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Shirebrook Colliery and Associated Land, Derbyshire. Phase 2 Evaluation 2004



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Shirebrook Colliery and Associated Land, Derbyshire, Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation 2004

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Shirebrook Colliery and Associated Land, Shirebrook, Derbyshire Phase 2 Archaeological Evaluation 2004

1.0: SUMMARY

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken adjoining Shirebrook Colliery, Derbyshire (centred on NGR. SK 5182 6710) in April 2004. This followed the Phase 1 evaluation and a desk-based assessment of the Phase 1-2 areas which identified potential for the survival of prehistoric remains. A preliminary geophysical survey suggested the presence of archaeological features in some parts of the proposed development area. Trial trenching targeted these areas, as well as areas for which no archaeological information was available. The fieldwork was commissioned by East Midlands Development Agency through Wm Saunders Partnership, in advance of a proposed residential development.

A total of 27 trenches were excavated within the Phase 2 area. The trenches all revealed clay and/or limestone natural subsoil. No features of a archaeological, or possible archaeological interest could be identified.

2.0: INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of trial-trenching within the Phase 2 area of a larger zone proposed for residential development adjoining Shirebrook Colliery, Shirebrook, Derbyshire (centred on NGR SK 51826710, Fig. 1). The area investigated in 2004 (designated the Phase 2 area) comprises parts of Fields 2, 5 and 6 (Fig. 2). The work was commissioned by East Midlands Development Agency through Wm Saunders Partnership, and was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeology in April 2004. The trial trenching followed a desk-based assessment (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1999) and a geophysical survey (GSB 2000). Phase 1 of the trial trenching was carried out in 2002 (Williams 2002), at which time the Phase 2 area was inaccessible.

The programme of trial trenching within the Phase 2 area was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Birmingham Archaeology (Birmingham Archaeology 2004) approved by Derbyshire County Council.

3.0: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

Overall, the proposed development site comprises of c. 38 hectares of land close to Stinting Lane in Shirebrook, Derbyshire (NGR SK 5182 6710). The area is currently mostly arable farmland, with an area of open common to the west. A new road, the Perimiter Access Road (PAR) has been constructed within part of the Phase 1 evaluation area.

The geology here is shallow, well drained calcareous fine loamy soils, over silty clay natural subsoil and limestone bedrock (SSEW 1983).

4.0: ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The site is located within an area of known archaeological significance. The Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record contains reference to the recovery of a small quantity of prehistoric flint waste flakes and the survival of associated burnt material from within the site (SMR 12534 and 12535 respectively) which suggests some prehistoric activity, such as encampments or settlements, within its immediate environs (John Samuels Archaeological Consultants 1999).

In addition, an archaeological evaluation at Stinting Lane, Shirebrook, to the north of the present site, was carried out in February 1998. It was followed by an excavation in July 1998. Both stages of work were carried out by Birmingham University Field Archaeology Unit ahead of residential development (Hewitson and Mould 1998 and Mould 2000). Prior to these projects, no below-ground archaeological investigations had been conducted within the proposed development site or within its immediate environs. The evaluation comprised of a study of the available cartographic evidence, geophysical survey of three areas and the excavation of four trial-trenches. Archaeological features, which were potentially dated to the prehistoric period were identified in Trench 3 only. A larger area was opened up around Trench 3 during the excavation stage and this identified a small prehistoric enclosure, with associated pits and post-holes. Despite total sieving of the feature fills, artefacts were scarce and only a small assemblage of flints was recovered. No chronologically-diagnostic flint artefacts were identified and no charred plant remains or molluscs were recovered from the environmental samples.

The Phase 1 stage of trial trenching in March 2002 (Williams 2002) identified a cluster of small pits and gullies associated with a possible enclosure in Fields 1 and 3. No dating evidence was found within the fills of any of these features, making interpretation problematic. It is possible that these features were of prehistoric date and are broadly contemporary with the enclosure discovered in Stinting Lane, just to the north. A single unstratified prehistoric flint blade was recovered from Trench 42 in Field 4. A watching brief (Bain 2003) undertaken during construction of the Perimiter Access Road failed to identify any features, or possible features of archaeological interest.

5.0: AIMS

The objective of the programme of trial-trenching was to test possible anomalies of archaeological interest identified by the geophysical survey, and to provide an examination of areas for which no archaeological information was available. The trial trenching aimed to assess, amongst other variables, the presence, extent, absence, depth, quality, date and condition of preservation of archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental deposits within the proposed development area, in order to enable an

informed strategy for archaeological mitigation to be agreed, and implemented in advance of development.

6.0: METHOD (Fig. 2)

A total of 27 trenches were excavated, amounting to a 2% sample of the Phase 2 area. The trenches mainly measured 50m in length and 2m in width. Trenches were located to test anomalies, or possible anomalies of archaeological interest identified by the geophysical survey, and also to sample areas as widely as possible for which no archaeological information was available. Trenches 15-16 (Field 2) were re-located to the west to avoid an area of modern landfill. Trenches 51, 53 and 65 (Fields 5-6) were re-located to avoid overhead power lines.

Each of the trenches was located using a total station theodolite. The ploughsoil, and underlying subsoil, where present, were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket working under archaeological supervision, to expose the natural subsoil. Where appropriate, the natural subsoil was hand cleaned. The features, or possible features identified were hand excavated to provide information concerning the survival and complexity of feature fills, and to recover artifactual evidence. A detailed context record on individual *pro-forma* record cards was maintained and all features and trenches were photographed using both colour slide and black and white film. Trench plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50, where features were identified. Excavated sections of individual features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20.

Subject to approval from the landowner, it is proposed to deposit the paper and finds archive with a repository approved by Derbyshire County Council.

7.0: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION (Table 1)

The natural subsoil was identified as a light yellow, fissured and weathered limestone, overlain in places by reddish brown silty clay. Patches of small/medium sized rounded stones were visible in this clay within the Field 2 trial-trenches. A b-horizon subsoil was present in most trenches, varying in depth between 0.05m and 0.1m, comprising a light brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. The ploughsoil over most of the site varied between 0.25m and 0.35m deep, and comprised dark brown clayey silt loam with occasional small rounded stones and small lumps of limestone.

Traces of modern plough furrows were noted in all six trenches in Field 2, cutting slightly into the natural subsoil at c.1.3m intervals. They were c. 0.2m wide and orientated eastwest. No finds were recovered from any of these furrows.

No features or deposits of archaeological, or possible archaeological interest were noted in Fields 2 or 5. A single feature was identified within Trench 69 in Field 6. This feature was aligned northeast-southwest, c.2m wide and up to 0.18m deep (F6900, Fig. 3). It had

uneven edges and base and contained a dark black/brown silty clay (6901) with frequent large lumps of charcoal and flecking throughout, also a large amount of partially burnt roots. Some post-medieval pottery and a piece of glass were recovered from this fill. A light orange/brown silty clay (6903) measuring c. 0.05m in depth, disturbed by roots and containing no finds, overlay layer 6901. This feature was interpreted as a probable burnt hedgeline.

Unstratified post-medieval pottery was recovered from Trenches 64 and 69. No finds of earlier date were identified within the Phase 2 evaluation area.

Table 1: Description of Trenches

Tr.	Context No.	Topsoil details and depth	Subsoil details and depth	Description of natural
15	1500, 1501, 1502	Mid/dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.3m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.05m deep	Reddish brown silty clay with patches of small/medium rounded stones
16	1600, 1601, 1602	Mid/dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.3m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.05m deep	Reddish brown silty clay
17	1700, 1701, 1702	Mid/dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.3-0.35m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.1m deep	Reddish orange clay with patches of small/medium rounded stones
19	1900, 1901, 1902	Mid/dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.3m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.05m deep	Reddish orange clay with patches small/medium rounded stones and limestone
20	2000, 2001, 2002	Mid/dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.3m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.08m deep	Reddish orange clay with patches of limestone bedrock
21	2100, 2101, 2102	Mid/dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.3m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.05m deep	Red clay with patches of limestone bedrock and small/medium rounded stones
46	4600, 4601, 4602	Dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.3m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.07m deep	Yellow limestone bedrock with occasional patches of orange silty clay
47	4700, 4701, 4702		Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.06m deep	Reddish orange silty clay with patches of small rounded stones
48	4800, 4801, 4802	Dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.15m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.04m deep	Yellow limestone bedrock with patches of red silty clay
49	4900, 4901, 4902	Dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.2m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.03m deep	Red orange silty clay with patches of limestone bedrock
50	5000, 5001, 5002	Dark brown organic clayey silt c. 0.2m deep	Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.04m deep	Red orange silty clay with patches of limestone bedrock
51	5100, 5101, 5102		Light brown silty clay with occasional small rounded stones c. 0.03m deep	Red orange silty clay with patches of limestone bedrock

52	5200, 5201,	Davil 1	T 1 4 5 14 4 44	
32		Dark brown	Light brown silty clay with	Red orange silty clay with
	5202	organic clayey silt	occasional small rounded	patches of limestone
53	5200 5201	c. 0.2m deep	stones c. 0.04m deep	bedrock
33	5300, 5301,	Dark brown	Light brown silty clay with	Yellow limestone bedrock
	5302	organic clayey silt	occasional small rounded	with patches of red orange
<i></i>	7100 7101	c. 0.25m deep	stones c. 0.04m deep	silty clay
54	5400, 5401,	Dark brown	Light brown silty clay with	Yellow limestone bedrock
	5402	organic clayey silt	occasional small rounded	with patches of red orange
		c. 0.23m deep	stones c. 0.05m deep	silty clay
55	5500, 5501,	Dark brown	Light brown silty clay with	Yellow limestone bedrock
	5502	organic clayey silt	occasional small rounded	with patches of red orange
		c. 0.3m deep	stones c. 0.05m deep	silty clay
61	6100, 6101	Dark brown	Not present	Light yellow limestone
		organic clayey silt		bedrock across entire
		c. 0.2m deep		trench
62	6200, 6201	Dark brown	Not present	Light yellow limestone
		organic clayey silt	_	bedrock across entire
·		c. 0.25m deep		trench
63	6300, 6301,	Dark brown	Light brown silty clay with	Red orange silty clay with
	6302	organic clayey silt	occasional small rounded	occasional gravel
		c. 0.3m deep	stones c. 0.09m deep	inclusions
64	6400, 6401,	Dark brown	Light brown silty clay with	Orange red silty clay
	6402	organic clayey silt	occasional small rounded	go roo shity only
		c. 0.3m deep	stones c. 0.05m deep	
65	6500, 6501	Dark brown	Not present	Light yellow limestone
	٠	organic clayey silt		bedrock with large
		c. 0.18m deep		patches of red orange silty
				clay
66	6600, 6601	Dark brown	Not present	Yellow limestone bedrock
		organic clayey silt	-	with red orange silty clay
		c. 0.3m deep		at both ends of the trench
67	6700, 6701	Dark brown	Not present	Yellow limestone bedrock
		organic clayey silt	•	with red orange silty clay
		c. 0.2-0.3m deep		at the west end of the
		•		trench
68	6800, 6801	Dark brown	Not present	Red orange silty clay with
		organic clayey silt	1	small patches of yellow
		c. 0.2m deep		limestone bedrock
69	6902, 6900	Dark brown	Not present	Light yellow limestone
		organic clayey silt	· · · F	bedrock with large
		c. 0.2m deep	:	patches of red orange silty
		•		clay
70	7000, 7001,	Dark brown	Light brown silty clay with	Light yellow limestone
	7002	organic clayey silt	occasional small rounded	bedrock with large
		c. 0.24m deep	stones c. 0.05m deep	patches of red orange silty
			stones e. o.osm deep	
71	7100, 7101,	Dark brown	Light brown silty clay with	clay Light yellow limestone
	7102	organic clayey silt	occasional small rounded	
		c. 0.2m deep	stones c. 0.05m deep	
	İ	J. J.min doop	storios c. o.osin deep	patches of red orange silty
				clay

8.0: CONCLUSIONS

The results of Phase 2 trial-trenching have shown that there is little potential for the survival of below-ground archaeology in Fields 2, 5 and 6. No evidence was found for activity pre-dating the post-medieval period. Further archaeological work within this area is probably not merited.

9.0: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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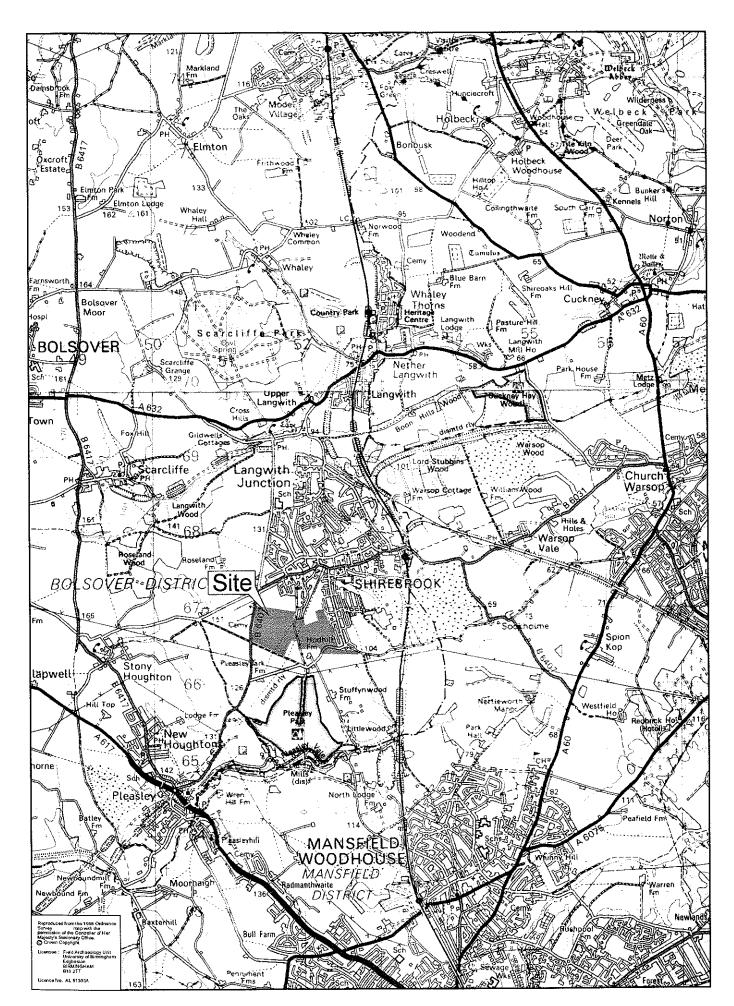


Fig.1

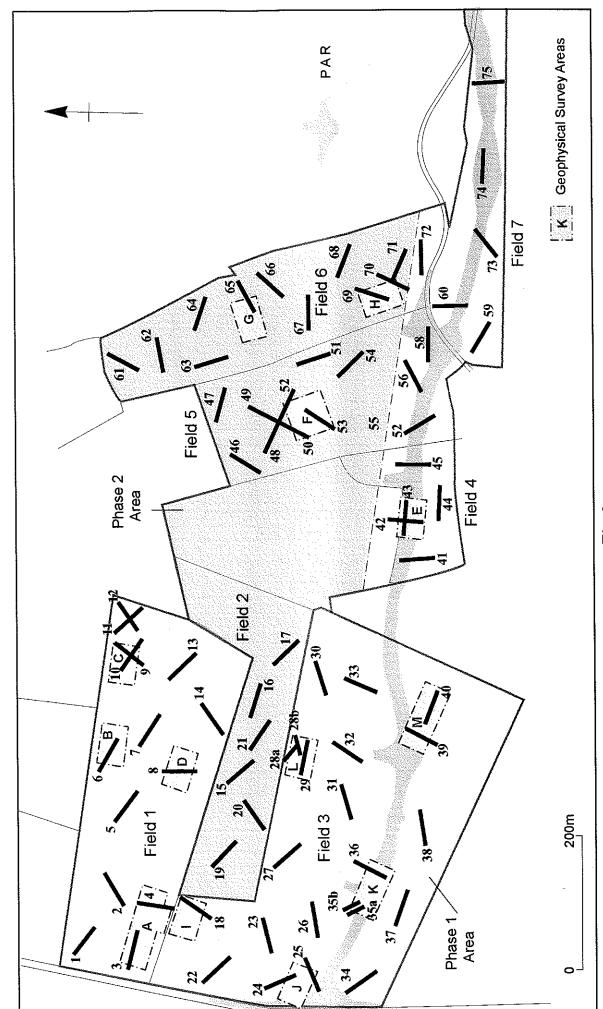


Fig.2

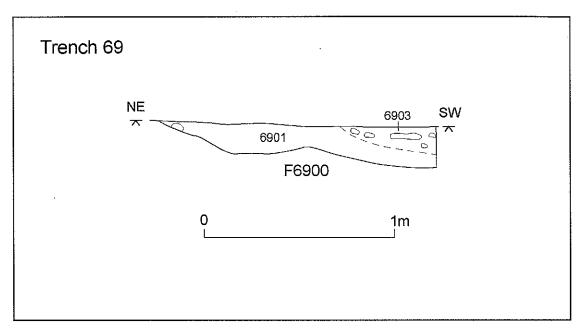


Fig.3

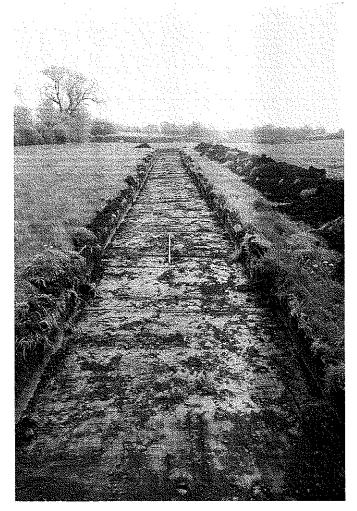


Plate 1



Plate 2