

**Archaeological Works at the Former  
Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville,  
South Derbyshire.**



**ARS Ltd Report 2018/44  
OASIS Id archaeol5-310035  
Museum Accession No. DBYMU 2017-71  
March 2018**

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**Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2018/44**

March 2018



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Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

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Prepared on behalf of: Goodwin Building Company Ltd

Date of compilation: March 2018

Compiled by: Tim Cobbold

Checked by: Reuben Thorpe MCifA, FSA

Planning Reference: 9/2016/0322.

Local Authority: South Derbyshire District  
Council

OASIS Id: archaeol5-310035

Museum Accession No. DBYMU 2017-71

Site central NGR: SK 31189 19139.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>2</b>
1.1	Circumstances of the Project .....	2
1.2	Site description .....	1
1.3	Geology .....	2
1.4	Archaeological and Historical Background .....	2
<b>2</b>	<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1	Regional Research Aims and Objectives .....	3
2.2	Archaeological Evaluation Aims and Objectives .....	3
<b>3</b>	<b>METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Introduction .....	4
4.2	Foundation Trench for Units 7, 8, 9, 10 .....	4
4.3	Foundation Trench for Units 11, 12, 13, 14, 15.....	8
4.4	Evaluation Trench and Pottery Kiln.....	8
	Phase 1 .....	12
	Phase 2 .....	20
	Phase 3 .....	20
	Phase 4 .....	20
	Phase 5 .....	20
<b>5</b>	<b>SPECIALIST REPORTS.....</b>	<b>22</b>
5.1	The Pottery .....	22
	Introduction .....	22
	The Assemblage .....	22
	The figurine fragments.....	23
	The kiln furniture .....	23
	The plaster moulds .....	24
	Ceramic building material and other items .....	24
	Discussion .....	24
	Curation and archiving.....	24
5.2	The Glass .....	24
	Introduction .....	24
	Methodology .....	24
	Discussion .....	25
	Recommendations for further work .....	25
5.3	Mortaria and Ceramic Building Material.....	25
	Introduction .....	25
	Mortaria .....	25

Tile .....	25
<b>6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>27</b>
6.1 Foundation Trenches .....	27
6.2 Pottery Kiln .....	27
Nineteenth Century .....	27
Twentieth Century .....	29
6.3 Pottery Moulds .....	29
<b>7 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>8 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>9 ARCHIVE .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>11 REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>APPENDIX I: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>APPENDIX II: ASSEMBLAGE QUANTIFICATIONS.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>APPENDIX IV: DESK BASED ASSESSMENT .....</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>APPENDIX V: HERITAGE STATEMENT .....</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>APPENDIX VI: OASIS FORM.....</b>	<b>73</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 - Site Location.....	3
Figure 2 - Development Design Plan .....	4
Figure 3 - Multiphase site plan, with extent of initial watching brief and monitored excavations. ....	5
Figure 4 - View of possible flue structure, looking north. ....	5
Figure 5 - Northwest facing section of foundation trench.....	6
Figure 6 - Southeast facing section of foundation trench.....	6
Figure 7 - Northwest facing section of foundation trench.....	6
Figure 8 - Plan of foundation trenches.....	7
Figure 9 - Wall (135) in foundation trench. Looking east. Scale 2m.....	8
Figure 10 - Multiphase plan.....	9
Figure 11 - Structural remains identified in evaluation trench, looking east.....	10
Figure 12 - View of mitigation area post-excavation, with exterior surface in foreground.. Looking northeast. Scales 2 x 2m.....	10
Figure 13 - Foundation plan overlay on 1883 1st Edition OS Map of Derbyshire.....	11
Figure 14 - Remains of kiln. Looking northwest. Scales 2 x 2m.....	13
Figure 15 - Plan of mitigation area post excavation.....	14
Figure 16 - South facing section showing made ground sequence at northern limit of mitigation area.....	15
Figure 17 - Detail of flue arch (217), looking northwest.....	16
Figure 18 - Cross section through flue, looking northeast. Scale 1m.....	16
Figure 19 - Cross section through wall (211), demonstrating relationship with clay (210). Looking north. Scale 1m.....	17
Figure 20 - Exterior yard surface (222), looking southeast. Scale 2m.....	17
Figure 21 - South facing elevation of flue arch.....	18
Figure 22 - West facing cross-section of kiln flue.....	19
Figure 23 - Features overlaid on 1901 2nd Edition OS Map of Derbyshire.....	21
Figure 24 - Fresh break of Mortaria sherd at 10x magnification.....	25
Figure 25 - Fresh break of CBM fragment at 10x magnification.....	26
Figure 26 - Pottery mould.....	30
Figure 27 - Pottery mould fragments.....	30

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 - Context Summary Table .....	36
Table 2 - Pottery.....	48
Table 3 - Kiln Furniture.....	60
Table 4 - Ceramic Building Material and Other.....	64
Table 5 - Figurines.....	65
Table 6 - Moulds.....	67
Table 7 - Glass.....	68

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Context Summary Table .....	35
Appendix 2: Specialist Tables .....	47
Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation .....	69
Appendix 4: Desk Based Assessment .....	70
Appendix 5 : Heritage Statement .....	72
Appendix 6: OASIS Form .....	73



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Project Name: Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire.*

*Site Code: BRAP17*

*Planning Authority: South Derbyshire District Council*

*Location: Swadlincote Road, Woodville, South Derbyshire.*

*Geology: Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, and mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures (BGS 2016)*

*NGR: SK 31189 19139*

*Planning reference: 9/2016/0322*

*Date of Fieldwork: March-April 2017*

*Date of Report: February 2018*

*Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS) was commissioned by Goodwin Building Co. Ltd. to undertake a multi-phase programme of archaeological works at the site of the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Swadlincote Road, Woodville, South Derbyshire prior to the construction of housing units and associated car parking, access and landscaping.*

*The site had been in use since 1873, initially as a brick yard, until 1885 when the site was redeveloped as the Bretby Art Pottery. Pottery manufacture continued on the site until 1996.*

*The archaeological works undertaken involved a watching brief during excavation of foundation trenches for the new housing, the archaeological excavation of a trial trench to assess the survival of a pottery kiln, and archaeological recording of all archaeological remains identified as mitigation.*

*The archaeological evaluation trench was targeted at assessing the preservation of the remains of a pottery kiln, which was also the location of heavy contamination by Japanese Knotweed (JKN), the roots of which penetrated the archaeological remains. Removal of the traces of JKN also necessitated the removal of the remains of the kiln.*

*Removal of JKN was fully monitored by an archaeologist and archaeological excavation and recording of the kiln was monitored by an approved JKN removal contractor. Removal of the kiln structure by the JKN contractors also allowed a cross section through the kiln to be recorded.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Goodwin Building Co. Ltd. to undertake a programme of archaeological works at the site of the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Swadlincote Road, Woodville, South Derbyshire (Figure 1) NGR SK 31189 19139. The development comprises the construction of twenty-seven affordable housing units with associated car parking, access and landscaping (Figure 2).

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012), in this instance specifically paragraph 141 and the requirement “to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.”

1.1.3 Conditioned Planning permission (Ref: 9/2016/0322) was granted by South Derbyshire Council for the development of the site. Condition number 8 of the planning permission required that:

*‘a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and*

*i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*

*ii. The programme and provision to be made for post-investigation assessment;*

*iii. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*

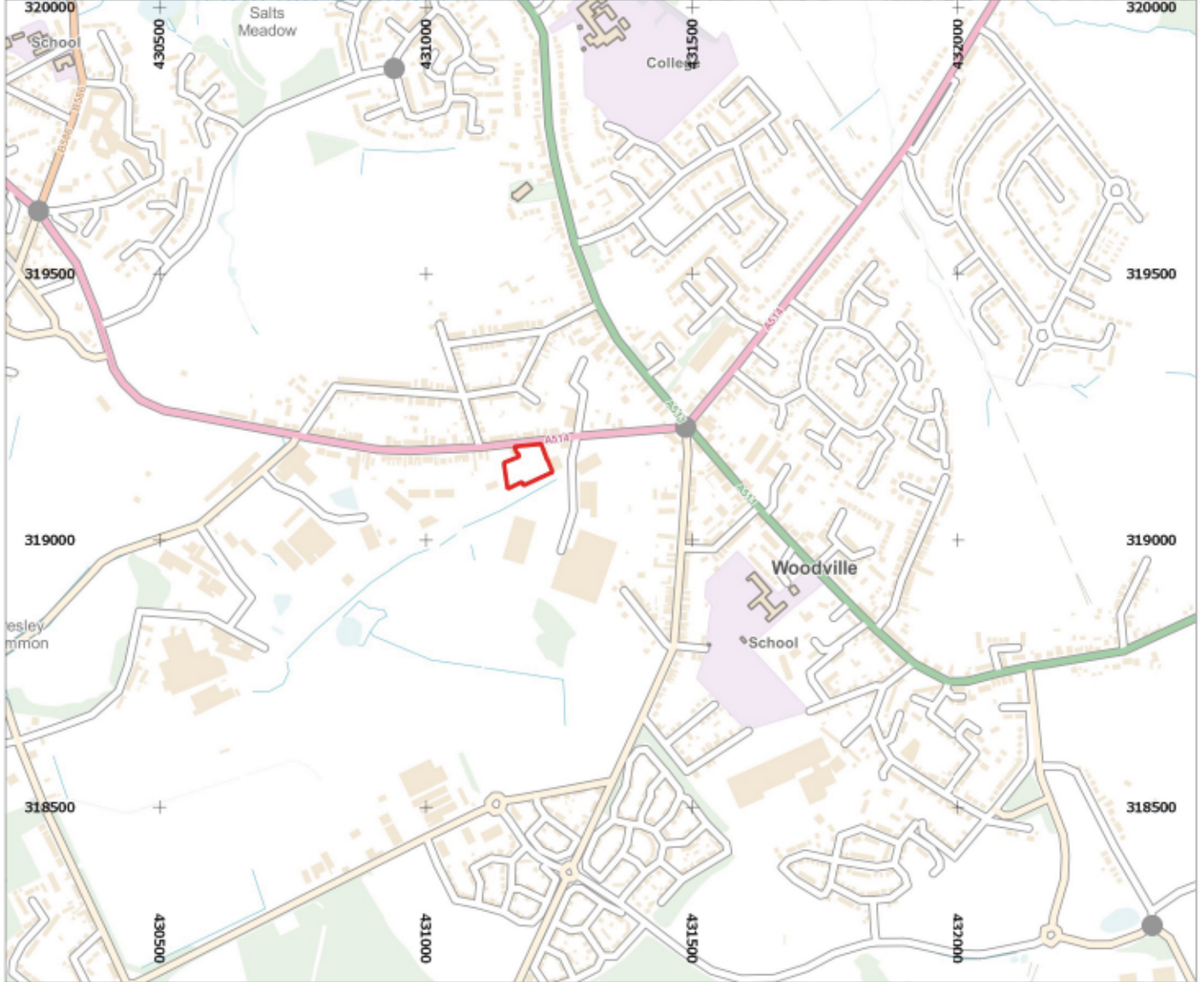
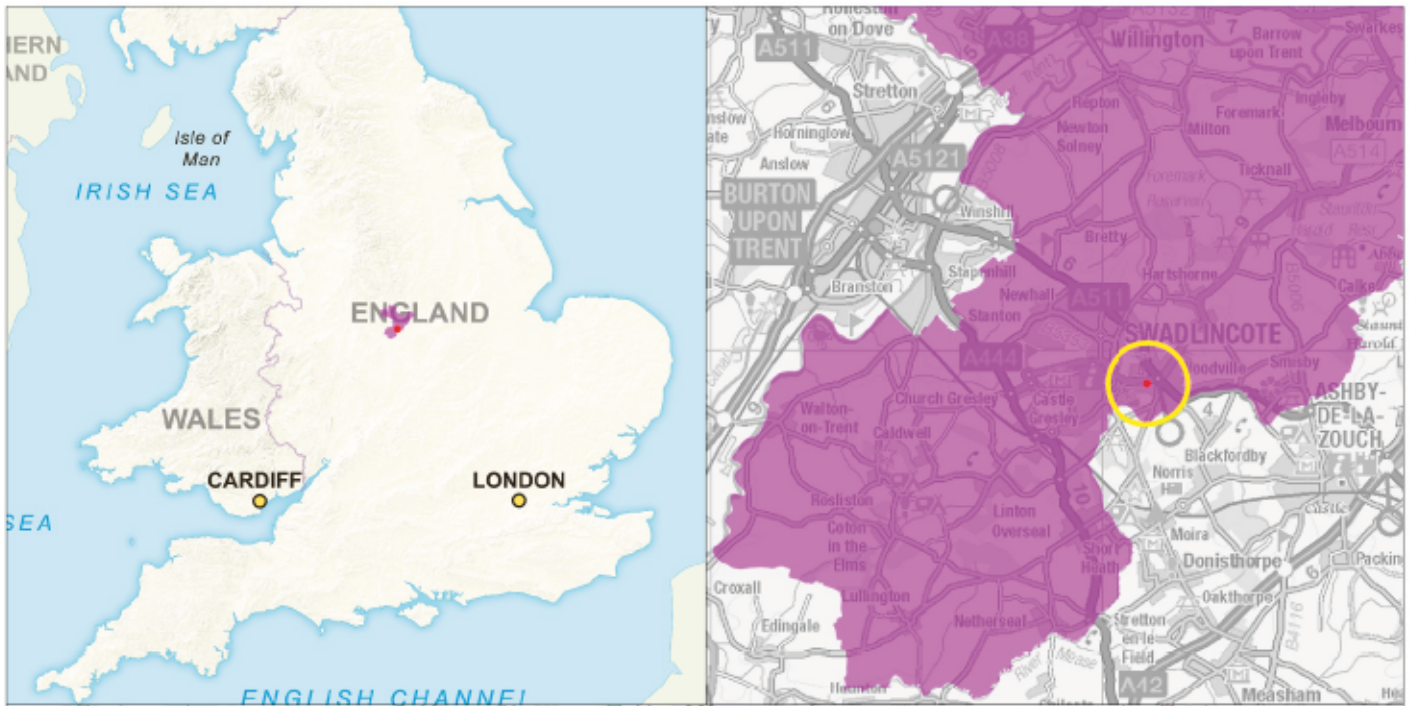
*iv. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*

*v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and*

*vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).*

*c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secur*



Site name: Former Bretby Art Pottery,  
Woodville  
Date: May 2015  
Drawn by: AB  
Scale: Varies

South Derbyshire District  
Site Boundary



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Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB



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**Figure 1:  
Site location**

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**Figure 2: Proposed Site Plan**

 Site Boundary

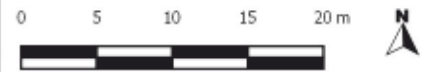
2.6m  
HIGH  
ACOUSTIC  
FENCE

2.6m  
HIGH  
ACOUSTIC  
FENCE

2.6m  
HIGH  
ACOUSTIC  
FENCE

2.6m  
HIGH  
ACOUSTIC  
FENCE

2.6M HIGH ACOUSTIC FENCE



Site name: Former Bretby Pottery, Swadlincote  
 Date: March 2018  
 Drawn by: MB  
 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

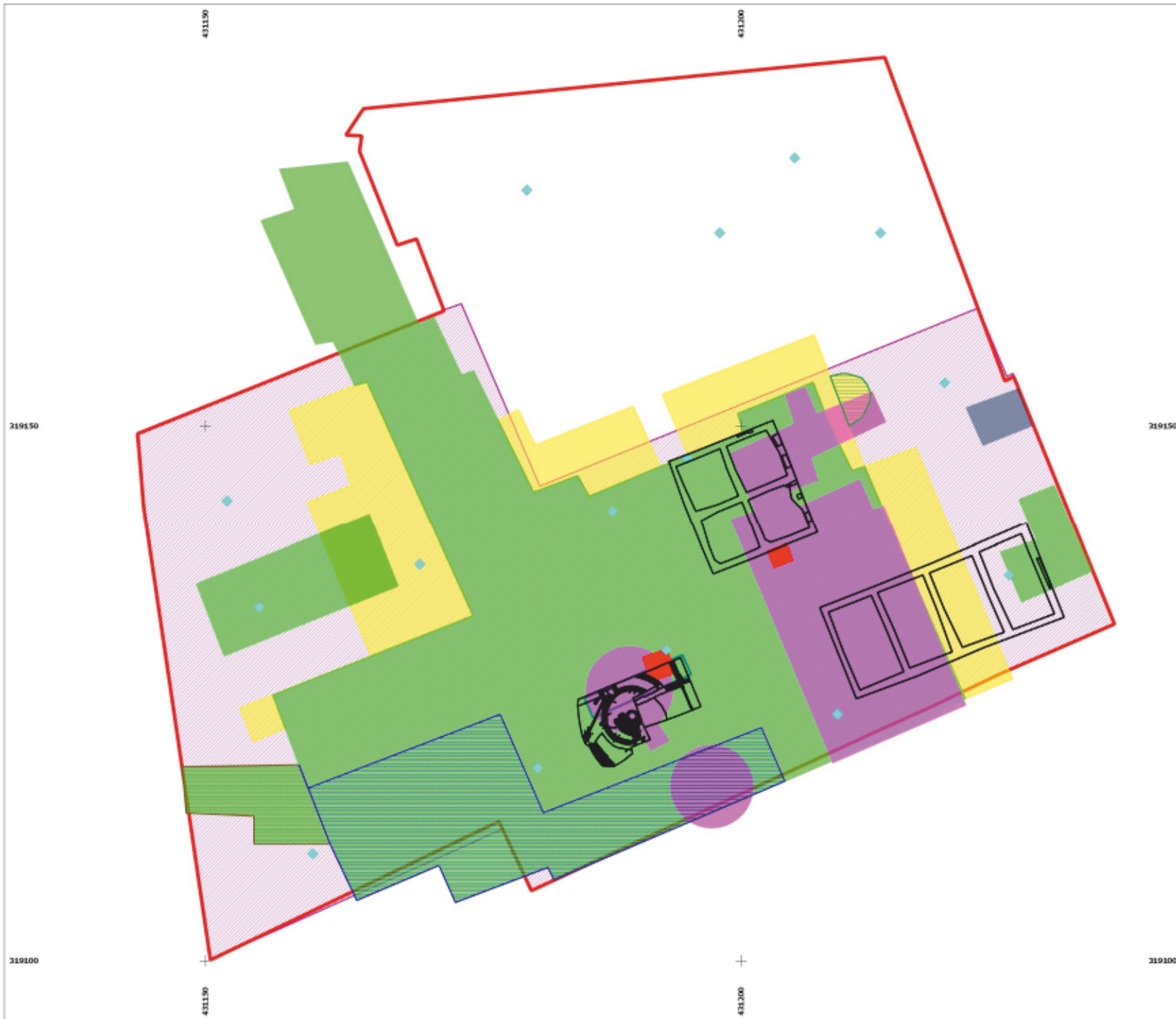
**Schedule of accommodation**

- A 1 bed 2 person
- B 2 bed 4 person
- C 3 bed 5 person
- D 4 bed 7 person

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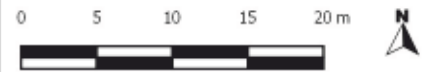
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**Figure 3: Schematic phasing plan, areas of archaeological works, foundation trenches for Units 7 - 14**

- Site Boundary
- Extant by 1883
- Extant by 1901
- Extant by 1923
- Extant by 1937
- Demolished by 1937
- Demolished by 1960
- Demolished by 1985
- Chimneys visible on air photos
- ◆ Geotechnical investigations
- Evaluation Trench
- Watching Brief Area



Site name: Former Bretby Pottery, Swadlincote  
 Date: March 2018  
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 Scale: 1:500 @ A4

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1.1.4 The initial plan for the archaeological works was to involve the excavation of nine 10m x 2m evaluation trenches followed by consultation with Steve Baker, Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist should sufficient significant archaeological remains be encountered. If remains were encountered the site may have been subject to an open area excavation or a strip, map and sample excavation.

1.1.5 Further consultation with the developer, Goodwin Building Company Ltd., highlighted that the methods employed as part of the programme of building works would involve a significant levelling up of the site. This eliminated the need for the trenching as originally proposed, as the impact upon any surviving archaeological remains was likely to be minimal.

1.1.6 A decision was taken following further consultation with Steve Baker, that a watching brief, on the foundation digs for Units 7,8,9,10 and Units 11,12,13,14,15 of the development should take place, as these were located within the footprint of the earliest phase of buildings identified on historic mapping, namely the 1883 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map of Derbyshire (Figures 3,13).

1.1.7 Areas within the boundary of the site were also contaminated with Japanese Knotweed (JKN). These areas were to be subject to a monitored and controlled removal of the JKN, by an approved specialist removal contractor. One of the identified areas of JKN was believed to be over the likely location of a structure, possibly a kiln, identified on the 1883 1st Edition OS Map of Derbyshire. Upon further consultation and negotiation with Steve Baker and the developer, it was agreed that a 10m x 2m evaluation trench should be sited to assess the survival of any archaeological remains at this location.

1.1.8 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (Appendix III) in accordance with planning consent (9/2016/0322), stating should significant remains be encountered in the evaluation trench, a watching brief would be maintained during the removal of the JKN at this location, down to the level of any surviving archaeological remains, with full recording of any remains encountered to be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Field Excavation* (2014b), and *Archaeological and Historic Pottery Production Sites* (Historic England 2016). Archaeological monitoring was also to take place of the removal of any remains required by JKN removal at this location, to identify any earlier remains if present.

1.1.9 Archaeological remains, believed to be those of a pottery kiln, were encountered within the evaluation trench. In accordance with the methodology described in the WSI and in Section 1.1.8 above, archaeological monitoring of JKN removal commenced with subsequent full recording of the archaeological features encountered.

1.1.10 This document has been prepared to fully comply with the stipulations as laid out by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. It forms the post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving; an agreed element of the first-phase of works.

## **1.2 Site description**

1.2.1 The topography of the site slopes from c.137m (above Ordnance Datum) aOD at the northern boundary down to c.132m aOD at the south.



1.2.2 The site is bounded to the north by Swadlincote Road and the former Bretby Art Pottery showroom building, to the west by a fence dividing the PDA from Safe Scaffolding Midlands Limited, to the east by a light industrial units within the adjacent Suttons Business Park, and the PDA is unbounded to the south, with an area of open ground and a hedgerow and watercourse beyond. The 'red line boundary' of the development area is depicted by a red polygon on Figures 1 and 3.

### **1.3 Geology**

1.3.1 The underlying geology across most of the western and central portion of the site comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. The eastern part of the site extends over the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. There are no recorded overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

1.3.3 The soils of the area surrounding the site are classified as belonging to the BROMSGROVE Soil Association (541b), which are typical brown earths (SSEW 1983a, 4). These soils form over Permo-Triassic and carboniferous sandstone and siltstone, and are characterised as 'Well drained reddish coarse loamy soils mainly over soft sandstone but deep in places. Associated fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Risk of water erosion' (SSEW 1983b, 8). However, it is considered likely that the previous land-use within the PDA itself will have resulted in the truncation of the naturally developing soil horizon.

1.3.4 Geotechnical investigations undertaken to inform the project identified that the natural Pennine Middle Coal Measures bedrock were encountered at between 0.10m and 2.05m below ground level (BGL), with the overlying made ground deposits at depths of 0.10m->2.65m BGL.

### **1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

1.4.1 A heritage statement (Urban Designs 2016) was produced to accompany the original planning application, which discussed the potential impacts of the development proposals on the adjacent former Bretby Art Pottery showroom, which is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1205017). In response to the application, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist requested a desk-based assessment (DBA) be produced to assess the potential of below-ground archaeology (Brown 2016). The following is a brief synopsis of the archaeological and historical background provided within both the Heritage Statement (Appendix 5) and DBA (Appendix 4).

1.4.2 The reports identified that the PDA was developed as a brick yard at some point between 1873 and 1882, possibly by the Woodville Company. The site was subsequently redeveloped as the Bretby Art Pottery in 1885, after Henry Tooth & Co. moved here from its former location at T.G. Green's pottery works at Church Gresley, after establishing itself there in 1883 with immediate success. It is possible that elements of the former brick works were incorporated into the later pottery. The footprint of the pottery expanded slightly during the 20th century, and in the later 20th century part of the works was given over to a foundry. The pottery finally closed for business in 1996, and was demolished at some point



between 2006 and 2010, although the former showroom, which is a Grade II Listed Building, survives immediately to the north of the PDA.

1.4.3 The DBA concluded that there was high potential for regionally important archaeological remains to survive within the PDA that would be adversely impacted during groundworks for the proposed residential development (Brown 2016, 8-9).

1.4.4 Initially archaeological evaluation trenching was proposed for the site. However, detailed scrutiny of the foundation design along with the remediation strategies for the site confirmed that, in places, the site would be levelled up by c 1m, thus potentially reducing the degree of sensitivity to development of any extant below ground archaeological deposits and structures. Subsequent liaison with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist secured a reduction in the scope of works originally posited (Burpoe 2016).

## **2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives**

2.1.1 Research topics identified in the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012, 122) includes developing further understanding of brick-making and the manufacture of pottery, tiles and clay pipe.

### **2.2 Archaeological Evaluation Aims and Objectives**

2.2.1 The principal aim of the programme of archaeological works was to recover and record any potential archaeological remains associated with the Former Bretby Art Pottery. All remains were analysed during the course of development as part of an archaeological evaluation.

2.2.2 The following objectives contributed towards accomplishing this aim.

- ◆ Identifying the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ Recording the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the Former Bretby Art Pottery.
- ◆ Gathering sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of the surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluation of their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 2.1 of this document.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

3.1 Details of the methodology employed are outlined in the approved WSI which is included in Appendix 4. However, the methodological approach is broadly summarised here.

3.2 The foundation trenches for Units 7,8,9,10, and 11,12,13,14,15 and a 10m x 2m evaluation trench with subsequent mitigation area, were excavated by machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, to the archaeological horizon or to a maximum safe working depth of 1.2m below ground level





(BGL). Where the archaeology required investigation at a depth greater than 1.2m, the sides of the excavation were stepped to ensure safety.

3.3 The evaluation trench was located in an area of Japanese Knotweed (hereafter JKN). Archaeological features likely to have been a kiln were identified. In order to remove all traces of JKN on-site it was necessary to maintain a watching brief beyond the southern limit of the evaluation trench. Where archaeological remains in the form of a large kiln were identified beyond the limit of the evaluation trench a mitigation strategy was agreed and JKN removal was halted until the remains had been fully recorded.

3.4 Once the archaeological features had been fully recorded JKN removal commenced with an archaeological watching brief in place during demolition of the kiln structures. No earlier features were identified. The JKN removal and removal of kiln structures facilitated the recording of a cross-section across the kiln and associated flue structure.

3.5 Archaeological drawings were prepared by hand, on site, at an appropriate scale to document the site sequence. This record was complimented by a full photographic record and was accompanied by detailed written records of individual actions of deposition or truncation. These were compiled on pre-printed recording forms which served to record, describe and interpret the units of stratigraphy and the site sequence as encountered in the evaluation trenches.

3.6 The archaeological works were undertaken during March and April 2017 by Tim Cobbold, Projects Officer at ARS Ltd.

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 The following section provides an overview and synthesis of the archaeological remains and depositional sequence encountered on site. Depths of deposits are expressed in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD). A full list of contexts is provided in the context summary table in Appendix 1.

### **4.2 Foundation Trench for Units 7, 8, 9, 10**

4.2.1 The foundation trenches monitored as part of a Watching Brief allowed structures and deposits to be identified, however limited scope was provided for identifying relationships between structures and deposits. Only limited information could be gained with regards to phasing the archaeological remains. The locations of the archaeological remains do appear to tally with the locations of structures on historic mapping, allowing the remains to be understood within a historical context.

4.2.2 The ground level on site (100) comprised a reasonably homogenous rubble-rich made ground which was formed following the final stages of demolition and site levelling between 2006 and 2010.

4.2.3 The excavation of the foundation trench revealed a number of structures and archaeological features (Figures 5,6,7,8). These included structural remains, together with deposits associated with demolition and levelling up. The trench was excavated up to a maximum depth of 133.40m aOD, and was a maximum of 0.7m wide.



4.2.4 A number of redbrick walls (102), (108), (110), (114), (122), were identified running east to west across the width of the eastern element of the foundation trenching, it seems likely that these are structural remains identified on the earliest phase of buildings on site, seen on the 1883 1<sup>st</sup> Edition OS Map of Derbyshire (Figure 13).

4.2.5 Remains of a wall (106) and surface or base (107) constructed from firebrick were identified, with the base at a maximum depth of 133.47m aOD, it is possible that these formed part of a flue or chimney (Figure 4) within the buildings identified on the 1883 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS Map of Derbyshire.



*Figure 4 - View of possible flue structure, looking north.*

4.2.6 A red brick structure (128) identified at a depth of 133.90m aOD in section may have been part of a north to south running wall

4.2.7 Red brick surfaces (118) and (130) were also identified at depths of 133.5m aOD and 133.10m aOD respectively (Figures 6 and 7). These were likely to have formed internal surfaces within the buildings seen on the 1883 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS Map of Derbyshire (Figure 13).

4.2.8 Deposits were identified between the various structures, which appeared to represent episodes of demolition and made ground (105,109,111).

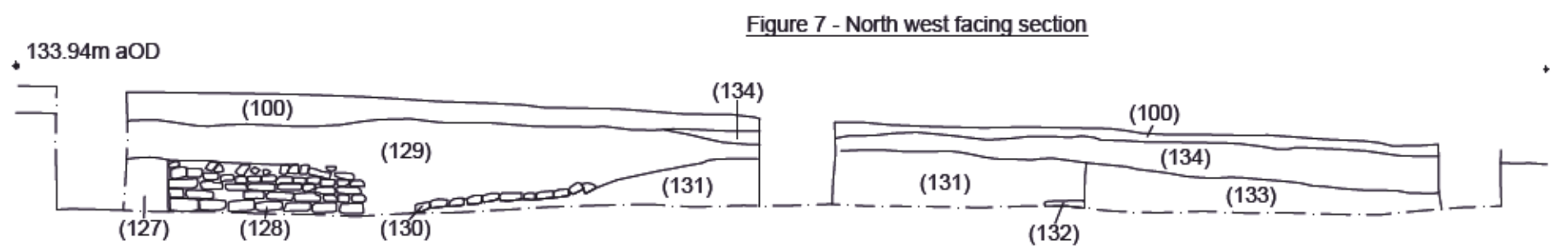
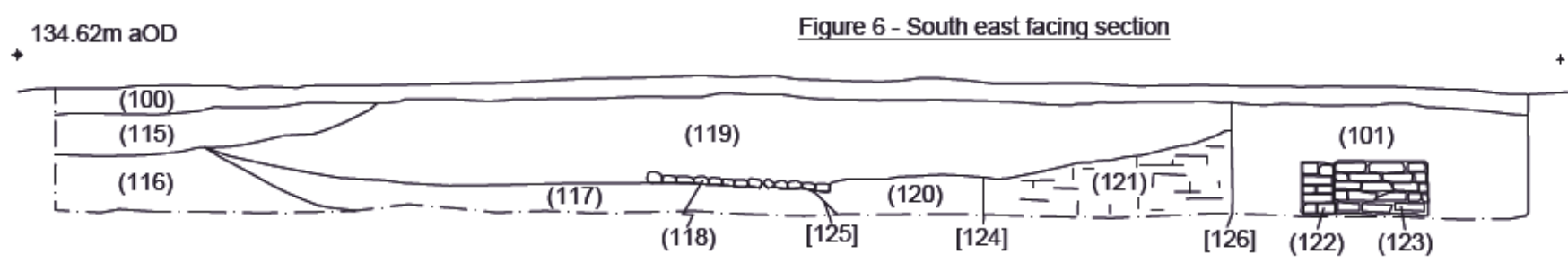
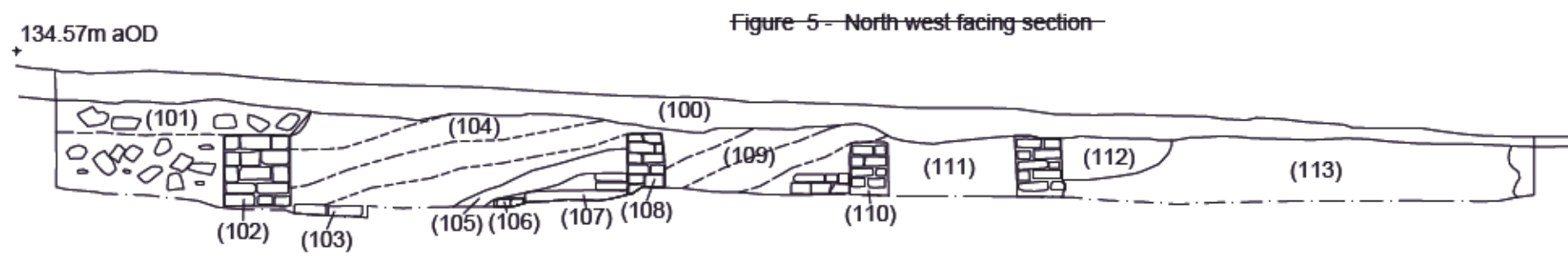
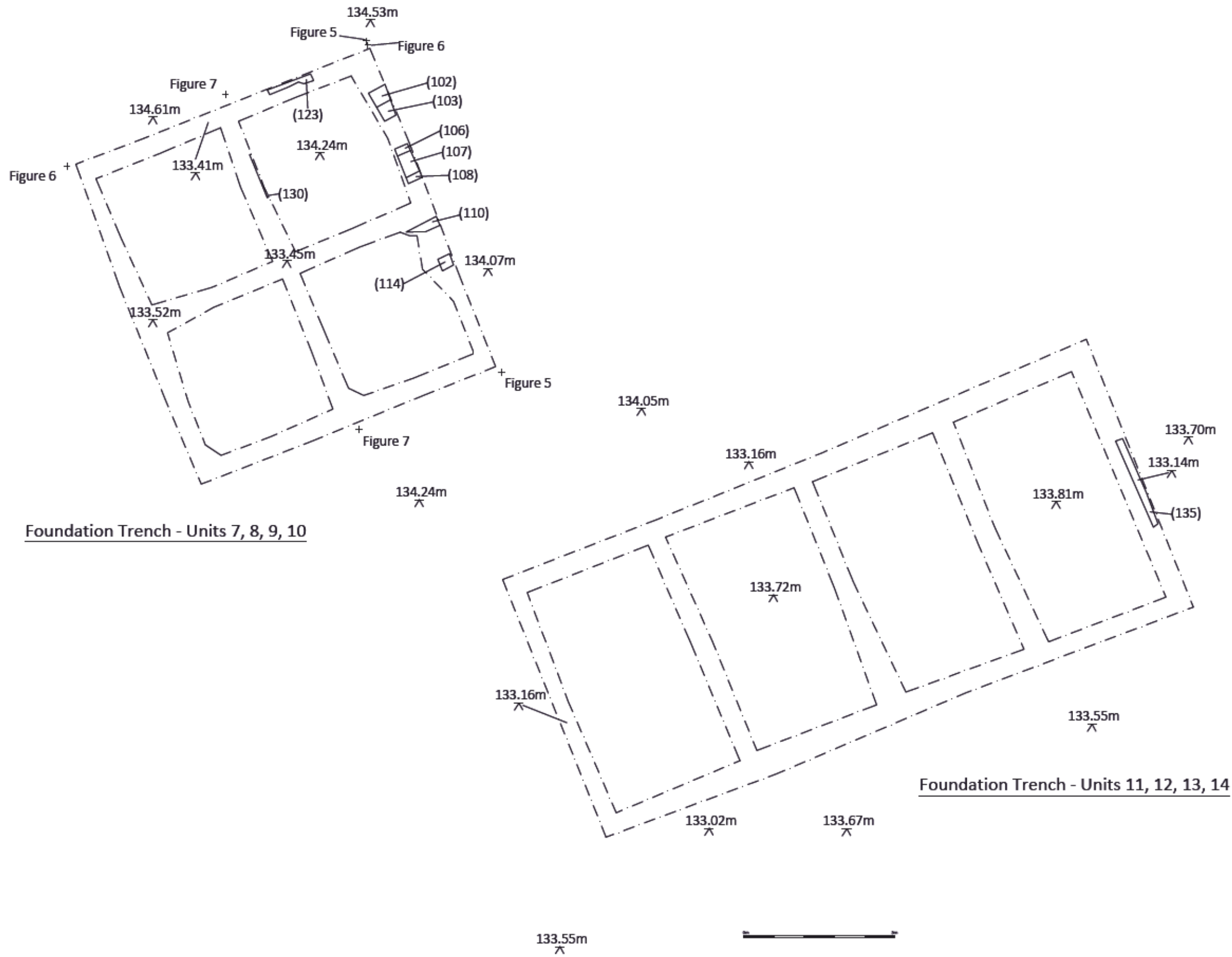


Figure 8 - Plan of foundation trenches for Units 7-14.

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Certain deposits had clearly been tipped into these spaces (Figure 5), with unfinished pottery utilised as made ground. It seems likely that these deposits represent a demolition and ground raising phase of activity prior to, or during, the construction of the buildings identified on the 1901 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS Map of Derbyshire.

4.2.9 It is possible that a redbrick wall (123) identified in section at the northern limit of the foundation dig relates to the expanded buildings first seen on the 1901 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map of Derbyshire (Figure 23)

### 4.3 Foundation Trench for Units 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

4.3.1 Made ground (100) was excavated here to a maximum depth of 133.09 m aOD (Figure 8).

4.3.2 A single wall (135), built from more modern machine-made bricks, was identified in the base of the eastern portion of the foundation trench (Figures 8,9) at a depth of 133.14m aOD. This wall was part of the extant buildings shown in the Ordnance Survey 1901 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Map of Derbyshire. (Figure 23)

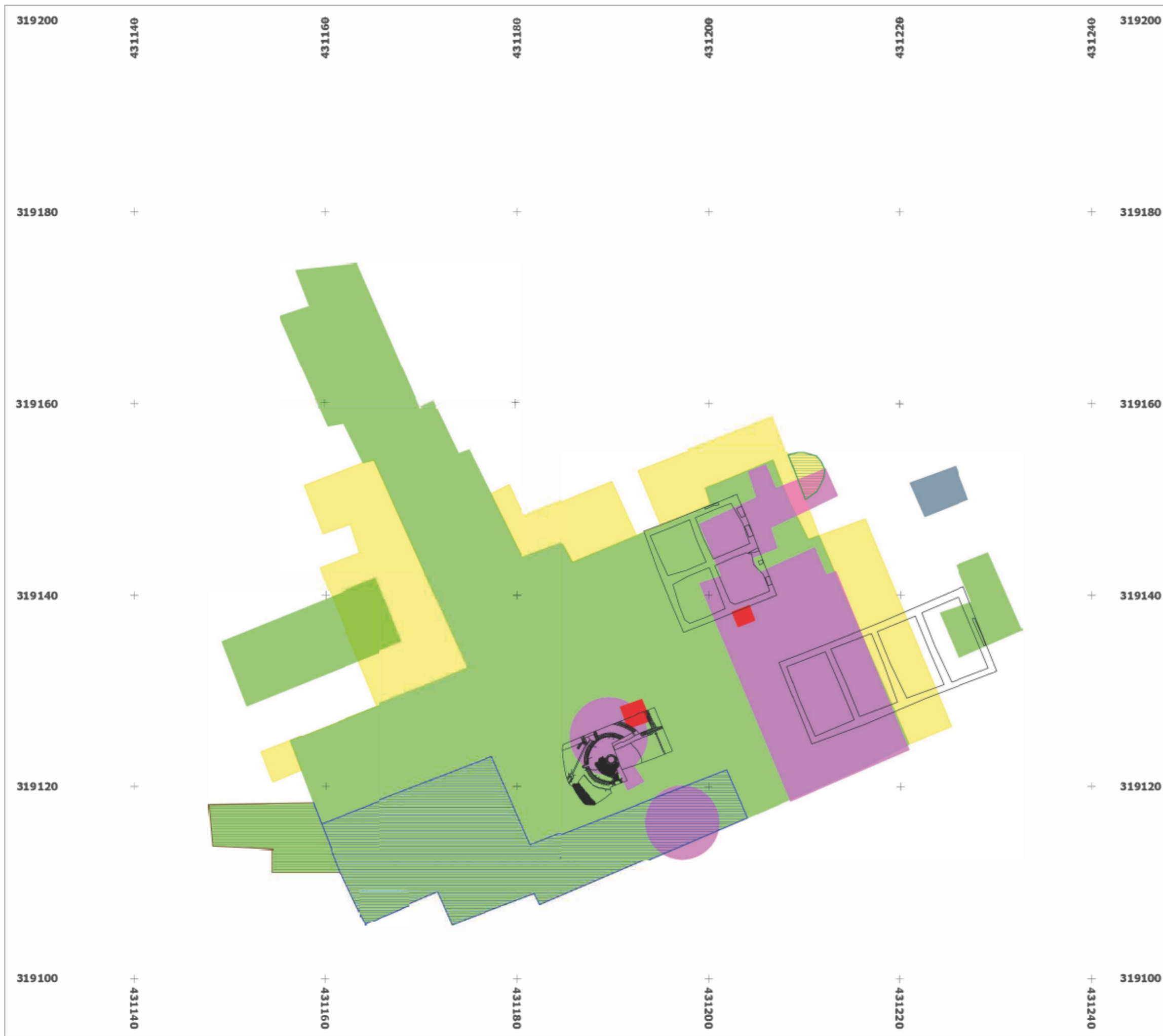


Figure 9 - Wall (135) in foundation trench. Looking east. Scale 2m.

### 4.4 Evaluation Trench and Pottery Kiln

4.4.1 Excavation of an evaluation trench was located where JKN removal was required but which also corresponded with the previously identified location of a bottle kiln used in pottery production. The aim of this trenching was to identify and assess whether any archaeological remains survived of the *bottle kiln* attested on the 1883 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map of Derbyshire (Figure 13).

4.4.2 Excavation of this trench revealed the well-preserved remains of a curving structure in the expected location of a kiln (Figure 11) and it was stipulated that further archaeological excavation and recording of the revealed remains should take place, within the footprint of the area subject to controlled JKN removal. The process of digging out and removing the JKN, allowed a larger area to be opened and further remains of the kiln to be recorded (Figure 15).



**Figure 10: Multiphase plan.**

-  Site Boundary
-  Extant by 1883
-  Extant by 1901
-  Extant by 1923
-  Extant by 1937
-  Demolished by 1937
-  Demolished by 1960
-  Demolished by 1985
-  Chimneys visible on air photos
-  Geotechnical investigations
-  Proposed trench locations



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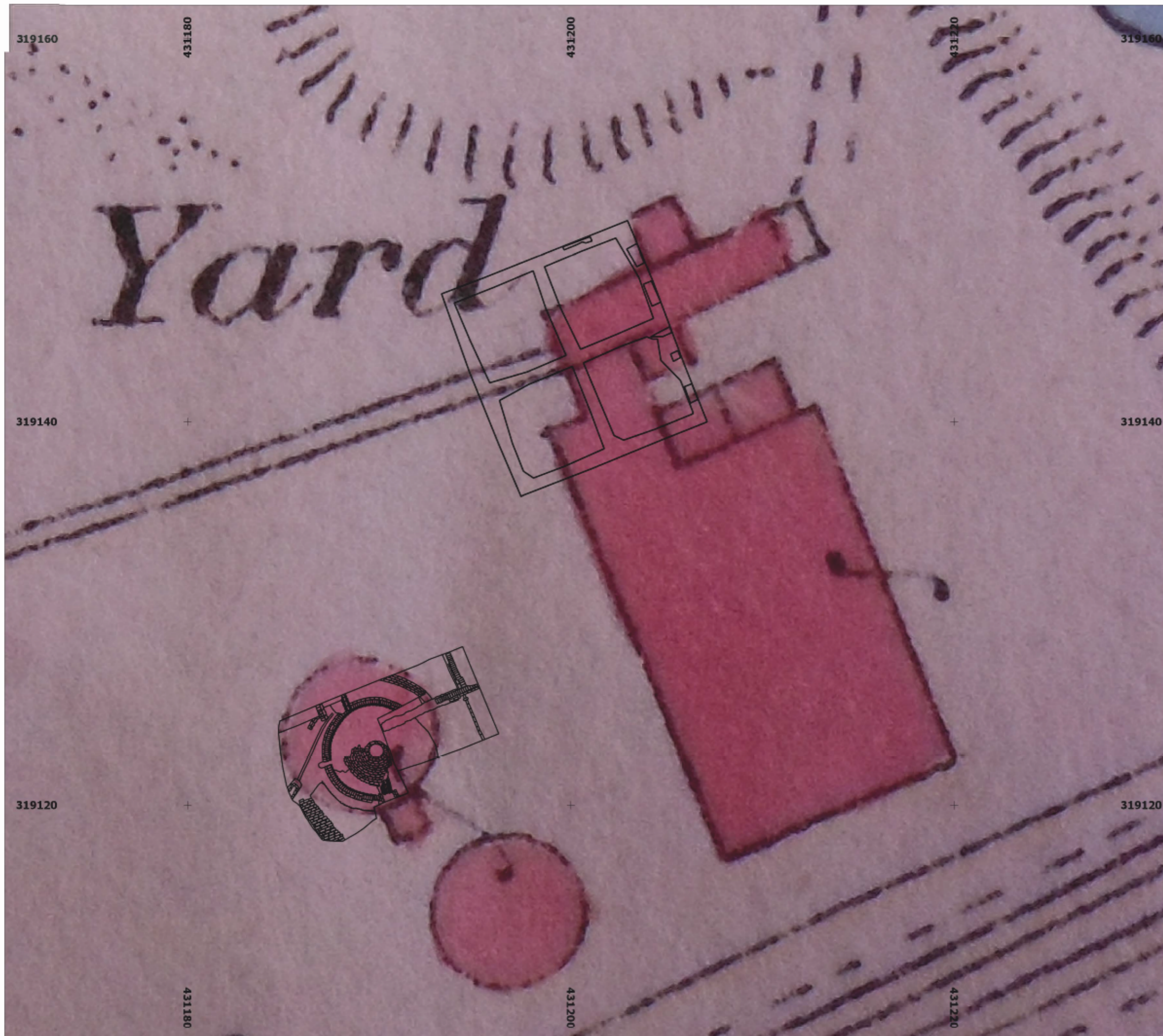
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Figure 11 - Structural remains identified in evaluation trench, looking east.



Figure 12 - View of mitigation area post-excavation, with exterior surface in foreground.. Looking northeast. Scales 2 x 2m.



**Figure 13: Foundation plan overlay on 1883 1st Edition OS MAP of Derbyshire**

— Structural remains



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4.4.3 Overlying the archaeological remains was a fairly deep sequence of made ground deposits (Figure 16).

#### **Phase 1**

4.4.4 The circular base of a large kiln (Figures 12 and 15), with a diameter of 5.51m was identified, this appeared to have been built during a single episode of construction with no visible remodelling or repair.

4.4.5 The kiln itself was built of firebrick walls (211, 212). The walls formed a circular structure, within which the remains of a firebrick base (215), overlying the remains of a vaulted ceilinged, flat bottomed central flue (217, 218, 219, 250), also built from firebrick (Figures 17, 21, 22) were identified. A circular opening (216) was present within the base, to allow the transfer of heat into the flue from the firing chamber.

4.4.6 The walls of the kiln (211, 212), were three skins wide, laid in English Bond with mortared courses alternating between headers and stretchers. Six courses survived to a height of 0.54m at 132.39m. The base (215), was built from firebrick, laid stretcher and unmortared, at a depth of 132.03m aOD. The base of the firebrick flue (250), also laid stretcher, was identified at a maximum height of 131.03m aOD.

4.4.7 The vaulted ceiling of the flue (217), built from firebrick, laid as stretchers, formed a *true arch* with no abutments, resting on the single skinned, firebrick, side walls of the flue (219,218), also stretcher coursed and mortared. The height from the base of the flue to the top of the arch was 0.66m, with the top of the arch at a height of 131.69m aOD.

4.4.8 The kiln had been built on a pre-prepared bed of blue-grey clay (210) which likely lay within a cut in the natural. A construction cut, however, was not located due to the limits of excavation required for JKN removal, however clay (210) was noticeably inclusion free suggesting a deposit of well prepared, puddled clay.

4.4.7 Removal of the JKN facilitated the opportunity to record a cross section of the kiln and flue structure (Figure 22). This cross section demonstrated the insertion of flue (217,218,219,250) through clay (210). Demolition groundworks also allowed a cross section through the firing chamber wall (211) to be recorded. This demonstrating that clay (210) abutted the exterior the kiln and strongly suggests clay (210) had been packed or jacketed around the interior wall of the firing chamber as insulation. The construction sequence then involved laying a clay base, followed by the insertion of the flue, followed by the construction of the kiln superstructure and the base of the firing chamber.





Figure 14 - Remains of kiln. Looking northwest. Scales 2 x 2m.





4.4.8 The clay (210) had been placed to insulate the firing chamber and minimise heat loss between the inner sub-structures, and an outer chimney structure (235). It also provided a solid, insulated, base upon which to build the kiln.

4.4.9 A curving redbrick structure (235) with an extrapolated diameter of 8.08m, which respected the curve of the firebrick kiln structures, was identified at a depth of 132.31m aOD. This likely formed a large outer, exterior wall, creating a circular chimney surrounding the inner kiln structures and clay insulation layer (Figure 15).



*Figure 17 - Detail of flue arch (217), looking northwest.*



*Figure 18 - Cross section through flue, looking northeast. Scale 1m.*



*Figure 19 - Cross section through wall (211), demonstrating relationship with clay (210). Looking north. Scale 1m.*



*Figure 20 - Exterior yard surface (222), looking southeast. Scale 2m.*

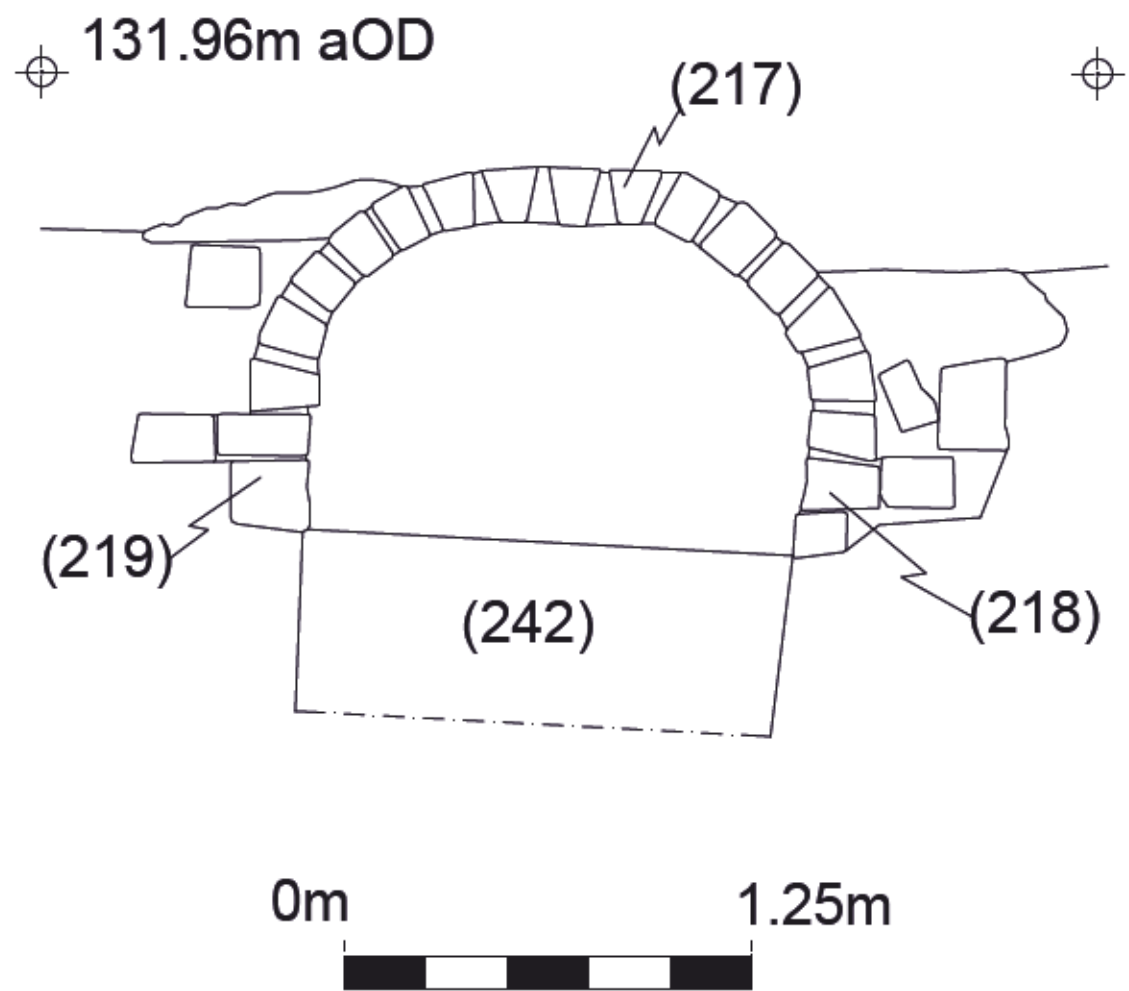


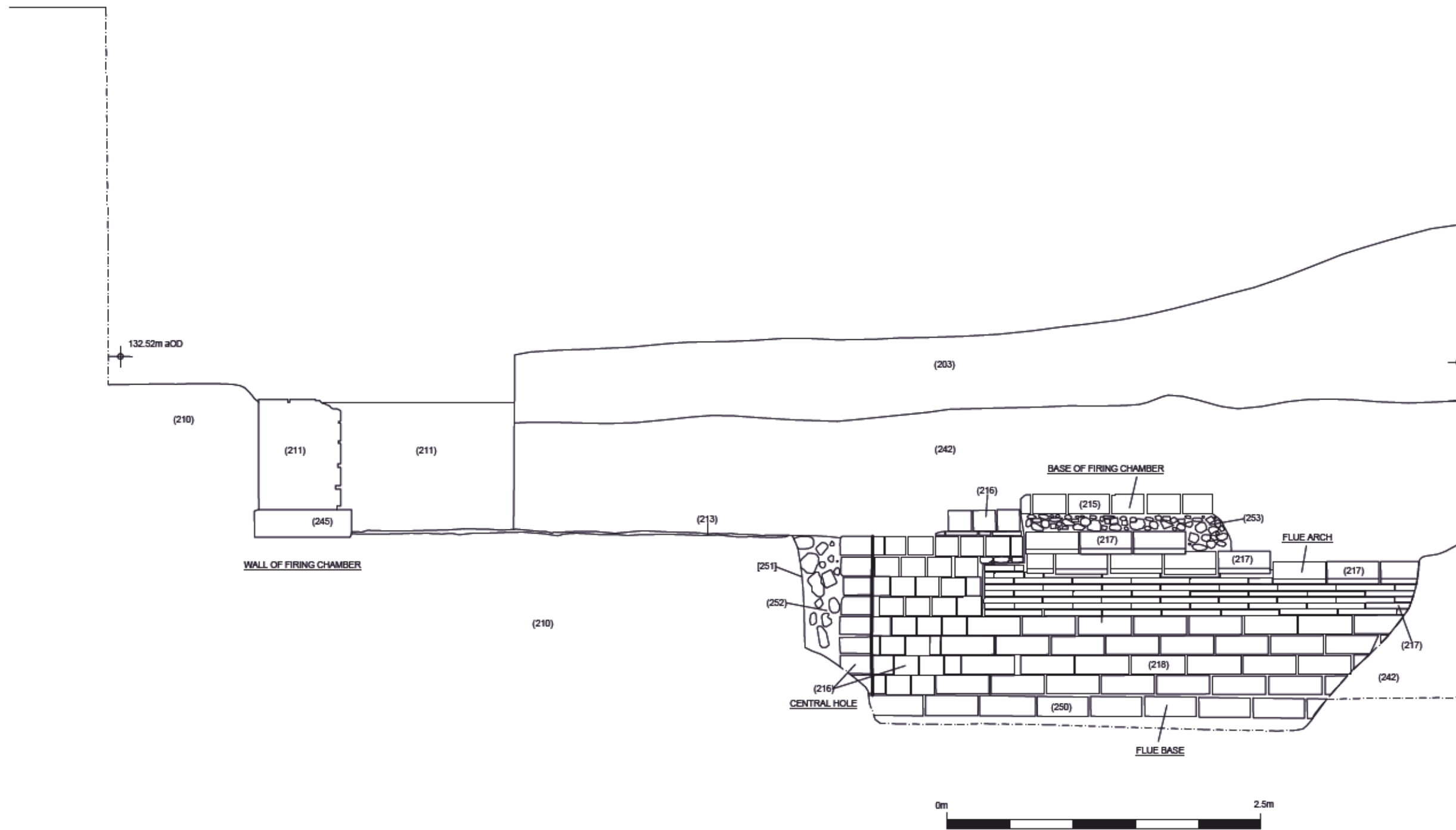
Figure 21- South facing elevation of flue arch  
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Figure 22- West facing cross-section of flue

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4.4.10 A brick surface (222) was identified to the south-west of the kiln, built on a bed of clinker (244) that overlay clay bedding (210). These bricks were handmade red brick, possibly produced on site up until 1883, and may have been reused to create a surface when the kiln entered service as a pottery kiln. The clinker bedding layer was particularly significant as it contained very early pottery, albeit likely residual in the context of discovery.

### **Phase 2**

4.4.11 Phase 2 describes the demolition of the kiln and was evidenced by a deposit mostly of firebrick and fireclay (242). The dump of demolition debris (242) was identified at a depth of 132.59m aOD, and infilled the circular space within the demolished kiln walls (211,212).

4.4.12 It is probable that demolition debris (242) was formed of the remains of the kiln superstructure derived through backfilling of the lower elements of this kiln with demolished superstructure. It is notable that virtually no red brick was present within demolition deposit (242), perhaps suggesting the bricks from the chimney had been retained for re-use elsewhere.

### **Phase 3**

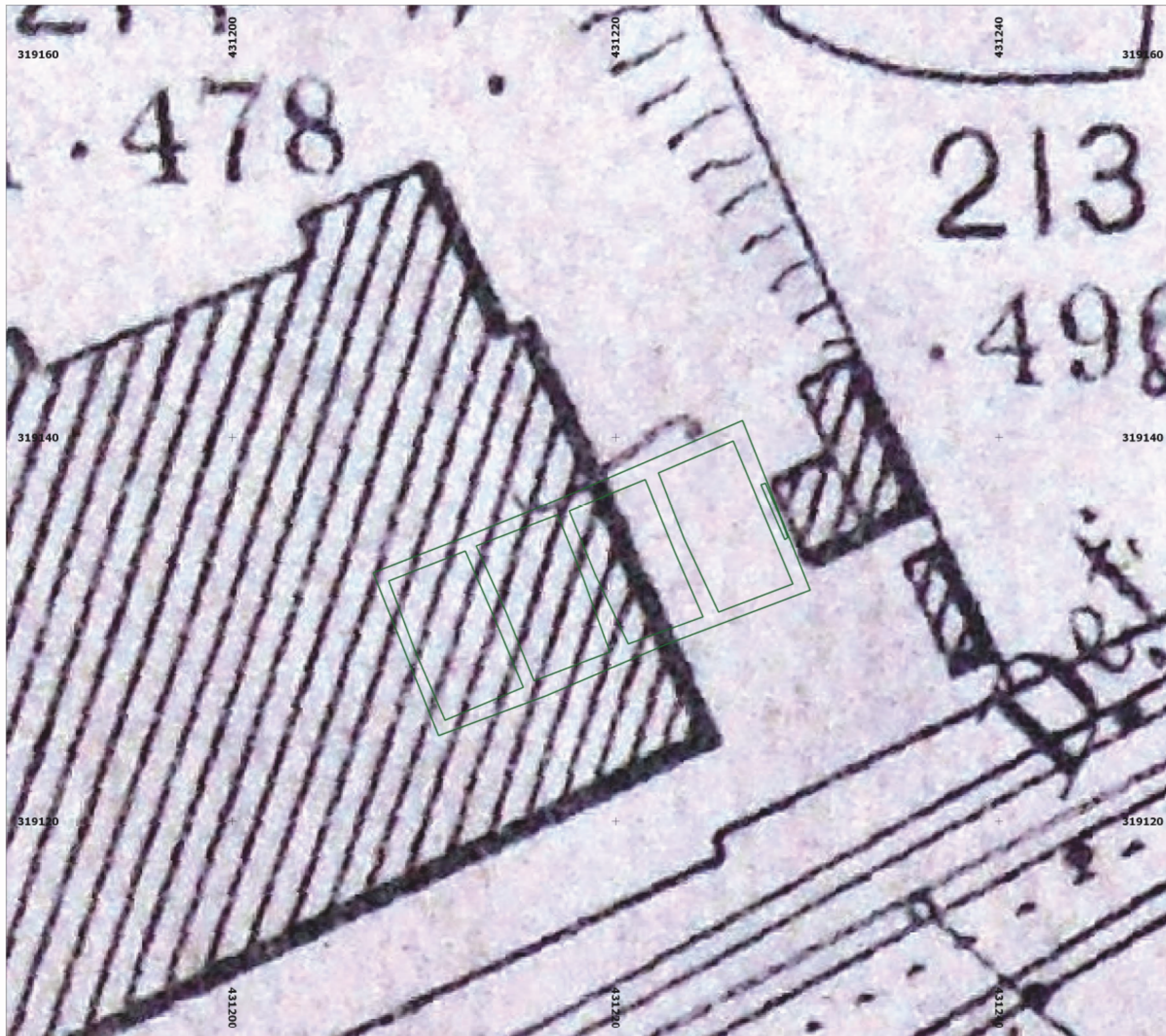
4.4.13 A number of more modern brick walls (238, 239, 246), built of machine made brick, on concrete foundation (237) were identified at depths of between 132.73m aOD and 132.98m aOD. These walls and concrete visibly overlay both demolished structural remains of the kiln and the associated demolition deposit (242) (Figure 23). It is likely that these remains, contexts (237,238,239,246) represent the construction of a large square chimney which is identified on a building known to be extant by 1901 (Figures 10, 23), visible on the 1901 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition OS Map of Derbyshire.

### **Phase 4**

4.4.14 This phase describes the demolition of structures and buildings probably built by 1901. A demolition deposit of brick rubble (206), lay at 133.08m aOD and overlay earlier demolition horizons (208,242,249) relating to the demolition and disuse of kiln (242).

### **Phase 5**

4.4.15 The sequence of made ground creating current ground level (Figure 16), was demonstrated through a number of layers of crushed brick, concrete and clay (203). This deposit (203) probably represents a mixture of demolition rubble from the demolition, pre-construction, of the standing buildings present on site by developer prior to commencement of works.



**Figure 23: Foundation plan on 1901 OS 2nd Edition Map of Derbyshire.**

— Structural remains



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## 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### 5.1 The Pottery

Chris Cumberpatch BA PhD

#### *Introduction*

5.1.1 The pottery assemblage from the site of the Bretby Art Pottery was examined by the author in September and October 2017. The assemblage consisted of five distinct components; pottery, figurines, kiln furniture, plaster moulds and mould fragments and other items, including ceramic building material.

#### *The Assemblage*

5.1.2 The pottery assemblage consisted of 220 sherds weighing 4393 grams representing a maximum of 193 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 2.

5.1.3 The earliest sherd in the assemblage was a piece of Roman *mortarium* from context (223) dating to the period between c.140AD and c.200AD. This is the subject of a separate report by Dr Phil Mills. The same context also contained a sherd of Midlands Purple type ware dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> century. This type of pottery was manufactured at a number of sites across the Midlands, including Ticknall, in the later post-medieval period and the earlier part of the early modern period (Spavold and Brown 2005). The status of the sherd from context (223), like that of the Roman sherd, is most probably residual as no other pottery of this type or date was recovered from the site but its presence is not surprising given its ubiquity in post-medieval contexts in the region.

5.1.4 The largest component of the pottery assemblage was biscuit-fired ware; waste material resulting from misfiring, accidental damage and breakage following the first firing. Biscuit-firing is the first part of the two-stage firing process generally used for refined earthenwares and follows the forming and drying of the vessels but precedes the application of transfer printed decoration, glaze or other decoration. A second, glost, firing is required to complete the manufacturing process. The only internal distinction in the highly refined fabrics was the colour. The majority of sherds were white but a significant proportion were of a pale yellow or cane colour, similar to that used elsewhere (including Swadlincote) for Cane Coloured ware and Mocha ware. Examples included sherds from (100) which were also decorated with dimpled surfaces and relief-moulded elements.

5.1.5 In the absence of an accessible catalogue of the products of the Bretby Art Pottery it proved difficult in many cases to attribute the sherds to specific vessel types although where this was possible, the forms are noted in Table 2. Vases and other decorative vessels were amongst the readily identifiable types as were plates, bowls, dishes and jugs. Other, unidentified forms had clearly incorporated decorative elements as represented by perforations and splayed bases. Some sherds (notably from context 104) were decorated with relief-moulded wood-grain effect surfaces, perhaps examples of the range of Ligna wares for which the Pottery was noted.



5.1.6 Examples of finished Bretby wares were limited to the fragments described in the data table as 'Colour Glazed wares' from contexts (104, 105, 203, 242) and the (100) context and probably the Whitewares from contexts (104 and 203).

5.1.7 The finished sherds were characterised by the deep, rich colours of the glazes which included green, red and yellow, typical of the products of the Pottery (V & A 2017). Sherds from context (104) included a biscuit-fired, blue-slipped but unglazed bowl rim with incised lines cutting through the slip to form white lines around the rim.

5.1.8 Finished pottery, other than that manufactured on the site included a number of sherds of types common on 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century sites. Some of these may have been in use in the pottery during its period of operation. They include the sherd of Banded ware (WB2), a sherd of cane Coloured ware (context 111) and a sherd of Bone China from context (100) which appears to depict a 'Disney' character and which was probably the latest sherd in the assemblage and probably post-dates the Pottery.

### ***The figurine fragments***

5.1.9 Six fragments were identified as parts of animal figurines. They are listed and described in Table 5. One of them was particularly distinctive; the realistically moulded body of a dog (context 200) which was unusual in being completely solid rather than slip-cast as were the other fragments. Part of the head and forelegs were missing but a mark, either a maker's mark or a name given to the form, survived although post-depositional damage had rendered it illegible. It did not appear to be one of the known marks used by the Pottery.

5.1.10 As with the fragmentary biscuit-fired sherds described above and in Table 1, the lack of a comprehensive catalogue of forms made definite attribution of the sherds to specific forms difficult but all of them seemed to come from animal figurines including a goat (context 109) and possibly two horses (context 203).

### ***The kiln furniture***

5.1.11 The assemblage included a range of types of kiln furniture including tripod stilts, ring stilts, props and supports. This material is listed and described in Table 3.

5.1.12 Tripod stilts were the commonest item and were found in contexts (100, 104, 111, 203, 242). In two cases, context (104) it was possible to measure the length of the stilt leg from the centre to the foot but the majority were broken fragments and the size could not be accurately assessed. A few fragments bore patches of dark green glaze suggesting that they had been used for the manufacture of the same type of pottery as represented by the Colour Glazed wares, although in other cases a later date cannot be ruled out.

5.1.13 Ring-stilts were identified in contexts (203 and 242) and are described in the data table, together with their dimensions.

5.1.14 Other items included a fragment of a kiln rod, context (203), and two pieces, one flat and one right-angled, of kiln plates or fittings from context (105). Context (203) also included four fragments of props or supports. These are described in Table 3, together with their dimensions.



### ***The plaster moulds***

Amongst the most interesting items were seven plaster moulds and fragments (Figures 26 and 27), all from unstratified contexts. One appeared to be part of the mould for a dish or bowl but the others were, in the absence of a comprehensive catalogue of the products of the Pottery, unidentifiable.

### ***Ceramic building material and other items***

Table 4 lists the various items in the assemblage which did not fit into other categories. The fragment of asbestos (100) was discarded in order to avoid issues around toxicity and contamination. The tile fragment from context (223) was examined by Dr P. Mills but proved to be of 18<sup>th</sup> century or later date and not Roman as was at first suspected. Other items included fragments of stone and mortar with part of a sanitary fitting from context (104).

### ***Discussion***

As noted above, the absence of an accessible catalogue of the products of the Pottery precluded any detailed account of the material in relation to the history of the enterprise. It is unclear, for example, how far the sherds might relate to a specific period of the Pottery's operation and how far the deposits had been subject to disturbance.

Contexts (100) and (223) stood out as distinct from the remainder by virtue of the presence of very late and very early material respectively but the majority of contexts showed no sign of distinctions which might relate to sequence or process and as such can only be suggested to be broadly contemporary. It was unclear at the time of writing, how far this was supported by the stratigraphic information.

### ***Curation and archiving***

Although small in size, the collection will probably be of great interest to collectors and those with a particular interest in the work of Henry Tooth and the Bretby Pottery. The material should therefore be stored in the appropriate local museum (ideally Swadlincote or Derby where collections of Bretby products are already held) where it will be available for further research in the future.

## **5.2 The Glass**

Mike Wood BA (hons.) MLitt MCIFA

### ***Introduction***

A small group of glass was collected during archaeological investigation on land at the former Bretby Art Pottery.

### ***Methodology***

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 7.



### **Discussion**

The assemblage contains a mix of glass all of 19th-20th century date. Where securely dateable, the glass is of 20th century date and includes cylindrical drinks bottle of early 20th century or later manufacture. The thick glass sheet from (104) and (109) is curious and resembles very thick window glass and may relate to inset windows in security doors or something similar.

### **Recommendations for further work**

This is a small assemblage spanning the 19th-20th century. Given the provenance and relatively recent date of the assemblage, there is limited opportunity for further study. No conservation work is necessary and all the objects are currently stable. All of the finds could be returned to the landowner or discarded.

## **5.3 Mortaria and Ceramic Building Material**

Dr Phil Mills MCIfA

### **Introduction**

Two sherds were sent for study, both from context (233)

### **Mortaria**

The rim from a bead and flange mortaria with bead above flange in a clean white fabric (Figure 24). The absence of trituration grits makes definite identification hard, but the clean fabric and form and area of recovery makes it most likely an Oxford whiteware mortaria (Tomber and Dore 1998 OXF WH) of type Young (1977) type M3.1 of date AD 140-200.

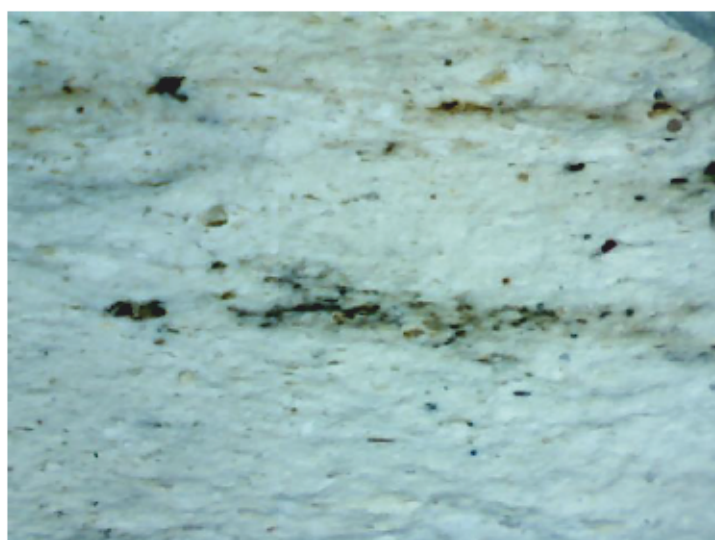


Figure 24 - Fresh break of Mortaria sherd at 10x magnification.

### **Tile**

A fragment of a tile in an oxidised fabric which is hard with an irregular fracture with inclusion id common rounded quartz moderate lime and stone (Figure 25). Whilst the fabric

could be Roman, the fabric has more inclusions than is normal for roman fabrics of the region. The thickness suggest that it is from a medieval or later tile. There is slight curvature to the extant fragment with the sanded side on the convex side which suggests that it is possible from a pan tile, of date C18+.



*Figure 25 - Fresh break of CBM fragment at 10x magnification.*

## 6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 Foundation Trenches

6.1.1 The archaeological remains identified during the Watching Brief of the excavation of the foundation trenches for Units 7,8,9,10 were initially presumed to have been built during the 19th century as these walls were built of chiefly unfrogged, handmade bricks bonded with white lime mortar.

6.1.2 The geo-referenced locations of the structural remains identified during the foundation dig have been overlaid on historic mapping (Figures 13,23), showing locations and extent of buildings as the site expanded and changed use over time. Consequently, it has been possible to relate the surviving archaeology to structures known from historic mapping.

6.1.3 It seems most likely the structures identified in the foundation dig for Units 7-10 belong to the earliest phase of building known on site, seen on the 1883 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS Map of Derbyshire (Figure 13). The extremely limited view of the archaeology afforded by a narrow foundation trench makes describing or understanding the exact purpose and function of the structures very difficult. With the exception of (102,103,110) which tie into the known locations of the exterior walls of the buildings, and fire brick structures (106,107) which, due to the materials used in construction, were likely to have been related to transfer of heat, little interpretative information other than describing a feature as internal or external can be offered.

6.1.4 Deposits associated with the demolition and/or levelling up of site in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century demonstrates the re-use of material produced on site as a building material. The presence of tip layers (104,109) entirely composed of biscuit-fired pottery, unfinished pottery likely produced in the 19<sup>th</sup> century works, demonstrates this reuse of material.

6.1.4 The watching brief has demonstrated the presence of fairly substantial remains of what is likely multiple phases of activity, including the earliest phase, below ground and any future development on this site should take this into consideration.

### 6.2 Pottery Kiln

#### *Nineteenth Century*

6.2.1 Research topics identified in the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012, 122) include developing further understanding of brick-making and the manufacture of pottery, tiles and clay pipe. The presence of a large kiln, potentially used for brick and pottery manufacture on this site presented a fantastic opportunity to excavate and record a 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln, and address the research topics identified, particularly to develop further understanding of these types of structures and the industrial processes involved in their operation.

6.2.2 The earliest phase of activity identified on site was the pottery kiln (Figure 15) located towards the southern end of site. The kiln is known to have been extant by 1883, visible on the 1883 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS Map of Derbyshire, and may have been present as part of





an earlier brick works by 1873 (Burpoe 2017). The site was redeveloped as the Bretby Art Pottery in 1885, suggesting a strong possibility that the kiln, witnessed on a map two years prior to the founding of the Pottery, began life as a brick-kiln before being used to fire pottery.

6.2.4 The brick surface (222) identified at a height of 132.39m aOD in the south west of the mitigation area is likely to be representative of the ground level at the time the kiln was preserved. It may also have been the ground level during the possible earlier incarnation of the kiln when used in brick production.

6.2.3 There was no evidence, however, to suggest that the kiln had been rebuilt or modified at any point. Therefore the remains can be considered a good example of a late 19<sup>th</sup> century bottle kiln, with particularly good preservation of the flue, and of the base and lower elements of the walls forming the firing chamber.

The recording of the flue, and the base and walls of the firing chamber in cross-section (Figures 21,22) is of particular significance in aiding the understanding of the industrial processes involved in pottery production. This kiln may have been a 'Downdraft Kiln' with the flue allowing the transfer of air from the top of the kiln, through the fire and into the firing chamber. It is likely that the flue formed part of this 'downdraft' system, rather than leading from an exterior stoking area into the kiln, as this would be unlikely to generate the heat required (around 1000 to 1200 degrees Celsius) to fire the pottery.

6.2.4 It is possible that it was incorporated within the footprint of a later building, extant by 1901 (Figure 23) and visible on the 1901 2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map of Derbyshire, and continued to be used. However this is far from certain as the evidence from the foundation trenches for units 7-10, with demolition layers between the structures ascribed to the earliest phase of works, seems to indicate that these structures were demolished prior to the construction of the later buildings.

6.2.5 None of the deposits on site contained primary finds assemblages associated either with construction, use or final use and none can be specifically associated contextually or processually with the use of the kiln. What they do tell us is that biscuit fired wares, discarded part way through the process of ceramic production, were re-used/recycled as hardcore/makeup to raise ground levels.

6.2.6 Two sherds of pottery (Figures 24 and 25) of a particularly early date, a sherd of Midlands Purple-type ware (17<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) and an Oxford whiteware mortaria (2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century) were recovered from context (233). This context was a clinker-type deposit forming part of a bedding layer for a brick surface, likely to have been an external surface relating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century works.

6.2.7 These sherds of pottery were likely brought onto site with the clinker material suggesting that a systematic re-use of refuse may have been taking place in the local area. The pottery potentially arrived at a refuse 'depot', or some type of storage facility, becoming mixed in with assorted industrial and domestic waste before being redistributed as building materials elsewhere.

6.2.8 This is a process described as significant and requiring further study in Sheffield (Cumberpatch. 2005), a city which also had a 19<sup>th</sup> century landscape of industrial buildings and workers housing, similar to Woodville, Swadlincote, and other industrial centres across



the Midlands and the North of England. Further investigations into similar processes of discard, re-use and deposition in the industrial towns of the Midlands could also be considered as a useful topic for understanding the development of the urban landscapes.

### ***Twentieth Century***

6.2.8 The kiln had likely fallen out of use and been demolished by/during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, during the construction of a building first seen on the 1901 2nd Edition OS Map of Derbyshire. The likelihood that structures overlying the kiln (238,239,246) relate to this phase of building, possibly forming a chimney base or internal structure within the buildings is high.

6.2.9 Made ground deposits were present overlying both the 19<sup>th</sup> century kiln and the overlying brick structures. The made ground deposits were related to recent 21<sup>st</sup> century demolition and levelling.

## **6.3 Pottery Moulds**

6.3.1 The plaster pottery moulds (Figures 26,27) recovered from the surface of site during the final watching brief phase are of particular interest. It is unusual to find remains of moulds, and as such the artefacts are of regional significance. They are useful in understanding the development of the pottery industry in the East Midlands and particularly the pottery produced at the Bretby Art Pottery during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Retention of these artefacts is recommended for future reference and analysis, and/or public display.





Figure 26 - Pottery mould.



Figure 27 - Pottery mould fragments.

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## **9 ARCHIVE**

9.1 One bound copy with a digital copy of this report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

9.2 A paper, digital and artefactual archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with Derby Museum and Art Gallery (accession no. DBYMU 2017-71). The archive will comprise the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

9.3 The artefactual archive will be deposited in line with Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (Brown 2007), ClfA's (2014d) Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In addition, the recommendations of the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museum and Art Gallery will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

## **10 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

10.1 ARS Ltd. would like to thank Goodwin Building Co. Ltd. for commissioning the work and Steve Baker; the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist for his guidance and support.



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**APPENDIX I: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE**

BGL\*- Below Ground Level

aOD\*- above Ordnance Datum

Table 1 - Context Summary Table

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
100	Deposit	Crushed brick, concrete, tile, pottery, stone in a clay-sand matrix. <b>Made ground deposit forming ground level on site.</b>	134.05m-134.52m	0.45m/0.2m
101	Deposit	Crushed brick in a sandy matrix. <b>Made ground deposit.</b>	134.07m aOD	0.6m/0.6m
102	Structure	E-W aligned handmade red brick structure. Lime mortared, 4 skins wide, 6 courses exposed, S face butted by (103). <b>Wall – possibly external (4 skins wide), exact function unknown.</b>	133.92m aOD	0.5m
103	Structure	Surface built from handmade red brick laid on-face and stretcher, unmortared, butts against S face of (102). <b>Floor surface, possibly internal.</b>	133.48m aOD	0.105m
104	Deposit	Single number issued to a tipping episode composed of bands of sandy mortar, pottery and rubble, located between walls (102) and (108). <b>Tipped demolition layers/infill, filling space between walls (102) and (108).</b>	134.12m aOD	0.6m/0.4m
105	Deposit	Specific tip layer within (104), issued separate number as deposit was composed entirely of sherds of pottery. <b>Tipped demolition layer/infill.</b>	133.87m aOD	0.13m/0.13m
106	Structure	E-W aligned firebrick wall, lime mortared (heat affected), (107) butts against S face. <b>Possibly wall of a chimney or flue.</b>	133.52m aOD	Unknown/0.11 m
107	Structure	Surface built from firebrick laid on-bed and stretcher, unmortared. Seen in foundation trench built between (106) and (108). <b>Possibly base of a chimney or flue.</b>	133.57m aOD	Unknown/0.1m
108	Structure	E-W aligned handmade red brick wall, 2 skins wide with coursing alternating between headers and stretchers, lime mortared. <b>Possibly part of the chimney/flue, maybe wall</b>	133.97m aOD	Unknown/0.4m
109	Deposit	Coarse, dark brown-black sooty/ashy sand. <b>Levelling deposit likely associated with floor levels in demolished buildings rather than made ground after demolition.</b>	134.07m aOD	0.5m/0.4m
110	Structure	NE-SW aligned handmade red brick wall, lime mortared, 3 skins wide, 4 courses surviving	133.97m aOD	0.4m



Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
		alternating between headers and stretchers. <b>Possibly wall of a building</b>		
111	Deposit	Coarse texture mixed grey, black, white and red deposit composed of clay-sand, sand and brick dust with frequent brick, stone and slag inclusions. <b>Made ground, likely associated with floor levels within demolished buildings.</b>	133.97m aOD	0.42m/0.3m
112	Deposit	Coarse texture mixed grey, black, white and red deposit composed of clay-sand, sand and brick dust with frequent brick, stone and slag inclusions. <b>Made ground, likely associated with floor levels within demolished buildings.</b>	133.97m aOD	0.4m/0.4m
113	Deposit	Very similar deposit with a number of foundation trenches, unlikely to be natural, but it's still possible. <b>Possibly clay packing around structures or part of made ground associated with buried structures original or contemporary made ground deposits.</b>	133.97m aOD	0.5m/0.15m
114	Structure	Red brick wall laid on-bed, bricks running NE-SW with unknown foundation, 3xskins, 5 courses. <b>Brick wall but unclear if internal or external.</b>	133.97m aOD)	0.4m
115	Deposit	Medium texture, greyish – medium brown in colour, sandy silt deposit with occasional small brick fragments. <b>Topsoil – formed relatively recently after demolition of buildings on site.</b>	134.00m aOD	0.3m/0.05
116	Deposit	Fine yellow very firm clay without having significant inclusions, sterile – looks natural. <b>Part of natural clays and mudstone sequence.</b>	133.70m aOD	0.5m/0.05m
117	Deposit	Bluish – grey in colour clay-mudstone. <b>Presumably natural.</b>	133.40m aOD	0.2m/0.05m
118	Structure	Single course of handmade red bricks seen in SE facing section. <b>Possibly a floor surface, but also possible that any overlying structure was truncated by demolition.</b>	134.50m aOD	0.1m
119	Deposit	Mixed clay-rubble, colour varies, dark soil- ash mortared. <b>Demolition deposit/made ground.</b>	134.00m aOD	0.7m/0.7m
120	Deposit	Fine textured, firm blue – grey clay with occasional presence of brick and stone fragments. <b>Redeposited clay – likely part of made ground sequence associated with buried structures.</b>	133.50m aOD	0.3m/0.05m

Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
121	Deposit	Fine textured, firm, yellow clay with occasional brick, stone, and mortar as inclusions. <i>Originally part of made ground sequence within demolished buildings.</i>	133.80m aOD	0.6m/0.35m
122	Structure	Fire brick built, coursing alternates header and stretcher, bonded with a hard pinkish lime mortar, 2 skins wide, exposed faces look SW, no finish to surface, foundation not known due to LOE. <i>Unknown function, probably part of flue system.</i>	134.60m aOD	0.4m
123	Structure	Handmade fire bricks laid on bed (0.22m x 0.1m x 0.07m). Mainly stretcher with some header spacers, bonded with a hard pinkish lime mortar, exposed face looks SW, no finish to surface. 6 courses visible, overlain by demolition rubble (101)/ <i>Possibly part of flue system.</i>	133.60m aOD	0.6m
124	Cut	<i>May not actually be a cut. It could be the limit of deposit (121) with backfill made ground (120).</i>	133.50m aOD	0.3m visible
125	Cut	Appears to be short section of a gently sloping cut into (117). Base and bottom of cut not excavated. <i>Not directly associated with structures but could be a cut into the natural (117) as part of the construction phase of the kiln, later backfilled with (120) to make up the ground</i>	133.40m aOD	0.3m visible
126	Cut	A virtually straight cut between (101) and (121). The fact that (121) contained the impressions bricks still could mean that this cut was related to the structure which has demolished. <i>?construction cut for the structure which abutted (121)</i>	133.70m aOD	0.8m visible
127	Deposit	Fine textured, firm blue – grey clay with occasional presence of brick and stone fragments/ <i>Redeposited clay – likely part of made ground sequence associated with buried structures.</i>	133.25m aOD	0.4m/0.4m
128	Structure	Handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m). No frog. 5 courses visible In section. Lime mortared. Lowest course laid on-bed, stretchers. Other courses a mixture of headers and stretchers. Top course partially damaged. 1.5m long x 0.4m high seen in section. Running roughly north to south. <i>Wall of unknown function.</i>	133.25m aOD	0.4m

Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
129	Deposit	Seen in section 2 this is a band (4.9m x 0.7m) of grey/brown clayey silt with a moderate amount of RB and mortar inclusions overlying (128). <b>Mixed demolition rubble likely from demolition of kiln.</b>	133.55m aOD	0.7m/0.1m
130	Structure	Handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m). No frog. Not mortared. 1 brick deep (seen in section). Headers pointing east and west. Uneven. No foundation – laid on top of clay (131). <b>? Uneven floor/work surface</b>	133.05m aOD	0.1m
131	Deposit	A fine bluish grey deposit of clay with no inclusions. The deposit had been cut by a foundation trench. <b>Redeposited clay – made up ground.</b>	133.35m aOD	0.45m/0.3m
132	Structure	Handmade RB (0.24 x 0.11 x 0.07m). No frog. Single skin. Lime mortared. Only one course seen in section. Running east to west. <b>Wall of unknown function.</b>	132.95m aOD	0.1m
133	Deposit	A coarse-medium grey/brown sandy silt deposit with a good mixture of RB/stone/mortar fragment inclusions. <b>Mixed demolition rubble likely from demolition of kiln.</b>	133.25m aOD	0.35m-0.15m
134	Deposit	Medium texture, greyish – medium brown in colour, sandy silt deposit with occasional small brick fragments. <b>Topsoil – formed relatively recently after demolition of buildings on site.</b>	133.45m aOD	0.3m/0.1m
135	Deposit	Wall identified in foundation dig for Units 11-14 Runs broadly N-S. Built from machine-made red brick, double skinned, laid stretcher, bonded with hard grey mortar. <b>Wall of building first identified on 1901 OS Map of Derbyshire.</b>		
200	Deposit	A medium grained greyish/mid brown which is sandy with a small amount of silt. Inclusions include modern brick and tile. Across site to a depth of 0.75m. <b>Modern demolition rubble/soil</b>	134.05m aOD	0.75m/0.1m
201	Deposit	A medium grained brownish/grey sandy deposit with modern brick and tile inclusions. <b>Modern demolition rubble.</b>	133.98m aOD	0.5m/0.1m
202	Deposit	A fine textured mid brown, clayey silt deposit with no inclusions. <b>Demolition layer/made</b>	133.58m aOD	0.3m/0.25m

Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
		<i>ground</i>		
203	Deposit	A medium textured, dark grey silty deposit with small RB fragment inclusions. <b>Made ground between modern demolition and kiln demolition phases</b>	133.58m aOD	0.6m/0.15m
204	Deposit	A fine blue/grey, clay deposit with small RB fragment inclusions. <b>Likely represents made ground or packing/insulation around kiln</b>	133.08m aOD	0.3m/0.05m
205	Deposit	A firm and fine clay deposit which is yellowish/brown in colour with no inclusions. <b>Likely represents made ground or packing/insulation around kiln</b>	133.08m aOD	0.25m/0.1m
206	Deposit	A medium-coarse deposit which is light red/brown in colour. It is a sandy silt in composition and contains numerous RB fragments of various sizes. <b>Demolition layer</b>	132.98m aOD	0.25m/0.15m
207	Deposit	A thin deposit of fine, blue/grey clay with no inclusions. It sits below the modern demolition phases (200) (203) and above (206). <b>Deposit of clay, likely part of the made ground/packing/insulation around the kiln.</b>	132.98m aOD	0.15m/0.05m
208	Deposit	A thin layer of fine-medium dark grey/brown, sandy silt with no inclusions. <b>Likely represents made ground around kiln.</b>	132.68m aOD	0.15m/0.05m
209	Deposit	A medium grained, greyish/mid brown, sandy silt deposit with modern brick and tile inclusions. Across site to a depth of 0.75m. <b>Modern demolition rubble/soil.</b>	134.05m aOD	0.75m/0.1m
210	Deposit	Fine textured blue-grey clay. Compacted. Very infrequent stone inclusions. <b>Redeposited clay, utilised as packing/base/made ground beneath and surrounding remaining outer elements of kiln.</b>	132.43m aOD	0.5m/Unknown
211	Structure	Curving wall built from handmade firebrick (0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m), laid on-bed, lime mortared, 3 skins wide, up to 6 courses surviving coursing alternates between headers and stretchers, foundation is (245). <b>Inner wall of kiln, same overall structure as (212)</b>	132.34m aOD	0.56m/0.38m
212	Structure	A medium textured, dark grey, silt deposit with a maximum depth of 0.6m (in section). There are brick fragment inclusions (fragments between 0.05m-0.1m). <b>Made ground between original kiln demolition</b>	133.58m aOD	0.6m/0.15m

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
		<i>phase and modern demolition phase.</i>		
213	Deposit	Heat affected white lime mortar, small brick fragment inclusions, pink coloured in places. Present between inner walls (211) and (212) of kiln structure and beneath base (215) covering an area of 3.5m x 2.5m, overlies clay (214). <b>Mortar spread, laid down as bedding for kiln base.</b>	131.82m aOD	0.04m/0.02m
214	Deposit	Fine textured pink/red clay, compacted, very infrequent stone inclusions, located within inner kiln beneath (213). <b>Essentially same deposit as (210) – a packing/base/made ground deposit laid down prior to kiln construction, difference in colour due to high temperature of furnace.</b>	131.76m aOD)	0.4m/Unknown
215	Structure	Surface built from handmade fire brick (0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m), lime mortared, 2 courses, laid on-bed and stretcher. Very heat affected. Laid over mortar spread (213) and central arch of flue (217). <b>Inner floor/base of kiln</b>	131.97m aOD	0.24m/0.24m
216	Structure	Handmade fire brick (0.24m x 0.12m x 0.08m), single skinned, laid on-bed, header coursed. Lime mortared, heat affected. Flue (217) runs into side of structure. <b>Central hole of flue structure, allowing heat to transfer from fire into kiln.</b>	131.99m aOD	0.64m/0.64m
217	Structure	Handmade fire brick arch with an internal width of 0.58m. Lime mortared, stretcher coursed. East side of arch has (218) as foundation, west side has (219) as foundation. <b>Flue, intended to transfer heat from a fire to central hole of kiln.</b>	131.87m aOD	0.5m
218	Structure	Handmade fire brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m) wall, lime mortared, laid on-bed and alternating header and stretcher courses, 2 skins wide, there is no finish, partially exposed face looks West, runs to meet central hole (216), exposed face looks West. <b>Part of flue system, flue wall and foundation for (217).</b>	131.61m aOD	0.5m
219	Structure	Handmade fire brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m) wall, lime mortared, laid on-bed and alternating header and stretcher courses, 2 skins wide, there is no finish, partially exposed face looks West, runs to meet central hole (216), exposed face looks East. <b>Part of flue system, flue wall and foundation for (217).</b>	131.61m aOD	0.5m

Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
220	Cut	The shape in plan is circular 5.25m wide, break of slope on top is sharp, the sides are vertical, the break of slope at the bottom is sharp, its base flat. <i>Cut for inner parts of kiln.</i>	132.24m aOD	
221	Cut	Circular element 6.7m wide, break of slopes on top sharp, vertical sides, sharp break of slope at the bottom and its base is flat. <i>Cut for external elements associated with kiln.</i>	132.36m aOD	0.38m/0.18m
222	Structure	Handmade red brick, unmortared (0.24m x 0.1m x 0.07) floor, laid on bed and stretcher. There is no finish, laid on clinker – coal – black gritty material (244) as foundation – bedding layer, the upper surface shows evidence of footfall as bricks have been smoothed – rounded. It continued beyond L.O.E. Exposed area 2.54m x 0.87m. <i>External brick surface – path or yard.</i>	132.35m aOD	0.1m
223	Deposit	Coarse textured, black in colour, exposed area 3.2m x 3.0m, gritty coal – clinker type with inclusions of slag, coal, stone and occasional red brick fragments. <i>(223) and (244) are same deposits, but (223) continues beneath (222). Laid on top of natural (210) forms made ground, possible surface and bedding for (222).</i>	132.36m aOD	0.1m/Unknown
224	Cut	Roughly rectangular shape in plan with almost 90o corners and 1m exposed length, 0.55m wide. The depth remains unknown, and its orientation is NE-SW/ <i>The feature hasn't been excavated but exposed only. Checked during knotweed removal on 28/03/2017</i>	132.25m aOD	
225	Structure	Handmade reused fire bricks. There is no finish, stretcher bond (laid on - bed) with some half bricks used as space – fillers. <i>Likely drain – manhole. Presumably has run from (232) (233) to this location.</i>	132.25m aOD	0.1m
226	Deposit	Medium to fine textured, mixed reddish – greyish black in colour clay, with frequent well sorted brick and stone fragments. <i>Backfill of const. cut [224], been investigated during second phase of knotweed removal.</i>	(132.25m aOD)	0.1m/Unknown
227	Deposit	Medium to fine textured with mixed reddish – greyish and black colour clay. Frequent well sorted fragments of brick and stone. <i>Backfill within 'manhole'.</i>	132.25m aOD	0.1m/Unknown
228	VOID			

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
229	VOID			
230	Structure	Handmade red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m) laid on bed, stretcher, loosely bonded with white mortar, laid on a very thin (0.01m) layer of clinker course height. The exposed face looks SE orientated NE – SW for 1.35m exposed length x 0.24m wide x 0.11m high. <b>Unclear function, initially presumed to be surviving element of a beehive type chimney but this seems unlike due to lack of large or solid foundation.</b>	132.52m aOD	0.11m
231	Structure	Handmade red bricks (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m) laid on bed with 2 x skins wide, with coursing alternating headers and stretchers. Lime mortared no finish, exposed faces E+W sides, runs broadly N – S, and runs N-wards beyond L.O.E. The exposed length is 0.9m x 0.24m wide x 0.45m high. <b>Unclear structure but very likely belongs to 19<sup>th</sup> century but later than demolition of kiln.</b>	132.80m aOD	0.45m
232	Deposit	A fine yellow/brown clay/silt deposit with RB fragment inclusions. <b>Demolition material infilling [233]</b>	132.42m aOD	0.2m/0.1m
233	Cut	<b>Construction cut for ceramic drain, drain may have flowed into manhole [224] (225)</b>	132.42m aOD	0.2m
234	Structure	Grey bricks with no finish, 3 surviving courses. Upper course laid in centre of structure and is a single skin laid on-bed and stretcher. Middle course laid on-face and header. Lowest Course is 2 skins of on bed stretchers. Foundation is (249). The exposed faces look east and west. The structure is 0.26m wide and 1.2m is the surviving length (It was longer but removed by machine to expose kiln). <b>Dating unclear, but definitely post-dates the kiln. Alignments suggest that (234), (238) and (246) may have formed walls of a later structure, with made ground deposits (204)(206) between them.</b>	132.80m aOD	0.35m
235	Structure	Handmade red bricks (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08M) with no finish. Lime mortared. 4 skins wide of on-bed stretchers. Structure curves gently from SE-NW, seemingly truncated at SW end by (237). 2.7m exposed length, likely continues to NW beyond limit of excavation. 0.5m wide, 0.11m high. Rests on top of clinker (236). Cut [221] is immediately to the inside	132.65m aOD	0.1m

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
		of the curve. <i>Was initially presumed, due to width, to be surviving element of a large 'beehive' chimney around central kiln. This is possible; however, lack of a deep, solid, foundation makes this unlikely. Presence of a thin clinker type bedding layer is more typical of a path/surface.</i>		
236	Deposit	A coarse, black clinker deposit. Inclusions include very occasional brick fragments, slag, coal and coal dust. <i>Made ground beyond kiln, bedding for (235). Probably ground level during life of kiln.</i>	132.66m aOD	0.1m/0.1m
237	Structure	Mortar/concrete raft forming foundation for (238). 0.5m wide, 4.2m exposed length (continued over kiln, built on top of demolition rubble, but removed by machine to expose kiln). Up to 0.2m thick. Runs broadly east to west. <i>Foundation for (238)</i>	132.74m aOD	0.2m/0.2m
238	Structure	Handmade red brick wall running broadly east to west. Bricks are 0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m. No finish. Laid on-bed. Header. 2 exposed faces. One looks north and one looks south. Bonded with yellowish lime mortar. 2.4m length exposed, 0.24m wide and 1 course high. South end of (246) is keyed into east end of north face of (238). Foundation is concrete raft (237). <i>Structure likely post-dates kiln structures, exact function unknown. May relate to a chimney structure visible on aerial photos.</i>	132.74m aOD	0.1m
239	Structure	Handmade red bricks (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m). No finish. Single skin wall, one course exposed. Laid stretcher on-bed. Bonded with lime mortar. 0.11m wide, 2.3m long. Runs south from (238) – butts against southern face of (238). Foundation unknown. Runs broadly north to south. <i>Single skin wall, purpose unknown, likely post-dates kiln structures.</i>	132.69m aOD	0.1m
240	Structure	Handmade red bricks (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.07m). 2 courses visible. lower course 3 skins wide (headers and stretchers). Upper course one skin wide – laid header. All bricks on-bed and bonded with lime mortar. Foundation unknown. Structure runs broadly north to south. 2m visible length, 0.45m wide. Keyed into north face of (238). <i>Originally identified in evaluation trench. Purpose unknown, but</i>	132.94m aOD	0.25m



Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
		<i>post-dates kiln and may relate to chimney. Visible on 20<sup>th</sup> century photos.</i>		
241	Deposit	Coarse, black, clinker deposit with slag, coal and stone inclusions. Clinker made ground. <i>This deposit is typical of 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century made ground. Usually seen in the context of bedding layers or yard surfaces.</i>	132.70m aOD	0.1m/0.1m
242	Deposit	This deposit was filling the central void of the kiln and was also spread across the remains of the kiln. The deposit was sandy brown/grey in colour with patches of red and contained abundant inclusions of RB/FB/mortar and stone. <i>Demolition rubble infilling the central void.</i>	132.55m aOD	0.3/0.3m
243	Deposit	The deposit was sandy brown/grey in colour with patches of red and contained abundant inclusions of RB/FB/mortar and stone. <i>Demolition rubble in filling the void of the flue structure (217). Same as (242)</i>	131.50m aOD	0.3m/0.3
244	Deposit	Coarse textured, black in colour, exposed area 3.2m x 3.0m, gritty coal – clinker type with inclusions of slag, coal, stone and occasional red brick fragments. <i>(223) and (244) are same deposits, but (223) continues beneath (222). Laid on top of natural (210) forms made ground, possible surface and bedding for (222).</i>	132.36m aOD	0.03m/0.03m
245	Structure	Handmade, red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m). Laid on-face and header. Bonded with lime mortar (very heat affected). Exposed faces look inwards towards kiln. No finish. Foundation is natural (214) / (210). (245) is under (211). <i>Foundation courses for kiln wall (211)</i>	131.92m aOD	0.1m
246	Structure	Handmade, red brick (0.24m x 0.11m x 0.08m). Laid on-face and header. Bonded with lime mortar (very heat affected). Exposed faces look inwards towards kiln. No finish. Foundation is natural (214) / (210). (246) is under (212). <i>Foundation courses for kiln wall (212)</i>	131.92m aOD	0.1m
247	Cut	A linear cut which runs roughly north to south. The cut was seen in plan and was not excavated. The north end went into the LOE. The southern end runs up to the edge of (237) which is the foundation fill for (238). <i>Construction cut for wall (240), filled with</i>	132.71m aOD	

Context	Type	Description/Interpretation	Depth to top of deposit/cut aOD*	Max/min thickness or surviving height (m)
		<b>(248)</b>		
248	Deposit	A fine grey clay silt deposit with patches of brown as well. The fill contained small red brick/stone and mortar inclusions. <b>Clay foundation for wall (240)</b>	132.71m aOD	
249	Deposit	A band of fine blue/grey clay with moderate amount of red brick inclusions up to 0.1m in size. <b>Same as (207),(250)+(251), redeposited clay post kiln demolition to make up ground</b>	132.88m aOD	0.2/0.05m
250	Deposit	A band of fine blue/grey clay with moderate amount of red brick inclusions up to 0.1m in size. <b>Same as (207),(249)+(251), redeposited clay post kiln demolition to make up ground</b>	132.88m aOD	0.35m/0.2m
251	Deposit	A band of fine blue/grey clay with moderate amount of red brick inclusions up to 0.1m in size. <b>Same as (207),(249)+(250), redeposited clay post kiln demolition to make up ground</b>	132.88m aOD	0.15m/0.15m
252	Deposit	A fine textured, yellow, very clayey silt deposit which contained a moderate amount of small RB fragments. <b>Redeposited clay to make up ground post demolition of kiln</b>	132.98m aOD	0.4m/0.05m

## **APPENDIX II: ASSEMBLAGE QUANTIFICATIONS**

Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Table 2 – Pottery

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date	Notes
100	Banded ware	1	23	1	BS	Bowl	White slip line w/ double brown lines above & below on a buff background	C19th	Part of a bowl or round jar
100	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Two thin blue slip lines ext below a deep moulded line w/ raised dots	1883 – 1920	Pale cane coloured body
100	TP Bone China	1	24	1	Rim	Mug	Brightly coloured printed design depicting a Disney character	M – LC20th	
104	Biscuit-fired ware	8	180	1	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Wood-grain effect ext; Ligna ware?	1883 – 1920	Recessed base, wheel-thrown, diam 72mm
104	Biscuit-fired ware	2	28	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip band on everted rim w/ three incised lines through slip	1883 – 1920	Plain curved rim; slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	13	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip band on everted rim w/ three incised lines through slip	1883 – 1920	Profiled rim, slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	3	79	1	Rim & body	Vase	Flared body & rim w/ horizontal cordon	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	49	1	Splayed base	Vase	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown splayed base
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	14	1	Rim	Vase	Flared rim w/ ridged & grooved external surface	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	5	1	BS	Vase	Ridged & grooved ext profile	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown vessel; form uncertain
104	Biscuit-fired ware	3	18	3	Rim	Hollow ware	Relief-moulded wood-grain effect int only; plain ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	Coarse wood-grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	7	49	7	BS	Hollow ware	Relief-moulded ext; too small to determine design	1883 – 1920	Slip cast vessels
104	Biscuit-fired ware	3	50	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID form & design	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessels; elaborate decoration
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	14	1	BS/rim	Hollow ware	U/ID form & decorative motif; lobate rim?	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	Moulded beak-like decorative element	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	Everted rim w/ lobate elements	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Ridge on one side	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date	Notes
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware?	Finely ridged on one side	1883 – 1920	
104	Colour Glazed ware	7	35	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext, bright yellow glaze int; ridge ext	1883 – 1920	Probably slip cast
104	Whiteware type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Ridged & fluted int & ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel; clear glaze int & ext
104	Whiteware type	1	6	1	BS	Flatware?	Clear (white) glaze on one side, finely ridged on unglazed side	1883 – 1920	Odd sherd
105	Biscuit-fired ware	2	246	1	Base? & body	Planter/vase	Stylised wood-grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Odd sherd; resembles a base but w/ a projecting ring around a perforation; presumably to be attached to a base
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	65	1	Flared rim	Hollow ware	Low relief wood-grain finish ext; wide flared rim	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown vessel
105	Biscuit-fired ware	3	46	3	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded lobate panels w/ rounded ridges	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragments
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	54	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Lobate splayed base	1883 – 1920	Thin white slip-like deposit ext
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	27	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Lobate splayed base	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	53	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Lobate splayed base	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown splayed base
105	Biscuit-fired ware	2	92	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Coarse wood grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown vessel w/ wood-grain effect ext
105	Biscuit-fired ware	6	31	6	BS	Hollow ware	Wood grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragments
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	13	1	Inturned rim	Bowl	Wood grain effect ext; bowl in the form of a log	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	3	29	3	BS	U/ID	Wood-grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	18	1	Base?	U/ID	Stamped ' ... IN ... AND'	1883 – 1920	Possibly a splayed base w/ a narrower stem on top
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	35	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Pale blue slip ext w/ incised line cutting through the slip	1883 – 1920	Wide-bodied jug
105	Biscuit-fired ware	2	42	2	BS	Hollow ware	Narrow rilling ext	1883 – 1920	Tall, thin wheel-thrown



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date	Notes
									vessel
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	16	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Narrow rilling ext; plain rim	1883 – 1920	Plain rim
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	23	1	Handle	Jug	Thin pale blue slip ext; long sub-rectangular handle	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	Planter	Lobate rim w/ perforation for suspension	1883 – 1920	Probably a decorative planter designed to be suspended
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	23	1	Decorative element	Spray	Slip-cast decorative element w/ thin buff slip ext	1883 – 1920	Resembles a coxcomb or stylised floral spray
105	Biscuit-fired ware	2	141	1	Base or rim?	Hollow ware	Thick pale buff slip ext; perforation below rim	1883 – 1920	Odd form
105	Biscuit-fired ware	7	18	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Various small body sherds & flakes; slip cast
105	Biscuit-fired ware	10	118	10	BS	Hollow ware	Thick pale buff slip on surfaces	1883 – 1920	Various small body sherds & flakes; slip cast
105	Biscuit-fired ware	7	62	7	BS	Hollow ware	Various relief-moulded sherds	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Lobate rim; thin pale blue slip int & ext	1883 – 1920	Possibly a planter or vase
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	9	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	Fluted/ridged surface w/ horizontal ridge	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	27	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Thick pale blue slip ext	1883 – 1920	Small beaded rim on a globular body
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Complex moulded design w/ traces of blue slip ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Complex slip-cast curvilinear design ext	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded fragments w/ traces of buff slip ext	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	45	1	BS	Hollow ware	Prominent ridging ext; thin buff slip int & ext	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown sherd
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Ridged profile ext; thin buff slip int only	1883 – 1920	Plain rim
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Moulded fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded pattern int only	1883 – 1920	Moulded fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	4	77	4	Fragments	Hollow ware	Slip-cast hollow fragments; form unidentified	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Lobate rim w/ perforation	1883 – 1920	Slip cast fragment



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date	Notes
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip int; moulded ext profile	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Low relief moulded fragment	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	168	1	Perforated knob	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext; perforation in centre	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	29	1	Perforated element	U/ID	Thick pale buff slip ext	1883 – 1920	Circular perforated element
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	15	1	Perforated element	U/ID	Thick pale blue slip ext	1883 – 1920	Circular perforated element; cf cxt 203
105	Colour Glazed ware	1	58	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Pale green slip ext w/ incised line below rim	1883 – 1920	Tall w/ plain rim, ovoid form
109	Biscuit-fired ware	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
109	Biscuit-fired ware	1	52	1	BS	Vase	Prominent horizontal rilling	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast sherd
111	Cane Coloured ware	1	8	1	BS/Base	Flatware?	U/Dec	C19th	
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	66	1	Fragment	U/ID	Moulded fragment; log or an animal's paw	1883 – 1920	Fine red fabric
203	Biscuit-fired ware	2	25	2	Base?	Hollow ware	Splayed base w/ fluted surface and lobate feet	1883 – 1920	Thin white slip on a white body
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	75	1	Base & stem	Vase	Rounded splayed base w/ lobate foot on a square base	1883 – 1920	Square base 78.7mm on a side; slip cast
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	32	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Odd double base w/ small circular base sitting inside a sub-rectangular base; one vessel
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	9	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Semi-recessed base
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	47	1	BS & handle	Handled vessel	Traces of thin buff slip ext	1883 – 1920	Bulbous rounded body w/ vertical fluted neck; handle stump on round body
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Bulbous rounded body



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date	Notes
									w/ vertical fluted neck
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	11	1	Base?	U/ID	Sub-rectangular base?	1883 – 1920	
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	16	1	BS	Dish?	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Plain sherd w/ one curved edge
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	32	1	Base	Hollow ware	Footed base w/ moulded body; vertical grooves & ridges ext	1883 – 1920	
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Solid curved rod-like fragment
203	Colour Glazed ware	1	93	1	U/ID	U/ID	Dark yellow-brown glaze ext	1883 – 1920	Short cylindrical element w/ a hole in the closed end; part of a tall or long object
203	Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Lid	Moulded rounded ridges around circumference of domed lid	1883 – 1920	
203	Whiteware	1	195	1	Base	Vase	Relief moulded elements, unidentifiable form	1883 – 1920	Hollow internally domed base
203	Whiteware type	1	39	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Moulded curvilinear decorative element or unknown form
223	Midlands Purple type ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int only	C17th – C18th	Very hard, dense semi-vitrified fabric w/ white rock fragments
223	Mortarium	1	23	1	Rim	Bowl	Grove around inside of rim	140 - 200AD	A sherd in a fine white fabric; the form resembles a Roman mortarium; see report by P. Mills
242	Biscuit-fired ware	2	17	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Cabled rim w/ wickerwork pattern body	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bulged body w/fluted vertical neck/upper body	1883 – 1920	Slip cast vessels
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	11	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Slip cast vessel; wide





## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date	Notes
									bodied bowl?
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Coarse wood grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
242	Biscuit-fired ware	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	Wide fluting ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
242	Biscuit-fired ware	8	43	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Various small plain body sherds; slip cast
242	Biscuit-fired ware	3	25	3	BS	Dish/tray	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Square or rectangular shallow dishes
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	9	1	Inturned rim	Bowl	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Sharply inturned rim
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	16	1	Base	Dish/tray	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Shallow dish or tray
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	19	1	Base	Dish/tray	Low relief moulding ext	1883 – 1920	Shallow dish or tray; slip cast or press-moulded?
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded ext	1883 – 1920	Coarse wood grain effect ext
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID decorative element	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	6	1	Fragment	U/ID	Decorative element; solid w/ moulded surface detailing	1883 – 1920	Cast fragment
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	3	1	Fragment	U/ID	Moulded decorative element; solid w/ surface detailing	1883 – 1920	Cast fragment
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	Moulded decorative element; smooth surfaces	1883 – 1920	Cast fragment
242	Colour Glazed ware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	Moulded rim w/ stylised flowers & turquoise glaze int & ext	1883 – 1920	Small bowl w/ a wide everted rim
242	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze int & ext	1883 – 1920	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date	Notes
100	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Two thin blue slip lines ext below a deep moulded line w/ raised dots	1883 – 1920	Pale cane coloured body
100	TP Bone China	1	24	1	Rim	Mug	Brightly coloured printed design depicting a Disney character	M – LC20th	
104	Biscuit-fired ware	8	180	1	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Wood-grain effect ext; Ligna ware?	1883 – 1920	Recessed base, wheel-thrown, diam 72mm
104	Biscuit-fired ware	2	28	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip band on everted rim w/ three incised lines through slip	1883 – 1920	Plain curved rim; slip-cast vessel



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	13	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip band on everted rim w/ three incised lines through slip	1883 – 1920	Profiled rim, slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	3	79	1	Rim & body	Vase	Flared body & rim w/ horizontal cordon	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	49	1	Splayed base	Vase	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown splayed base
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	14	1	Rim	Vase	Flared rim w/ ridged & grooved external surface	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	5	1	BS	Vase	Ridged & grooved ext profile	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown vessel; form uncertain
104	Biscuit-fired ware	3	18	3	Rim	Hollow ware	Relief-moulded wood-grain effect int only; plain ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	2	12	2	BS	Hollow ware	Coarse wood-grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	7	49	7	BS	Hollow ware	Relief-moulded ext; too small to determine design	1883 – 1920	Slip cast vessels
104	Biscuit-fired ware	3	50	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID form & design	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessels; elaborate decoration
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	14	1	BS/rim	Hollow ware	U/ID form & decorative motif; lobate rim?	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	Moulded beak-like decorative element	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	Everted rim w/ lobate elements	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	Ridge on one side	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
104	Biscuit-fired ware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware?	Finely ridged on one side	1883 – 1920	
104	Colour Glazed ware	7	35	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext, bright yellow glaze int; ridge ext	1883 – 1920	Probably slip cast
104	Whiteware type	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Ridged & fluted int & ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel; clear glaze int & ext
104	Whiteware type	1	6	1	BS	Flatware?	Clear (white) glaze on one side, finely ridged on unglazed side	1883 – 1920	Odd sherd
105	Biscuit-fired ware	2	246	1	Base? & body	Planter/vase	Stylised wood-grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Odd sherd; resembles a base but w/ a projecting ring around a perforation; presumably to be attached to a base
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	65	1	Flared rim	Hollow ware	Low relief wood-grain finish ext; wide flared rim	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown vessel
105	Biscuit-fired ware	3	46	3	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded lobate panels w/ rounded ridges	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragments
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	54	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Lobate splayed base	1883 – 1920	Thin white slip-like deposit ext
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	27	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Lobate splayed base	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	53	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Lobate splayed base	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown splayed base
105	Biscuit-fired ware	2	92	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Coarse wood grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown vessel w/ wood-grain effect ext
105	Biscuit-fired ware	6	31	6	BS	Hollow ware	Wood grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragments
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	13	1	Inturned rim	Bowl	Wood grain effect ext; bowl in the form of a log	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	3	29	3	BS	U/ID	Wood-grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	18	1	Base?	U/ID	Stamped ' ... IN ... AND'	1883 – 1920	Possibly a splayed base w/ a narrower stem on top
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	35	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Pale blue slip ext w/ incised line cutting through the slip	1883 – 1920	Wide-bodied jug
105	Biscuit-fired ware	2	42	2	BS	Hollow ware	Narrow rilling ext	1883 – 1920	Tall, thin wheel-thrown vessel
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	16	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Narrow rilling ext; plain rim	1883 – 1920	Plain rim
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	23	1	Handle	Jug	Thin pale blue slip ext; long sub-rectangular handle	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	Planter	Lobate rim w/ perforation for suspension	1883 – 1920	Probably a decorative planter designed to be suspended
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	23	1	Decorative element	Spray	Slip-cast decorative element w/ thin buff slip ext	1883 – 1920	Resembles a coxcomb or stylised floral spray
105	Biscuit-fired ware	2	141	1	Base or rim?	Hollow ware	Thick pale buff slip ext; perforation below rim	1883 – 1920	Odd form
105	Biscuit-fired ware	7	18	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Various small body sherds & flakes; slip cast
105	Biscuit-fired ware	10	118	10	BS	Hollow ware	Thick pale buff slip on surfaces	1883 – 1920	Various small body sherds & flakes; slip cast
105	Biscuit-fired ware	7	62	7	BS	Hollow ware	Various relief-moulded sherds	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Lobate rim; thin pale blue slip int & ext	1883 – 1920	Possibly a planter or vase
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	9	1	Fragment	Hollow ware	Fluted/ridged surface w/ horizontal ridge	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	27	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Thick pale blue slip ext	1883 – 1920	Small beaded rim on a globular body
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Complex moulded design w/ traces of blue slip ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Complex slip-cast curvilinear design ext	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	3	7	3	BS	Hollow ware	Moulded fragments w/ traces of buff slip ext	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	45	1	BS	Hollow ware	Prominent ridging ext; thin buff slip int & ext	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown sherd
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Ridged profile ext; thin buff slip int only	1883 – 1920	Plain rim
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Moulded fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded pattern int only	1883 – 1920	Moulded fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	4	77	4	Fragments	Hollow ware	Slip-cast hollow fragments; form unidentified	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	5	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Lobate rim w/ perforation	1883 – 1920	Slip cast fragment
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin buff slip int; moulded ext profile	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Low relief moulded fragment	1883 – 1920	
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	168	1	Perforated knob	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext; perforation in centre	1883 – 1920	Wheel-thrown



*Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire*

105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	29	1	Perforated element	U/ID	Thick pale buff slip ext	1883 – 1920	Circular perforated element
105	Biscuit-fired ware	1	15	1	Perforated element	U/ID	Thick pale blue slip ext	1883 – 1920	Circular perforated element; cf cxt 203
105	Colour Glazed ware	1	58	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Pale green slip ext w/ incised line below rim	1883 – 1920	Tall w/ plain rim, ovoid form
109	Biscuit-fired ware	1	28	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast fragment
109	Biscuit-fired ware	1	52	1	BS	Vase	Prominent horizontal rilling	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast sherd
111	Cane Coloured ware	1	8	1	BS/Base	Flatware?	U/Dec	C19th	
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	66	1	Fragment	U/ID	Moulded fragment; log or an animal's paw	1883 – 1920	Fine red fabric
203	Biscuit-fired ware	2	25	2	Base?	Hollow ware	Splayed base w/ fluted surface and lobate feet	1883 – 1920	Thin white slip on a white body
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	75	1	Base & stem	Vase	Rounded splayed base w/ lobate foot on a square base	1883 – 1920	Square base 78.7mm on a side; slip cast
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	32	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Odd double base w/ small circular base sitting inside a sub-rectangular base; one vessel
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	9	1	Base	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Semi-recessed base
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	47	1	BS & handle	Handled vessel	Traces of thin buff slip ext	1883 – 1920	Bulbous rounded body w/ vertical fluted neck; handle stump on round body
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Bulbous rounded body w/ vertical fluted neck
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	11	1	Base?	U/ID	Sub-rectangular base?	1883 – 1920	
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	16	1	BS	Dish?	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Plain sherd w/ one curved edge
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	32	1	Base	Hollow ware	Footed base w/ moulded body; vertical grooves & ridges ext	1883 – 1920	
203	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Solid curved rod-like fragment
203	Colour Glazed ware	1	93	1	U/ID	U/ID	Dark yellow-brown glaze ext	1883 – 1920	Short cylindrical element w/ a hole in the closed end; part of a tall or long object
203	Whiteware	1	7	1	Rim	Lid	Moulded rounded ridges around circumference of domed lid	1883 – 1920	
203	Whiteware	1	195	1	Base	Vase	Relief moulded elements, unidentifiable form	1883 – 1920	Hollow internally domed base
203	Whiteware type	1	39	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Moulded curvilinear decorative element or unknown form
223	Midlands Purple type ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int only	C17th – C18th	Very hard, dense semi-vitrified fabric w/ white rock fragments



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

223	Mortarium	1	23	1	Rim	Bowl	Groove around inside of rim	140 - 200AD	A sherd in a fine white fabric; the form resembles a Roman mortarium; see report by P. Mills
242	Biscuit-fired ware	2	17	2	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Cabled rim w/ wickerwork pattern body	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bulged body w/fluted vertical neck/upper body	1883 – 1920	Slip cast vessels
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	11	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Slip cast vessel; wide bodied bowl?
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Coarse wood grain effect ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
242	Biscuit-fired ware	2	18	2	BS	Hollow ware	Wide fluting ext	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
242	Biscuit-fired ware	8	43	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Various small plain body sherds; slip cast
242	Biscuit-fired ware	3	25	3	BS	Dish/tray	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Square or rectangular shallow dishes
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	9	1	Inturned rim	Bowl	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Sharply inturned rim
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	16	1	Base	Dish/tray	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Shallow dish or tray
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	19	1	Base	Dish/tray	Low relief moulding ext	1883 – 1920	Shallow dish or tray; slip cast or press-moulded?
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded ext	1883 – 1920	Coarse wood grain effect ext
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/ID decorative element	1883 – 1920	Slip-cast vessel
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	6	1	Fragment	U/ID	Decorative element; solid w/ moulded surface detailing	1883 – 1920	Cast fragment
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	3	1	Fragment	U/ID	Moulded decorative element; solid w/ surface detailing	1883 – 1920	Cast fragment
242	Biscuit-fired ware	1	4	1	Fragment	U/ID	Moulded decorative element; smooth surfaces	1883 – 1920	Cast fragment
242	Colour Glazed ware	1	11	1	Rim	Bowl	Moulded rim w/ stylised flowers & turquoise glaze int & ext	1883 – 1920	Small bowl w/ a wide everted rim
242	Colour Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze int & ext	1883 – 1920	
WB2	Banded ware	1	23	1	BS	Bowl	White slip line w/ double brown lines above & below on a buff background	C19th	Part of a bowl or round jar
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	2	40	1	Profile	Plate	Patchy misapplied & misfired turquoise glaze int; moulded edge	1883 – 1920	
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	2	35	1	U/ID	U/ID	Deep wavy combed-style surface ext but the reverse resembles a base or lid	1883 – 1920	Odd sherd
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	21	1	Rim	Plate	Patch of brown glaze int	1883 – 1920	A biscuit-fired sherd which appears to have been accidentally and partially glazed
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	8	115	7	Footring base	Plate	Very thick (accidental) dark green glaze int; partial glaze on underside	1883 – 1920	Typical wasters



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	20	1	BS	Flatware	Moulded grid or woven pattern on one side only	1883 – 1920	Form uncertain
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	17	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Plain white biscuit-fired ware; thick sherd
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	1883 – 1920	Thin biscuit-fired sherd
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	59	1	Splayed base	Hollow ware	Thick splayed base w/ rounded foot	1883 – 1920	Buff or cane coloured fabric
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief moulded lobate pattern ext	1883 – 1920	White fabric
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dimpled surface ext	1883 – 1920	Buff or cane coloured fabric; cf some types of Clanta ware
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dimpled surface except for a rectilinear plaque	1883 – 1920	Buff or cane coloured fabric; cf some types of Clanta ware
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dimpled surface w/ a small section of a linear decoration	1883 – 1920	Buff or cane coloured fabric; cf some types of Clanta ware
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Finely dimpled surface w/ part of a sinuous scaled figure	1883 – 1920	Buff or cane coloured fabric; cf some types of Clanta ware
WB2	Biscuit-fired ware	1	3	1	Rim	U/ID	Plain rim/edge w/ impressed rectilinear pattern ext	1883 – 1920	Buff or cane coloured ware
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	6	1	Rim	Bowl?	Dark red glaze ext, mid-green glaze int	1883 – 1920	Plain rounded rim
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Red to orange glaze ext, red glaze int	1883 – 1920	
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext	1883 – 1920	
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	113	1	Base	U/ID	Dark green glaze ext, light green glaze int & underside	1883 – 1920	Rectangular vessel/object w/ recessed base
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	53	1	Base	U/ID	Dark green glaze ext, light green glaze int & underside	1883 – 1920	Rectangular vessel/object w/ recessed base
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	2	129	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext w/ app knob in variegated clay ext	1883 – 1920	Large vessel; vase or planter?
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	34	1	Lid-seated rim	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext, yellow-green glaze int	1883 – 1920	Small, lid-seated rim on a probable globular body
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	3	130	1	Ring-foot base	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext, yellow-green glaze int	1883 – 1920	Low rounded ring foot; stamped serial number (partial) '183...' on underside
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	6	1	Lid-seated rim	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext	1883 – 1920	Small lid-seated rim
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	3	63	1	Ring-foot base	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext, yellow-green glaze int; moulded band ext	1883 – 1920	Decorative bowl or planter
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext, yellow-green glaze int	1883 – 1920	Globular body
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze int & ext	1883 – 1920	
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	7	1	BS	U/ID	Relief-moulded pattern ext under dark green glaze	1883 – 1920	
WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	3	1	BS/Flake	U/ID	Ridge ext under dark green glaze; int surface missing	1883 – 1920	



*Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire*

WB2	Colour Glazed ware	1	29	1	Base	Hollow ware	Brown glaze int; relief-moulded curvilinear design ext	1883 – 1920	Buff or cane coloured fabric
	<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>4373</b>	<b>192</b>					



Table 3 - Kiln Furniture

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Centre-foot length	Decoration	Date range	Notes
104	Tripod stilt	1	12	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	42.5	N/A	1883 – 1920	Moulded figure '6' and letter 'A' moulded at base of leg
104	Tripod stilt	1	6	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	42.5	N/A	1883 – 1920	Moulded figure '6' at base of leg
105	Kiln fitting	2	55	1	Segment	L-shaped plate	N/A	N/A	1883 – 1920	Section of an L-shaped plate, 733mm thick, 38mm wide, vertical side broken; traces of misfired glaze int; coarse buff clay w/ rock frags
105	Kiln plate	1	37	1	Fragment	Flat sheet	N/A	N/A	1883 – 1920	Flat sheet w/ clear glaze on one side; 7.1mm thick; coarse buff clay w/ rock frags
111	Tripod stilt	1	5	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Foot of a large stilt
111	Tripod stilt	1	2	1	Centre & legs	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Centre of a small tripod stilt lacking feet
203	Kiln rod	1	14	1	Fragment	Kiln rod	N/A	N/A	1883 – 1920	Buff coloured, flattened on one side, impression on other





*Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire*

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Centre-foot length	Decoration	Date range	Notes
203	Prop/support	1	521	1	Body & terminal	Prop/support	N/A	N/A	1883 – 1920	Splayed foot (72.6mm) on a bulged-cylindrical body (55.4 – 48.7mm), small hole 7.46mm perforation along length
203	Prop/support	1	529	1	Body w/ broken ends	Prop/support	N/A	Clear glaze ext	1883 – 1920	Bulged cylindrical body 45.6 – 51.4; central hole 7.43mm; cane coloured clay
203	Prop/support	1	326	1	Body & end	Prop/support	N/A	Thin glaze fuming ext	1883 – 1920	Cylindrical prop or pipe; 43.4mm diameter, central hole; 20.79mm; one plain termination
203	Prop/support	1	199	1	Body & end	Prop/support	N/A	Thin glaze fuming ext	1883 – 1920	External diameter 43.5mm, diameter of hole 22.3mm;
203	Ring stilt	1	44	1	Fragment	Ring stilt	N/A	N/A	1883 – 1920	Triangular section ring stilt; 88.6mm diameter
203	Ring stilt	1	18	1	Fragment	Ring stilt	N/A	N/A	1883 – 1920	Triangular-section ring stilt
203	Ring stilt	1	37	1	Fragment	Ring stilt	N/A	N/A	1883 – 1920	Truncated cone-shaped ring; odd form
203	Ring stilt?	1	204	1	Lugged ring	Ring stilt	N/A	Mottled brown glaze ext	1883 – 1920	Part of a truncated triangular profile ring w/ a perforated lug on one side; rough gritty fabric



## Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Centre-foot length	Decoration	Date range	Notes
203	Ring stilt?	1	50	1	Segment	Ring stilt	N/A	Mottled brown glaze ext	1883 – 1920	Truncated triangular profile; rough gritty fabric
203	Tripod stilt	1	13	1	Two legs, sliced foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Cane coloured stilt, hand-made w/ sliced foot & finger-print in centre
242	Ring stilt	3	58	3	Segments	Ring stilt	N/A	N/A	1883 – 1920	Triangular section ring stilt
242	Tripod stilt	1	2	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	Moulded grid pattern on leg	1883 – 1920	Foot & leg of a small tripod stilt
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	7	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Foot of a large stilt
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	5	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Foot of a medium-sized foot
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	9	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Foot of a large stilt; patch of green glaze on leg
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	7	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Leg & foot of a medium tripod stilt; green glaze on one foot
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	5	1	Double-cone foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Leg & foot of a medium tripod stilt; green glaze on leg & foot
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	4	1	Leg	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Leg w/ dark green glaze on one side
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	4	1	Centre & two legs	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Centre of tripod stilt; number '6' at junction of legs; patchy green glaze



*Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire*

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Centre-foot length	Decoration	Date range	Notes
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	5	1	Single-cone foot	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Unusual tripod stilt w/ one conventional foot & one foot on top of leg 2cm from foot
WB2	Tripod stilt	1	3	1	Fragment	Tripod stilt	U/ID	N/A	1883 – 1920	Broken both laterally and longitudinally



Table 4 - Ceramic Building Material and Other

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
104	Sanitary fitting	1	228	1	Fragment	Sanitary fitting?	U/Dec	LC19th – C20th	Flat object w/ a perforation; part of a sink or toilet?
223	Limestone	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Oolitic limestone
223	Tile	1	50	1	Fragment	Floor tile	U/Dec	C18th+	See report by Dr. P. Mills
242	Fired clay	1	1	1	Fragment	N/A	U/Dec	Undated	Small abraded fragment of pale orange fired clay
242	Mortar	1	3	1	Fragment	N/A	U/Dec	Undated	
242	Stone	1	2	1	Fragment	N/A	U/Dec	Undated	Small fragment of stone
WB2	Asbestos sheet	1	6	1	Fragment	Sheet	U/Dec	Recent	Asbestos roofing material; Discarded



Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
WB2	Chalk	1	4	1	Fragment	N/A	N/A	Undated	Rounded white fragment

Table 5 - Figurines

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
105	U/ID animal	1	72	1	Hind-quarters & tail?	Animal	Solid & slip-cast fragment	1883 – 1920	Probably part of a crouching animal
105	U/ID animal	1	97	1	Hind-quarters & tail?	Animal	Slip-cast fragment w/ clear glaze ext	1883 – 1920	Probably part of a crouching animal
109	Goat	1	30	1	Head	Goat	Slip-cast head	1883 – 1920	White glazed goat head; hollow slip-cast fragment
200	Dog	1	696	1	Body	Dog	Realistically modelled figurine	1883+	Body of a seated dog w/ head turned; face & forelegs missing; solid throughout; moulded maker's name; Illegible but not Bretby
203	Horse?	1	20	1	Tail?	Figurine?	Possibly the tail of a horse	1883 – 1920	Hollow slip-cast fragment; biscuit-fired
203	Horse?	1	4	1	Leg?	Figurine?	Moulded solid fragment; white w/ diffuse grey-green colouring	1883 – 1920	Possibly the leg of a horse



Table 6 - Moulds

Context	Type	Form	Date range	Notes
Unstrat	Plaster mould	Bowl	1883 – 1920	Circular plaster mould for a wide-rim bowl w/ an angular pattern on the rim
Unstrat	Plaster mould	U/ID	1883 – 1920	Part of a circular mould for an unidentified vessel or vessel element
Unstrat	Mould fragments	U/ID	1883 – 1920	Three fragments with no identifiable form
Unstrat	Mould fragments	U/ID	1883 – 1920	Plaster lump w/ a curved external surface; part of a mould?
Unstrat	Mould fragments	U/ID	1883 – 1920	Part of a curved mould of undetermined form
Unstrat	Mould fragments	U/ID	1883 – 1920	Part of an angular mould for rectangular or sub-rectangular vessels or parts
Unstrat	Mould fragments	U/ID	1883 – 1920	Odd circular fragment; probably part of a mould



Table 7 - Glass

Context	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
104	Window?	Clear	Modern	4	22.5	Thick bodied (6.43mm) glass. Rather thick for window glass, possibly from a security door?
109	Window?	Clear	Modern	1	24.9	6mm thick glass, same as 104.
111	Bottle	Clear	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup>	1	13.5	Fragment of cylindrical bottle.
200	Bottle	Clear	20 <sup>th</sup>	1	60.6	Intact bottle, retaining plastic lid. Retains contents, now powdered.
203	Bottle	Clear	20 <sup>th</sup>	1	65.7	Screwtop drinks bottle, formed in an automatic bottle machine.



## **APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**



**The Former Bretby Art Pottery, Swadlincote Road,  
Woodville, South Derbyshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation**

Version 2

2016



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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Project Background .....	1
1.2	Site Description and Location .....	2
1.3	Landform and Geology .....	2
<b>2</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Regional Research Aims and Objectives .....	3
3.2	Archaeological Evaluation Aims and Objectives .....	3
<b>4</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION .....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1	Coverage .....	4
4.2	General Statement of Practice .....	4
4.3	Methodology .....	4
4.4	Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure .....	5
4.5	Recording .....	6
4.6	Finds Processing and Storage .....	7
<b>5</b>	<b>STAFFING AND RESOURCES.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>REPORT.....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>ARCHIVE DEPOSITION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>GENERAL ITEMS .....</b>	<b>10</b>
9.1	Health and Safety .....	10
9.2	Insurance Cover .....	11
9.3	Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation .....	11
9.4	Publication .....	11
<b>10</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>11</b>
	<b>FIGURES .....</b>	<b>13</b>



## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Service Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Goodwin Building Co Ltd. It details a scheme of works for the first phase in a multi-phase programme of archaeological works at the site of the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Swadlincote Road, Woodville, South Derbyshire. The proposed development comprises the construction of twenty-seven affordable housing units and associated car parking, access and landscaping.

1.1.2 Planning permission (9/2016/0322) has been granted by South Derbyshire Council for the proposed development. Condition number 8 of the planning permission requires that:

*'a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and*

*i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*

*ii. The programme and provision to be made for post-investigation assessment;*

*iii. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*

*iv. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*

*v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and*

*vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).*

*c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.'*

1.1.3 This document has been prepared to fully comply with the stipulations as laid out by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. It confirms the nature of the multi-phase programme of archaeological works, focusing on the evaluation trenching, which forms the first phase, along with post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving and has been approved, in final issue form, by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the evaluation trenching,



further phase(s) of archaeological fieldwork in the form of either open area excavation or strip, map and sample excavation would be required which would need to be the subject of a separate WSI.

1.1.4 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publically accessible.

## 1.2 Site Description and Location

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and is c.0.49ha in area, centred at NGR SK 31189 19139. It is bounded to the north by Swadlincote Road and the former Bretby Art Pottery showroom building, to the west by a fence dividing the PDA from Safe Scaffolding Midlands Limited, to the east by a light industrial units within the adjacent Suttons Business Park, and the PDA is unbounded to the south, with an area of open ground and a hedgerow and watercourse beyond.

## 1.3 Landform and Geology

1.3.1 The topography of the PDA slopes down from c.137m (above Ordnance Datum) aOD at the northern boundary to c.135m aOD at the south.

1.3.2 The underlying solid geology across most of the western and central portion of the PDA comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, and the eastern part of the site extends over the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. There are no recorded overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

1.3.3 The soils of the area surrounding the PDA are classified as belonging to the BROMSGROVE Soil Association (541b), which are typical brown earths (SSEW 1983a, 4). These soils form over Permo-Triassic and carboniferous sandstone and siltstone, and are characterised as *'Well drained reddish coarse loamy soils mainly over soft sandstone but deep in places. Associated fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Risk of water erosion'* (SSEW 1983b, 8). However, it is considered likely that the previous land-use within the PDA itself will have resulted in the truncation of the naturally developing soil horizon.

1.3.4 Geotechnical investigations undertaken to inform the current project have identified that the natural Pennine Middle Coal Measures bedrock was encountered at between 0.10m and 2.05m below ground level (BGL), with the overlying made ground deposits at depths of 0.10m->2.65m BGL.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 A heritage statement (Urban Designs 2016) was produced to accompany the original planning application, which discussed the potential impacts of the development proposals on the adjacent former Bretby Art Pottery showroom, which is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE 1205017). In response to the application, the



Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist requested a desk-based assessment (DBA) be produced to assess the potential of below-ground archaeology (Brown 2016). The following is a brief synopsis of the archaeological and historical background provided within both the heritage statement and DBA.

2.2 The reports identified that the PDA was developed as a brick yard at some point between 1873 and 1882, possibly by the Woodville Company. The site was subsequently redeveloped as the Bretby Art Pottery in 1885, after Henry Tooth & Co. moved here from its former location at T.G. Green's pottery works at Church Gresley, after establishing itself there in 1883 with immediate success. It is possible that elements of the former brick works were incorporated into the later pottery. The footprint of the pottery expanded slightly during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century part of the works was given over to a foundry. The pottery finally closed for business in 1996, and was demolished at some point between 2006 and 2010, although the former showroom, which is a Grade II Listed Building, survives immediately to the north of the PDA.

2.3 The DBA concluded that there was high potential for regionally important archaeological remains to survive within the PDA that would be adversely impacted during groundworks for the proposed residential development (Brown 2016, 8-9).

### **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

#### **3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives**

3.1.1 Research topics identified in the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012, 122) includes developing further understanding of brick-making and the manufacture of pottery, tiles and clay pipe.

#### **3.2 Archaeological Evaluation Aims and Objectives**

3.2.1 The principal aim of the programme of archaeological works is to recover and record any potential archaeological remains associated with the Former Bretby Art Pottery. Any remains will be recorded and analysed during the course of development as part of an archaeological evaluation.

3.2.2 The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim.

- ◆ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ Record the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the Former Bretby Art Pottery.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluation their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### 4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation will comprise nine 10m x 2m trenches being excavated in the first instance (Figure 2). The trenches have been placed based on the data gathered by the DBA carried out by ARS Ltd (Brown 2016) (Figure 3).

4.1.2 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the evaluation trenching, and in consultation with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, further phase(s) of archaeological fieldwork in the form of either open area excavation or strip, map and sample excavation would be required which would need to be the subject of a separate WSI.

### 4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (Cifa) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Field Excavation* (2014b).

4.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

4.2.3 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully brief on the work required by this specification.

4.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan.

4.2.5 ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.2.6 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

4.2.7 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist's requirements.

4.2.8 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

### 4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 Hard standing, modern overburden and topsoil will be removed by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the first significant archaeological horizon. Mechanical excavation of the overburden will be undertaken in level spits under continuous archaeological supervision.



4.3.2 All trenches will be manually cleaned to an appropriate level to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.3 All excavated spoil will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

4.3.4 Should archaeological deposits or structures be revealed that are more numerous, better preserved, or of higher status than expected, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.3.5 Isolated, discrete features such as pits which do not form structural features and are representative of industrial activities will be 50% sampled, if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation

4.3.6 Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature, will be sampled to a minimum size of 25% away from intersections. Intersections will be sampled and excavated in plan with strategic temporary sections located to demonstrate sequence.

4.3.7 Cut features of an archaeological nature which comprise structural units will be completely excavated to and respect the original interface of construction.

4.3.8 Upstanding, or positive features of an archaeological nature, following recording, will be either partially or wholly excavated by hand where such excavation facilitates access to lower lying archaeological stratification. Where said features do not represent elements of a physically superimposed sequence and are observed to be truncating natural strata, partial excavation, as a representative sample (to demonstrate construction technique, depth of foundation trench, construction materials etc.) will be undertaken.

#### **4.4 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure**

4.4.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised in all excavation types.

4.4.2 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use regime, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller.

4.4.3 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20 litres will be taken.

4.4.4 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present column sampling may be considered.

4.4.5 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell et al. 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.





4.4.6 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.4.7 Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

4.4.8 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ* and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken following once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. .

4.4.9 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner  
Dr Robert Hunter  
St Katherine's House  
St. Mary's Wharf,  
Mansfield Road  
Derby  
Derbyshire  
DE1 3TQ  
Tel: 01332 613014

Finds Liaison Officer  
Alastair Willis  
Derby Museum and Art Gallery  
The Strand  
Derby  
Derbyshire  
DE1 1BS  
Tel: 01332 641 903  
e-mail: [Alastair@derbymuseums.org](mailto:Alastair@derbymuseums.org)

4.4.10 The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

## 4.5 Recording

4.5.1 Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the *Site Recording Manual* of Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) (2002).

4.5.2 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

4.5.3 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate scale and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

4.5.4 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features notes and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system.



4.5.5 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and/or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

4.5.6 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

4.5.7 The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent.

4.5.8 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded.

4.5.9 All heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.5.10 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition, key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

4.5.11 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

## 4.6 Finds Processing and Storage

4.6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClFA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

4.6.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

4.6.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

4.6.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper).

4.6.5 Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

4.6.6 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring,



immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

4.6.7 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Derby Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove at the property of the landowner.

4.6.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

## 5 STAFFING AND RESOURCES

5.1 The Project Manager for the archaeological evaluation will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA Projects Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Tom Parker, Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd.

5.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA
◆ Romano-British pottery:	Ian Rowlandson or Ruth Leahy
◆ Samian Ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
◆ Medieval and post-medieval clay pipes, glass and metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
◆ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
◆ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
◆ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

## 6 REPORT

6.1 Following completion of the archaeological evaluation, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads



- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
  - ◆ Specialist Reports
  - ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of this WSI and OASIS form.

## 7 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

7.1 At the inception of the project, Derby Museum and Art Gallery will be notified.

7.2 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 7.10 below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

7.3 Should the archaeological evaluation produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Derby Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museum and Art Gallery* (2016)

7.4 Should the archaeological evaluation produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with Derby Museum at Art Gallery. The archive will comprise the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outline in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

7.5 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007), ClfA's (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. In addition, the recommendations of the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from*



*Derbyshire at Derby Museum and Art Gallery* will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

7.6 The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

7.7 The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with project dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

7.8 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

7.9 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

7.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

## **8 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

8.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works to be given to the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

Steve Baker  
Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist  
Shand House  
Dale Road South  
Matlock  
Derbyshire  
DE4 3RY  
Tel: 01629 539773.

8.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

## **9 GENERAL ITEMS**

### **9.1 Health and Safety**

5.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in



advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

## 9.2 Insurance Cover

5.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

## 9.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

5.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

## 9.4 Publication

5.4.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

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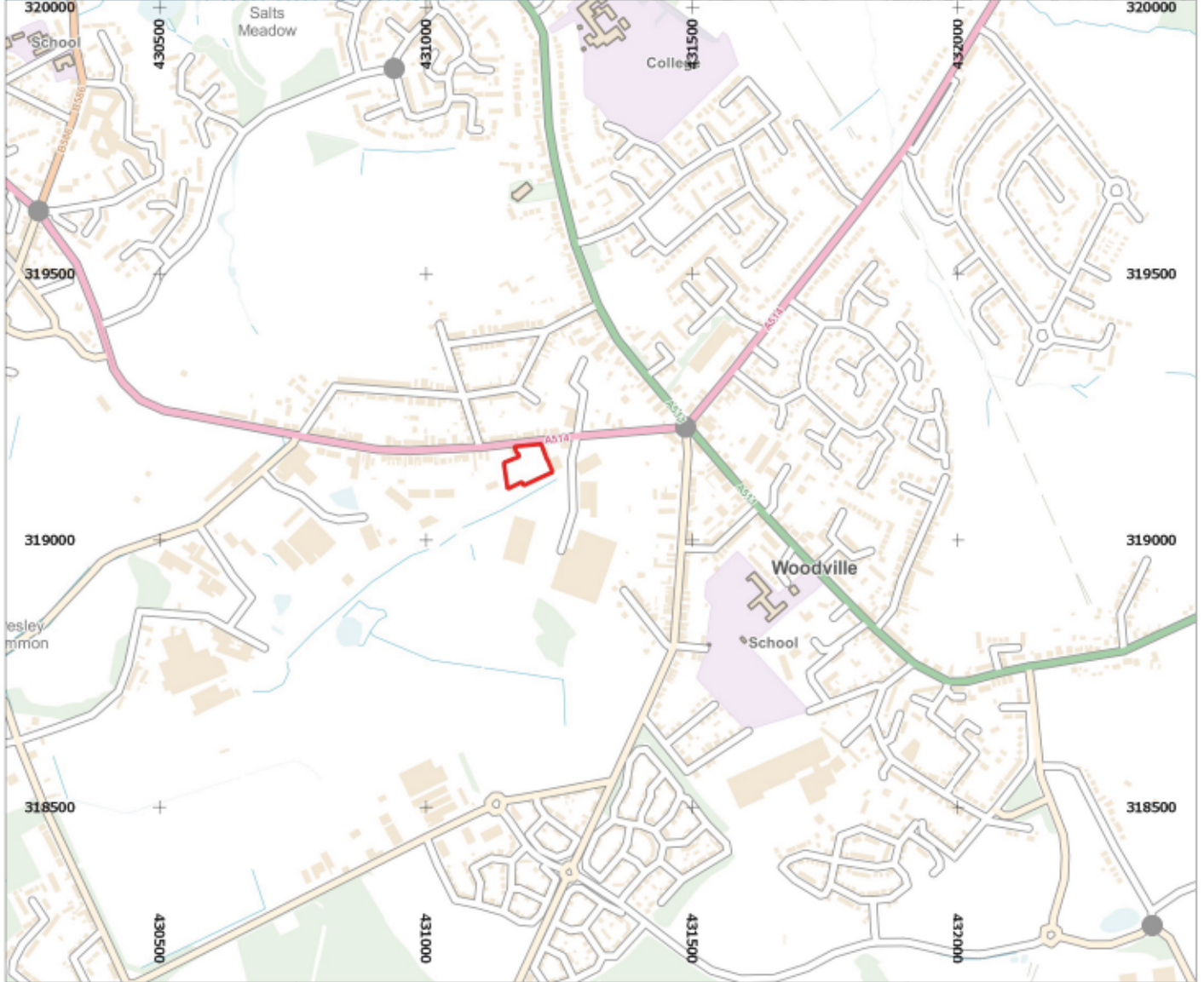
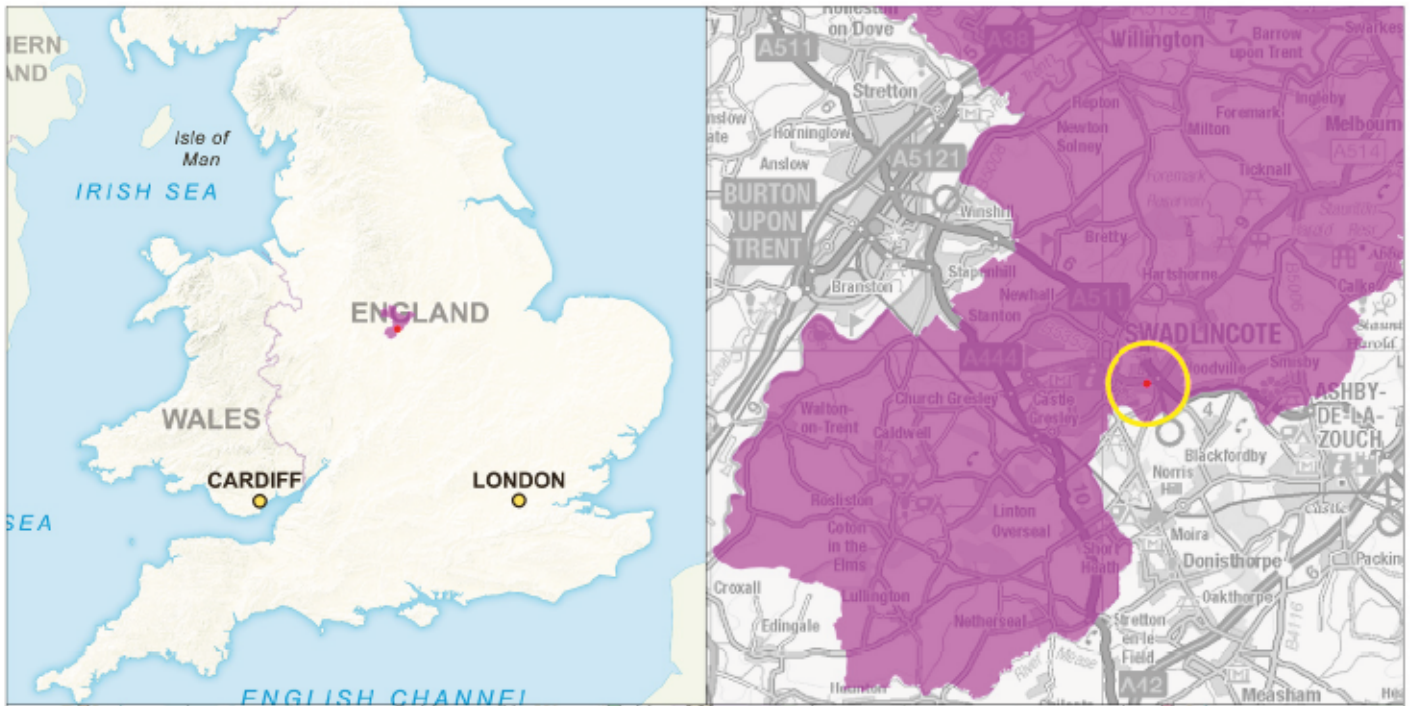
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## FIGURES







Site name: Former Bretby Art Pottery,  
Woodville  
Date: May 2015  
Drawn by: AB  
Scale: Varies

South Derbyshire District      Site Boundary



**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**  
Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB



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**Figure 1:  
Site location**

Tel: 01629 814540  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)



**Figure 2: Site layout and proposed trench locations**

- Site Boundary
- 10m x 2m Trench

**Schedule of accommodation**

- A 1 bed 2 person house
- B 2 bed 4 person house
- C 3 bed 5 person house
- D 4 bed 7 person house (2.5 storeys)

Total  
 Parking provision for house  
 Parking provision for house  
 Site Area 0.585Ha (1.39 ac)



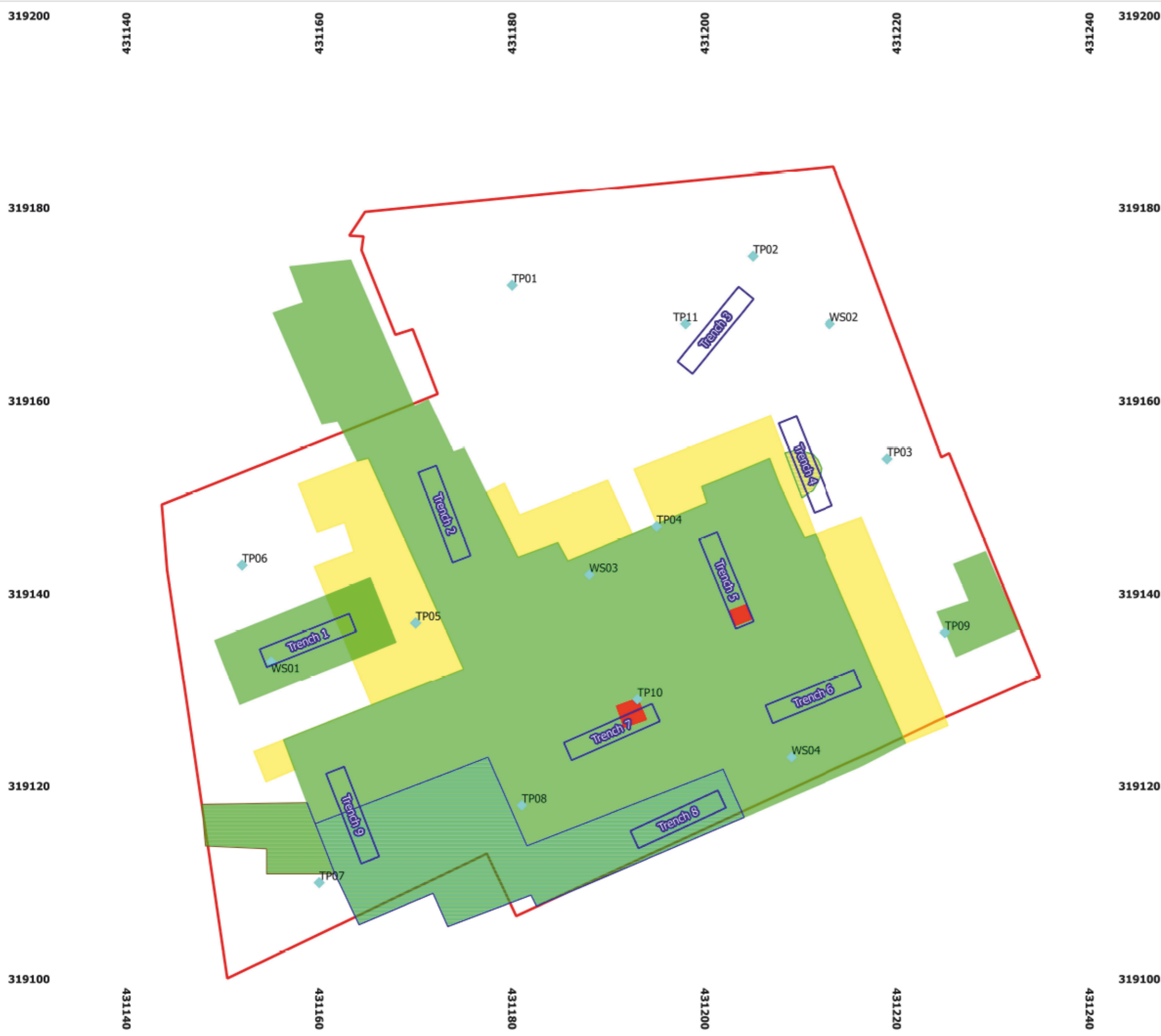
Site name: Former Bretby Art Pottery  
 Date: July 2016  
 Drawn by: AB  
 Scale: 1:400 @ A3

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**Figure 3: Schematic phasing plan and proposed trench locations**

- Site Boundary
- Extant by 1883
- Extant by 1901
- Extant by 1923
- Extant by 1937
- Demolished by 1937
- Demolished by 1960
- Demolished by 1985
- Chimneys visible on air photos
- ◆ Geotechnical investigations
- 10m x 2m Trench



Site name: Former Bretby Art Pottery  
 Date: July 2016  
 Drawn by: AB  
 Scale: 1:400 @ A3

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## **APPENDIX IV: DESK BASED ASSESSMENT**

**An Archaeological Desk Based  
Assessment of the site of the Bretby  
Art Pottery, Woodville, South  
Derbyshire**



**ARS Ltd Report 2016/64**  
May 2016

**Compiled By:**  
Antony Brown MCIfA

Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

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## **An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment the site of the Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire**

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2016/64**

May 2016



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**Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB**

**[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)**

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Prepared on behalf of: Urban Designs Ltd.

Date of compilation: May 2016

Compiled by: Antony Brown MCIfA

Checked by: Robin Holgate MCIfA

Planning Reference: 9/2016/0322

Local Authority: South Derbyshire District Council

Site central NGR: SK 31189 19139

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Urban Designs Ltd to produce an Archaeological Environment Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of the site of the former Bretby Art Pottery on Swadlincote Road, Woodville, South Derbyshire. This is to provide additional information required by the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (D&DDCA) to enable an informed planning decision to be made regarding development proposals. The proposed development area (PDA) has an entry on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER 26875) as the site of the former Bretby Art Pottery and, previously, the site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick yard. The Grade II Listed Building at the Swadlincote Road frontage is the former showroom of the pottery, which once covered most of the PDA to the rear.*

*The assessment identified that the PDA was developed as a brick yard at some point between 1873 and 1882, possibly by the Woodville Company. The site was subsequently redeveloped as the Bretby Art Pottery in 1885, after Henry Tooth & Co. moved here from its former location at T.G. Green's pottery works at Church Gresley, after establishing itself there in 1883 with immediate success. It is possible that elements of the former brick works were incorporated into the later pottery. The footprint of the pottery expanded slightly during the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century part of the works was given over to a foundry. The pottery finally closed for business in 1996, and was demolished at some point between 2006 and 2010, although the former showroom, which is a Grade II Listed Building, survives immediately to the north of the PDA.*

*This assessment has identified that there is high potential for regionally important archaeological remains to survive within the PDA which will be adversely impacted during groundworks for the proposed development, should it be granted planning permission. Discussions with the D&DDCA have indicated that whilst mitigation for these impacts will be necessary prior to construction, it might be appropriate to secure such works through a suitably worded planning condition. Any such archaeological investigations will need to be designed in tandem with the groundwork proposals in order to target areas of greatest impact, as well as addressing relevant research questions.*



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Project and Planning Background .....	1
1.2	Site description .....	1
1.3	Geology .....	2
<b>2</b>	<b>AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>METHOD STATEMENT.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1	Study Area .....	3
3.2	Information Sources.....	3
<b>4</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>3</b>
4.1	The Prehistoric to Medieval Period.....	3
4.2	The Post-Medieval and Modern Periods.....	4
<b>5</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE .....</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>CONCLUSION .....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
9.1	Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright.....	9
9.2	Statement of Indemnity.....	9
9.3	Acknowledgements.....	9
<b>10</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
10.1	Primary Sources .....	10
10.2	Secondary Sources.....	10

## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Figures .....	12
Appendix 2: Groundsure 1:2500 Historic Mapping report.....	22





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project and Planning Background

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Urban Designs Ltd to produce an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) of the site of the former Bretby Art Pottery on Swadlincote Road, Woodville, South Derbyshire. Urban Designs Ltd is acting as agent on behalf of the applicant, Goodwin Building Contractors Ltd, which has submitted a planning application (Ref. 9/2016/0322) for the construction of a proposed new residential development comprising 27 affordable new homes. A Heritage Statement (Urban Designs 2016) was produced to accompany the application, and this discussed the potential impacts of the development proposals on the adjacent former Bretby Art Pottery showroom, which is a Grade II Listed Building (NHLE no. 1205017). In response to the submission of the application, the following scoping opinion was provided by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (D&DDCA):

*'The proposal site has an entry on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER 26875), the site of the former Bretby Art Pottery, previously the site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century brick yard. The Grade II Listed Building at the Swadlincote Road frontage is the former showroom of the pottery, which once covered most of the proposal site to the rear.*

*The applicant has submitted a heritage document which provides some information regarding the setting of the listed building: I defer to the advice of the local planning authority's conservation officer on whether this provides enough information or professional insight with regard to the setting of the designated asset.*

*With regard to below-ground archaeology the application provides no information and does not therefore meet the requirements of NPPF para 128, that significance of heritage assets be assessed and impacts be understood. The application should not therefore be granted consent in its current form (NPPF paras 128/9).*

*To address this omission the applicant should submit the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment, prepared by a suitably experienced and accredited heritage professional, and including historic map regression, documentary research, early aerial photography, leading to a statement of significance and impact and potential mapping for the site. Once this information has been submitted I should be re-consulted on the application'.*

This DBA addresses this omission and provides the detail necessary for an informed planning decision to be made.

### 1.2 Site description

The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1, and is c.0.49 ha in area, centred at NGR SK 31189 19139. It is bounded to the north by Swadlincote Road and the former Bretby Art Pottery showroom building, to the west by a fence dividing the PDA from Safe Scaffolding Midlands Limited, to the east by a light industrial units within the the adjacent Suttons Business Park, and the PDA is unbounded to the south, with an area of open ground and a hedgerow and watercourse beyond. The topography of the PDA slopes down from c.137m (above Ordnance datum) aOD at the northern boundary to c.135m aOD at the south. Apart from a



few isolated young trees and bushes, the site is relatively vegetation free, although it was evident that a deposit of imported soil had recently been spread across the much of the central area of the site and levelled by machine, thereby masking the underlying vegetation (Figures 9-20).

### 1.3 Geology

The underlying solid geology across most of the western and central portion of the PDA comprises mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, and the eastern part of the site extends over the mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. There are no recorded overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

The soils of the area surrounding the PDA are classified as belonging to the BROMSGROVE Soil Association (541b), which are typical brown earths (SSEW 1983b, 4). These soils form over Permo-Triassic and carboniferous sandstone and siltstone, and are characterised as *'Well drained reddish coarse loamy soils mainly over soft sandstone but deep in places. Associated fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Risk of water erosion'* (SSEW 1983b, 8). However, it is considered likely that the previous land-use within the PDA itself will have resulted in the truncation of the naturally developing soil horizon.

Geotechnical investigations undertaken to inform the current project have identified that the natural Pennine Middle Coal Measures bedrock was encountered at between 0.10m and 2.05m below ground level (BGL), with the overlying made ground deposits at depths of 0.10m->2.65m BGL. These results are discussed in more detail in section 5 below.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aims of this assessment are to produce a report detailing, as far as can be ascertained from the available evidence, the archaeological potential of the PDA, and to assess the potential impacts of the proposed development upon any buried archaeological remains associated with the former industrial activity on the site.

The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim:

- ◆ To collate and assess existing information about the historic environment within the study area and to determine as fully as possible from the available evidence the nature, survival, quality, extent and importance of any archaeological remains and within the PDA.
- ◆ To provide an assessment of areas of archaeological potential and survival based on the above research and assess the potential for the use of particular investigative techniques in order to aid the formulation of any necessary mitigation strategy, including further evaluation, excavation, and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- ◆ To assess, where possible from the available sources, the extent of any ground disturbance associated with any previous intrusive development.



### 3 METHOD STATEMENT

The DBA was undertaken in accordance with the guidelines set out in The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment* (CIfA 2014), and to a scope of works discussed and agreed with the D&DDCA.

#### 3.1 Study Area

It was agreed with the D&DDCA that the study area for this assessment should be closely focussed upon the PDA itself, and therefore it would not be necessary to carry out an HER search for a wider area.

#### 3.2 Information Sources

The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment:

- ◆ The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) maintained by Derbyshire County Council at Matlock for information regarding relevant previous fieldwork undertaken within the vicinity and historic air photographs.
- ◆ The Derbyshire County Record Office at Matlock for historic maps, plans and any other documents relevant to the PDA.
- ◆ Swadlincote Library Local Studies section for background information and historic maps and photographs.
- ◆ The 'Magic Attic' at Sharpes Pottery Museum, Swadlincote, for historic photographs.
- ◆ The Heritage Gateway website for access to the online version of the Derbyshire HER.
- ◆ Landmark Envirocheck Historic Mapping Report for historic Ordnance Survey maps for the study area.
- ◆ The British Geological Survey onshore digital maps at 1:50 000 scale (BGS 2016).
- ◆ The Soil Survey of England and Wales 1:250,000 Soils of Midland and Western England and the accompanying Legend (SSEW 1983a; SSSEW 1983b)
- ◆ Records of recent geotechnical investigations undertaken within the PDA (GRM Development solutions 2016).
- ◆ Various other relevant books, journals and publications identified during the course of the assessment, details of which can be found in the references section of the report.
- ◆ A site walkover which was undertaken on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2016 2015 in fine conditions.

### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### 4.1 The Prehistoric to Medieval Period

There is a distinct paucity of evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity within the Woodville area, and no findspots or sites dating to these periods are known within environs



of the PDA. There was a pre-conquest settlement at Swadlincote, and the place-name is thought to derive from the Old Norse personal name *Svartling*, meaning ‘Svartling’s Cottage’ (Cameron 1959b, 663). The hundred of Repton and Gresley within which the PDA is located was one of the areas of greatest Scandinavian settlement in the region and was known as *Walecros Wapentake* at the time of the Domesday survey, a Scandinavian term thought to mean ‘Welshman’s cross’, attesting to the diverse influx of settlers in South Derbyshire in the medieval period (Cameron 1959a, xxxiii). Repton was the burial place of Æthelbald, King of Mercian in 757 AD, was the location chosen by the Viking Great Army for overwintering upon their arrival in 873-4 AD prior to the establishment of the Danelaw (Garmonsway 1972, 48-49; 72-5).

Documentary evidence from 1208 points to the early exploitation of the mineral wealth in the Swadlincote area; in this document William de Gresley granted lands to Robert de Sugkenhall in the vicinity of *Blackepit* (Stroud 1999, 4). This is thought to derive from the Old English *blæc* or ‘black, dark-coloured, dark’ and *pytt* or ‘pit, natural hollow, excavated hole, especially one where minerals or other materials are got’ (Cameron 1959b, 673; 692). This suggests that coal was being mined in the Swadlincote area by this time, and it is possible that the clays associated with the coal were also being exploited, although there is no conclusive evidence for medieval pottery-making in the Swadlincote/Woodville area (Stroud 1999, 5).

## 4.2 The Post-Medieval and Modern Periods

The settlement at Woodville is located on the main Burton-on-Trent to Ashby-de-la-Zouche Road (formerly the A50, now the A511) which, in the Midway/Woodville area, follows a prominent ridge with land falling away to the north-east towards the settlements at Hartshorne, Bretby and Repton, and to the south-west towards Swadlincote and Newhall. This ridge follows the direct route between the medieval Abbey and bridge at Burton and Castle at Ashby, and it is likely that this formed a major routeway through the landscape since at least medieval times. This important route was turnpiked in 1753, and a wooden toll house was constructed at the junction of the turnpike and Hartshorne Lane, c.275m to the east of the PDA (Allen 2008, 11).

Burdett’s Map of Derbyshire does not depict the toll house, but shows the location of Butt House, which the earliest known residence at Woodville, thought to date from the 1760s (Allen 2008, 15). This map also indicates that Swadlincote Road was in existence by this time, although it appears to be little more than a trackway. By the time of Sanderson’s map of 1835, the settlement named ‘Wooden Box’ had expanded along the turnpike some distance to the east of the toll house, and Pigot and Co.’s National Commercial Directory of Derbyshire for this year provides the following description: ‘*About a mile S.E. from Hartshorn is the prosperous hamlet of WOODEN BOX, where are many pottery works, in which the inhabitants are almost exclusively employed*’. A description in 1856 stated ‘*A populous village of potters has sprung up in its neighbourhood [i.e. Butt House] by the names of ‘Wooden Box’, or more commonly ‘The Box’, derived, as it is well known, from a hut set up there for a person to sit in to receive the toll at the turnpike. The Historical Collector may add that this wooden box was originally a port wine butt from Drakelow Hall*’ (quoted in Cameron 1959b, 670).



The earliest map identified to depict the PDA in any detail is a minerals plan of the Granville estate dating to 1872 held at the Derbyshire Record Office, and this illustrates that the eastern portion of the PDA was occupying a rectangular field at this time, and the western portion extended into another larger field immediately to the west. A range of buildings had been constructed in the field immediately to the east of the PDA, but the PDA itself was featureless apart from the field boundary which bisected it, and its land-use was presumably agricultural. On the opposite side of the road, c.130m to the north-east, a complex of industrial buildings labelled 'Pot Works' comprising three circular kilns connected by cross ranges. This is the pottery works which later became known as the Rosehill Works (HER 26880), and which was recently investigated by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust (Winfer 2015). The southern edge of the PDA was bounded by a field boundary with a railway beyond. The Midland Railway completed a line from Leicester to Burton which opened in 1849, with branch lines to Swadlincote and Woodville, constructed to serve the burgeoning coal and pottery industries which were flourishing during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The line to Woodville was served by Wooden Box Station which opened in 1850, and this was also in service for goods by 1851 (Allen 2008, 23).

A map held at Swadlincote Library from the following year depicts a similar scenario (Figure 2), except that by this time a large pond had been excavated in the field immediately to the east of the PDA, which was likely to be the result of the extraction of clay for use in the many nearby potteries.

By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1<sup>st</sup> edition 25 inches to mile map of 1882, the PDA was located within a Brick Yard which had engulfed the two fields previously occupied by the PDA, as well as the field to the east (Appendix 2, 1). Hachured and stippled areas across the northern half of the brick yard indicate that extraction for clay in this area was ongoing, and a waggon-way is depicted leading from one of the clay pits to an elongated building with two small square extensions along each side, possibly chimneys. Conjoined to the south is a larger rectangular building measuring c.27m by 13.5m with two small c.3m square extensions appended to the north which are also possible chimneys. To the east of this building are two circular structures each roughly 8m in diameter which are likely to be bottle kilns, the northernmost of the two possessing a square extension to the south which is likely to be a firebox.

Wright's 1874 Directory for Derbyshire lists a certain Charles Adcock in the list of residents in Woodville, who is recorded as manager at 'Woodville Co's Brick yard'. This company is not mentioned in later directories and, as the brick yard was subsequently the site of the Bretby Art Pottery, it appears likely that this was the name of the company that was operating the brick yard at the time of the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition. The yard was served by three branch lines of the Midland Railway which terminated to the south-west of the two bottle kilns.

By the time of the next available map, the 1901 OS 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, the PDA had been transformed by the construction of a large industrial building depicted as 'Bretby Art Pottery' which was filling much of the area of the former brick yard, engulfing the footprints of the former buildings. The Bretby Art Pottery had commenced business in October 1883 in premises lent by T.G. Green's Church Gresley Pottery to the south-west of Swadlincote (Ash 2001; Brown 1987). The company was set up by Henry Tooth, an artist and former manager



at Linthorpe Pottery near Middlesbrough and Henry Ault, a former manager at T.G. Green's pottery who provided the initial financial input to fund Tooth's innovative pottery designs (Brown 1987, 194). The company, known as Tooth & Co. was an immediate success and soon outgrew the Church Gresley premises, and in 1885 moved to new premises at the site of the former brick yard off Swadlincote Road in Woodville. Ault soon left the business to set up the Ault Faience Company in Swadlincote, and subsequently Tooth partnered with John Downing Wragg, who stayed with the company until 1912, after which a new company was created called H. Tooth & Co. Ltd (Brown 1987, 195).

The footprint of the pottery as depicted on 1901 OS map indicates that the former large building within the brick yard may have been incorporated into the new pottery and enlarged rather than being demolished, as the orientation has been retained and the length of the brick yard building is reflected in the distance between the main north and south facing walls of the pottery building. The possibility that the at least one of the bottle kilns was incorporated into the new pottery building should also be considered, and the pre-existence of working kilns on the site may have been a factor in the choice of this location for the new pottery.

A picture taken in c.1915 held at The Magic Attic at Sharpe's Pottery Museum in Swadlincote (Figure 4) provides a view towards the Bretby Art Pottery showroom from the corner of Frederick Street to the north-east. This depicts one large square chimney that is evidently associated with the main kiln at the pottery, and to the right of this the glass windows along the roof of one of the pottery building ranges are visible. The height of the chimney and roofline illustrate how the land dips down to the south behind the showroom as the top of the chimney appears barely higher than the roof of the showroom.

To the right of the Bretby Art Pottery chimney, the tower of St. Stephen's Church on Church Street (some 375m to the south-east) can be seen above the roof of the pottery, and to the right of this another tall chimney is visible, and further along is the top of a bottle kiln. It initially appears that this could be a surviving bottle kiln associated with the former brick yard that had been incorporated into the later pottery works, however, further analysis indicates that it is more likely to be the top of the bottle kiln at Escolme Pottery (NHLE no. 1413156), which was/is some 820m distant from this viewpoint, off High Street. This conclusion is reached due to the fact that the church tower visible further to the right of the bottle kiln can only be the Church of St. Margaret's at Blackfordby, which is c.2.2km distant, and this distortion of perspective must be due the use of a long-focus lens.

The 1923 OS map (Appendix 2, 3) illustrates that the pottery was occupying the same footprint as previously, but this had further expanded on the western, northern and eastern sides, and the small outbuilding that was depicted in the area to the north-west of the pottery had reduced in size and was unroofed or possibly demolished down to its foundations. This structure was no longer depicted on the 1937 map (Appendix 2, 4), and another change evident on this map was the removal of the semi-circular structure (a possible kiln?) that was depicted protruding from the eastern wall of the main pottery building on the previous map.

By 1960 (Appendix 2, 4), there had been little change to the footprint of the pottery, although there had been some remodelling in the south-western area, which was shown as



a separate 'Works' with a dividing wall separating it from the main pottery which is also labelled 'Works' rather than 'Bretby Art Pottery' as previously. A similar arrangement is shown on the 1968 map (Appendix 2, 6) but the two premises are distinguished as 'Foundry Works' and 'Pottery Works' which attests to the fact that these had become separate operations by this time. The railway to the south of the PDA had also been dismantled by this time, having recently ceased operations (Stroud 1999, 11).

A photograph taken in 1976 looking towards the rear of the pottery (Figure 5) indicates how the pottery was a rather haphazard jumble of different building elements, with numerous building ranges of various heights. The large square chimney visible on the 1915 photograph was still extant at the time, and it appears that a shorter chimney might be visible behind this, although this is not clear.

On the OS map of 1980 (Appendix 3, Figure 8) the Foundry Works were no longer labelled as such, and this building had also been reduced in size through the removal of the southern part of the building, which appears to be the layout that was visible on the 1976 photograph discussed above. By 1985 (Appendix 2, 10) the former foundry works building had undergone further remodelling and occupied an even smaller footprint, but the rest of the PDA remained apparently unchanged, and this layout is replicated on the 1993 map (Appendix 2, 11).

An air photograph dating to 1991 and online Google Earth satellite imagery dating to 2006 both depict the PDA with a similar layout, and these confirm the presence of the smaller chimney to the north east of the larger one which was partially visible on the 1976 photograph. By the time of the online Google Earth satellite imagery dating to 2010, the pottery works had been demolished and the site cleared, following the closure of the business in 1996.

## **5 ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL**

The results of the site walkover indicated that there was little to see on the ground relating to the former pottery works, largely due to the fact that much of the central area was masked by a recently deposited layer of soil (Figure 13). Nevertheless, brick foundations were visible in one area where the soil had not been deposited (Figure 20), indicating that there is the potential for further foundations of the pottery works to survive elsewhere across the PDA.

Further indications of the potential for the survival of structural remains associated with the pottery can also be gleaned from the results of the recent geotechnical investigations that have been undertaken across the PDA (GRM Development Solutions 2016). A total of eleven trial pits (TP01-11) and four window samples (WS01-04) were excavated across the PDA, the locations of which are illustrated on Figure 3. Made ground was recorded in all of these trial pits and window samples, with depths varying from 0.10m BGL in TP01 to more than 2.65m BGL in TP10. It is noteworthy that in a number of these trial pits the made ground contained cobbles that comprised whole bricks (TP05; TP07; TP08) and all of these are within, or immediately adjacent to the footprint of the former pottery works, indicating that these pits may have penetrated through brick floors or other structural features. Indeed, it was



reported that *'Linear brick structures interpreted as remnant foundations were encountered in TP05 and TP07 at approximately 1.0m BGL, similar obstructions are assumed to be widespread across the site'* (GRM Development Solutions 201, 6). It is also noteworthy that TP10, which was located in the immediately vicinity of the main pottery chimney stack, recorded made ground at the full depth of the investigation (2.65m BGL) containing ash, brick fragments, ceramic and carbonaceous material. It is clear from this that there is the high potential for the survival of buried remains and deposits associated with the kiln at this location, and the presence of whole bricks within the footprint of the former pottery works indicates the high potential for the survival of buried structural remains elsewhere across the PDA.

## 6 ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Potential direct physical impacts to heritage assets during the construction phase include the following.

- ◆ Removal or truncation of heritage assets during ground works, site clearance and construction (e.g. removal of vegetation, erection of fencing, traffic movement, topsoil stripping).
- ◆ Damage to buried archaeological remains due to rutting from construction traffic movement.
- ◆ Other groundworks associated with the construction of the new development, such as ground reduction, foundation and service trenches, which have the potential to damage or destroy below ground features or deposits of cultural heritage value should they be present.

The recommendations of the geotechnical investigation state that *'The made ground across the site is considered unsuitable for use as a grounding strata. All foundations should be carried down to fully penetrate it and found on at least firm clay strata. Deep Made Ground in excess of 2.65m was encountered across the east of the site and in the north-east and south-west corners. It is considered that piled foundations will be the most effective foundation solution for these areas'* (GRM Development Solutions 201, 6).

## 7 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The pottery industry of South Derbyshire which flourished during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries is of regional importance, as identified in the East Midlands archaeological resource assessment and research agenda:

*'The widely exported products of the county raise important issues about material culture, transportation, markets materials and production systems. Despite these, only small scale excavations have taken place at Swadlincote and Melbourne, with the result that South Derbyshire is one of the least studied areas of ceramics manufacture despite its importance'* (Campion 2006, 251).





Although recent investigations have begun to address this lack of fieldwork, for example at Sharpe's Pottery in Swadlincote (Cramp and Goodwin 2011) and the Rosehill Works in Woodville (Winfer 2015), the ceramic industry of South Derbyshire remains under-researched. Consequently, any surviving archaeological remains within the PDA relating to the Bretby Art Pottery and the brick yard that preceded it will have significance due to the *evidential value* they will possess for the advancement of our understanding of this regionally important industry.

The former Bretby Art Pottery produced high-quality, innovative pottery which was internationally renowned. The firm won an award at the Paris Exhibition of 1889 and, in 1938, Neville Chamberlain presented Adolf Hitler with a novelty jug produced by the pottery during a state visit. As such, any surviving physical remains associated with the pottery have an additional significance due to their *associative historical value* with the artist Henry Tooth and the brand name of the Bretby Art Pottery.

## 8 CONCLUSION

This assessment has identified that there is high potential for regionally important archaeological remains to survive within the PDA which will be adversely impacted during groundworks for the proposed development, should it be granted planning permission. Discussions with the D&DDCA have indicated that whilst mitigation for these impacts will be necessary prior to construction, it might be appropriate to secure such works through a suitably worded planning condition. Any such archaeological investigations will need to be designed in tandem with the groundwork proposals in order to target areas of greatest impact as well addressing relevant research questions.

## 9 STATEMENTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

### 9.1 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

### 9.2 Statement of Indemnity

All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

### 9.3 Acknowledgements

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like thank Stephen Eaton of Urban Designs Ltd for commissioning this work; Steve Baker (D&DDCA) for advice regarding the scope of the



assessment, Nikki Manning (Derbyshire County Councils' Historic Environment Record Officer) for the provision of HER data, staff at the Magic Attic at Sharpe's Pottery Museum for their help in locating historical photographs of the pottery and permission to reproduce two photographs from their collection, and Swadlincote Library/'Picture This' for permission to reproduce material held at Swadlincote Library.

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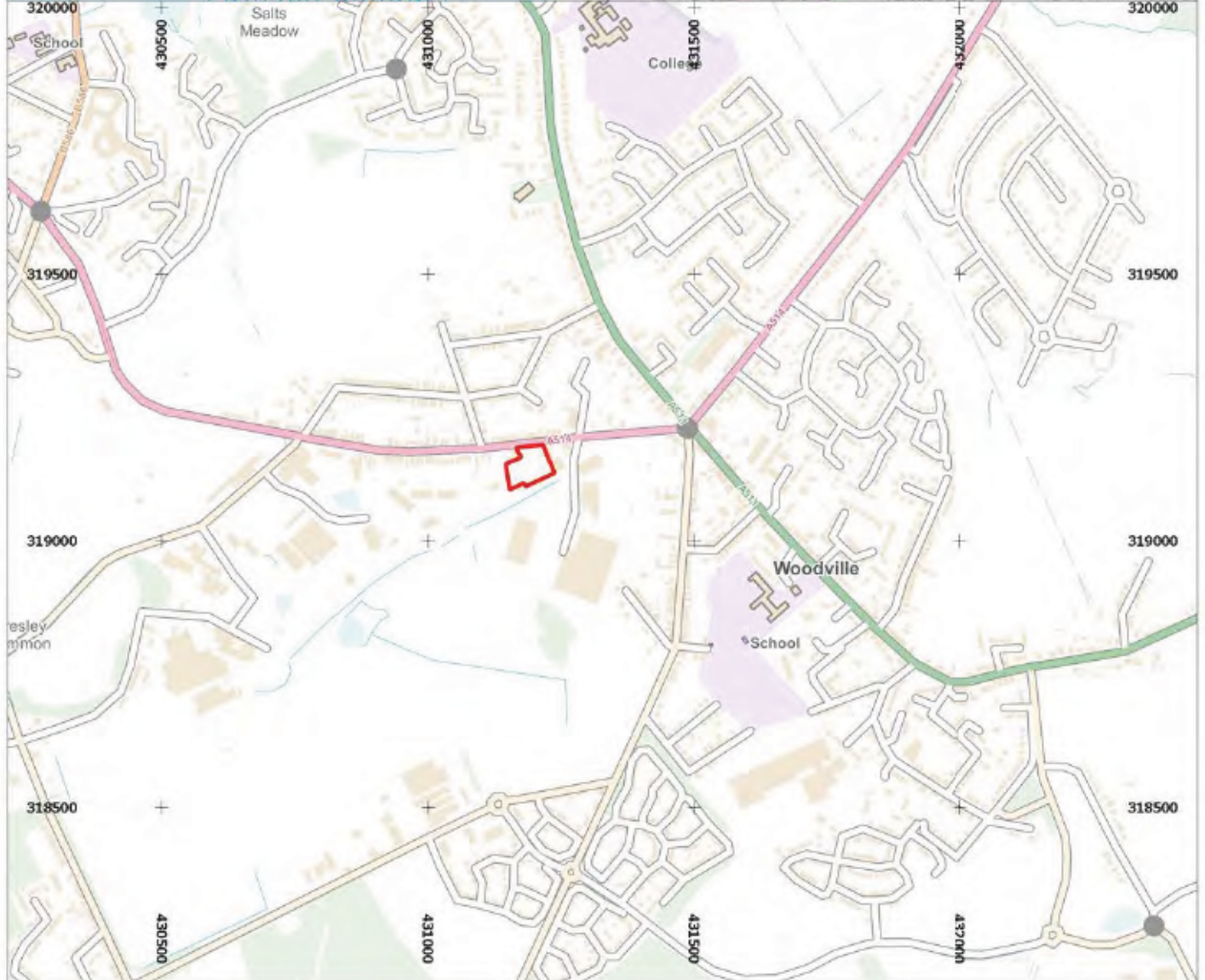
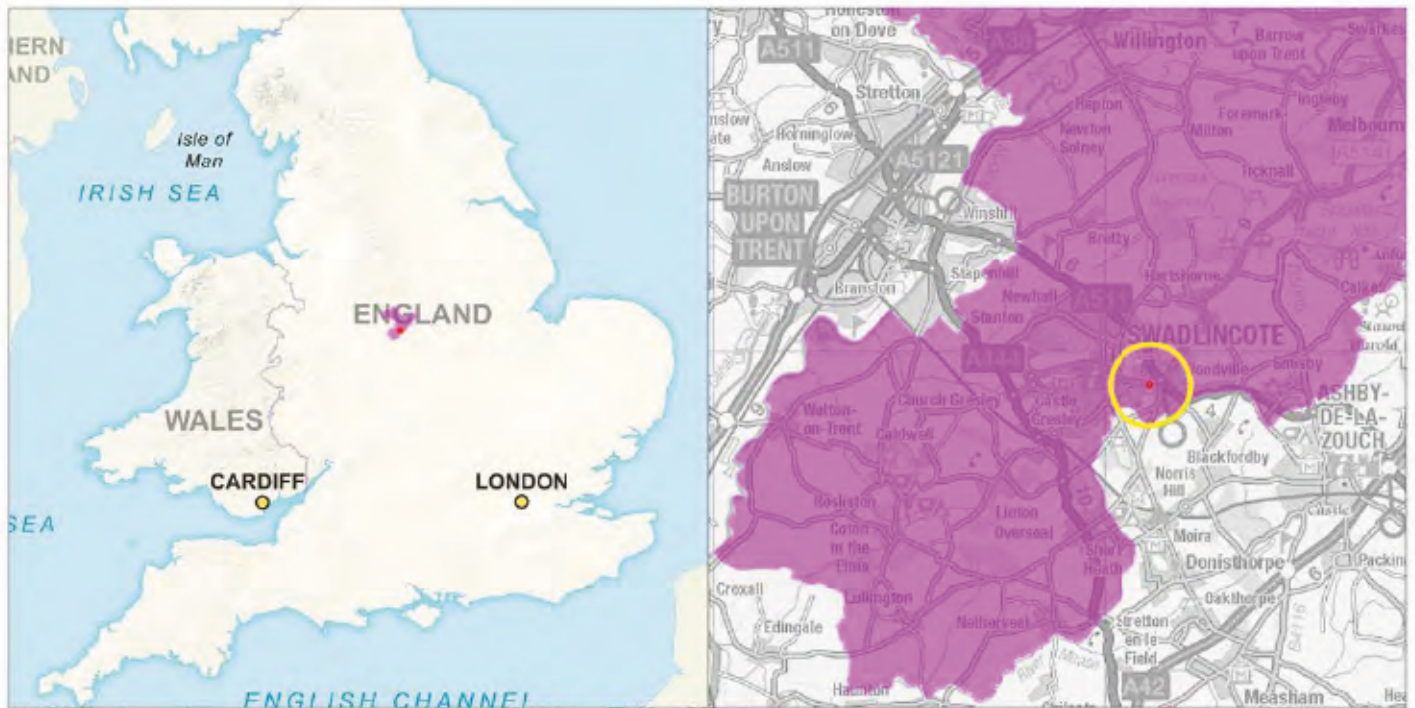


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**APPENDIX 1: FIGURES**





Site name: Former Bretby Art Pottery,  
Woodville  
Date: May 2015  
Drawn by: AB  
Scale: Varies

 South Derbyshire District  
 Site Boundary



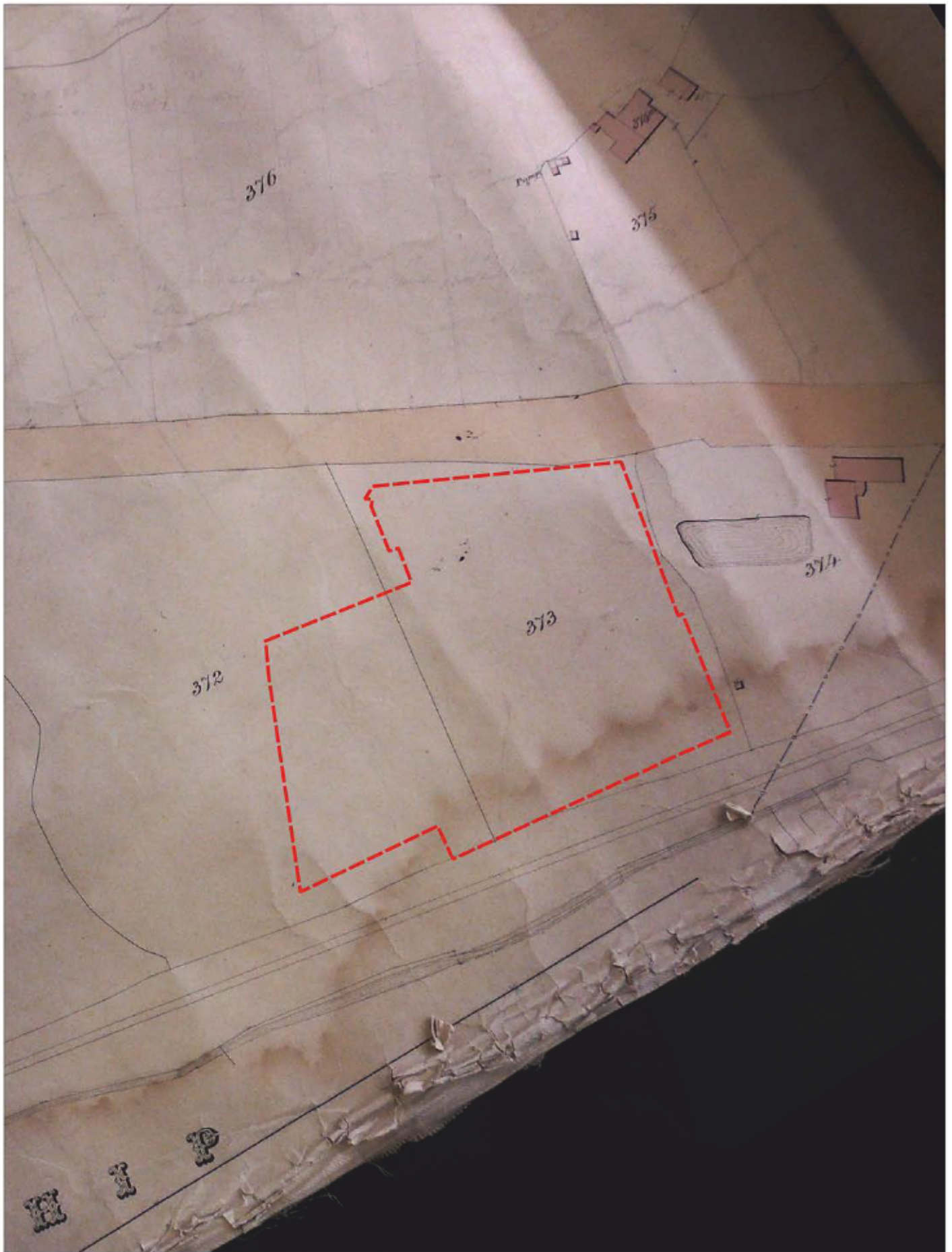
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**Figure 1:  
Site location**



Site name: Former Bretby Art Pottery,  
Woodville  
Date: May 2016  
Drawn by: AB  
Scale: Varies

 Site Boundary (approx.)



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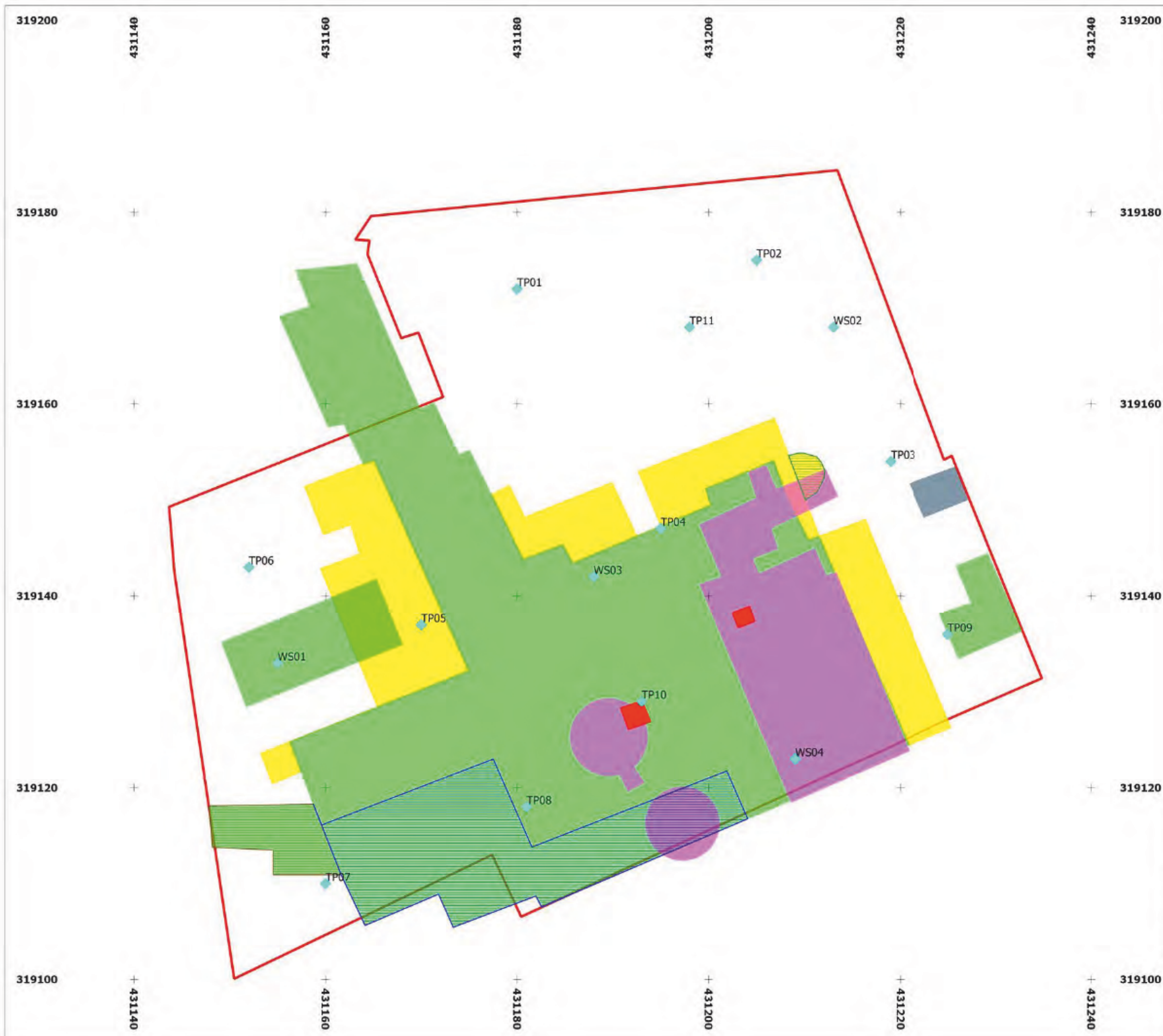
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Historic mapping reproduced courtesy of Swadlincote  
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**Figure 2:**  
**1873 - Swadlincote Local Board District Map (Swadlincote  
Library. M14)**



**Figure 3: Bretby Art Pottery - Schematic phasing plan and trial pits**

- Site Boundary
- Extant by 1883
- Extant by 1901
- Extant by 1923
- Extant by 1937
- Demolished by 1937
- Demolished by 1960
- Demolished by 1985
- Chimneys visible on air photos
- Geotechnical investigations



Site name: Former Bretby Art Pottery  
 Date: May 2016  
 Drawn by: AB  
 Scale: 1:400 @ A3

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**Figure 4**

View south-west towards the showroom building c.1915 (reproduced courtesy of The Magic Attic).



**Figure 5**

View north-east towards the rear of the Bretby Art Pottery, 1976 (reproduced courtesy of The Magic Attic).







**Figure 6**

View south-west towards the Bretby art Pottery showroom, 2002 (reproduced courtesy of Swadlincote Library/Derbyshire County Council 'Picture the Past')



**Figure 7**

View south-west towards the showroom building from a similar location to Figure 4.





**Figure 8**

View south towards façade of the showroom building.



**Figure 9**

View west towards the showroom along the northern edge of the PDA.





**Figure 10**

View north across the PDA from the south-east.



**Figure 11**

View west along the southern boundary of the PDA and the former course of the Woodville Branch of the Midland Railway.



**Figure 12**

View north across the PDA from the south-west corner.



**Figure 13**

View east across the centre of the PDA showing deposit of imported material.



**Figure 14**

View south along the western edge of the PDA from its north-western corner.



**Figure 15**

General view south-east across the site of the former pottery works.



**Figure 16**

View west across the northern extent of the former pottery works.



**Figure 17**

View south across the site of the former pottery works.



**Figure 18**

View west across the southern extent of the former pottery works.



**Figure 19**

View north-east across the site of the former pottery works.



**Figure 20**

View south across the site of the former pottery works showing brick foundations in the foreground.



**APPENDIX 2: GROUNDSURE 1:2500 HISTORIC MAPPING REPORT**



**Site details:**

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319139.6145794751

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**RepoRef:** GS-2955076  
**GridRef:** 431192, 319138

**MapName:** County Series

**MapDate:** 1882

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**PrintScale:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1882  
Revised 1882  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

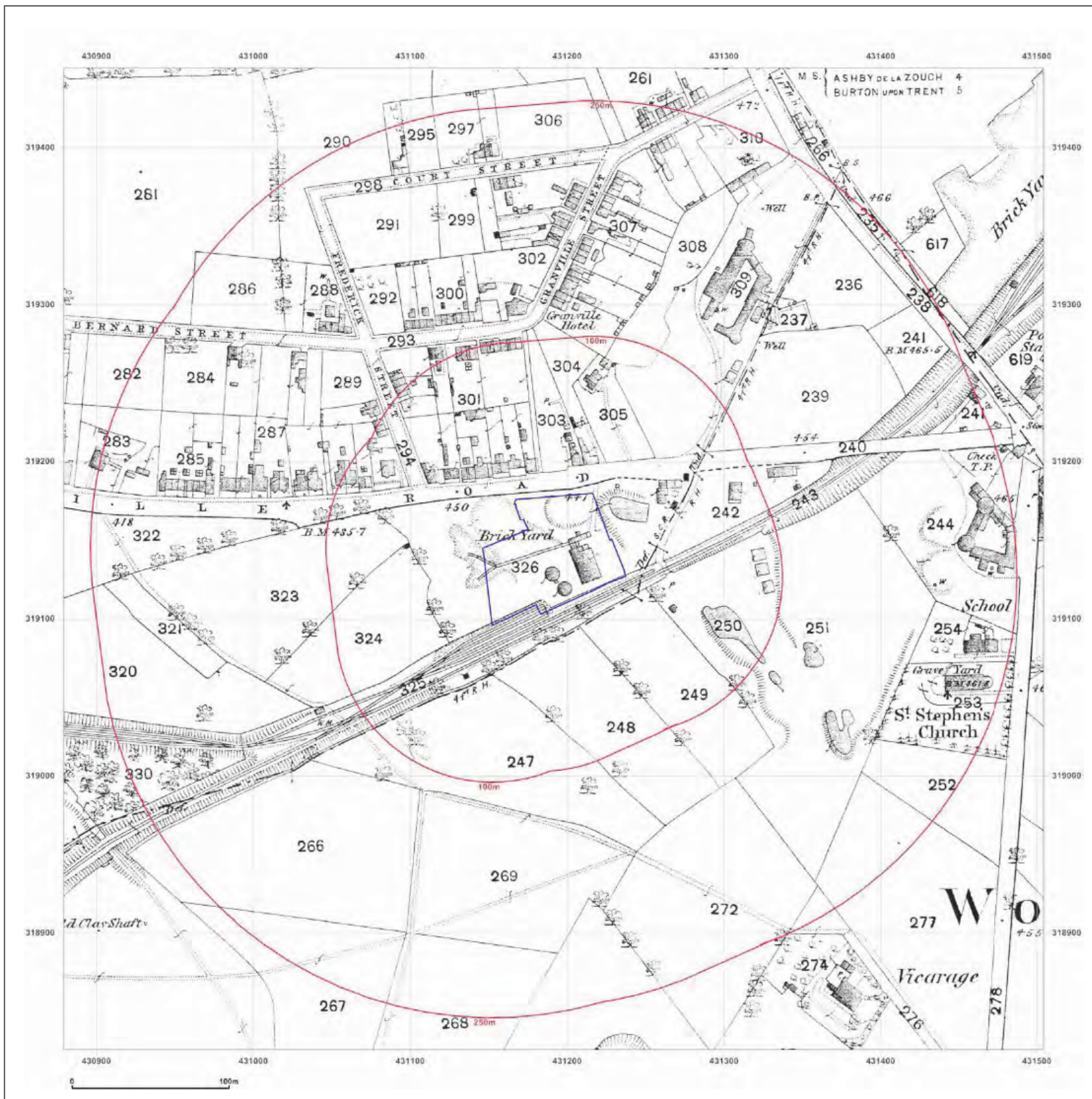


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**Site Details:**

431189.4216472394,  
319139.6145794751

**Client Ref:** 201516\_51  
**Repo Ref:** GS-2955076  
**Grid Ref:** 431192, 319138

**Map Name:** County Series

**Map Date:** 1901

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Print Date:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1881  
Revised 1900  
Edition 1901  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

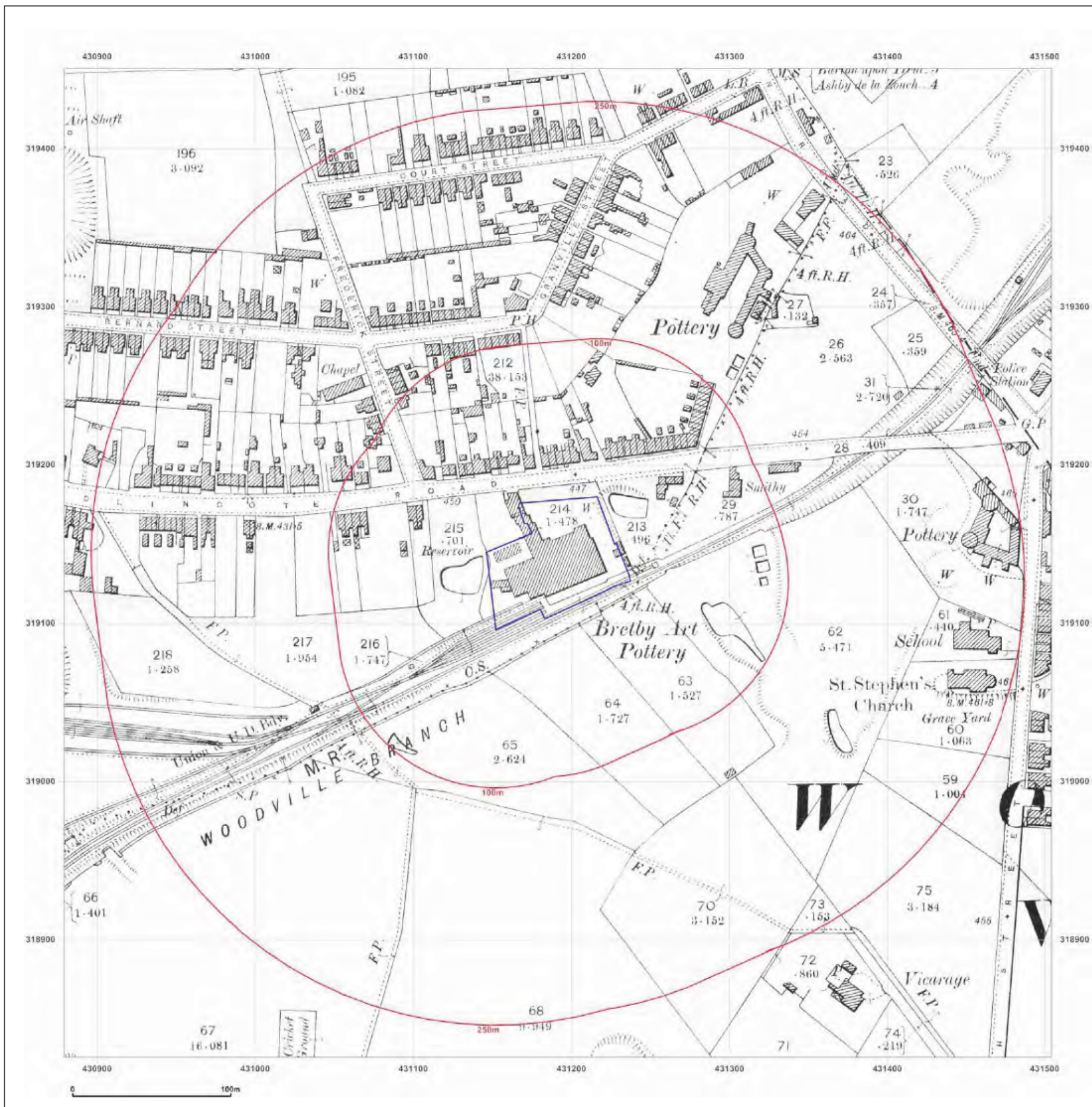


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Surveyed 1923  
Revised 1923  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

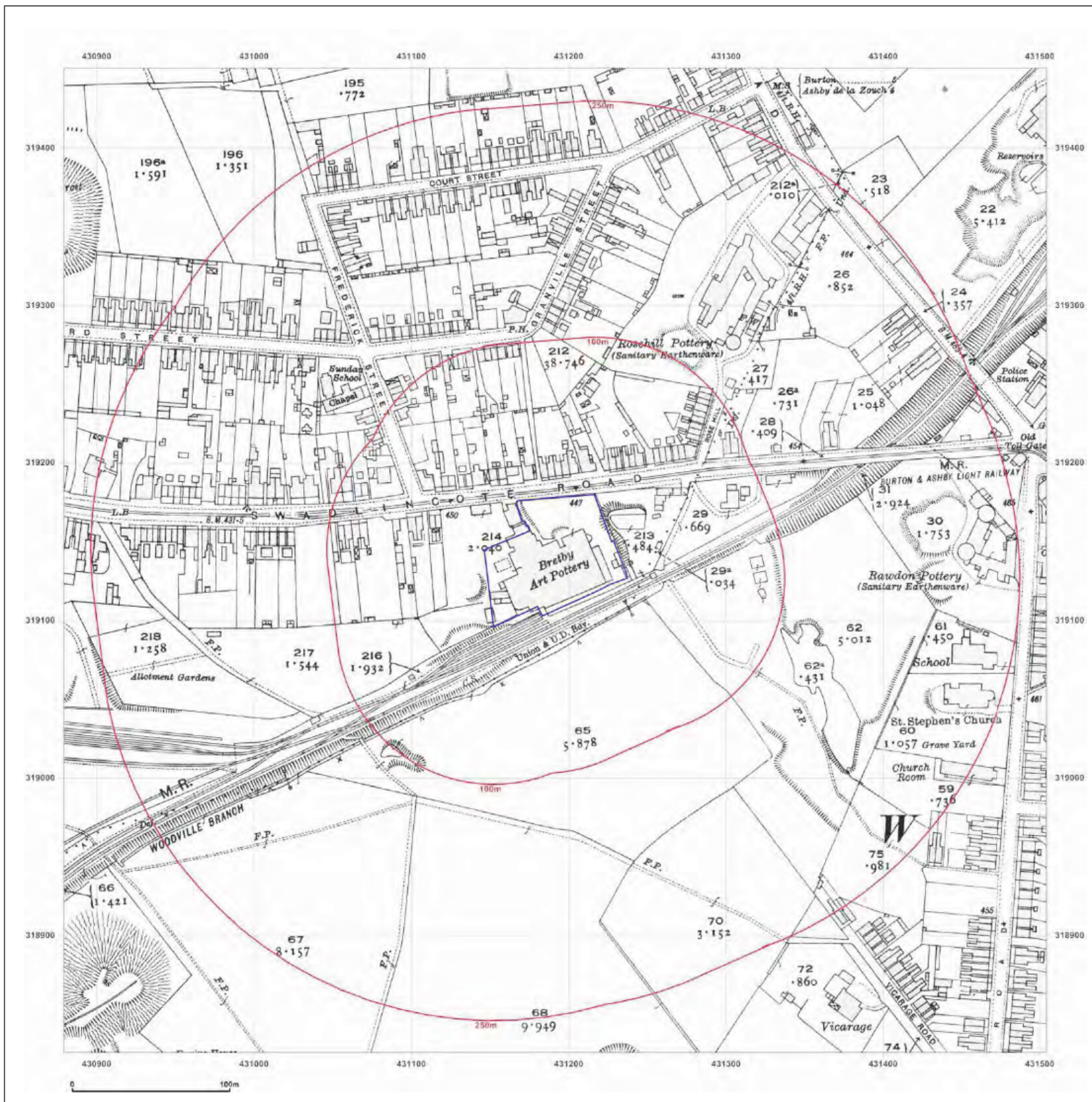


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Surveyed 1937  
Revised 1937  
Edition N/A  
Copyright N/A  
Levelled N/A

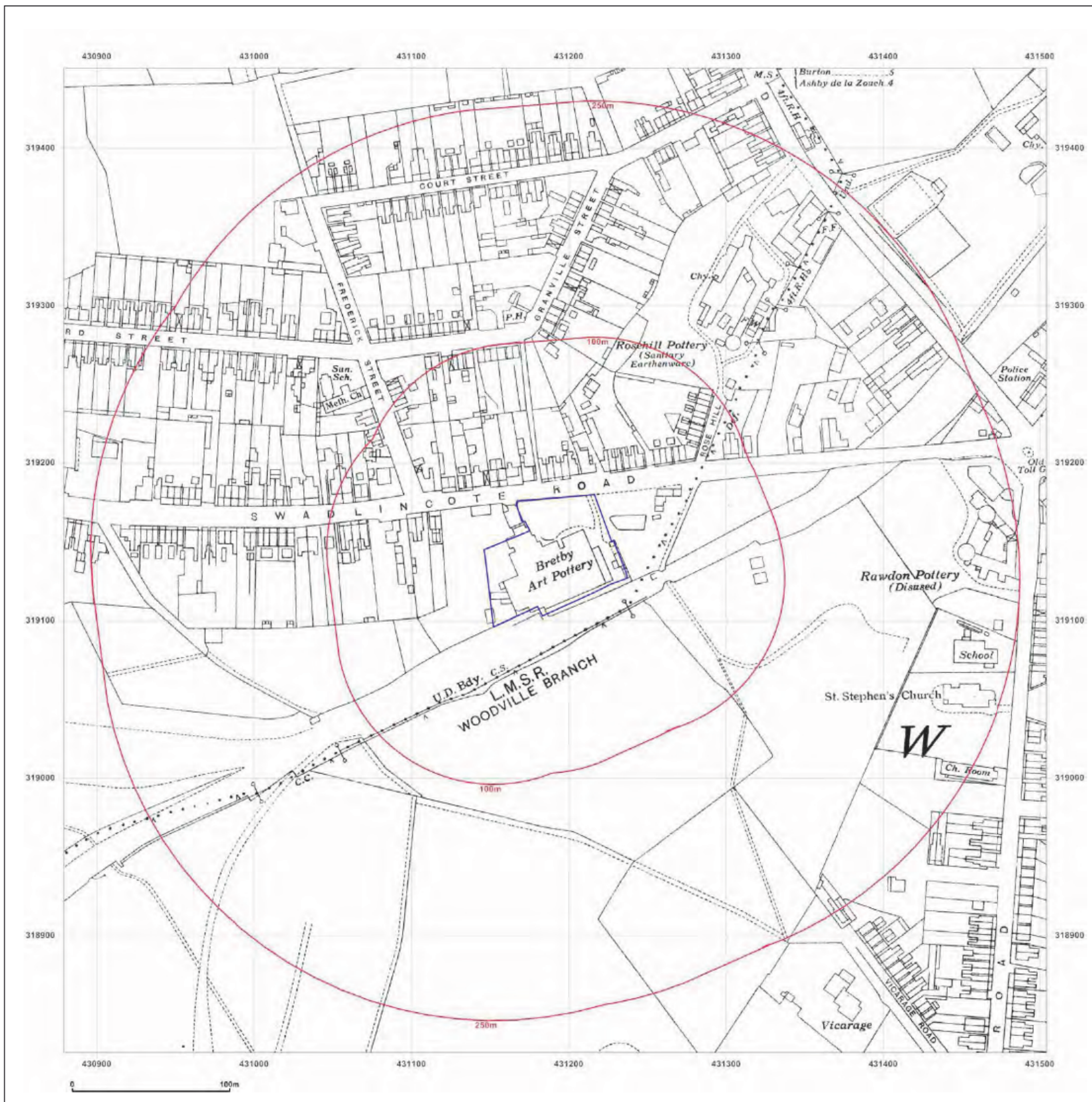


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**ClientRef:** 201516\_51  
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**MapName:** National Grid

**MapDate:** 1960

**Scale:** 1:2,500

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Surveyed 1959  
Revised 1959  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1960  
Levelled 1949

Surveyed 1959  
Revised 1959  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1960  
Levelled 1958



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**Client Ref:** 201516\_51  
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**Map Name:** National Grid

**Map Date:** 1968

**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Print Date:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1967  
Revised 1967  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1968  
Levelled 1964



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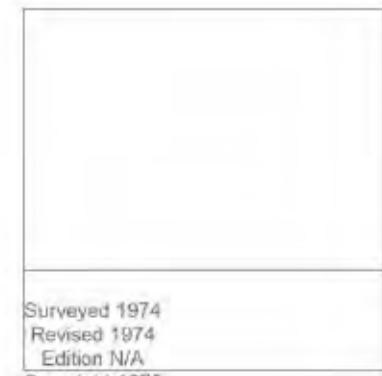
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**Scale:** 1:2,500

**Print Date:** 1:2,500



Surveyed 1974  
Revised 1974  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1975  
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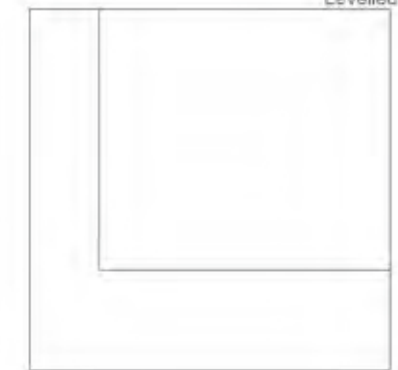
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**Scale:** 1:2,500

**PrintDate:** 1:2,500



Surveyed N/A  
Revised N/A  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1980  
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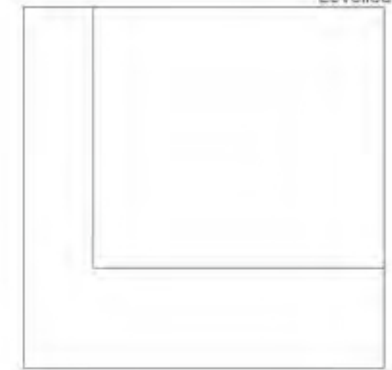
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Surveyed 1983  
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Edition N/A  
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**ClientRef:** 201516\_51  
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**MapDate:** 1985

**Scale:** 1:1,250

**PrintScale:** 1:2,000



Surveyed 1984  
Revised 1984  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1985  
Levelled 1964

Surveyed 1983  
Revised 1983  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1985  
Levelled 1963

Surveyed 1984  
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<p>Surveyed 1963 Revised 1990 Edition N/A Copyright 1990 Levelled 1963</p>	<p>Surveyed 1963 Revised 1990 Edition N/A Copyright 1990 Levelled 1963</p>
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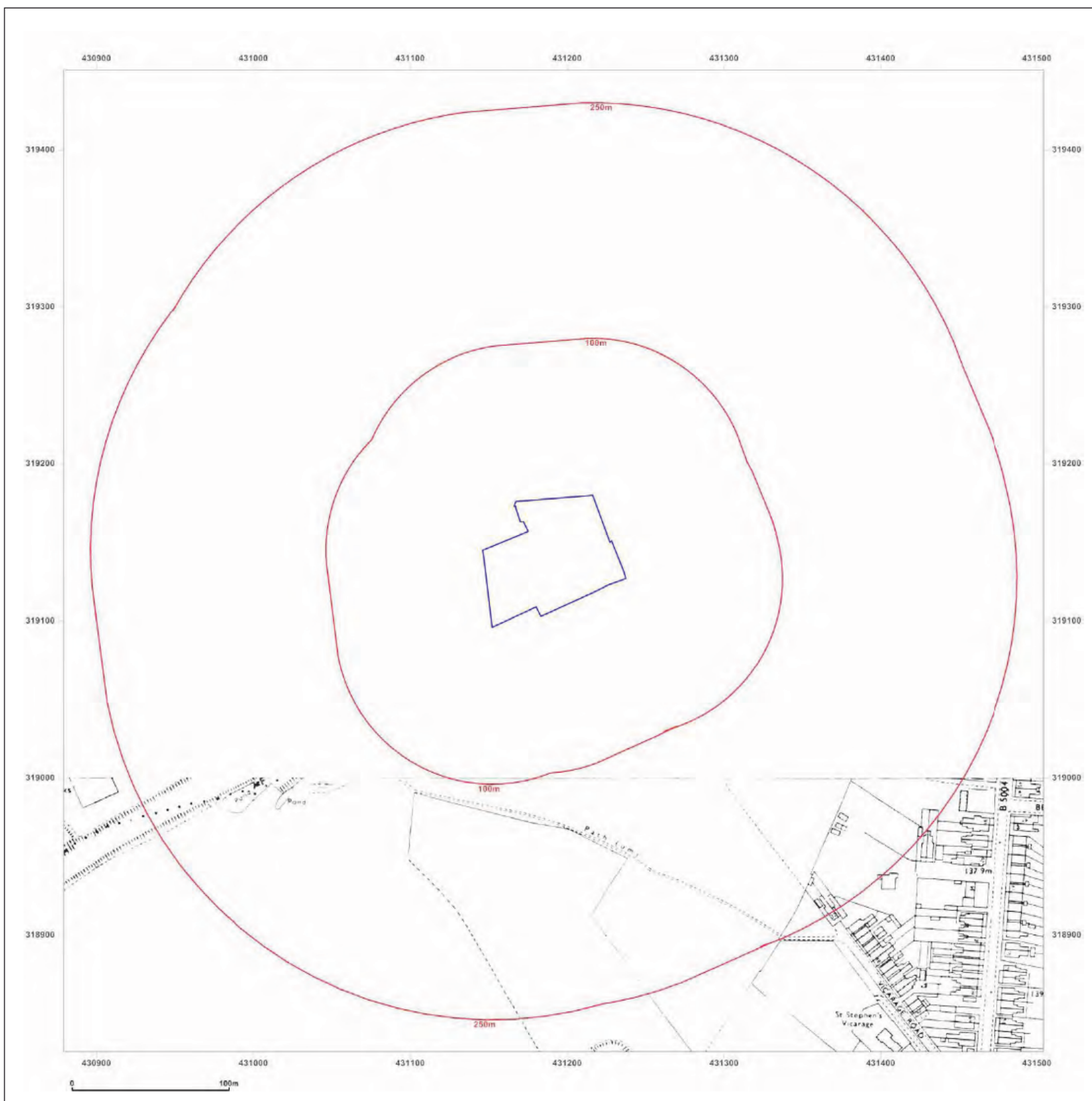


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**PrintScale:** 1:2,000



Surveyed 1993  
Revised N/A  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1993  
Levelled N/A

Surveyed 1983  
Revised 1983  
Edition N/A  
Copyright 1992  
Levelled 1983

Surveyed 1993  
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Edition N/A  
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**ClientRef:** 201516\_51  
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**MapDate:** 1993

**Scale:** 1:1,250

**PrintScale:** 1:2,000



Surveyed N/A  
Revised N/A  
Edition N/A  
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## **APPENDIX V: HERITAGE STATEMENT**





Proposed Residential  
Development

Land at  
Former Bretby Pottery Site  
Swadlincote Road  
Woodville  
Derbyshire

**Heritage Statement**

April 2016



# Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The Nature of the Asset
- 3 The Extent & Significance of the Asset
- 4 The Proposed Works
- 5 The Impact on the Asset
- 6 National legislation & Sources of Information
- 7 Historical Maps

## Contact Details

### Applicant

**Goodwin Building Contractors Ltd**

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Web. [www.urbandesigns.co.uk](http://www.urbandesigns.co.uk)

# Introduction

Urban Designs Ltd have been instructed by Goodwin Building Contractors Ltd to produce this Heritage statement to accompany the full planning application for 27 dwellings on the former Bretby Pottery Site, Swadlincote Road, Woodville, Swadlincote, Derbyshire, DE11 8DE.


The proposed development site sits adjacent to the Grade II Listed former Bretby Pottery Showroom. Although the building is in separate ownership the significance of the building and the removal of a small part of the existing boundary wall to facilitate a new entrance into the development means that this heritage statement is required to form part of the Application.

# Nature of the Asset

## Site Location

The site is located on the south side of Swadlincote Road (A514) to the west of its junction with Burton Road (A511), in Woodville, just East of Swadlincote town centre. The site has been cleared of its previous industrial use. The site has past connections to Bretby Pottery and it's Grade \*\* former showroom still stands and shares part of its North Western boundary with the proposed development site. This important building will form an important relationship with the proposed development.



 Indicates location of Asset, (Grade II, Listed Former Bretby Pottery Showroom

**Proposed Site Location Plan**

### Statutory List Description

The building is listed under the Planning (listed buildings and conservation areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

List Entry No: 1205017

Date First Listed: 14<sup>th</sup> October 1981

Grade: II

### Details

Constructed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century and built as a showroom for Bretby Art Pottery. A small building, slightly recessed from the street boundary and was attached to the former Pottery works at the rear. The building has an Art Nouveau influence. It is constructed from glazed red brick and has a pyramidal tiled roof with finials, gabled to the left above the showroom window. The street elevation is one storey with a window and door. The gable has finials and bargeboards on brick corbels, with beam and balusters as queen posts. There is a flattened elliptical arch to the shop window which is set in a brick recess. There are Glazing bars to a tripartite stained glass top light. Panelled door has glazed top light with name and trademark of pottery. A Large letter box at side as part of composition. Copper strip above with Art nouveau lettering. Interior has good fireplace, panelled doors and pottery showroom with painted doors, murals and decorative metalwork.

Listing Grid Reference: SK3116319168



Photograph shows Art Pottery Signage

### National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE)

Monument Number: 920816

County: Derbyshire

District: SOUTH DERBYSHIRE

Parish: SWADLINCOTE

Monument Number: ( SK 31 NW 29 )

POST MEDIEVAL BRICKWORKS 1540 - 1901

POST MEDIEVAL POTTERY WORKS 1540 - 1901

Post medieval brick yard, later Bretby Art Pottery (est. 1883). Original buildings extant and still occupied by Bretby Art Pottery.



### Derbyshire HER (DHER: The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record)

Name: Brick Yard, later Bretby Art Pottery (est. 1883), Swadlincote.

HER No.: 26875

Type of Record: Monument

Designation: Listed Building (II) 82582: BRETBY ART POTTERY SHOWROOM, SWADLINCOTE ROAD  
Summary

Brick Yard named on the OS map of 1887. The Showroom is Grade II listed, of early 20th century date.

Grid Reference: SK 311 191

Parish: SWADLINCOTE

#### Monument Types

BRICKYARD (Post Medieval - 1540 AD to 1883 AD)

POTTERY WORKS (Post Medieval - 1883 AD to 1900 AD)

#### Full Description

(SK 3118 1913) Brick Yard named on the OS map of 1887, with a clay pit (not named) depicted as earthworks (1) The 2nd ed. map of 1902 shows an unnamed 'Works', likely to be a pottery works as the same buildings are shown as are on the 1925 edition of the map, when they are named as Bretby Art Pottery (2-4)

Site still owned by Bretby Art Pottery, established 1883. Wholly in original buildings, though some now disused (5)

The showroom is a Grade II listed building of early 20th century date. It is a small building, slightly recessed from the street boundary and attached to works at the rear. It shows art nouveau influence and is constructed of glazed brick with a pyramidal tiled roof. The interior has a good fireplace, panelled doors and a pottery showroom with painted doors, murals and decorative metalwork. (6)

The Bretby Art Pottery was started in 1883 by Henry Tooth and William Ault at Church Gresley, moving to the newly built factory on the Swadlincote Road, Woodville in 1885. At the Royal Jubilee Exhibition held in Manchester in 1887 the display was described as follows: "Bretby ware exhibited by Tooth & Co. was in its way remarkable and totally different from anything else; in this, nothing could be too brilliant and glowing in colour. The richest of reds, of greens, of flame colour, orange and blue, were used systematically and without stint pon everything. The pottery consisted of vases, jardinières, plaques, tazzas, flower-holders, card trays, tea, coffee and dessert sets, toilet ware, and many other objects of useful and ornamental character". The firm won an award at the Paris Exhibition of 1889 and a port of the exhibits were purchased by the French for deposit at the Museum of Decorative Arts. New glazes and ranges were introduced in the 1890s, including statuary in the form of busts, standing figures and seated figures for placing on shelves. The firm continued to be very successful in the 20th century, with new lines being introduced every year. One of their novelty jugs was presented by Neville Chamberlain to Adolf Hitler on his visit in 1938. Between 1940 and 1945 the factory was closed and taken over by the Ministry of Food. It returned to full production in 1947 and by 1951 was making 2000 different pieces and exporting 50% of them. It was still in full production in 1987. (7)

#### Sources and Further Reading

SDR17386 - Map: OS. 1887. OS County series 1:10560, sheet Derbys LX NE/Leics XV NE. Surveyed 1879-81, published 1887. 1:10560.

SDR17643 - Map: OS. 1902. OS County Series: 1:10560 Sheet Derbys LX NE/Leics XV NE. Second edition 1902. 1:10560.

SDR18953 - Map: OS. 1925. OS County Series 1:10560. Derbys LX NE/Leics XV NE Edition of 1925, revised 1920-1.

SDR17639 - Map: OS. 1938. OS County Series: 1:10560. Derbys LX NE/Leics XV NE. Provisional edition, revision of 1920-1, with additions in 1938. 1:10560.

SDR18955 - Index: Malone, S (RCHME). 1994. National Forest Project Index: UID 924111.

SDR19551 - Listed Building File: DOE / DCMS. Listed Building Record. List entry number 1205017.

SDR19558 - Article in serial: Brown, R B. 1987. 'Three South Derbyshire Art potters', Journal of the Northern Ceramics Society. Vol. 6, pp 193-217, illust..

**Misc**

Most of the southern edge of Swadlincote Road was still undeveloped in the early 1880s, with the exception of the eastern end, where there was a brick yard. By the end of the century some houses had been constructed along the road, and the brick yard had become Bretby Art Pottery.

## Extent & Significance of the Asset

The Grade II former Bretby Pottery Showroom adjacent to the proposed site will have a key relationship with the proposed site. The building currently has a strong relationship with Swadlincote road and this is something which will only be enhanced by the proposed development. As mentioned earlier the existing boundary wall will be altered to create a new access and also be lowered (if agreed) in height in order to open up the site but more importantly improving views of the Listed Building.



Photograph shows the Existing condition of the Grade II Listed building which sits adjacent to the site



Photograph left shows the side of the Pottery Building which shares a boundary with the proposed site.



Even though the listed building is not directly affected by the development the proposed site (even though clear now) may be of Archaeological importance. As we can see from the history of the site and its past uses during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, the site has been used for brickworks and pottery works.

If the site is deemed to require further Archaeological Study, then may I suggest that condition is placed within the planning condition should the application be successful, along the lines of, No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.





# The Proposed Development

The development proposals are for the provision of new build affordable dwellings, which will comprise a mix of 10no. 1 bed 4 person houses, 10no. 2 bed 4 person houses, 5no. 3 bed 5 person houses and 2No. 4 bed 7 person houses.

The housing mix a nice mix dwelling types, which are in a small composition of semi-detached and terrace mix with allocated car parking generally contained within curtilage of the blocks. All of the dwellings have individual private back gardens with small green space to the front, which will be enclosed by railings and mimics that of the local area.



Proposed Site Layout above

The proposed buildings should be of an appropriate height to reflect neighbouring housing schemes, orientation should maximise passive environmental design principles and private amenity provided through rear gardens that are secure

A new site access point is to be created in order to maximise the potential of the site. It has also been positioned in a way to relate the site with the grade \*\* listed former Bretby Pottery showroom which sits adjacent to the site. It will also help to organise the dwellings so that they allow improved vistas of the former showroom. The existing boundary wall which fronts Swadlincote road will be demolished and re-built at a lower height (if permitted) which allow views over to the former Pottery

building and allow the site overall to be opened up slightly, thus preventing it from turning its back and closing itself off from the local area (the wall will be re-built from the existing brickwork for continuity). The access positioning achieves the required visibility splay. A looser than normal corner radii has been used for the main entrance in order for it to be less intrusive and more sympathetic to the setting of the Listed building. A less standard highways design has also been incorporated in order to create a more comfortable pedestrian environment. The materials for the pavement on the western edge of the main access road and the proposed new square will relate the materials of the listed building thus introducing a new connection between both.





The new dwellings located to the front of the site have been positioned to align with the existing office building located on the eastern boundary, this allows them to be set back from Swadlincote road and helps frame the former Bretby Pottery showroom as you approach from the east on Swadlincote Road, see diagram below.



## The Impact on the Asset

The proposed development will have a positive impact on the former Bretby Pottery Showroom, not only in speeding up its own regeneration but also in providing it with improved environment which will help to highlight and frame this important local building. It will have a strong relationship with the proposed new dwellings, site layout the remodelled boundary wall fronting Swadlincote Road. No views will be lost by the development only improved. The materials of the new dwellings and landscaping will be sympathetic to Former showroom, we aim to pick materials which be a good match whilst still allowing it to be the dominant feature. As mentioned earlier in the statement, the site may be of Archaeological Importance due to its past uses and if deemed necessary an Archaeological desk-based assessment (walkover, historic map regression and documentary research) may be required to establish the potential for below-ground remains in order to satisfy NPPF para 128.

In summary the proposed development will not dominate, or threaten the prominence of the listed building within the local landscape.

## National Legislation

This Statement has taken in to account the following legislation:

### Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979

The Ancient Monuments & Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended) protects the fabric of Scheduled Monuments, but does not afford statutory protection to their settings. Relevant policies relating to the protection of the setting of scheduled monuments are contained within national and local development plan policy. Guidance published by English Heritage for assessing and managing change within the setting of heritage assets is set out in the 'The Setting of Heritage Assets', (English Heritage 2011).

### Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Primary legislation under Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 states that:

"In considering whether to grant planning permission for development which affects a listed building or its setting, the local planning authority or, as the case may be, the Secretary of State shall have special regard to the desirability of preserving the building or its setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which it possesses."

### National Planning Policy Framework

The Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), providing guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the conservation, preservation and investigation of Heritage Assets. Section 12 of the NPPF recognizes that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. Paragraph 128 states that planning decisions should be based on the significance of the heritage asset and that level of detail supplied by an applicant should be proportionate to

the importance of the asset and should be no more than sufficient to review the potential impact of the proposal upon the significance of that asset.

#### Local Plan Policy

The Current Development Plan for South Derbyshire comprises the Local Plan, which contains a range of policy documents that establish the criteria against which planning applications are assessed and hence the way the District will grow over future years. Planning Policy documents and information relevant to historic conservation have been summarised by SDDC as follows:

Works to listed buildings should not be harmful to their special historic and architectural interest. Similarly proposals affecting the setting of listed buildings or conservation areas should not harm the heritage asset.

Good design should be the aim of all involved in the development process, but it is primarily the responsibility of designers and their clients.

Works to listed buildings should not be harmful to their special historic and architectural interest. Similarly proposals affecting the setting of listed buildings or conservation areas should not harm the heritage asset. Owners and developers are advised to employ suitably experienced professionals in preparing applications. The appearance of proposed development and its relationship to its surroundings are material considerations in determining planning applications.

# Historical Maps



1885



1902



1925



1938





**APPENDIX VI: OASIS FORM**



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-310035**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Goodwin Building Co. Ltd. to undertake a multi-phase programme of archaeological works at the site of the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Swadlincote Road, Woodville, South Derbyshire prior to the construction of housing units and associated car parking, access and landscaping. The site had been in use in 1873, initially as a brick yard, until 1885 when the site was redeveloped as the Bretby Art Pottery. Pottery manufacture continued on the site until 1996. The archaeological works undertaken involved a watching brief during excavation of foundation trenches for the new housing, the archaeological excavation of a trial trenches for the new housing, the archaeological excavation of a trial trench to access the survival of a pottery kiln, and archaeological recording of all archaeological remains identified as mitigation. The archaeological evaluation trench was targeted at assessing the preservation of the remains of a pottery kiln, which was also the location of heavy contamination by Japanese Knotweed (JKN), the roots of which penetrated the archaeological remains. Removal of the traces of JKN also necessitated the removal of the remains of the kiln. Removal of JKN was fully monitored by an archaeologist and archaeological excavation and recording of the kiln was monitored by an approved JKN removal contractor. Removal of the kiln structure by the JKN contractors also allowed a cross section through the kiln to be recorded.
Project dates	Start: 06-03-2017 End: 24-04-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BRAP17 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	9/2016/0322 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	INDUSTRIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY MOULDS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	KILN FURNITURE Post Medieval

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE WOODVILLE Former Bretby Art Pottery
Study area	0.49 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 31189 19139 52.768609450399 -1.537679900121 52 46 06 N 001 32 15 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 135m Max: 137m

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor	Tim Cobbold
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Goodwin Building Company Ltd.

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	DBYMU 2017-71
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Industrial"
Digital Archive recipient	DBYMU 2017-71
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Report"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Works at the Former Bretby Art Pottery, Woodville, South Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cobbold, T.
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