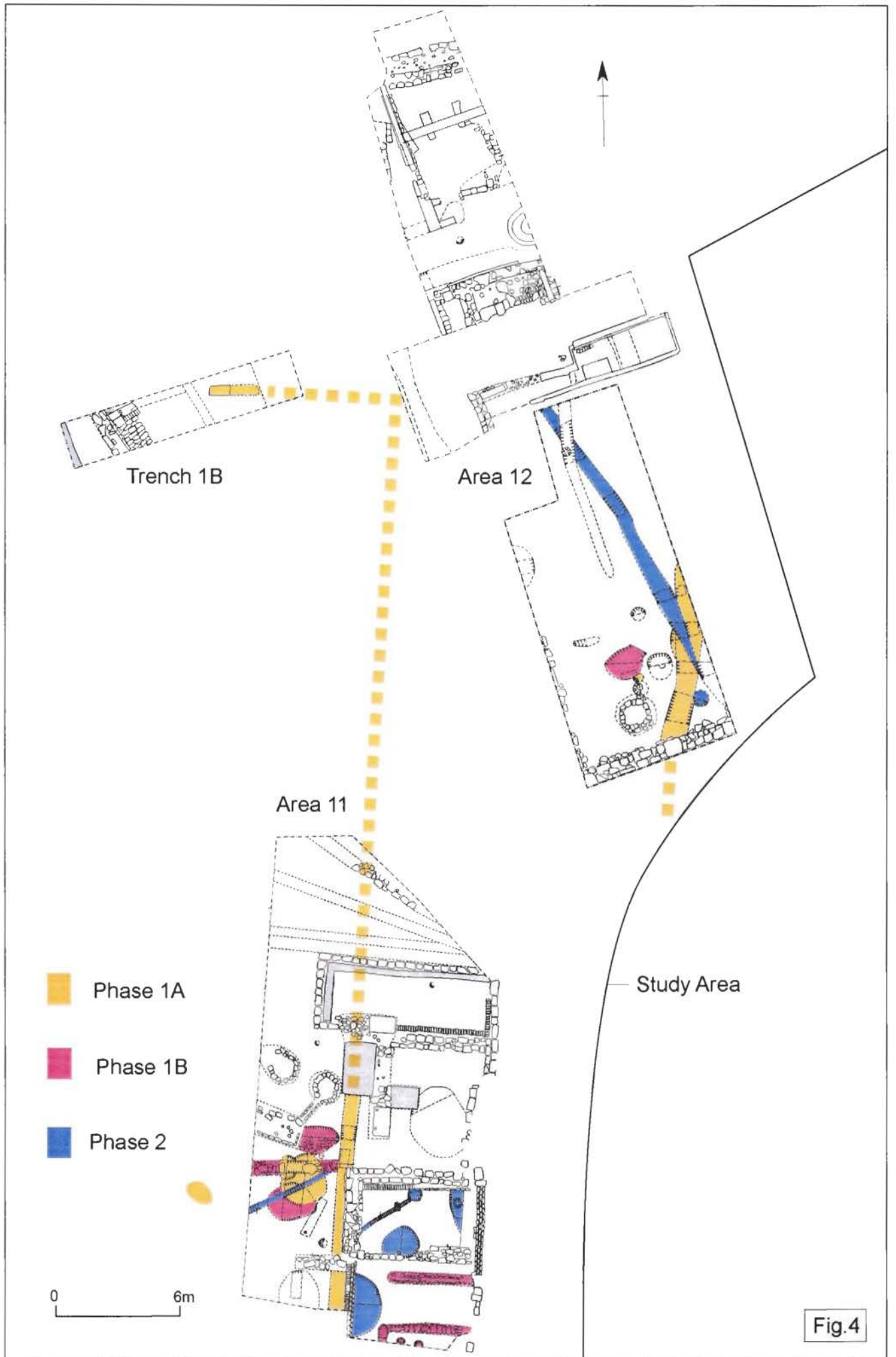
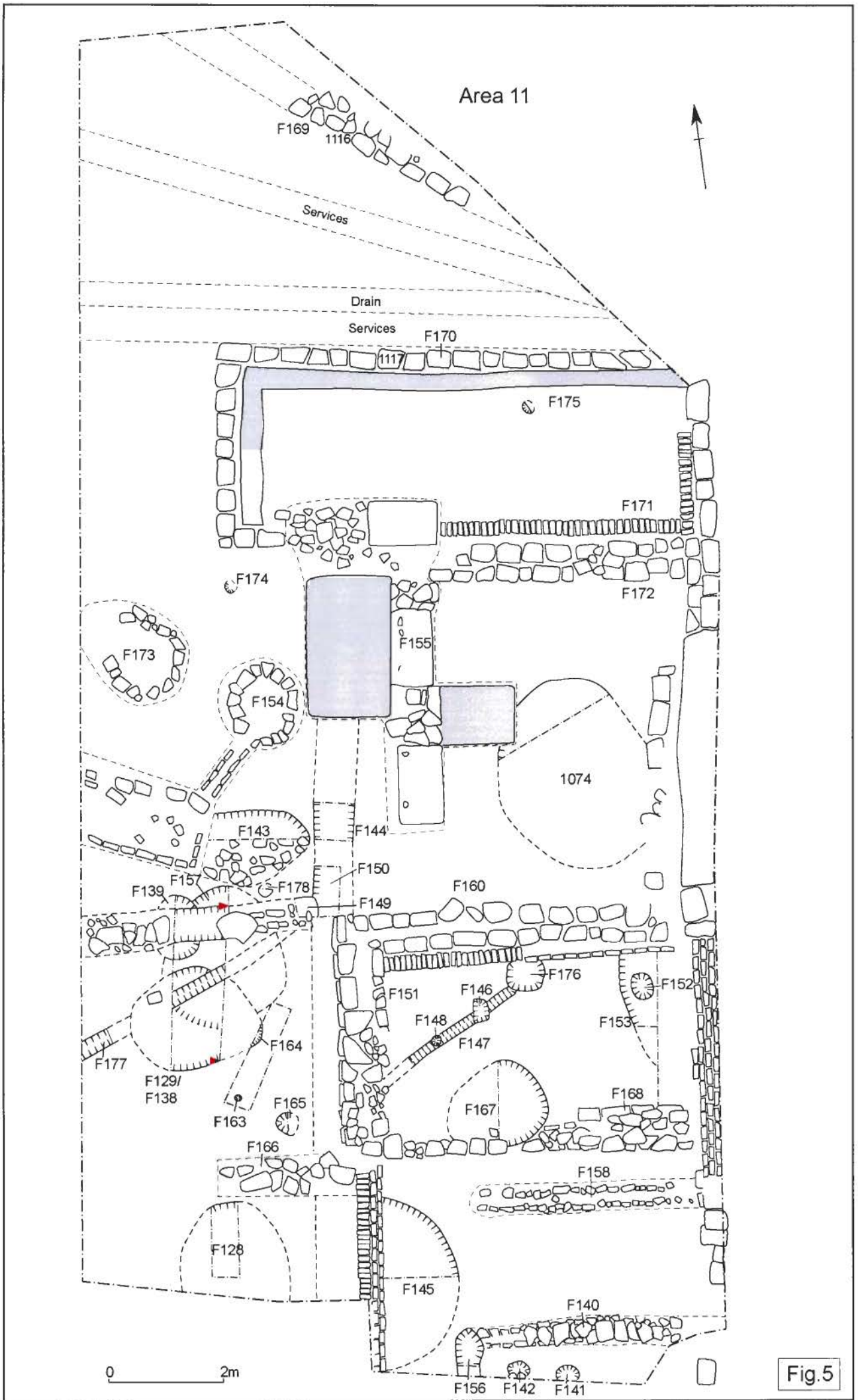


Fig.4



Area 12

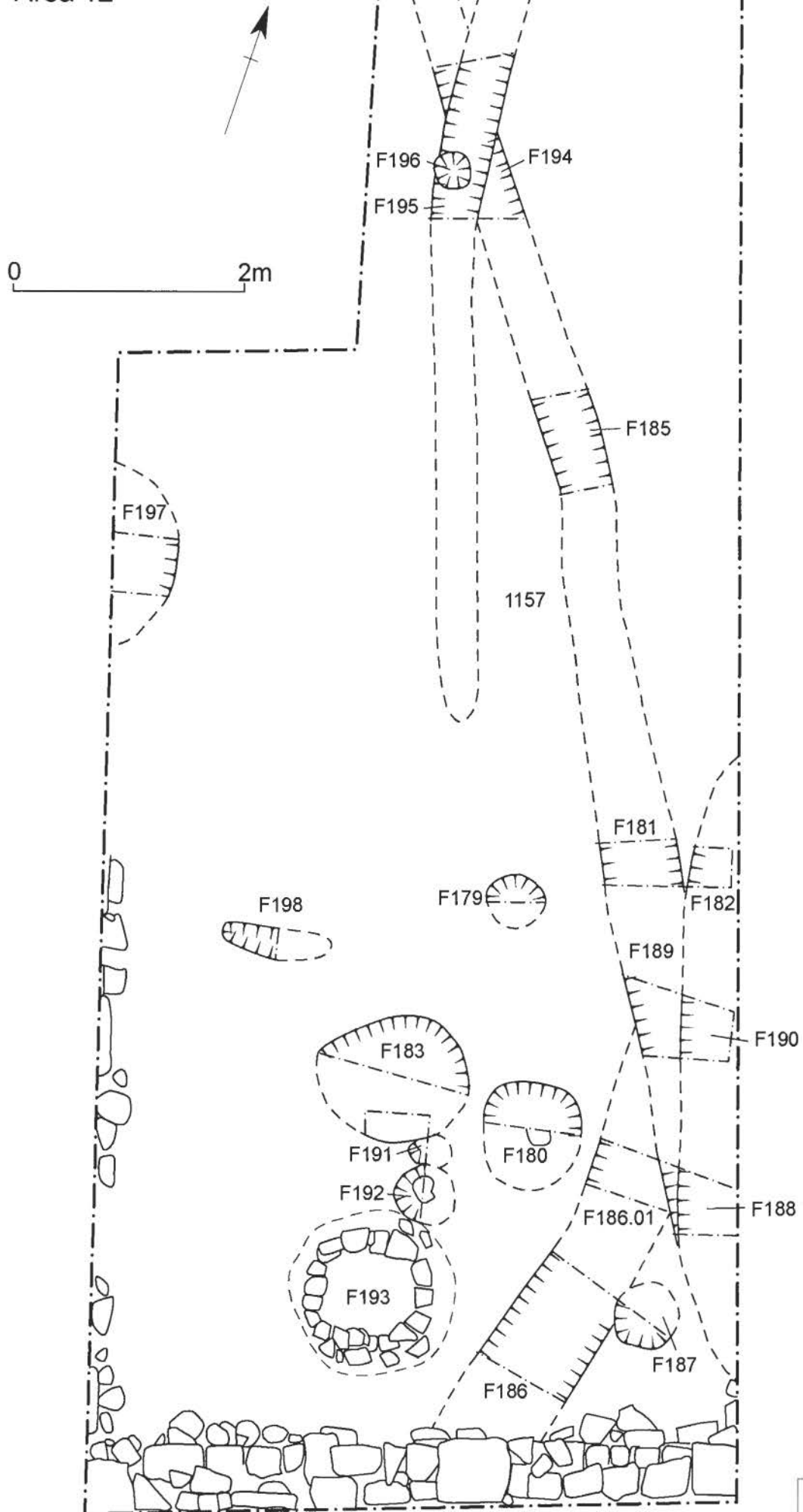


Fig.6

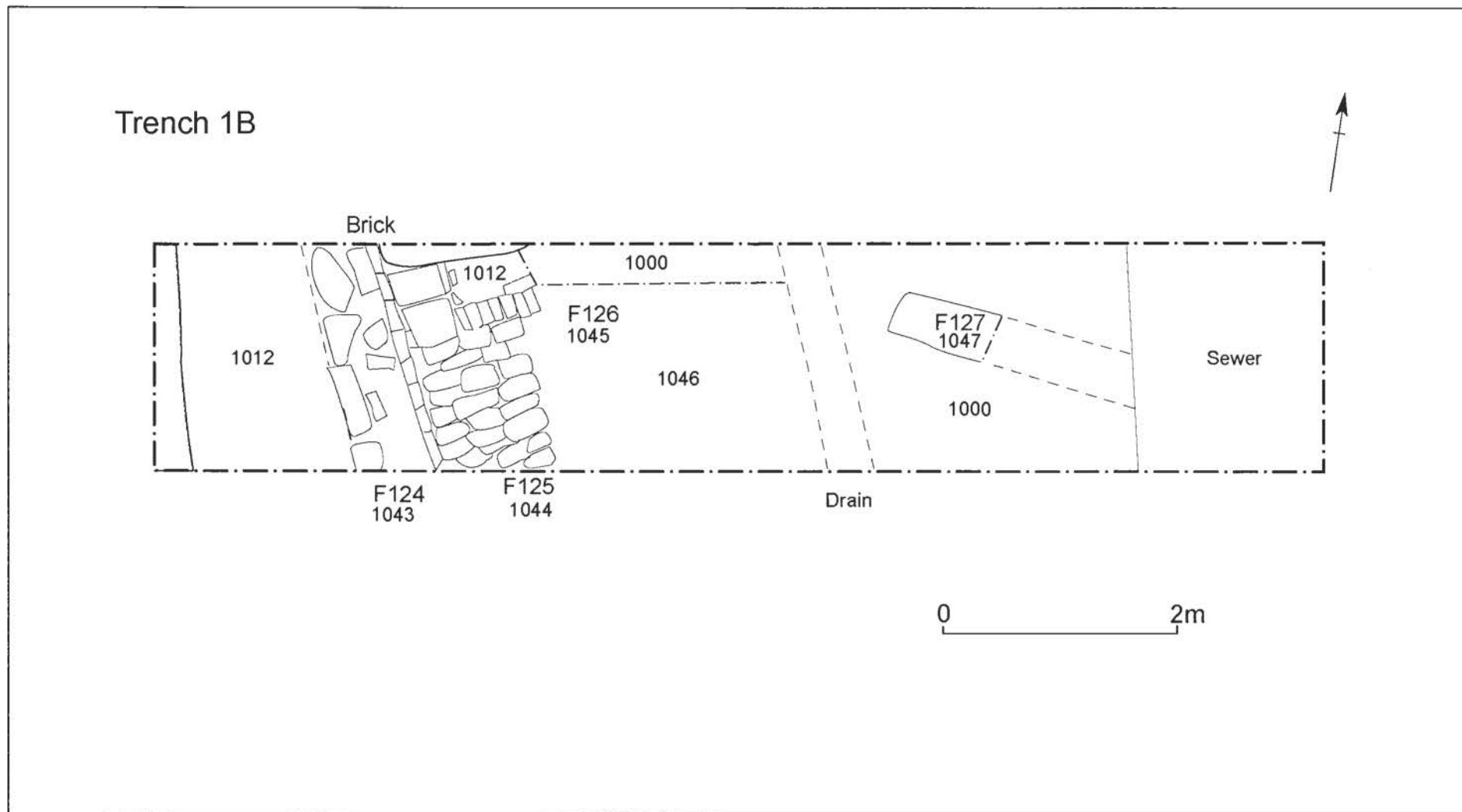


Fig.7

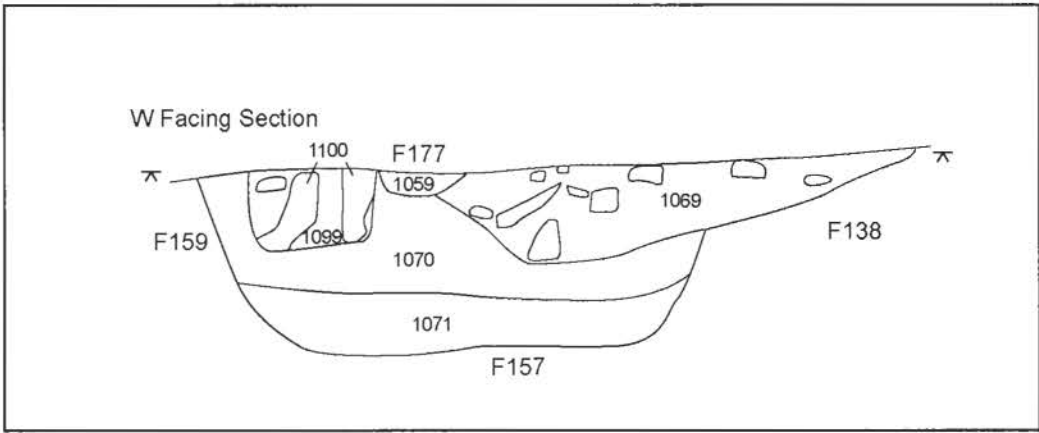


Fig.8

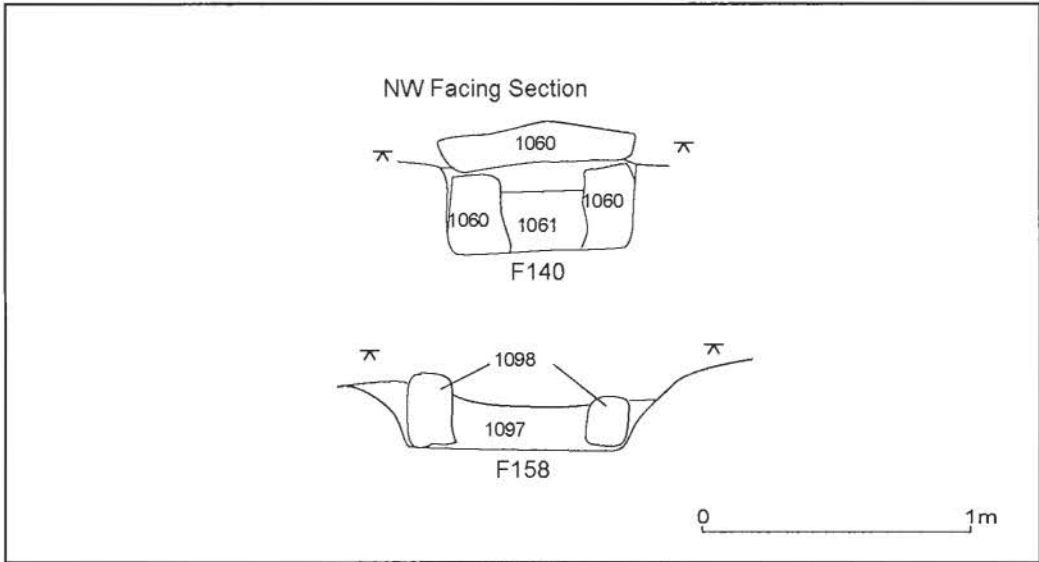


Fig.9

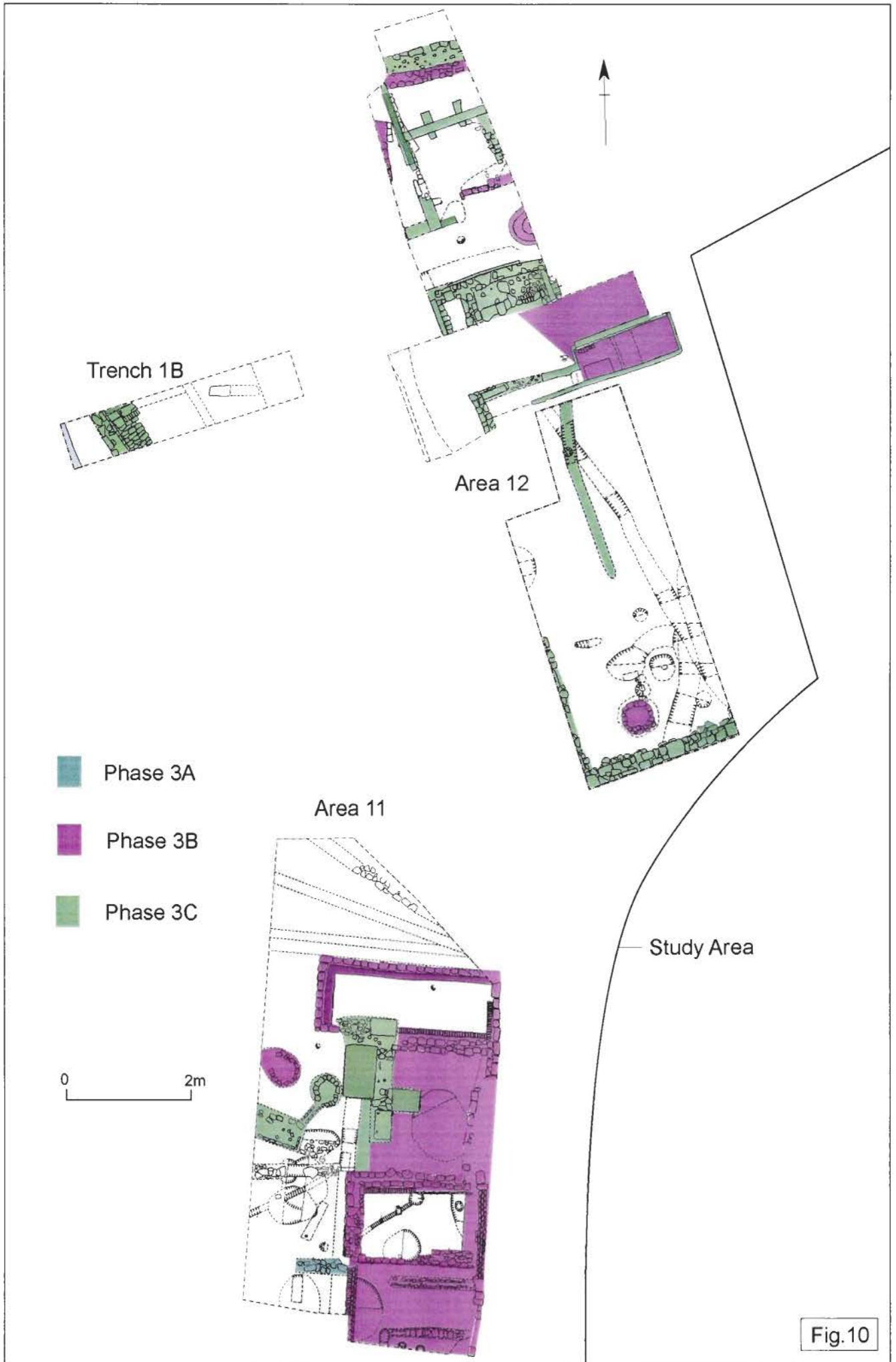


Fig.10



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3

A.H. 30