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Ednaston, Derbyshire

**An Archaeological Desk-based
Assessment, 2005**

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Ednaston, Derbyshire

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**EDNASTON, DERBYSHIRE:
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SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was carried out in November 2005 on 80ha of land at Ednaston, Derbyshire (NGR SK 228 431). The work was commissioned by Capita Symonds Ltd, to provide archaeological information for an Environmental Impact Assessment in advance of a proposed Golf Course Development.

The study area is located at Ednaston, to the northwest of Brailsford and southeast of Ashbourne, on the main road between Derby and Ashbourne.

The desk-based assessment concluded that the area was likely to have been uninhabitable due to forest during the prehistoric and Roman periods, and may have been first cleared and settled during the Anglo-Saxon period. Though linked to the de Ferrers family and the Earls of Derby, throughout its history Ednaston remained a small, rural settlement, dependent on agriculture, a picture which is still accurate today. Cartographic analysis suggested that the earliest settlement and agriculture within the site boundaries was to be found in the southeast corner, in the fields closest to Ednaston Lodge. The evidence further suggested that Ednaston Lodge itself is possibly located on the original moated manor site.

No archaeological remains of any date were recorded within the site, and the location of the original settlement at Ednaston is at present unknown. There is the potential for the survival of archaeological remains relating to early brick making industry within certain fields in the site.

EDNASTON, DERBYSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, 2005

1 INTRODUCTION

In November 2005 Birmingham Archaeology carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of 80ha of land at Ednaston, Derbyshire (hereafter referred to as the site). The work was commissioned by Capita Symonds Ltd to provide archaeological information for an Environmental Impact Assessment in advance of a proposed Golf Course Development.

This report outlines the results of the assessment, which was carried out during November 2005, and which was prepared in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (IFA 1999).

The assessment conformed to a Written Scheme of Investigation (Birmingham Archaeology 2005) approved by Derbyshire County Council, in accordance with guidelines laid down in Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (DoE 1990).

2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The site is located at Ednaston, Derbyshire, to the northwest of Brailsford and southeast of Ashbourne. It lies to the north of Ednaston Home Farm and Ednaston Lodge Farm and is bounded by the A52 to the southwest and Yeldersley Lane to the northeast, and is centred on NGR SK 228 431 (Figs. 1 and 2).

The present character of the site is predominantly pasture, with two areas of coppiced woodland. The general character of the study area, comprising a 2k radius from the site, is also predominantly farmland, with farm buildings at various intervals, and other areas of woodland.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principle aim of the project was to assess the survival and potential significance of archaeology within the study area, by collating existing archaeological and historical information for the site and its immediate environs and placing it in its local, regional and national context.

This information will be used to inform a mitigation strategy for future archaeological work on the site (see Section 7 below).

4 METHODOLOGY

A search of all relevant and readily available published and non-published documentary sources, including historic maps and photographs, was carried out in the Derbyshire Record Office in Matlock and Birmingham Central Library. The Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record, the main source of archaeological information for the county was also consulted.

In addition, a walkover of the study area was undertaken in order to assess the topography and any above-ground earthworks of possible archaeological interest.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

5.1 Prehistoric

The known archaeology for the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in Derbyshire is heavily biased towards upland areas where the preservation of earthworks has encouraged further research in to the period or where traditions of artefact collection have been such that artefacts have been recovered. Today the record for the Neolithic and Bronze Age accounts for just over 21.0% of all records within the Sites and Monuments Record, but just 10.8% of Neolithic and 9.7% of Bronze Age records come from Amber Valley, Chesterfield, Derby, Erewash, North East Derbyshire and south Derbyshire combined (Myers, 2002).

Two possible bronze age mounds and an iron spear head found in their vicinity are listed on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 2101, 2102 and 2103), located approximately 2k to the northeast of the site at Brunt Wood, Bradley.

5.2 Roman

The closest known Roman settlement to the site is the fort at Littlechester, to the north of Derby. Littlechester is situated on Ryknild Street, between Wall to the southwest to Chesterfield to the north (Margary 1967, 305, 306). Roman roads are also known to have run west towards Rocester and Stoke on Trent (ibid. 309) and southeast to Sawley (ibid. 310). A possible road of this date may run from Littlechester to Buxton to the northwest (ibid. 311).

No Roman sites within a 2k radius of the site are listed on the Sites and Monuments Record.

5.3 Anglo-Saxon

During the Anglo-Saxon period, Derby (and Ednaston) was situated at the western edge of strong Danish settlement, within the Danelaw. The nature of the settlements varied from region to region in the Danelaw, but one general feature stands out, there was apparently no major displacement of existing population. There was still at this stage room for clearings to be made and good arable to be found in England (Loyn 1991, 55). The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle tells of land allotted to Danish soldiers as the army settled on the defeated countryside. In England at times, perhaps notably in Derbyshire, the very pattern of place-names suggests something in the nature of a deliberate plan of settlement at some distance from the main army headquarters, but protected by a screen of fortified posts (ibid. 58).

Evidence of settlement during the Anglo-Saxon period around the study area can be ascertained from place-name etymology. The word 'tun' in a place name is taken to mean enclosure, farmstead, estate or village, and Ednaston (Ednodestun(e)) relates to 'Eadnods farm' (Cameron 1959). Similarly, many other places in the area between Ashbourne and Derby also have the 'tun' suffix, such as Osmaston, Edlaston, Wyaston, Snelston, Hollington, Mercaston, Muggington and two Thurvastons. Similarly, the suffix 'ley' - 'lēah' is common in the area, and is taken to mean 'forest, wood, glade, clearing (Gelling 1984, 198). Within Derbyshire as a whole, *lēah* is the commonest of all elements but, as compared with 'tun' fewer examples are the names of important places. Of the 147 noted, 42 are parish names, and 40 are

mentioned in the Domesday Book. Many of the others are the names of farmsteads. They are found in the main in the old woodland areas (Gelling 1984, 200). Although the precise meaning can change in relation to the surrounding topography, the cluster of 'ley' endings in the area, including Shirley, Rodsley, Yeaveley, Bradley, Yeldersley and Kirk Langley, suggests that the area did contain ancient woodland that was cleared and settled either before or during this period.

Nothing is known of the landowners of the study area during this period except from the Domesday Book. The Domesday Book records Alvaston, Ednaston, Eggington and Ockbrook as being part of the estates of Geoffrey 'Alselin', which were scattered all over England, and provide an excellent example of a Norman baron being placed in the exact position of an English predecessor. Geoffrey's predecessor in Derbyshire, as elsewhere, was a certain Tochi, the son of Outi, who must from the mere extent of his possessions have been a very important person in the days before the Conquest. A great landowner in the several counties of the northern Danelaw, Tochi had a hall in Lincoln, which like his rural manors, passed to Geoffrey Alselin, who also laid claim to Tochi's manor of Scropton, which had been appropriated by Henry de Ferrers. Tochi had also been one of several people who had possessed a church in Derby itself, and here too he was succeeded by Geoffrey (VCH I, 305).

No Anglo-Saxon sites within a 2k radius of the site are listed on the Sites and Monuments Record.

5.4 Medieval

At the time of the Domesday Survey the population of Derbyshire, enumerated in that record, was 2,868, of whom 128 were sokemen, 1,849 villeins, 737 bordars, 42 censarii, 20 servi, 1 smith, 47 priests, and 140 burgesses in the town of Derby. The most remarkable points in this enumeration were the very small number of serfs and the presence of so many censarii as compared with the total number of these persons recorded in the whole country, implying that Derbyshire was all but purely agricultural (VCH II, 161). The censarii appear to have been persons who paid a money rent or 'censum' instead of services. One smith at Alvaston was the only person whose industrial occupation was mentioned, though seven lead works were recorded and while lead miners names are mentioned, it appears certain that the mines were being worked at the time (ibid.).

The Sites and Monuments Record lists a mill at Brailsford (SMR 17207), which was recorded in the Domesday Book and probably stood on the same site as the present mill. Also listed is the moat at Shirley Hall (SMR 25404), and part of which remains today. This is presumably the site of the medieval manor house of the Shirleys who settled in the area in the reign of Henry II. The listing for the manor house itself, Shirley Hall (SMR 25405) suggests that the original homestead was abandoned when the ancient family inherited Staunton in the 15th century, and describes the building as 'basically a 19th century brick farmhouse with some 16th century timber framing in the north face and some other early details.

Parts of St Michael's Church in Shirley are also dated to the medieval period, as are the remains of the churchyard cross (SMR 25401 - not on Fig. 3, and 25402). The Old Rectory on Church Lane, Shirley, is a grade II listed building, with 14th century origins.

The tithe map of Brailsford Parish (1837, Figs. 4 and 5) depicts a rectangular pond around the northwest and southwest edges of Ednaston Lodge, and it is entirely possible that this is the remains of a moat, and that Ednaston Lodge itself is on the site of the earlier manor house.

At the time of the Domesday Survey, by far the greatest landholder in Derbyshire was Henry de Ferrers, the lord of Longueville in Normandy, who son became the first Earl of Derby. Although he possessed in Derbyshire 114 manors, the head of his barony lay just outside the border of Derbyshire at Tutbury. The description of his estates occupies more than five folios of the Domesday Book, though as vast as the extent of them is, with the exception of some ten manors to the south of the Trent adjoining his Leicestershire property, they are almost all confined to the west of the Derwent. Moreover they are concentrated to a remarkable degree in the modern wapentake (political division) of Appletree, the whole of which, with the exception of some ten carucates variously distributed, belonged to him. Compact blocks of territory of this kind are rare in Domesday. Henry de Ferrers possessions in Appletree wapentake were separated from his land in the north of the county by the royal manors of Ashbourne, Parwich and Wirksworth, and he and the king between them absolutely dominated the western half of the shire (VCH I, 300).

The manor of Ednaston is situated within Appletree wapentake, and the statement that Ednaston belonged to Henry de Ferrers occurs twice in the Domesday Survey, despite also being recorded as belonging to Geoffrey Alselin (VCH I, 299).

Under the Norman and Angevin kings, the political history of Derbyshire as a whole is largely concerned with the fortunes of the house of Ferrers. Even at the time of the Domesday Survey Henry de Ferrers held no fewer than 114 manors in the county. Under Henry I, Henry de Ferrers was succeeded by his third son Robert, who in the civil strife of the next reign proved himself a staunch adherent of King Stephen. In the Battle of the Standard fought against the Scots at Northallerton in 1138, Derbyshire played a most important part, indeed the chief strength of the English force at this battle was derived from Derbyshire, under Robert Ferrers, Ralph Alselin, and William Peverel, who also had possessions in other parts of Derbyshire. In consequence of the part he played in this battle, King Stephen conferred on Ferrers the title of Earl of Derby (VCH II, 95).

Robert II's son and heir, William de Ferrers, took an active part in the rebellion of 1173-4, among his exploits being the burning of Nottingham. On the collapse of the rising he surrendered his castles to the king, and Tutbury is said to have been demolished (VCH II, 96). His son and heir (another William) displayed more loyalty to the crown, and as a reward for storming the fortresses of Castleton and Bolsover, was made custodian of both by King John. In 1214 Ferrers had also obtained the royal grant of Horsley Castle (VCH II, 97).

When Henry III came to the throne, William earl Ferrers remained a sturdy supporter of the crown. Robert de Ferrers however, Williams grandson, threw himself ardently into the baronial war against the king in 1263, siding with Simon de Montfort, the Earl of Leicester, and whilst he was busy pillaging in Worcestershire, the king sent a force into Derbyshire to lay waste to his lands. Ferrers afterwards took part in the battle of Lewes, and in other acts of rebellion, though Henry pardoned him in 1265, on making complete and solemn submission and paying a heavy fine. No sooner was Robert de Ferrers back in among his Derbyshire tennantry than he returned to his occupation of a plotter and a rebel, and eventually all his lands, castles and

tenements were confiscated to the crown and conveyed by Henry to his son Edmund, afterwards created earl of Lancaster (VCH II, 98).

Derbyshire's part in the political shenanigans of medieval England did not end here. In the subjugation of Wales, various magnates who held manors and lands in Derbyshire took a prominent part, including William de Ferrers (VCH II, 100).

In 1322, Scotch forces entered into alliance with those of the rebellious Earls of Lancaster and Hereford, and Derbyshire must have suffered severely in the retreat by the Lancastrians from fighting at Burton on Trent. Lancaster, who had many supporters among his military tenants in Derbyshire was finally defeated at Boroughbridge. One of these supporters was Robert de Holand, who took his name from Hulland (to the north of the site), and who held the Derbyshire manors of Melbourne, King's Newton, Osmaston, Swarkeston, and Chellaston (VCH II, 101).

The great feature of the reign of Richard II was the wide-spread revolt of the peasants under Wat Tyler, but Derbyshire, together with the whole of the West Midlands, from Gloucester to Nottingham, remained unaffected by these serious disturbances (VCH II, 104). Henry IV, however, was on several occasions in Derbyshire in connexion with the rebellious movements of that troubled reign (ibid. 105).

The tithe map of Brailsford Parish (1837, Figs. 4 and 5), which includes much of the site and study area, indicates that the whole area at this time was largely agricultural, with a mixture of arable and pasture. The field boundaries and field names within the site, listed in the tithe award for this map (Appendix 1), however, give clues to earlier agricultural practices and industry present within the site boundaries.

In Britain, seizure of common land and change to private property, and the changing of open, strip field systems to enclosed fields owned by individual farmers, began in the 14th century and became widespread in the 15th and 16th centuries (<http://www.tiscali.co.uk/reference/encyclopaedia/hutchinson/m0003688.html>).

The name 'flat' in a field name can mean either a level piece of land or land enclosed from a division of a common field (Field 1972, 79). The walkover survey confirmed that Field 14, named Dumb Flatts, is not particularly flat, and might therefore be evidence of early land usage. At the southern edge of the site, adjacent to the road, three fields (30, 32 and 36) are described as 'old meadow' and 'old pasture'. The length of these fields from the road, and the narrow width of Field 32 in particular, and their proximity to Ednaston Lodge, may suggest that these fields were originally farmed in the older, strip field system.

5.5 Post-medieval

Derbyshire's development, as a small county situated in the middle of England, suffered from its isolation, its lack of sea-board, its distance from London and the rugged nature of its topography. The cutting of the railways brought the county closer to London, and as with the whole of England, its industries grew, though even then, 100 years ago the only large town in Derbyshire was the capital Derby itself (VCH II, 161).

17th century grade II listed buildings within the study area include Brailsford Mill and attached outbuildings, reputed to be dated to 1693 (LB 36, Fig. 3), a thatched timber-framed cottage at Shirley (LB 89), and a cottage on Painter's Lane in Yeldersley (LB 110).

In the 18th century, the 5th Earl Ferrers sold two parks, but the family retained much at Shirley (SMR 25405). The Saracen's Head Public House in Shirley is a grade II listed building dated to 1791 (LB 88). Other grade II listed buildings dating from the 18th century within the study area include Osmaston Park Farmhouse (LB 109) and a barn near Yeldersley Old Hall, on Yeldersley Lane (LB 118).

From the tithe map (Figs. 4 and 5) further indications concerning the nature of early post-medieval agriculture and industry within the site boundaries can be gained.

The name 'New Field', relating to Fields 26 and 27, further away from Ednaston Lodge, indicates that this land was newly taken into cultivation or newly enclosed (Field 1972, 148), which suggests that prior to enclosure not all the land within the site boundaries was utilised.

Possible earlier industries are alluded to in a few of the field names, which include lime kilns, brick kilns, gravel pits and clay pits. Field 31, named Hovel Close, may indicate that the actual brick kiln was situated within this field, situated as it is between Clay Piece, and Brick Kiln Close. The road adjacent to these fields to the south of the A52 is also called Brick Kiln Lane. The wooded areas, still present within the site today, are listed as coppice woods. Field 3 on the tithe map is listed as 'plantation', and 21 is listed as 'new wood', suggesting they are not surviving ancient woodland. The walkover survey identified within the surviving woods, previously Fields 20, 21 and 34 adjacent to Field 22, Clay Piece, several large water filled ponds, and it is possible that these ponds are actually also clay pits, and the land was turned over to coppiced wood because it was no longer suitable for agriculture. A possible infilled pond or clay pit was identified within Clover Close.

Evidence for brick making, and the conversion of quarried land to coppice woodland is also evident within the study area, outside the site boundary to the west, on the Ordnance Survey 1st and 2nd editions (Figs. 6 and 7). Immediately to the west is a brick and tile works, with an old brick kiln, several clay pits and woodland illustrated. The woodland on the 2nd edition, is annotated 'brickyard plantation' and the clay pit adjacent is shown to extend into this area.

Though Ednaston is well situated on the road between Derby and Ashbourne, and the brick, lime, and gravel may well have been exported away from the area, it is also possible that these natural resources were used to build local buildings.

The agrarian revolution introduced many changes in the rural economy of Britain, fuelled by a rapidly rising population, and the prevention of trade with Europe during the Napoleonic Wars. Enclosure was crucially important, and in 1700 about half the arable land of England was held in open-field strips. This system had some advantages but limited production, and enclosure rationalised the system of land-holding, consolidated farmland and gave farmers the opportunity to introduce the new methods. The introduction of new crops such as potatoes, red clover, and turnips into Britain in the 17th century improved farming practices, since farmers could use them to feed their livestock throughout winter. Also, clover returned certain nutrients to the soil. The 18th century saw the replacement of the three-field

system of wheat-barley-fallow but the four-course crop rotation (wheat-turnips-barley-clover), which was designed to endure that no land would need to lie fallow between periods of cultivation.

(<http://www.tiscali.co.uk/reference/encyclopaedia/hutchinson/m0024580.html>).

As has been stated above, the names of fields 26 and 27 as 'New Field' is suggestive of an expansion of land used in the area for agricultural purposes around the time of enclosure. Also within the site boundaries, Field 35 is named 'Clover Close'; the name clover in a field name is indicative of land on which clover grew as a cultivated crop (Field 1972, 48).

Ednaston itself, however, appears to have been very sparsely populated by the farmers who worked the land, and the land owners. Pigot and Co's National Commercial Directory for 1828-9 describes Brailsford (to the southeast of Ednaston) as a small village and parish, on the main road between Derby and Ashbourne, and being supported by the thoroughfare situation as no manufacture or particular trade of any extent being carried on in it. Shirley (to the southwest of Ednaston) is described (barely) as a parish and village - 'The houses, which can scarcely be said to compose a village, are scattered throughout the parish'. A small church is mentioned here under the patronage of the Earl of Ferrers. Ednaston is not mentioned at all, except to list Joseph Bowden esq. at Ednaston Lodge and John Hulland gent. at Ednaston. Glover's Directory of the County of Derby, 1829, lists John Boden esq. at Ednaston Lodge, Henry Yates, gent. at Ednaston Hall, and describes Ednaston itself as a hamlet in the parish of Brailsford. The Lord of the Manor is listed as The Right Hon. Earl Ferrers, and Joseph Archer, John Hulland, Joseph Morley and John Wallbank as farmers. Several buildings within the study area at Osmaston, Brailsford and Shirley are grade II listed buildings dating to the early-mid 19th century. These include Ednaston Home Farmhouse, located immediately to the south of the site, and originally called Lodge Farm.

Pigot and Co's Directory of Derbyshire etc 1833 lists only John Boden esq. at Ednaston Hall, in the listings of the parish of Brailsford and does not mention Ednaston. The award for the tithe map (Fig. 5, Appendix 1) lists the land owners of the fields within the study area as John Boden, John Hill (sub-tenant under John Boden, Henry Chadfield and Joseph and James Archer.

The Post Office Directory of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire 1855 describes Ednaston as a hamlet of Brailsford, and lists Charles and Robert Archer, John Hulland, and John Wallbank as farmers. James Hackett is listed as a brick maker, farmer and maltster, Thomas Radshaw is listed as a brick maker and shopkeeper, and Robert Morley is listed as a butcher. From this directory it can be seen that by far and away the dominant source of employment in the county as a whole was agriculture.

Wright's Directory of South Derbyshire 1874 lists John Boden at Ednaston, though Clement Broughton Kingdon is listed as occupying Ednaston Lodge. Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire 1876 also lists CB Kingdon at Ednaston Lodge, and shows that although the principal occupation at Ednaston is still farming, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a beer retailer and bricklayer and a shopkeeper are now present.

Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire 1895 lists Robert Knowles esq. as occupying Ednaston Lodge, William Cooper is listed at Ednaston House and William Mason at Ednaston Hall. Of the 23 people listed in this directory, 16 are farmers or cow keepers, with a

smith, a bricklayer, a shopkeeper and a beer retailer also present. Kelly's Directory of Derbyshire 1912 shows little change.

From comparison of the Ordnance Survey maps (Figs. 6-9) it can be seen that little has changed in the area. Though in modern times the field boundaries have been removed in order to facilitate modern farming methods, no other changes are indicated and the site is essentially the same as it was from at least the time of the tithe map in 1837. Ednaston Lodge can be seen to have undergone various additions and alterations over time. However, the present standing buildings at Ednaston Lodge, now Ednaston Lodge Farm and St. Mary's Nursing home, are not the same buildings as depicted on the tithe map or the early Ordnance Survey Maps. They are not mentioned on the Sites and Monuments Record, or the listed building record.

Ednaston Manor (SMR 17208 and 17205) to the east of the site is a Grade I listed building, built in 1912-19 for W G Player, and designed by Edwin Lutyens.

6 WALKOVER SURVEY (Fig. 2. Plates 1-8)

A walkover survey was conducted in order to assess the present state of the land and to identify any previously unknown earthworks of archaeological interest present in the landscape.

The whole site barring the areas of woodland (Middle Covert and Oak Covert) is currently used as pasture (Plates 1 and 2). A few of the fields had evidence of recent harrowing and reseeding of the grass. No evidence of ridge and furrow, or other upstanding earthworks were identified, though several ponds identified may relate to the gravel and clay quarrying alluded to from the tithe award and trade directories (Plate 3). An infilled pond or clay pit was identified in Clover Close.

Though many of the field boundaries depicted on earlier maps have been removed, the boundaries that remain are mostly well laid hedge with many species present including hawthorn, elder, holly etc with large ash and oak trees at various intervals, indicating their antiquity (Plates 4 and 5). Drains are visible running parallel to most of the boundaries, and some of the boundaries appear to be ditch and bank with the laid hedge running along the top.

Middle Covert, Field 3 on the tithe map, has large oak and ash trees within it, mainly on its southern edge, and hazel or willow coppiced trees evident in rows within this wood, indicating definite deliberate planting (Plate 6). Ponds were also present within the woods, again possibly indicating quarrying of resources such as clay or gravel prior to the planting of the coppice trees, rendering this particular area unusable for agriculture.

Oak Covert, Fields 20, 21 and 34 on the tithe map, contained a wider variety of tree species though still has evidence of deliberate plantation (Plate 7). Many ponds were identified in between the coppiced woods, which may have originally been clay pits (see above, Plate 8).

7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The history and development of Ednaston is typical of many rural villages in England. The evidence suggests that the area was possibly uninhabitable due to forest up until

the Anglo-Saxon period, and even then, the isolated location hindered its settlement and development during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Farming was, and is, the mainstay of the area, with etymological and cartographic evidence indicating how this has changed over the centuries.

The land within the study area shows possible evidence of being farmed in the strip field system prior to enclosure, and later the cultivation of clover, which was introduced as an important crop during the agrarian revolution. Recently many of the original enclosure field boundaries have been removed, again in response to changing agricultural practices.

The evidence for non-agricultural industry, also possibly prior to enclosure, is gained from field names and the present topography, and suggests that the quarrying of natural resources and brick making and lime making had also taken place in the area, in some fields to such an extent as to render them unsuitable for agriculture. Later entries in the trade directories suggest that brick making continued to be a small but important resource for the inhabitants of Ednaston.

While Ednaston itself is well situated on the road between Derby and Ashborne, and it would have been possible to transport the bricks to these places of denser occupation, it is also possible that the bricks and lime were made to construct local buildings. Ednaston Lodge and Ednaston House are both depicted on the tithe map of 1837. Though not entered on the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record, Ednaston Lodge is shown to have two sides of a rectangular pond skirting the northwest corner of the building. It is possible that this represents a moat, and that the present Ednaston Lodge Farm and St. Mary's Nursing Home (Fig. 2) are located at the original manor site. This hypothesis is further supported by the indication that the fields closest to Ednaston Lodge Farm and the road were originally farmed in the strip field system, and may be the oldest cultivated fields within the study area. Immediately adjacent to these fields is Hovel Close and Brick Kiln Close.

In specific areas of the site, there is the potential for archaeological features and deposits to exist.

Though it is likely that Ednaston was settled during the Anglo-Saxon period, there is at present no indication of where the original settlement may have been. The earliest evidence of activity identified is the possible early field system in the southeast corner of the study area, and an evaluation here has the potential to confirm the presence and date of the original field boundaries. Though Ednaston Lodge Farm is outside the development site, the potential for this building to be situated on the original moated manor site should be taken into consideration. The importance and rarity of early non-agricultural industry in the area should also be noted. Fields 31 and 29 (Hovel Close and Brick Kiln Close) may contain evidence of archaeological remains associated with the brick making industry.

It may be that, at least in places, little below-ground disturbance may be caused by the proposed development. Any decision concerning further archaeological mitigation lies with the County Archaeologist for Derbyshire.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Cartographic Sources

1837 Tithe Map of the Parish of Brailsford

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Appendix 1 List of Field Numbers, Land Owners, Field Names and Land Use from the tithe award of 1837

Land owner	Field number	Field Name	Land Use
John Boden	3	Plantation	Coppice Wood
	53	Ednaston Lodge	Buildings
Henry Chadfield	1	Big ?Spink?	Arable
	2	Bottom Close	Pasture
	4	Middle ?Spink?	Pasture
	5	Far Stubble	Arable
	6	Little Stubble	Arable
	7	Little ?Spink?	Pasture
	24	Hullands ?Spink?	Arable
	25	Hullands ?Spink?	Pasture
	26	New Field	Arable
	27	New Field	Arable
	28	Road Close	Arable
John Hill (Sub-tenant under John Boden lessee)	8	Little ?Spink?	Pasture
	9	Near North Close	Pasture
	10	Far North Close	Pasture
	11	Far Close	Pasture
	12	Six Acre	Pasture
	13	Long Close	Arable
	14	Dumb Flatts	Arable
	15	Meadow adjoining	Old Meadow
	18	Wood Close	Arable
	19	Five Acres	Arable
	22	Clay Piece	Arable
	23	?Spink?	Arable
	29	Brick Kiln Close	Arable
	30	Little Meadow	Old Meadow
	31	Hovel Close	Arable
	32	Barn Close	Old Pasture
	33	Three Acres	Arable
	35	Clover Close	Arable
	36	Barn Close	Old Meadow
	37	Buildings (etc.)	remainder Arable
	38	Barn Close	Pasture
39	Road		
41	Plantation Close	Arable	
42	Gravel Pit Close	?	
43	Little Close	?	
Joseph Archer	16	Second Lime Kiln Piece	Arable
	17	First Lime Kiln Piece	Arable
James Archer	20	Wood	Coppice Wood
	21	New Wood	Coppice Wood
	34	Wood	Coppice Wood

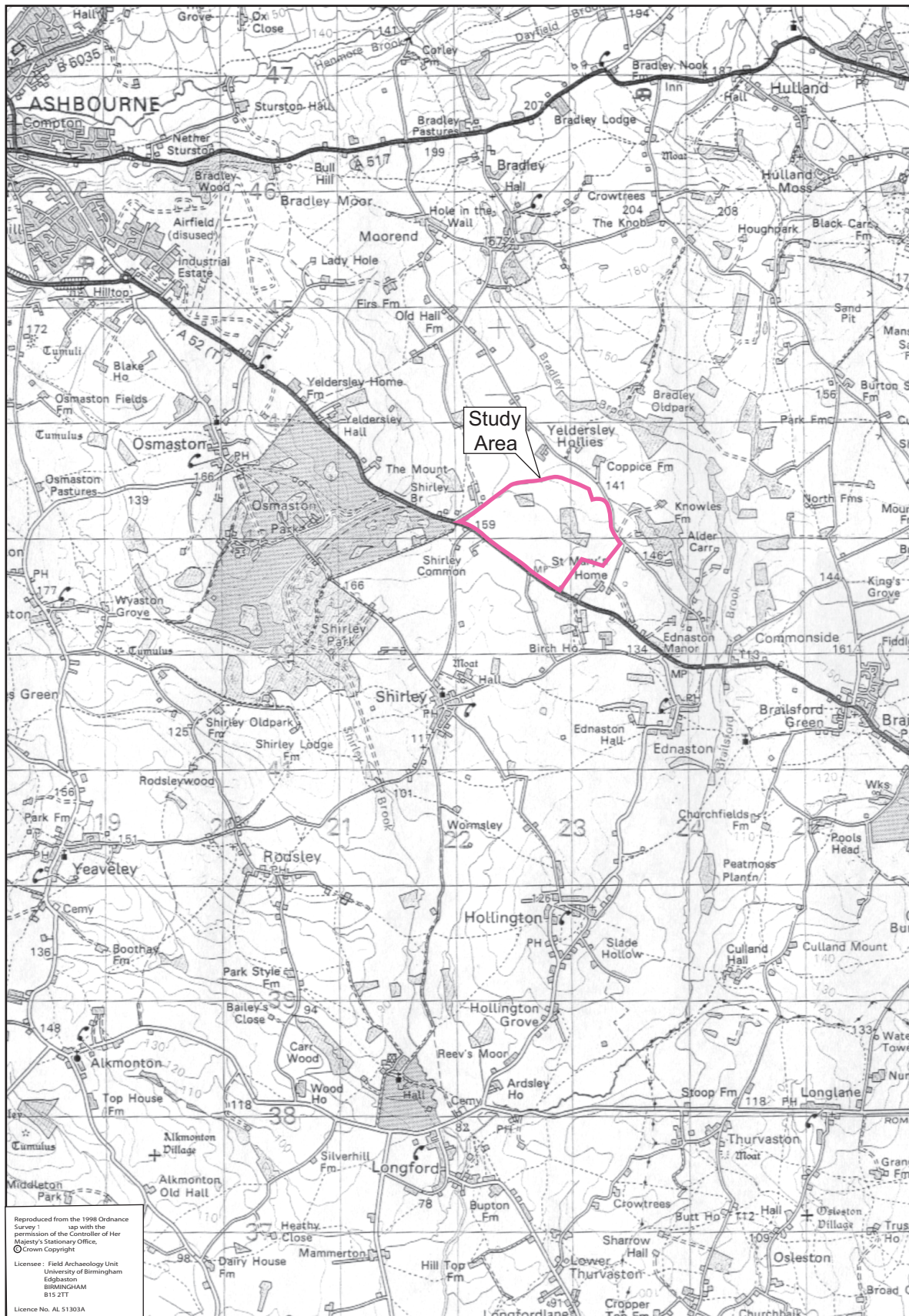


Fig.1

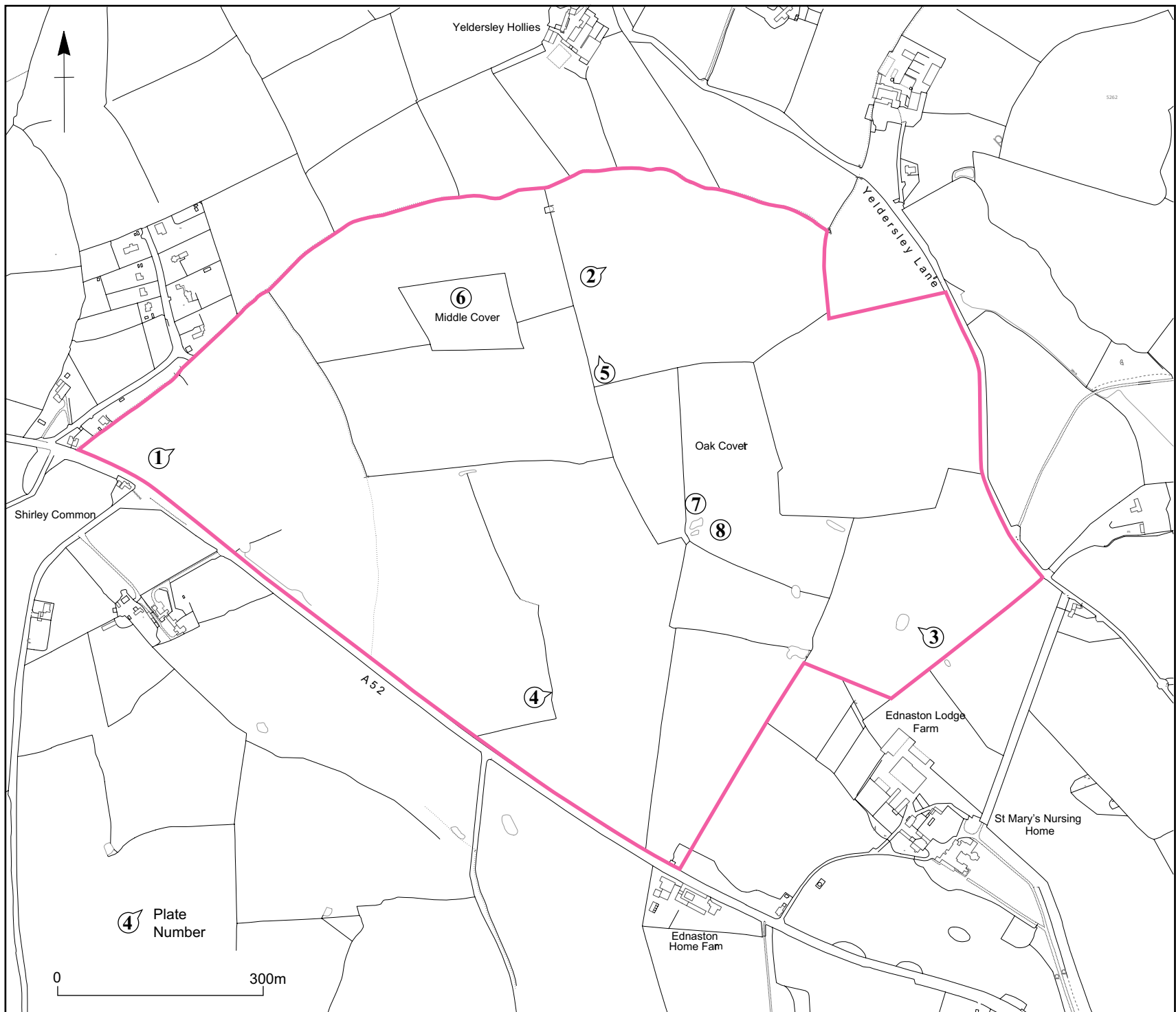


Fig.2

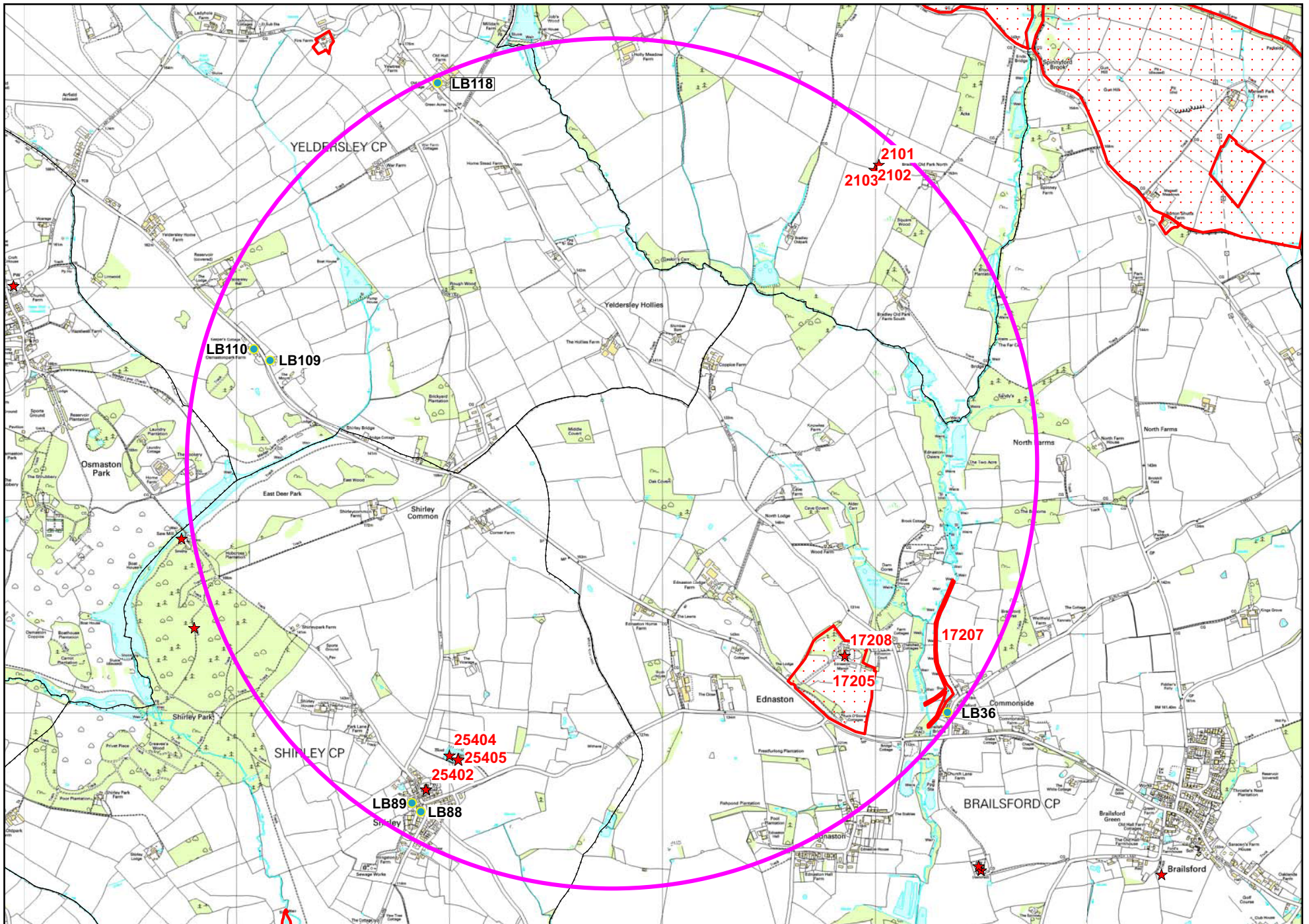


Fig.3

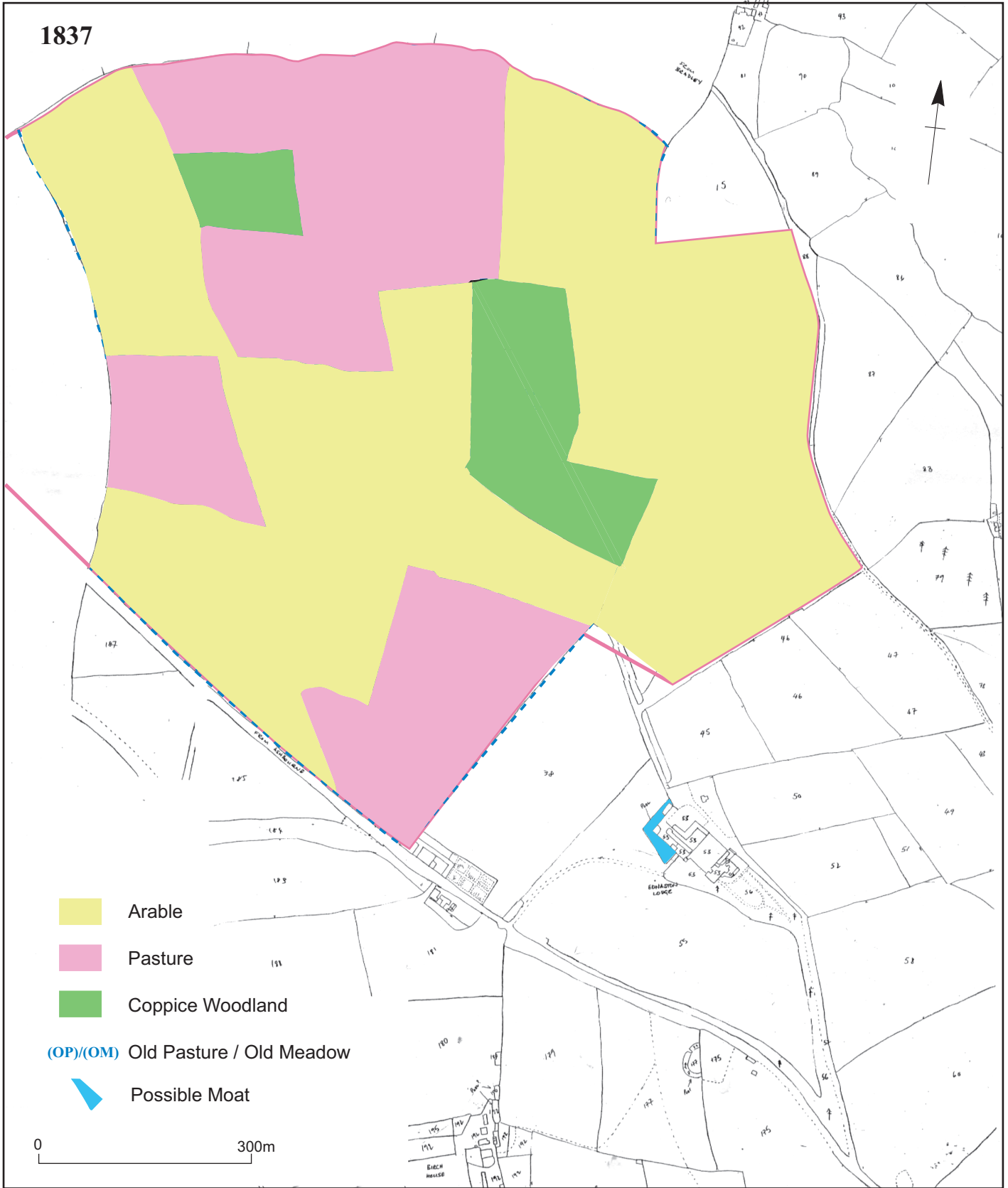
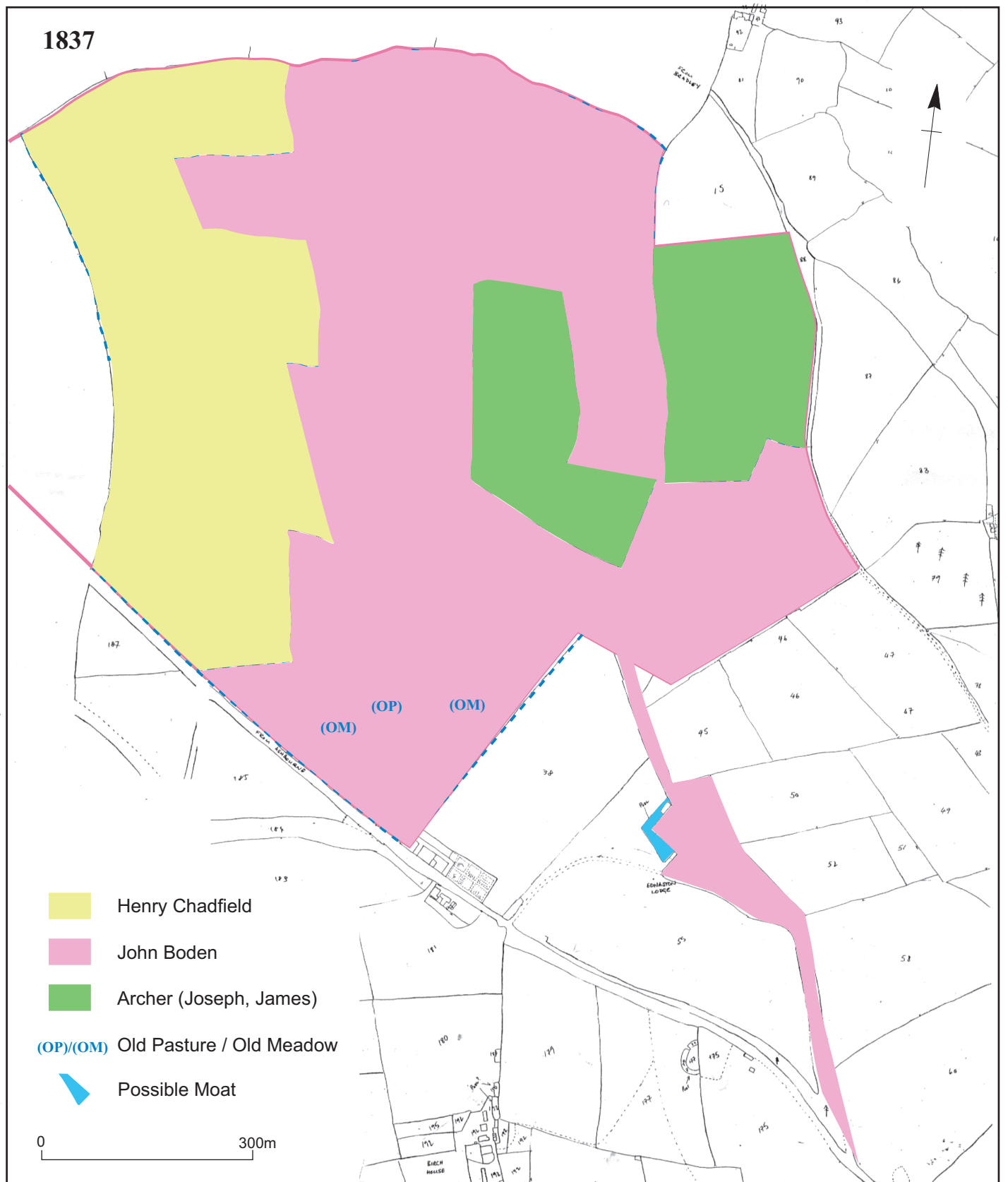
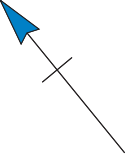


Fig.4



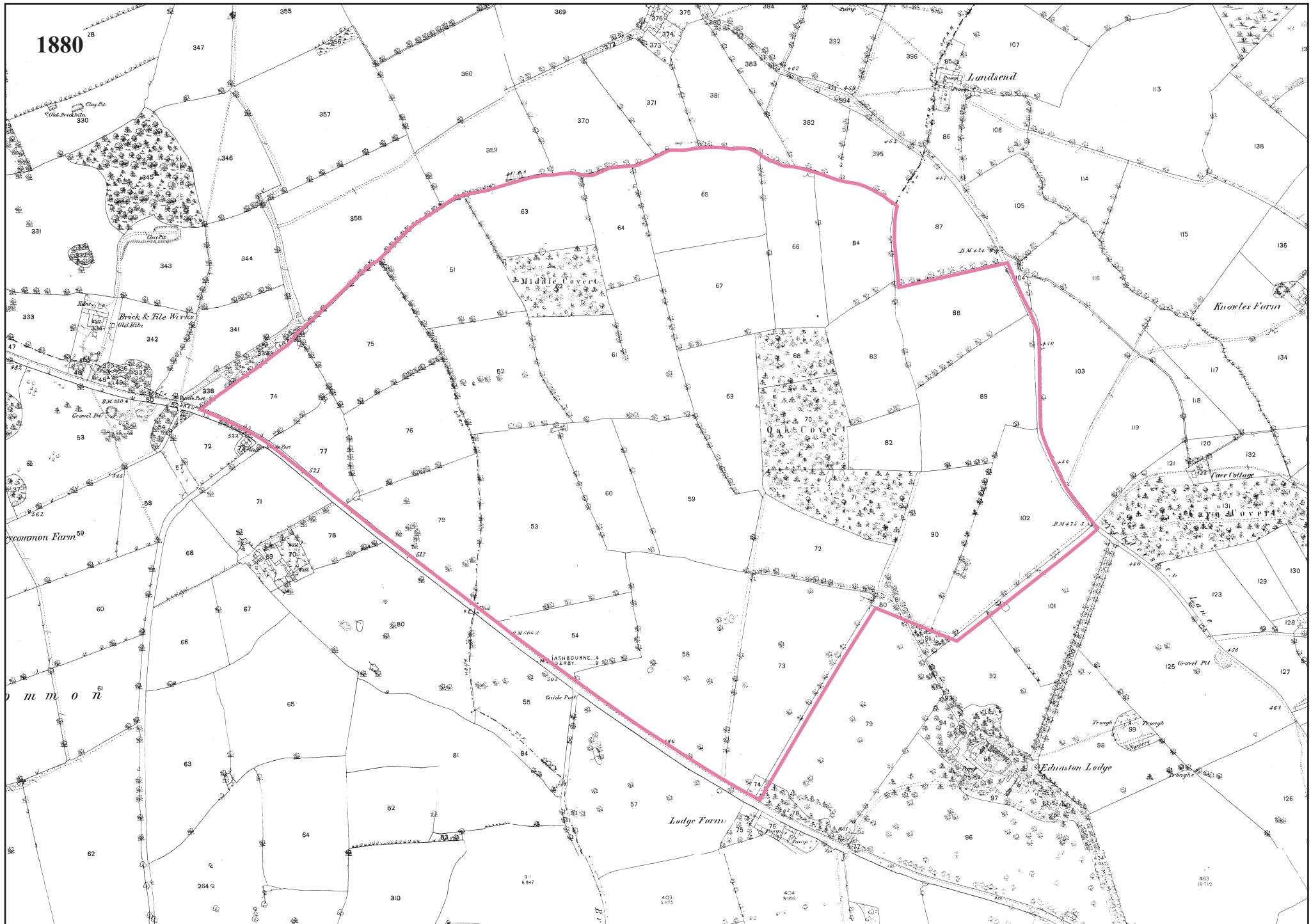
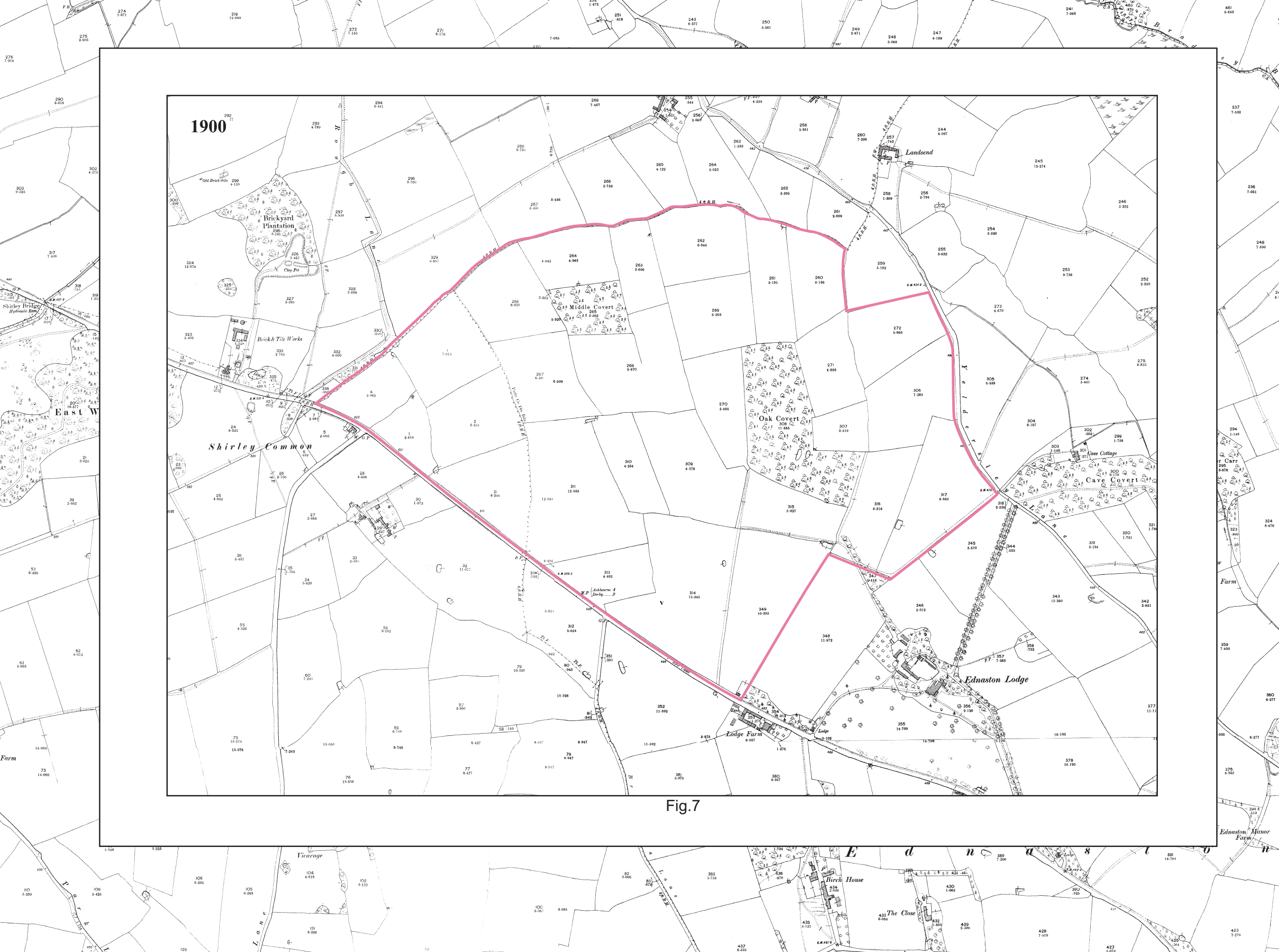
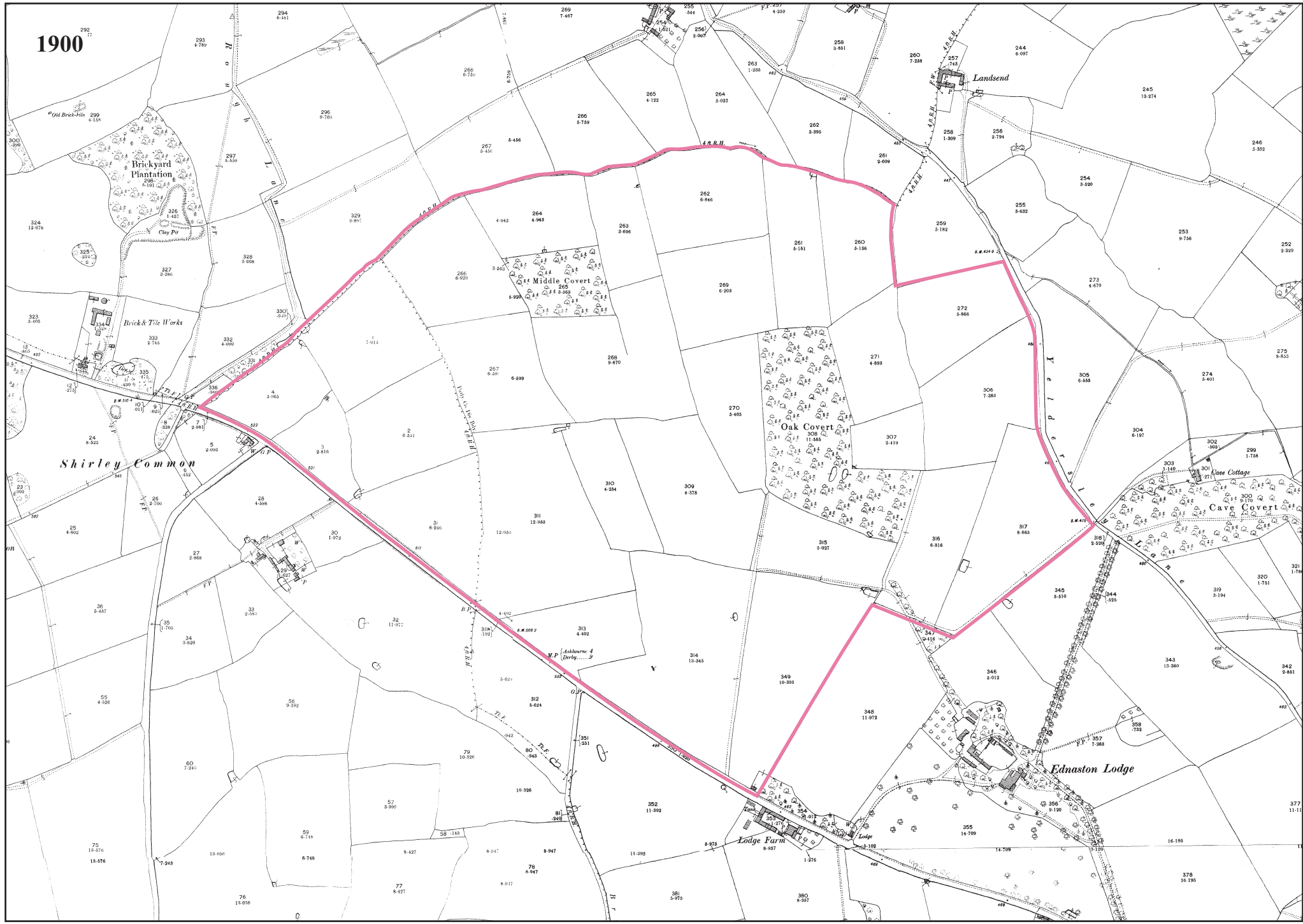


Fig.6



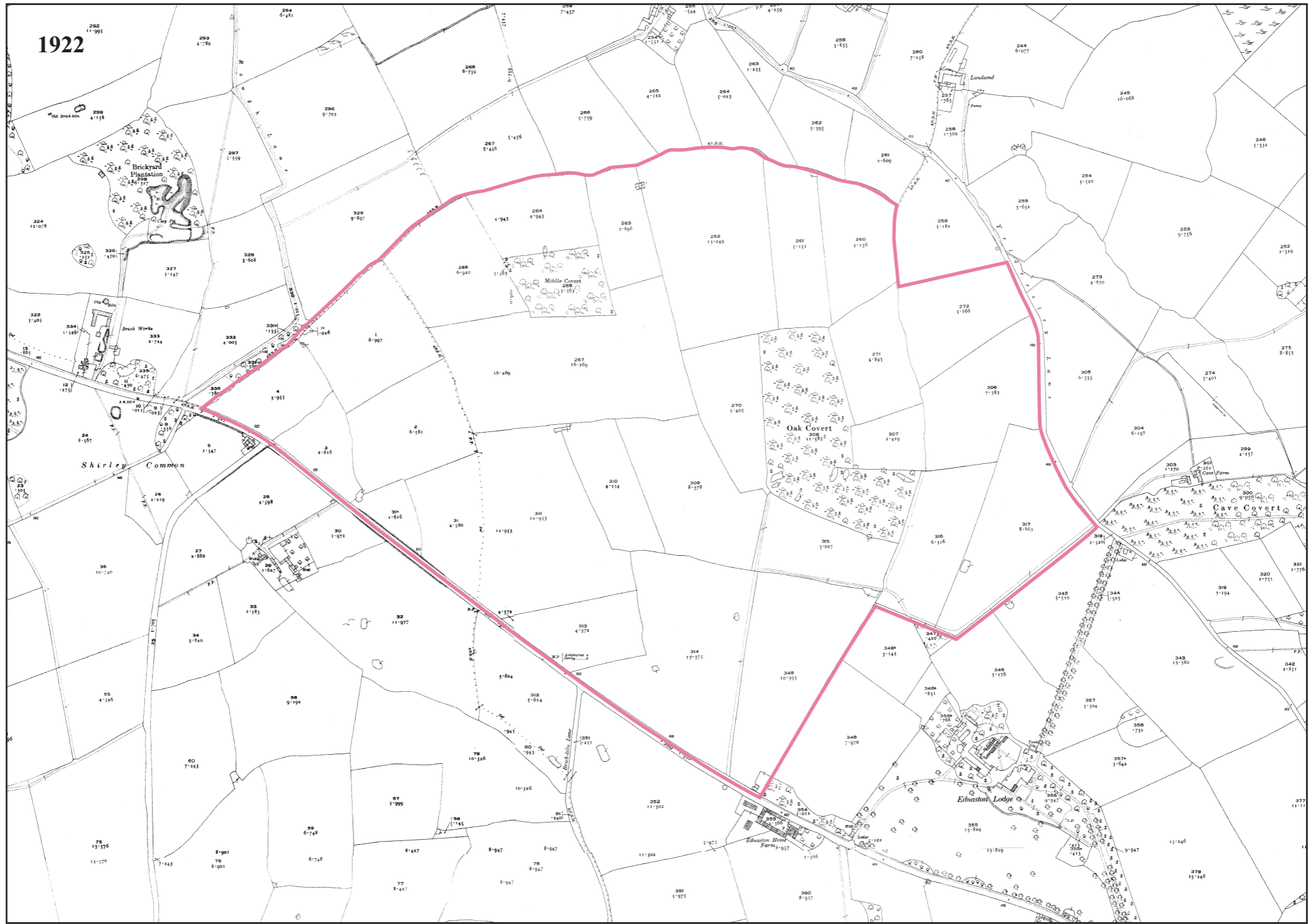


Fig.8

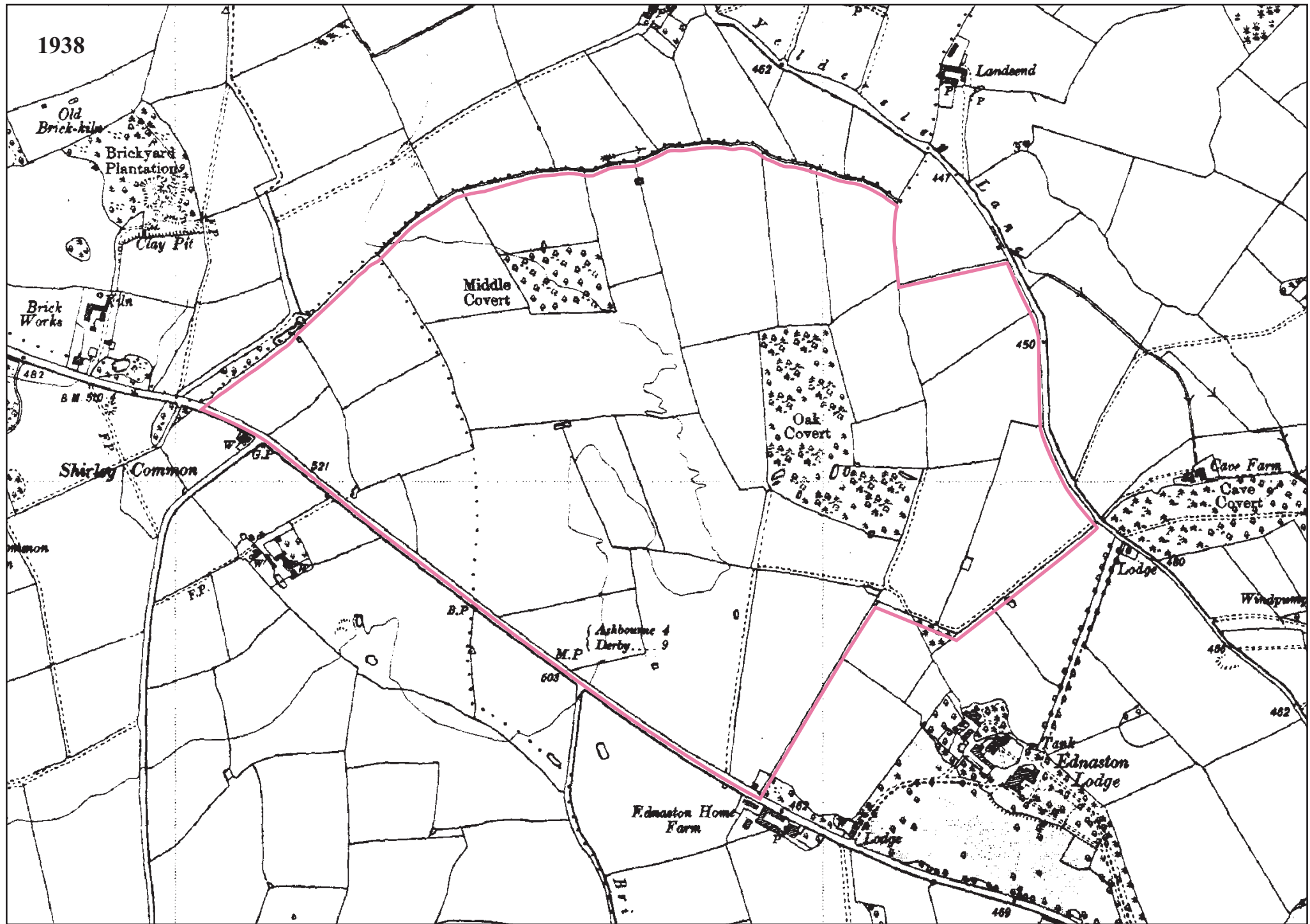


Fig.9



Plate 1



Plate 2



Plate 3



Plate 4



Plate 5



Plate 6



Plate 7



Plate 8