

**Excavations at Brassington Lane,
Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire**



View north of Kiln.

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Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2018/2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Archaeological works at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Site Code: BLT 17

Planning Authority: North East Derbyshire District Council

Planning Ref: 15/01191/OL

Geology: Parkgate Rock – Sandstone

NGR: SK 39160 65094

Date of Fieldwork: 20th February – March 2017

Date of Report: December 2018

In February 2017, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Bestwick Estates Ltd. to undertake archaeological trial trench evaluations on Land off Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The site lay in close proximity to Roman Rykneld Street, on the southern boundary of Medieval Old Tupton and adjacent to Egstow Hall to the south-west.

The programme of archaeological works encompassed a full range of evaluation and site prospection techniques, from Archaeological Desk Based Assessment (AB Heritage 2016a), geophysical survey (AB Heritage 2016b), archaeological trial trenching, strip, map and record, and open area excavation. The archaeological trial trenching took place between; 20th and 25th February 2017 and identified that the southern part of the site had suffered extensive truncation in the 20th century through the creation of water features and associated infrastructure. The northern half of the site was found to contain preserved remains of settlement and field enclosures. Further archaeological works, in the form of a strip, map and record, was carried out between the 6th and 17th March 2017 which targeted two areas around trial trenches 4 and 6. These works revealed greater evidence on the form, morphology and context of the remains sampled in the evaluation trenches and demonstrated the preservation of coherent archaeological remains attesting to the medieval occupation of the site.

The enhanced level of information recovered from the strip map and record lead to a final phase of archaeological excavation, which took place between 20th and 31st March 2017. The multi-phased programme of archaeological works has revealed evidence of occupation and other activities on the site spanning the eleventh – eighteenth century. A series of enclosures were identified on the fringe of a medieval settlement or house platform which appear to form part of a homestead and toft associated with the deserted medieval village of Tupton. Ceramic evidence suggests an 11th century origin with continued use until approximately the 16th century. The later reworking of the landscape carried out from the 16th century is likely associated with the rebuilding of neighbouring Egstow Hall and the creation of Old Tupton Hall.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

Planning consent (15/01191/OL), subject to condition, has been granted to Bestwick Estates Ltd by North East Derbyshire District Council for the development of seven dwellings, with an access road, on land adjacent and to the rear of The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Derbyshire.

Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). Paragraph 141 of NPPF outlines a 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.*

Planning conditions (18-20), attached to planning consent, required a pre-commencement phase of archaeological works as well as adequate provision for post-excavation analysis, archiving and publication.

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Bestwick Estates Ltd in February 2017 to undertake a scheme of archaeological works on land at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire in advance of redevelopment.

1.2 Site Location and Topography

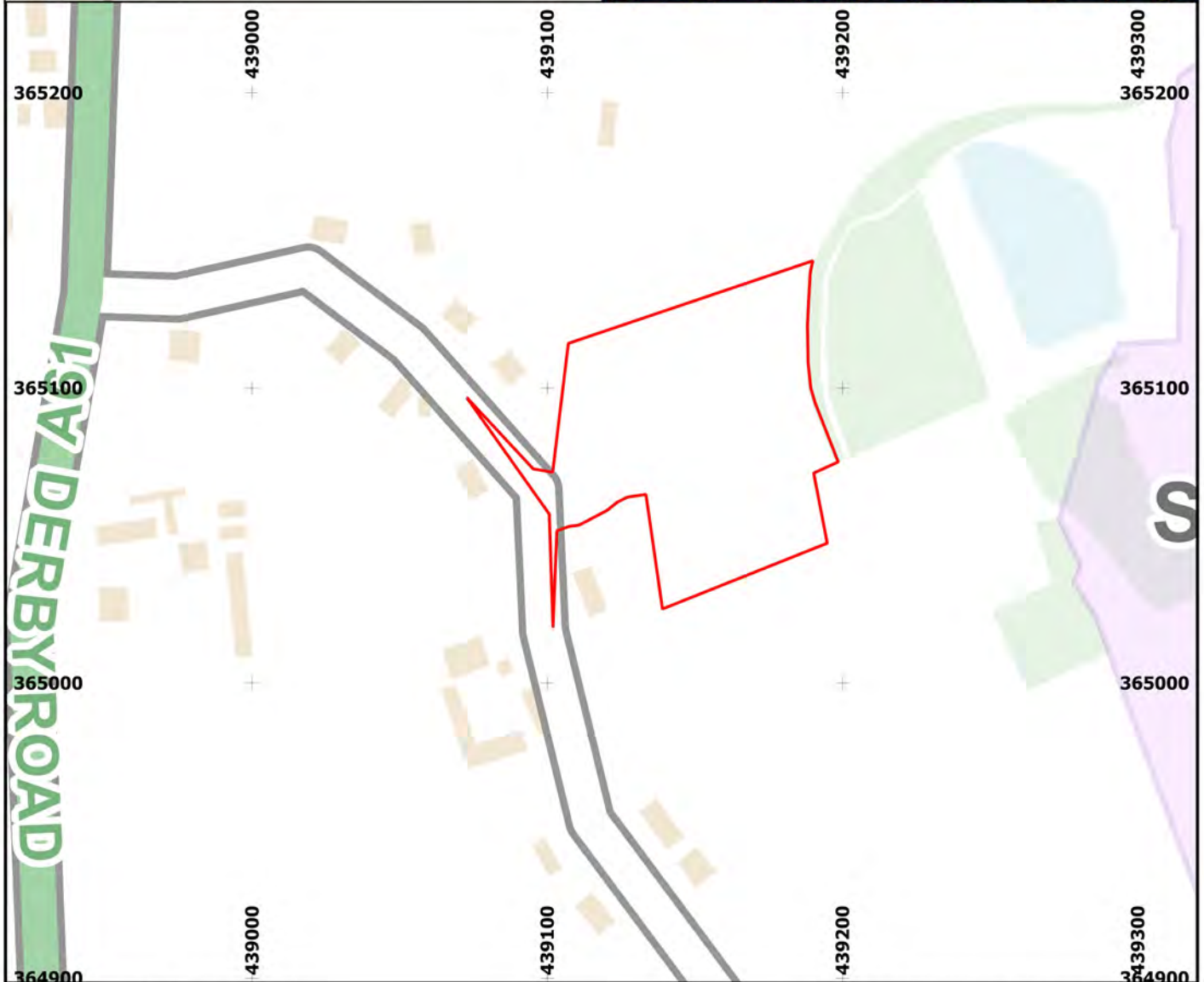
The site lies some 6km to the south of Chesterfield on the upper east facing edge of the western side of the Rother Valley, 30 km north of Derby. It covers an area of c. 1ha and is centred at SK 39160 65094.

At the time of the work reported on here the site comprised grassed gardens associated with *The House* (Figure 1). It lay to the east of Brassington Lane and is bounded to the north and east by woodland and to the south by a grassed field.

1.3 Landform and Geology

The site slopes from the crest of the ridge, a hilltop position, in the north-west of the site at c. 140m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), towards the south-east.

The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Parkgate Rock –Sandstone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 318 to 319 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British geological Survey (BGS 2017).



Site name: The House, Brassington Lane
 Date: February 2017
 Drawn by: TJW
 Scale: Varies

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**Figure 1:
 Site location**

- Site boundary
- North East Derbyshire District



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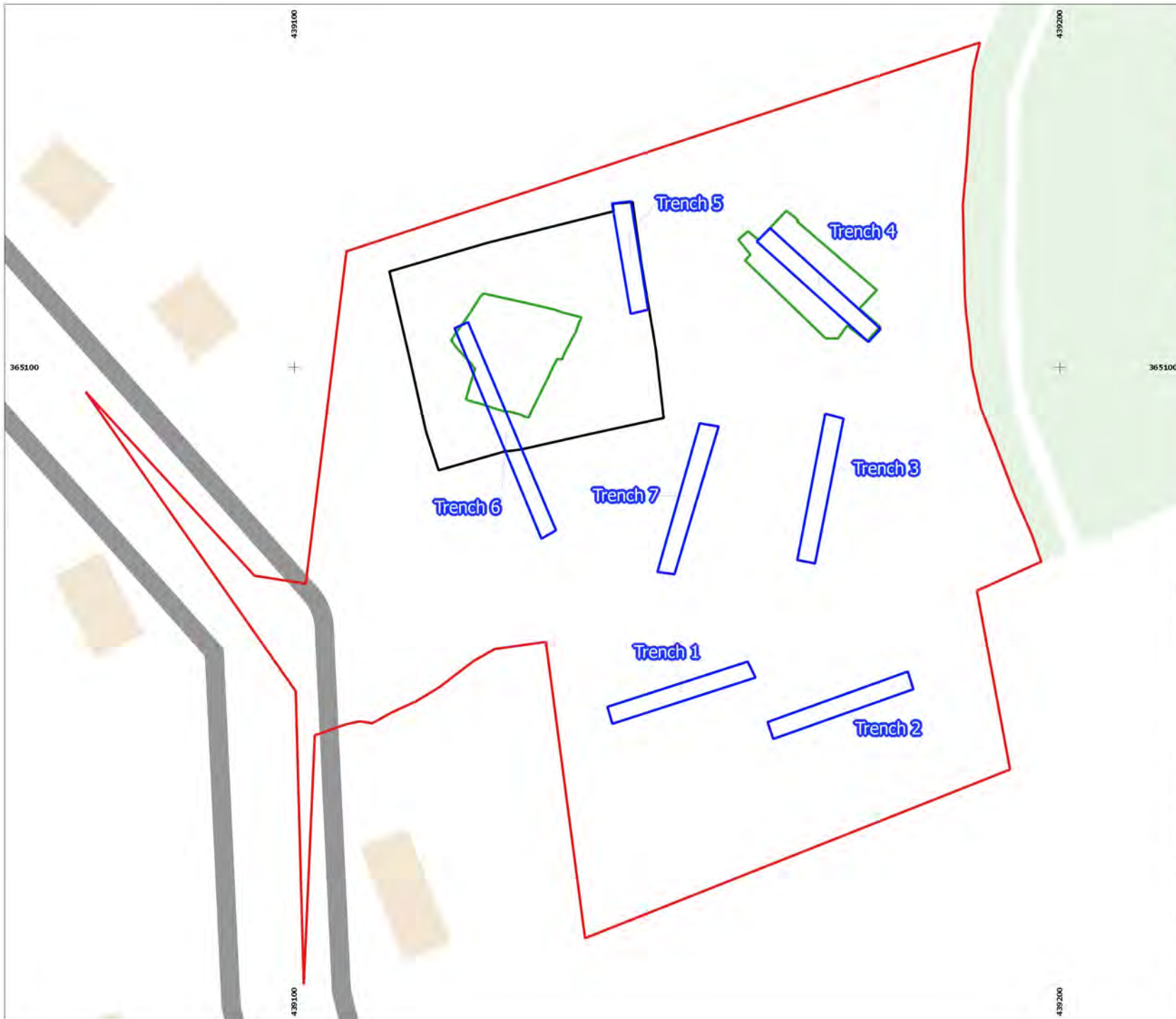


Figure 2: The phasing of fieldwork carried out at Brassington Lane

- Site Boundary
- Evaluation Trenching
- Strip, Map and Record
- Archaeological Excavation

0 5 10 15 20 25 m N

Site name: Old House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton
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1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

The site is located almost entirely within the extent of the former 19th-20th century grounds of Tupton Hall (MDR12210), an early 17th century tower house. The Tupton Hall associated with the grounds was built in 1611 for Thomas Gladwin and his wife Helen, and can probably be attributed to John or Robert Smythson, prominent father/son builders of the 17th century. However, it has been postulated that the site of the hall itself may have been the location of settlement since the Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon times.

Old Tupton lies along Ryknield Street (HER 99016), a Roman Road which connected *Derventio* or 'Little Chester' at Derby to the fort at Chesterfield to the north. The course of the Tupton branch of the Ryknield Street runs to the west of the PDA (HER 14406), with two sections which have been positively identified through archaeological investigation now being scheduled (NHLE 1021444). A third section, c.130m to the north of the site in New Tupton, was scheduled after excavations in 1975 revealed two successive road surfaces (O'Brien and Todd 1976). A final section of the Road was identified though excavation c.300m to the south of the site in the 1950's, though this section was in a relatively poor state of preservation (HER 4218).

While there is little material evidence for early medieval activity within the immediate area, many of the local place-names, including *Topetune* (Old Tupton) and *Tegestou* (Egston), are listed in the 1086 Domesday Book, indicating an earlier Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian origin. Old Tupton is mentioned in three separate entries within the Domesday Book: as part of the land of the King, as part of the land of Walter D'Aincourt, and finally as part of the land of one of the King's Thegns (in this case Dolgfinnr) (Martin and Williams 1992). The name *Topetune* perhaps translates as 'Tupi's farm', with *Tupi* likely being an Old Danish personal name and *tūn* meaning 'farm' (Cameron 1959, 317).

During the medieval period, neighbouring Chesterfield was the largest market town in north-eastern Derbyshire, having received its Market Charter in the early 13th century (1204) from King John. The centre of Chesterfield still retains much of its medieval street-layout, and many of the present street names are of Anglo-Scandinavian origin. The medieval prosperity of Chesterfield does not appear to have reached as far south as Old Tupton, and there is limited evidence of medieval remains within the area. The site of a possible deserted medieval settlement, represented by a series of building platforms, is recorded c.43m to the south-west of the PDA (HER 14405), and is postulated to possibly representing part of *Tegestou*.

The most substantial medieval remains in the area can be found at North Wingfield, some 2km to the east of Old Tupton. The Grade I listed Church of St Lawrence (NHLE 1335463) contains some fabric dating from the 12th century onwards, while a possible medieval moated site (now destroyed) is also recorded to the east of the Church (HER 10095) (Slatcher 2017, 9).

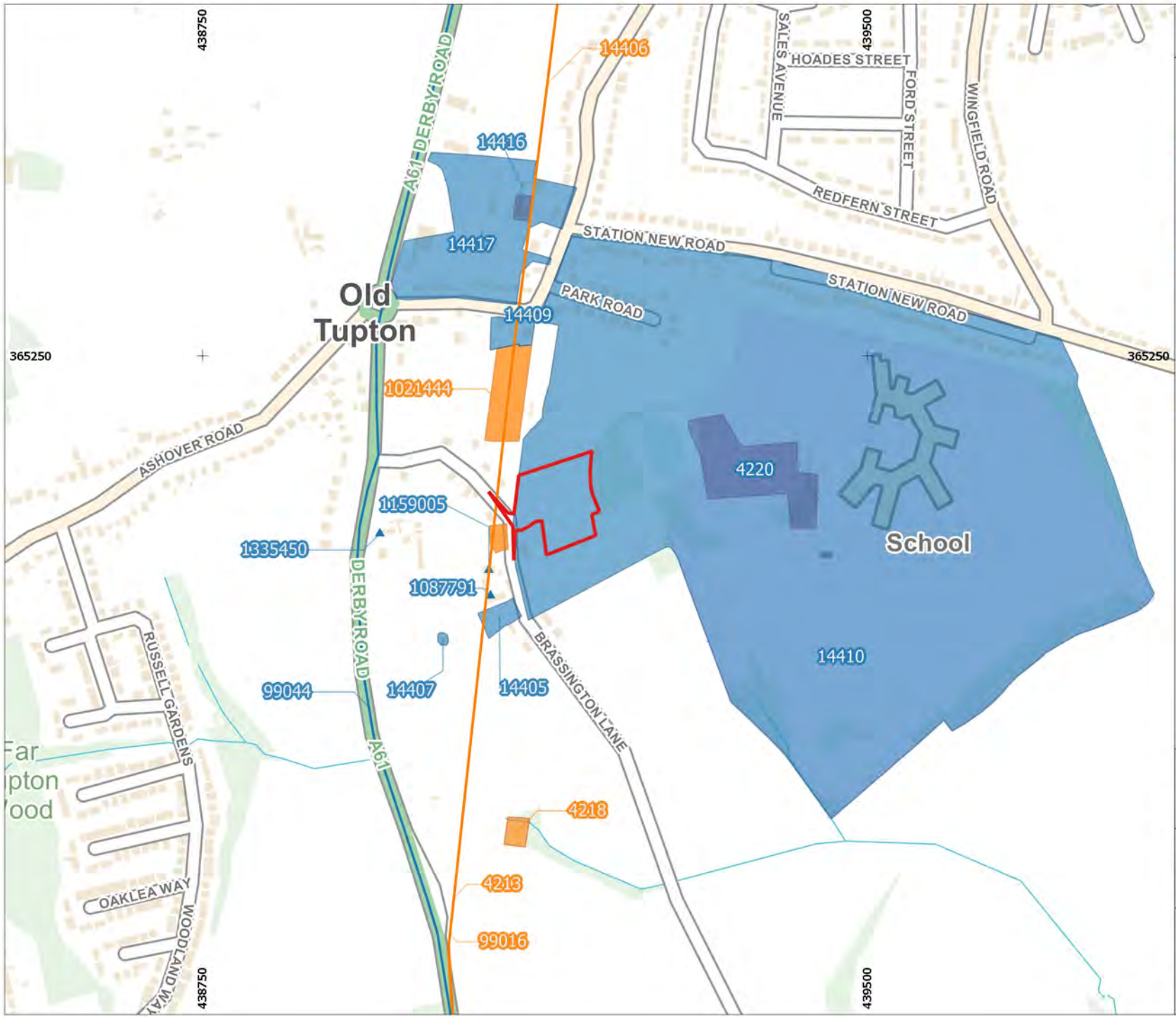
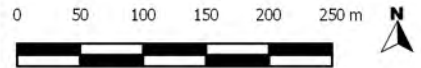


Figure 3: Heritage Assets located within 500m of the Site Boundary

- Site Boundary
- Romano-British Asset (polyline)
- Romano-British Asset (polygon)
- ▲ Medieval - Post-Medieval Asset (point)
- Medieval - Post-Medieval Asset (polyline)
- Medieval - Post-Medieval Asset (polyline)



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Tupton Hall is mentioned in texts as early as the mid-16th century as a part of the estates of the Foljambe family, who were major landowners as far back as 1272. A covenant dated to 1558/9 documents an assurance by Godfrey Foljambe to his widow step-grandmother, Lady Constance Foljambe, settling on her for the remainder of her life Tupton Hall and the lands there and in Eggestowe, which once belonged to her husband Sir James Foljambe (Nottinghamshire Archives 1558/9). An acquittance from 1560 notes that Lady Foljambe was also receiving £50, half year annuity paid to her by Godfrey (Nottinghamshire Archives 1560). It is later documented in several letters from 1587 and 1589 that she was still residing at Tupton, though as a result of her Catholic beliefs, now under the custody of Godfrey, who claimed for his own use 'her living, goods and chattels' (Cox 1907, 112). Godfrey Foljambe died in 1595, and appears to have had his lands and tenements in Wingerworth seized before his death. Records from the Manor of Wingerworth from 1599 indicate that Constance Foljambe was summoned by the manor bailiff to make 'default of service' (Bescoby-Chambers 1965). Lady Foljambe died in 1600.

Whilst Craven notes that Thomas Gladwin purchased the Tupton Hall property from the Hunts of Ashover in the early 17th century, there is no documentation to support such a claim, nor any evidence of the Foljambe family selling this property. Wingerworth manorial records list Thomas Gladwin as a tenant of the manor in 1622, suggesting that the Tupton Hall estate passed into the hands of the Hunloke family (who had become the new lords of the manor at the end of the 16th century) upon the death of Lady Constance Foljambe. Craven also documents that the house of 1611 was built over 'vaulted, possibly earlier, cellarge... set in a park of 60 acres' (Craven 2012, 37). It is noted that Tupton Hall was extended in the 1670's and hearth taxes records document Tupton Hall at being taxed on six hearths in 1670 (Moore 1897, 611; Edwards 1982).

Tupton Hall was only one of a number of late-medieval/early post-medieval homes within this area. Egstow Hall (NHLE 1159005) and its barn and attached outbuildings (NHLE 1087791) are Grade II listed structures located c.30m to the west of the site. Once also a part of the Manor of Wingerworth of the Hunloke family, the house is thought to date to 1671, though parts may contain earlier surviving fabric, while parts of the cruck barn are thought to date to the 15th century. Grade II listed Woodthorpe Hall and Woodthorpe Hall Cottage (NHLE 1335448), c.770m to the west of the site, date to the early 17th century, possibly with a medieval core. A cruck tithe barn (HER 4205) was once located within the property, thought to date to the 17th century, though this was demolished in the mid-20th century.

Tupton Hall was altered in c.1755 to 'suite standard Georgian taste', with the eastern end of the house rebuilt to mimic the lofty state rooms in the central section of the house (Craven 2012, 37). While County Architect's Department drawings from 1930 provide a detailed look at the Georgian alterations to Tupton Hall (Craven 2012, 38), the earliest maps to depict Tupton Hall itself are the 1757 *Tupton and Wingerworth Commons Enclosure Plan* and 1758 *Estate Map of property belonging to Sir Henry Hunloke* (Figure 4). These maps likely depict a stylised version of what the hall looked like at this time, as both representations are different and both are largely different from the 1930 architect drawings. It should also be noted that the 1758 Map of the Hunloke properties does not include the land of Tupton Hall within its boundaries, suggesting that the estate had become separate from the Manor of Wingerworth.

1757 Tupton and Wingerworth Commons Enclosure Award



1758 Estate Map of property belonging to Sir Henry Hunloke



Figure 4: 18th century depictions of Tupton Hall

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Site name: Brassington Lane, Old Tupton
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By the early 19th century, the Tupton Hall estate had passed into the hand of William Allwood Lord Esq., great-grandson of Thomas Gladwin. An 1819 *Inventory of the household & furniture, farming implements and stock belonging to the Sale of William Allwood Lord Esq at Tupton Hall* valued the house and property at £2094.14.9.

Sanderson’s 1835 *Map of the County Twenty Miles Round Mansfield* is the earliest available map to depict the area of Old Tupton indicating that at this point, the area was largely rural and agricultural in nature (Figure 5). The site itself appears to be composed of parts of four fields, and part of a strip of woodland, c.160m to the west of Tupton Hall.

The 1841 Tithe maps (Figure 6) and accompanying apportionments (Table 1 and Table 2) for Tupton and Woodthorpe provide an even more detailed look at the site than Sanderson’s Map. The site itself is shown to be on the border of both the Tupton and Woodthorpe parishes, with the majority of the land within the site owned by Anne Lord of Tupton Hall, daughter of William Allwood Lord Esq., though a small portion of western part of the site is owned by Sir Henry Hunloke. The land within the site is largely utilised as meadow, pasture, and orchard, with a small strip of woodland along the sites western border. What appears to be a small pond is depicted at the edge of plots 249 and 117.

| Owner | Occupier | Plot No | Description | State of Cultivation | Quantities | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|--|----------------------|------------|---|----|
| | | | | | A | R | P |
| Anne Lord | Herself | 247 | Part of Plantation & Part of Foot path | Woodland | 0 | 3 | 11 |
| | | 248 | Near Mossley Croft | Meadow | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| | | 249 | Part of Mossley Croft | Pasture | 1 | 1 | 17 |
| | | 250 | Part of Plantation | Woodland | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | | 251 | Orchard | Orchard | 2 | 2 | 34 |

Table 1. 1841 Tupton Tithe Apportionment

| Owner | Occupier | Plot No | Description | State of Cultivation | Quantities | | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------|---|----|
| | | | | | A | R | P |
| Sir Henry Hunloke | Ann Lord | 177 | Part of Mossley Croft | Orchard | 0 | 1 | 16 |
| | | 178 | Part of Plantation | Wood | 0 | 0 | 33 |

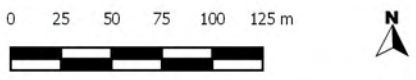
Table 2 1841 Woodthorpe Tithe Apportionment



Figure 5: Sanderson's 1835 Map of 20 Miles around Mansfield

 Site Boundary

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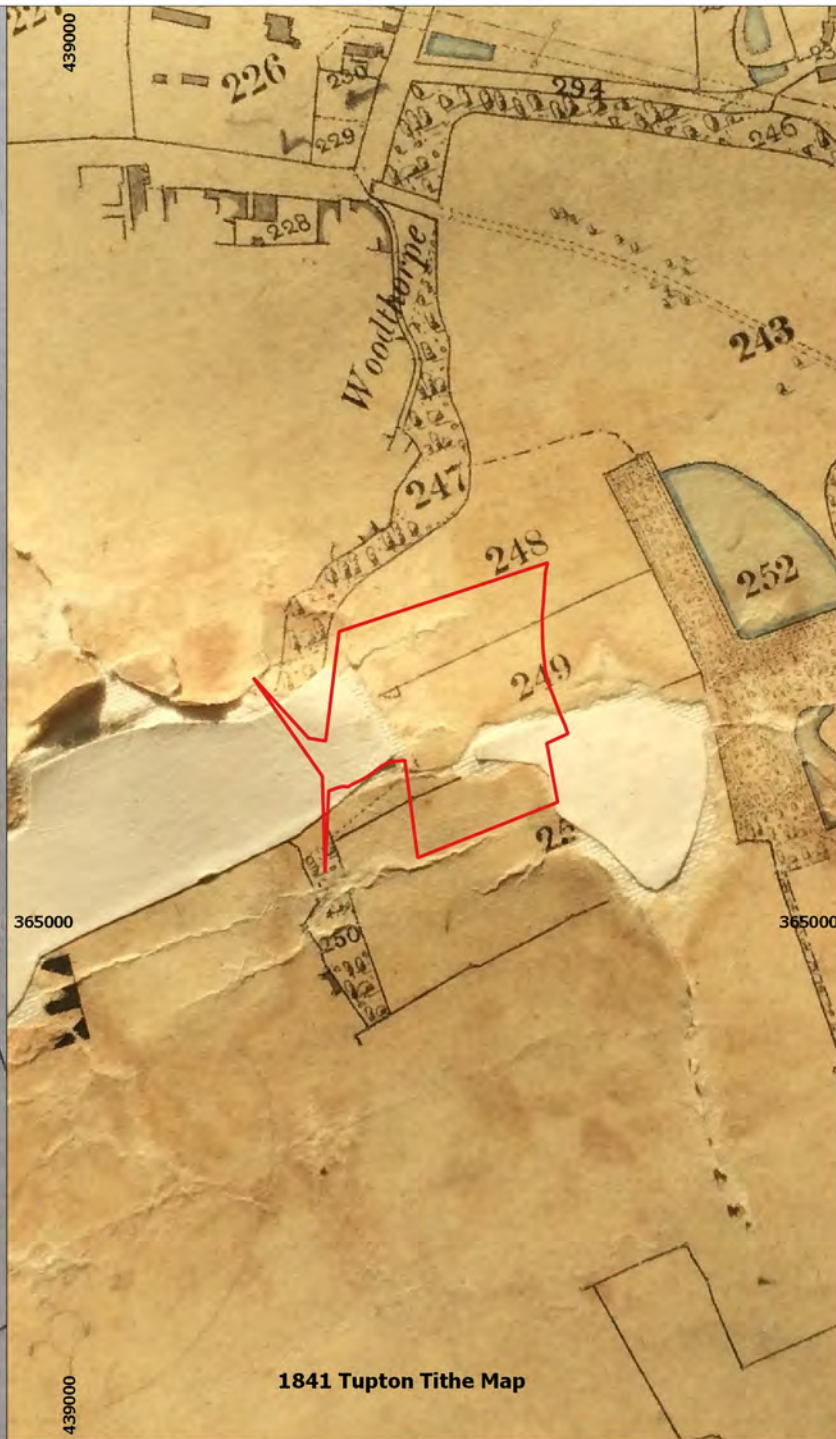
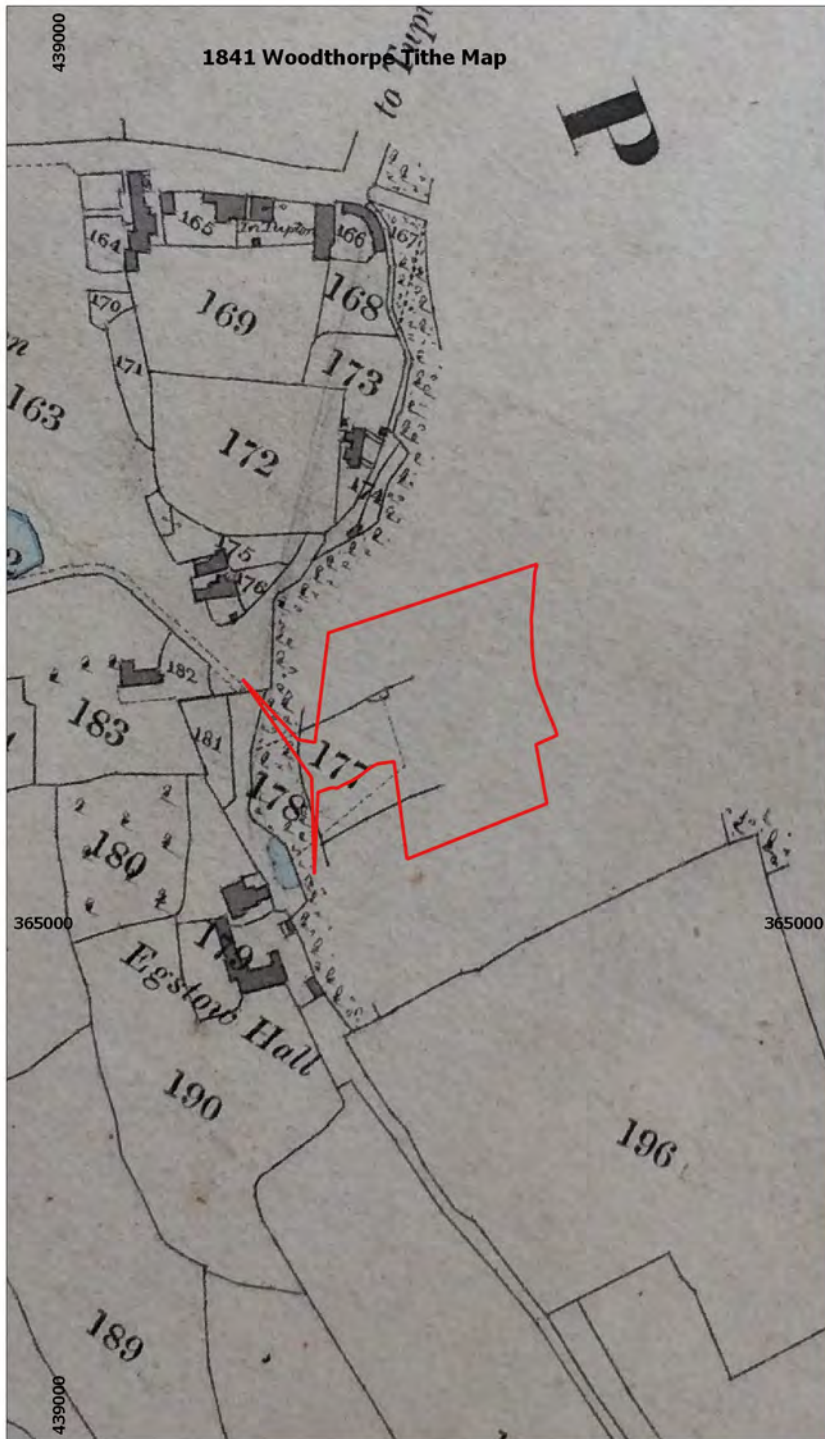


Figure 6: 1841 Tithe Maps of Woodthorpe and Tupton

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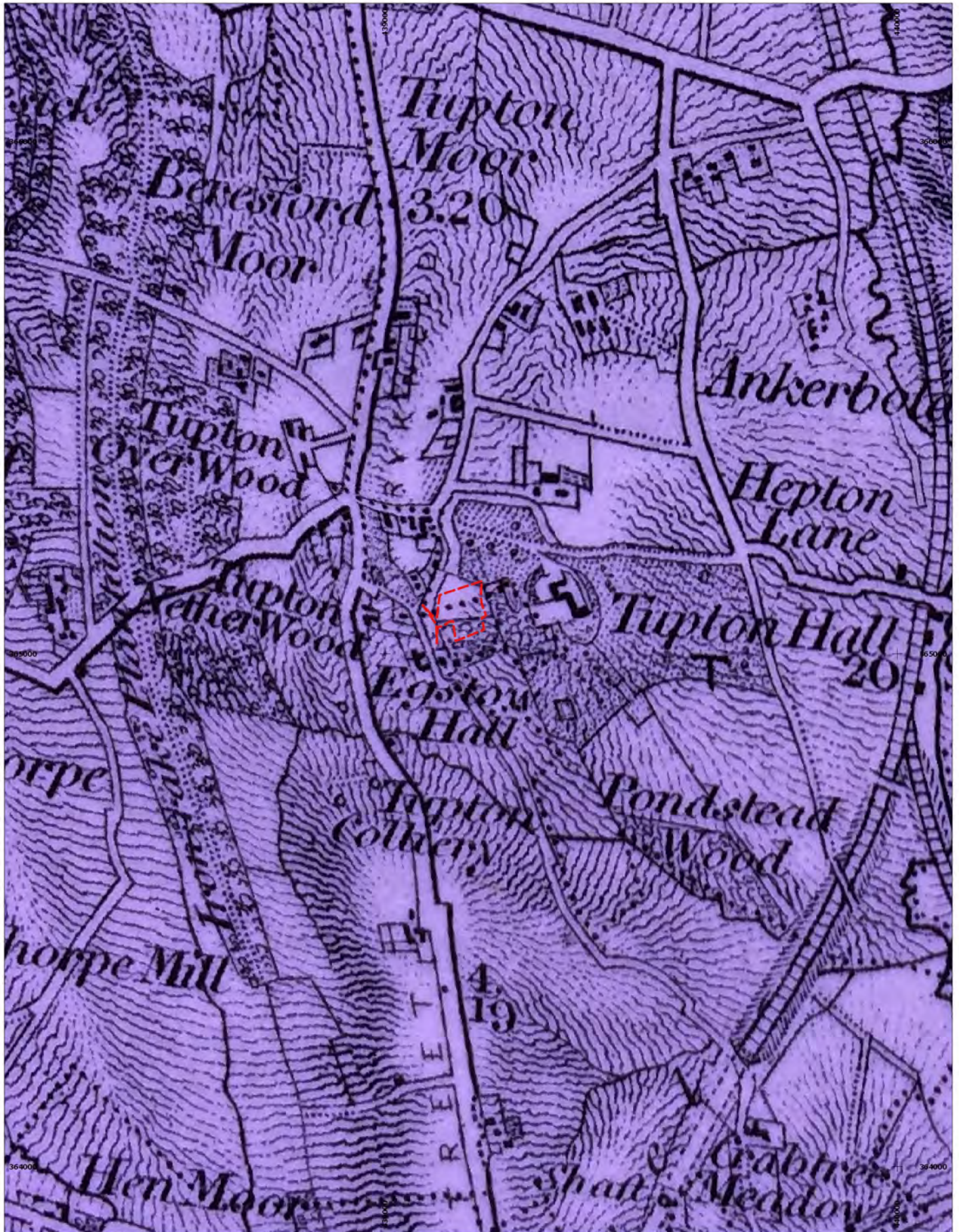
The extraction of ironstone, coal, clay and other minerals has occurred in north-east Derbyshire since at least the medieval period, with small-scale coal extraction documented in neighbouring Wingerworth since at least 1313 (Sidebottom 2014, 7). Coal mining became a more important industry in Derbyshire during the post-medieval period, with large landowners working minerals directly. Evidence of early coal mining in the area can be found c.545m to the west of the site within Mulberry Wood (HER 15309), where the remains of a number of 17th-18th century bell pits are documented.

Thomas Gladwin was noted as a lead merchant of substantial means, acting as a sequestrator in 1659, was an agent for the Gell family in both the lead and iron trades, and was eventually Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1667/8 (Needham 2000). Craven notes that Gladwin's son, Lemuel Gladwin, opened up the coal pits on the Tupton Hall property, though there is no documentation of this. It would appear that by the mid-late 19th century, the property's income derived largely from the exploitation of coal reserves, both in the surrounding areas and later within the property itself.

A 'Tupton Colliery' is indicated on the 1840 OS Map (Figure 7), with what appear to be several associated circular shafts to the south-west of the site 'Tupton Green Colliery', owned by the Wingerworth Coal Company, is documented by the Derbyshire HER (14417) as having been located c.185m to the north-west of the site. There are a number of maps within the Derbyshire Record Office that provide in detail the Coal Lease's held by the Hunloke family within this part of Derbyshire. While not included within the Hunloke family estate, the maps do provide some information about both the area of the site and a source of income of the Tupton Hall property. A map dated to 1867 (Figure 8) shows a number of plots of land to the north and north-east of the Tupton Hall property as being 'A. Lord's Coal,' while a map from 1889 shows that the coal beds beneath the plot of land within the site (labelled as no.177 on the Woodthorpe tithe map) belonging to Mrs. Hunloke, though the land is owned by Mrs. [Frederick] Packman of Tupton Hall (Figure 5Figure 6).

An 1888 Coal Authority map of the Clay Cross Collieries No.2 Pit (Blackshale Coal Workings) shows the southern part of the site (the current location of 'The House') is included within the shaded region of coal extraction (URS 2014, 61). A 19th century plan showing coal workings in the Blackshale and Tupton Seams near Tupton Hall (Figure 9) provides a look at the coal workings carried out within the property itself. It appears as though outside of a 30 yard pillar around the main buildings at Tupton Hall, the Wingerworth Coal Company worked the Blackshale coal, while the Tupton coal was worked in rows between 1860 and 1880.

The 19th century coal workings plan also indicates that 'The House' was once the gardener's house for the Tupton Hall estate set at the edge of an orchard. By the time of the 1899 Ordnance Survey Map, the pond is no longer depicted, and the site is largely divided into two, roughly along the line of the former parish boundary of Woodthorpe and Tupton, which is demarcated within the field by a '3ft Track of Hedge.' The southern part of the site still appears to be used as an orchard.



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Figure 7: 1840 Ordnance Survey 1inch



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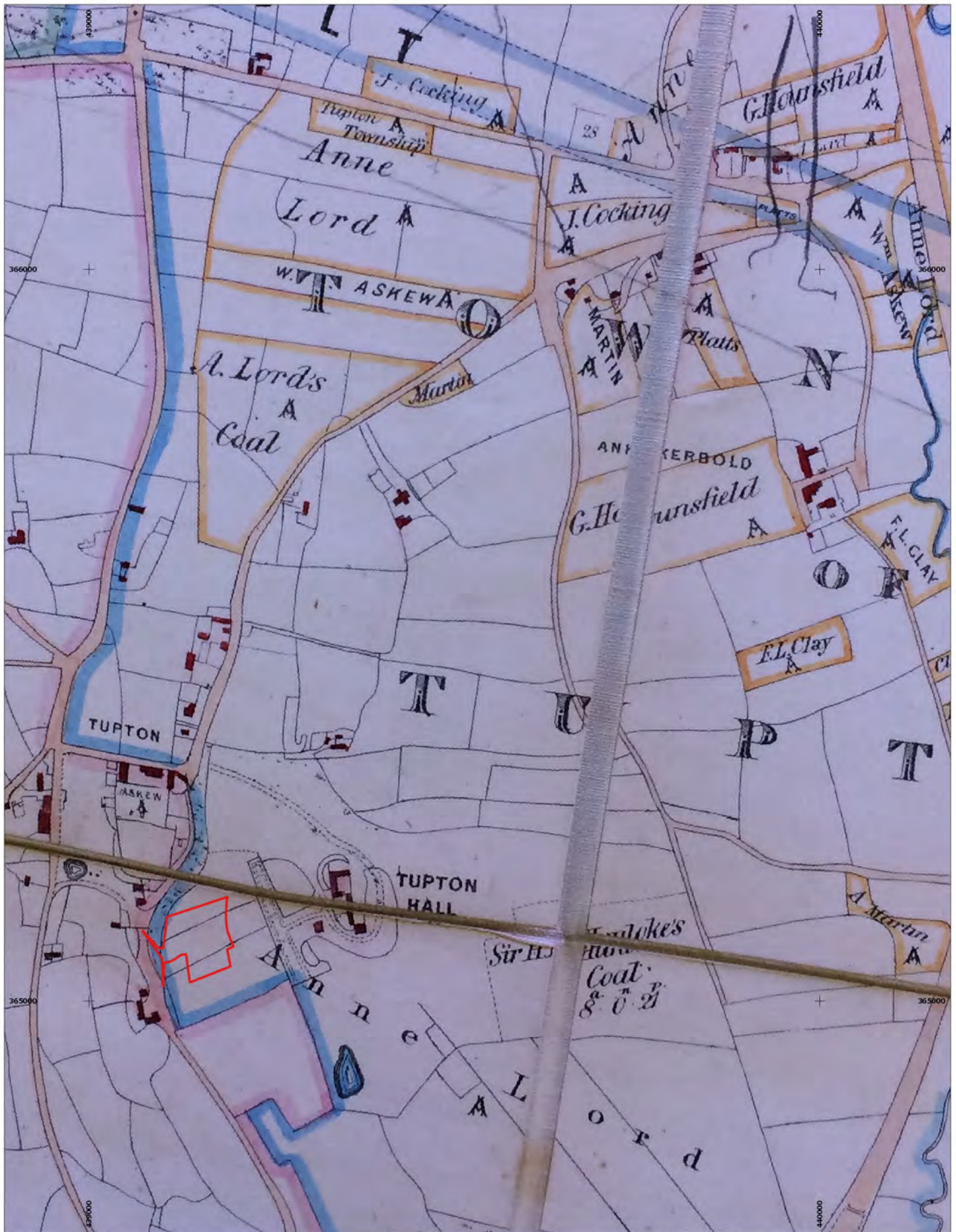
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 Approximate Site Boundary

0 100 200 300 m





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Figure 8: Sir Henry Hunloke. Wingerworth Coal Lease Map of 1867



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 Site Boundary

0 50 100 150 200 m





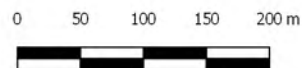
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Figure 9: Hunloke Lease of Coal & Ironstone at Wingerworth & Derby, 1889.



 Site Boundary



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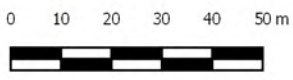
Figure 10: 19th century plan shewing coal working in the Blackshale and Tupton Seams near Tupton Hall

 Site Boundary

Blackshale Workings are indicated in light blue

Tupton Workings are indicated in light red

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It would appear that the Packman family rented Tupton Hall out to various tenants during their period of ownership. One tenant, Joseph Cokayne, was a timber merchant who, Craven notes, 'supplied his landlord [Packman] with pit-props (Craven 2012, 38). The Derbyshire Education Committee Purchased Tupton Hall and its 52 acre park in 1929 from the executors of the Packmans' estate and, after constructing a number of modern buildings around the Hall, opened Clay Cross Secondary School in 1936. Unfortunately, in 1938, Tupton Hall caught fire during maintenance work, and the entire building was gutted. The remains of Tupton Hall were dismantled in 1939, and a new building constructed in its place. Historic mapping indicates that the site, apart from the slight change in field boundaries, has largely remained unaltered since the early 20th century (Edwards 2016, 22-23).

1.5 Previous Archaeological Work

Previous archaeological works, undertaken by AB Heritage Ltd on behalf of the client, comprised a Geophysical Survey (AB Heritage 2016a) and a Heritage Impact Assessment (2016b).

The geophysical survey (AB Heritage 2016a) was of limited use as an evaluative tool, in this instance, because of difficulties in accessing parts of the site, as well as very disturbed responses (see Section 7 below) in those parts of the site that were surveyed. This notwithstanding, the survey appeared not to suggest the presence of complex or well-preserved archaeological remains on the site, although the survey did identify some features of possible archaeological origin (AB Heritage Ltd 2016a).

A subsequent Heritage Impact Assessment (AB Heritage 2016b, 35-36) suggested that while the likelihood of hitherto unknown archaeological remains on site was low the presence of earthwork features within the site would warrant the undertaking of further archaeological evaluation works to determine the presence/absence of archaeological features within the site.

1.6 Chronology of the Project

In February 2017 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was engaged to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site (see also Appendix IV).

The evaluation (Figure 2, 11 and see Appendix V) took place between the 20 and 25th February and consisted of the excavation and recording of seven trenches (Figure 11). It demonstrated that while the southern part of the site had been truncated by 20th century garden landscaping and ornamentation, the northern part of the site preserved archaeological features in the form of ditches and gullies in Trenches 4-6 (Figure 12). The fill of a ditch in Trench 6 produced a single sherd of Medieval pottery.

The presence of hitherto unknown medieval archaeology on the site prompted the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist to recommend, in consultation with ARS and the client, a further phase of enhanced evaluation.

This work, enacted as "Strip, Map and Record" excavations (Figure 2, 13), was undertaken, between 6th and 17th March 2017 as works immediately following the evaluation. The areas excavated focussed around:

- ◆ Trench 6 to the west. To determine the form of the ditches seen in the evaluation.

- ◆ Trench 4 to the east. To recover more of the plan of possible ditches.

Strip Map and Record excavations revealed a sequence of ditched enclosures, of unknown size and date, in the area around Trench 6 (Figure 14) as well as possible ditches, or even remnants of ridge and furrow, around Trench 4 (Figure 15).

The remains uncovered in the area around Trench 6 were assessed as presenting the opportunity to further understand the nature of the enclosures and potential settlement evidence revealed.

Following a meeting between the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, ARS Project Manager and Neil Bestwick of Bestwick Estates it was decided that the area of the footprint of the houses on modern house Plot 2 and 3, (Figure 13) would be opened for further investigation (Figure 2, Figure 13).

These works represented the final phase of fieldwork and were undertaken over an area of (864m²) between the 20th and the 31st March 2017.

Upon completion of the excavation and following a sign off meeting with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist agreement was made in principle, subject to the approval of an outline post-excavation plan, that rather than go through a formal post-excavation assessment the site would, instead, proceed directly to analysis with the full excavation report to be published digitally and a comprehensive synthesis published in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

The evaluation excavations were initially co led in the field by Caitlin Halton Assistant Project Officer at ARS Ltd and Adam Lodoen, Project Officer at ARS Ltd. They were assisted by Katie Harvey Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd. Subsequent excavations were led in the field by Caitlin Halton, supported by Tim Cobbold, Dr Tim Cockrell, Dr Chris Cumberpatch, Megan Fletcher-Cutts, Emma Grange and Tristan Wilson. Dr Cumberpatch provided *on-site* specialist consultant services and was present during, and a participant in, the excavation of the kiln like feature (see section 4.4.5 below). All stages of the project were managed on behalf of ARS Ltd by Reuben Thorpe MCIFA, FSA.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

Initially the archaeological works were adjudged to have the potential to address research objectives and overarching research themes identified in *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably for the Post-Medieval (1485-1790) and Modern (1750 to present) periods. Namely:

- ◆ 8.3, Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy
- ◆ 8.4, Rural settlement patterns and building traditions (Knight *et al.* 2012, 108)
 - ◆ 9.1, Urban and rural settlements
 - ◆ 9.5, Estates, parks, gardens and woodlands (Knight *et al.* 2012, 122).

2.2 Evaluation Trenching

The objective of trial trenching was to identify, quantify, record, interpret and date any potential archaeological deposits, structures or features encountered.

2.3 Strip Map and Record

The objectives of the Strip, Map and Record Excavations were to:

- ◆ determine the form of the ditches seen in evaluation Trench 6 to the west.
- ◆ Recover enough of a plan of the possible ditches to the east, in Trench 4, as to determine their likely form and dating within the confines of the footprint of development (compare Figure 3 with Figure 7).

2.4 Open Area Excavation

The objectives of the open area excavations were to:

- ◆ Further investigate the sequence, morphology and dating of the enclosures revealed.
- ◆ Characterise the nature and sequence of medieval land use and occupation within the site.

3 METHOD STATEMENTS

3.1 Introduction

The updated Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), complete with the addenda that encompassed all stages of fieldwork, is appended to this report in Appendix VI, for ease of reference a summary of the methods used in each of the phases of work is presented here.

3.2 General Standards

All archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with ClfA's Code of Conduct (2014a), Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2014b) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (2014c).

A full risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of each stage of the work and was continually reviewed.

3.3 Excavation

Topsoil and subsoil were removed by a mechanical excavator, with a toothless ditching bucket, in level spits, to the first archaeological horizon under continuous archaeological supervision, in all phases of excavation works.

All excavation areas were hand cleaned to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features.

All features/deposits were excavated by hand in the reverse order in which they had been formed/deposited and were recorded in accordance with the practices and principles of modern stratigraphic archaeology (Harris 1979, 1993) and to industry standards, outlined in the *Archaeology Recording Manual* of the Museum of London (Roskams 1980, Spence 1990; 1993; Westman 1994, MOLA 2002).

Linear features such as ditches and gullies were sampled to a minimum of 10% of their length in hand excavated sections away from intersections and terminals. Discreet features such as pits and post holes were sampled to a minimum of 50%.

Industrial features associated with production were excavated in their entirety once identified in sample excavation.

Linear structural features, such as wall trenches, robber trenches, beam slots, were excavated, on a judgement basis, up to a sample size of 50%.

3.4 Recording

The site was tied to Ordnance Survey using a Leica survey grade GPS.

A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic) was compiled for all work on pre-printed record sheets.

Each excavated unit of stratigraphy was ascribed a unique, individual, context number.

Finds recovered during hand excavation were recorded and stored separately, by the unique context from which they came, and were identified to that context by the context number.

A full, measured, drawn record was compiled, with all archaeological features drawn in plan at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 and/or 1:10 if recorded in section/profile/elevation.

The cardinal points of all section lines were coordinated in to the Ordnance Survey X,Y,Z datum.

The level above Ordnance Datum (aOD) of all archaeological deposits and features was recorded and transferred to the drawn record.

A full photographic record of the excavations was compiled using a digital camera. The photographic record encompasses all archaeological entities encountered. In addition key relationships between entities, where these helped to demonstrate sequence or form, were also recorded. A clearly visible, graduated, metric scale is included in all record shots.

A supplementary record of working images has also been taken/made to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were during excavation.

A stratigraphic matrix was compiled for all excavations where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures were encountered.

3.5 Sampling

Environmental sampling was targeted, on a judgement basis, toward those deposits which were sealed and stratigraphically secure that also had the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence, human health or land use regime. Here, either a minimum sample size of 40 litres was taken or the entire deposit was collected as a bulk sample if smaller in volume than 40L.

Deposits which offered the potential to obtain dating, associated with primary construction or use, use life, or final use, and which were adjudged to demonstrate primary relationships between artefact/environmental content and context of deposition, were sampled with a view to obtaining scientific dating.

In all instances sampling was undertaken in accordance with guidance outlined by English Heritage in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

3.6 Finds Processing and Storage

All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds has been 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*.

All collected artefacts have been cleaned, processed, identified and bagged by material type and by context and a record and archive comprising an index of their type and quantity by context made.

Vulnerable objects have been specially packaged.

All objects have been stored in appropriate materials in appropriate conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information.

The deposition of artefacts has been agreed between the legal owner and Weston Park Museum, Sheffield and the project has been allocated an accession number SHEFM 2019.6. (Appendix VIII).

3.7 Post-Excavation

All artefacts were cleaned air dried, quantified appropriately packaged and indexed.

Palaeo-environmental samples were processed, and the resulting residues dried in air and then analysed and quantified (See 4.6).

All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds has been carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014d) *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*.

Bulk finds were washed and dried and appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded individually by material type and by context.

All *small finds* have been recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged.

All objects have been appropriately stored to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information.

The deposition and disposal of artefacts has been agreed with the legal owner and Weston Park Museum, Sheffield.

4 RESULTS

4.1 The Evaluation Trenches

The following section provides a descriptive narrative synthesis of the archaeological features and deposits encountered on the site. A fuller report of the evaluation trenches is included in Appendix V, however the salient details are summarised here.

In total seven archaeological trial trenches were excavated. Each one sited across the proposed location of contemporary house plots (Figure 3). Trenches 1, 3, and 7 were 20m long and 2m wide, Trenches 2, 4 and 5, 15m x 2m and Trench 6, 30m x 2m (Figure 3).

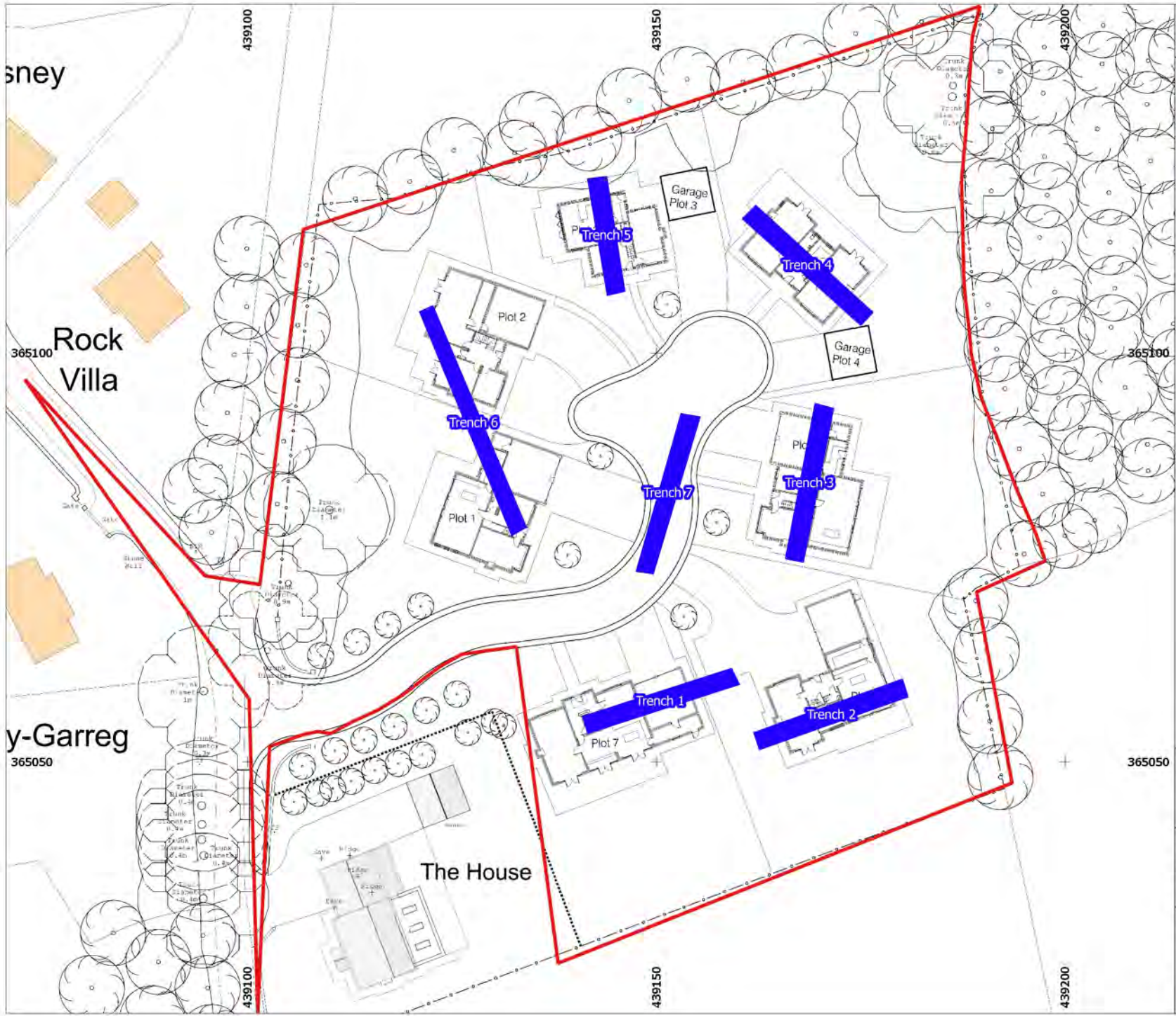
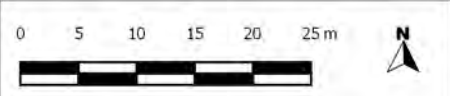


Figure 11: Locations of the evaluation trenches in relation to house plots

- Site Boundary
- Trench locations



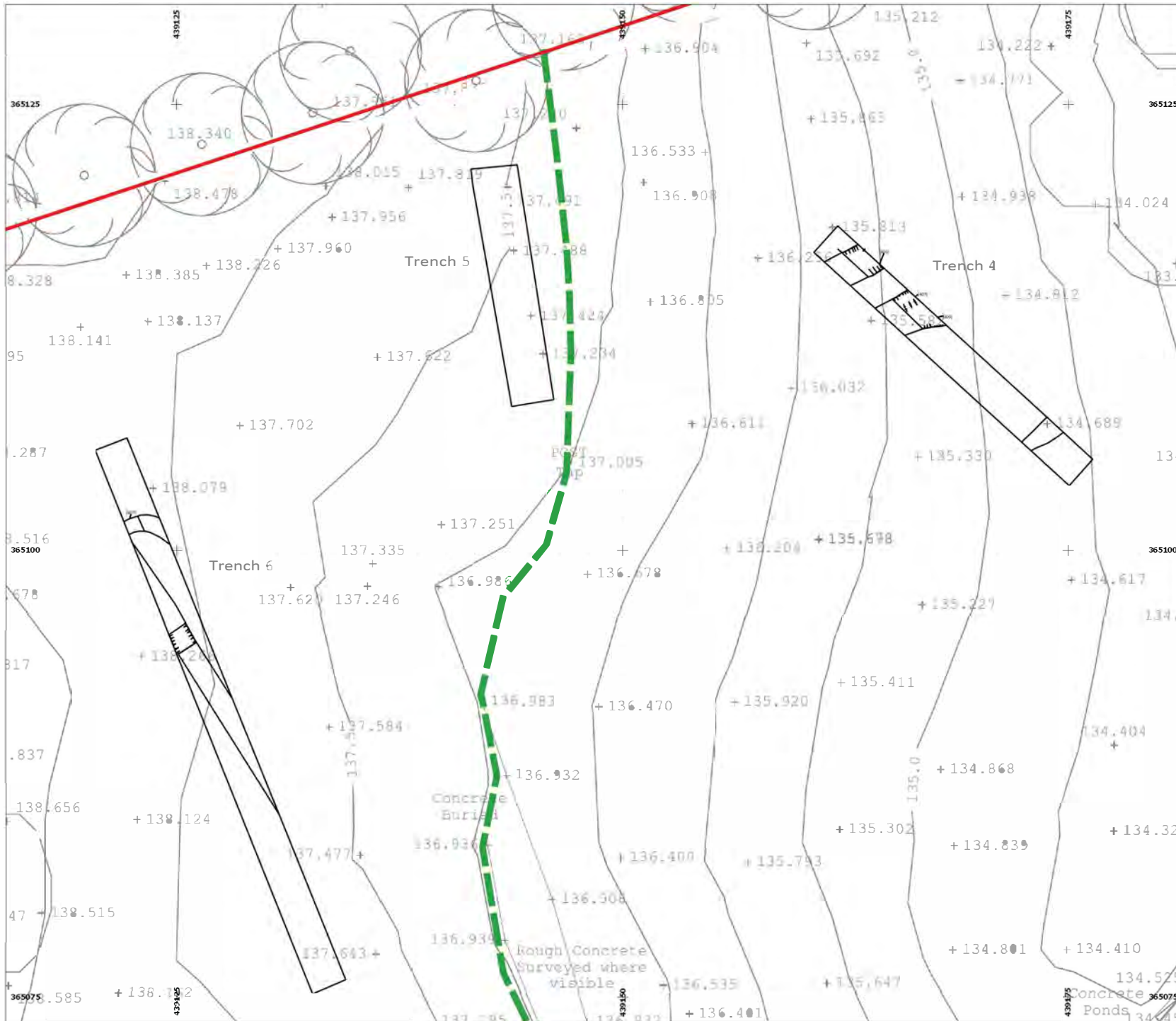
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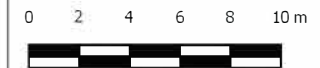
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Figure 12: All features plan of evaluation trenches 4, 5 and 6 superimposed onto a topographic plan



-  Site Boundary
-  Extent of terrace
-  Evaluation Trenches
-  Features



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Archaeological deposits, in the form of a series of ditches, were encountered in two of the trenches, Trench 4 and Trench 6 (Figure 12).

4.2 Strip, Map and Record Excavation

Further archaeological works, in the form of a strip, map and record excavations were undertaken over the footprint of proposed house plots 1, 2 (Area 1) and house plot 4 (Area 2) (Figure 15) evaluated in Trench 4 and Trench 6.

The opening up of the area over proposed house plots 1 and 2 , evaluated in Trench 6, revealed the presence of enclosure ditches, structural evidence of slots and post holes, as well as the remains of pits, partially filled with waste products of iron working (Figure 13). It was also noted on site that a clear terrace, the eastern edge of which lay to the west of Trench 4, may have defined the extents of a medieval house plot (Figure 14). As such, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council requested that excavations be extended to the west, north and south and also to the east, here to encompass the upper edge of this terrace and the footprint of Trench 4.

Excavations over Trench 4 (proposed house plot 4), demonstrated the presence of four parallel ditches oriented north-west to south-east (Figure 15).

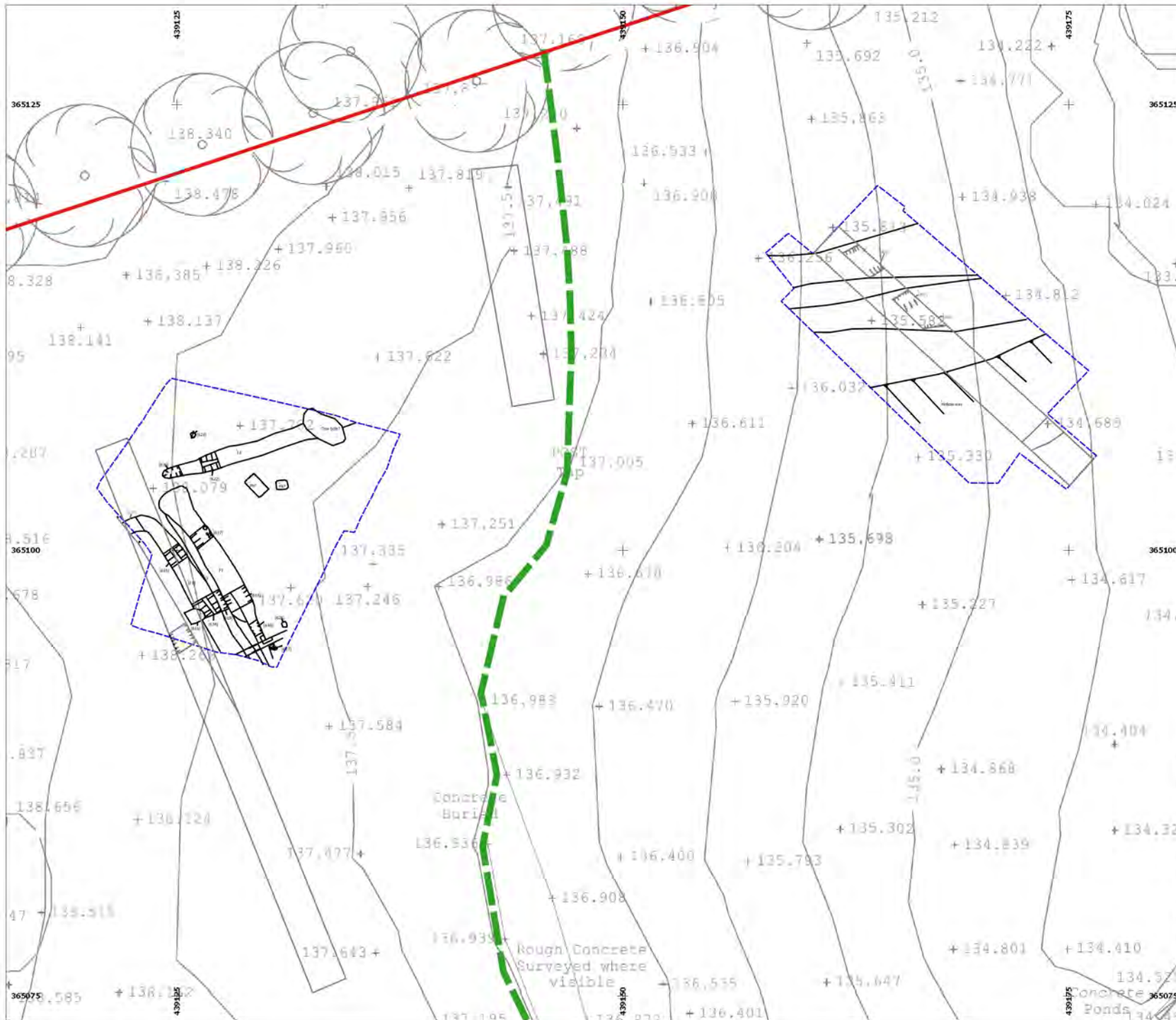


Figure 13: Plan of the extent of the SMR excavations overlying the topographic plan

- Site Boundary
- Extent of terrace
- Evaluation Trenches
- Strip, map and record excavations
- Features

0 2 4 6 8 10 m



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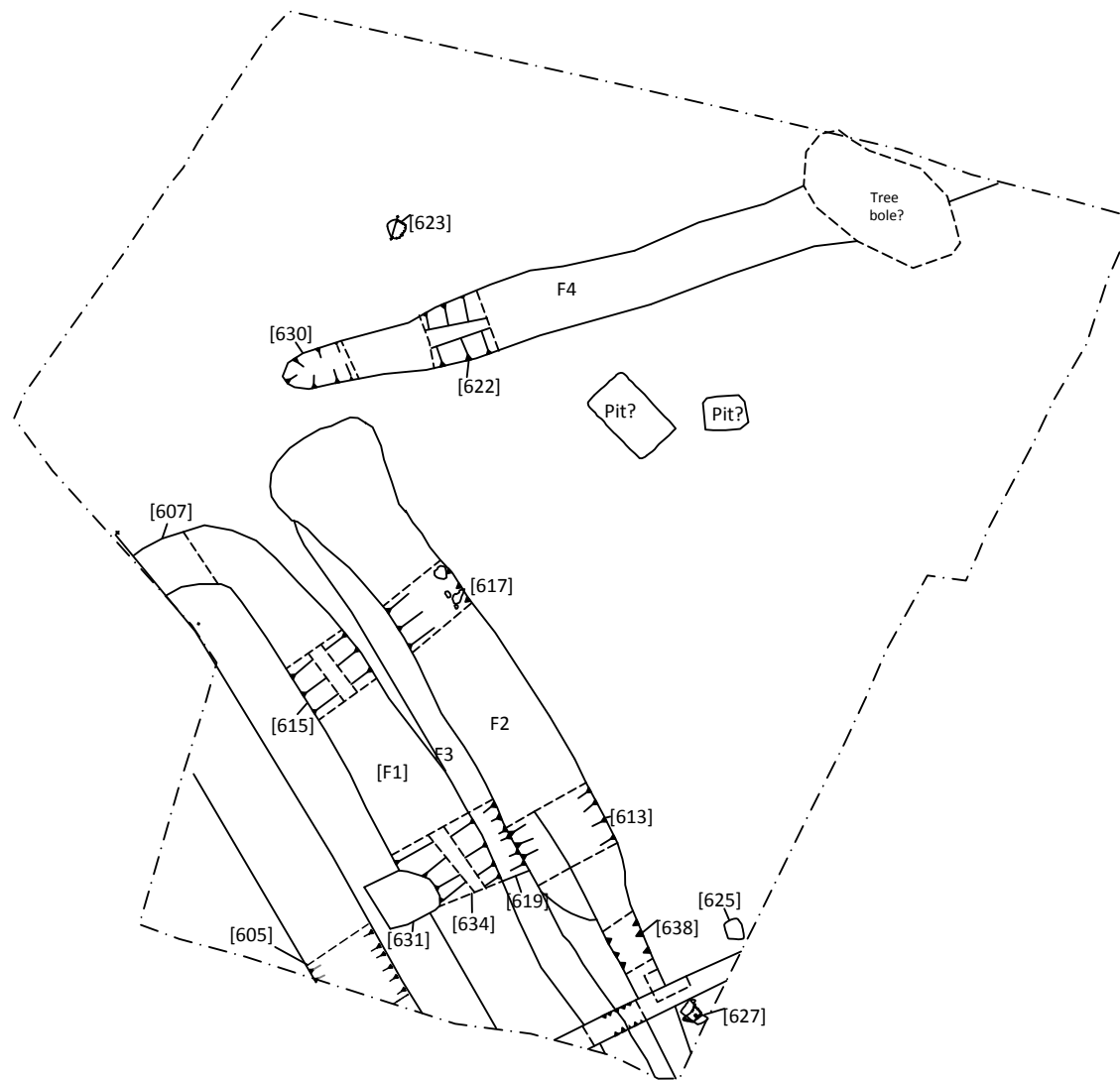


Figure 14. All Features plan of western strip map and record area around trench 6.

Scale: As shown @A4

Key:

- Extent of Strip Map and record excavation.
- Section
- F Feature number



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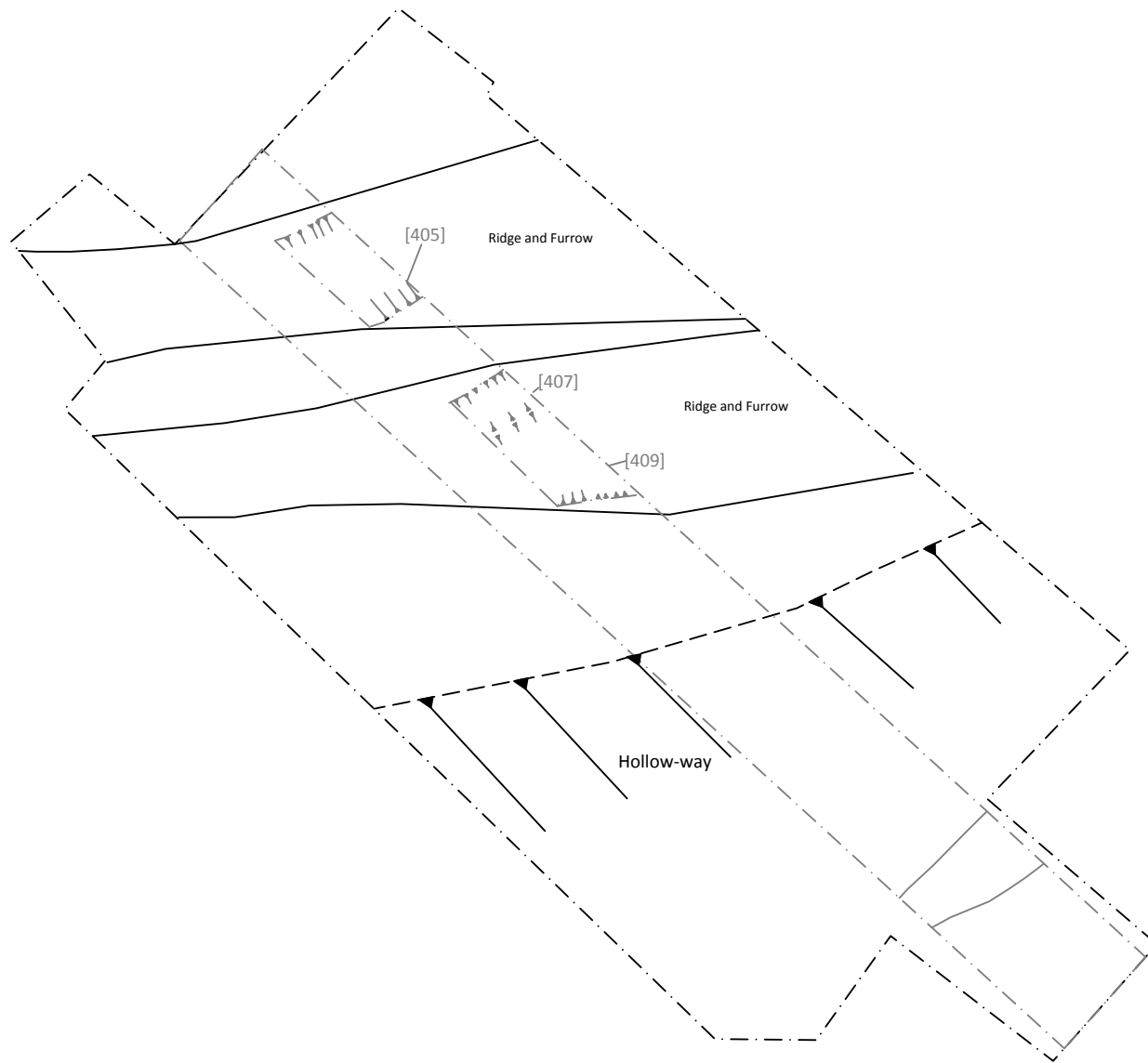
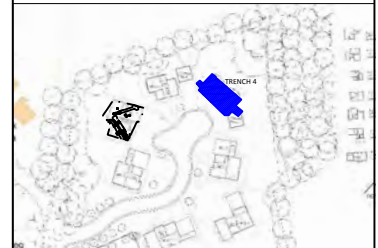


Figure 15. All Features plan of eastern strip map and record area around trench 4.

Scale: As shown @A4

Key:

- Extent of Strip Map and record excavation.
- Section
- F Feature number
- Evaluation Trench/Features



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4.3 Open Area Excavation

4.3.1 Introduction

The following narrative of the excavated sequence is presented by phase, from earliest to latest, as determined by observed stratigraphic relationships dated by stratified groups of pottery. It should be read in tandem with the Context summary tables presented in Appendix I and is supported by Context/feature/phase/assemblage quantification tables in Appendix II

4.3.2 Site Survival and Horizontal Truncation

Survival of the archaeological deposits and structures on the site was generally poor. There was little in the way of superimposed horizontal stratigraphy remaining other than where cut features had intercut one another. It was notable that excavated pits gullies and ditches survived but to very shallow depth with the exception of the construction cut of Kiln F9 which survived to c. 1m deep, a fact which in itself indicates a much larger original superstructure for this feature. The depth of the topsoil and subsoil overburden at 0.74m thick coupled with the fact that archaeological features were visible only at the level of the upper interface of the geological natural suggests that the upper extents of the archaeology had been truncated in the past by subsequent cultivation of the land effectively removing the clarity of horizon or mixing the subsoil with topsoil and leaving archaeological features visible only at the level of the underlying natural. In addition to this the possibility of intrusive finds caused by a combination of horizontal truncation by agriculture/cultivation and root penetration into the underlying archaeology cannot be discounted.

4.4 The Sequence

In total four broad phases were recognised on site covering a time period spanning the 11th - 20th centuries.

Phase I represented the use/initial disuse of a ?Building and associated enclosures and is dated by hitherto unrecorded ceramics “local sandy ware” dated to the *early medieval period* possibly the 11th century (see section 4.5 and Appendix II below).

Phase II (with sub-phases IIa and IIb) is ascribed to the 12th – 14th centuries based on the dominance of Brackenfield type wares (see section 4.5 and Appendix II below).

Phase III (with sub-phases IIIa and IIIb) is ascribed to the late 14th – 16th centuries based on the presence of North Lincolnshire shelly wares and Coal measures whiteware.

Phase IV is post medieval dating to the 17th – 20th century with frequent residual earlier medieval pottery.

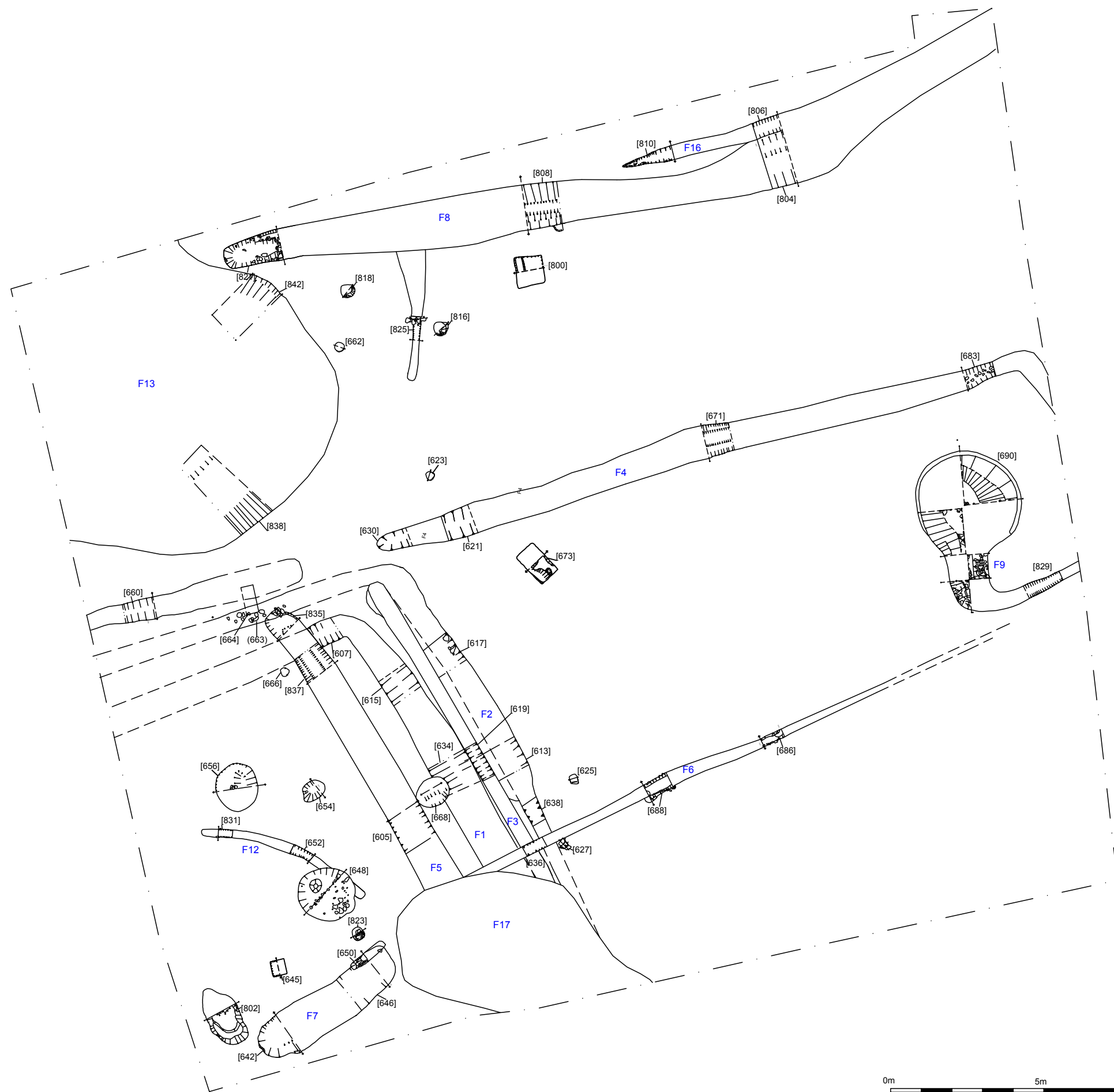







Figure 16. All features plan of Area excavation
Scale: As shown at A3

Key:

-  Section Line
-  Limit of excavation
-  Truncation
-  Feature number (relate to results)
-  Proposed line of feature

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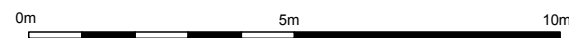






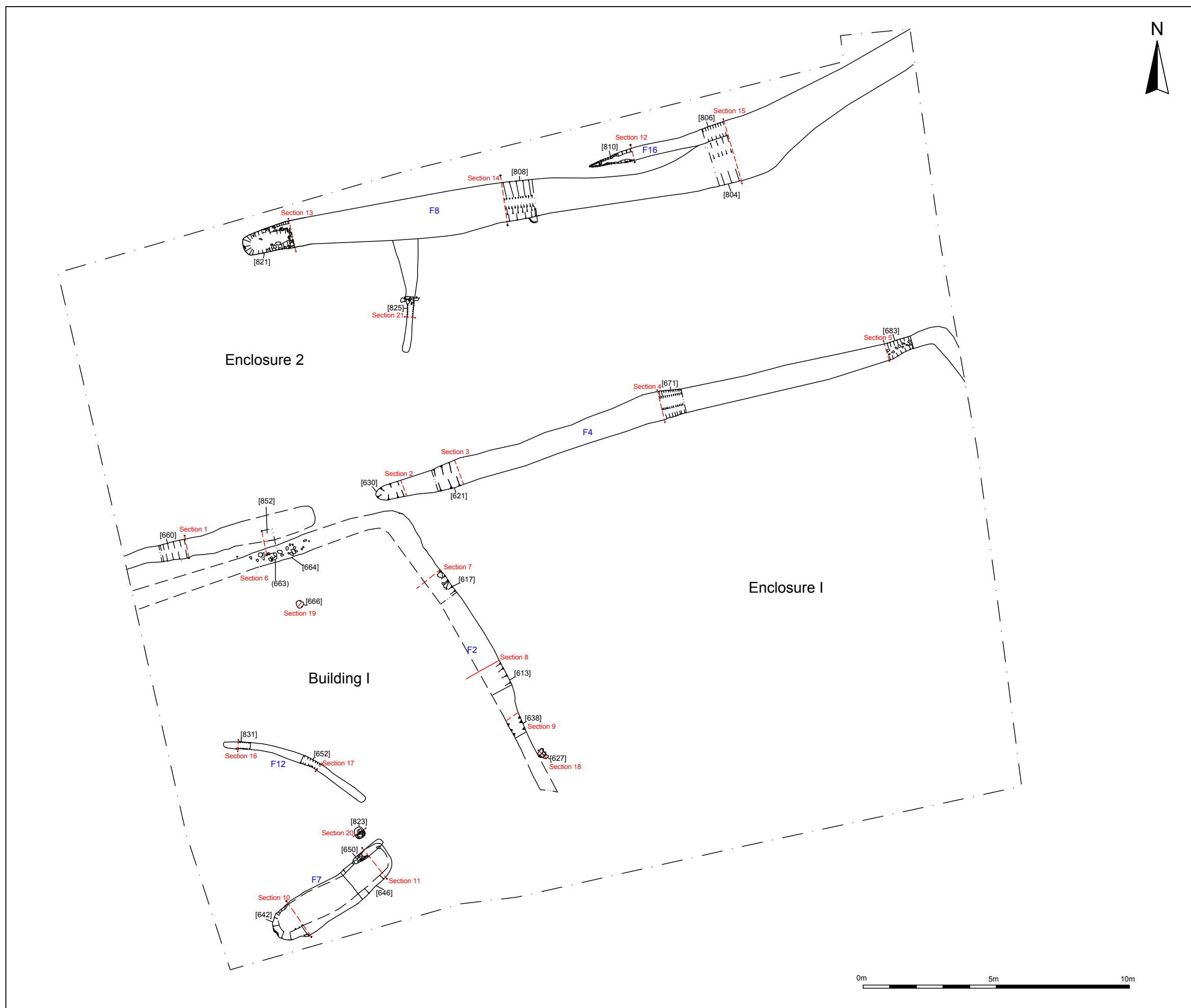




Figure 17. Phase I Plan
Scale: As shown @A3

Key:

-  Section Line
-  Limit of excavation
-  Truncation
-  Feature number (relate to results)
-  Proposed line of feature
-  Robber trench (Phase II)



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4.4.1 Phase I Early Medieval (L 11th)

(Figure 17)

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| <i>Building 1</i> | <i>Wall: (663); Construction Trench [664; ?Beam slot [638]; Beam slot [650]; Post-holes [627;823;666]; Wear Hollow F7 [642, 646 and interfacial finds; Gully F12 [830; 652].</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 1</i> | <i>Ditch construction [660]; Ditch F4 construction/use [630; 621; 671;638]; Levelling up (847; 639)</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 2</i> | <i>Ditch construction F8 [821; 808; 803], Gully F16 [806],[810]</i> |
| | <i>Ridge and furrow [405; 407; 409]</i> |

Table 3. The Features and context ascribed to Phase 1.

Summary

This phase (Table 3, and Figure 17) was represented on site by surviving structural elements; wall lines represented by robber trenches and robbed out walls, as well as the construction events (ditch digging) for the creation of surrounding enclosures. A ditched enclosure, Enclosure 1, was established over a terrace partially created from redeposited natural. Towards the west of Enclosure 1 evidence of the construction and final use/initial disuse of a possible building, Building 1 was demonstrated. In addition, a narrow ditch defined plot, Enclosure 2, was established to the north and it is probable a further enclosure lay to the north of Enclosure 2.

Though there was no dating evidence present that could be used to directly date the *construction* of the features ascribed to this phase there is, however, some dating evidence for their initial disuse, the *defacto* end of this phase, possibly as early as the last quarter of the 11th century.

Several rim, base and body sherds of a hitherto undocumented type (see section 4.5.1 below), provisionally dated to the later 11th century, were found laid flat on the very base of a wear hollow [642/646] (Figure 25). This wear hollow [642/646] lay adjacent and to the south of a small beam slot [650], which is interpreted as being the beam foundation plate for a possible threshold affording access into a building, Building 1, to the north.

Enclosure 1

Toward the centre of the excavated area the northern edge of an enclosure, Enclosure 1, was defined by ditch [660] and ditch F4 [630; 621; 671; 683] (Figure 20). Ditch [660], at the western edge of this enclosure, extended from the east facing edge of excavation for a distance of 6.8m before petering out, having been truncated from above. Some 2.1m further to the east a ditch, F4 [630; 621; 671; 683], which cut levelling up (847; 639) and extended for c. 20m before turning to the south-east where it was observed for a length of 1.6m and extended into the west facing eastern edge of excavation (Figure 17).

Enclosure 1 appeared to be aligned south-east to north-west and appears to have respected the broad alignment of the extrapolated line of Rykneld Street to the west. In

the excavated area this enclosure was observed to be at least 33m long and was in excess of 16m wide.

Building 1

Tentative structural remains, possibly representing a building, were demonstrated by the line of a wall to the north and its southern return to the east, within Enclosure 1.

Wall foundation trench [664] and the badly disturbed remains of a rubble wall foundation (663) (Figure 17, Figure 18) lay immediately to the south of ditch [660] which had been partially removed by Robber trench F2 [613; 617] in Phase IIa.

The northern extent of Building 1 was demonstrated by the remains of rubble wall foundation and binding clay (663). This latter comprised a mid-brown clay with large sandstone fragments. The eastern extent of Building 1 was represented in the ground by the eastern edge of a north to south aligned foundation trench, which had been preserved at the base of later robber trench [613; 617] and its fill (612; 616) in Phase IIa.

Immediately to the south of later robbing [613] a narrow gully [638] extended for a distance of 1.38m and was truncated by later gully F6 [688; 686] to the south.

Gully [638] did not extend any further south than gully F6, its terminal presumably having been truncated away. However, a posthole [627] with angular stone packing (628) preserved a square post-pipe, some 0.38m long, 0.22m wide and 0.12m deep, it lay adjacent to the east and in close association with Gully [638] (Figure 20 & 21).



Figure 18. View west of Wall (664), and the basal remains of foundation trench [663] (scale 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 19. View looking north-west of Phase IIa Robber Trench F2; [617]. Note the steeper eastern side and the residual, in this context, remains of wall. Scale 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 20. View, looking north-north-west during strip, map and record excavations, of Ditch F1 (upper left) Robber trench F2 (mid centre) and construction trench or beam slot [638] (bottom left). Ditch F4 is visible in the upper right hand of the image. Note the steeper eastern edge of F2 representing the eastern edge of the construction trench for Building 1 Scale 2 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 21. View west of stone packed post hole [627], Gully F6 (Post medieval phase) and Building I construction trench [638] (scale 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Additional structural elements associated with Building I were represented by postholes [823; 666] and a beam slot [649].

A posthole [666] (Figure 22), some 0.27m in diameter with a narrowing V shaped profile attesting a driven post, lay c. 2m to the south of the remnants of the northern wall (663) of Building 1.



Figure 22. Posthole [666]. Scale 0.2m in 10mm and 0.10m graduations)

To the south, posthole [823] (Figure 23), which was 0.22m in diameter and 0.12m deep, lay 7 metres to the south-west of beam slot [638] (see Figure 21), and was itself associated with a 1.4m long beam slot [650].



Figure 23. South east facing section of Posthole [823] (scale = 0.1m graduations)

Beam slot [650] was aligned south-west to north-east. The infill (649) of slot [650], comprised of sandy clay with charcoal flecks and was directly overlain by a disuse/levelling deposit (645) ascribed to Phase IIa.

Disuse/levelling deposit (645; 641) (ascribed to Phase IIa below) also overlay a shallow, 60mm deep, scoop or wear hollow [642; 646] in the underlying natural clay. This wear hollow [642; 646] was deeper (0.10-0.12m), with a steep break of slope to the north-west, in contrast to the shallower, gradual break of slope to the south-east.



Figure 24. View looking north east of wear hollow F7 with accumulated IIa deposit marking final disuse/abandonment (641) below scale in foreground and beam slot [650] clear to the left of the scale in the background. Scale 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 25. Sherd of 'Local sandy ware' in its context of deposition on the basal interface of wear hollow [642/646] (note fill overlay sherd which rests directly on the interface below) providing possible dating evidence for the final use or initial disuse of Building 1. Chromatic Scale 80mm in 10mm graduations (top) and 20mm graduations (bottom).

Gully F12, [831/652] was traced north of the wear hollow and represents a curved gully 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sloping sides and a flat base. This curving gully formed a slight arc for 5.8m before terminating just to the north of wear hollow (F7). Three sherds of pottery recovered from this gully reflect a disuse date of the 12th – 13th century (Brackenfield and Potterhanworth type ware) with a single sherd of 17th century red type ware, which is intrusive in this context.



Figure 26. View east of Gully F11 truncated by Phase IIb Pit [648] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Enclosure 2

Enclosure 2 was observed to be c. 7.5m wide and at least 38m long. It lay immediately to the north of Enclosure 1 and was defined by Ditch F4 and Ditch [660] to the south and Ditch F8 to the north.

Ditch, F8 [821; 808; 852; 804] was excavated in four segments. This ditch was aligned on a northeast–southwest axis and was observed within the excavation to be c. 25m long, between 1m and 1.4m wide and between 0.31m deep rising up to 0.2m deep at its north-eastern extent. The profile of this gully varied between each of its excavated segments. Fairly steep, stepped sides and rounded base at the terminus were present in segment [821] (Figure 27). While the section excavated in segment [808] shows the ditch sides being more convex and smoother, whilst [806] is wider with gradually sloping sides and is contemporary with gully F16, which runs along the northern edge of ditch F8.

Gully [F16] lay to the north of Enclosure 2, between the northern ditch (F8) and the south facing edge of excavation. This gully was sampled in two sections [810; 806], it was 0.49m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a rounded base. Gully [F16] ran parallel to and is contemporary with Ditch F8 (Figure 28) and may have been used for drainage.



Figure 27. View north east of terminus of Ditch F8 [821] of Enclosure 2 (scale 0.5m in 0.1m graduations)

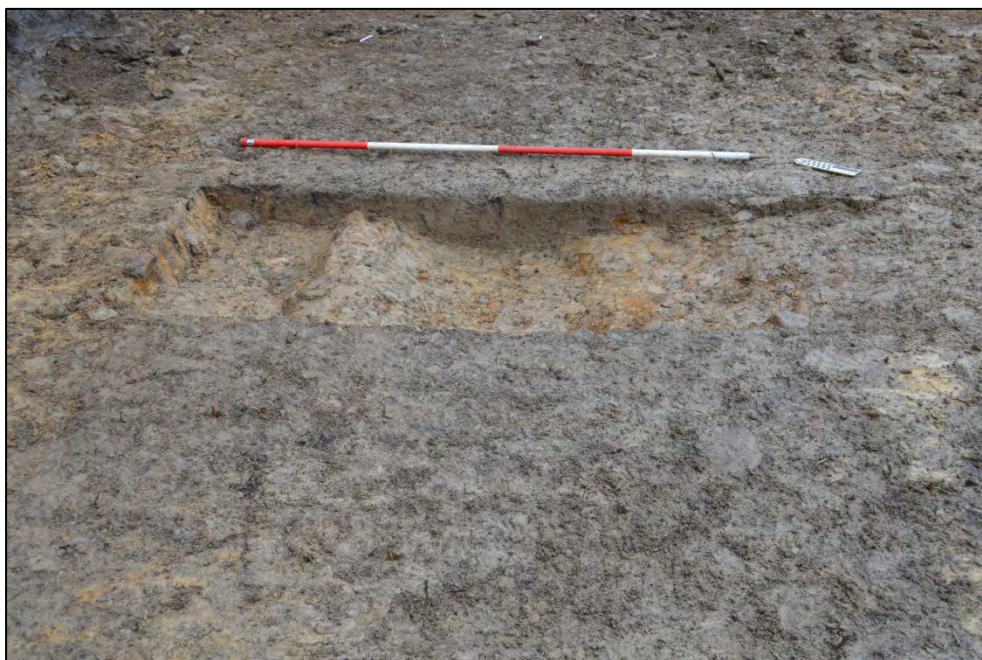


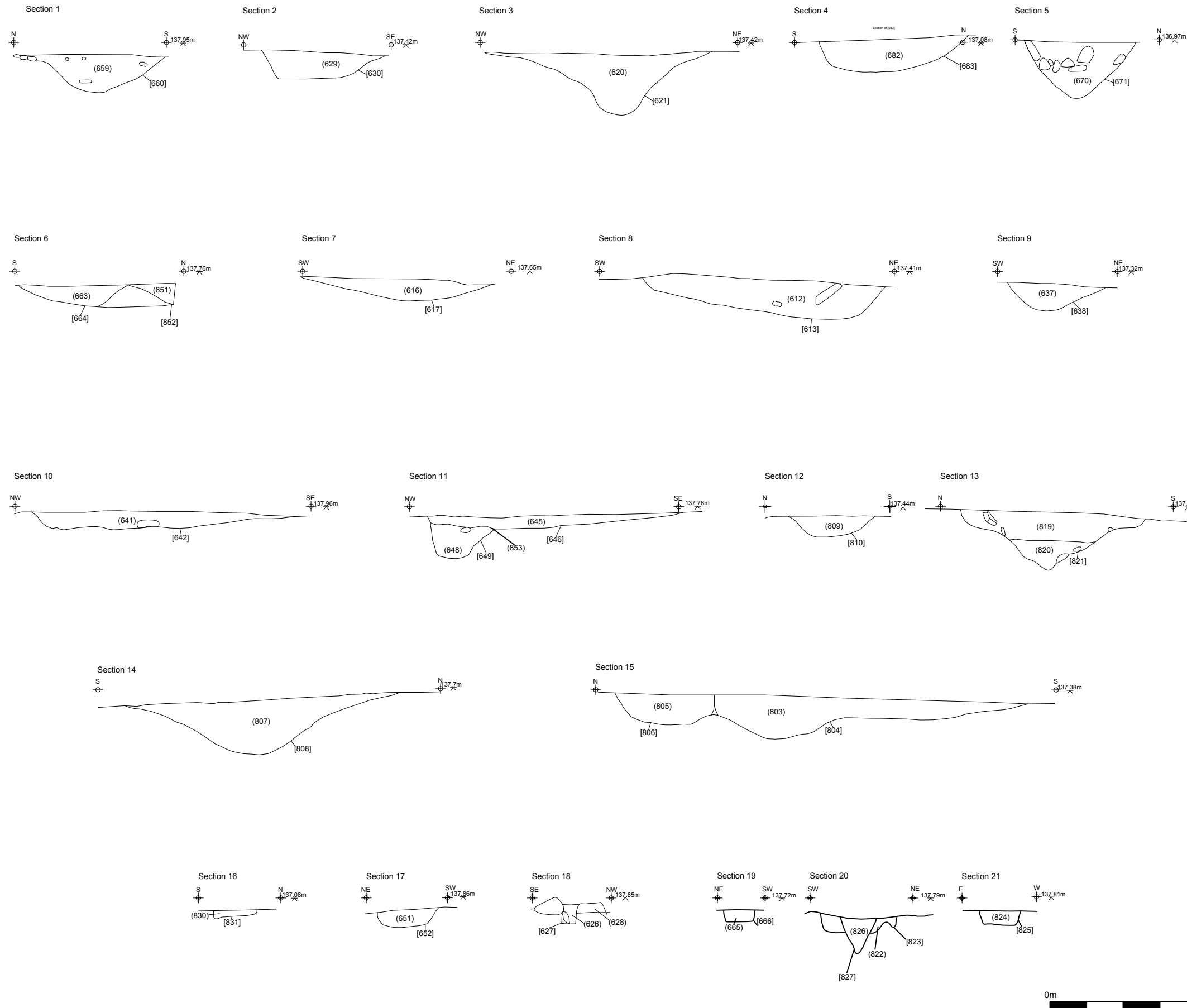
Figure 28. View north east of Gully F16; [806] and Ditch F8; [804]. Scale 2m in 0.5m graduations.

Figure 29. Sections through Phase I features.
Scale: As shown @ A3

Use in conjunction with Figure 16: Phase I Plan)

Key:

⚡ Height (m): aOD



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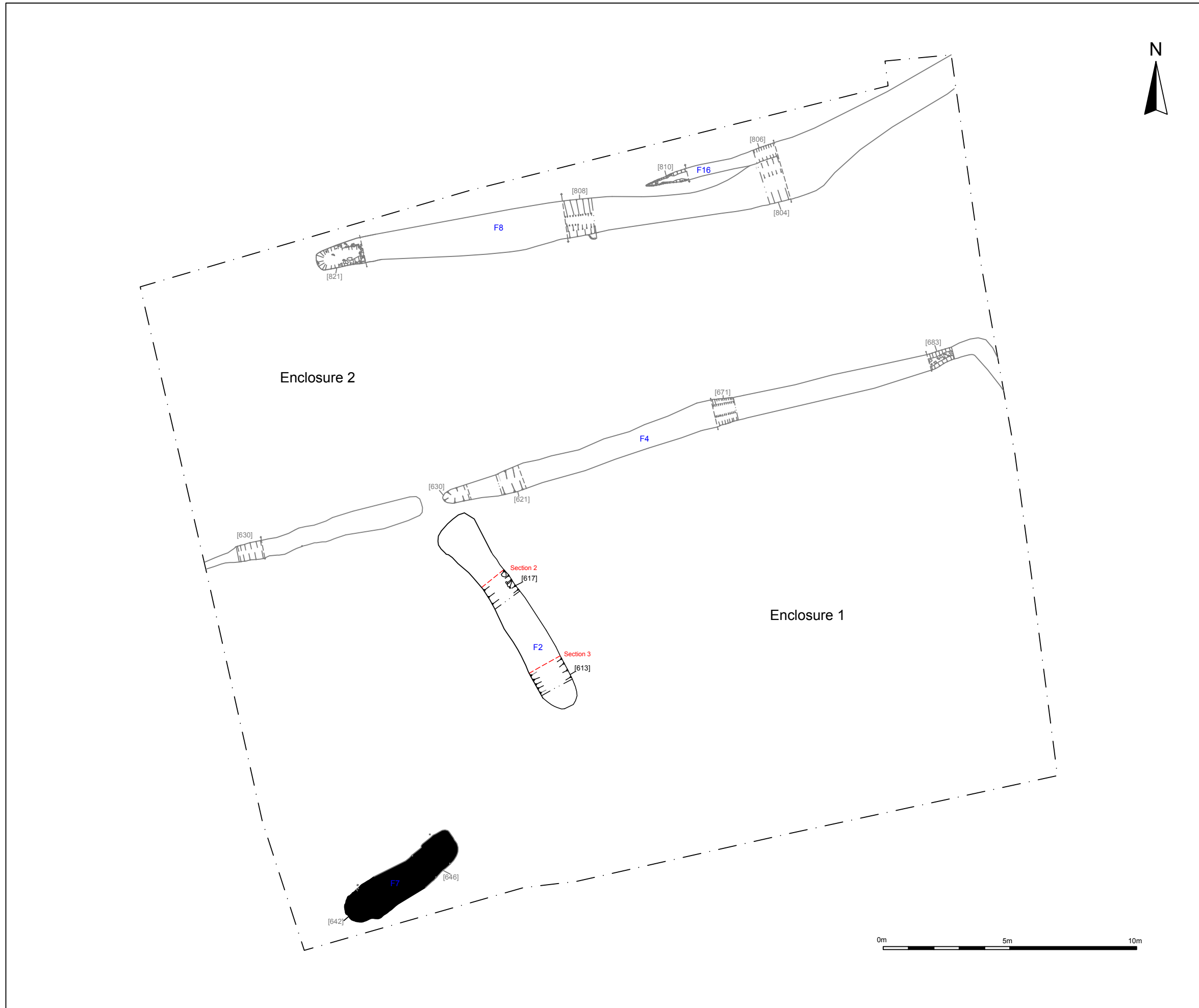









Figure 30. Phase IIa plan
 Scale: As shown @A3
 Use in conjunction with Section (Figure 38)

- Key:
-  Section Line
 -  Limit of excavation
 -  Truncation
 -  Feature number (relate to results)
 -  Proposed line of feature
 -  Robber trench
 -  Phase I features still visible in the Landscape

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4.4.2 Phase II

Sub-Phase IIa (? Early-mid 12th century?)

| | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| <i>Demolition of Building 1</i> | <i>Fill (612, 616) of Robber Trench F2 [613; 617]</i> <i>Disuse/infill (641; 645) of Wear Hollow F7</i> <i>Disuse/infill (651) of gully [652]</i> <i>Disuse (665) of posthole [666]</i> |
|---------------------------------|--|

Table 4. The features and context ascribed to Phase IIa

Summary

This sub-phase which is dated to the early – mid 12th century demonstrates the demolition of Building 1 and is represented by the backfill (612; 613) of wall removal trench F2 (the line of which demonstrates the existence of Building 1) as well as the final infilling and definitive disuse of wear hollow F7 with upper fills (641; 645) (Figures 30 and 31).



Figure 31. View looking north-west of wall removal trench (F2) (scale 1 x 1m & 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations)

Building 1

The removal of the eastern wall of Building 1 was demonstrated by [613; 617] which was between 1.2m and 1.4m wide and had a steep break of slope to the east leading to a rounded base which rose more gradually to the west and was infilled with mixed silty clay, small limestone fragments and broken sandstone.

To the south-west the infilling of wear hollow [642; 645] with a mottled and mixed clay silt (641; 645) represents accumulation and disuse horizons which clearly overlay flat laid sherds of pottery dated as “*early medieval*” but which itself contained ceramics dated to the 12th – 13th century.

Sub-Phase IIb (late 12th / early 13th Century)

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>Enclosure 1</i> | <i>Ditch [660] and Ditch F4 (construction) [630; 621 671] [638]</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 3</i> | <i>Ditch F1 [634; 615;607], Construction. Pits (construction/use/disuse) [656;648;802;654] (655; 647; 801; 653)</i> |

Table 5. Features and contexts ascribed to Phase IIb.

Summary

The delineation of space created by Enclosures 1 and 2 was retained into the 13th century and probably as late as the 14th century. Enclosure 1 was subdivided with the insertion of a ditched sub-enclosure, Enclosure 3, possibly in the late 12th or early 13th century AD. The interior of Enclosure 3 retained the remains of the digging and infilling of large and small pits, some with waste products arising from iron smelting.

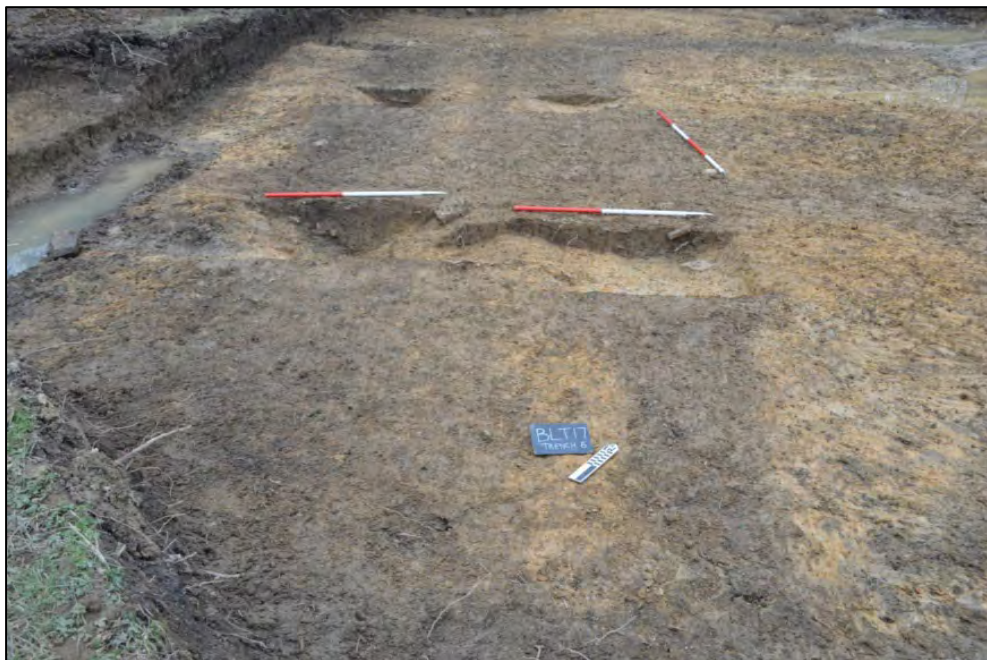


Figure 32. View north-west of Ditch F1 (left) and robber trench F2 (right). Note the outline of pond F17 is clearly visible in the south west. (scale 2 x 1m 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations)

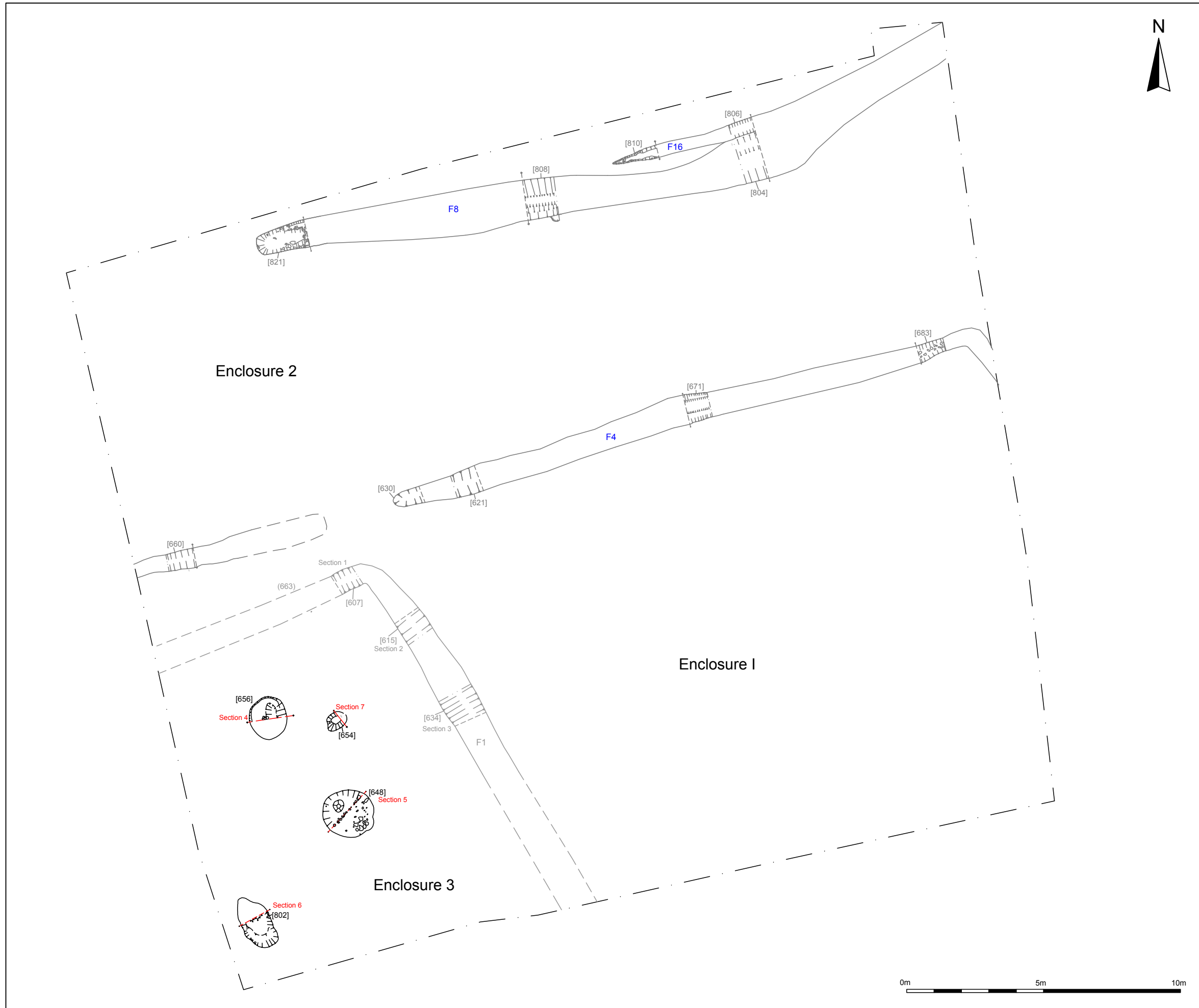


Figure 33. Phase IIb Plan
 Scale: As shown @A3
 Use in conjunction with Figure 38

- Key:
- Section Line
 - Limit of excavation
 - Truncation
 - Feature number (relate to results)
 - Proposed line of feature
 - Phase IIb feature
 - Features still visible within the landscape.

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Enclosure 3

The eastern extent of Enclosure 3 was defined by a steep sided ditch [F1: 607; 615; 634] with a rounded v shaped profile. This ditch, F1, was fragmentarily preserved it survived within the excavated area for a total length of 12.5m, and turned at its northern end at 90° towards the west, where it extended for a further 1.3m before being truncated by later Phase IIIb ditch F5 [835; 837]. Though Enclosure 3 broadly reproduced and respected the north-east to south-west alignment established by Enclosure 1 it was at variance from magnetic north by 95°.

The interior of Enclosure 3 was notable for a concentration of shallow (truncated) pits [656; 648; 654; 802]. The most northerly of these [656], (Figure 33. Figure 34), was oval in plan and longer (1.56m) on its north to south axis than its east to west axis (1.36m) and survived to a maximum depth of 0.2m. Its single fill, (655) of clay silt with broken and crushed sandstone contained two sherds of pottery dating the infilling of this pit to the 12th or 13th century. Immediately to the south-west a small pit [654] was also oval in shape and was 0.7m long, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Its single fill (653) of orange clay silt did not contain any finds. Further south still pit [648] was circular in plan and 1.8m in diameter. Its single fill (647), of yellow-brown silty clay, contained numerous large broken sandstone fragments, charcoal flecks and iron smelting slag as well as medieval ceramics dating, as an assemblage, to between the 12th and 14th centuries. In the south-east corner of the excavation a large, sub-oval, pit [802] was filled with yellow brown silty clay which also contained charcoal fragments.



Figure 34. Pit [656] and fill (655) looking south (scale 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 35. North-west facing section of Pit [648] and fill (647) with Phase I Gully [652] bottom left of frame (scale 1x1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 36. South-west facing section of truncated pit [654] (scale 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

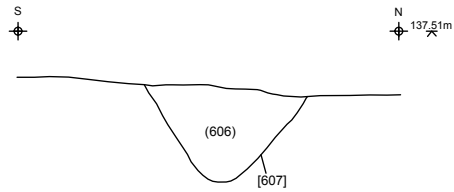


Figure 37. South-east facing section of pit [802] (scale = 0.5m graduations).

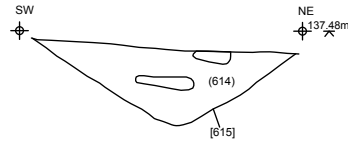
Figure 38. Sections of features in Phase IIa and IIb
 Scale: As shown @ A4

Use in conjunction with Phase IIa and IIb plan - Figures 30 and 33

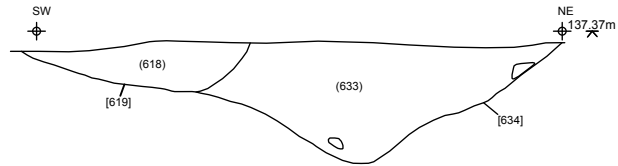
Section 1



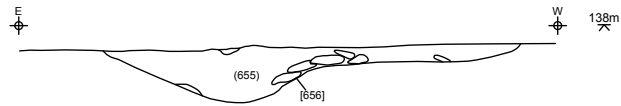
Section 2



Section 3



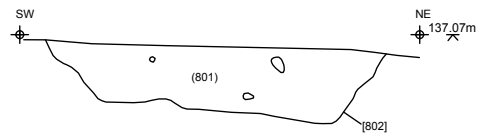
Section 4



Section 5



Section 6



Section 7



Key:

∧ Height in metres (aOD)



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4.4.3 Phase III (?mid 13th – mid 14th century)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Disuse of Enclosure 3</i> | <i>Ditch Disuse (633) of Ditch [634].</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 4</i> | <i>Ditch F5 construction [835; 833; 605]. Ditch F5 disuse (834; 832; 606).</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 5</i> | <i>Gully F3 construction [619]. Gully F3 disuse (618). Kiln F9 Construction [690, 694, 829]. Kiln F9 ?use [691, 850]. Kiln F9 Disuse and demolition [692; 693; 694; 695, 669, 814, 828].</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 2</i> | <i>Ditch [804/808/821] Disuse (803, 807, 819).</i> |

Table 6. Features and contexts ascribed to Phase III.

Summary

This phase demonstrates the creation of two enclosures, Enclosures 4 and 5, over Enclosure 3, which are defined to the north by the retained northern boundary that was initially established in the 11th century or earlier. A kiln, which probably represents a large corn drying oven, was established at the eastern edge of Enclosure 5 and this had gone out of use, been demolished, and backfilled by the mid-14th century.

Sub-phase IIIa (mid-13th century)

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Disuse of Enclosure 3</i> | <i>Ditch Disuse (633) of Ditch [634].</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 4</i> | <i>Ditch F5 construction [835; 833; 605].</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 5</i> | <i>Gully F3 construction [619]. Gully F3 disuse (618). Kiln F9 Construction [690, 694, 829]. Kiln F9 ?use [691, 850].</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 2</i> | <i>Disuse deposits (803, 807, 819) of Ditch [804/808/821].</i> |

Table 7. Phase IIIa contexts.

Enclosure 3

The ditch of Enclosure 3, established in Phase IIb was infilled with (633) a dumped deposit of brown clayey silt with charcoal, fragments of sandstone, metal working slag and pottery which presaged the construction of Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 4








Enclosure 4, which was observed within the excavated area to be at least 150m² was created over the Phase IIb Enclosure 3 and the final use fills of the Phase IIb pits [656; 648; 802; 654]. As with previous phases the northern line of Enclosure 1 was retained and the eastern edge of Enclosure 4 was defined by the construction of ditch F5 [835; 833; 605] which survived within the excavation area for a length of 8.07m, and was 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. This ditch (F5) created the western edge of a 3m wide *land* or baulk between Enclosure 4 to the west and Enclosure 5 to the east that seemed to respect a gap in ditch line F4 to the north.

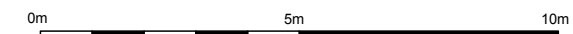
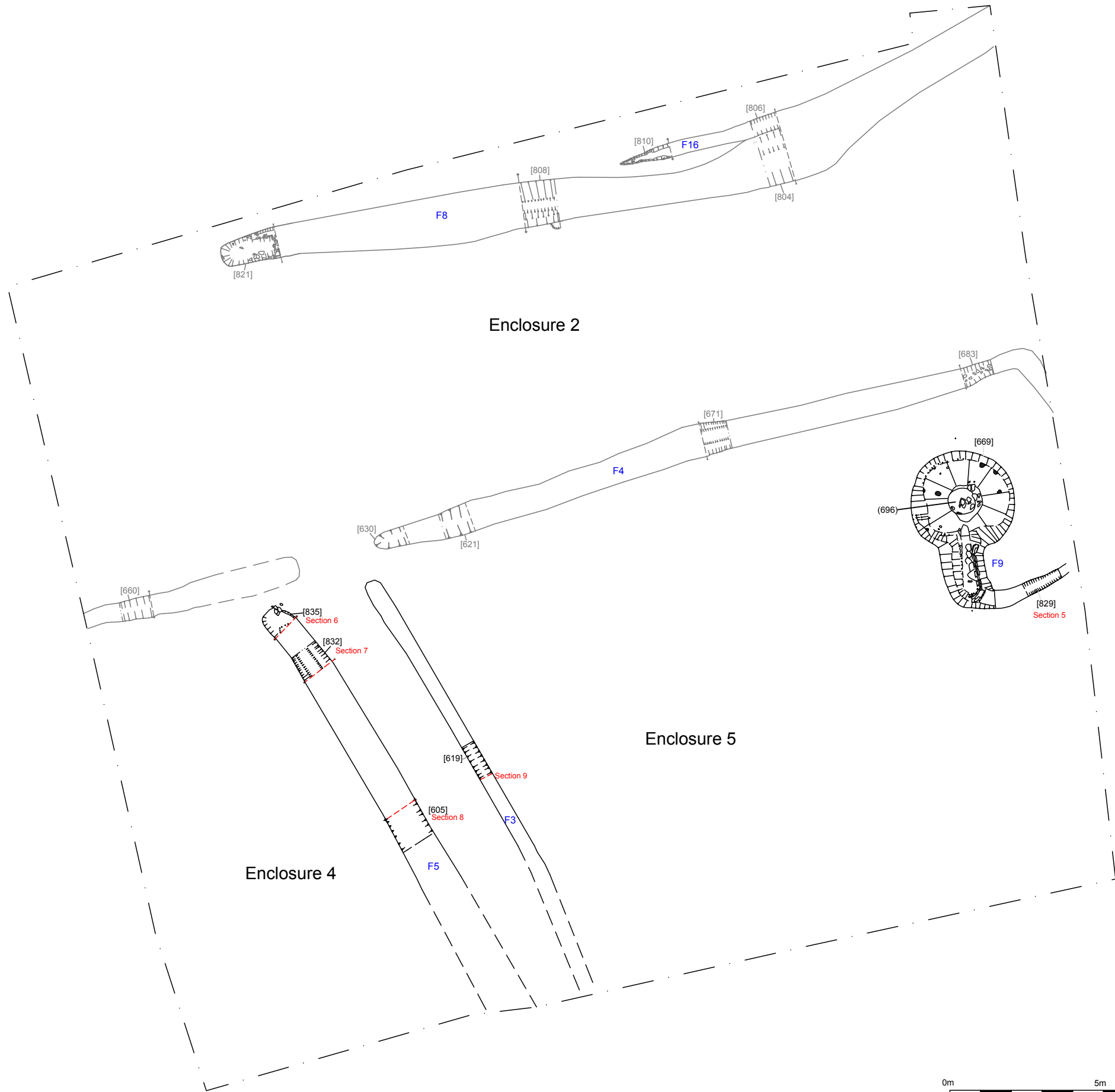


Figure 39. All features plan of Phase IIIa and IIIb
Scale: As shown @ A3

Use in conjunction with Figure 41.

Key:

-  Section Line
-  Limit of excavation
-  Truncation
-  Feature number (relate to results)
-  Proposed line of feature
-  Phase III feature
-  Features still visible in the Landscape



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Enclosure 5

Enclosure 5 was observed within the excavated area to be at least 240m² and was defined to the north and north-east by F4 and to the west by gully F3. This gully, F3 [619], was observed for a length of 12.8m, it was 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep and was aligned north-west to south-east. It formed the eastern boundary of a 3m wide *land* or baulk division between Enclosure 5 to the east and Enclosure 4 to the west. Though heavily truncated the slot like character of gully F3 might intimate that the western edge of Enclosure 5 was defined by a fence or hedge-line (Figure 40).



Figure 40. Then northern end of Gully/hedgeline F3 of Enclosure 5.

The north-east corner of Enclosure 5 was occupied by the substructure of a substantial circular kiln or corn drying oven which was 3.38m in diameter and survived to between 0.8m - 0.98m deep. Kiln [F9] had a flat base and an integral flue/stoke hole to the south which cut into the underlying bedrock. Its edges and base were heat affected, all excepting a circular patch of clay (696), in the centre, which represents the remnants of a central pedestal that supported a shelf separating the combustion chamber below

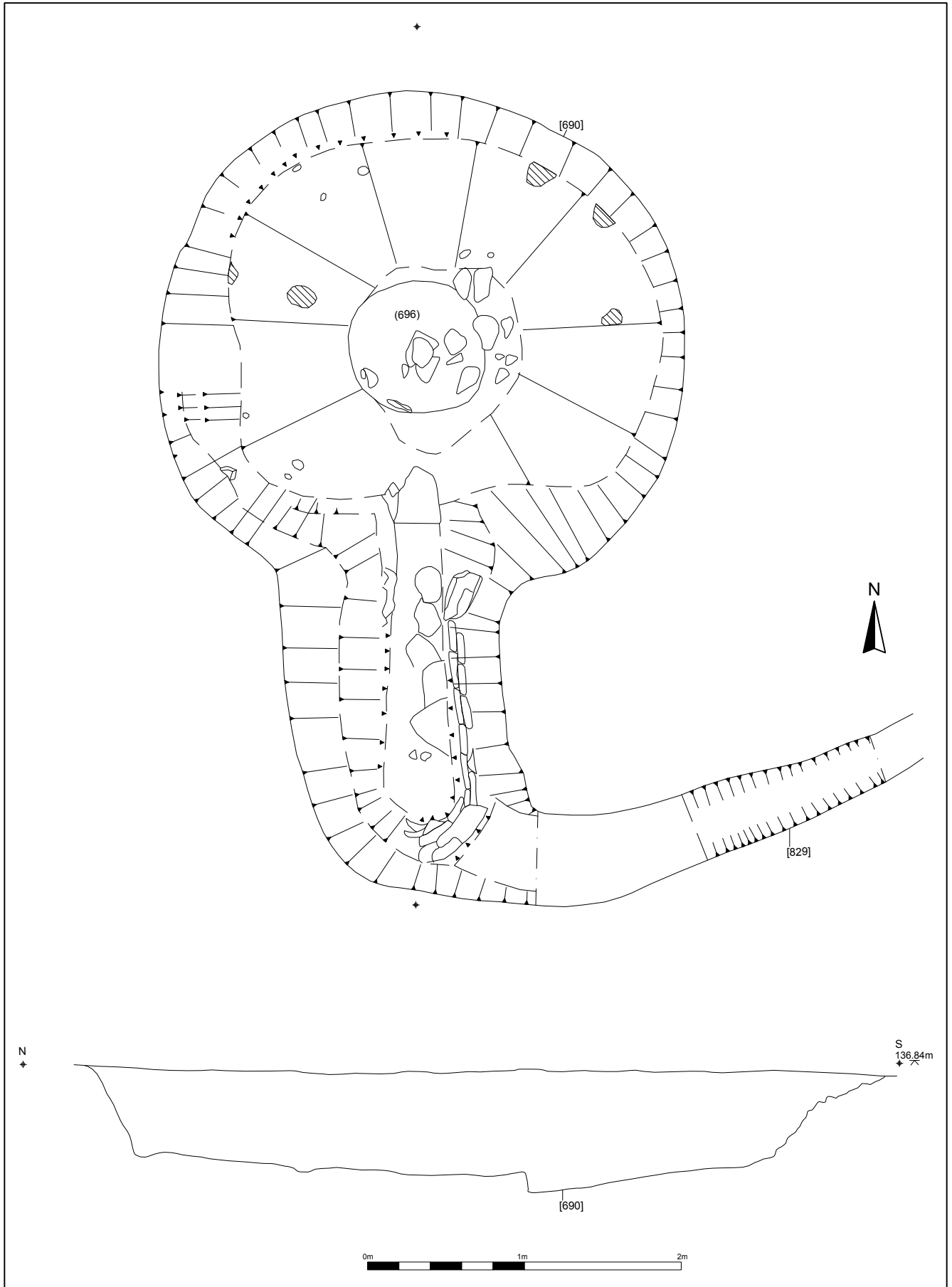




Figure 41. Construction of Kiln F9
Scale: As shown @ A4

Use in conjunction with Phase Plan
(Figure 39)

Key:

-  Height in metres (aOD)
-  Charcoal

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from the heated chamber above. A basal fill of crushed and trampled charcoal (850) lay at the southern extent of the combustion chamber adjacent to the cut of the flue structure (829). While this deposit may represent *in situ* remains of the final firing it is worthy of note that the successive fills within this feature (see Sub-phase IIIb below) demonstrated that the kiln had been subsequently cleared out and infilled with resultant debris, as there was neither superstructure nor substructure present within the backfill.

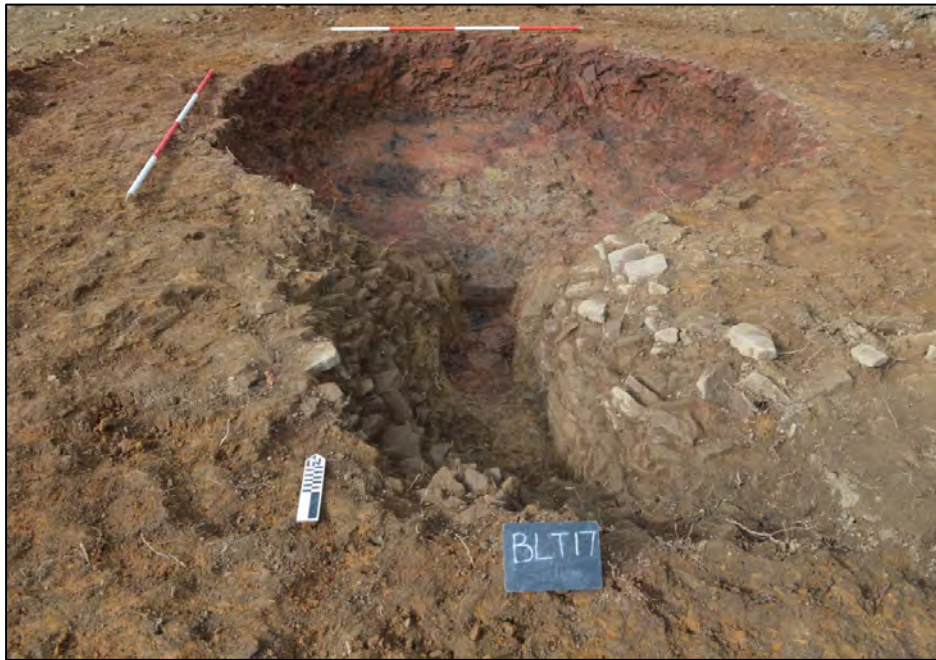


Figure 42. Kiln [F9] 690 post excavation

Sub-phase IIIb (mid13th - mid 14th century)

| | |
|------------------------------|--|
| <i>Disuse of Enclosure 3</i> | <i>Ditch Disuse (633) of Ditch [634].</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 4</i> | <i>Ditch F5 disuse (834; 832; 606).</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 5</i> | <i>Gully F3 disuse (618). Kiln F9 Disuse and demolition [692; 693; 694; 695, 669, 814, 828].</i> |
| <i>Enclosure 2</i> | <i>Disuse deposits (803, 807, 819) of Ditch [804/808/821].</i> |

Table 8. Phase IIIb features.

Enclosure 4 and Enclosure 5

The disuse of Enclosure 2 (803, 807, 819, 820), Enclosure 4 (834; 832; 606), Enclosure 5 (618) and Kiln F9 [690/694/829] (669, 692, 695, 693, 828) is demonstrated by their in filling.

The disuse of Kiln F9 [690/694/829] (Figure 43 and 44) was represented by two distinct fills. A lower fill (814) representing a weathering cone of spalled, broken, heat affected and decomposed sandstone was overlain by (693) an orangey grey brown clay silt, with a high density of sandstone fragments and stone inclusions. This in turn was sealed by a final fill (669; 692; 695) a fine orange brown clayey silt with charcoal and sandstone inclusions.

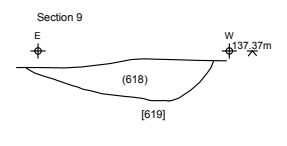
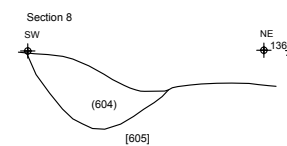
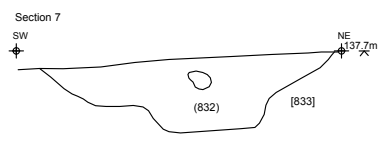
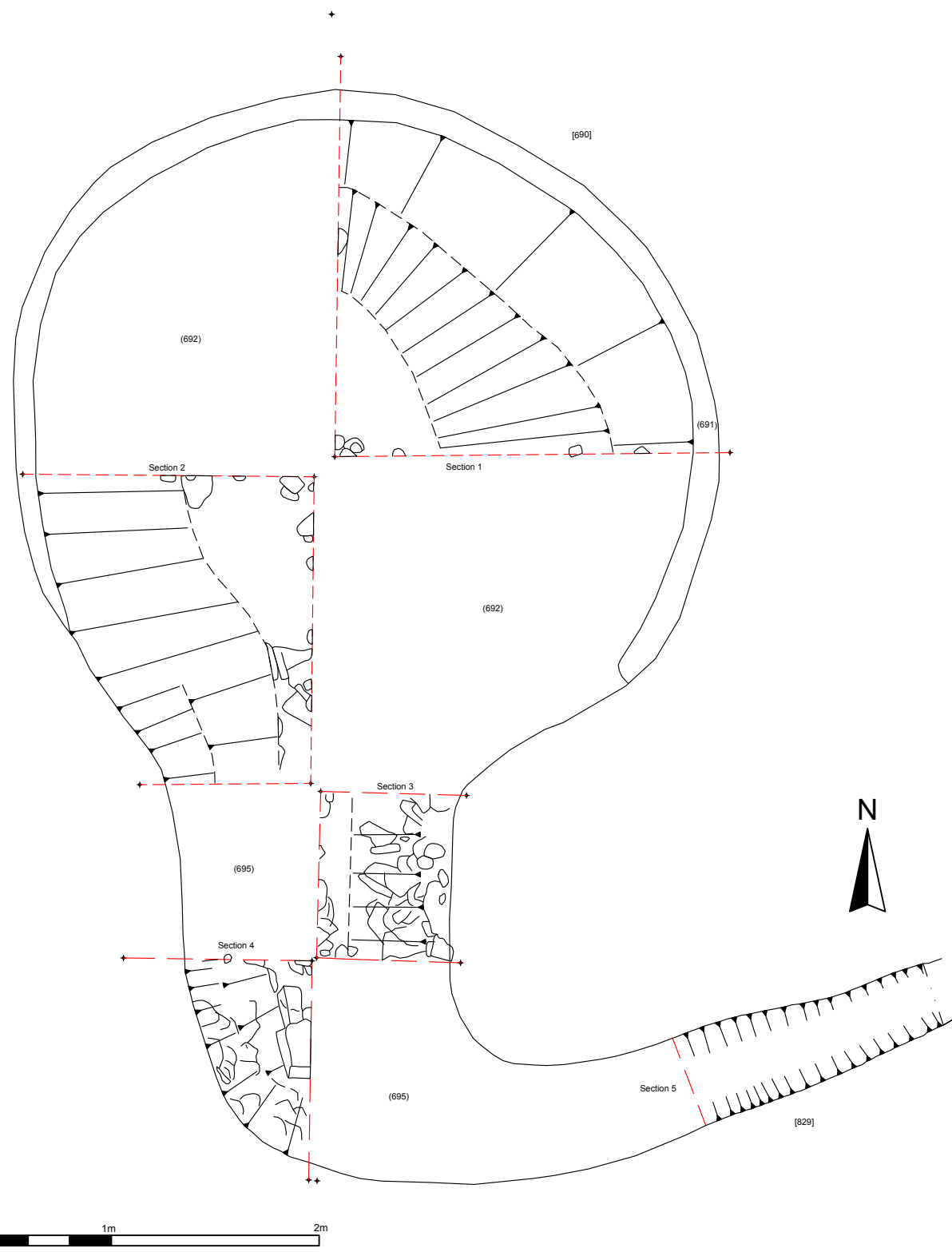
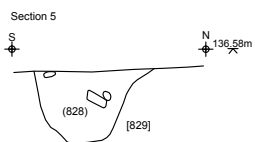
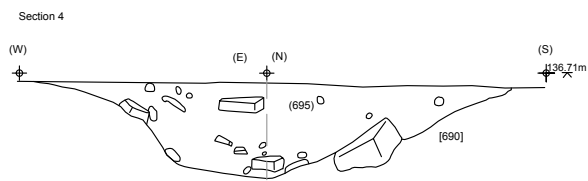
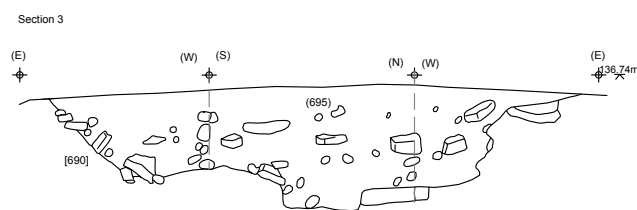
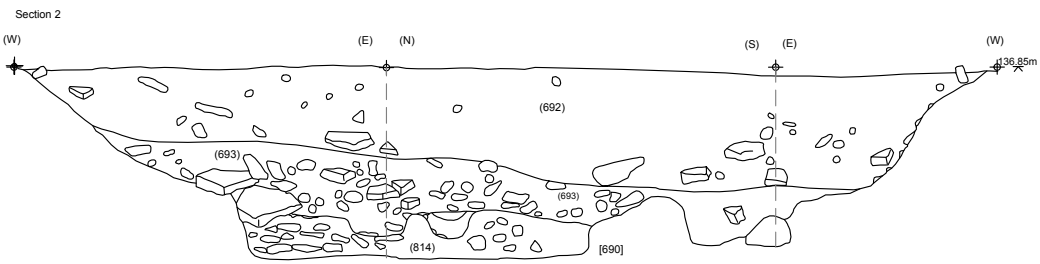
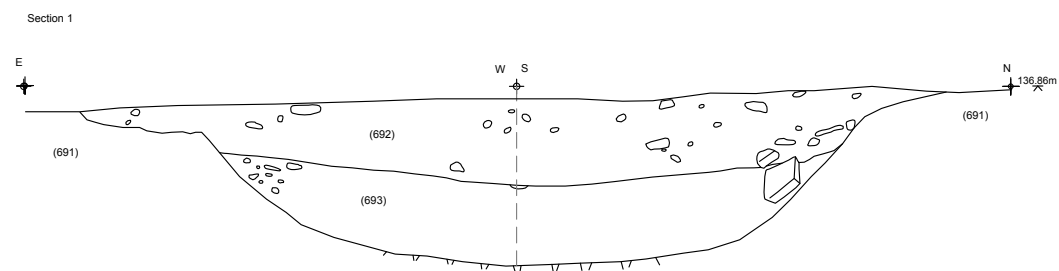




Figure 43. Plan and sections of Phase III Kiln
Scale: As shown @ A3

Use in conjunction with Phase IIIa and IIIb plan (Figure 39)

Key:

-  Height (m): aOD
-  Section Line

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Figure 44. Kiln F9 looking north-west note interface of (814) at right hand side of picture (scale 2x1m in 0.5m graduations).

Three sherds of 16th-17th century pottery were retrieved from (692) the upper fill of Kiln F9. These must have been intrusive from later land use of the site.

4.4.4 Phase IV (16th century, post-medieval and later)

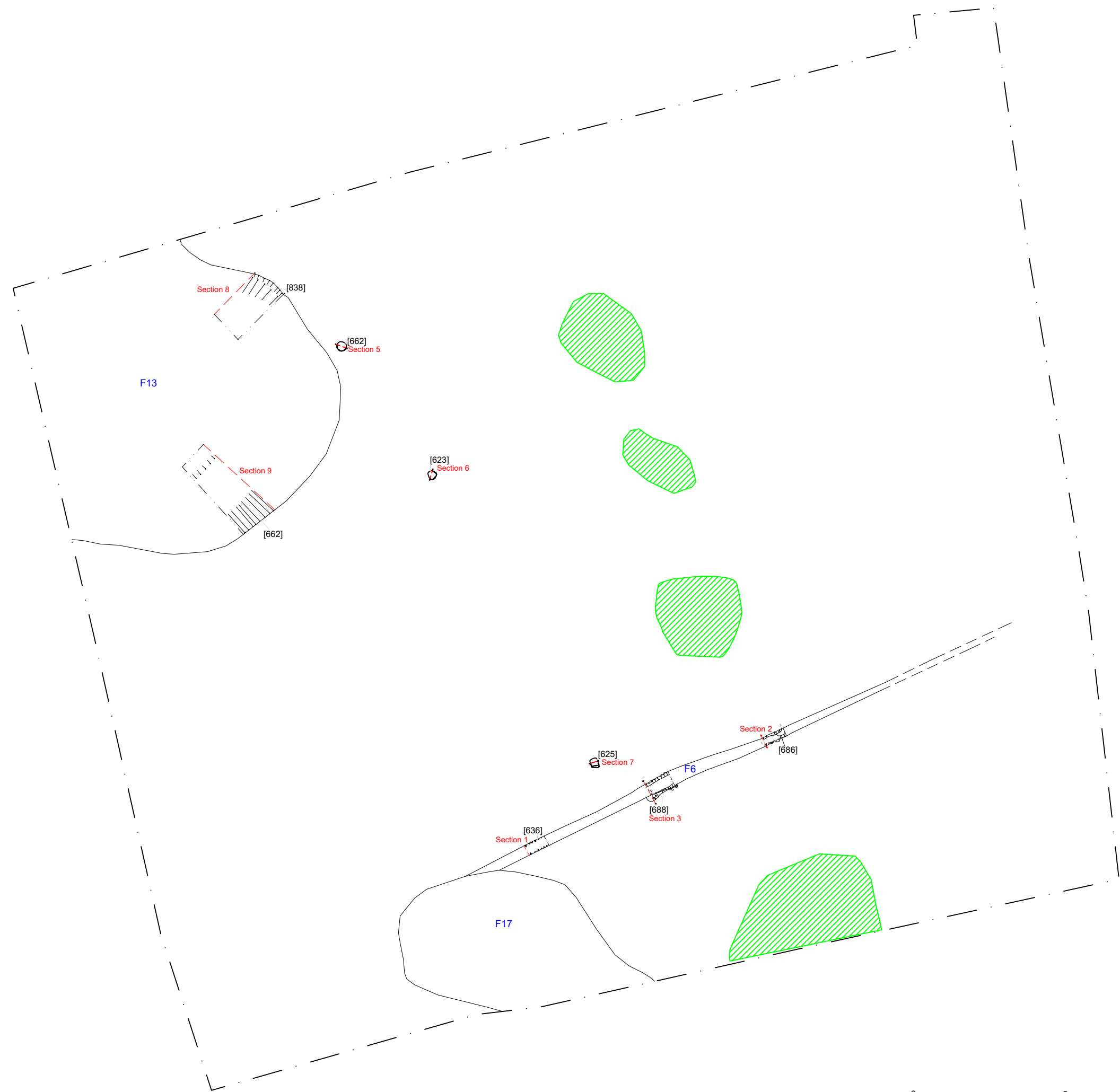
| | |
|------------------|--|
| <i>Open area</i> | <i>ˆPonds F13 [842]; [838], F17</i> <i>Field Division : Post holes, [662]; [623]; 625]</i> <i>Drain Gully F6</i> <i>Pit [632]</i> |
|------------------|--|

Table 9. Features present in Phase IV.






Summary

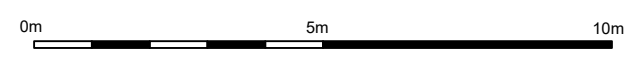
This broad phase, which encompasses activity on the site from the 16th century to the present day, represents landscaping and use of the site as both orchard and later a garden associated with The House to the south-east. Previous enclosures and any earthworks that may have gone with them were by Phase IV defunct and had probably been levelled down. Two ponds [842; 838] were excavated (and later infilled), one to the south and one at the north-west of the excavated area. A drainage gully F6 was also excavated as well as a pit [632] and post holes [662], [623] and [625] the latter associated with the sub-division of the site presumably between two properties.

Figure 45. Post Medieval Phase
Scale: As shown at A3



Key:

-  Section Line
-  Limit of excavation
-  Truncation
-  Feature number (relate to results)
-  Tree Bole



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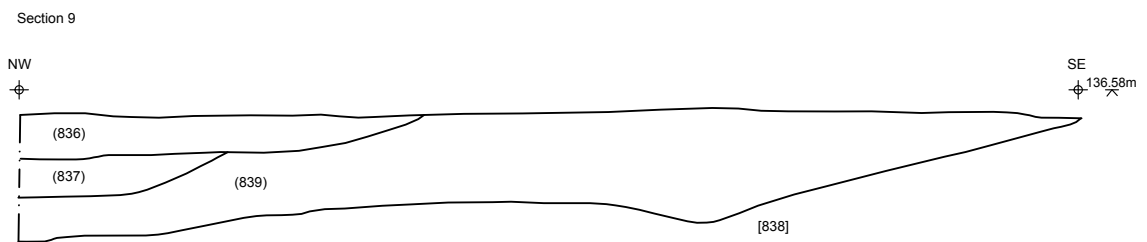
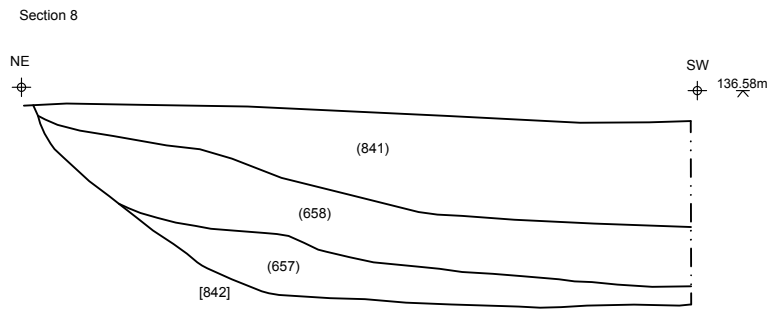
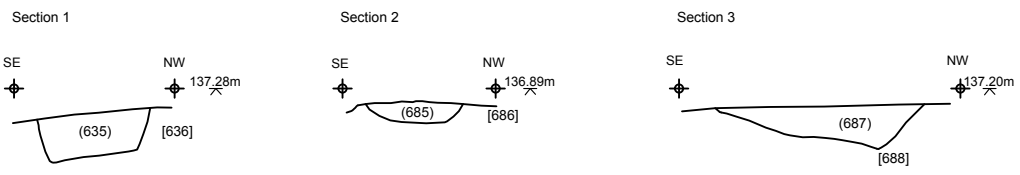


Figure 46. Sections through Phase IV features
Scale: As shown @ A4
Use in conjunction with Post Medieval Phase Plan (Figure 45)

Key:
 Height in metres (aOD)

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To the north Pond F13 was no less than 9.5m in diameter and extended outside the red line boundary of the site. It had shallow sloping sides leading to a flat base and was a minimum of 0.52m deep and appears to have been lined with puddled clay and limestone (Figure 47). Its initial disuse was represented by a build up of silts (657; 658) overlain by a secondary silting (841; 836) to be then deliberately capped and sealed with redeposited natural clay (836). The final capping layer contained ceramics dating to the 17th and 18th centuries which may provide a convenient earliest date of infilling or *terminus post quem* for this pond as it is not identified on the 1843 Tithe map.

A single ? refuse pit [632] lay toward the centre of the site, to the southeast of pond F13 it truncated enclosure ditches F2 (Phase III) and F5 (Phase IV) and contained quantities of metalworking slag.

Three post holes; [662; 625; 623] which were aligned north-west to south-east (Figure 45) collectively probably represent a fence line separating what was known to be an orchard to the east from a field to the west.



Figure 47. View north-east of Pond F13 showing redeposited natural (836) (scale 2m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 48. View south east of Pond F13; [842](scale 2m in 0.5m graduations).

A putative drainage gully Gully, F6, which was sampled in four segments; [688; 686; 636; 846], was traced for a distance of 13.71m on a south-west to north-east alignment. With near to vertical sides and flat base gully F6 was 0.32m wide and 0.17m deep and probably represents the remain of since robbed out water management system, either associated with the ponds or with later works in the garden of The House to the south-east.

4.5 The Assemblages

4.5.1 The Medieval and Later Pottery

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD.

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from excavations at Old Tupton, Chesterfield was examined by the author in June and July 2017. It consisted of a total of 409 sherds weighing 4148 grams representing a maximum of 323 vessels. The data are summarised in Table 1. A quantity of ceramic building material, stone, bone, industrial waste and other items was identified amongst the pottery and is listed in Table 8.

The pottery

The medieval and post-medieval pottery assemblage was classified with reference to the regional medieval ceramics reference collection and a local type series (Cumberpatch 2004a, 2004b) while early modern and later wares were listed under the common names used widely by archaeologists and collectors. Unidentified wares were assigned generic names based upon the characteristics of individual sherds and vessels.

Although Chesterfield has seen a considerable amount of archaeological investigation since the early 1970s, very little of this work has been published and the details remain in the extensive archives held in Chesterfield Museum (Cumberpatch and Thorpe 2002). Although the products of local and regionally important potteries have been published (Cumberpatch 2002-2003, 2004c, 2004d) the town's role as the site of an important market and the focus of the local and regional transport network means that pottery assemblages may include material from more distant sources, some of them unknown or poorly known. It is anticipated that the analysis and publication of the archived sites would allow a much fuller and more detailed understanding of the pottery sequence in the town and would contribute significantly to our understanding of the role of the town in the medieval and post-medieval periods. The absence of such a publication is reflected in the degree of imprecision regarding many of the wares and types discussed in this report.

The medieval pottery assemblage was dominated by white to buff-white wares, some of which were attributed to the Brackenfield pottery, partially excavated in 1972 by Dr Pat Strange and published by the author in 2004 (Cumberpatch 2004d). The fabric of the sherds from Old Tupton bore a close, but not exact, resemblance to the BRK001 type. They shared a number of significant characteristics; all were hard, white to buff-white in colour and contained quartz, red and black iron-rich grit (usually as rounded 'pebbles' but sometimes as finer and more granular inclusions) and, in some cases, round white rock fragments, probably limestone. There was considerable variation between sherds in terms of the number, density, size and relative abundance of inclusions which made the task of grouping the sherds difficult. Given the high degree of variability noted in the Brackenfield assemblage, it is difficult to assess how far such variations indicate a difference in origin as opposed to variation within the output of a single pottery. Overall, the Old Tupton material seemed to be slightly coarser than examples of the BRK001 fabric from Brackenfield itself although the sherds contained a very similar range of inclusions. The explanation for this might lie in the fact that only two of a possible four kilns were excavated in 1972 and both the absolute date and the relative dates of the contents and the kilns themselves, remain obscure (a problem

compounded by the loss of almost all of the documentation from the excavation). Given that a high proportion of the sherds from Old Tupton bore the distinctive traces of splash glazing (a technique normally dated to the period between the later 11th and late 13th century), something that was relatively rare in the Brackenfield assemblage, it is possible that the Old Tupton material is of a somewhat earlier date than the extant archive from Brackenfield and that the variations in the fabrics resulted from the use of similar but not identical clay sources by the potters over time. This suggestion is reflected in the proposed date range within the 12th and 13th centuries.

A small number of other Whitewares were present in the assemblage. These included a possible sherd of Skegby Splashed ware 2 (695; see Budge, in press) a sherd of possible Hartshorne ware (836) and a number sherds of unidentified Whitewares (695, 828) as well as darker Buff Sandy wares (685, 693 and 695). White-firing clays, most probably associated with Coal Measures deposits, seem not uncommon in north-eastern Derbyshire and neighbouring areas and it is probable that some or all of these sherds represent the output of as yet unknown potteries. The Hartshorne pottery near Ticknall in south Derbyshire is known mainly from fieldwalking and the date range as well as the range of wares produced remains uncertain.

Contexts 667 and the interface context 646 were notable for the presence of a very unusual and hitherto undocumented type of pottery (Figure 49-52) which has been given the provisional name 'Local Sandy ware'. At least two vessels (as indicated by the presence of two distinct rims) and possibly three were present. The fabric was bright red in colour and exceptionally soft. The sherds arrived unwashed and, owing to their very fragile state, only a small number were washed by the author for the purposes of examination while the rest were counted and weighed in an unwashed state. Although the vessels had been fired to a high enough temperature to allow the glaze to vitrify, the fabrics were so soft that when wet they barely held together and a network of fine surface cracks suggests that they would fall apart if subjected to cleaning or, indeed, extensive handling. It was quite impossible to try to refit the sherds and the estimate of three vessels is based on the evidence of the two distinct rims and notes from the excavators indicating that groups of sherds had been found together. The quantification therefore exaggerates the number of vessels represented by this group of sherds.

The fabric was bright red in colour and exceptionally soft. It contained round quartz grains up to 1mm in size and occasional platey red grit up to 5mm across but the condition of the sherds made it difficult to determine the frequency of either or the possible presence of other inclusions. Many of the sherds were heavily sooted on the external surfaces. The medieval date (as opposed to a Late Saxon date) was confirmed by the presence of pale green glaze on the internal surfaces of some of the base sherds but the fabric is not one that has been described elsewhere, at least to the best of the author's knowledge. One of the vessels had a flat-topped clubbed rim on a very short neck, the other a small triangular rim on a longer curving neck. It would be desirable to have the rim sherds drawn but the sherds may not be robust enough to allow this. The bases were flat and the glaze, where it survived, was present on the internal surface only although the condition of the sherds was so poor that external glaze might have been lost by abrasion. The walls of the vessels were very thin, no more than 5.5mm at their thickest.

Contexts 614, 616, 633, 647 and 612 all produced groups of shell tempered ware sherds. All were very heavily abraded both mechanically and chemically, processes which had left them both highly vesicular and friable. Examination with a binocular microscope showed moderate to common quantities of round quartz up to 0.5mm and occasionally larger amongst the abundant coarse vesicles which were up to 4mm long and occasionally larger. The majority of sherds were body sherds but 633 included a flat base and 647 part of an everted, flat-topped jar rim (Figure 53 and 54). The condition of the body sherds precluded any definite identification of manufacturing technique and the vessels could be wheel-thrown or hand-made. Consideration of such wares in Lincolnshire and from the site of South Street in Chesterfield (Young 1999) suggested that they might belong to one of two possible types. Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware (LEMS) and its variant Lincolnshire Early Medieval Shelly ware (NLEMS) originated in the early 12th century and by the late 12th century was the principal type of shelly ware in central Lincolnshire with a date range from the early/mid 12th century to the early/mid 13th century (Young 2007). The rims illustrated by Adams Gilmour (1988; Figs 48 and 49) do not have the same profile as seen in the example from 647 which is everted but with a distinctive flat top. The other candidate, North Lincolnshire Shell-tempered ware (NLST), spans the period between the later 12th and 14th centuries and seems to encompass the products of several potteries (Young 2007).

On the basis of published reports, the Tupton material has been provisionally identified as of NLST type which is consistent with date ranges of the associated pottery and with the character of the fabrics, at least as far as they could be identified given the poor condition of the sherds. As with the Local Sandy ware described above, the sherds were separated from the rest and boxed more securely. One further sherd of leached shelly ware (651) was identified as Potterhanworth type ware on the basis of the distinctive rim shape. This type dates to between the early 13th and 15th centuries (c.1210 – c.1480; Young and Vince 2005) when it constituted the principal medieval shelly ware in central Lincolnshire.

Contexts (616, 614) and (807) produced three sherds of Coal Measures Whiteware dating to between the later 13th and later 14th centuries (Cumberpatch 2004). Although a highly distinctive ware in its own right, Coal Measures Whiteware can be seen as a further example of the white to buff ware regional tradition also represented by Brackenfield and similar wares. The later version (15th to 16th century), Coal Measures Purple ware, is characterised by harder, denser fabrics and purple glaze resulting from its firing to a considerably higher temperature than that of the earlier Coal Measures Whitewares. Two sherds of this type were identified from (601) and (614).

One sherd of Burley Hill 1 ware (Cumberpatch 2002-3) was identified in 633 but the remainder of the medieval wares were of undocumented types and have been assigned generic names and date ranges based upon the characteristics of individual sherds and small groups of sherds. These included Brown Sandy ware (633), Buff Sandy ware (685, 693 and 695), Coarse Orange Sandy ware and Coarse Sandy ware (616), Local Oxidised Sandy ware (647), Local Reduced Sandy ware (641), Micaceous Sandy ware (819 and 641/645), Oxidised Sandy ware (633, 647 and 832), Reduced Sandy ware (601, 641, 647), Sandy ware (633 and 643) and Late Medieval Sandy ware (669, 836 and 612/616).

These wares appeared to span the medieval period with splash glazed ware from 606 and later medieval types from s 669 and 836. The details of these and other unidentified types have been summarised in Table 8. It seems unlikely that their place in the regional sequence will become clear until new, large scale, excavations take place in Chesterfield or it becomes possible to report fully on the assemblages from previous excavations in the town.

Post-medieval (c.1450 - c.1600) wares included the Coal Measures Purple ware mentioned above, a sherd of Cistercian ware (601), sherds of Midlands Purple type ware from s 601, 643, 692, 828 and 837 and a sherd of Purple Glazed Coarse Sandy ware from 633. Such wares seem to have been manufactured widely across the north Midlands, most notably in Derbyshire in and around the village of Ticknall (Spavold and Brown 2005). Their hard, dense, semi-vitrified fabrics reflect a wider trend in post-medieval pottery also seen in the case of the Coal Measures Purple wares (Cumberpatch 2003).

Contexts (401, 601) and (837) produced four sherds of Yellow ware, the counterpart of the darker Cistercian ware and Blackware. The fact that Yellow wares were commoner than either of the latter two types is unusual although the small number of sherds dating to this period precludes any wider conclusions being drawn from the observation as chance factors could have played a significant part in biasing the representation of these wares.

Later post-medieval (17th century) wares were limited to sherds of Redware (651, 657, 678, 689 and Surface), perhaps suggesting that activity on the site was limited during this period. The same may be true of the early modern period (c.1720 – c.1840) with small quantities of Creamware (601), Late Blackware (836 and 687), Slipware (836) and early Yellow Glazed Coarseware (837).

Recent wares were also sparse and a number were of ambiguous Early Modern to Recent date, notably the Brown Glazed Coarseware from (401) and (658) and the Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware from (401) and (841). Unequivocally later wares included single sherds of Cane Coloured ware (unstratified), Porcelain (topsoil 601), Stoneware (topsoil 601), plain Whiteware (topsoil 401) and transfer printed Whiteware (401) and (836). Both of the transfer printed sherds were decorated with the popular and ubiquitous 'Willow' design. Contexts (401, 658, 697, 837, 841) and (843) contained sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware, all from flowerpots or larger horticultural vessels. This is consistent with the presence on the site of features associated with its use as a garden in the recent past.

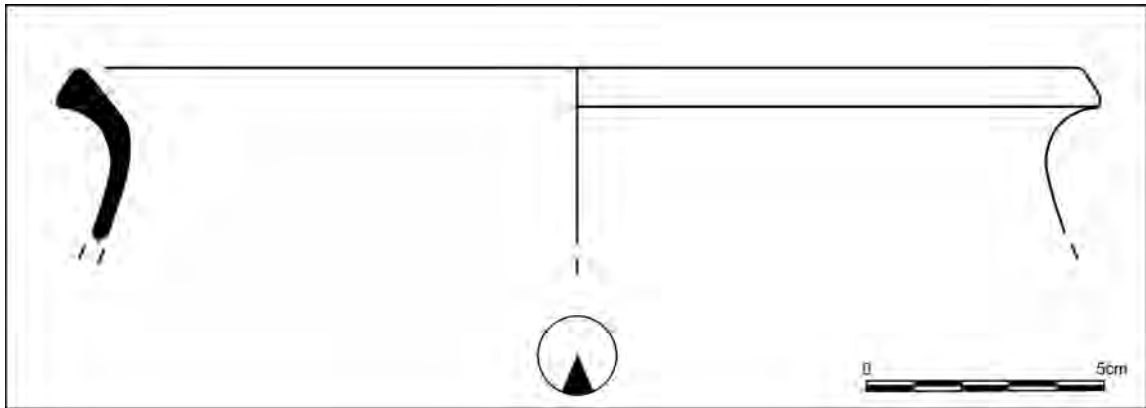


Figure 49. Triangular rimmed vessel in Local Sandy Ware from the interface [646].

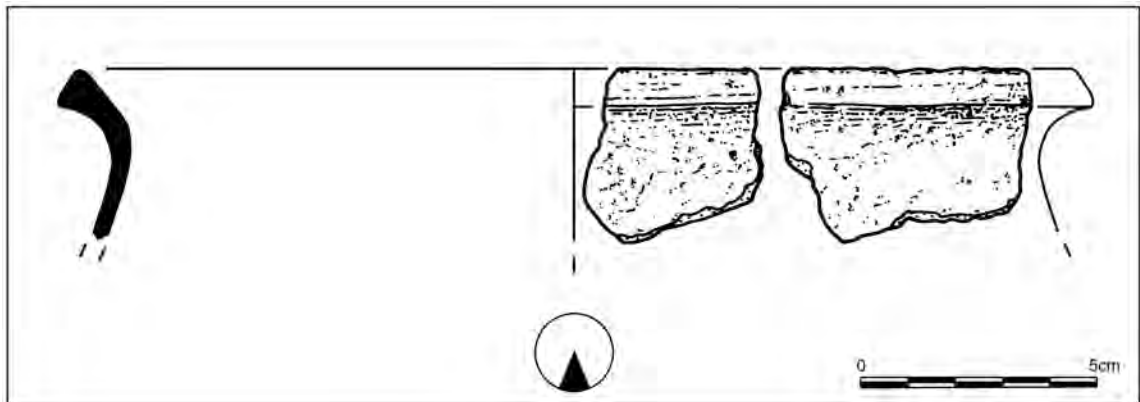


Figure 50. Triangular rimmed vessel in Local Sandy Ware from the interface [646].

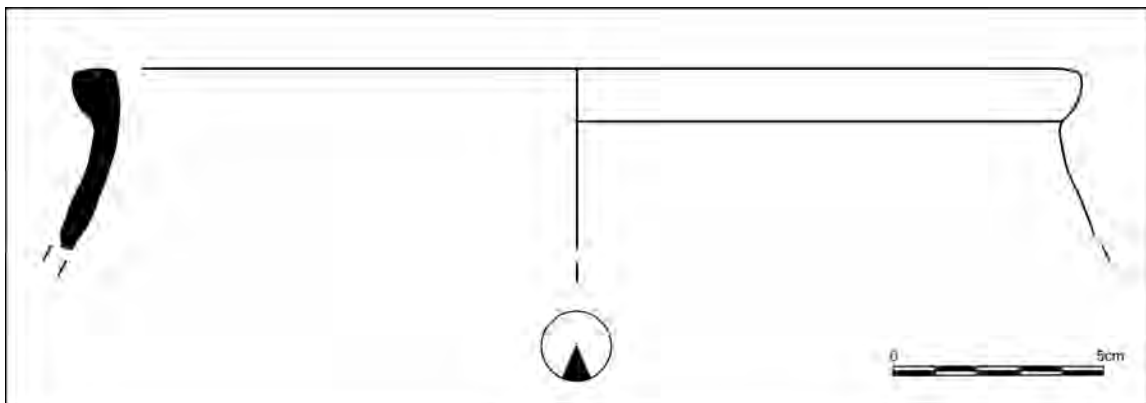


Figure 51. Clubbed rimmed vessel in Local Sandy Ware from interface [646].

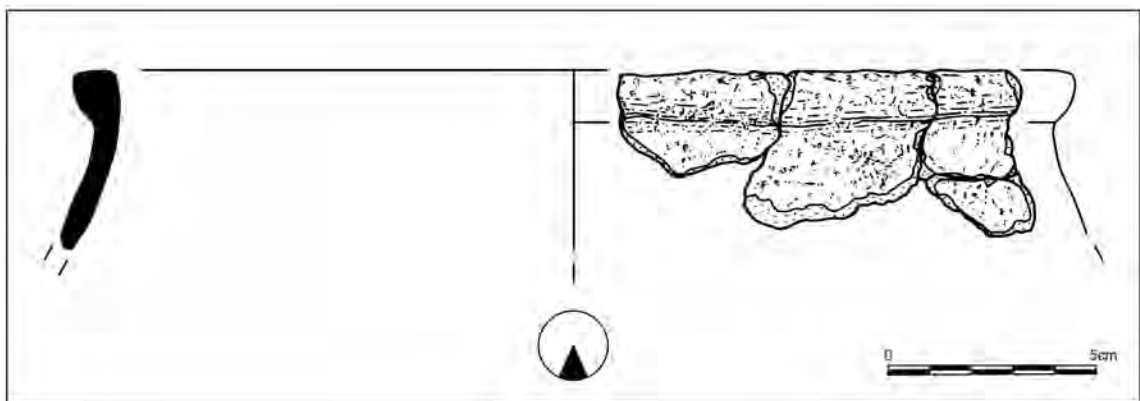


Figure 52. Clubbed rimmed vessel in Local Sandy Ware from interface [646].

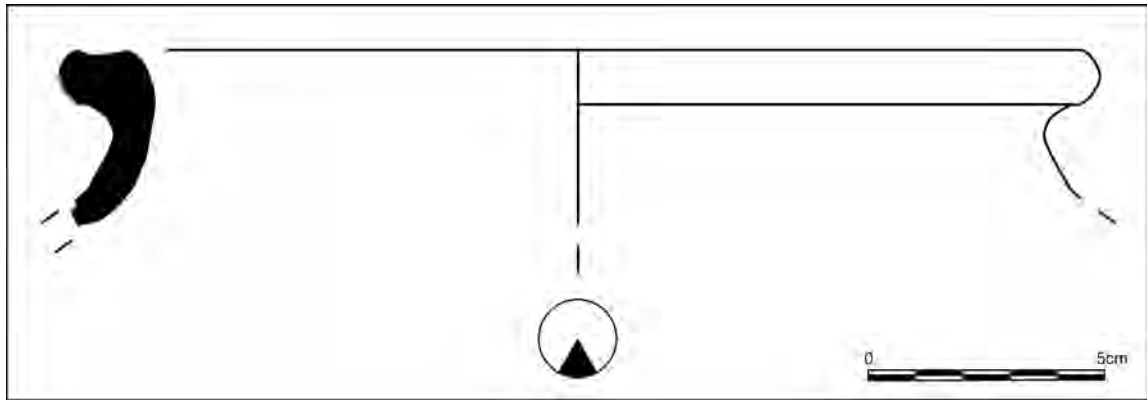


Figure 53. Everted flat-topped rim vessel in North Lincolnshire Shelly Ware from pit fill (647).

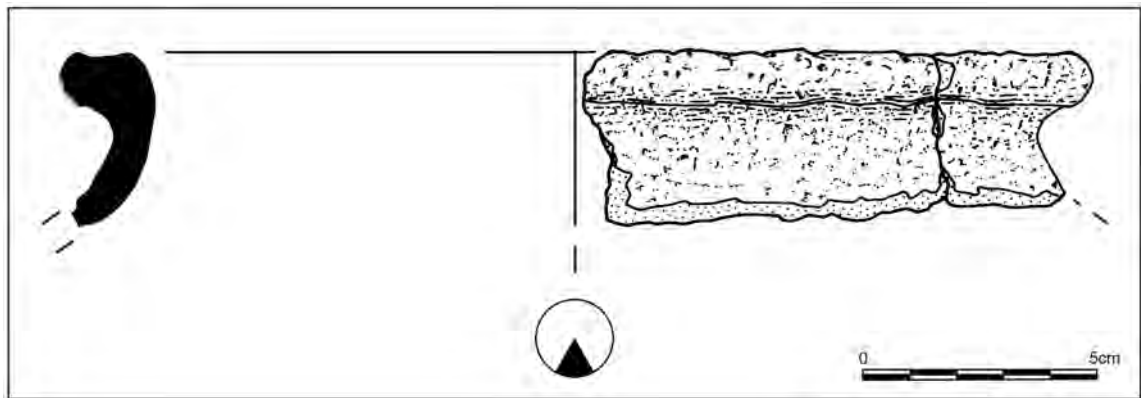


Figure 54. Everted flat-topped rim vessel in North Lincolnshire Shelly Ware from pit fill (647).

Discussion

Phase I

Feature 7

The assemblage from Feature 7 was of particular interest as it contained the bulk of the hitherto unknown type provisionally labelled Local Sandy ware, these being interfacial finds laying directly on the base of the feature on its horizon of construction and use (646), while eight sherds of Brackenfield 001 type ware were collected from within the body of the single fill (645). The only sherd from (641) was also of this type. Four sherds were identified as coming from Feature 7 assigned to (645) (see Phase IIa); all were of medieval type, including a small sherd of Shelly ware (NLST). The presence of a concentration of sherds of one unusual type (the only other sherd, a strap handle, came from 667) is worthy of note although its exact significance is unclear.

Phase IIa

Feature 1

The pottery from Feature 1 (612, 614, 633) was exclusively of medieval date with the majority of the group dating to the period between the later 12th and 14th centuries. Two sherds, one of Coal Measures Purple type (context 614) and one of an unidentified Purple Glazed Coarse Sandy ware (633) were of late medieval or early post-medieval date. Brackenfield wares and Shell Tempered ware (NLST) were the commonest types overall, although the former was absent from (614). Context (633) also included the only sherd of Burley Hill type ware from the site. This would seem to suggest a medieval date for the filling of the feature, although the presence of the purple glazed wares might indicate that a very late medieval or even early post-medieval date. This assumes that the presence of the purple glazed wares dates that filling rather than them being intrusive in an earlier medieval context.

Feature 2

The assemblage from Feature 2 closely resembled that from Feature 1 although the majority of the sherds were recovered from the upper surface of (616) during cleaning and only one (Brackenfield 001 type ware) from the body of the context (616). One sherd of 17th century Redware was also recovered from the surface of (616) and is probably intrusive.

Feature 11

Context (651) in Feature 11 contained three sherds of pottery which included an intrusive sherd of 17th century Redware alongside two medieval sherds, one of which was the piece of Potterhanworth type shelly ware.

Robber Trench and Posthole

Robber trench fill (612) and posthole fill (665) was exclusively of medieval date with Brackenfield type wares common.

Phase IIb

Feature 5

Two contexts in Feature 5 produced sherds of pottery; (606) and (832). Both were of medieval date but neither were identifiable to source.

Pit fill 647

Context (647), the fill of pit [648], contained a group of 51 sherds of pottery with three types (Brackenfield 001 type ware, North Lincolnshire Shelly ware and an unidentified Reduced Sandy ware) constituting the greater part of the assemblage. Unfortunately none of these types have been closely dated and the date of the fill lies within the period between the 12th and 14th centuries. The pit also contained fragments of ceramic building material, fired clay and industrial waste (Table 8).

Pit fill 655

The pottery in pit fill (655) was exclusively of medieval date with Brackenfield type wares common.

Phase IIIb

Feature 8

Two contexts in Feature 8 (804 and 819) each produced one sherd of medieval pottery. The sherd from context (804) was the handle of a pipkin in a Brackenfield fabric while that from (819) was a body sherd in an unidentified micaceous sandy fabric.

Gully Fill 807

The pottery of gully fill (807) was exclusively of medieval date with Brackenfield type wares common this fill was also notable for the sherd of Coal Measures Whiteware, one of the few sherds of this type from the site.

Feature 9

Feature 9, an enigmatic circular feature with evidence that extreme heat in the combustion chamber discoloured the surrounding rock through which it was cut. Its infill, probably of secondary refuse presented a diverse assemblage from the final fill of Kiln F9 represented by contexts (669, 692, 693) and (695) (see Figure 43). Context (669) contained one sherd, the rim of a jar in late medieval sandy fabric of probable 14th to 15th century date. Context (692) produced a mixed assemblage in which three sherds of Brackenfield type ware were associated with two post-medieval sherds; Midlands Purple type ware and Redware. In contrast contexts (693) and (695) contained material of exclusively medieval date; Brackenfield 001 type ware, Buff Sandy ware, Buff-White Splash-glazed ware and a sherd of probable Skegby Splashed ware 2. This would seem to indicate either two phases of activity within the feature or the collection and secondary deposition of ceramics from two different sources, however the small quantities of pottery from each context means that some caution must be exercised in drawing inferences based on this data. There is nothing in the pottery assemblage to indicate the function of the feature. None of the pottery was burnt and it appears to have been part of the backfill of the feature and does not seem to have been associated with its function or with the burning which was such a prominent aspect of the feature and primary fill (814) did not contain any ceramics.

The final fill of the flue of Kiln F9, context (828), contained mixed groups of medieval and post-medieval wares, represented by Midlands Purple type ware and Redware, though this latter is interpreted by the excavator as being intrusive, caused by tree rooting which distorted the shale of the cut.

Phase IV

Feature 6

Two contexts in Feature 6 contained single small sherds of pottery; (685) and (687). The sherd from context (685) was an unidentified medieval type (Buff Sandy ware) while the sherd from context (687) was of 18th century date; a sherd of Late Blackware. Spot dating the fill of this feature on the basis of such a small and diverse assemblage would be unwise.

Feature 12

Feature 12 contained a single sherd of 17th century Redware, the rim of a shallow bowl or dish. The sherd of pottery was accompanied by five joining fragments from a floor tile of probable medieval date (Table 8).

Pit fill 667 (IV)

The pottery in pit fill (667) was exclusively of medieval date with Brackenfield type wares common this pottery was however residual in this context.

Feature 13 (pond)

The pottery assemblage from Feature 13 was a particularly distinctive one in the wider context of the site as a whole. Medieval pottery was limited to two sherds; a piece of Late Medieval Sandy ware and a sherd of possible Hartshorne type ware, both from context 836 and both residual. The remainder of the assemblage was of late post-medieval/early modern and recent date with horticultural vessels in Unglazed Red Earthenware particularly common in (658, 697) and (841). Context (837) produced an assemblage that was primarily of late 16th to early 18th century date but also contained a single sherd of Unglazed Red Earthenware of mid 19th to early 20th century date. If this could be considered intrusive then two phases of activity might be identifiable in the feature. The high proportion of Unglazed Red Earthenware suggests that the feature was associated with the use of the area as a garden in the recent past.

Unstratified

Topsoil (contexts 401, 601)

Not unexpectedly the topsoil context, 601, produced a mixed assemblage of pottery which included just one sherd of later medieval ware alongside post-medieval, early modern and recent wares. The base of a Cistercian ware cup or tyg, the rim of an unidentified Yellow ware vessel and part of a 20th century sanitary fitting or plumbing component were amongst the notable items identified. Other material from the topsoil is listed in Table 8. The pottery assemblage from context 401 (Topsoil in Trench 4) resembles that from the topsoil context, (601), described above although the range of wares was not as wide. Yellow ware and an unidentified post-medieval Sandy ware were the earliest sherds in the group but the greater part consisted of wares dating to the mid to late 19th century or later.

A small group of medieval sherds together with a sherd of Cane Coloured ware constituted the unstratified material from the site.

Curation, conservation and archiving

Relatively few pottery assemblages have been published from Chesterfield and while highly significant assemblages exist in the museum archives, there is little sign that these will even be published. The assemblage considered in this report is therefore of double significance. On one hand it constitutes part of the sparse published archaeological record from a regionally significant market town and at the same time represents a significant source of comparison should the archived sites ever be published either in full or as part of a corpus of pottery from the town.

Furthermore, the assemblage includes a number of poorly understood and hitherto undocumented types of pottery, notably the 'Local Sandy ware' group while others, notably the Brackenfield type ware, may contribute to the resolution of questions surrounding the typology and chronology of pottery in north-east Derbyshire, an area notoriously poorly known and understood in ceramic terms. For these reasons the assemblage should be retained in full in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further comparative study in the future.

The Shell Tempered ware and the Local Sandy ware sherds were both packed in rigid plastic boxes supported with 'bubble wrap' and tissue paper. It is suggested that, once deposited in the appropriate local museum, the sherds are examined by a qualified conservator with a view to assessing the requirements for active conservation methods and repackaging. If any form of chemical treatment is undertaken a number of suitable body sherds should be retained in an untreated state for possible future petrographic and chemical analysis.

4.5.2 Metal Working Residues

Dr Roderick Mackenzie

Introduction

The following report relates to the metallurgical production residues recovered during archaeological fieldwork on land at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire

The aims of this report is to identify, quantify and interpret the slag-like residues and to determine whether the assemblages warrant further analysis to yield additional information about the site, or activities previously carried out there.

Some metal production processes produce slag by-products that are very characteristic of that process; however, many also produce significant amounts of undiagnostic slag that without detailed metallurgical analysis, can only be attributed to very broad categories. Metallurgical analysis is normally only justified where there is supporting archaeological or historical evidence.

The production of metals is not the only source of archaeological slag, and other pyrotechnic processes known to produce slag include glass and pottery making. It can also be produced by fires associated with cremations or the burning down of buildings (Keys 2012, 2; Salter 2005, 1-2).

Methodology

All of the macro fragments in the assemblage have been visually examined and, where necessary, tested for magnetic response. No further metallurgical analysis is been

recommended or has been carried out and so a provisional interpretation of the assemblage recovered from the site has been given.

Results

A full breakdown of the assemblage by context and material type is provided in Table 9 in Appendix III.

Interpretation of Results

The assemblage was recovered from the fills of pits and ditches, with significant concentrations in contexts 645, 647 and 658. Other archaeological finds suggest that the fill of 645 ranges in date from the early Medieval to 13th century, whilst the fill of 647 possibly dates from around the 14th century. The fill of context 658 is much more recent, and is thought to date from the first half of the 20th century. The presence of fragments of metallurgical fuel in the form of coke support fit with the type of slag residues found in the more recent context [658].

All of the potentially metallurgical slag in the assemblage appears to relate to iron production; although there is a small amount of material that might relate to iron smelting or remelting, the bulk of the assemblage is undiagnostic. A large kiln-like feature (F9) was found during the excavation and, although it may be tempting to link the slag found to this feature, there is not enough evidence in the assemblage to substantiate this.

The nature and date range of the archaeological contexts that the slag was found in, suggests that it was produced off-site and disposed of on site as general rubbish and backfill. It is worth noting that metallurgical slag has a long history of use as levelling material in the construction of tracks and roadways, so it is not unusual to find slag away from its original production site. The general feel of the assemblage suggests the possibility that some of it may have been redeposited during remodelling of features on and around the site.

Archive Recommendation

Given the nature of the material being produced off site and disposed of as general rubbish on site, no further work is recommended. It therefore does not seem necessary to retain and can be discarded.

4.5.3 Worked Stone Objects

John Cruse

Quern fragment

A hand powered quern fragment from the backfill of Kiln F9 (692) (Phase IIIb) was recovered from the site. The fragment consisted of 20% of the original quern which is broken radially, with no evidence of damage to the edge of the grinding surface. The upper surface has an outer area neatly pecked, an irregular depression (60 mm wide) across the central area and a smooth inner area which would be suggestive of an upper stone, rather than the lower stone. The outer 50 mm grinding surface is worn flat and is noticeably smoother than the slightly concave inner area, which retains traces of pecking to aid grinding.

Only a small area (40mm) of the feed-pipe survives. The edge has been peckered and there is no evidence of a hopper, which may be suggestive of an external wooden hopper. The absence of a hopper would be unusual for a Roman hand quern, but has been recorded at York on a 10th century AD upper stone from Coppergate (Fascicule AY17/14,200, P2629) and on a 11th-12th century AD quern from Fishergate (Fascicule AY 17/9, 1993, P1326).

The lithology of the fragment is a reddish, medium grained, Millstone Grit. It measures 0.43m in diameter with a height of 40mm, a centre height of 52mm and a weight of 3.6kg. It and would have weighed approximately 18kg whilst intact. The diameter is typically that of a hand powered quern.

Based on these grounds, the quern could be plausibly dated to somewhere between 9th-12th centuries AD. Such artefacts are rarely found in medieval settlements where feudal obligations usually enforced the use of the manor's power mill.

Stone disc

A large, roughly circular, stone disc measuring 50mm in diameter and 20mm thick was also recovered from the backfill of Kiln F9 (692). It has been roughly shaped and is otherwise unremarkable. It is too large for a gaming piece and therefore and is considered to be a pot lid for a small cooking or boiling vessel.



Figure 55. Stone disc from the backfill (692) of Kiln F9,

Archive Recommendation

Though the assemblage is small, it is recommended that it be retained in the archive for future research. The quern stone is unusual as they are rarely found in medieval settlements where feudal obligations usually enforced the use of the manor's power mill. In addition the stone disc could not be identified with confidence and should be retained in order to provide comparison should similar artefacts be found in the future.

4.5.4 Architectural Stonework

Tristan Wilson

Introduction

Four examples of worked stone were recovered from the phase IIIb backfill of Kiln F9.

Moulded Stone

Two of the fragments of architectural stonework recovered from the site appear to have been moulded. The first, (SO1) (Figure 55) is irregular and measures 350 mm at its widest point and is between 70 and 80 mm thick. The piece is black in colour due to being heat affected. The second (SO2) (Figure 56) measures 220 mm by 180mm and ranges between 60mm and 80mm thick, with a mottled black red colour, again as a result of being heat affected. Both SO1 and SO2 appear to have reeding mould formed of ogees and fillets applied to an exterior face. Moulds of this nature are commonly found in the 14th and 15th century buildings (Roberts, E. 1977), on jambs, the intrados of arches, architraves surrounding windows and further architectural features outlined in the seminal work by Robert Willis (Willis, R. 1845). Moulding of this nature would require significant investment and would generally only be afforded to the buildings of those who fight and prey of the three medieval orders. However expensive architectural features can be found on late medieval merchants and Yeomans houses, though in the context of Medieval Old Tupton, it is safe to assume moulded stone would have come from an ecclesiastical or manorial building.

Moulded stone of this nature is more common in lower status buildings into the 16th century but is generally of better quality than the two pieces presented here. Both SO1 and SO2 are missing important diagnostic features. For instance, late medieval masons created moulds from templates guaranteeing regular decoration. The two moulds do not have this regularity, with some of the moulded grooves tapering to an end and others deviating from vertical in an irregular manner when the use of a template would eliminate such irregularities. The stones also lack any clear tooling marks, it seems strange that a mason would take care to remove tooling marks but not keep the mouldings regular. However, as the stones would have been part of a structure before it was put into the kiln weathering may account for this. The two stone's moulds do not match, although they are similar. The lack of these features may be ascribed to a poor-quality mason, or even that the stone was moulded in an earlier period, although the former is more likely. It is unlikely, but possible that the moulding was created via natural process; however, a facia at one edge of each stone appears worked and does not support this argument. Both stones have been heat affected and are heavily damaged, perhaps as a result of their removal from a building.

It is likely that these two stones formed part of a reed moulded doorway jamb built into a structure in either the 14th or 15th century. The mouldings have been poorly applied, possibly leading to their deposition inside the kiln. Due to the poor quality of stone moulding, there remains the possibility the stones are earlier than the date prescribed.



Figure 56. Stone with reeding mould, note fascia to side (S01)(scale 200mm).



Figure 57: Reeding mould on possible jamb, note the poor quality working of moulding (S02)(Scale 200mm).

Architectural Masonry

The remaining two stones do not moulded features. Stone (S03) (Figure 57) measures 230mm by 160mm and is 60mm thick. The second (S04) (Figure 58) is 140mm wide by

160mm and is 70mm thick. They do appear to have been roughly hewn and may have formed part of a rubble wall. Rubble walls are a common feature in Derbyshire upland architecture from the late medieval period into the 18th century, therefore an exact date cannot be posited. However, it is likely, considering the context in which they were found they are of a similar date to the two stones previously discussed.



Figure 58. Stone rubble (S03)(scale 200mm).

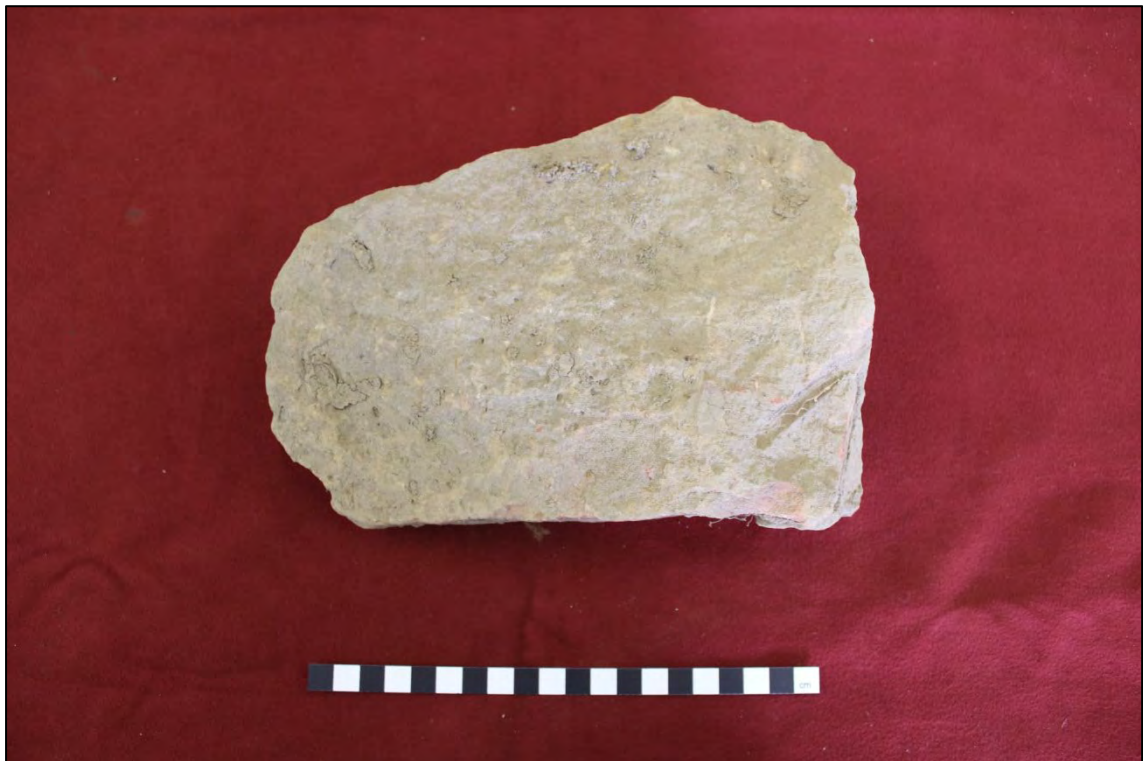


Figure 59. Stone rubble (S04)(scale 200mm).

Archive Recommendation

No further work is recommended for any of the four worked stones. It therefore does not seem necessary to retain these pieces.

4.6 Palaeoenvironmental Remains

Luke Parker

Introduction

This report presents the results of botanical macrofossil and charcoal analysis from excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton. Environmental samples were taken from the sediment fills of 38 archaeological features. Each sample took a volume of 40L of fill from archaeological features wherever possible, unless the feature being sampled contained less than 40L of fill, whereupon the entirety of the deposit was then collected.

Methods

Bulk fill samples were processed via water floatation through graduated sieves with the smallest being 300 µm. Flots were air dried and scanned using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). The entirety of the flots were scanned and separated out into charcoal and plant macrofossils.

Up to twenty identifications were made per sample where possible. If the quantity of charcoal present in a sample exceeded 20 pieces, then the sample was dry-sieved through 10mm, 500µm and 300µm sieves. Six pieces of charcoal were then taken randomly from two of the sieves, and eight pieces from another. Charcoal with a size of >2mm was fractured to obtain clean sections on the tangential, transverse, and radial planes. These were then identified using a high power Leica GXML3030 binocular microscope (up to x600). Species identification was undertaken using plates and guides from Scoch *et al.* (2004) as well as comparison with a modern reference library held by ARS Ltd.

Plant macrofossil identification was undertaken using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Plant macrofossil identification utilised plates and guides from Martin and Barkley (2000) and Cappers *et al.* (2006). Plant macrofossil nomenclature follows Stace (1992). Cereal identification utilised the guide by Jacomet (2006). All plant macrofossils present were assessed.

Results

Out of the 38 sampled contexts, five contexts yielded palaeoenvironmental remains. During the floting process, 13 contexts were also found to contain archaeological finds. 11 of these were containing iron slag remains of which all contained a component of drop slag. Of the contexts which contained iron slag, the fill of the kiln flue (828) and the large shallow pit (647) contained quantities of hammerscale.

The first context yielding palaeoenvironmental remains (655), the primary fill of a circular pit ascribed to Phase IIb, contained single fragments of charcoal from *Betula pendula* (silver birch), *Quercus* sp. (oak), *Fagus sylvatica* L. (beech), as well as three fragments of indeterminate vitrified charcoal, and two fragments of indeterminate roundwood charcoal.

Pond fill context (658) (Phase IV) contained six fragments of unidentified vitrified charcoal. Contexts (692) and (828) (Phase IIIb) were both redeposited material used to infill kiln F9, with (828) being from the kiln flue. Both fills contained wood charcoal. The uppermost fill (692) contained single fragments of charcoal from three species: *Alnus glutinosa* (Alder), oak, and beech. Context (828) contained significant amounts of oak charcoal, much of which was smaller diameter branchwood. Though one fragment out of the 20 analysed fragments was indeterminate, it is likely that this fragment is also oak. Charred cereal grains were also present in fill (828) comprising a mix of 12 *Avena L.* (oat), four *Triticum aestivum* (naked wheat), and four indeterminate grains. It was not possible to determine whether the charred oats were domesticated or wild varieties, as this is difficult to accomplish utilising just the grains without well preserved parts of the florets (especially the lemme and rachilla).

Discussion

The large assemblage of oak charcoal recovered from kiln flue context (828) may appear to suggest the preferential selection of oak hard wood as fuel. However the charcoal recovered from at the very base of the kiln was composed entirely of field maple. This deposit at the base of the kiln (context 850) is distinctive as being separate from the surrounding fill of (692) and may represent pre-disuse deposition. The fill containing the palaeoenvironmental remains was situated towards the base of the flue, but it is by no means certain that this is not re-deposited and its contents therefore residual and reworked.

Both Oak and Maple are high calorific woods which burn at high temperatures. Maple is a wood which burns quickly at high temperatures and is often used to quickly raise the temperature. Oak however burns more slowly, though still at a high temperature, and can be used to sustain a high temperature fire for long periods.

Charred cereal grains were recovered from the kiln flue (context 828) and are likely to have been accidentally disposed of as the grains do not appear to possess any malting, fungus, or insect damage which would be present if they were old or spoiled. These grains would support 14C radiocarbon dating but it is not certain that they represent primary deposition associated with the use of the kiln and so may not date either the final firing of the kiln or the initial disuse by virtue that they may be residual emanating from a hearth elsewhere of later date. This being said, the two pre-disuse deposits from the kiln and the kiln flue contrast with all other charcoal assemblages which contain a variety of deciduous woodland species. Whereas contexts (828) and (850) suggest deliberate selection of specific species, contexts (655), (692) and (820) suggest more opportunistic, indiscriminate selection of firewood; possibly as kindling, likely from nearby trees. Deliberate selection of specific tree species for the heating of the kiln is unlikely to have been done by one particular household or family- such a practice would be improbable in Medieval England where woodland management was widespread. Selection of specific tree species is more likely to be undertaken for communal activities for which permission would be sought from the lord of the manor.

Radiocarbon Potential

All samples taken during the excavation are from secondary contexts rather than from primary use contexts. Therefore, 14C dating cannot be recommended for any of the recovered palaeoenvironmental remains.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Interpretation

Excavations off Brassington Lane, Old Tupton have proven significant in that they have provided a stratified sequence of medieval ceramics, some of which are of a previously unknown type, from the fringe of a medieval settlement or house platform. The areas excavated represent part of a homestead; a Toft to the west, around Trench 6 with a plot of land to the east; a croft associated to the Toft around Trench 4.

The Toft on which Enclosure 1 was sited was created by levelling up with redeposited natural to create an artificial terrace/platform, or augment an existing terrace on the ridge that defines the western edge of the valley of the River Rother, adjacent to the line of Roman Rykneld Street which runs to the west of the site. Immediately to the east of this terrace the strip map and sample excavations around Trench 4 demonstrated the presence of regularly spaced furrows, representing ridge and furrow cultivation, which the east to west alignment of Enclosure 1. It is likely, therefore, that the excavated areas to the west represent part of an early medieval Toft while that excavated area to the east, around Trench 4, denotes part of an associated Croft.

It would appear that the construction of the earliest of the ditched enclosures, Enclosure 1 and Enclosure 2 may slightly pre-date or slightly post-date the Norman conquest along with a putative building, Building 1. Building 1 may possibly have been barn and was at least 10m long (east to west) and 14m wide with stone foundations to the north and west and a timber southern wall. A linear wear hollow at the southern side caused by footfall may attest the presence of a threshold or access into Building 1 at this location and it is from the very basal interface of this wear hollow that large rim sherds of *local reduced sandy ware* came. It is our view that these flat laid sherds provide the best indicator of the final use or initial disuse of Building 1 and they provide a *terminus ante quem* for the construction of the platform on which Enclosure 1 was partially built and by logical extension the creation of the Croft to the east.

The infill of the robber trenches, the lower interface of which define the wall lines of Building 1, attest that this building was dismantled and robbed possibly in the early to mid 12th. It is thrilling to speculate that the disuse and robbing of Building 1 in Phase IIa and the creation of Enclosure 3 in Phase IIb, with the cutting and filling of pits in an area formerly occupied by a building may represent ?Norman reworking of the configuration of this Toft. It may be that further reworking of this space, in the ?mid 13th century, represents separate tenancy or use areas. The Phase IIIa enclosures Enclosure 5 and Enclosure 6 are clearly delineated as separate entities, rather than reflect the earlier tendency to create nested subdivisions within the space defined by the northern ditches that defined Enclosure 1.

The creation of what we interpret as a large corn drying oven, in the north-east corner of Enclosure 5, was presumably to minimise any fire risk to nearby buildings. The sheer size of Kiln F9 may signify that it was for manorial or communal malting/drying of grain rather than for individual households. If this is the case it may be that the ?Saxo-Norman/early medieval terracing was to serve the nearby Egstowe hall and buildings ancillary to it as well as reflecting a northern extension of the village of *Egstowe* the bulk of which is recorded as lying in close proximity to the south-west.

In Phase IV the subsequent obliteration, probably in the 16th century, of the enclosures and any associated earthworks may account for the depth of subsoil in the area around Trench 6, it sealing the archaeology and conceivably representing reworked, levelled down bank material. This work may possibly correspond with the “great” rebuild of Egstow Hall to the west and the rebuilding, or creation, of Old Tupton Hall to the east. The Sanderson map of 1835 (Figure 5) shows that the northern part of the site was divided into two fields with the southern field subdivided to the west. This north-western subdivision might correspond to the extents of the platform recorded and demonstrated in the current topography (Figure 12) and later maps, notably the 1889 Hunloake lease map (Figure 9) shows part of the site as owned by Tupton Hall (to the south) and part by a Mrs Packman to the north-west. The 1931-1967, 1:25,000 edition Ordnance survey shows the site divided in similar form between “The House” (former gardeners house of Tupton Hall) to the south, a wooded field within the curtilage of Tupton Hall School to the north-east and a triangular parcel of land opposite the kink in Brassington Lane, as it veers north-west to join the Derby road, in the north-west. It is of note that the excavated area around Trench 6 falls largely within this boundary, probably represented by the parcel of land noted as Mrs Packmans in Figure 12, and it is this area that both the northern pond and much of the Phase IV post-medieval and garden features are recorded.

5.2 Significance of Results and Updated Regional Research Aims and Objectives

As stated in section 2.1 above, the archaeological works were originally adjudged to have the potential to address research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) notably for the Post-Medieval (1485-1790) and Modern (1750 to present) periods. However, based on the results of the archaeological works, it has been determined that the results of the site are more particularly suited to the objectives and overarching research themes relating to the High Medieval (1066-1485) period, namely the following:

- ◆ 7.2. Rural settlement;
- ◆ 7.6. Industry and trade (Knight *et al.* 2012, 94).

The archaeological works, as discussed above, identified the partial remains of a man-made housing platform, toft and an associated croft. These different phases of rural occupation suggest a continued use of the site from c.11th century until the 16th century, at which it corresponds to the rebuild of nearby Egstowe Hall and becomes part of its surrounding landscape. These works shed further light into the investigation of the morphology of rural settlements (Knight *et al.* 2012, 100) and the development, structure, and landholdings of manorial estate centres (Knight *et al.* 2012, 101) by documenting how the land was managed and adapted on the fringes of a medieval settlement. Areas such as these remain poorly investigated and merit further systematic study.

The *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) notes there needs to be a systematic regional study of the distribution of post-Conquest ceramics, including those manufactured in the region and those imported into it, which could elucidate the modes of distribution and spheres of exchange for rural and urban

production centres (Knight *et al.* 2012, 94). As mentioned in section 4.5.1 above, whilst Chesterfield has seen a considerable amount of archaeological investigations as a whole, very little of these works have been published. Likewise, whilst the products of local and regionally important potteries have been published upon, there remains pottery assemblages that may and do include material from more distant sources, some of them unknown or poorly known, including some of the assemblage collected as part of the present works.

The excavation pottery assemblage includes sherds attributed to a variation of the Brackenfield pottery type and a single sherd of Burley Hill 1 ware, with both types occurring amongst the wider analysed Chesterfield assemblages. The works have also identified a number of unknown and undocumented types of pottery (e.g. 'Local Sandy ware'), dating from the 11th -13th centuries. By recording and discussing the undocumented types of pottery and the contexts in which they have been found, this project contributes on a basic level to the aforementioned research objective, though their role within the wider regional sequence remains unknown until further archaeological works and publication across the Chesterfield area can be carried out.

6 ARCHIVE

A digital PDF/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER)

A PDF version of the entire report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (OASIS ID archaeol5-336156) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service (Appendix VIII).

The deposition of artefacts has been agreed between the legal owner and Weston Park Museum, Sheffield and the accession number is SHEFM 2019.6 (Appendix VII). Should further publication be warranted then a detailed summarised version of this report will be offered to the Derbyshire Archaeology Journal.

7 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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

8 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.

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Control Archaeologist for Derby and Derbyshire County Council now Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-------------------------------------|---|--|---------|
| 612 | I | Fill of Linear ditch [613] | Mid greyish brown clayey silt fill with infrequent stone inclusions. Fill of linear [613] represent Natural silting after disuse. | 1+ X 1.14 x 0.19m | 137.4m |
| 613 | I | Cut of linear ditch | Cut of linear ditch with sharp break of slope, varying steep-gradually concaving sides and flat base. At the base of the north west-south east aligned ditch were the remains of a wall were identified and therefore represent the remains of a robbed out wall. | 1+ x 1.14 x 0.19m | 137.4m |
| 614 | IIB | Fill of Linear ditch [615] | Single homogenous fill of linear ditch [615], comprised of an orangish greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent angular sandstone inclusions. Pottery and slag were recovered from the fill . The fill represent the disuse of the feature in the form of natural silting. | 1+x 0.80 x 0.24m | 137.46m |
| 615 | IIB | Cut of linear boundary ditch | Steep sided, flat based boundary ditch aligned north west- south east. Contained fill (614) and is truncated by pit [631], beam slot [619] and linear ditch [658] | 1+ x 0.80 x 0.24m | 137.46m |
| 616 | I | Fill of robbed out wall ditch [617] | Orangey greyish brown clayey silt fill with infrequent small limestone fragment inclusions. Fill represent the disuse of [617] in the form of natural silting. The remains of flat sandstone pieces were identified in the base of the cut and are thought to <i>represent the remains of a wall which has been previously removed.</i> Same as (612) | 1+ x 1.16 x 0.21m | 137.62m |
| 617 | I | Cut of linear ditch | Cut through northwest-south east aligned ditch with steep concaving sides and rounded base. Contained fill (616) and <i>represent the remains of a robbed out wall.</i> Same as [613] | 1+ x 1.16 x 0.21m | 137.62 |
| 618 | III | Fill | Mid greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent small gravel inclusions. <i>Represents disuse of gully [619] in the form of silting.</i> | 1+ x 0.71 x 0.16m | 137.34m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|------------------------------|--|--|---------|
| 619 | III | Cut | Shallow, gradually sloping concave gully with rounded base. <i>Represents a narrow gully.</i> | 1+ x 0.71 x 0.16m | 137.34m |
| 620 | IIIb | Fill of boundary ditch [621] | Fine greyish brown clayey silt fill of boundary slot [621]. The fill contained Charcoal and coal inclusion and represent the disuse of the ditch through natural silting. Same as (670) and (697) | 0.89 x 1.24 x 0.29m | 137.38m |
| 621 | I | Cut of boundary ditch | Steep sided, flat based linear ditch aligned east- west .Towards the base, the sides drop vertically onto a flat base which may be suggestive of a beam slot. <i>Cut of a ditch with a possible beam slot at the base. This is thought to represent the remains of a possible beam slot.</i> | 0.89 x 1.24 x 0.29m | 137.38m |
| 622 | IV | Fill of post hole [623] | Fine brownish grey clayey silt fill of posthole. Represents disuse of the feature in the form of back fill. | 0.29m (diameter) x 70mm (depth) | 137.33m |
| 623 | IV | Cut of Post hole | Circular cut of posthole with a sharp break of slope and vertical sided and flat base. | 0.29m (diameter) x 70mm (depth) | 137.33m |
| 624 | IV | Fill of Posthole [625] | Greyish brown clayey silt fill with small infrequent stone inclusions. <i>Fill represent the disuse of the posthole in the form of natural silting.</i> | 0.34 x 0.27 x 0.10m | 137.19m |
| 625 | IV | Cut of posthole | Square shaped posthole with vertical sides and flat base. | 0.34 x 0.27 x 0.10m | 137.19m |
| 626 | I | Fill of posthole [627] | Fine greyish brown clayey silt fill with small infrequent stone inclusions. <i>Fill represent disuse of feature in the form of natural silting.</i> | | 137.62m |
| 627 | I | Cut | Square cut post hole with vertical sides and flat base. <i>Represents a stone packed posthole.</i> | | 137.58m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|----------------------------|---|--|---------|
| 628 | I | Deposit | Stone packing of posthole [627] , comprised of three large fragments of sandstone measuring 190 x 140 x 40mm, 150 x 70 x 100 and 160 x 140 x 80mm in size | | 137.66m |
| 629 | III | Fill of terminus [630] | Fine greyish brown clayey silt fill with coal and small infrequent stone inclusions. Represent a the disuse ditch terminus [630] in the form of natural silting. | 1 x 0.70 x 0.15m | 137.4m |
| 630 | I | Cut | Linear ditch terminus at the western extent of Feature 4. The cut comprised of rounded edge, sharp break of slope, steep concaving sided and flat base. Cut into the natural al bedrock, the ditch is aligned east- west. | 1 x 0.70 x 0.15m | 137.4m |
| 631 | IV | Cut | Shallow sub oval cut with sharp to gradually sloping sides. <i>Cut of modern pit which is thought to have cut through subsoil. Same as [668]</i> | 0.89 x 0.52 x 0.12m | 137.41m |
| 632 | IV | Fill | Black clayey silt with frequent inclusions of slag and fragmented sandstone. <i>Represents a high energy process: backfilled. Same as (667)</i> | 0.98 x 0.52 x 0.12m | 137.41 |
| 633 | IIIa | Fill of linear ditch [634] | Fine greyish brown clayey silt fill with inclusion of charcoal and small infrequent fragments of sandstone. Contained slag and pottery. Represent disuse of feature in the form of silting. | 1 x 1.2 x 0.35m | 137.34m |
| 634 | IIb | Cut of Ditch | Linear boundary ditch aligned northwest-south east, with steep concaving sides and rounded base. Contained fill (633) and is truncated by pit [668] and by beam slot [619] | 1 x 1.2 x 0.35m | 137.34 |
| 635 | IV | Fill of gully [636] | Greyish brown silty clay fill with orange fleck of redeposited clay and charcoal. Fill represents the disuse of the feature in the form of silting. | 2.76 x 0.34 x 0.13m | 137.23m |
| 636 | IV | Cut of gully | Beam slot aligned northeast-southwest with vertical sides and flat base. Contained fill (635) | 2.76 x 0.34 x 0.13m | 137.23m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|---------|---|--|----------|
| 637 | I | Fill | Mid greyish brown clayey silt fill with infrequent stone inclusions. <i>Naturally silted fill of construction trench [638]</i> | 0.75 x 0.46 x 0.15m | 137.26m |
| 638 | I | Cut | Gradually sloped sided and rounded base. <i>Cut represents the construction of Building I.</i> | 0.75 x 0.46 x 0.15m | 137.26m |
| 639 | I | Deposit | Levelling up with broken redeposited natural creating terrace on which enclosures created | - | -137.21m |
| 640 | Void | Void | Void | Void | Void |
| 641 | I | Fill | Mid greyish brown clayey silt fill with small infrequent stone inclusions. <i>Represents disuse in the form of natural silting.</i> | 1 x 1.41 x 0.1m | 137.94m |
| 642 | I | Cut | Shallow wear hollow with varying sloping sides (Steep = northwestern, Gradual (Southeastern side) and uneven base. <i>Represents the use of the wear hollow.</i> | 1 x 1.41 x 0.1m | 137.94m |
| 643 | IV | Fill | A fine textured dark yellowish brown silty clay. <i>Represents redeposited topsoil and natural from geo tech testing.</i> | 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.15m | 137.93m |
| 644 | IV | Cut | Square cut feature with vertical sides and flat base. <i>Modern geo tech pit.</i> | 0.5 x 0.5 x 0.15m | 137.93m |
| 645 | I | Fill | Mid greyish brown fine clayey silt fill of wear hollow [646]. Represents the final disuse of the feature in the form of silting. | 1.2 x 1.2 x 0.07m | 137.73m |
| 646 | I | Cut | Shallow 'cut' with no defined edges just sloping gradual sides to a flat base. <i>Represents a trodden pathway (Wear hollow) which is contemporary with beamslot [650].</i> | 1.2 x 1.2 x 0.07m | 137.73m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-------|---|--|---------|
| 647 | IIb | Fill | Mid greyish yellow brown silty clay fill within [648], contained a high concentration (80%) of large flat angular stones, Pottery, slag and occasional fleck of charcoal were also recovered from the pit. <i>Fill represents the disuse of the pit in the form of backfilling.</i> | 1.8m diameter x 0.10m depth | 137.8m |
| 648 | IIb | Cut | Cut of large shallow pit with gradually sloping sides and a fairly flat but slightly uneven base. Represent a waste pit that cuts gully [652] | 1.8m diameter x 0.10m depth | 137.8m |
| 649 | I | Fill | Mid- light greyish yellow sandy clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and frequent iron pan. Represents the disuse of the feature in the form of natural silting once the wooden beam had been removed. | 0.4m + x 0.38 x 0.22m | 137.67m |
| 650 | I | | Rectangular cut features with a square western end and steep concaving sides and flat base. <i>Represents the cut of a beamslot .</i> | 0.4m + x 0.38 x 0.22m | 137.67m |
| 651 | I | Fill | Mid greyish yellow brown silty clay with occasional sub angular pebbles and fleck of charcoal. <i>Represents disuse of ditch [652] through natural silting.</i> | 1m x 0.4 x 0.14m | 137.81m |
| 652 | I | Cut | Irregular sided, shallow ditch with curved base. Cut by pit [648]. <i>Represents a shallow gully.</i> | 1m x 0.4 x 0.14m | 137.81 |
| 653 | III | Fill | Fine mid orangey brown clayey silt with small angular sandstone fragments and charcoal inclusions. <i>Represents the disuse of [654] in the form of natural silting</i> | 0.7 x 0.61 x 0.2m | 137.8m |
| 654 | III | Cut | Oval shaped pit with sharp break of slope, steep sloping sides and concave base. <i>Represents the construction of a waste pit.</i> | 0.7 x 0.61 x 0.2m | 137.8m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-------|---|--|---------|
| 655 | III | Fill | Fine orangey brown clayey silt with sandstone inclusions. <i>Represents disuse of pit in form of backfill.</i> | 1.56 x 1.36 x 0.2m | 137.94m |
| 656 | III | Cut | Shallow oval shaped pit with vertical sides and flat base. <i>Represents the construction cut of a likely waste pit.</i> | 1.56 x 1.36 x 0.2m | 137.94m |
| 657 | IV | Fill | Blueish grey silty clay. <i>Lower fill of pond [842]</i> | 1.5 x 1 x 0.20m | 136.24m |
| 658 | IV | Fill | Greyish orange brown silty clay. <i>Represents upper fill of [842] and formed through a low energy process of natural silting.</i> | 1.5 x 1 x 0.20 | 136.47m |
| 659 | I | Fill | Fine orangey brown clayey silt with small angular sandstone fragments and slag inclusion. <i>Represents disuse of ditch [660] in the form of natural silting.</i> | 1 x 0.74 x 0.21m | 137.89m |
| 660 | I | Cut | Steep sided ditch with a rounded base. Aligned east- west in the center of the excavation area. Truncated by modern drain. <i>Represents a boundary ditch.</i> | 1 x 0.74 x 0.21m | 137.89m |
| 661 | | Fill | Grey clayey silt with charcoal inclusions. <i>Represents the disuse of posthole [662] in the form of silting.</i> | 0.31m diameter x 0.17m depth | 137.71m |
| 662 | | Cut | Near vertically sided posthole with flat base. <i>Represents the construction of a possible fence separating land.</i> | 0.31m diameter x 0.17m depth | 137.71m |
| 663 | I | Fill | Dark brown clayey silt with medium – large angular sandstone fragments ranging from 190 x 150 x 40 - 180 x 120 x 70mm in size. <i>Represents the remains of a foundation wall of Building I</i> | 1.2 + x 0.47 x 0.29m | 137.69m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-------|---|--|---------|
| 664 | I | Cut | West – East aligned shallow ditch with gradual concave sides and slightly rounded base. <i>Represents a construction trench for the most northern wall of Building I</i> | 1.2 + x 0.47 x 0.29m | 137.69m |
| 665 | I | Fill | Mid orangey brown clayey silt with infrequent stone inclusions. <i>Represents the natural silting of stake hole [666]</i> | 0.2 x 0.27 x 0.23m | 137.64m |
| 666 | I | Cut | Vertically sided and tapered point square shaped posthole. <i>Represents a posthole within building I.</i> | 0.2 x 0.27 x 0.23m | 137.64m |
| 667 | IV | Fill | Black clayey silt with frequent slag inclusions. <i>Represents the fill of pit [668] which formed through a high energy process: backfilled.</i> | 0.86 x 1.07 x 0.14m | 137.41m |
| 668 | IV | Cut | Shallow oval shaped it with steep sides and flat base. Truncated ditch F1. <i>Represents a post medieval – modern pit.</i> | 0.86 x 1.07 x 0.14m | 137.41 |
| 669 | III | Fill | Same as (692) | 3.3 x 3.3 x 0.32m | 136.86m |
| 670 | I | Fill | Fine greyish brown clayey silt with infrequent sandstone and charcoal inclusions. <i>Represent the disuse of [671] in the form of silting.</i> | 1 x 0.60 x 0.26m | 136.96m |
| 671 | I | Cut | Steep concave sided ditch aligned east-west. Same as [621] [630]. <i>Represents a boundary ditch associated with Enclosure I.</i> | 1 x 0.60 x 0.26m | 136.96m |
| 672 | IV | Fill | Fine dark orangey brown clayey silt with dark red brown clayey silt inclusions. <i>Represents redeposited natural</i> | 1.13 x 0.73 x 0.39m | 137.24m |
| 673 | IV | Cut | Rectangular shaped feature with vertical sided and a flat stepped base. Filled by (672), (679), (678), (680) and (681) <i>Cut of modern pit, possibility associated with faunal planting.</i> | 1.19 x 0.73 x 0.7m | 137.24m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|---------|--|--|---------|
| 674 | IV | Fill | Fine black clayey silt fill with frequent small rounded water worn pebbles. <i>Represents the remains of probable potting peat with added pebbles to assist in drainage. Modern feature.</i> | 0.7 x 0.7 x 0.15m | 137.14m |
| 675 | IV | Cut | Square cut feature with vertical sides and flat base. Enclosure by F4 and ditch [660]. <i>Modern cut for planting.</i> | 0.7 x 0.7x 0.15 | 137.14m |
| 676 | IV | Fill | Dark orangey brown silt with root inclusions. <i>Represents a modern root ball from a plant.</i> | 0.20 x 0.20 x 0.05m | 136.91m |
| 677 | IV | Cut | Square shaped cut with vertical sides and flat base. <i>Represents a modern cut within [675]. Filled by (674) and overlaid by (676).</i> | 0.20 x 0.20 x 0.05m | 137.83m |
| 678 | IV | Deposit | Deposit of Quern stone and flat sandstone. Deposit of backfilled deposit in [677] | - | 136.85m |
| 679 | IV | Fill | Light greyish brown clayey silt fill with no inclusions. <i>Represents natural silting.</i> | 0.63 x 1.29 x 0.24m | 136.85m |
| 680 | IV | Deposit | Fine orangey clay. <i>Represents geological natural clay</i> | 0.63m x 1.62m x 90mm-0.3m | 137.17m |
| 681 | IV | Deposit | Light greyish black silty organic deposit. <i>Represents natural tree bole/root action.</i> | 0.63 x 1.62 x 0.18m | 136.83m |
| 682 | I | Fill | Fine greyish brown clayey silt. Affected by root disturbance. <i>Represents the naturally silted fill of [683].</i> | 1 x 0.81 x 0.17m | 137.12m |
| 683 | I | Cut | Steep sided concave ditch aligned East - West . Same as [671] [621] [630]. <i>Represents a segment of Enclosure I ditch, F4.</i> | 1 x 0.81 x 0.17m | 137.12m |
| 684 | Void | void | Void | Void | Void |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-----------|--|--|---------|
| 685 | IV | Fill | Fine yellow greyish brown clay with infrequent charcoal inclusions. Heavily affected by root action. <i>Represents the disuse of Gully [686] in the form of silting.</i> | 1 x 0.26 x 0.05m | 136.86m |
| 686 | IV | Cut | Gradually sloping, shallow cut with flat base. Cut contained (685). <i>Represents cut of a drainage gully.</i> | 1 x 0.26 x 0.05m | 136.86m |
| 687 | IV | Fill | Mid yellowish grey brown clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions. <i>Represents disuse of gully [688] in the form of silting.</i> | 1 x 0.33 x 0.14m | 137.15m |
| 688 | IV | Cut | Steep concave sided feature. <i>Represents the construction cut of drainage gully.</i> | 1 x 0.33 x 0.14m | 137.15m |
| 689 | IV | Deposit | Mid yellow greyish brown clayey silt spread next to [688]. <i>Most likely represents root disturbance of fill (687).</i> | 50 – 70mm in depth | 137.15m |
| 690 | III | Cut | Circular cut of Kiln. With near vertical sides and flat base. <i>Construction cut of Kiln F9</i> | 3.3m diameter x 0.98m depth | 136.86m |
| 691 | III | Interface | Dark red clayey silt fill within and around the edge of [690]. <i>Represents a heat affected interface of Kiln F9</i> | 0.15m thickness | 136.86m |
| 692 | III | Fill | Orangey brown clayey silt with frequent angular sandstone fragments. <i>Represents the upper most fill of [690] and shows the disuse of the feature in the form of backfill</i> | 3.3 x 3.3 x 0.32m | 136.86m |
| 693 | III | Fill | Greyish orangey brown clayey silt with a high density of sandstone fragments/stone inclusions. Similar to (692). <i>Represents the second upper most fill of kiln F9 and is deposited through backfilling.</i> | 3.3 x 3.3 x 0.30m | 136.59m |
| 694 | III | Cut | Stone cut of Flue of F7. Same as [690]. <i>Construction cut of Flue, part of Kiln F9. Contemporary with [690].</i> | 1.90 x 1 x +0.43m | 136.71m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-------|---|--|---------|
| 695 | III | | Fine orange brown clayey silt with charcoal and sandstone inclusions. Fills [694] same as (692). <i>Represents the upper most fill of [690] and shows the disuse of the feature in the form of backfill</i> | 1.9 x 1 x 0.34 | 136.71m |
| 696 | Void | Fill | Patch of non heat affected clay in centre of Oven 691 | Void | Void- |
| 697 | IV | Fill | Fine orange clay deposit. <i>Represents a deposit to cap the pond showing its final disuse.</i> Same as (836) | 1.2 x 1 x 0.22m | 136.51m |
| 698 | Void | Void | Void | Void | Void- |
| 699 | IV | Fill | Black clayey silt with small infrequent stone inclusions. <i>Represents backfilled topsoil in modern cut [800].</i> | 0.93 x 0.88 x 0.36m | 137.54m |
| 800 | IV | Cut | Square cut with vertical sides and flat base. <i>Represents a modern cut as the feature was filled by redeposited topsoil (699)</i> | 0.93 x 0.88 x 0.36m | 137.54m |
| 801 | IIb | Fill | Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. <i>Represents the disuse of pit [802] through silting.</i> | 2 x 1.1 x 0.20m | 137.06m |
| 802 | IIb | Cut | Irregular and uneven steep sided cut with curved base. <i>Represents an oval shaped pit which has been affected by root action.</i> | 2 x 1.1 x 0.20m | 137.06m |
| 803 | | Fill | Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. <i>Represents the disuse of [804]</i> | 1.5 x 1.20 x 0.15m | 137.36m |
| 804 | I | Cut | Gradually sloping concave ditch with flat base. Aligned southwest-northeast. Same as [808] and [821]. Represents a boundary ditch (Enclosure 3) | 1.5 x 1.20 x 0.15 m | 137.36m |
| 805 | I | Fill | Mid greyish brown sandy silt fill with occasional small rounded pebbles. <i>Represents disuse of gully [806] in the form of silting.</i> | 1.5 x 0.53 x 0.13m | 137.37m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-------|---|--|---------|
| 806 | I | Cut | Shallow concave sided gully with rounded base. Aligned southwest-northeast. Parallel with [804]. <i>Represents a probable gully.</i> | 1.5 x 0.53 x 0.13m | 137.37m |
| 807 | I | Fill | Yellow greyish brown silty clay with occasional fleck of charcoal. <i>Represents natural silting of ditch [808]</i> | 1 x 1.60 x 0.36m | 137.69m |
| 808 | I | Cut | Gradually sloping, concave ditch aligned southwest – northeast. Same as [804] and [821], <i>Represents the cut of a boundary ditch (Enclosure 3)</i> | 1 x 1.60 x 0.36m | 137.69m |
| 809 | I | Fill | Greyish yellow clayey silt with occasional fleck of charcoal. <i>Represents disuse of gully [810] in the form of silting.</i> | 1 x 0.45 x 0.1m | 137.39m |
| 810 | I | Cut | Slot through terminus of gully; with gradually sloping sides, and slightly curved base. Gully is aligned southwest-north east. <i>Represents the ut of a shallow gully likely associated with drainage.</i> | 1 x 0.45 x 0.1m | 137.39m |
| 811 | | Void | Void | -Void | Void- |
| 812 | I | Fill | Same as (830) | 1 x 0.24 x 0.03m | 137.02m |
| 813 | I | Cut | Same as [831] | 1 x 0.24 x 0.03m | 137.02 |
| 814 | III | Fill | Fine greyish brown clayey silt with a turquoise sheen on some of the stones. Likely caused by water and clay overlying stones at some point. <i>Represents burnt stone layer near base of kiln?</i> | Thickness of 0.2m | 136.19m |
| 815 | IV | Fill | Fine grey clayey silt with charcoal inclusions. <i>Represents the disuse of posthole [816] in the form of silting.</i> | 0.39m diameter x 0.16m depth | 137.7m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-------|--|--|---------|
| 816 | IV | Cut | Circular shaped cut of posthole with steep concave sides and rounded base. <i>Represents a posthole likely associated with a fence line.</i> | 0.39m diameter x 0.16m depth | 137.7m |
| 817 | IV | Fill | Mid brownish grey clayey silt with infrequent small angular stones and occasional fleck of charcoal. <i>Represents the disuse of post hole [818] in the form of silting.</i> | 0.5m diameter x 0.19m depth. | 137.94m |
| 818 | IV | Cut | Steep sided, rounded base posthole. <i>Represents the cut of a wooden post; part of a fence line.</i> | 0.5m diameter x 0.19m depth. | 137.94m |
| 819 | I | Fill | Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional fleck of charcoal. Upper fill of [821], <i>Represents disuse in the form of silting.</i> | 1 x 0.98 x 0.12m | 137.95m |
| 820 | I | Fill | Mid – light yellowish grey silty clay with occasional fleck of charcoal. Lower fill of [821]. <i>Represents an interface between [821] and upper fill (819).</i> | 1 x 0.98 x 0.16 | 137.79m |
| 821 | I | Cut | Steep sided ditch terminus with a gradual break of slope and flat base. <i>Represents the terminus of boundary ditch F8.</i> | 1 x 0.98 x 0.28m | 137.95 |
| 822 | I | Fill | Mid yellow brown silty clay with small angular sandstone fragments. <i>Represents packing around a wooden post in [823]</i> | 0.42 x 0.42 x 0.06m | 137.71m |
| 823 | | Cut | Circular cut with vertical sides and flat base. <i>Represents a shallow cut for posthole.</i> | 0.42 x 0.42 x 0.06m | 137.71m |
| 824 | I | Fill | Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal fleck. <i>Represents the disuse of gully [825] in the form of silting.</i> | 0.75 x 0.25 x 0.08m | 137.74m |
| 825 | I | Cut | Steep sided angular cut of gully with a flat base. Aligned north – south. Cut by boundary ditch F8. <i>Cut of drainage gully</i> | 0.75 x 0.25 x 0.08m | 137.74m |
| 826 | I | Fill | Dark yellow greyish brown clayey silty sand. <i>Represents the disuse of posthole [827] in the form of silting.</i> | 0.17m diameter x 0.14m depth | 137.68m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness / extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-------|--|---|---------|
| 827 | I | Cut | Circular steep sided cut with a tapered point base. <i>Represents the cut of a posthole.</i> | 0.17m diameter x 0.14m depth | 137.68m |
| 828 | III | Fill | Mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional fleck of charcoal. <i>Represents disuse of F9 in the form of backfill.</i> | 1 x 0.46 x 0.28m | 136.51m |
| 829 | III | Cut | Steep sided, flat base cut of Kiln flue running East – West. <i>Represents the construction of Kiln flue F9.</i> | 1 x 0.46 x 0.28m | 136.51m |
| 830 | I | Fill | Mid yellowish grey clayey silt with occasional fleck of charcoal. <i>Represents disuse of gully F12; [831].</i> | 1 x 0.24 x 0.03m | 137.02m |
| 831 | I | Cut | Shallow cut of gully F12 with steep concaving sides and flat base. Aligned north west – south east. <i>Cut of shallow gully within Building I.</i> | 1 x 0.24 x 0.03m | 137.02 |
| 832 | III | Fill | Mid yellow greyish brown clayey silt with occasional inclusion of charcoal, slag and angular stone. <i>Represents the disuse of [833] in the form of silting.</i> | 1 x 1.14 x 0.27m | 137.69m |
| 833 | III | Cut | Steep sided ditch with steps half way down to a flat bedrock base. <i>Represents a ditch, east of [615]</i> | 1 x 1.14 x 0.27m | 137.69m |
| 834 | III | Fill | Mid yellow greyish brown clayey silt with occasional fleck of charcoal. Same as (831). <i>Represents the disuse of [835] in the form of silting.</i> | 1 x 0.8 x 0.31m | 137.76m |
| 835 | III | Cut | Cut of ditch terminus with steep sides and flat base. <i>Represents bedrock cut boundary ditch; F5</i> | 1 x 0.8 x 0.31m | 137.76m |
| 836 | IV | Fill | Upper deposit of Mid grey brownish orange silty clay with iron panning. <i>Represents redeposited natural clay with shale, possibility acting as a cap on infilled pond [838]</i> | 1.2 x 1 x 0.1m | 136.51m |
| 837 | IV | Fill | Brownish orange clay with occasional small gravel inclusion and coal fragments. <i>Represents the natural silting of pond [838].</i> | 0.56 x 1 x 0.1m | 136.4m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|---------------------|--|--|----------|
| 838 | IV | Cut | Shallow, circular cut with gently sloping sides and flat base. <i>Represents the Cut/Basal interface of a pond.</i> | 1.2m + diameter x 0.34m depth | 136.51m |
| 839 | IV | Fill | Basal fill of Pond [838], comprised of Mid greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling. Contained occasional coal fragments. <i>Represents primary silting of Pond [838]</i> | 3.10 x 1.20 x 0.26m | 136.51m |
| 840 | IV | Fill | Greyish brown clayey silt with frequent sandstone inclusions. <i>Identified on the southeast facing section of slot [842], between 841 and (658). It represents deposit used to backfill the pond. Showing the initial? disuse of the feature.</i> | c. 1 x 0.5 x 0.23m | 136.32m |
| 841 | IV | Fill | Fine orangey brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions. <i>Represents the Upper fill of pond [842]</i> | 1.8 x 1 x 0.17m | 136.52m |
| 842 | IV | Cut | Shallow, circular cut with gently sloping sides and flat base. <i>Represents the cut of pond.</i> | 1.8 x 1 x 0.5m | 136.52m |
| 843 | IV | Fill | Black, fine textured, clayey silt fill of pond 844 | c. 4.9 x 6.35 x ?m | 137.61m |
| 844 | IV | Cut | Sub circular shaped feature identified on the southwestern extent of the excavation. Not excavated. Likely represents the remains of a backfilled pond or pit from the post medieval phase | c. 4.9 x 6.35 x ?m | 137.641m |
| 845 | IV | Fill of gully [845] | Greyish brown silty clay fills with orange fleck of redeposited clay and charcoal. Fill represents the disuse of the feature in the form of silting. | 0.5 x 0.34 x 0.13m | 136.86m |
| 846 | IV | Cut of gully | Beam slot aligned northeast-southwest with vertical sides and flat base. Contained fill (845) | 0.5 x 0.34 x 0.13m | 136.86m |
| 847 | - | Deposit | Clayey sandy silt with fragmented sandstone fragments. <i>Represents a levelling deposit to form a Terrace.</i> | - | 137.05m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Phase | Type/ | Description / Processual Interpretation | Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth) | aOD |
|---------|-------|-----------|---|--|---------|
| 848 | Void | Void | Void | Void | Void |
| 849 | Void | Void | Void | -Void | Void |
| 850 | IIIb | Fill | Black charcoal deposit on the base of the Kiln. | 10mm | 135.88m |
| 851 | I | Fill | Fine orangey brown clayey silt with small angular sandstone fragments and slag inclusion. <i>Represents disuse of ditch [660] in the form of natural silting.</i> | 1 x 0.74 x 0.21m | 137.7m |
| 852 | I | Cut | Steep sided ditch with a rounded base. Aligned east- west in the center of the excavation area. Truncated by modern drain. <i>Represents a boundary ditch.</i> | 1 x 0.74 x 0.21m | 137.7m |
| 853 | I | Interface | Mid greyish brown fine clayey silt fill of wear hollow [646]. Represents the initial disuse of the feature in the form of silting. | 1.2 x 1.2 x 0.02m | 137.66m |
| 854 | I | Structure | Medium sized, flat angular sandstone fragments. Found in [617] . <i>Represents the remains of a foundation wall likely associated with a building (Building I).</i> | - | 137.33m |

Table 10: Context Summary Table

APPENDIX II. THE CERAMIC ASSEMBLAGE

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|----|----|-----|------|-------------|--|----------------|
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 5 | 65 | 5 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 16 | 25 | 16 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 4 | 33 | 4 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 29 | 83 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 4 | 15 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 4 | 90 | 4 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 21 | 89 | 21 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 8 | 50 | 8 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 4 | 29 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 5 | 65 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 17 | 84 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Glaze internally | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 1 | 12 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Glaze internally | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 16 | 28 | 16 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 646 | Interface of con/use | use/disuse | 7 | I | Local Sandy ware | 3 | 31 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | U/Dec but very heavily abraded | Early medieval |
| 612 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 612 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 2 | 3 | 2 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 2 | 13 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of thin clear glaze int; splashed? | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of very pale green splash glaze ext | C12th – C13th |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|---------------|--------------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----------------|-------------|--|------------------|
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Traces of friable yellow glaze int; splash? | C12th – C13th |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 3 | 61 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin clear/yellow splash glaze int only | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Jug? | Pale green glaze ext w/ black glaze stripe ext | LC12th – EC14th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 13 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Thin yellow glaze int | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 20 | 1 | BS/Handle stump | Jug/pipkin | U/Dec (heavily abraded) | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (heavily abraded) | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 17 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Pale green glaze ext w/ occ dark mottling | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of friable yellow splash glaze int | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 7 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 2 | 8 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Rilled profile ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (abraded) | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 11 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of friable yellow splashed glaze int only | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brown Sandy ware | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (heavily abraded) | Medieval |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Burley Hill 1 ware | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Green glaze ext; flaked & friable | C13th – C14th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 1 | 25 | 1 | Flat base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Jar | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 21 | 57 | 21 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-------------------|-------------|--|------------------|
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Oxidised Sandy ware | 1 | 21 | 1 | BS | Bowl/dish | Patchy flaky green glaze int only | C13th – C14th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Oxidised Sandy ware | 1 | 43 | 1 | Spigot hole | Cistern | Patchy green splashed glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Purple Glazed Coarse Sandy ware | 2 | 97 | 2 | Base | Hollow ware | Patchy purple glaze int | C15th – C16th |
| 633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Sandy ware | 2 | 12 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of green glaze ext but very heavily abraded | Medieval |
| 641 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 7 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Spots of pale yellow splashed glaze on rim | C12th – C13th? |
| 645 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 8 | 78 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | Spots & streaks of pale yellow-green splashed glaze int | C12th – C13th? |
| 645 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 7 | 178 | 1 | Base & body | Hollow ware | Spots of pale yellow splashed glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 645 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 14 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 645 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 16 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 645 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin yellow glaze ext; splashed? | C12th – C13th? |
| 651 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 11 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 3 | 12 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | Rilled profile w/ thin clear glaze int & ext; splashed | C12th – C13th? |
| 651 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 11 | Ila | Potterhanworth type ware | 1 | 11 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | U/Dec | EC13th – C15th |
| 651 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 11 | Ila | Redware type | 1 | 16 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Clear (red-brown) glaze int | C17th |
| 665 | Fill of stake/post hole [666] | posthole removal/demo | 0 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 3 | 49 | 2 | Rim | Bowl | Thin cream slip int only | C12th – C13th? |
| 641 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | Local Reduced Sandy ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec (heavily abraded) | C12th – C13th? |
| 641 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 641 | Fill/levelling up | disuse | 7 | Ila | Reduced Sandy ware | 3 | 68 | 2 | BS & strap handle | Jug | Flaky pale green glaze ext; multiple thin finger marks ext | LC12th – C14th ? |
| 614/633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | U/ID | Green glaze int | C13th – EC14th? |
| 614/633 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | Ila | Coarse Orange Sandy ware | 8 | 61 | 2 | Rim & BS | Jug | Spots of clear splash glaze ext; sooted | C12th – C13th? |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|----|----|-----|------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 4 | 23 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 16 | 1 | Rim | Dish/bowl | Spots & streaks of clear glaze int; splashed? | C12th – C13th? |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl? | Patchy pale green splash glaze int | C12th – C13th? |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 3 | 5 | 3 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 12 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Coal Measures Whiteware type | 2 | 80 | 1 | BS & spigot hole | Cistern | Patchy yellow-brown glaze ext, dark glaze int | C14th – EC15th |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Coarse Sandy ware | 1 | 33 | 1 | Base? | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Medieval |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Fine Whiteware | 1 | 35 | 1 | BS | Jug? | Thin, bright pale green mottled glaze ext | LC12th – C13th? |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Late Medieval Sandy ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Late Medieval |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Limestone-tempered Whiteware | 13 | 8 | 12 | BS | Hollow ware | Prominent rilling ext | LC12th – C14th |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 616 | Fill of robber trench | disuse/demolition | 2 | Ila | Redware | 1 | 20 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Clear/red glaze int; streaks of glaze ext | C17th |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Handle stump | Jug | Traces of decayed glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 15 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec (heavily abraded) | C12th – C13th? |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 2 | 17 | 2 | Base? | Hollow ware | Pale green friable glaze (int?) | C12th – C13th? |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Local Oxidised Sandy ware | 4 | 9 | 4 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | C12th – C14th? |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|---------------------|-------------------|---------|-------|------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|------|-------------|--|------------------|
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 2 | 49 | 1 | Rim | Jar | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 3 | 19 | 3 | Base | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 16 | 57 | 16 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 7 | 6 | 7 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 4 | 4 | 4 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Oxidised Sandy ware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Possible traces of glaze ext (heavily abraded) | LC12th – EC14th? |
| 647 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Reduced Sandy ware | 12 | 106 | 10 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of glaze ext | LC12th – C14th |
| 655 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 655 | Fill of pit | use/final use | Pit | IIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 614 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | IIIa | Coal Measures Purple type ware | 1 | 27 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Patchy green-brown glaze ext; light sooting | C15th – EC16th |
| 614 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | IIIa | Coal Measures Whiteware type | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Yellow-brown mottled glaze ext | C14th – EC15th |
| 614 | Fill of Gully | Gully disuse | 1 | IIIa | North Lincolnshire Shelly ware (?) | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | U/ID | U/Dec | LC12th – C14th |
| 606 | Fill of Ditch [605] | Ditch use/disuse | 5 | IIIb | Splash Glazed Sandy ware | 1 | 16 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Spots of pale green splashed glaze int | C12th – C13th? |
| 669 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 9 | IIIb | Late Medieval Sandy ware | 1 | 50 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Thin red slip int & ext w/ spots of dark glaze int | C14th – C15th |
| 682 | Fill of ditch [684] | ditch disuse | 4 | IIIb | Oxidised Sandy ware | 2 | 31 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | Patchy misfired glaze int & ext, thin red slip ext | 0 |
| 692 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 9 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 2 | 5 | 2 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|------------|-------------|---|-----------------|
| 692 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 9 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Rim | Jar | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 692 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 9 | IIIb | Midlands Purple type ware | 1 | 85 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Shiny purple glaze int, occ spots on underside | C16th – C17th |
| 692 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 9 | IIIb | Redware | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Clear (orange) glaze int | C17th |
| 693 | Fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 9 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 17 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Patchy clear/pale green splashed glaze int & ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 693 | Fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 9 | IIIb | Buff Sandy ware | 1 | 11 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – EC14th? |
| 695 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 7 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | Rim/spout | Jug | Yellow glaze int; 'D' shaped clubbed rim w/ pinched rim | C12th – C13th? |
| 695 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 7 | IIIb | Buff Sandy ware | 3 | 7 | 3 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C12th – C13th? |
| 695 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 7 | IIIb | Buff-White Splash-glazed ware | 1 | 10 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin, patchy pale green splashed glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 695 | Final fill of Kiln | Demolition/Disuse | 7 | IIIb | Skegby Splashed ware 2? | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Pale green splashed glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 803 | Fill of ditch [804] | ditch use/disuse | 8 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 49 | 1 | Rod handle | Pipkin | Patchy pale green splashed glaze | C12th – C13th? |
| 807 | Fill of Gully | Ditch use/disuse | 0 | IIIb | Coal Measures Whiteware type | 1 | 34 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Knife-trimmed ext | C14th – EC15th |
| 819 | Fill of ditch | Ditch use/disuse | 8 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 26 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Patchy clear/pale green glaze ext | 0 |
| 819 | Fill of ditch | Ditch use/disuse | 8 | IIIb | Micaceous Sandy ware | 1 | 17 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Medieval |
| 828 | Fill of flue of Kiln | Disuse/accumulation | 9 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 20 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of pale yellow/green glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 828 | Fill of flue of Kiln | Disuse/accumulation | 9 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS/Flake | Hollow ware | Thin pale green glaze ext; splashed? | C12th – C13th? |
| 828 | Fill of flue of Kiln | Disuse/accumulation | 9 | IIIb | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 10 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Thin patchy pale green splashed glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 828 | Fill of flue of Kiln | Disuse/accumulation | 9 | IIIb | Medieval Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Dark green glaze ext w/ possible dark pellet; heavily abraded | Medieval |
| 828 | Fill of flue of Kiln | Disuse/accumulation | 9 | IIIb | Midlands Purple type ware | 1 | 50 | 1 | Base | U/ID | Mottled brown glaze int; sparse blistering | C17th |
| 832 | Fill of Ditch [833] | Ditch use/disuse | 5 | IIIb | Oxidised Sandy ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec | Medieval? |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|-------|----------------------------|----|----|-----|-----------------|-------------|---|----------------|
| 643 | Fill of geotech pit 644 | Pit Disuse | 0 | IV | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Pale green glaze ext w/ black glaze stripe ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 643 | Fill of geotech pit 645 | Pit Disuse | 0 | IV | Midlands Purple type ware | 1 | 10 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C16th – C17th |
| 643 | Fill of geotech pit 646 | Pit Disuse | 0 | IV | Sandy ware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Trace of decayed glaze ext? | Medieval |
| 657 | primary fill of pond [844] | pond use | Pond | IV | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Traces of brown heavily decayed glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 657 | primary fill of pond [844] | pond use | Pond | IV | Redware | 1 | 27 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | Red-brown glaze int only | C17th |
| 658 | Secondary fill of Pond [842] | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 16 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Brown glaze int only | LC18th – C19th |
| 658 | Secondary fill of Pond [842] | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 2 | 34 | 2 | BS & base | Flowerpot | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 658 | Secondary fill of Pond [842] | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 30 | 1 | Perforated base | Flowerpot | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 667 | Fill of pit [668] | Pit use/disuse | 0 | IV | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 8 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Rilled body w/ spots of clear splashed glaze ext | C12th – C13th? |
| 667 | Fill of pit [668] | Pit use/disuse | 0 | IV | Local Sandy ware | 1 | 50 | 1 | Strap handle | Jug | Pale green glaze on top of handle (heavily abraded) | Early medieval |
| 678 | fill of garden pit 677 | | 0 | IV | Redware | 1 | 69 | 1 | Rim | Dish | Red slip & patchy brown glaze int only | C17th – EC18th |
| 685 | fill of land drain | land drain construction/use | 6 | IV | Buff Sandy ware | 1 | 7 | 1 | Fragment | U/ID | U/Dec | Medieval? |
| 687 | fill of land drain | land drain construction/use | 6 | IV | Late Blackware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th |
| 689 | fill of land drain | land drain construction/use | 6 | IV | Redware type | 1 | 33 | 1 | Rim | Bowl | Clear glaze int, pale red slip ext | LC16th – C17th |
| 697 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Flowerpot | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 697 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 2 | 1 | Rim | Flowerpot | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 697 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 1 | 1 | Rim | Flowerpot | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 836 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond disuse | 13 | IV | Hartshorne type ware | 1 | 9 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C13th – C14th |
| 836 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond disuse | 13 | IV | Late Blackware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Black glaze int & ext | C18th |
| 836 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond disuse | 13 | IV | Late Medieval Sandy ware | 1 | 6 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | C16th – C17th? |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|-------|-------------------------------|----|----|-----|-----------------|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 836 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond disuse | 13 | IV | Slipware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Spots of white slip ext under dark glaze | C18th |
| 836 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond disuse | 13 | IV | TP Whiteware | 1 | 3 | 1 | Rim | Plate | Willow int | M – LC19th |
| 837 | Secondary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Midlands Purple type ware | 1 | 62 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Thumbed band below everted rim; patchy purple glaze ext | C15th – EC17th |
| 837 | Secondary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 5 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | MC19th – EC20th |
| 837 | Secondary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Yellow Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 3 | 1 | BS | Dish/bowl | White slip int under clear glaze int; thin red slip ext | LC17th – C18th |
| 837 | Secondary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Yellow Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Bowl | White slip int int under clear glaze int | C17th – EC18th |
| 837 | Secondary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Yellow Glazed Coarseware type | 1 | 55 | 1 | Rim | Dish/bowl | White slip int int under clear glaze int | C17th – EC18th |
| 837 | Secondary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Yellow ware | 1 | 23 | 1 | Base & handle | Handled jar | Clear (pale yellow) glaze int & ext | LC16th – C17th |
| 837 | Secondary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Yellow ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Clear (pale yellow) glaze int & ext | LC16th – C17th |
| 841 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 19 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Rouletted band; impressed wavy lines ext | LC18th – C19th |
| 841 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 20 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin brown salt glaze ext | LC18th – C19th |
| 841 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 8 | 1 | Rim | Flowerpot | Collared rim | MC19th – C20th |
| 841 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 27 | 1 | Rim | Horticultural vessel | Flat-topped, square-section rim | MC19th – C20th |
| 841 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 5 | 58 | 4 | BS | Horticultural vessel | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 841 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 19 | 1 | Base | Horticultural vessel | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 841 | Tertiary fill of Pond | Pond use/disuse | 13 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 4 | 1 | Rim | Flowerpot | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 843 | Fill of pond 844 | Pond disuse | 0 | IV | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 22 | 1 | Perforated base | Flowerpot | U/Dec | MC19th – C20th |
| 401 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Brown Glazed Coarseware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | Bowl | Brown glaze int & partially ext | C18th – C19th |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context | Type | Keyword | Feature | Phase | Type2 | No | Wt | ENV | Part | Form | Decoration | Date range |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------------------|-----|------|-----|---------------|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 401 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1 | 6 | 1 | Rim | Dish/bowl | Brown salt glaze int & ext | C19th |
| 401 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Post-medieval Sandy ware | 1 | 81 | 1 | Handle | Jug | U/Dec | C16th – C17th |
| 401 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | TP Whiteware | 1 | 5 | 1 | Rim | Lid? | Willow ext | M – LC19th |
| 401 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Unglazed Red Earthenware | 1 | 4 | 1 | BS | U/ID | Groove ext | MC19th – C20th |
| 401 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Whiteware | 1 | 2 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | M – LC19th |
| 401 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Yellow ware | 1 | 12 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Thin white slip int under clear glaze int | LC16th – C17th |
| 601 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Cistercian ware | 1 | 34 | 1 | Footed base | Cup/tyg | Brown glaze int & ext | c.1450 – c.1600 |
| 601 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Coal Measures Purple type ware | 1 | 36 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Thin patchy green glaze ext | C15th – C16th |
| 601 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Creamware | 2 | 30 | 1 | Footring base | Plate | U/Dec | c.1740 – c.1820 |
| 601 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Midlands Purple type ware | 1 | 81 | 1 | Base | Hollow ware | Patches of purple glaze ext | C15th – C16th |
| 601 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Porcelain | 1 | 254 | 1 | Sanitary ware | Perforated slab | U/Dec | C20th |
| 601 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Reduced Sandy ware | 1 | 50 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | U/Dec | Late Medieval |
| 601 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Stoneware | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Stamped designs ext; pale grey glaze int | C19th |
| 601 | Topsoil | N/A | N/A | N/A | Yellow ware | 2 | 14 | 1 | Rim | Hollow ware | Thin clear (yellow) glaze int & ext | LC16th – C17th |
| U/S | | | N/A | | Brackenfield 001 type ware | 1 | 74 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Patchy pale yellow/green splash glaze int | C12th – C13th? |
| U/S | | | N/A | | Cane Coloured ware | 1 | 14 | 1 | BS | Kitchen bowl | White slip int; ridges & grooves ext | MC19th – EC20th |
| U/S | | | N/A | | Micaceous Sandy ware | 1 | 33 | 1 | BS | Hollow ware | Patchy brown glaze int | C16th – C17th |
| U/S | | | N/A | | Midlands Purple ware | 1 | 25 | 1 | Rim | Jar | Patchy purple glaze int; surfaces fumed; cordon below rim | C16th – C17th |
| 0 | | | 0 | | 0 | 412 | 4205 | 326 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 11. Quantification of the Ceramic Assemblage by Context by Phase

APPENDIX III. METAL AND SLAG

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context no. | Sample no. | Date/Phase of context | Undiagnostic Slag | | Iron Smelting Residues | | Iron Smithing Residues | | Fuel Ash Slag | | Fired Clay | | Other | | Remarks & Interpretation |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|--------|--|
| | | | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt(g) | No | Wt(g) | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt (g) | |
| 401 | | U/S | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | Corroded 4.5 inch round wire nail. |
| 401 | | U/S | 1 | 450 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron smelting or remelting. |
| 401 | | U/S | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | Fragment of square grid 'chicken wire' mesh (half inch sized mesh). Potentially an offcut of modern galvanized chicken wire. |
| 612 | | IIa | 3 | 510 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron production. |
| 614 | | IIa | 6 | 165 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron production. |
| 624 | | IV | 17 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | Undiagnostic slag. |
| 632 | | IV | 60 | 7835 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag, including some fragments with flow/run surface texture. |
| 633 | | IIa | 2 | 265 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron production. |
| 633 | | IIa | 3 | 945 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron production, including some fragments with flow/run surface texture. |
| 645 | | IV | 90 | 2920 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron production, including some fragments with flow/run surface texture. |
| 647 | 19 | IIb | 87 | 345 | | | | | | | | | | | Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of production process. |
| 647 | 19 | IIb | 5 | 195 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron production. |
| 647 | 19 | IIb | 7 | 185 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag, including some fragments with flow/run surface texture. |
| 647 | | IIb | 70 | 7140 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag, including some fragments with flow/run surface texture. |
| 647 | | IIb | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron smelting or remelting. |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context no. | Sample no. | Date/Phase of context | Undiagnostic Slag | | Iron Smelting Residues | | Iron Smithing Residues | | Fuel Ash Slag | | Fired Clay | | Other | | Remarks & Interpretation |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|--------|--|
| | | | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt(g) | No | Wt(g) | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt (g) | |
| 647 | | IIb | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 12 | 6cm length of heavily corroded ferrous metal - probable corroded nail. |
| 655 | | IIb | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 4cm length of heavily corroded ferrous metal - possible corroded nail. |
| 657 | | IV | 7 | 1980 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron production, including some fragments with flow/run surface texture. |
| 658 | 30 | IV | 23 | 40 | | | | | | | | | | | Undiagnostic slag. |
| 658 | 30 | IV | 5 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of production process. |
| 658 | 30 | IV | 2 | 115 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to ferrous metal production. |
| 658 | 30 | IV | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | Burnt coke fuel residue. |
| 658 | 30 | IV | | | | | 1 | 0.5 | | | | | | | Sphere of hammerslag. |
| 659 | | IV | 33 | 3300 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to ferrous metal production. |
| 659 | | IV | 5 | 95 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron production, with flow/run surface texture. |
| 661 | | IV | 3 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | Undiagnostic slag. |
| 664 | 22 | I | 16 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | Undiagnostic slag. |
| 667 | | IV | 36 | 3450 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag, including some fragments with flow/run surface texture. |
| 667 | | IV | | | | | 1 | 2340 | | | | | | | Possible fragment of hearth bottom slag. |
| 692 | | IIIb | 19 | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of production process. |
| 695 | | IIIb | 3 | 55 | | | | | | | | | | | Undiagnostic slag. |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context no. | Sample no. | Date/Phase of context | Undiagnostic Slag | | Iron Smelting Residues | | Iron Smithing Residues | | Fuel Ash Slag | | Fired Clay | | Other | | Remarks & Interpretation |
|-------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------|------------------------|-------|------------------------|-------|---------------|--------|------------|--------|-------|--------|---|
| | | | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt(g) | No | Wt(g) | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt (g) | No | Wt (g) | |
| 697 | | IV | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | Burnt coke fuel residue. |
| 820 | 16 | I | 4 | 128 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to ferrous metal production. |
| 822 | | IV | 2 | 385 | | | | | | | | | | | Undiagnostic slag. |
| 828 | 33 | IIIb | 30 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | Undiagnostic slag and one sphere of hammerslag. |
| 828 | | IIIb | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | Clinker. |
| 832 | | IIIb | | | 6 | 215 | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to iron smelting or remelting. (Some fragments have flow/run surface texture). |
| 832 | | IIIb | 5 | 195 | | | | | | | | | | | Probable metallurgical slag, but undiagnostic of production process. |
| 834 | | IIIb | 9 | 1300 | | | | | | | | | | | Cindery conglomerate; possible compacted floor material from ironworking area. |
| 834 | | IIIb | 1 | 845 | | | | | | | | | | | Possible metallurgical slag relating to ferrous metal production. |
| 834 | | IIIb | | | | | 1 | 845 | | | | | | | Possible smithing hearth slag. |
| 836 | | IIIb | | | | | | | 1 | 8 | | | | | Clinker. |
| 841 | 29 | IIIb | | | | | | | 3 | 5 | | | | | Fuel ash slag. |
| ? | 9 | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | Clinker. |
| ? | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7 | 1.5cm length of corroded ferrous metal. Possible head and part of shank of square nail. |
| 855/655? | 21 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | Undiagnostic slag. |
| | | | 556 | 33039 | 7 | 220 | 3 | 3186 | 6 | 33 | | | 11 | 49 | |

Table 12. Metalworking residues and slag

APPENDIX IV: PALAEO ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Context No. | 655 | 658 | 692 | 850 | 828 | 820 | 841 | 697 | 647 | 664 | 682 | 661 | 632 | 687 |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Description | Pit fill | Pond fill | Upper kiln fill | Kiln Basal Sample | kiln fill | Ditch terminus | ? | Shallow pit | Large, shallow pit | Robbed out wall | ? | Posthole | Pit fill | Beamslot fill |
| Charcoal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quantity (*=0-5, **=6-10, ***=11-15, ****=16-20, *****=>20 Fragments) | *** | ** | ** | ** | ***** | ** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| <i>Betula pendula</i> (silver birch) | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Alnus glutinosa</i> L. Gaertn. (alder) | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Quercus</i> sp. (oak) | 1 | | 1 | | 19 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Acer Campestre</i> L. (Field maple) | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Rhamnus cathartica</i> (buckthorn) | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L. (beech) | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indet. Vitriified charcoal | 3 | 6 | 2 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Indet. Roundwood | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cereals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Avena</i> sp. (oat) grain | | | | | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Triticum aestivum</i> (naked wheat) grain | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indet. cereal grain | | | | | 4 | | | | | 56.41g | 11.96g | 3.64g | 1005.16g | |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------|-------------|-------|--|-------------|-----------|-------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------|------------------|--|--|-------------|
| Metal Slag Quantity | | 99.23 g | 7.86g | | 7.95g | 3.11g | 4.26g | 8.36g | 648.86g | Heated stone | 1 FE nail, 2 pot | | | 1 pot sherd |
| Finds | 1 sherd | Bone, 8 pot | | | Hammerscale | Burnt CBM | | 7 pottery sherds | Hammerscale, 7 burnt ceramic | | | | | |

Table 13. Results from Paleoenvironmental analysis of 13 contexts (Yellow reflects Suitable for C14 Dating)

**APPENDIX V: SUMMARY REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
TRENCHING**

1. CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Archaeological Research services Ltd were commissioned in February 2017 to undertake archaeological trial trenching as part of a pre-start condition attached to planning consent (15/01191/OL).

1.2 The planning background to the project, its aims and methodologies, are outlined in detail both in the accompanying Written Scheme of Investigation/Project Design at the rear of this Appendix but are also outlined in detail in the main section of the report (Halton et al 2018).

1.3 The archaeological results of the evaluation trenching are also outlined in the body of the accompanying report (Halton *et al* 2018) above. The purpose of this Appendix is to provide a brief summary of the sequences examined in the Trenches which were not incorporated into subsequent phases of works.

2. COVERAGE

2.1 A total of seven trenches were excavated and examined within the proposed development area as follows (Figure 11):

- ◆ Trench 1 measures 20 x 2m and was located to sample House Plot 7.
- ◆ Trench 2 measures 15 x 2m and was located to sample House Plot 6.
- ◆ Trench 3 measures 20 x 2m and was located to sample House Plot 5.
- ◆ Trench 4 measures 15 x 2m and was located to sample House Plot 4.
- ◆ Trench 5 measures 15 x 2m and was located to sample House Plot 3.
- ◆ Trench 6 measures 30 x 2m and was located both to sample house plots 1 and 2, as well as to sample a cluster of circular anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as potential archaeological remains.
- ◆ Trench 7 measures 20 x 2m and was located to sample the access road.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation fieldwork were to:

- ◆ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site through the excavation of evaluation trenches.
- ◆ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered to gather sufficient information to establish character, extent, form, function and likely status of any of the surviving features/deposits, with a view to evaluate their significance.

4. METHODS

4.1 Trenches were sited in accordance with a pre-agreed trench plan using a Leica Smart rover GPS to a tolerance of 0.025m. The same GPS was later utilised to locate drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights within the trenches.

4.2 Each trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in spits to the first archaeological/natural horizon.

4.3 Each trench was cleaned by hand to expose and clarify archaeological features within the trench. Pre-excavation photographs of exposed archaeology or the cleaned trench were taken using a 14.2 megapixel DSLR Nikon D3100 camera.

4.4 All features were at least 50% sample excavated (of their exposed length) before being drawn and recorded at an appropriate scale.

4.5 A full drawn and written record was compiled for each trench and all excavated features.

4.6 All features and trenches were tied into Ordnance Survey, all deposits were levelled and their spot heights calculated in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 The following section provides a brief description of the archaeological features and deposits encountered on the site and should be read in conjunction with the Context Summary Table (Table 13) at the rear of this report.

5.2 Trench summary tables (Tables 11 and 12) are presented below. These provide a synthesis of the presence/absence of archaeology, or potential archaeology in each of the trenches and provide a look up table to the depth of sensitivity below current ground level (BGL) to the upper interface of archaeological sensitivity.

| Trench | Archaeology? Y/N | Period | Topsoil thickness | Subsoil thickness |
|--------|---------------------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | N | N/A | 0.20m | 0.40m |
| 2 | N | N/A | 0.3m | 0.3m |
| 3 | N | N/A | 0.3m | 0.40m |
| 4 | Y | N/A | 0.20m | 0.3-0.40m |
| 5 | N | N/A | 0.2m | 0.2-0.4m |
| 6 | Y | Medieval | 0.3m | 0.10-0.40m |
| 7 | N | N/A | 0.10-0.23m | 0.25m |

Table 14. Trench summary table demonstrating presence absence of archaeology and the thickness of the topsoil in each trench.

| Trench | Excavated Feature | Dating Y/N | Depth to top m BGL | Height of top m aOD |
|--------|--------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 4 | Plough furrows | N | 0.4 | 135.30 |
| 6 | Ditch | Y | 0.5m | 137.27 |
| 7 | Modern wheel ruts, wear hollow | N | 0.15m | 136.37 |

Table 15. Summary table of the feature types/deposits encountered in the evaluation trenches.

5.3 The topsoil across the site characteristically comprised mid greyish brown clayey silt loam, c. 0.2-0.3m thick that overlay a light, yellowish brown clayey silt subsoil. This in turn overlay the archaeology and the geological natural.

5.4 The geological natural was encountered between 0.3-0.6m below ground level (BGL) in all trenches.

Trench 1 (Figure 59)

5.5 Topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were machine excavated to 0.6m BGL to the level of the geological natural (103). At which level no archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Trench 2 (Figure 60)

5.6 Topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) were machine excavated to 0.6m BGL to the level of the geological natural (203).

5.7 At the eastern edge of the trench, a modern cut [205] was identified in the north facing section (Figure 61). The modern cut appears to have been cut from the subsoil, and slopes down to the east. It was filled by fragmented orange, machine-made bricks in mid-grey/brown clay silt and is interpreted as modern dumping of builders waste.

Trench 3 (Figure 62)

5.8 Topsoil (301) and subsoil (302) were machine excavated to between 0.45-0.75m BGL, at which the level of the geological natural (303) was identified. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered in this trench.



Figure 60. View South west of Trench 1(scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations)..



Figure 61. View north east of Trench 2 (scale 1 x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 62. North west facing section of [205] (scale 1x2m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 63. View north east of Trench 3 (scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations).

Trench 4 (Figures 63-66)

5.9 Topsoil (401) and subsoil (402) were machine excavated to a depth of 0.60m BGL, c. 135.30m aOD at which level linear gullies [405], [407] and [409] were identified.

5.10 Ditch [405] was observed for a length of 2m, it was 2.40m wide (Figure 65), with steep sloping sides and flat base. It contained a single mid greyish clay/silt fill (406).

5.11 Ditch [407], lay 0.62m to the south-east of, and ran parallel to ditch [404]. It was observed to be 2m long, 2.70m wide and 0.35m deep. It had shallow, concave sides and was truncated to the south-east by ditch [409]. Ditch [407] contained a single fill of mid-greyish clay silt (406).

5.12 Ditch [409] truncated ditch [407] (Figure 66). It was 1.40m wide and ran parallel to ditch [404].



Figure 64. View north-west of Trench 4 (scale 1 x 1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations).

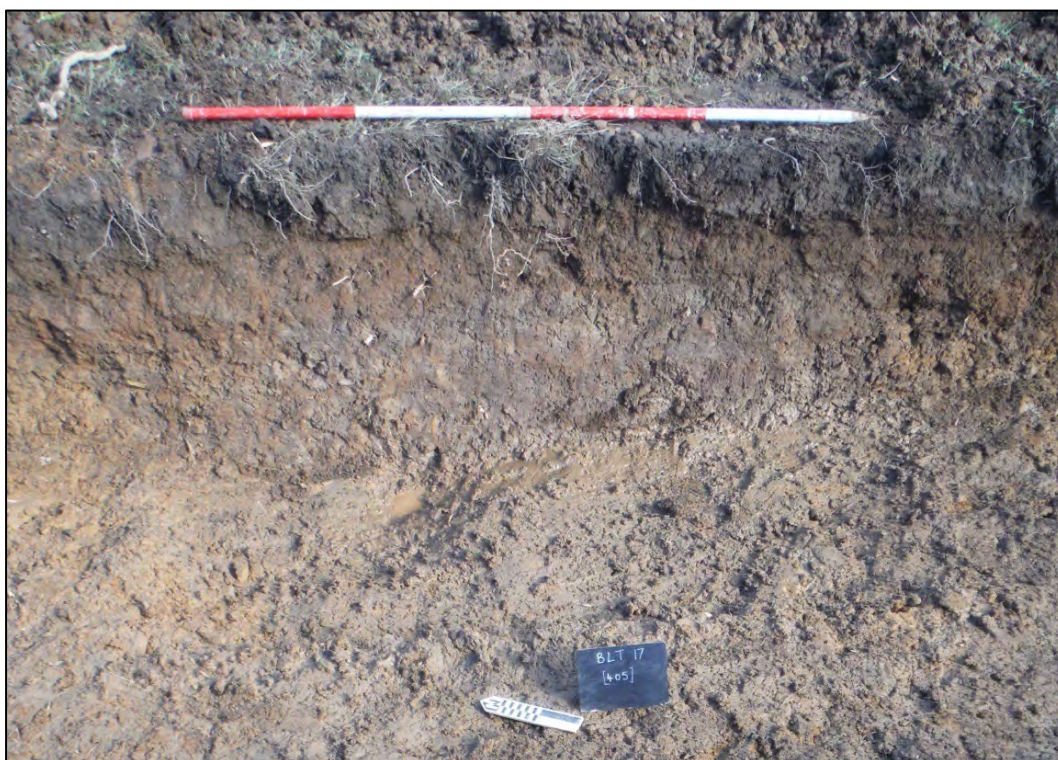


Figure 65. South-east facing section of Ditch [405] (scale 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 66. South east facing section of Ditches [407] and [409] (scale 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Trench 5 (Figures 56)

5.13 Topsoil and subsoil were excavated to a depth of 0.40 – 0.60m below ground level (BGL), c.137.08m aOD at which depth the underlying geological natural was revealed. No archaeological finds were identified within the trench.



Figure 67. View north west of Trench 5 (scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Trench 6 (Figures 68 - 70)

5.14 In the southern extent of Trench 6, topsoil was machine excavated to a depth of 0.2m BGL at which level natural yellow clay was identified. Subsoil was identified some 12.5m northwest of the southern edge and overlay ditches; [605] and [607] which were cut in the natural at c. 137.27m aOD.

5.15 Ditch [605] was visible for a length of 5.5m, running on a north-west to south-east alignment. It was 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep its single fill of greyish brown claysilt (604) contained a sherd of medieval splash ware pottery.

5.16 Ditch [607] lay to the north of ditch [605] and ran on an east to west alignment. It was 0.5m wide and 0.30m deep with a 'v' shaped profile. Its single fill (606) comprised greyish brown clay silt.

5.17 Modern feature [611], cut through the topsoil and subsoil and represents a tree bole. A lower fill of dark brown/black clay silt was overlain by a layer of brownish grey clay which contained frequent brick inclusions. This suggest the tree was deliberately grubbed out and the resulting extraction pit immediately backfilled as part of land clearance and a change in land use.



Figure 68. View north west of Trench 6 (scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 69. View north west of Trench 6 with slot through deposit (602) (scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations).

Trench 7 (Figures 59-61)

5.18 Topsoil was machine excavated to a depth varying between 0.10-0.25m, c. 136.32m aOD at which it overlay the natural fragmented sandstone filled clay.

5.19 Cut through the topsoil and into the natural were two features [705] and [704] which represent modern tyre ruts from a stuck vehicle in the months prior to the evaluation taking place. At the north-eastern extent of the trench, the natural sloped down to c. 135.40m aOD.



Figure 70. View north east of Trench 7 showing tyre ruts [705] [707] and to the north, the potential holloway (scale 1x1m and 1x2m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 71. View south east of tyre ruts [705] and [707] (scale =1x2m in 0.5m graduations).

Discussion

The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated the presence of archaeological features, in the form of ditches and gullies in trenches 4 and 6 to the north, whilst much of the southern extent of the proposed development has been truncated by 20th century garden landscaping and ornamentation.

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Trench No. | Context | Type | Description / <i>Interpretation</i> | Thickness / extent (feature = length x width x depth) | Depth to top (BGL) | aOD |
|------------|---------|-----------------|---|---|--------------------|------------|
| 1 | 101 | Deposit/Topsoil | Mid greyish brown clayey silt loam. <i>Topsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.20m | 0 | c. 137.28m |
| | 102 | Deposit/Subsoil | Light yellowish brown clayey silt. <i>Subsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.40m | 0.20 | c. 137.08m |
| | 103 | Deposit/Natural | Brownish yellow silty clay with sandstone inclusion. <i>Geological natural</i> | 25 x 2 x - m | 0.60 | c. 136.68m |
| 2 | 201 | Deposit/Topsoil | Mid greyish brown clayey silt loam. <i>Topsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.20m | 0m | c. 135.83m |
| | 202 | Deposit/Subsoil | Light yellowish brown clayey silt. <i>Subsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.40m | 0.20 | c. 135.63m |
| | 203 | Deposit/Natural | Brownish yellow silty clay with sandstone inclusion. <i>Geological natural</i> | 25 x 2 x - m | 0.60 | c. 135.23m |
| | 204 | Fill | Mid greyish brown clayey silt with fragmented modern brick inclusions. <i>Backfilled deposit of pit [205]</i> | 3 x 2 x 0.7m | 0.2m | c. 135.63m |
| | 205 | Cut | Cut of modern pit with gradually sloping concave sides and rounded base. <i>Modern pit</i> | 3 x 2 x 0.7m | 0.2m | c. 135.63m |
| 3 | 301 | Deposit/Topsoil | Mid greyish brown clayey silt loam. <i>Topsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.30m | 0m | c. 135.04m |
| | 302 | Deposit/Subsoil | Light yellowish brown clayey silt. <i>Subsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.45m | 0.30m | c. 134.74m |
| | 303 | Deposit/Natural | Brownish yellow silty clay with sandstone inclusion. <i>Geological natural</i> | 25 x 2 x - m | 0.75m | c. 134.29m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Trench No. | Context | Type | Description / Interpretation | Thickness / extent (feature = length x width x depth) | Depth to top (BGL) | aOD |
|------------|---------|-----------------|--|---|--------------------|------------|
| 4 | 401 | Deposit/Topsoil | Mid greyish brown clayey silt loam. <i>Topsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.20m | 0m | c. 134.61m |
| | 402 | Deposit/Subsoil | Light yellowish brown clayey silt. <i>Subsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.40m | 0.2m | c. 134.35m |
| | 403 | Deposit/Natural | Brownish yellow silty clay with sandstone inclusion. <i>Geological natural</i> | 25 x 2 x - m | 0.60m | c. 134.13m |
| | 404 | Fill | Mid grey clayey silt. <i>Naturally silted fill of ditch [406]</i> | 2 x 2.4 x 0.55m | 0.38 | 134.23m |
| 4 | 405 | Cut | Steep sided ditch cut on a North-east to South-west alignment. The cut had a sharp break in slope, steep concaving sides and a flat base. <i>Cut of a ditch.</i> | 2 x 2.4 x 0.52m | 0.38 | 134.23m |
| | 406 | Fill | A fine textured mid grey, clayey silt fill. <i>Represents disuse of ditch [407] in the form of natural silting</i> | 2 x 2.63 x 0.39m | 0.29 | 134.18m |
| | 407 | Cut | Cut of a north-east to south-west aligned ditch, which has steep, concaving sides and flat base. <i>Cut of ditch.</i> | 2 x 2.63 x 0.39m | 0.29 | 134.18m |
| | 408 | Fill | Light greyish brown clayey silt fill. <i>Represents disuse of ditch [407] in the form of natural silting.</i> | 2 x 1.49 x 0.39m | 0.2m | 134.26m |
| | 409 | Cut | North-west- South east aligned ditch with sharp break of slope, steep concaving sides and a flat base. <i>Recut of field boundary [407]</i> | 2 x 1.49 x 0.39m | 0.2m | 134.26m |
| 5 | 501 | Deposit/Topsoil | Mid greyish brown clayey silt loam. <i>Topsoil</i> | 15 x 2 x 0.20m | 0m | c. 137.68m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Trench No. | Context | Type | Description / <i>Interpretation</i> | Thickness / extent (feature = length x width x depth) | Depth to top (BGL) | aOD |
|------------|---------|-----------------|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | 502 | Deposit/Subsoil | Light yellowish brown clayey silt. <i>Subsoil</i> | 15 x 2 x 0.40m | 0.20m | c. 137.48m |
| | 503 | Deposit/Natural | Brownish yellow silty clay with sandstone inclusion. <i>Geological natural</i> | 15 x 2 x - m | 0.60m | c. 137.08m |
| 6 | 601 | Deposit/Topsoil | Mid greyish brown clayey silt loam. <i>Topsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.29m | 0m | c. 138.43.dist m |
| | 602 | Deposit/Subsoil | Light yellowish brown clayey silt. <i>Subsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.439m | 0.29m | c. 138.16m |
| | 603 | Deposit/Natural | Brownish yellow silty clay with sandstone inclusion. <i>Geological natural</i> | 25 x 2 x - m | 0.43-0.79mm | c. 137.99 – 137.61.m |
| | 604 | Fill | A mid greyish brown clayey silt fill with infrequent stone inclusions and a sherd of medieval splash ware pottery. | 1 x 0.5 x 0 3m | 0.45m | 137.88m |
| 6 | 605 | Cut | A steep sided ditch with a 'v' shaped base on a northwest to southeast alignment. It was filled by (604). <i>Represents the cut of a boundary ditch.</i> | 5.5 x 0.5 x 0.3m | 0.45m | 137.88m |
| | 606 | Fill | Greyish brown clayey silt fill with infrequent stone inclusions. <i>Represents the disuse of boundary ditch [607] in the form of natural silting.</i> | 1 x 0.51 x 0.29 | 0.53m | 137.90m |
| | 607 | Cut | Parallel sided ditch with sharp break of slope, steep sides and 'v' shaped base. Filled by (608). <i>Represents the cut of a boundary ditch.</i> | 1 x 0.51 x 0.29 | 0.53m | 137.90m |
| | 608 | Fill | A fine, black loamy silt with occasional stone inclusions. <i>Represents upper fill of pit [611].</i> | ? x 3.4 x 0.33 | 0m | 138.4m |

Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

| Trench No. | Context | Type | Description / <i>Interpretation</i> | Thickness / extent (feature = length x width x depth) | Depth to top (BGL) | aOD |
|------------|---------|-----------------|---|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| | 609 | Fill | A fine textured grey clay with frequent angular inclusions. <i>Represents secondary fill of pit [611]</i> | ? x 2.83 x 0.23m | 0.37m | 138.07m |
| 6 | 610 | Fill | A fine textured loamy silt with occasional stone inclusions. <i>Represents the primary fill of pit [611]</i> | ? x 2.5 x 0.23m | 0.55m | 137.84m |
| | 611 | Cut | Cut of pit with sharp break of slope, steep concaving sides and flat base. <i>Cut of pit. Filled by (608, 609, 610)</i> | ? x 3.4 x 0.78m | 0m | 138.4m |
| 7 | 701 | Deposit/Topsoil | Mid greyish brown clayey silt. <i>Topsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.10 – 0.25m | 0m | c. 136.67m |
| | 702 | Deposit/Subsoil | Light yellowish brown clayey silt. <i>Subsoil</i> | 25 x 2 x 0.25m | 0.10 – 0.25m | c. 136.56m |
| | 703 | Deposit/Natural | Brownish yellow silty clay with sandstone inclusion. <i>Geological natural</i> | 25 x 2 x - m | 0.50m (max) | c. 136.32 – 135.42m |
| | 704 | Fill | A mid greyish brown clayey silt. <i>Same as topsoil (701) caused by a modern activity.</i> | 2.74 x 2 x 0.25m | 0m | 136.12m |
| 7 | 705 | Cut | NE-SW aligned features with gradual concave sides and uneven base. Filled by (704). <i>Modern wheel rut depression</i> | 2.74 x 2 x 0.25m | 0m | 136.12m |
| | 706 | Fill | Mid greyish brown clayey silt. <i>Same as topsoil (701) caused by a modern activity.</i> | 1.7 x 2 x 0.25m | 0m | 136.18m |
| | 707 | Cut | NE-SW aligned features with gradual concave sides and uneven base. Filled by (706). <i>Modern wheel rut depression</i> | 1.7 x 2 x 0.25m | 0m | 136.18m |

Table 16. Context Index for the evaluation trenches.

APPENDIX VI: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

February 2017



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Prepared on behalf of: Bestwick Estates Ltd

Date of compilation: February 2017

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Planning Reference: 15/01191/OL

Local Authority: NE Derbyshire District Council

Site central NGR: SK 39160 65094

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Bestwick Estates Ltd. It details a scheme of works for archaeological works on land adjacent and rear of The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Derbyshire. Planning permission has been granted by NE Derbyshire District Council (15/01191/OL) for the proposed development of seven dwellings with an access road.

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012), which outlines a 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 Planning permission has been granted for development of the site subject to Conditions 18-20 as follows.

18. No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and been 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 the significance and research questions; and

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

19. No development shall take place other than in accordance with the approved archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (18).

20. 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 18 and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.



1.1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming 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, to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on land adjacent and rear of The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Derbyshire in accordance with guidance from the Derby & 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.

1.2 Site Description and Location

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') lies immediately south-east of Old Tupton off the east side of Brassington Lane. The PDA consists of four areas of grassland associated with The House (see Figure 1) One area has been divided further to enclose a rectangular pond and surrounding vegetation. The site is bound to the north and east by woodland, while the southern boundary meets an adjacent grassed field. Brassington Lane forms the boundary of the site in the south-west, and a concreted footpath off Brassington Lane forms the boundary in the north-west. The proposed development site covers c.1ha of land. The site is centred at SK 39160 65094 (Figure 1).

1.3 Landform and Geology

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA lies within Parkgate Rock – Sandstone, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2017).

1.3.2 The PDA slopes from a hilltop position in the north-west of the site, towards the south-east. The highest point of c. 140m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) is recorded in the north west.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies within the boundary of the former gardens and parkland associated with Tupton Hall, albeit a section that was incorporated during the 19th century extension of the parkland as shown in historic maps (AB Heritage Ltd 2016a, 19). It is also part of an area thought to be that of the pre-1880s settlement of Tupton. There is a linear ditch, a mound and a number of other earthwork features on the site which may be of either archaeological or natural origin (AB Heritage Ltd 2016a, 34).

2.2 A geophysical survey undertaken in 2016 proved of limited use, because of the difficulty in accessing parts of the site and the rather disturbed responses in those parts that were surveyed. Notwithstanding, it did not suggest complex or well-preserved archaeological remains on the site, although the survey did identify some features of possible archaeological origin (AB Heritage Ltd 2016a).



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably for the Post-Medieval (1485-1790) and Modern (1750 to present) periods. These are:

- 8.3, Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy
- 8.4, Rural settlement patterns and building traditions (Knight *et al.* 2012, 108)

and

- 9.1, Urban and rural settlements
- 9.5, Estates, parks, gardens and woodlands (Knight *et al.* 2012, 122).

3.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims and objectives of the evaluation fieldwork are as follows:

- ◆ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site through the excavation of evaluation trenches.
- ◆ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating 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 Within the area of the proposed development a total of seven trenches will be excavated (Figure 2) The trenches are located as follows:

- ◆ Trench 1 measures 20x2m and is located to sample house plot 7.
- ◆ Trench 2 measures 15x2m and is located to sample house plot 6.
- ◆ Trench 3 measures 20x2m and is located to sample house plot 5.
- ◆ Trench 4 measures 15x2m and is located to sample house plot 4.
- ◆ Trench 5 measures 15x2m and is located to sample house plot 3.
- ◆ Trench 6 measures 30x2m and is located both to sample house plots 1 and 2, as well as to sample a cluster of circular anomalies identified during the geophysical survey as potential archaeological remains.
- ◆ Trench 7 measures 20x2m and is located to sample the access road.



4.1.2 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the evaluation trenching, and in consultation with the Derby & 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 ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (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 Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist 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 Topsoil will be removed by a mechanical excavator using 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 or than which could



reasonably be expected consultation will take place with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy.

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

4.2.6 Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature, will be sampled to a minimum sample 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. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist and provisions will be made for further scientific dating, where justified against the project aims.

4.4.3 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L 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 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 Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

4.4.8 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
5-6 Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S41 7SL

Finds Liaison Officer
Alastair Willis
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS

Tel: 01246 273058

Tel: 01332 641 903

e-mail: Alastair@derbymuseums.org

4.4.9 The 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 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 with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate 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 noted 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 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.

4.5.7 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded.



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

4.5.9 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, 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.

4.5.10 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 Weston Park Museum, Sheffield prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

4.6.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.



4.7 Staffing

4.7.1 The Project Manager for the archaeological evaluation will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA Projects Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Caitlin Halton, Assistant Project Officer at ARS Ltd.

4.7.2 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: | Jeremy Evans or Dr Phil Mills MCIfA |
| ◆ Samian ware: | Dr Gwladys Monteil |
| ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery | Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate, MCIfA, FSA |
| ◆ Medieval and post-medieval metalwork, glass and clay pipes: | Mike Wood MCIfA |
| ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: | Luke Parker |
| ◆ Human and animal bone: | Milena Grzybowska |
| ◆ Radiocarbon dating: | Professor Gordon Cook (SUERC) |
| ◆ Finds conservation: | Vicky Garlick (Durham University) |

4.8 Report

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

- ◆ Non-technical 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 the OASIS form.

4.9 Archive Deposition

4.9.1 At the inception of the project, Weston Park Museum, Sheffield will be notified.

4.9.2 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 updated as part of the OASIS record (see 4.9.10 below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4.9.3 Should the archaeological evaluation produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016, 9).

4.9.4 Should the archaeological evaluation produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. The archive will comprise the primary records and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

4.9.5 The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1999) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*, and *Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Material from Excavations and Field Work* (2003). In addition, the recommendations of *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Museums Sheffield* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016) will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

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

4.9.7 The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected 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 Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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



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

4.9.10 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 Derbyshire HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

4.9.11 Depending on the requirements of the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, the results of the work or a synthesis of them will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

4.9.12 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).

4.10 Monitoring Arrangements

4.10.1 Notice of no less than five working days, prior to commencement of recording and monitoring will be given to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

Steve Baker
Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist
Economy, Transport and Environment
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773

4.10.2 The contractor will liaise closely with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist so that the site may be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion. Excavations will only be backfilled following the approval of the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

4.10.3 The client will afford reasonable access to Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the client and the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.



5 GENERAL ITEMS

5.1 Health and Safety

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 out 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. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

5.2 Insurance Cover

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

5.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

5.4 Publication

If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity

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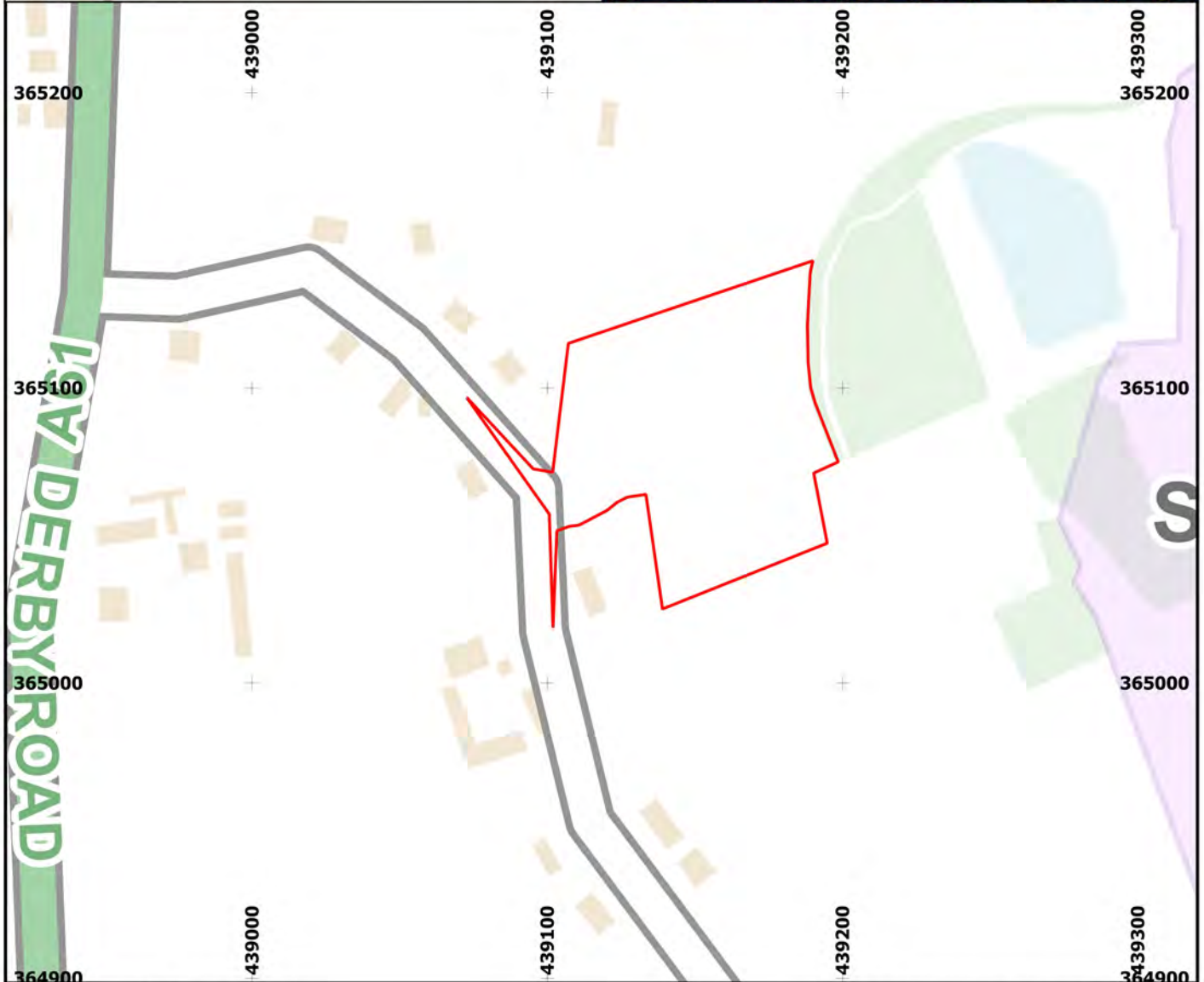
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FIGURES





Site name: The House, Brassington Lane
 Date: February 2017
 Drawn by: TJW
 Scale: Varies

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

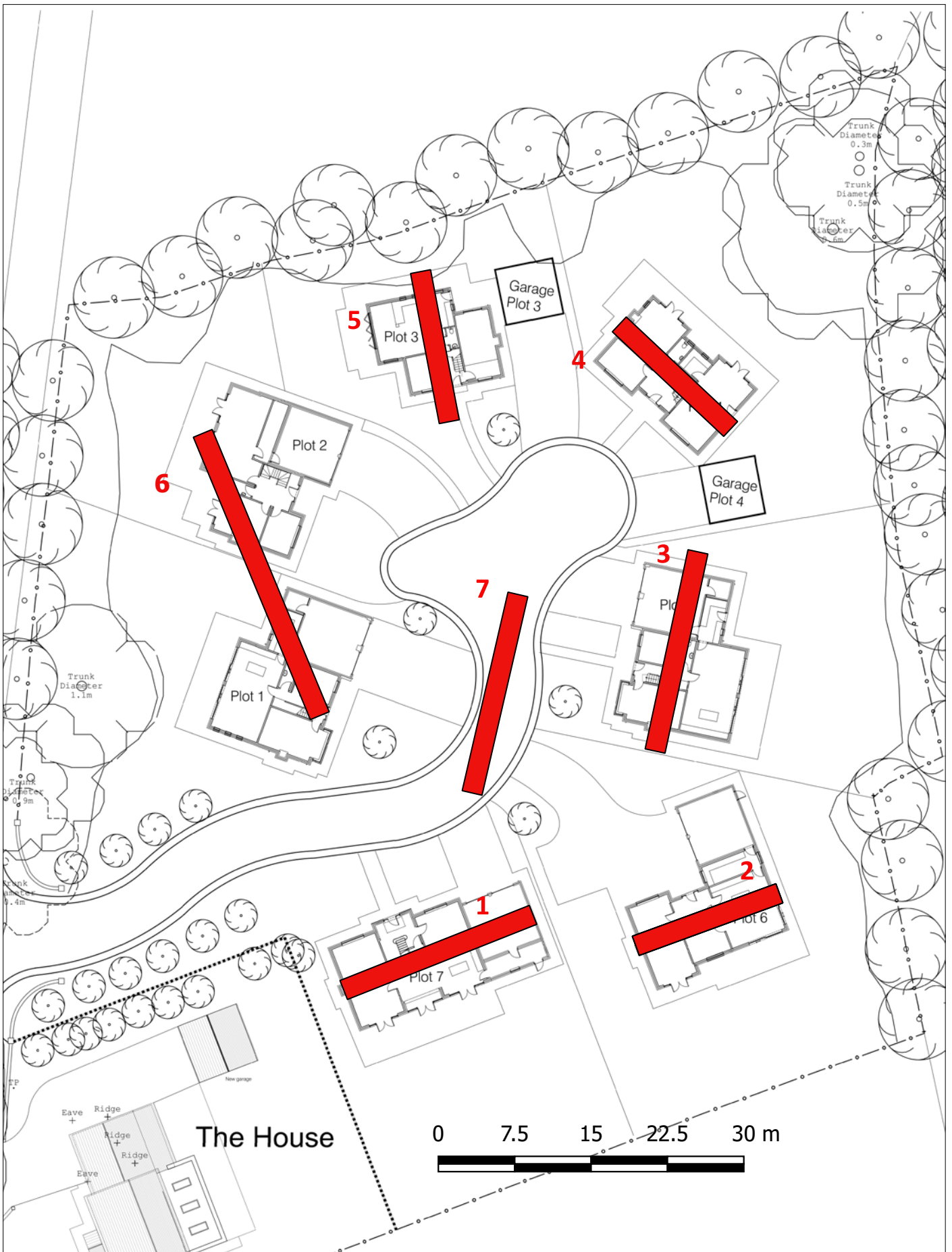
**Figure 1:
 Site location**

- Site boundary
- North East Derbyshire District



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB
 Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com





Site name: The House, Brassington Lane
 Date: 8 February 2017
 Drawn by: TJW
 Scale: 1:503@A4

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Ordnance Survey mapping (if applicable):
 © Crown Copyright. All rights reserved.
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Proposed trench locations

Figure 2:
Proposed trench locations

Trenches

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Aizlewood's Mill
 Nursery Street
 Sheffield
 South Yorkshire
 S3 8GG

Tel: 01142 750140
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



APPENDIX VII: MID-PROJECT AGREEMENT

Appendix 3: Mid-Project Agreement Template

Part 1: Information Review

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Project name: The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton | | Contractor's site code: BLT17 |
| Main contact person | Reuben Thorpe | |
| Contractor | Archaeological Research Services Ltd | |
| Address | Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB | |
| Telephone | 01629 814540 | |
| Fax | 01629 814657 | |
| Email | reuben@archaeologicalresearchservices.com | |
| Project Manager: Reuben Thorpe | | |
| Site Details: Evaluation followed by strip map and record followed by open area excavation on area of DMV | | |
| Size of area to be investigated: 375 m² PDA | Planning reference: 15/01191/OL | |
| Any changes to the original development planned: | | |
| Land Owner(s) and contact details: | Neil Bestwick Bestwick Estates Ltd neil@bestwiskestates.co.uk 07508 407005 | <input type="checkbox"/> Copies of relevant interim reports are attached |
| Please give an update on the current state of securing transfer of title for the Archive: In the process of agreeing transfer of archive following post excavation. | | |
| Additions and changes to the description of the site, the expected archaeology and its significance: Evaluation demonstrated the presence of archaeological cut features. A strip and map undertaken following the widening of the area revealed house platforms which was then extended out into open area excavation | | |
| Please state the nature and method of any conservation work that is taking place as part of the project: The shell tempered and sandy reduced pottery sherds are being examined by a qualified conservator (Uni. of Durham). | | |
| Archive | | |
| A copy of the documentary archive will be offered to the following Historic Environment Record: Derbyshire | Revised deposition milestones: | |
| | What? | Date? |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Post excavation work completed | 12/2018 |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Title of transfer secured | 03/2019 [REDACTED] |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Deposition | 06/2019 |
| Please describe the onsite sampling strategy: Discreet pits, postholes, 100% sampled. Ditches, linear features up to 20% away from intersections and terminals. | | |
| Please describe any public or stakeholder consultation that has taken or will be taking place as part of the project: None | | |

On behalf of the depositor, I confirm that we intend to offer this Archive to this museum as the most appropriate depository according to pre-published Collections Development Policy. I have read and understood the museum's deposition guidance policy. The archive will be prepared in accordance with said policy including full transfer of title and the payment of the relevant deposition charge

Date: **01/02/2019** Name: **Michelle Burpoe** Job Title: **Archives Officer**

Signature: *Michelle Burpoe*

Part 2: Specialist Report summary – page 1

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Project name: The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton | | Contractor's site code: BLT17 |
| Depositor: | Archaeological Research Services Ltd | |
| Specialist Contractor: | Chris Cumberpatch, Rod Mackenzie, John Cruse, Tristan Wilson, Luke Parker | |
| Museum: | Museums Sheffield | |
| Site Description <i>The site lies immediately south-east of Old Tupton, off the east side of Brassington Lane and consists of four areas of grassland. The site is bound to the north and east by woodland, while the southern boundary meets an adjacent grassed field. Brassington Lane forms the boundary of the site in the south-west. The proposed development area covers c.1ha of land. The site is centred at SK 39160 65094. Main area of excavation lies in the northwest corner of the site</i> | | |
| Aims and objectives of research <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ <i>Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site through the excavation of evaluation trenches.</i> ◆ <i>Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.</i> ◆ <i>Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.</i> <p><i>Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits evaluate their significance and potential.</i></p> | | |
| What research questions were asked as part of this commission? <i>The works were identified as having the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes outlined in Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012), notably for the Post-Medieval (1485-1790) and Modern (1750 to present) periods Namely; Agricultural landscapes and the food-producing economy, Rural settlement patterns and building traditions (Knight et al. 2012, 108), Urban and rural settlements and Estates, parks, gardens and woodlands (Knight et al. 2012, 122)</i> | | |
| What research methodology was used? Archaeological evaluation trenching, Trial trenching, followed by a strip map and record excavation on areas of concentrated archaeology complimented by Open Area excavation | | |
| What recommendations were made regarding retention and disposal and further analysis on the material? An ordered archive of selected objects and site records offered for deposition with suitable repositories. Curator: Full analysis and reporting, synthetic summary into Derbyshire Archaeological Journal supported by full publication to ADS (with the full details and results of analyses) and a copy of the full report to the HER Ceramics: Relatively few pottery assemblages have been published from Chesterfield and while highly significant assemblages exists in the museum archives, there is little sign that these will event be published. The assemblage considered in this report is therefore of double significance. On one hand it constitutes part of the sparse published archaeological record from a regionally significant market town and at the same time represents a significant source of comparison should the archived sites ever be published either in full or as part of a corpus of pottery from the town. Furthermore, the assemblage includes a number of poorly understood and hitherto undocumented types of pottery, notably the 'Local Sandy ware' group while others, notably the Brackenfield type ware, may contribute to the resolution of questions surrounding the typology and chronology of pottery in north-east Derbyshire, an area notoriously poorly known and understood in ceramic terms. For these reasons the assemblage should be retained in full in the appropriate local museum or finds depository where it will be available for further comparative study in the future. The shell tempered and sandy reduced sherds will be conserved at Durham University prior to deposition of the | | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| Project name: The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton | | Contractor's site code: BLT17 |
| Depositor: | Archaeological Research Services Ltd | |
| Specialist Contractor: | Chris Cumberpatch, Rod Mackenzie, John Cruse, Tristan Wilson, Luke Parker | |
| Museum: | Museums Sheffield | |
| <p>full archive, with several body sherds from each context retained in an untreated state for future petrographic and chemical analysis.</p> <p>Metalworking: The nature and date range of the archaeological contexts that the slag was found in, suggests that it was produced off-site and disposed of there as general rubbish and backfill. It is worth noting that metallurgical slag has a long history of use as levelling material in the construction of tracks and roadways, so it is not unusual to find slag away from its original production site. The general feel of the assemblage suggests the possibility that some of it may have been redeposited during remodelling of features on and around the site. The metalwork will not be deposited with the archive.</p> <p>Architectural Stonework: Four examples of worked stone were recovered during the works. The two moulded stone fragments will be retained as part of the archive, whilst the two stone rubble fragments will be discarded.</p> <p>Palaeo-Environmental: Analysis complete. Collection can be discarded subject to no need for scientific dating.</p> | | |

Part 3: Retention Policy Agreement template – page 1

| | | |
|--|----------------------|---|
| Project name: The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton | | Contractor's site code: BLT17 |
| Depositor: | Bestwisk Estates Ltd | |
| Museum: | Weston Park Museum | |
| In what way does the site contribute to wider research questions or regional research priorities? <i>Allows us to examine and explore themes related to changing agricultural landscapes and food-producing economy, Rural settlement patterns and building traditions (Knight et al. 2012, 108), Urban and rural settlements and Estates, parks, gardens and woodlands (Knight et al. 2012, 122) in the medieval and post-medieval period. Seriation of medieval fabric and type series, widen range of identified medieval ceramics.</i> | | |
| What specific research questions are associated directly with the project? <i>Those itemised above.</i> | | |
| Statement of significance and key discoveries: <i>A sequence of change/continuity in terms of house plot and croft enclosure spanning late 11th century to 15th century from ? inception of Old Tupton to its contraction and the absorption of land within grounds of Tupton Hall.</i> | | |
| Who was consulted in order to establish the significance of the site? And how were these stakeholders involved in the project? <i>Project Director/Manager, Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist. Dr Chris Cumberpatch. All stakeholders regularly informed, frequent site meetings, direct involvement with evolving excavation strategy</i> | | |
| How will the results of this project be published? <i>Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Full digital publication with ADS</i> | | |
| Based on the information given above, it was agreed that the following material will be retained for deposition and, therefore, form the Archive: <i>Ceramics: All the medieval ceramics will be retained, and will be deposited after stabilisation with an accredited conservator.</i> <i>Architectural Stonework: Two of the four moulded architectural fragments will be retained as part of the archive.</i> | | |
| (Please note: where materials for retention include samples, details of the sampling technique and ratios must be included in the above description) | | |

Part 3: Retention Policy Agreement template – page 2

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Project name: The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton | | Contractor's site code: BLT'17 |
| Depositor: | Bestwick Estates Ltd | |
| Museum: | Weston Park Museum | |
| Please describe the method of disposal of any materials from the project which are not retained: <i>Any items which are not retained will be either returned to the landowner, or discarded in landfill.</i> | | |
| The following is a list of objects / collections that are of particular significance and should be considered for museum display: (Please include, where appropriate, reference to potential reconstruction of objects from the Archive) <i>The medieval pottery is particularly interesting as full assemblages of medieval ceramics are lacking in the region.</i> | The following is a list of objects / collections that will be removed from the Archive (e.g. to supplement a type series): <i>N/A</i> | |
| Please state the number of standard archive boxes (as per Section 1.5) that will hold this material at the point of deposition including the documentary archive: 1 documentary box and 1 standard finds box | Based on given estimates the deposition charge will be: 1 documentary box @£320 1 standard finds box @£320 Total=£640+VAT | |
| Please describe any material, including the dimensions and weight, that will be deposited but will not be stored in standard boxes: N/A | | |
| Have any special arrangements regarding the deposit of the Archive been agreed? (If 'yes', please describe here) | | |
| This retention policy has been agreed on behalf of the project contractor and depositor by Name: <u>Michelle Burpoe</u> Job title: <u>Archives Officer</u> Signature: <u><i>Michelle Burpoe</i></u> Date: <u>08/03/2019</u> | This retention policy has been agreed on behalf of the Museum accepting the Archive by Name: Martha Jasko-Lawrence Signature: <u><i>Martha Jasko-Lawrence</i></u> Date: 12.4.2019 The following accession number has been assigned: SHEFM 2019.6 | |

APPENDIX VIII: OASIS

OASIS Summary for archaeol5-336156

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| OASIS ID (UID) | archaeol5-336156 |
| Project Name | Excavations at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton, Derbyshire |
| Sitename | The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton |
| Sitecode | BLT17 |
| Project Identifier(s) | |
| Activity type | EVALUATION, Open Area Excavation, Excavation |
| Planning Id | 15/01191/OL |
| Reason For Investigation | Planning requirement |
| Organisation Responsible for work | Archaeological Research Services Ltd |
| Project Dates | 20-Feb-2017 - 31-Mar-2017 |
| Location | The House, Brassington Lane, Old Tupton NGR : SK 39160 65094 LL : 53.1815114770313, -1.41549379573263 12 Fig : 439160,365094 |
| Administrative Areas | Country : England County : Derbyshire District : North East Derbyshire Parish : Tupton |

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Project Methodology | <p>The following methodologies apply to all stages of the works at Brassington Lane, Old Tupton.</p> <p>Topsoil and subsoil were removed by a mechanical excavator, with a toothless ditching bucket, in level spits, to the first archaeological horizon under continuous archaeological supervision, in all phases of excavation works. All excavation areas were hand cleaned to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features.</p> <p>Linear features such as ditches and gullies were sampled to a minimum of 10% of their length in hand excavated sections away from intersections and terminals. Discreet features such as pits and post holes were sampled to a minimum of 50%. Industrial features associated with production were excavated in their entirety once identified in sample excavation. Linear structural features, such as wall trenches, robber trenches, beam slots, were excavated, on a judgement basis, up to a sample size of 50%.</p> <p>Recording consisted of several aspects. The site was recorded using a Leica survey grade GPS, completion of drawings including sections and plans, and the compilation of a full record including written, graphic on on pre-printed record sheets. A full photographic record of the excavations was compiled using a digital camera, including any archaeological entities encountered and working shots.</p> <p>Environmental sampling was targeted, on a judgement basis, toward those deposits which were sealed and stratigraphically secure that also had the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence, human health or land use regime. Here, either a minimum sample size of of 40 litres was taken or the entire deposit was collected as a bulk sample if smaller in volume than 40L. Deposits which offered the potential to obtain dating, associated with primary construction or use, use life, or final use, and which were adjudged to demonstrate primary relationships between artefact/environmental content and context of deposition, were sampled with a view to obtaining scientific dating.</p> |
| Project Results | <p>The archaeological trial trenching identified the preserved remains of settlement and field enclosures within the northern half of the site. The southern part of the site had suffered extensive truncation in the 20th century through the creation of water features and associated infrastructure. The strip, map and record excavation uncovered further evidence of the features within the trial trenching and demonstrated the preservation of coherent archaeological remains attesting to the medieval occupation of the site.</p> <p>The multi-phased programme of archaeological works has revealed evidence of occupation and other activities on the site spanning the eleventh – eighteenth century. A series of enclosures were identified on the fringe of a medieval settlement or house platform which appear to form part of a homestead and toft associated with the deserted medieval village of Tupton. Ceramic evidence suggests an 11th century origin with continued use until approximately the 16th century. The later reworking of the landscape carried out from the 16th century is likely associated with the rebuilding of neighbouring Egstow Hall and the creation of Old Tupton Hall.</p> |
| Keywords | <p>Enclosure - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Building - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> |
| Funder | Private or public corporation |
| HER | Derbyshire County Council - unRev - STANDARD |
| Person Responsible for work | Reuben Thorpe |
| HER Identifiers | |
| Archives | |