



Archaeological
Research
Services Ltd

**Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief.
Potworks Barn, Ticknall.**



Aerial view of the site
(GiraffePhotography.com)

ARS Ltd Report 2008/52
July 2008
Planning Application no. SD/9/2007/0945/FH

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Executive Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at Potworks Barn, Ticknall, Derbyshire prior to the erection of an extension to the south wing of the building. The building is of particular historic interest as it is part of the wider 'Ticknall Pottery Works' (SMR 27144) and represents the last remaining evidence above ground of the substantial industry particular to Ticknall, that of making domestic earthenware vessels.

During initial groundworks for the extension the remains of two phases of the same brick built building was revealed. The building is believed to be the remains of a circular 'bottle' kiln shown on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map. Although some damage to the sub-surface remains had occurred during the construction of the south wing in the 20th century, in particular to the kiln itself, enough of the floor level and exterior wall remained to get an accurate idea of the shape and size of the building.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in July 2008 on all groundworks for the proposed extension of the southern wing of Potworks Barn, Ticknall (Planning Application number SD/9/2007/0945/FH). The archaeological watching brief was a condition of the planning consent.

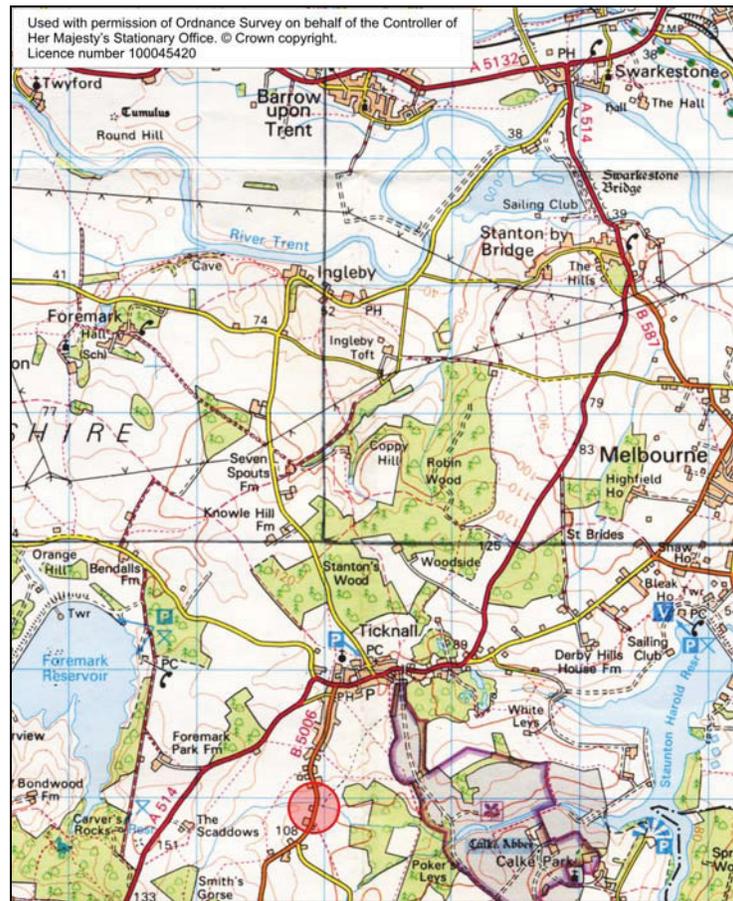


Fig. 1 Location map of Potworks Barn, Ticknall.

2. Location and Geology

- 2.1 Ticknall is located 8 miles south of Derby on the A514 (SK 34862278) at the very tip of Derbyshire (Fig. 1). The Potworks Barn is located on the Ashby Road (B5006).
- 2.2 The solid geology of the site is made up of Triassic Mudstones of the Mercia Mudstone Group underlying the Quarternary till (boulder clay) (Aitkinhead, 2002).

3. Background

- 3.1 The present building, now a dwelling, dates from about 1860 and appears on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1881) (Fig. 2). This map shows the pothouse with a kiln attached to the south, and to the north is a circle possibly representing

a further kiln or a horse-wheel for a pug mill (SMR 27144). Structural oak timbers found within the present building may be evidence for the reuse of timbers from a previous building which would have stood on the site (DCC Brief, Appendix I).

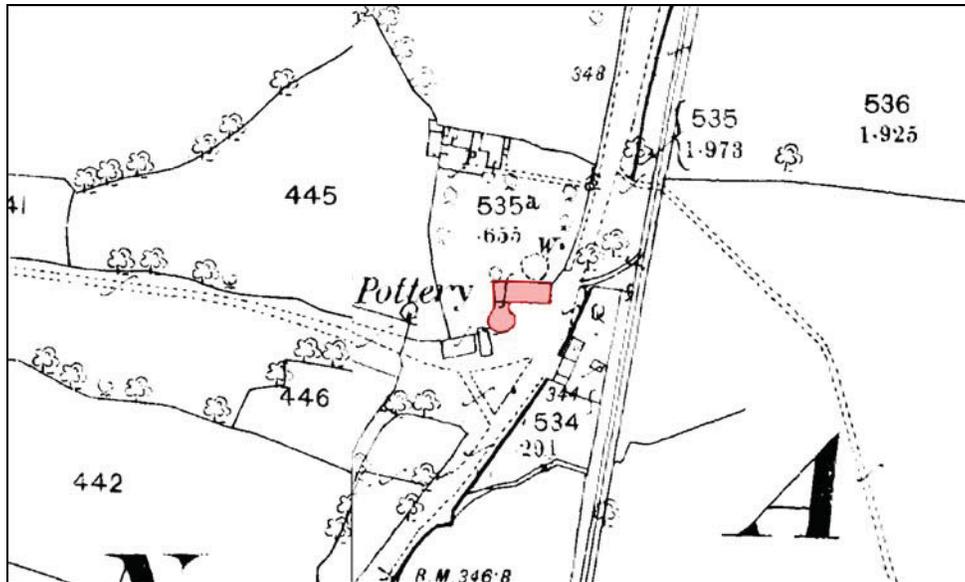


Fig. 2 First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1881) showing Potworks Barn and a kiln adjoining the building to the south

- 2.2 The building is of historical interest as it represents the last remaining standing evidence of a substantial earthenware vessel pottery industry that was particular to Ticknall (DCC Brief, Appendix I). The pottery industry at Ticknall is thought to have spanned from the 15th to the 19th centuries with at least two kilns at Ticknall producing Cistercian and Midlands Purple wares (Boyle 2002; Usher 1989).
- 2.3 The Ticknall Tramway served the pottery from the far side of Ashby Road (SMR 27144). A change of ownership of the site from the Hyde family to Thomas Charville between 1855 and 1860 may have been the occasion when the Hyde family kilns were demolished, although production at the pottery did not cease until between 1888 and 1891 with the building being subsequently converted to agricultural use (SMR 27144). The south wing, which replaced the kiln, was added in the 20th century as a feed store and converted to a dairy in the 1940s (DCC Brief, Appendix I). The second edition Ordnance Survey map shows that in c.1905 the kiln to the south and circular structure to the north had been demolished and a small rectangular building, possibly the feed store, had been added (Fig. 3).

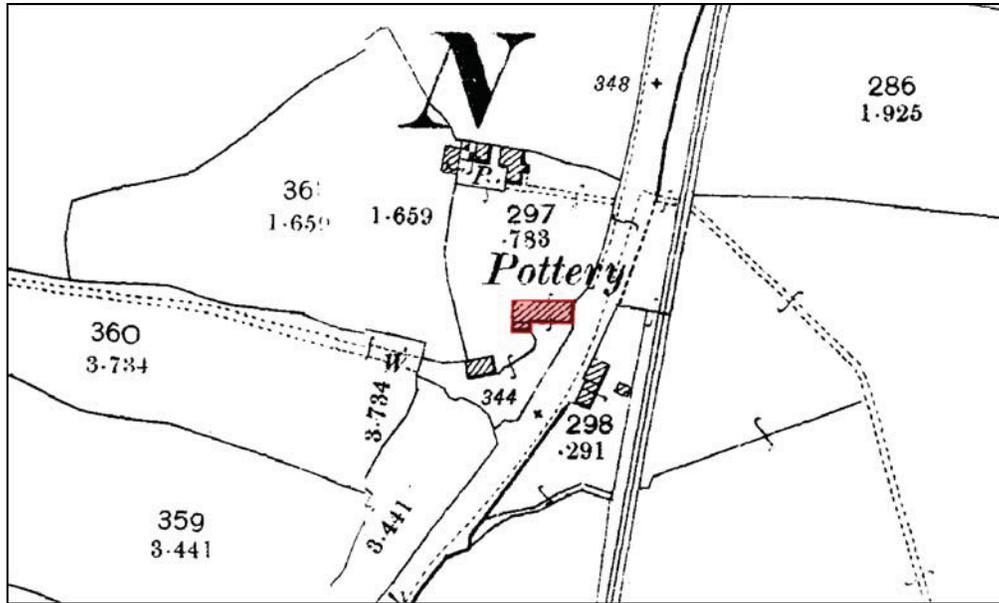


Fig. 3 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1905) showing the building without associated kilns.

4. Objective of the Project

- 4.1 The objective of the watching brief was to provide for the appropriate level of *preservation by record* of any archaeological deposits exposed during the development works.

5. Method Statement

- 5.1 The area of the proposed extension measured 6m x 8m and directly abutted the south end of the existing building (Fig. 4). The ground level in that area was to be reduced by the excavation of level shallow spits to a depth of approximately 0.6m below the modern ground level. Footings were then excavated at this reduced level to a depth of approximately 0.3m (approximately 0.9m below the modern ground level). A check was made by the archaeologist on site at all stages for archaeological features.
- 5.2 All machine excavation on the site was observed by an archaeologist to ensure that no archaeological remains were disturbed. Any features or structures were fully cleaned and recorded in accordance with the standards stipulated by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) and the guidance provided in 'Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions' (English Heritage 2003).
- 5.3 Features and structures were photographed, recorded and where possible, fully-excavated. All the contexts were recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, and a context register was prepared (Appendix 2).
- 5.4 Photographs were taken using a 35mm SLR camera with black and white print film, and colour transparency, as well as with a digital camera (7.1 megapixel resolution).

- 5.5 All work was carried out wearing appropriate safety equipment. A system of hand signals was agreed before work commenced to allow for easy communication and a safe environment for examining the potential archaeological remains while supervising machine excavation.

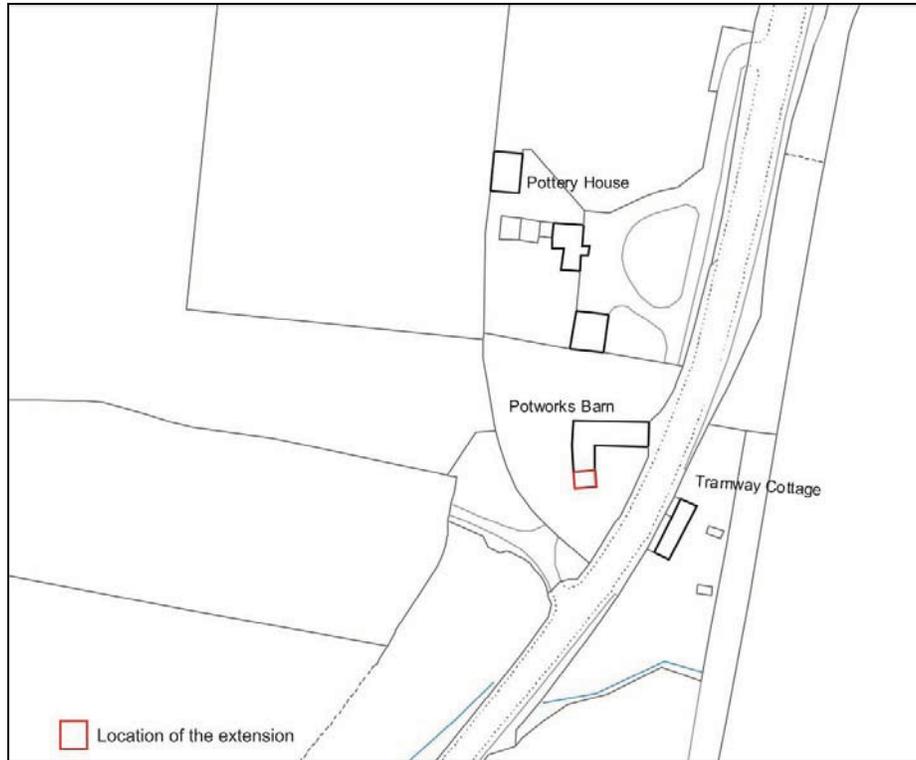


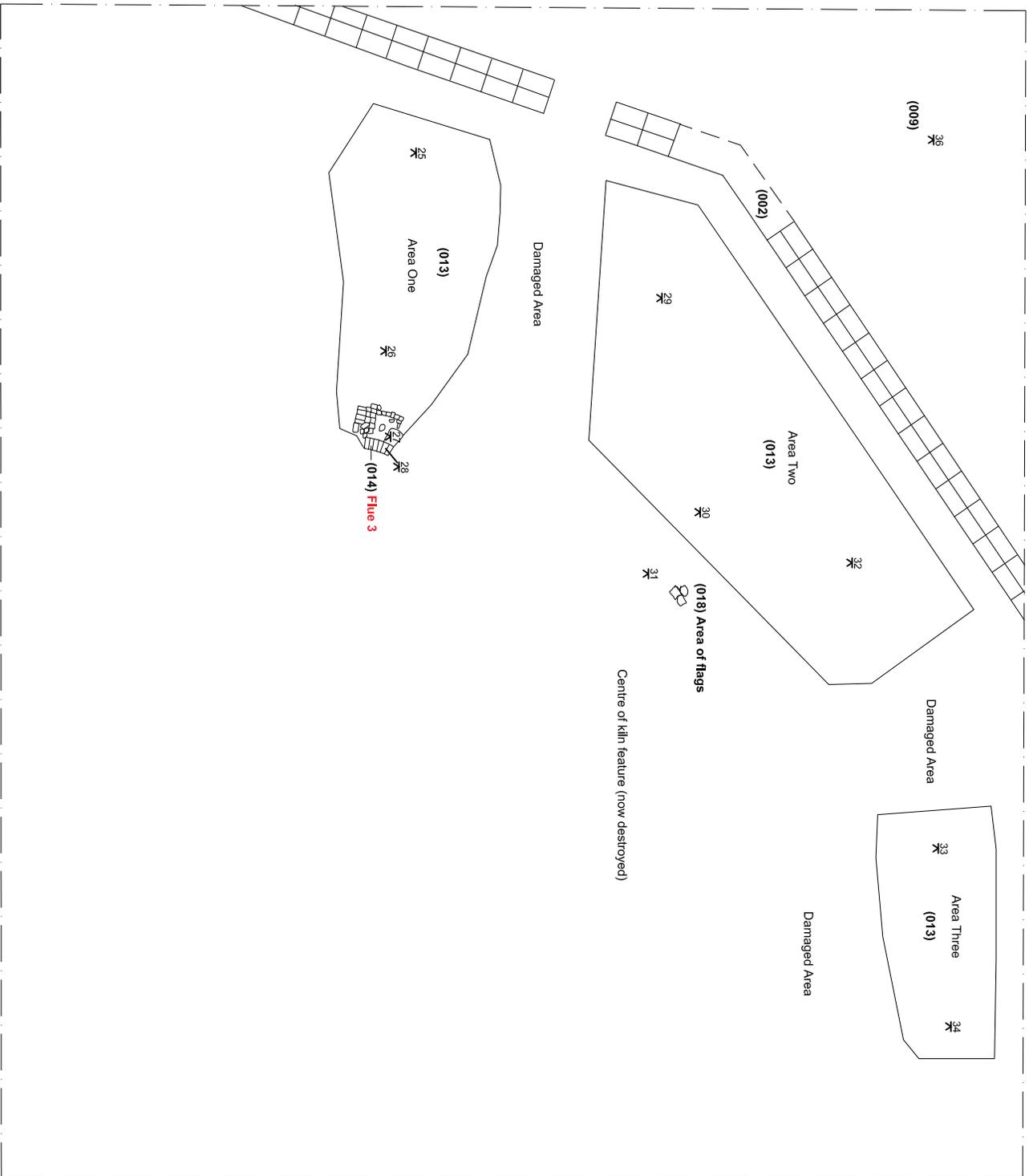
Fig. 4 Map of the Potworks Barn showing the location of the extension (trench).

6. Description of Archaeological Investigations

- 6.1 The groundworks revealed two constructional phases of the circular brick building shown on the 1881 Ordnance survey map. The building is believed to be the remains of a kiln associated with the Ticknall Potteries. The building consisted of an exterior wall with internal floor levels surrounding a circular kiln with flues, approximately 4m in diameter.

6.2 Phase One

- 6.2.1 Remains representing the earliest phase of the building were found to exist in the form of two floor levels (009 and 013) and two possible flues (014 and 015) (Fig. 5). The remains were in a poor state of repair and had been heavily truncated by later activity. No evidence for an external wall for this earlier building was identified (Fig. 7). The internal floor (013) had been damaged by modern services and was therefore divided into three areas. Area one was found to have been constructed of hand made bricks and firebricks, many of which were broken (See 7.1) (Fig. 6). Above the bricks was an intermittent deposit of compacted coal waste (012) that had accumulated over time in the areas close to the flues. The bricks showed signs of wear indicating the floors use over a period of time.



metres

0



2

Edge of excavation

Archaeological Rese
 Services Ltd
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 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Site Code: T10K 08
 Drawing Ref: Report Fig.
 Date: 16th July 2008
 Drawn: JS
 Scale: 1:40 at A4

Figure 5: Plan of Phase
 One

Key:

Notes:

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Fig. 6 Area one: Building two. Looking east. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 7 View of the wall (002) and the earlier floor level (013). Looking west. (Scale: 0.25m)

- 6.2.2 The truncated remains of a rectangular feature (014) (flue three) was revealed below the later flue one (Fig. 8). This indicates that the later phase of building followed the same layout as the earlier phase. The flue (014) contained an orange deposit (016) predominately made up of burnt bricks and clay. This context probably formed the base of the flue when it was in use.



Fig. 8 Flue three (014) found below flue two. Looking west.
(Scale: 0.25m)

- 6.2.3 Floor (013) in area two was a continuation of that in area one and had no regular pattern but contained a high number of firebricks and patches of black coal waste (012) (Fig. 9). The floor was roughly laid and very worn. The floor had been damaged to the south so it was not possible to determine if an earlier flue had existed below flue two but it is probable due to the amount of the orange burnt brick deposit (016) found in that area.
- 6.2.4 At approximately 1.5m south from the wall (002) the floor lowered and appeared to terminate (Fig. 5). A thin layer of modern concrete had been deposited, below which was a level of small flag stones (018) (Fig. 10). Only a small area of these flags could be revealed due to the concrete. The concrete was probably deposited to act as a sealing layer as the flags were loose and roughly arranged. The flags and the floor (013) are probably contemporary as the flags were not found to continue below the cobbles when the floor (013) was excavated later.



Fig. 9 Area two: Floor (013), looking west.
(Scale: 2m)



Fig. 10 Area of flags (018) below concrete layer (Scale: 0.25m)

6.2.5 Area three was the final area of the floor (013) to be exposed and was located in the north east corner of the trench (Fig. 11). The floor had been damaged to the south and east by modern services which meant only an area measuring 1.7m by 1.2m remained. The floor in this area contained more firebricks than the other two areas and was found to be two layers thick in places (Fig. 12). Although this could be the remains of an earlier floor, it seems more likely that it represents areas of repair to the floor over time as the bricks below were very similar to the ones above.



Fig. 11 Area three (013), looking east. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 12 Area three: Area of floor (013) where two layers of bricks exist. (Scale: 0.25m)

6.3 Phase Two

- 6.3.1 The remains of a later phase of the building was revealed below a layer of building rubble (001) present below the turf and consisted of an external wall, two floor levels interpreted as work areas surrounding the central kiln, two flue features and the remains of a circular kiln. The majority of the kiln had been destroyed by modern activity (Fig. 13).
- 6.3.2 A brick wall (002) was uncovered approximately 0.3m below the surface of the modern ground level which was two courses wide and bonded with a cement mortar (Fig. 14). The wall was built in adjoining 4m straight sections, forming a building that appeared to be octagonal in shape although this could not be confirmed as the total building was not revealed during the excavation.



Fig. 14 Building one showing wall (002) and (003). Looking east (Scale: 2m)

- 6.3.3 Brick floor levels (003 and 004) were exposed on either side of the wall (002) which have been interpreted as interior (003) and exterior (004) floors (Fig.15). The floor (003) had been laid in triangular panels that followed the octagonal shape of the building. The bricks were laid in a stretcher pattern that followed the same alignment as the wall section they abutted. These panels narrowed towards the centre to allow for the circular shape of the kiln and were separated by a single line of vertical bricks. The floor had been damaged by modern services creating three areas of surviving floor level. Areas one and two contained the truncated remains of two small rectangular flue features which were set within the floor.



Fig. 15 Overall view of building one showing the three areas that survived and the probable location of the kiln. Looking north-east (Scale: 2m)

6.3.4 Flue one (007) was located in area one of the floor to the west of the trench area and consisted of a rectangular area of degraded burnt bricks that measured 0.48m by 0.53m (Fig. 16). Although the feature did not have any structural components remaining it is likely it represents an opening in to the kiln (now destroyed) for inserting pots or fuel. Flue two (006) was located within area two of the floor in the centre of the trench and consisted of a small rectangular arrangement of bricks measuring 0.45m by 0.5m (Fig. 17). The feature had been damaged to the south where it would have adjoined the kiln so its exact dimensions could not be recorded. Both flues are integral parts of the kiln structure and can therefore be interpreted as contemporary.



Fig. 16 Flue one (007) (Scale: 0.25m)



Fig. 17 Flue two (006) (Scale: 0.25m)

- 6.3.5 Most of the central circular kiln feature had been destroyed by modern services, although an area close to flue one and a small area located in the far south east corner of the trench, survived giving an idea of the shape and size of the kiln (Fig. 13).

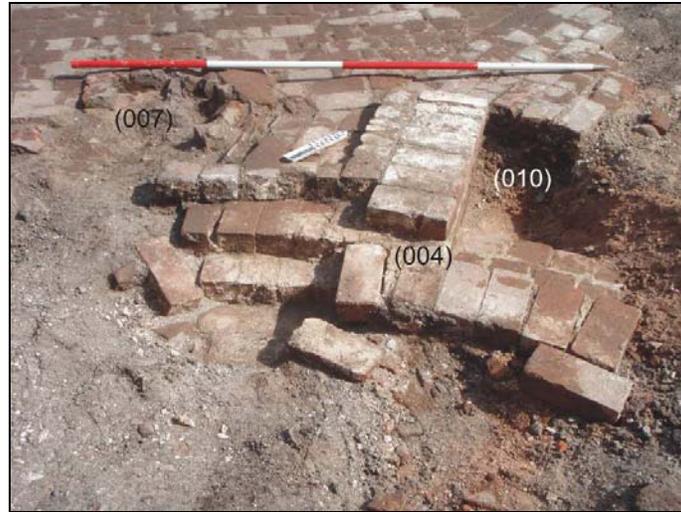


Fig. 18 Remains of the kiln and flue one. Looking North. (Scale: 2m)

- 6.3.6 The surviving area of kiln consisted of a curved wall (004) which measured 1.43m across (Fig. 18). The wall was made up of at least three single courses of bricks laid on bed and aligned north south. The wall was stepped down into the interior of the kiln. Another small area of the curved wall was found near flue two and also at the south east corner of the trench this allowed the diameter of the kiln to be established at 4.3m.
- 6.3.7 A small wall or buttress was keyed in to the curved kiln wall. It was positioned 0.45m east from flue one and measured 0.6m by 0.35m (Fig. 19). This small buttress wall was four courses deep and overlay a compacted metalled surface (010) which was also found to exist at the base on the interior of the kiln. Although the lower courses of the wall had been laid in a stretcher pattern the bricks of the top surviving course were positioned as a single row of bricks laid on bed with a corresponding row of half-bat bricks at the west end of each full brick.



Fig. 19 Kiln feature showing depth of the buttress wall. Looking west. (Scale: 0.25m)

6.3.8 A second floor level (004) was located in the North West corner of the trench on the other side of the wall (002) to the floor level (003) (Fig. 20). The roughly laid area of floor that was exposed measured 4.5m by 2m and comprised of a mixture of bricks being laid on bed and on edge. Some of the bricks were imprinted with the word 'Melbourne' which was a local brick works on the edge of Ticknall (*Pers. Com*) (Fig. 21). Between the floor level and the wall (003) was a 0.3m gap which consisted of a compacted silty fill (008) which contained broken pottery (grog) and clay pipe. The floor level is likely to be an external area contemporary with the other features described, but as only a small area was revealed it is impossible to say this for certain.



Fig. 20 Floor level (004). Looking north west. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 21 Brick imprinted with the word 'Melbourne' found within floor (004).

- 6.3.9 Below the external floor level (005) and the silty fill (008) there was a compacted metallised surface (009) that contained a large amount of broken pottery (grog), broken bricks, slag, glass and coal (Fig. 22). This surface is contemporary or later than as it was found to directly abut the wall (002) and was at a higher level to the earlier floor level (013).



Fig. 22 Metallised floor surface (009) below exterior floor level (005), looking south east.
(Scale: 2m)

- 6.3.10 Excavation of both phase one and two of the building revealed a layer of building hardcore (017) which was approximately 0.2m in depth and that contained a large amount of broken pottery. As this layer was found to directly overlay the natural alluvial clay (019) it can be interpreted as the earliest archaeological level on site (Fig. 23).



Fig. 23 View of the footings showing the depth of the natural alluvium.

7. Specialist Reports

7.1 Brick Report – Simon Johnson

Materials

Brick samples have been retained from the primary construction contexts including floors, flues and the hovel wall (002).

The bricks show the common range of characteristics to be expected from handmade bricks of the mid Nineteenth century, namely slight variations in size within context groups, thick arises, and occasional warping. The point of note, is that a number of bricks from (013) were made from a different clay source to that of the later kiln rebuilding. An agreement in the estate records of Melbourne Hall dated 11 November 1766 makes reference to *White and the Red sort*. (Spavold & Brown 2005, 29).

Context	Length (stretcher)	Width (header)	Height (gauge)	Remarks
002	9" 230mm	4 ¹ / ₂ " 108mm	2 ³ / ₄ " 70mm	Handmade solid with thick arises. Dark red medium fabric with folds and moderate platy inclusions
004	8 ⁶ / ₈ " 224mm	4 ¹ / ₈ " 106mm	2 ³ / ₄ " 70mm	Handmade solid with thick arises. Dark red medium fabric with moderate platy inclusions. Some distorted along bed and classified as Crozzles. Some pressed bricks with frog and stamped <i>Melbourne</i>
013	?	4 ¹ / ₈ " 106	2 ³ / ₄ " 70mm	Handmade solid with thick arises. Dark red medium fabric with moderate platy inclusions.
013	?	3 ⁷ / ₈ " 99mm	3" 77mm	Fragmented ? handmade solid. Yellow-white coarse fabric much distorted. Probably comparable with other red-fabric bricks merely using different clay.
Internal Kiln	9" 230mm	4 ¹ / ₂ " 108mm	2 ³ / ₄ " 70mm	Handmade solid with thick arises. Dark red medium fabric with moderate platy inclusions

Table 1: summarising key characteristics of retained brick samples. Where possible, measurements are mean averages taken over three samples

From the excavation evidence, it is clear that the building relates to some form of Bottle Kiln, probably up-draught variant, and given the absence for any evidence of re-use all bricks associated with the structure can be assumed to be contemporary.

The bricks from context (013) show variation in their sizes and choice of clay. Whilst stratigraphically earlier, their dimensions still lean towards a broadly contemporaneous date with those of the later structure. The Ticknall area lies within a complex geological area with various clays associated with marls and, most importantly, the coal measures.

In terms of chronology, map evidence indicates that Phase Two of the building must date between the survey of John Shaw’s 1857 Survey of Ticknall and the 1882 First Edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch. A record in the Derbyshire Record Office (D2375m/71/144) suggests that the house formally belonging to Potwork Farm was rebuilt *c.* 1859 (*ibid*, 49). This corresponds to the ownership of the pottery being transferred to one Anne Charvill between 1857 and 1861. It seems most likely, given the characteristics of the recovered bricks, that the latest phase of the kiln would relate to the Charvill ownership which continued until the pottery finally ceased production at some point between the last Trade Directory entry of 1888 and 1891 when Thomas Charvill was listed as a farmer and deputy agent (*ibid*).

The earlier floor associated with Phase One has a *terminus post quem* of 1857 and would appear to be well-worn. The date at which this was replaced is unknown, but the relatively fresh condition of the later floor might be taken to imply that it was towards the end of the pottery’s working life.

Given the documentary material surviving for the Ticknall pottery industry and the finite chronology of these brick, it is recommended that a sample from each context is retained as part of the project archive so that they remain available for inclusion in any future fabric survey of the regional brick manufacturing industry.

7.2 Pottery and Small Finds Report – Alex Thornton

The majority of the artefacts recovered from the watching brief at Potworks Barn, Ticknall were sherds of stone or earthenware pottery along with tiles dating from the 18th to 19th century onwards (Table 2). Two fragments of stoneware pottery from context (017) and a fragment of tin glazed pottery from context (001) may date from the 17th century. For a more detailed description of the finds see Table 2.

Context Number	No. of artefacts	Summary of artefacts
(001)	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7 fragments of brownware which has a black lead glaze, dating from the 18th century • 1 garden fork dating from approximately 19th century • 3 fragments of Post-Medieval roof tile. • 1 fragment of Queen’s Ware pottery (1760 onwards) • 1 fragment tin glazed pottery with a blue decoration (17th to late 18th century) • 1 metal point, perhaps for making holes in leather • 1 fragment of 19th century window glass • 1 iron nail

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 fragments of Post Medieval earthenware pottery
(009)	54	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 fragments of brownware which has a black lead glaze, dating from the 18th century • 6 fragments of unglazed stoneware (18th to 19th century) • 8 fragments of Post-Medieval roof tile. • 2 fragments of 17th to 19th century clay pipe • 10 fragments of ?sandstone • 3 fragments of thin unglazed stoneware dating from 18th century onwards • 9 fragments of Post Medieval earthenware pottery
(017)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 large rim fragments of stoneware pot, dating from c. 1671 to the 18th century
Unstratified – near flue 2	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 fragments of metal slag • 7 fragments of Post-Medieval roof tile • 1 fragment of curved salt-glazed stone, possibly early 18th century in date. • 2 rim fragments of non-glazed Post-Medieval stoneware • 3 fragments of brownware which has a black lead glaze, dating from the 18th century • 2 small fragments of Queen’s Ware pottery (1760 onwards)

Table 2: Finds Record

7. Conclusions

7.1 Two structural phases from the same building, previously known to exist from cartographical evidence, were revealed during groundworks for the extension to the southern wing of Potworks Barn. The building consisted of a circular ‘bottle’ kiln approximately 4.3m in diameter surrounded by a brick floor interpreted as the work area. The structural remains uncovered during this project clearly show that although the building underwent two phases of construction the same layout was retained for both phases. Two areas where flues were found to exist were located around the outer wall of the kiln. The flues from both phases were found in the same position indicating that the two phases followed the same internal, as well as external, layout. Although only phase two showed a clear relationship between the kiln wall and the floor level, as no kiln remains were found for phase one, it is considered likely that the kiln related to the earlier phase would have been positioned in the same place as the later phase given the location of the earlier flues.

7.3 The brick report analysis reveals that although the two construction phases are stratigraphically distinct they are broadly contemporaneous given the shape and size of the bricks used. The earlier floor was probably replaced when the ownership of the site was changed between 1855 and 1860 towards the end of the pottery’s working life in 1888.

7.2 The discovery of the circular kiln building is an important element in the wider understanding of the history of the Ticknall Potteries. Despite the building being in a poor state of repair and the lack of any significant finds, these remains add a further dimension to the story of the Ticknall pottery industry.

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 8.1 Any Publicity will be handled by the client.
- 8.2 Archaeological Research Services will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act, 1988.

9. Statement of Indemnity

- 9.1 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.

10. Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank the Derbyshire City Council for their support in this work. We are particularly grateful to Martin and Claire Curley, Jenny James of GiraffePhotography Ltd and Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council.

11. References

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Appendix One

**Derbyshire County Council brief for the Archaeological Watching
Brief at Potworks Barn, Ticknall.**

BRIEF FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SITE NAME: Potworks House Barn, Ashby Road, Ticknall, Derbyshire

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: SD/9/2007/0945/FH

NGR: SK 3486 2278

ISSUED BY: Steve Baker (Development Control Archaeologist)

ISSUED TO: *Claire Curley*

DATE: 18th April 2008

1 Introduction

1.1 Planning application SD/9/2007/0945/FH has received planning consent for the erection of an extension to Potworks House Barn, Ashby Road, Ticknall.

1.2 Condition 12 of the planning consent requires that,

“No development shall take place until the applicant has made arrangements for the implementation of an archaeological watching brief during the development groundworks. The watching brief should be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted by the applicant and approved by the Development Control Archaeologist on behalf of the Local Planning Authority.”

1.3 No archaeological desk-based assessment has been produced.

1.4 This document is a brief for an archaeological watching brief, and will allow the archaeological contractor to prepare a WSI for approval by the DCA.

1.5 The WSI should be submitted for approval at least two weeks in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.

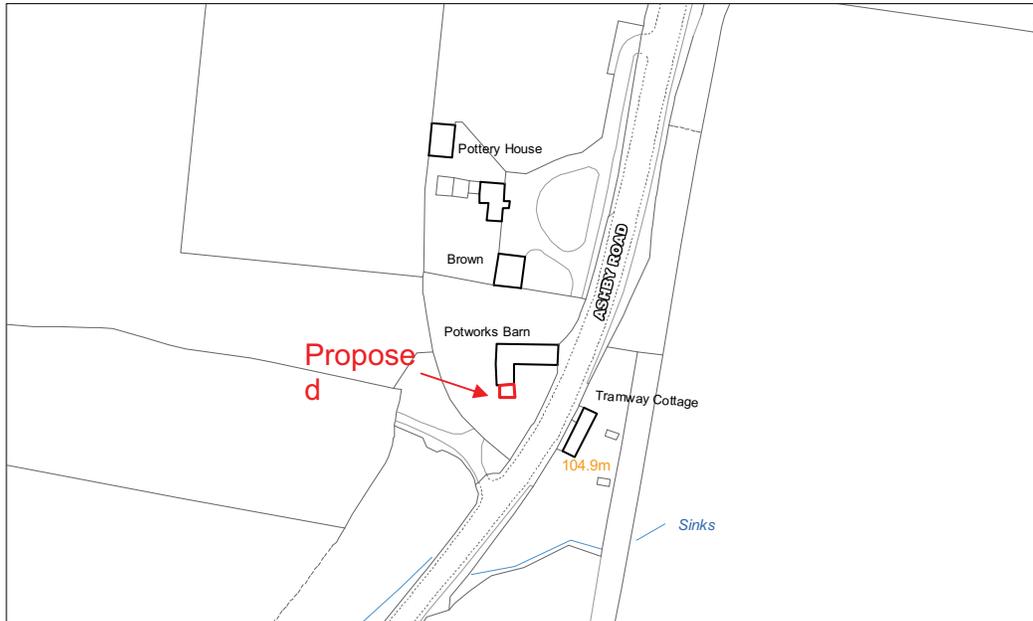


Fig. 1: Site location

2 Background

2.1 The proposed development involves the construction of an extension to the south of Potworks House barn.

2.2 This coincides with an entry on the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (27144) "Pottery Works, Ticknall". The present building dates from about 1860. However, there is some evidence for the re-use of timbers from a previous building which may have stood on the site. The building is of particular historic interest because it represents the last remaining evidence above ground of a substantial industry peculiar to Ticknall, that of making domestic earthenware vessels. The pottery was served by the Ticknall tramway on the far side of the Ashby Road, which had a short spur leading to the pothouse. The 1880 OS map shows the pothouse with a kiln attached to the south, and to the north a circle representing a further kiln or perhaps a horse-wheel for a pug mill. Production was discontinued between 1888 and 1891, and after that the building was turned to farm use. The south wing, which replaced a kiln, was built as a feed store, and was converted in the 1940s to a dairy. The pothouse was later converted into a dwelling.

2.3 Although the construction of the south wing in the 20th century will have caused some disturbance to any remains of the former kiln, it is likely that some evidence remains below ground.

3 Objectives

3.1 The watching brief should provide for achieving an appropriate level of *preservation by record* for any archaeological deposits exposed during the development groundworks.

4 Fieldwork

4.1 The appointed archaeological contractor shall maintain a watching brief during all groundworks relating to the development. This will include the excavation of foundation and service trenches, and any other ground reduction carried out as part of the scheme.

4.2 The watching brief will not entail archaeological excavation beyond the areas exposed by the development works.

4.3 All archaeological fieldwork, recording of archaeological features and deposits and post-excavation analysis should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and to follow the guidance provided in *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions* (English Heritage 2003).

4.4 The appointed archaeologists should undertake a site risk assessment and operate at all times with due regard to health and safety regulations.

5 Monitoring

5.1 During the course of the fieldwork the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) may undertake monitoring visits.

5.2 The DCA should be given at least one week's notice of commencement of fieldwork, including the name and contact number of the archaeologist on site.

5.2 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor should contact the DCA and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit. Your contact will be:

Steve Baker,
Development Control Archaeologist,
Derbyshire County Council,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

steve.baker@derbyshire.gov.uk

Tel: 01629 585146
Mob: 07781 850742
Fax: 01629 585507

6 Finds

6.1 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds should be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see **9.0 Archive Deposition** below).

7 Human Remains

7.1 In the event of human remains being encountered site works will cease and the Coroner's office will be notified. Such remains will remain *in situ* until authorised to continue by the Coroner and a Home Office licence obtained. The Coroner is,

Derby and South Derbyshire:
HM Coroner
St Katherine's House
St Mary's Wharf
Mansfield Road
Derby
DE1 3TQ
Tel 01332 613014

7.2 Analysis of any human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

8 Report

8.1 The preparation of the report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

8.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the Local Planning Authority, the DCA and the Derbyshire SMR. As a minimum, a summary or interim statement should be available 6 weeks after completion of fieldwork, and a full report within 6 months.

8.3 The report should include as a minimum,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements (see 9.3)
- A copy of this brief

8.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts should be supplied to the SMR and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM attached to the report.

8.5 A short summary report (see notes attached) should be supplied as hard copy and a PDF to the DCA along with the evaluation report. The appointed archaeological contractor should also provide the DCA with a written statement on how the project is to be published. *Where no further publication is envisaged then the short report will be published in an annual round-up on developer-funded archaeology in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.*

9 Archive Deposition

9.1 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for the full and final archive to be deposited in Derby Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. Your contact will be:

Derby Museum and Art Gallery,
The Strand,
Derby,
DE1 1BS
Tel: 01332 716659

9.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

9.3 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, must be included as part of the final report.

10 Publication

10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, should be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication (see 8.5). The results of the work should be published at least in summary form in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. A sheet of instructions for contributors is attached.

Guidance notes for contributors to the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* of interim and short reports on developer funded archaeology:

The aim is to publish annual compilations of short reports on developer funded archaeology in the county on a regular basis in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*, in order to better inform the public of the results of the work being undertaken.

It is envisaged that the reports will take one of two forms;

1. Interim reports – short interim descriptions of an excavation or survey that will eventually be subjected to fuller publication.
2. Definitive reports – summaries of archaeological work which will not be pursued further. Note that even if the results were negative, if valid questions were posed then a brief explanation will be worthwhile.

MODEL – see ‘Some Fieldwork in Derbyshire by the Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit in 1998-9’ edited by Graeme Guilbert and Daryl Garton, *DAJ* vol. 121 (2001): 223-5. Number 18 is an example of an Interim report and numbers 19 to 20 are examples of definitive reports.

DETAILED NOTES

Set individual reports out in alphabetical order of site names.

NGR should follow site name, followed by names of those responsible for the report and/ or fieldwork.

Give due acknowledgement to sponsors of project within text.

Definitive reports should include whereabouts of the related written, drawn and photographic archive, as well as any artefacts.

Illustrations – include line drawings and/or photographs if appropriate.

References – include where appropriate at the end of each report.

FUNDING

The Derbyshire Archaeological Society will require an offer of grant-aid towards the printing costs of short reports submitted in order to guarantee publication. Costs will be determined from the printer’s estimate. A contribution towards these costs of around 60% will be sought from the relevant contracting archaeological organisation. For further information contact Pauline Beswick (Hon. Editor), 4 Chapel Row, Froggatt, Calver, Hope Valley, S32 3ZA or tel. 01433 631256.

DEADLINE

Reports received by the end of July will be considered for inclusion in *DAJ* in the year following. If too late they will be saved for consideration for the succeeding year.

Reports to be submitted in hard copy and on disc to:

Steve Baker at Environmental Services Department, Derbyshire County Council, Shand House, Dale Road South, Matlock, Derbyshire DE4 3RY.

Appendix Two

Context and Levels Register for the Archaeological Watching Brief at Potworks Barn, Ticknall.

Context Register

Context No.	Type	Description
001	Deposit	Building rubble found across the site found to contain bricks, glass, concrete and pottery. It was composed of sandy silt with a grey/ brown colour (5YR 4/2). The building rubble was overlying the brick floor level and was below the turf. Remains of building which was demolished probably in the 1800s when work at the kiln pottery ceased.
002	Structure	Brick wall which was two courses wide with bricks that measured 0.23m x 0.12m. Built in 4m straight sections to create curved (hexagonal) shaped building. Bricks on the internal floor follow the direction of each wall section creating a paralleled effect floor. The bricks were bonded together with a sandy cement. The floor was underlying the demolition rubble (001).
003	Floor	A floor found measuring 6.5m x 2.5m. Divided in to three areas due to damage caused by modern services. The bricks were set horizontal to the wall (002) in a pattern that created a paralleled effect. Directly abuts (002) external wall of the building 1.
004	Structure	Kiln wall and adjoining small brick wall. Bricks bonded with a sandy cement. The kiln wall was curved and stepped on the edge that faces the inside of the building. The feature measured 1.47m across and the adjoining wall had a total depth of 0.38m. The wall was four courses deep and was found to overly a metallated floor surface that appeared to continue in to the kiln to form the base of that feature.
005	Floor	External floor level measuring 4.5m x 2m to the south of (002). The bricks are broken and have no continuous pattern. Does not directly abut (002).
006	Flue One	Rectangular area of degraded brick within the most northerly portion of the internal floor. It is in a very similar position to feature (006) which is in the southerly portion of internal floor. It is possible that these are openings to the main structure of the kiln, as the heat could have produced the effect visible on the bricks. If so, then these two features most probably represent flues or access openings into the kiln.
007	Flue Two	A small rectangular arrangement of bricks-single course-around loose, possibly ashy fill which opens into the centre of the kiln. There are possibly the remains of another similar opening in the north of the trench, which may represent some form of flue or opening for inserting pots into the kiln. The feature is in a poor state of repair. It is an integral part of the kiln structure and is therefore contemporary.
008	Fill	The context was located between (005) and (002). 0.3m in width with a fine texture and was composed of clayey silt which was a dark brown in colour (7.5YR 3/3). The context contained lots of broken pottery and some clay pipe fragments. It was comprised of a compact dark silty fill in the gap between the rough floor surface and the main double coursed wall. The context overlay the probable external floor surface (009) -all provisionally dated to the late post-medieval period.

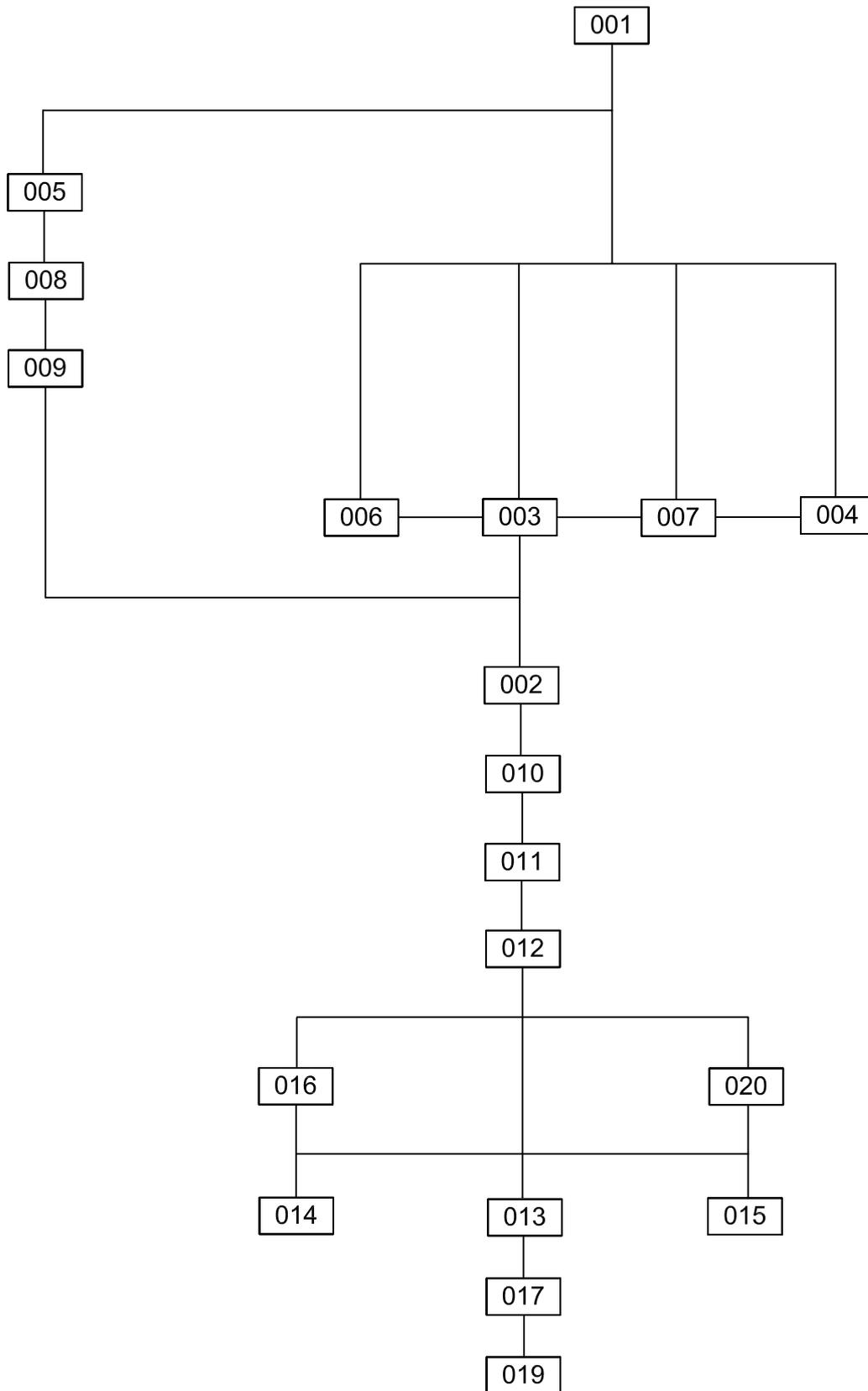
009	Deposit	The context was found below (008). It had a coarse texture and was red/grey brown (2.5YR 4/4) in colour. It was predominately comprised of a silty clay. It was found to contain pottery, glass and bricks. Probably represents a possible floor surface – had harder compaction and more clayey than the overlying fill (008) - still contained a portion of broken pottery.
010	Deposit	The context represents the floor level of the kiln and is of coarse and medium texture. It predominately was comprised of a sandy clay with small white pebbles. It was found 0.3m below top course of bricks on the furnace - extended into what is believed to have been the base of the kiln feature.
011	Deposit	Context found below (003) and above (012) was very similar to the context (009). It had a coarse to medium texture and was a dark yellow brown colour (10 YR 4/6). It was composed of a sandy clay and contained bricks, glass and pottery. The context was 0.15m x 0.2m thick.
012	Deposit	An intermittent deposit across (013) - fine to medium texture, black coal rich deposit. Deposit between 0.05m – 0.1m thick and was spread across the cobbled floor (013) - not continuous over whole of floor in patches near the flues.
013	Floor	Area 1- Revealed below (003) on the west side. Found to contain fire bricks and cobbled hand made bricks. The bricks were covered with black coal soot (012) that had become compacted. Area 2- Largest area exposed in centre of floor. Same cobbled bricks. Indistinct remains of truncated flue feature. Area 3- Small area exposed to the east that contained 2 layers of bricks in places. More firebricks. 0.15m gap between (013) and (002). Appears to have been badly damaged by services.
014	Flue Three	Early flue below flue one - rectangular structure with sunken base found to contain orange burnt brick deposit (016) and some pottery. Fire bricks found to surround the edge although no structural remains still survive.
015	Flue Four	Early flue below flue two – no structural remains were found to exist but the flue is represented by a slight dip in the floor level and an amount of orange burnt brick deposit (016).
016	Deposit	Burnt brick (2.5YR 5/6) deposit found within flues 3 and 4. Contained pottery and some burnt waste from flues. 0.12m by 0.8m by 0.8 m. Fills the base of the flue features and consists of predominately burnt bricks.
017	Deposit	Compacted layer of redeposited clay approximately 0.20m in depth, containing pottery and bricks. Overlaying natural alluvial clay. Found underneath floor (013). (2.5YR 4/6)
018	Natural	Natural alluvium found between 0.6m and 0.8m below modern ground level. Stretching across site. (10YR 6/6)

Levels Register Relating to Figs. 5 and 13

Level Number	Meters of level in metres OD
1	106.464
2	106.304
3	106.636
4	106.398
5	106.475
6	106.559
7	106.324
8	106.36
9	106.334
10	106.47
11	106.374
12	106.3
13	106.388
14	106.367
15	106.367
16	106.348
17	106.324
18	106.309
19	106.377
20	106.377
21	106.326
22	106.394
23	106.335
24	106.378
25	106.598
26	106.618
27	106.648
28	106.498
29	106.588
30	106.668
31	106.718
32	106.666
33	106.518
34	106.538

Appendix Three

Site Matrix



Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB	Site Matrix for Potworks Barn (Tick 08)	Key:	Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd
Site Code: TICK 08 Drawing Ref: Date: 28th July 2008 Drawn: JS	Notes:		Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420

Appendix Four

Archive Contents Register

Archive Contents Register

Deposition museum	Accession No.	Confirmation
Derby Museum and Art gallery The Strand, Derby, DE1 1BS Tel: 01332 716659	DBYMU2008-227	Confirmation acquired via email from Francine Smith: The assigned accession number for the Potworks House Barn, Ticknall archive is DBYMU 2008-227 (Smith, F, Pers. Comm).

- 1 x Digital CD: containing
 - 1 x Report
 - 70 x Digital Photographs
 - 1 x Photographic Register

- 1 x Written Report
- 1 x Photographic Register
- 70 x Colour slides
- 70 x Black and White prints
- 70 x Negatives
- 18 x Context Sheets
- 1 x Drawings Register
- 3 x Plans and section drawings on permatrace