

OCKT/01



# LAND NORTH OF BARTLEWOOD LODGE, OCKBROOK, DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by Fisher German LLP

November 2014



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project info

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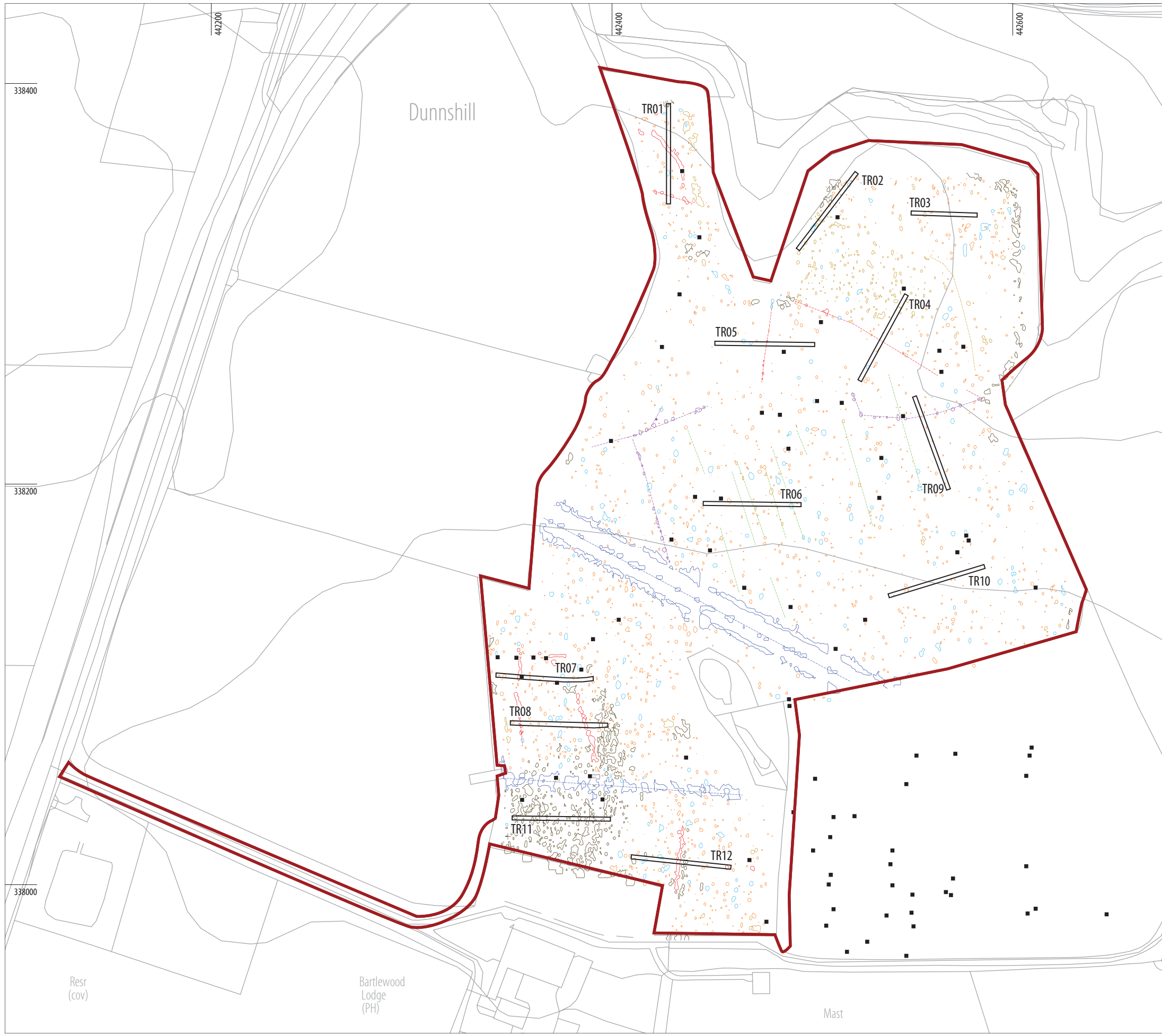
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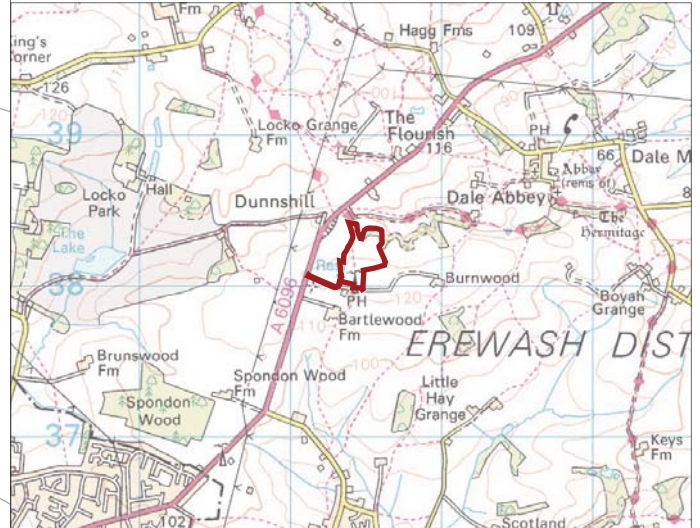
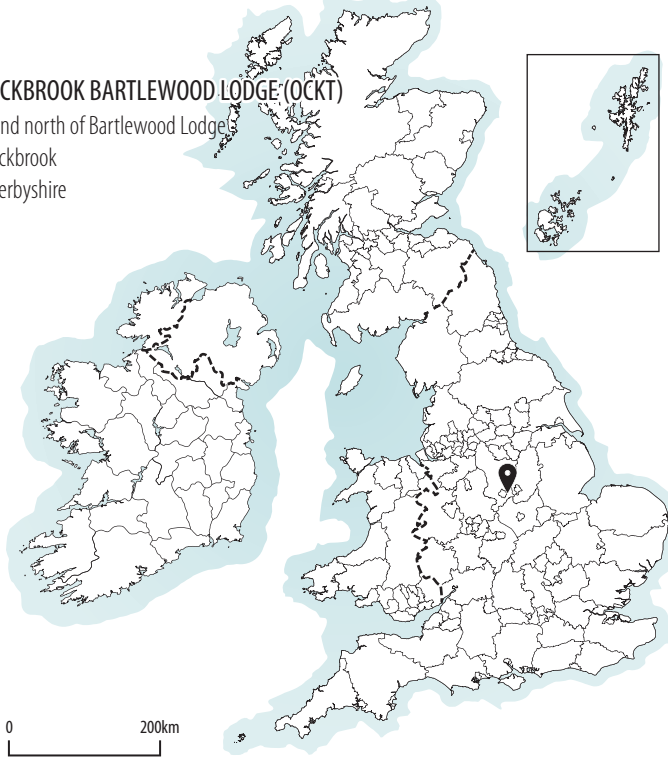
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**OCKBROOK BARTLEWOOD LODGE (OOCKT)**  
 land north of Bartlewood Lodge  
 Ockbrook  
 Derbyshire



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- KEY**
- application boundary
  - trench location
  - ~ magnetic anomalies (archaeological?)
  - ~ strong magnetic disturbances (recent / non-archaeological)
  - ~ background magnetic anomalies (mainly natural?)
  - ~ cultivation
  - ~ pipe (and associated magnetic disturbance)
  - ~ drain?
  - ~ strong (ferrous) magnetic anomalies
  - find spot



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**ILLUS 1**  
 Site location



# LAND NORTH OF BARTLEWOOD LODGE, OCKBROOK, DERBYSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land to the north of Bartlewood Lodge, Ockbrook, Derbyshire, as part of a programme of archaeological evaluative works carried out in support of a planning application for the development of the site into a natural burial ground. Trial trenching revealed evidence for a curving boundary in the southwestern part of the DA which may have originated as the boundary to a medieval hunting park, and which continued in use as a post-medieval / modern field boundary. Aside from this, the remains of ridge-and-furrow cultivation and two post-medieval post-holes were uncovered.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

The client is preparing a planning application in connection with the proposed development of land to the north of Bartlewood Lodge, Ockbrook, Derbyshire into a Natural Burial Ground. This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) and covers c.7.6ha. In support of the planning application, the developer has been requested by the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) for Derbyshire County Council to undertake an archaeological assessment of the site. This is to include the following elements:

#### *Desk-based*

- A heritage assessment.
- Assessment and summary of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society (DAS) fieldwalking data.

#### *Field evaluation*

- A walkover survey of the site to identify earthworks associated with a medieval park.
- Non-intrusive geophysical survey
- Intrusive trial trenching

To date, Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd have undertaken an analysis of field-walking data collected by the DAS, a walkover survey identifying earthwork remains, and a geophysical survey. The results of this work has influenced the design and layout of the trial trenching evaluation. The results from this will feed into the Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (Headland Archaeology forthcoming).

Fisher German LLP commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to carry out the trial trenching evaluation and produce a report on the results. The evaluation was carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place. The results will allow the DCA to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA, and determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Decisions on the type and scope of mitigation measures (if required) will be based on the results of field evaluation.

A Written Scheme of Investigation, including the trench plan, was compiled by Headland Archaeology before the fieldwork started and agreed with the DCA (Headland Archaeology 2014). The trench layout was designed to effectively evaluate the DA, by targeting geophysical anomalies, features highlighted on the walkover survey and from the analysis of field-walking data and by systematically sampling other areas of the site.



## 1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The DA is located c.1.5km north of Ockbrook, in arable fields north of Bartlewood Lodge and c.150m east of the A6096 (centred at NGR SK 42453 38177). It is bounded by hedgerows and fields to the east, west and north and the car-park for Bartlewood Lodge to the south.

It consists of one large irregularly-shaped field, covering an area of 7.6ha. It is in use for arable cultivation (wheat crop). There are two ponds (surrounded by dense vegetation) in the eastern corner, and a public footpath running across the centre of the DA. A dilapidated building is positioned on the western perimeter of the DA, with Bartlewood Lodge directly to the south.

It lies on generally flat land, at around 120m OD.

The bedrock geology of the DA consists of a mix of Mercia Mudstones (in the southern part of the site) and Tarporley Siltstone Formation (in the northern part of the site). These are both Sedimentary Bedrocks formed in the Triassic Period, with Mercia Mudstone being formed in a local environment dominated by hot deserts, and Tarporley Siltstone formed in a local environment dominated by lakes. This is overlain by Diamicton in the western part of the site (formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment dominated by ice age conditions), with no superficial deposits recorded elsewhere ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

## 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The historical and archaeological background of the DA is covered in detail in the Cultural Heritage Assessment (Headland Archaeology, forthcoming), and is summarised here. The main sources of evidence for this are the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record, documentary and cartographic sources available in the Derbyshire Records Office, the results of the walkover survey undertaken by Headland Archaeology in July 2014, the results of a field-walking survey undertaken by Derbyshire Archaeological Society (and covering the DA itself) between 1996 and 2000, and the results from the geophysical survey.

There was some evidence for prehistoric activity in the general Ockbrook area, mainly consisting of stray finds. The earliest evidence for this consists of two Mesolithic bifacial cores of flint (Palfreyman 1999, 13), with evidence for Neolithic activity consisting of an axe-head recovered at Dale Abbey (HER18716), and an early Neolithic arrow-head recovered directly to the west of the DA during field-walking (S. Ebbins, email communication 11.07.2014). The field-walking survey also uncovered scatters of prehistoric flints more generally, alongside fire-cracked stones typical of those used in Neolithic to Iron Age hearths, and other Neolithic and Bronze Age artefacts (HER23871). This attests to some degree of prehistoric activity in this area, although it is not clear precisely what form this took.

There is greater evidence for Romano-British activity in this area. This mainly consisted of individual finds recovered during the field-walking survey. Roman pottery sherds were uncovered on most of the fields walked, with c.50% of finds recovered from the fields within the DA being Romano-British in date (S. Ebbins, email communication 11.07.2014). This clearly indicates that there was a

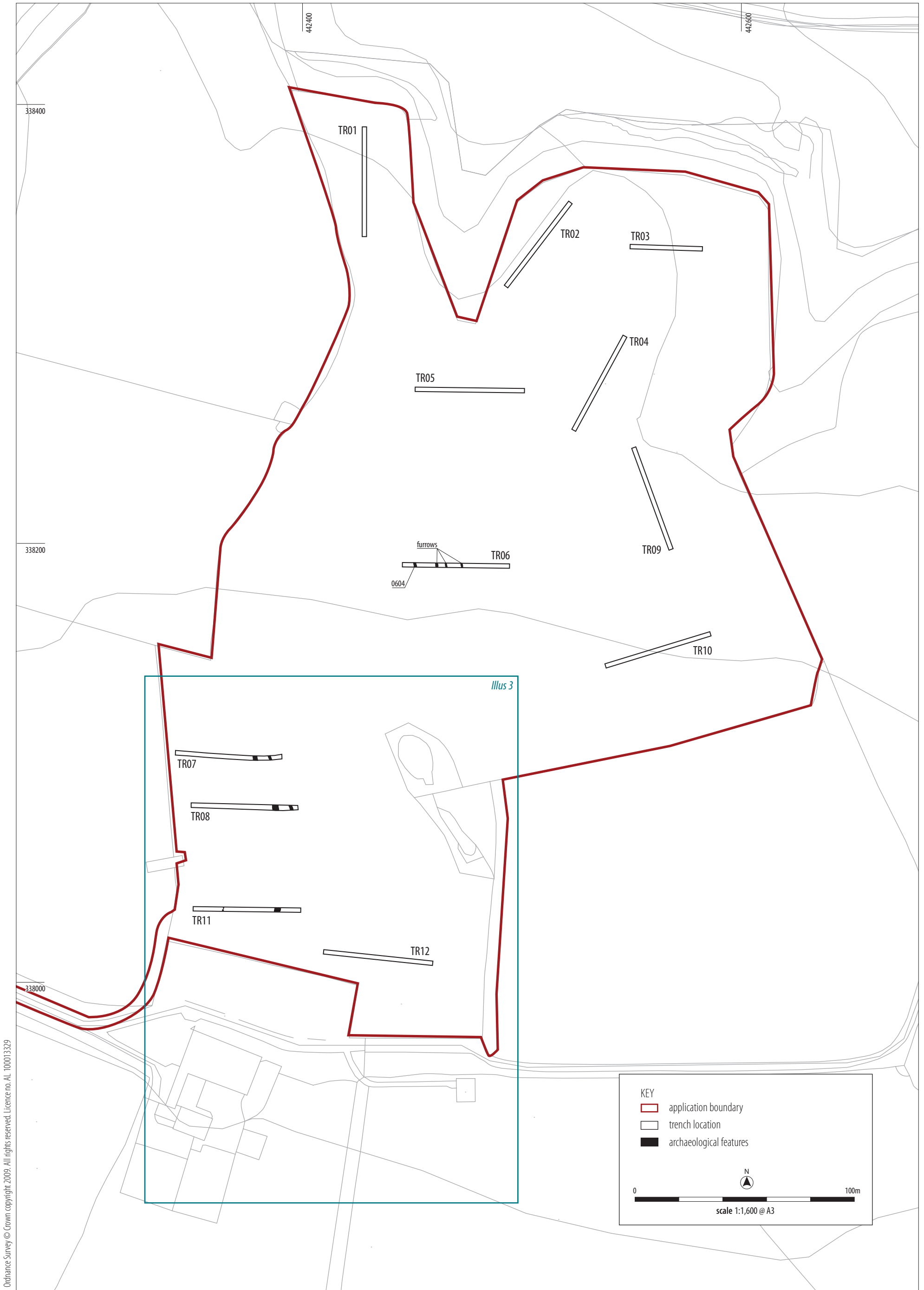
Roman presence within this area, and within the DA itself. Within the wider area, an Iron Age / Romano-British aisled barn was excavated at Littlehay Grange Farm (c.1.5km to the south-east of the PDA) (Event 1121472).

The settlement at Ockbrook is Saxon, and it is known that there was Saxon – medieval activity in this general area. Medieval pottery was recovered during the field-walking survey (HER23871) and finds within the DA consisted of general medieval wares, Cistercian / Ticknall wares, and Tudor ware / Midlands purple ware. The DA is thought to lie within Thomas Bardolf's medieval park (HER23856), created in the later 12th century and existing until the 15th century (Wiltshire and Woore 2009). The walkover survey identified features which may have formed part of this park, including the two ponds and the earlier curving field boundary in the south-western part of the DA (represented today by two trees and a short section of ditch) which is thought to have been the western boundary of the park.

The DA remained as open fields throughout the post-medieval period, as is reflected in documentary and cartographic evidence. The earliest detailed cartographic evidence is the 1775 'Plan of Bartlewood Lodge Farm' which shows the DA as consisting of open fields, with the northern part falling within an area labelled 'The Wood', the central area within 'The Laund', and the southern strip within a 'Paddock'. The ponds and curving field boundary in the south-western corner (thought to represent the earlier park boundary) are shown. Very few changes are shown on any of the later maps, aside from the reduction in size of the woods in the northern part of the DA (between the 1775 Plan and 1826 Estate Map), and the loss of the curving field-boundary in the south-western part of the site (after the 1970s OS Map). It is thought that the land within the DA was utilised for agricultural purposes, as is reflected in the general lack of post-medieval and modern finds recovered during the field-walking survey (only 4% of the finds recovered from within the DA were of 18th–20th century date). However, the field-walking did uncover an area of disturbed kiln debris, thought to represent the remains of a post-medieval brick-making kiln, in the south-western corner of the DA.

The walkover survey also identified potential archaeological features. This included an oval-shaped clump of flowers in the central part of the DA that potentially indicated the existence of a buried archaeological feature. A dip in the land towards the north-eastern corner of the DA was also identified as a potential feature. These were targeted in the trial trench evaluation.

The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies which may be of archaeological origin, others of possible archaeological or natural origin, and a number that were probably modern features. This includes magnetic anomalies along the line of the former field boundary / medieval park boundary in the south-western part of the DA and some indication of earlier cultivation. These have also been targeted in the trial trench evaluation.



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ILLUS 2  
Site plan



## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 OBJECTIVES

The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to establish the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains.

The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- assess extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context;
- place the findings in the context of the results of earlier work in the surrounding area.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Cooper, *The Archaeology of the East Midlands: an Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda* (2006). The following areas of research were considered of particular relevance for this project:

- Roman Period: Rural settlement, landscape, and society (Cooper 2006, 157). There is evidence (through the field-walking survey) that there was Romano-British activity in this area, and it seems likely that this consisted of agricultural activity alongside rural settlement. This evaluation was partly designed to assess whether there is any evidence for Romano-British activity within the DA and what form it takes.
- Medieval period: The agrarian landscape (Cooper 2006, 216). It has been suggested that the DA lies within a medieval deer park and that remains of part of the boundary may be present within the DA.
- Post-medieval period: Industry (Cooper 2006, 229–230). The field-walking survey identified the potential remains of a post-medieval brick-making kiln in the south-western part of the DA and the assessment was carried out search for these remains.

### 2.2 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between 30th September and 3rd October 2014. A total of twelve trenches were excavated across the DA, all of which measured 50m in length by 2m in width.

The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined by Headland Archaeology in their 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (Headland Archaeology 2014), and agreed with the DCA. The trench layout was designed to evaluate the DA using a systematic trenching array, with the trenches spread across the DA and designed to be a representative sample of the site. It was also targeted on potential features identified by the geophysical survey, features identified during the walkover survey, and features identified through the analysis of field-walking data.

A 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

### 2.3 RECORDING

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on pro forma record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

## 3 RESULTS

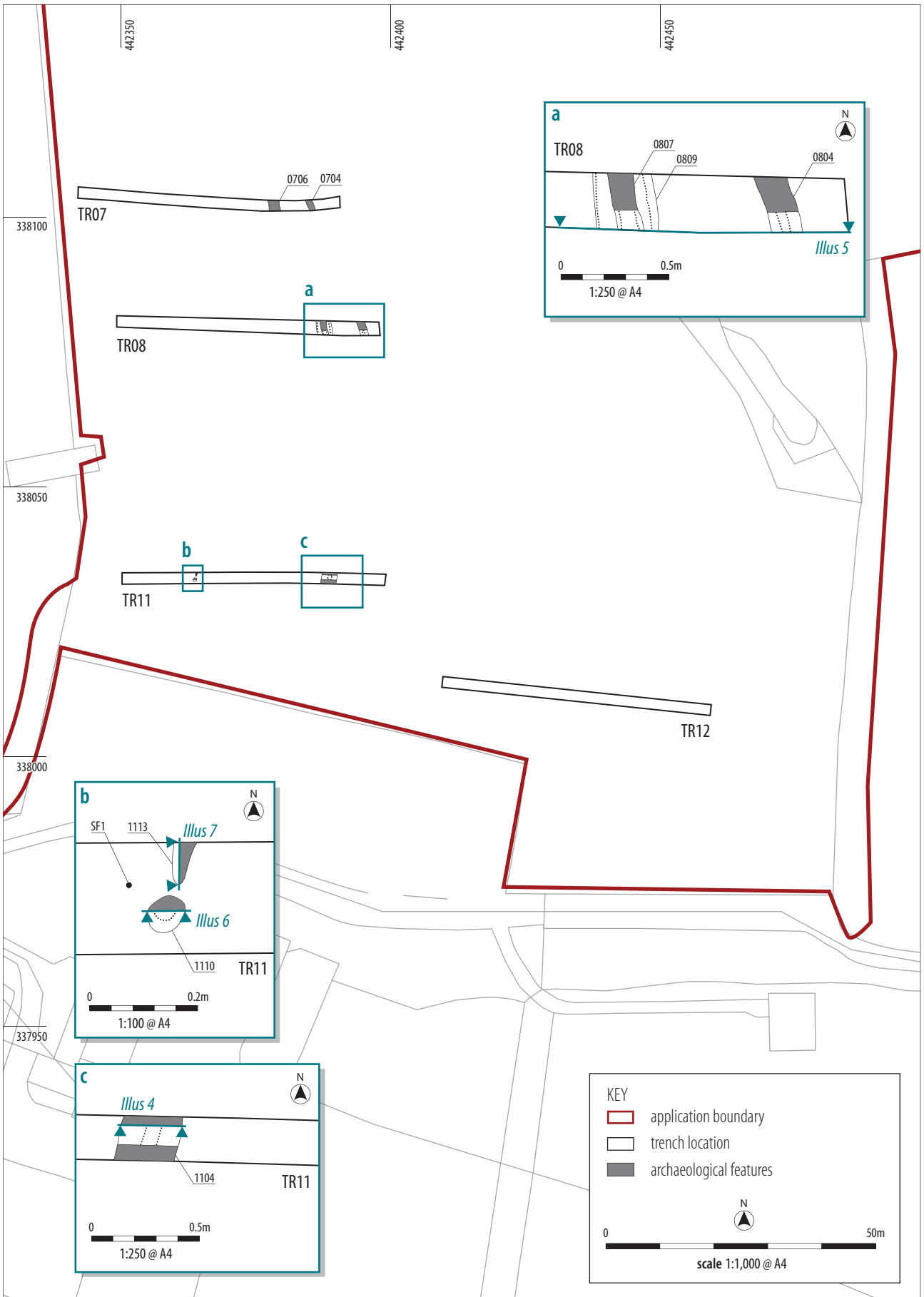
### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth are presented in Appendix 1 (Trench register). Technical details of individual contexts are also presented in Appendix 1 (Context register). Contexts are numbered by trench number i.e. Trench 1 (101), Trench 2 (201). Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102).

Undisturbed natural deposits generally comprised a red and grey / white clay (glacial till deposits) – the Diamicton Formation. This was observed between 0.4 and 0.6m beneath the present ground-surface.

The topsoil, a red-brown silty-clay, was observed in all trenches across the DA and was between 0.2 and 0.35m thick. This overlay the subsoil, an orange-brown silty-sandy-clay, which was between 0.2 and 0.35m in thickness.

No archaeological finds or features were uncovered in Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, or 12, with the stratigraphy in these trenches simply consisting of an undisturbed sequence of topsoil, subsoil and the natural. The remains of earlier ridge-and-furrow cultivation was uncovered in Trench 6 (matching the evidence from the geophysical survey). In Trenches 7, 8, and 11, the remains of one north-south orientated ditch was identified, alongside another to the east in Trenches 7 and 8, with bank material separating them in Trench 8. This is on the line of the earlier curving field boundary and the presumed medieval park boundary. The remains of two post-holes were also excavated in Trench 11, which are post-medieval in date and represent the remains of a temporary structure in this location.



ILLUS 3

Detail plan showing Trenches 7, 8 & 11



### 3.2 HUNTING PARK BOUNDARY

The remains of the former north-south curving field boundary in the south-western part of the DA were identified in three trenches – 7, 8 and 11. This was identified during the walkover survey as consisting of two trees and a stretch of ditch, and was also visible on the geophysical survey.

Two parallel ditches were identified in Trenches 7 and 8 (ditches [0704], [0706], [0804], and [0806]). These were approximately 1.3m in width and 0.4m in depth, had moderately-sloping sides, and were positioned 5m apart. Between these two ditches, in Trench 8, was a light orange-yellow compact clay deposit, with frequent river-rolled pebbles (0806). This was visible in section and has been interpreted as the remains of bank material separating the two ditches. No finds were recovered from these ditches.

In Trench 11, only one ditch [1104], was identified with the continuation of the second ditch probably lying beyond the eastern edge of the trench. This is thought to be the continuation of the ditches [0706] and [0807] in Trenches 7. It was bigger than the ditches in Trenches 7 and 8 measuring 2.72m in width by 0.61m in depth. A number of fills, representing both silting-up and deliberate backfilling of the ditch, were identified within this ditch. The larger size can be explained by post-medieval reworking of the ditch, an interpretation that is supported by the finds recovered from the fills.

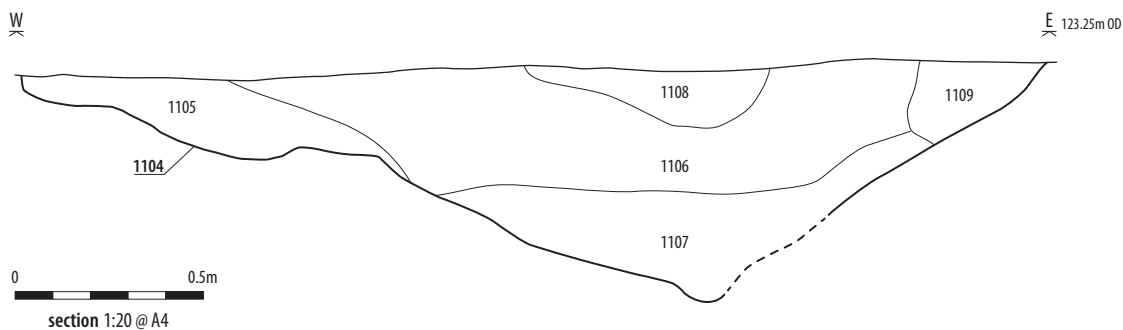
These finds included pottery, ceramic building material, iron, clay pipe, and glass. The majority of finds were recovered from context (1106), the secondary and deliberate backfill layer in the ditch, and were broadly dated to the 18th century. Finds from the primary fill

(1107) consisted of six small fragments of ceramic building material, which may be earlier (potentially medieval) in date, although this cannot be definitely ascertained.

Later modifications / re-cuttings of this boundary were clearly visible in ditch [0807], where it was truncated by another north-south orientated ditch [0809]. This ditch was the cut for a hedgeline, with the fill containing lots of rooting and the remains of the hedge visible in the section. This is evidence for the continued use of this boundary into the post-medieval / modern period, a statement that is supported by the historic maps evidence.

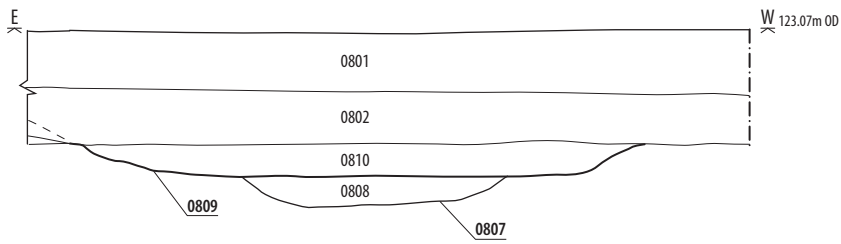
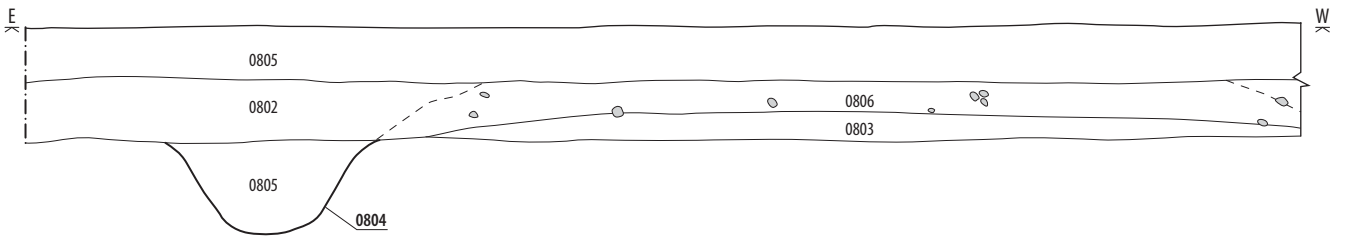
This boundary is identifiable on historic maps, up to and including the 1970s OS Map – clearly it functioned as a post-medieval field boundary. It is, however, also shown on earlier post-medieval maps including on from the earliest available for the area (the 1773 Enclosure Map). There are also strong suggestions that this originated as the boundary to Thomas Bardolf's medieval hunting park. This is based on the known line of the boundary to the south, and the curving nature of this boundary which is typical of hunting park boundaries.

The evidence from the evaluation, with the line of two ditches and bank material between, suggests that this may indeed have originated as the boundary to the medieval hunting park. However, no dating evidence confirming this was retrieved. The boundaries of medieval hunting parks typically consisted of a ditch and bank with a wooden park pale or wall on top, and they were often curving and rounded in plan – the excavated evidence therefore fits with the idea that it is the boundary of the medieval hunting park.



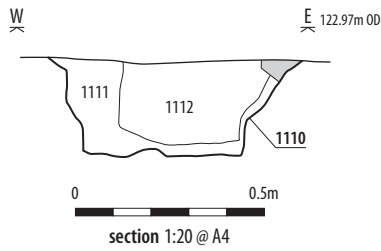
ILLUS 4

N-facing section through ditches [0804], [0807] and [0809], and with bank material (0806) between them



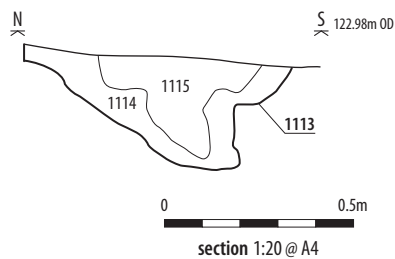
ILLUS 5  
S-facing section of ditch [1104]





ILLUS 6

S-facing section of post-hole [1110]



ILLUS 7

W-facing section of post-hole [1113]

### 3.3 RIDGE-AND-FURROW CULTIVATION

The remains of four parallel NNW-SSE furrows were identified in Trench 6, all of which were identified on the geophysical survey. One of these was investigated, [0604]. This was very shallow (0.08m) and wide (1.2m), and was infilled by the subsoil deposit (an orange-brown silty-clay), with no visible difference between the subsoil and the fill of the furrow.

No finds were recovered from this furrow, however it seems likely that it belonged to the later medieval – early post-medieval period. This is because ridge-and-furrow cultivation was typical for the medieval period, however it must post-date the end of Thomas Bardolf's hunting park (15th century) and is therefore likely to belong to the period after this when the land was in use for agriculture.

This ridge-and-furrow cultivation does not survive over the whole DA. This partly reflects the varying survival rates over the area and the fact that certain parts of the DA may not have been used for arable farming. The southern area is labelled as a paddock on many early maps, with the north-eastern chunk being wooded. The discovery of these furrows does, however, act as evidence for ridge-and-furrow cultivation, of probable later medieval – early post-medieval date, within the DA.

### 3.4 POST-MEDIEVAL POST-HOLES

Two post-holes were excavated towards the western end of Trench 11: [1110] and [1113]. These were similar in size ([1110] being 0.68m X 0.64m and 0.28m in depth; and [1113] being 0.71m by 0.41m and 0.29m in depth); were both broadly oval in shape; and both had stepped sides with flat bases. They were positioned approximately 1m apart.

Finds from these post-holes included ceramic building material from the fill of post-hole [1110]; and ceramic building material, glass and pottery from the fill of post-hole [1113]. The ceramic building material cannot be dated any more closely than 'medieval to modern', however the glass fragment is thought to be 18th–20th century in date, and the two sherds of pottery dated c.1740–1820 and 18th century respectively. There is no other evidence to help interpret the function of these features.



## 3.5 FINDS REPORT

JULIE FRANKLIN & CHRIS CUMBERPATCH

The finds assemblage numbered 23 sherds (462g) of pottery, 91 sherds (830g) of ceramic building material, and a few of finds of clay pipe, glass and metalwork. All were from Trench 11. All appeared to be of post-medieval to modern date. A summary of the assemblage by feature is given below (Table 1). A complete catalogue of all the finds is given at the end.

### Pottery

Although small in size, the assemblage is of interest because of its early modern date and the quality of the tablewares recovered from (1115) and (1117). These suggest a date range in the late 18th or early 19th century with the presence of the sherd of Mottled ware (1115) suggesting an earlier rather than later date within that range.

The pottery found in (1105) and (1106) was of a broadly similar date range although with two earlier sherds of Midlands Purple ware type (1106). The Brown Glazed Coarseware vessels were distinguished by the use of red slip as well as brown glaze, and an elaborate pancheon rim (1105).

Overall, the pottery indicates the presence of more or less undisturbed late 18th to early 19th century deposits on the site.

### Ceramic building material

The ceramic building materials were made up of brick and roof tile. Few sherds were large enough to provide any diagnostic information. The roof tile appears to be flat. There are no remains of peg holes, though one appears to show the junction of a broken nib. The fabric was sandy, typically red but in one case grey (1106). The colour variation might suggest tiles were laid in a decorative pattern. These tiles may be of similar post-medieval date to the pottery, though equally may relate to earlier medieval structures.

The brick was typically red with white streaks and patches. All sherds appeared to be from stock-moulded bricks. Only one complete dimension was present, at 53mm thick (1106). This suggests it predates the 18th century.

### Other finds

The most unusual of the other finds was a copper alloy rumbler bell (1117). It is of typical form but unusually large (38mm diam, 50mm high). Its iron 'pea' was still in place and mobile. Rumbler bells have been found as early as the 13th century and have been used for a number of purposes, including as dress accessories, horse harness accessories, for dog collars and other animals (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 336–7). The size of this particular example and its plain unadorned nature suggest use as an animal bell, possibly for a sheep, cow or on a horse harness. It was associated with a sherd of late 18th to early 19th century pottery and could be contemporary with it.

The remaining finds were two sherds of bottle glass, two clay pipe stems, and a fragment of iron sheet. The clay pipes (1106) are of different bore widths and one is likely to be post-medieval and the

Feature	Pottery		CBM		Glass	Clay pipe	Metalwork	Dating
	Count	Wgt	Count	Wgt	Count	Count	Count	
1104	19	445g	53	561g	1	2	1 iron	18th-E19th
1110	–	–	26	197g	–	–	–	Medi-Mod
1113	2	6g	12	72g	1	–	–	M-L18th
1116	2	11g	–	–	–	–	1 bell	L18th-E19th
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>462g</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>830g</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	–

TABLE 1

Quantification of finds by feature, with spot dating

other modern. The bottle glass includes one small green wine bottle sherd (1106). Its poor condition suggests a relatively early date. It may be as old as the mid 17th century and probably no later than the 18th century. The other sherd is from a colourless polygonal bottle (1115) and is probably 18th century or later. The iron fragment (1106) is undiagnostic of date or function.

### Summary

The majority of finds were recovered from ditch [1104], mostly from the secondary backfill which can be dated to the 18th century. Some of the ceramic building materials within this may be earlier, possibly relating the demolition or repair of earlier structures in the vicinity. Finds from the primary silting deposit (1107) amounted to only some small fragments (6g) of ceramic building material. This material cannot be dated and thus could in fact be earlier. However given the large quantities of similar materials from the secondary fills, it is possible that these fragments are contemporary.

The same pattern was present in post-hole [1113], where the backfill could be dated to the mid to late 18th century but the primary fill only contained fragments of ceramic building materials which cannot be accurately dated. Post-hole [1110] contained only ceramic building materials, though is likely to be contemporary with the other features.

The field drain [1116] contains only two sherds of late 18th to early 19th century pottery and the rumbler bell which imply a recent date for its backfill.

The backfill deposits of all the features were dated to the late 18th century.

## 3.6 ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

LAURA BAILEY & TIM HOLDEN

Two samples and hand collected animal bone recovered during an evaluation at Ockbrook Bartlewood Lodge were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The samples were taken from the fills (1107) and (1109) of ditch [1104]. The animal bone was also recovered from the fill (1106) of ditch [1104]. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples. The environmental remains are quantified in Appendix 3.

The aims of the assessment were to provide a basic quantification of the available material and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible. Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. Sub-samples (500ml) taken from three waterlogged deposits (2819, 3204 and 4407) were sieved through meshes of 4mm, 1mm and 500µm in order to remove any plant macrofossils. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al. (2006). Fragments of hand collected bone were recorded (Appendix 3 Animal bone), together with the preservation and any signs of modification of the bone in order to assess the quality and quantity of the assemblage. Where possible fragments were identified to species level using Schmid 1972. Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 3: Flotation results, Retent results and Animal bone. Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

### Wood charcoal

A small amount of charcoal ranging in size from 1 to 15mm was recovered from the samples. Where possible the charcoal was identified as oak or non-oak (Appendix 3 Flotation results).

### Nutshell

A small amount (1g) of heavily fragmented hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was present in the flots from the fill (1109) of ditch [1104] (Appendix 3 Flotation results).

### Charred plant remains

Charred plant remains including brassicas (*Brassica* sp), fat hen (*Chenopodium* sp) and small legumes, all common seeds associated with cultivated and disturbed ground, were recovered from the flots from the secondary fill (1109) of ditch [1104].

### Animal bone

The animal bone assemblage comprised one bag of hand recovered specimens from the fill (1106) of ditch 1104. Results of the assessment are provided in Appendix 3 (Animal bone).

Generally the bone was in poor condition, heavily abraded and fragmented. A brief description of the bone is given in Appendix 3.

Many of the bones were heavily fragmented, could not be identified to species level and were therefore recorded beyond large Indeterminate Mammal (IM). However, a heavily worn, abraded horse molar was identified in the assemblage.

### Other finds

Finds including fragments of brick, recovered from the retents will be discussed as the subject of a separate finds report.

### Discussion

Few palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered and these add little regarding the site's economy. Only seeds associated with disturbed ground were recovered from the samples. It is likely that they were incidentally incorporated into the fills of the features in which they were deposited and offer no insight into site activity.

Charred nutshells are common domestic elements discarded onto fires, but it is also possible that they were incidentally collected with fuelwood. Finds recovered from the ditch fills (1106, 1107 and 1109) include pottery, ceramic building material and glass dating to the post medieval period and suggests that the deposits are the result of deliberate infilling of the ditch.



Description of Heritage Asset	Trench	Feature	Significance of Heritage Asset (low, medium, high) and of local, regional, national, international interest
Possible medieval hunting park boundary and post-medieval / modern field boundary	07, 08, 11	[0704], [0706], [0804], (0806), [0807], [0809], [1104]	Medium significance of local and regional interest
Late medieval – early post-medieval cultivation (ridge and furrow)	06	[0604]	Low significance of local interest
Post-medieval post-holes (possible structure)	11	[1110], [1113]	Low significance of local interest

TABLE 2

Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

### 3.7 DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE HERITAGE ASSETS

The local and regional research context is provided by The East Midlands Archaeological Research Framework: Resource Assessment and Research Agenda (Cooper 2006).

In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to the Roman period (rural settlement, landscape and economy); medieval period (agrarian landscape), and post-medieval period (industry). Having completed the fieldwork we have identified the following heritage assets.

HA1 consists of the remains of the curving boundary in the south-western part of the DA, which may have been part of the medieval hunting park boundary and which continued in use as a field boundary until the 1970s. This consisted of two parallel ditches in Trenches 7 and 8 (separated by bank material in Trench 8), and a single larger ditch in Trench 11 with dating material relating to its backfilling in the 18th century. Later modifications to the boundary, including its use as a hedgerow, were also recorded. This is of interest in relation to the research questions concerning the medieval agrarian landscape, ascertaining where the north-western part of the boundary was, and its form.

HA2 consists of evidence for later medieval – early post-medieval cultivation (ridge-and-furrow). This is evidence for the agricultural use of land within the DA at this period, and is also of interest in that ridge-and-furrow cultivation was not recorded across the entirety of the DA (showing how different parts of the site were used for different purposes).

HA3 consists of two post-medieval post-holes of indeterminate function.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

The trial trenching evaluation revealed evidence for the curving boundary in the south-western part of the DA identified as the boundary to Thomas Bardolf's medieval hunting park. The profile of this boundary (consisting of two ditches with a bank between) was identified, and later modifications (alongside evidence for the backfilling of the large ditch in Trench 11 in the 18th century) recorded. This is therefore of use in proving where the boundary for this park ran (this was previously uncertain).

There was also evidence for later medieval – early post-medieval ridge-and-furrow cultivation, with the presence of four furrows in Trench 6. No other signs of ridge-and-furrow were identified across the DA, suggesting that only parts of the DA were used for this. Two post-medieval post-holes, potentially indicating the existence of a temporary structure (either associated with agriculture or the possible post-medieval brick-making kiln), were also excavated in the south-western part of the DA.

The evidence recovered from this evaluation adds to the previous work undertaken in this area, particularly the field-walking and walkover survey. In particular, it is of importance in gaining a greater understanding of the boundary of the medieval hunting park and its later use as a post-medieval / modern field boundary. It is also of use in showing that no other remains, relating to Roman activity etc, are present within the DA (as was perhaps thought from the field-walking survey).

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## 6 APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

#### Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Depth	Description	Length
01	NE-SW	0.51–0.75m	Topsoil (0101); over subsoil (0102); over natural (0103)	50m
02	SW-NE	0.5–0.6m	Topsoil (0201); over subsoil (0202); over natural (0203)	50m
03	E-W	0.54–0.72m	Topsoil (0301); over subsoil (0302); over natural (0303)	50m
04	SW-NE	0.48–0.51m	Topsoil (0401); over subsoil (0402); over natural (0403)	50m
05	E-W	0.55–0.61m	Topsoil (0501); over subsoil (0502); over natural (0503)	50m
06	E-W	0.5–0.6m	Topsoil (0601); over subsoil (0602); over natural (0603). Four plough furrows - one investigated [0604]	50m
07	E-W	0.5–0.61m	Topsoil (0701); over subsoil (0702); over natural (0703). Two parallel N-S orientated ditches: [0704] and [0706]	50m
08	E-W	0.4–0.6m	Topsoil (0801); over subsoil (0802); over natural (0803). Two parallel N-S orientated ditches [0804] and [0807]; bank material between them (0806); and a later hedgerow [0809] truncating ditch [0807]	50m
09	N-S	0.61–0.8m	Topsoil (0901); over subsoil (0902); over natural (0903)	50m
10	E-W	0.47–0.6m	Topsoil (1001); over subsoil (1002); over natural (1003)	50m
11	E-W	0.5–0.55m	Topsoil (1101); over subsoil (1102); over natural (1103). One N-S orientated ditch [1104]; two post-holes [1110] and [1113]; and one modern land-drain [1116]	50m
12	E-W	0.5–0.55m	Topsoil (1201); over subsoil (1202); over natural (1203)	50m

#### Context register

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0101	01	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.3m	0602	06	Subsoil: light orange clayey-silt	0.2–0.5m
0102	01	Subsoil: mid orange-brown silty-sand	0.3–0.6m	0603	06	Natural: red clay with occasional pebbles	0.5m+
0103	01	Natural: mixture of red clays and sands	0.6m+	0604	06	Cut of N-S orientated plough furrow. Shallow sides with concave-flat base. Filled by subsoil (0602). No finds. Three others recorded running parallel (not excavated). Recorded in geophysical surveys	2m+ (N-S) X 1.2m X 0.08m (depth)
0201	02	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.3m	0701	07	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.2m
0202	02	Subsoil: mid orange-brown sands	0.3–0.5m	0702	07	Subsoil: light orange-brown silty-clay	0.2–0.5m
0203	02	Natural: siltstone (bedrock)	0.5m+	0703	07	Natural: mixed red / grey glacial till	0.5m+
0301	03	Topsoil: mid red-brown clayey-sand	0–0.35m	0704	07	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Same as [804] and [1104]. Parallel to [0706]. Not excavated	2m+ X 1m
0302	03	Subsoil: mid orange-brown sands	0.35–0.6m	0705	07	Fill of ditch [0704]	2m+ X 1m
0401	04	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.25m	0706	07	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Same as [807]. Parallel to [0704]. Not excavated	2m+ X 2m
0402	04	Subsoil: mid brown-red clay (alluvium)	0.25–0.5m	0707	07	Fill of ditch [0706]	2m+ X 2m
0403	04	Natural: red and white clay (till)	0.5m+	0801	08	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.25m
0501	05	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.25m	0802	08	Subsoil: light orange-brown clayey-silt	0.25m–0.45m
0502	05	Subsoil: mid orange-brown silty-sand	0.25–0.55m				
0503	05	Natural: red clay	0.55m+				
0601	06	Topsoil: mid red-brown clayey-silt	0–0.2m				

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0803	08	Natural: mixed red / grey clays (till)	0.4m+
0804	08	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Moderate mild sides with concave base. Sealed by subsoil (0802). Parallel to [0807]	2m+ (N-S) X 1.3m X 0.4m
0805	08	Fill of ditch [0804]. Light orange-brown clay with occasional pebbles. No finds	2m+ (N-S) X 1.3m X 0.4m
0806	08	Bank material visible in section between ditches [0804] and [0807]. Truncated by hedgerow [0809]. Light orange-yellow compact clay with frequent river-rolled pebbles	6.7m (width) X 0.32m
0807	08	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Moderate sides with concave base. Parallel to [0804]. Truncated by hedgerow [0809]	2m+ (N-S) X 1.3m X 0.4m
0808	08	Fill of ditch [0807]. Light orange-brown compact clay. No finds. Affected by rooting	2m+ (N-S) X 1.3m X 0.19m
0809	08	Cut of N-S orientated ditch for hedgerow. Sealed by subsoil (0802). Truncates ditch [0807]. Moderately sloping sides and flat base	2m+ (N-S) X 3.01m X 0.15m
0810	08	Fill of hedgerow ditch [0809]. Mid red-brown compact clay. No finds. Lots of rooting, with remains of hedge visible in section	2m+ (N-S) X 3.01m X 0.15m
0901	09	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.25m
0902	09	Subsoil: mid orange-brown clayey-sand	0.25–0.6m
0903	09	Natural: red clay	0.6m+
1001	10	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.25m
1002	10	Subsoil: mid orange-brown clayey-sand	0.25–0.5m
1003	10	Natural: red clay	0.5m+
1101	11	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.25m
1102	11	Subsoil: light orange-brown silty-clay	0.25–0.5m
1103	11	Natural: mixed red / grey clays (till)	0.5m+
1104	11	Cut of N-S orientated ditch. Stepped irregular sides with slightly rounded base	2m+ (N-S) X 2.72m X 0.61m
1105	11	Fill of ditch [1104]. Mid grey friable silty deposit, with occasional pebbles. Pottery and CBM finds. Secondary fill (silting-up)	2m+ (N-S) X 0.6m X 0.2m

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions
1106	11	Fill of ditch [1104]. Mid red-brown friable silty deposit, with occasional pebbles and charcoal. Pottery, bone, CBM, iron, quernstone, and glass finds. Deliberate fill of ditch	2m+ (N-S) X 1.46m X 0.34m
1107	11	Fill of ditch [1104]. Mid-light red-brown moist silty-clay, with occasional pebbles and charcoal. Quernstone fragments. Primary fill (silting-up)	2m+ (N-S) X 1.1m X 0.29m
1108	11	Fill of ditch [1104]. Mid grey friable silty-clay, with charcoal, flints, and pebbles. Deliberate final fill of ditch	2m+ (N-S) X 0.64m X 0.15m
1109	11	Fill of ditch [1104]. Light grey silty-clay with charcoal and pebbles. Deliberate fill of ditch	2m+ (N-S) X 0.33m X 0.22m
1110	11	Cut of oval post-hole. Steep stepped sides with flat base	0.68m X 0.64m X 0.28m
1111	11	Fill of post-hole [1110]. Mid brown friable silty-clay, with occasional pebbles. CBM and worked stone (possibly used for packing post-hole) finds. Secondary fill of post-hole	0.42m X 0.64m X 0.24m
1112	11	Fill of post-hole [1110]. Dark grey and mid red-brown friable silty-clay, with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. CBM and glass finds. Primary fill of post-hole	0.47m X 0.26m X 0.28m
1113	11	Cut of sub-oval post-hole. Irregular stepped sides with flat base. Extends slightly beyond trench edge	0.71m X 0.41m X 0.29m
1114	11	Fill of post-hole [1113]. Mid-brown (with grey and green patches) silty-clay with occasional charcoal and frequent pebbles. CBM finds. Primary fill of post-hole	0.29m X 0.41m X 0.21m
1115	11	Fill of post-hole [1113]. Mid-black silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate pebbles. CBM, glass, and pottery finds. Secondary fill of post-hole	0.43m X 0.35m X 0.27m
1116	11	Cut of modern N-S orientated linear. Land-drain. Partially excavated	2m+ (N-S) X 0.6m
1117	11	Fill of land-drain [1116]. Mid-brown friable silt. Pottery finds	2m+ (N-S) X 0.6m
1201	12	Topsoil: mid red-brown silty-clay	0–0.25m
1202	12	Subsoil: mid orange-brown silty clay	0.25–0.55m
1203	12	Natural: red-grey clays	0.55m+



## Photographic register

Photo	Digital	Facing	Description
001	001	E	TR12 general
002	002	N	South-facing section of ditch [1104]
003	003	N	TR1 general
004	004	NE	TR2 general
005	005	E	TR3 general
006	006	SW	TR4 general
007	007	W	TR5 general
008	008	W	TR6 general
009	009	N	TR9 general
010	010	E	TR10 general
011	011	N	South-facing section of post-hole [1110]
012	012	E	West-facing section of post-hole [1113]
013	013	SW	North-facing section of plough furrow [604]
014	014	S	Ditch and hedgerow [807] and [809]
015	015	S	North-facing section of ditch [804]
016	016	S	Bank material (806)
017	017	W	TR8 general
018	018	W	TR7 general
019	019	W	TR11 general

## Drawing register

Drawing	Scale	Description
001	1:10	South-facing section of ditch [1104]
002	1:10	South-facing section of post-hole [1110]
003	1:10	West-facing section of post-hole [1113]
004	1:20	North-facing section through [804], [806], and [807]

## Sample register

Sample	Context	Volume	Description
1	1107	20L	Basal fill of ditch [1104]
2	1109	10L	Charcoal-rich fill of ditch [1104]

APPENDIX 2 FINDS CATALOGUE

Trench	Context	Feature	SF	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
11	1105	1104	—	—	1	134	Pottery (Mod)	Brown Glazed Coarseware	Pancheon; Rim; Brown glaze int; red slip int & ext	18th–E19th
11	1106	1104	—	—	5	263	CBM	Roof Tile	Red sandy fabric, one reduced grey. Appear to be flat, one with possible nib	Medi/PM
11	1106	1104	—	—	9	290	CBM	Brick	Sherds and fragments. Coarse soft red sandy fabric, red with white streaks. One complete thickness 53mm	Medi/PM
11	1106	1104	—	—	2	8	Clay Pipe	Stems	One wide, one narrow bore	L16th–e.20th
11	1106	1104	—	—	1	2	Glass	Bottle	Green wine bottle sherd, small body sherd, laminating	M17th–18th
11	1106	1104	—	—	1	4	Iron	Sheet	Small irregular sheet sherd	—
11	1106	1104	—	—	1	15	Pottery (Mod)	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	Hollow ware; Body; Rouletted band ext	18th–E19th
11	1106	1104	—	—	1	9	Pottery (PM)	Midlands Purple type ware	Hollow ware; Body; Hard, purple glaze int; Hard, dense, semi-vitrified fabric; cf Midlands Purple ware	L17th–18th
11	1106	1104	—	—	1	42	Pottery (PM)	Midlands Purple type ware	Jar; Rim; Hard purple glaze int; incised lines ext; Hard, dense semi-vitrified fabric; cf Midlands Purple type ware	L17th–18th
11	1106	1104	—	—	2	41	Pottery (PM/Mod)	Brown Glazed Coarseware	Bowl?; Body; Hard brown glaze int; Hard fabric w/ abundant poorly sorted rock frags	18th
11	1106	1104	—	—	10	70	Pottery (PM/Mod)	Brown Glazed Coarseware	Bowl/pancheon; base & body; Red slip int under brown glaze; Fine orange fabric	18th
11	1106	1104	—	—	3	134	Pottery (PM/Mod)	Brown Glazed Coarseware	Pancheon; Base; Brown glaze int on red slip int; Hard, fine dense orange fabric w/ sparse red rock frags	18th
11	1107	1104	—	1	29	6	CBM	Fragments	—	Medi-Mod
11	1109	1104	—	2	10	2	CBM	Fragments	—	Medi-Mod
11	1111	1110	—	—	8	101	CBM	Brick	Sherds and fragments, red fabric with white spots, no complete dimensions	Medi-Mod
11	1112	1110	—	—	17	54	CBM	Brick	Fragments	Medi-Mod
11	1112	1110	—	—	1	42	CBM	Roof Tile	Edge sherd, flat tile? Red sandy fabric	Medi-Mod
11	1114	1113	—	—	2	26	CBM	Roof Tile	Small sherds	Medi-Mod
11	1115	1113	—	—	10	46	CBM	Brick	Fragments	Medi-Mod
11	1115	1113	—	—	1	26	Glass	Bottle	Colourless bottle sherd, polygonal	18th–20th
11	1115	1113	—	—	1	4	Pottery (Mod)	Creamware	Hollow ware; Body; U/Dec	c1740–c1820
11	1115	1113	—	—	1	2	Pottery (PM/Mod)	Mottled ware	Mug; Footed base; Mottled glaze int; Light buff fabric	18th
11	1117	1116	1	—	1	40	Copper Alloy	Rumbler Bell	Very large rumbler bell, typical form with two holes in upper half, large square edged suspension loop, iron pea still in position and mobile, diam 38, height 50mm	Medi-Mod
11	1117	1116	—	—	2	11	Pottery (Mod)	Pearlware	Cup/bowl; Body; Hand-painted blue Chinese style buildings/landscape	c1780–1840



## APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

### Flotation results

Context	Sample	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	Charred plant remains	Charcoal Qty	Charcoal Max size (mm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
1107	1	Fill of ditch [1104]	5	–	+	1	No	–
1109	2	Fill of ditch [1104]	20	<i>Small legume</i> ++, <i>Brassica</i> sp ++, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp +	+++	15	Yes	Contains fungal hyphae

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)  
 NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

### Retent results

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Brick	Nutshell	Charcoal		Material available for AMS dating	Coal	Comments
						Qty	Max size (mm)			
1107	1	Fill of ditch [1104]	20	++		++	8		+	Coal not retained
1109	2	Fill of ditch [1104]	10	++	++	++++	20	Yes		Nutshell- 1g (10 small fragments). Charcoal oak and non-oak

Key: + = rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)  
 NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

### Animal bone

Context	Feature	Weight (g)	Horse	Condition	Comments
1106	Fill of ditch [1104]	50	+	Poor	Heavily worn horse molar, IM- large mammal heavily fragmented bone







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