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# Lodge House Smalley, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2)



Ref: 84173.01  
April 2013



# **Lodge House Extension Derbyshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2) Report**

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## Quality Assurance

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\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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# Lodge House Extension Derbyshire

## Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2) Report

### Contents

Summary .....	iii
Acknowledgements.....	iv
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Project background .....	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Desk-based assessment .....	2
2.2 Phase 1 investigations .....	2
2.3 Phase 2 investigations .....	2
<b>3 METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Aims and objectives .....	3
3.2 Fieldwork method.....	3
<b>4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Introduction .....	4
4.2 Summary of results .....	4
<b>5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 Summary.....	5
<b>6 DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1 Summary.....	5
6.2 Conclusions.....	5
<b>7 STORAGE AND CURATION .....</b>	<b>6</b>
7.1 Archive .....	6
7.2 Copyright.....	6
<b>8 REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>7</b>
8.1 Bibliography .....	7
<b>9 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....</b>	<b>8</b>



## Figures

- Figure 1 Site and trench location  
Figure 2 Plan and section of modern trackways 507 and 504, Trench 5  
Figure 3 Plan and section of former channels and natural deposits 902, Trench 9  
Figure 4 Plan of 19<sup>th</sup> century barn footings, Trench 11.

## Plates

- Front cover Landscape view looking south  
Plate 1 Trench 1, general shot of Trench  
Plate 2 Trench 6, boundary of former opencast mine and coal seam  
Plate 3 Trench 9, former channels and natural deposits 902,  
Plate 4 Trench 11, 19<sup>th</sup> century barn footings



# Lodge House Extension Derbyshire

## Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2) Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake a scheme of archaeological evaluation at Lodge House, Smalley, Derbyshire (NGR 44173 34497; hereafter 'the Site') in advance of an extension to the opencast coal mine (planning ref. CM6/0910/94).

The evaluation comprised a scheme of trial trenching following on from a geophysical survey. The work was carried out in line with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CgMs and agreed by Dave Barratt of Derbyshire County Council, and in conjunction with a Method Statement prepared by Wessex Archaeology (CgMs 2013 and Wessex Archaeology 2013).

The evaluation revealed 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century archaeological features, including two trackways and the footings of a barn. No archaeological finds, features or deposits of pre-19<sup>th</sup> century date were found. The boundary of earlier opencast mining as defined by historic maps and aerial photography was confirmed to be approximately correct.

The geophysical survey results generally correlated well with the observations of the trial trenching, but in a few cases the origin of an anomaly was not apparent in the ground and therefore was likely to have been caused by magnetic disturbance within the topsoil. Overall the geophysical survey was confirmed as a fairly accurate predictor of below-ground features at the Site, although many of the features identified were natural rather than archaeological in origin.

The trial trenching confirmed the low archaeological potential of the Site predicted by the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. All of the remains and finds identified during the investigation were of recent date and of negligible archaeological significance.

The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 84173. The archive will be deposited with the Derby City and County Museum under the accession number DBYMU 2011-170. An OASIS form will be submitted at the time of deposition.



# **Lodge House Extension Derbyshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2) Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

The evaluation fieldwork was carried out by Ashley Tuck, Kirsty Squires and Charlie Hay. The report was compiled by Ashley Tuck and the illustrations produced by Chris Swales. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mepham. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrew Norton. Dave Barratt of Derbyshire County Council (DCC) monitored the work.



# Lodge House Extension Derbyshire

## Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2) Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Lodge House, Smalley, Derbyshire (**Figure 1**), hereafter 'the Site' (centred on NGR 44173 34497).
- 1.1.2 An archaeological condition was attached to planning permission for an extension to UK Coal Mining Ltd's existing opencast mine at Lodge House (planning application ref. CM6/0910/94, condition 38).
- 1.1.3 The condition required submission and approval of a scheme of archaeological investigation prior to development and implementation of the approved scheme. In response to the planning condition, an archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared (CgMs 2011) and submitted to Derbyshire County Council (DCC) for approval.
- 1.1.4 The WSI set out a strategy and programme of archaeological work relating to the whole of the extension area. It detailed archaeological survey, monitoring of soil stripping, reporting and dissemination of fieldwork results. Implementation of the programme of works took place over a period of two years in line with the phased working of the extension Site. The WSI accordingly made provision for review and update of the archaeological strategy, and for the submission of additional, more detailed, method statements for specific pieces of archaeological investigation or recording work as required.
- 1.1.5 The first phase of geophysical survey, trial trenching and archaeological excavation was carried out in the western half of the extension area in 2011-12 (Leivers and Harrison forthcoming). Geophysical survey of the Phase 2 area, comprising the eastern half of the extension Site, was completed in January 2013 (GSB 2013).
- 1.1.6 A supplementary WSI (CgMs 2013) set out a strategy and method for trial trenching within the Phase 2 area. It was prepared in response to the geophysical survey results and discussions with Derbyshire County Council's Archaeologist.

#### 1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site lies adjacent to the existing opencast mine, approximately 1.3km north-east of Smalley and 2km north-west of Shipley, Derbyshire (**Figure 1**). The extension Site comprises 8ha in total and lies at c. 130m aOD.
- 1.2.2 The Site lies on Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures formation ([http://www.bgs.ac.uk/education/geology\\_of\\_britain/home.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/education/geology_of_britain/home.html)).





## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Desk-based assessment

2.1.1 The archaeological potential of the mine extension area was initially considered by desk-based assessment (ARCUS 2009 and CgMs 2010). The study found that the majority of the proposed opencast area had been in agricultural use since the medieval period. However, coal mining was documented in the western part of the Site in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century and at least three buildings had stood within the Site in the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological potential was thought to be greatest in the north-west of the extension area where cropmarks visible on aerial photographs indicated the presence of an enclosure suggesting later prehistoric or Romano-British settlement.

### 2.2 Phase 1 investigations

2.2.1 The archaeological impact of surface mining operations in the Phase 1 area of the extension Site was managed through geophysical survey, trial trenching and archaeological area investigation carried out in autumn/winter 2011-12.

2.2.2 The geophysical survey confirmed and enhanced the results of the desk-based assessment and identified two probable enclosures and a possible ditched trackway in the north of the Site, an area of magnetically disturbed ground possibly associated with a known 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century coal pit in the west, and a group of ditch-type anomalies which did not correspond with known post-enclosure field boundaries in the south (ArchaeoPhysica 2011).

2.2.3 These potential archaeological features and the effectiveness of the geophysical survey were subsequently investigated through a programme of archaeological trial trenching which confirmed the archaeological interpretation of the two enclosures at the north end of the Site (Wessex Archaeology 2012). The ceramic evidence was indicative of rural Romano-British settlement with the largest enclosure most likely of early Roman date. However, a possible trackway and other potential archaeological features in the west of the area were identified as relating to ridge and furrow agriculture. Geophysical anomalies in the southern part of the area were found to be of modern origin and included a large bonfire over the location of the suggested coal pit debris.

2.2.4 The evaluation confirmed the presence of a regionally significant Romano-British settlement and a 'strip, map and record' excavation was carried out in order to record the remains in full and mitigate the impact of the development. The excavations recorded a sub-circular or D-shaped enclosure and associated features which may have been constructed during the Iron Age. A second, rectangular, enclosure was then built during the Roman period and both enclosures were probably infilled in the mid or late 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Leivers and Harrison, forthcoming). There was little evidence for structural remains and, despite the presence of pottery wasters, no evidence of pottery manufacture was identified at the Site.

### 2.3 Phase 2 investigations

2.3.1 A geophysical survey of the eastern half of the extension Site was carried out in early 2013 (GSB Prospection 2013; **Figure 1**).

2.3.2 The survey detected no anomalies of clear archaeological interest; a strong linear magnetic response was interpreted as the edge of previous opencast mining and localised magnetic disturbances were also considered to be possible evidence of previous mining or quarrying. Overall these results were considered to be similar to those obtained from



the western and southern parts of the Phase 1 extension area. Former field boundaries, identifiable from historic Ordnance Survey maps, were also detected by the survey, as were parallel sets of anomalies due to ploughing.

### **3 METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims and objectives**

3.1.1 The primary objectives of the Phase 2 trial trenching works were:

- To test the veracity of the geophysical survey results and investigate the geophysical anomalies identified within the Site, which are more likely to be indicative of archaeological activity;
- To establish the extent, nature and degree of preservation of any features of archaeological interest, and to establish if there are any further associated significant archaeological features;
- To enable items of archaeological interest to be recorded and/or preserved where possible;
- To confirm whether any area(s) may need further archaeological investigation before/during soil stripping, and allow a more accurate assessment of the investigation works required and;
- To inform the production of a subsequent mitigation / archaeological recording programme.

#### **3.2 Fieldwork method**

3.2.1 The archaeological work comprised the excavation of twelve trenches measuring 40m in length (**Figure 1**). The trenches were set out by means of a GPS system and tied into the Ordnance Survey grid. Service plans were consulted and all trenches were scanned with a CAT to check for uncharted services.

3.2.2 The stripping was carried out by a Cat 312 tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and was supervised by an archaeologist. Each trench was cleaned and possible exposed archaeological features were hand excavated to a maximum a safe working depth.

3.2.3 Trenches were recorded according to accepted national professional standards (IfA 2008). A full written, drawn and photographic record was maintained.

3.2.4 The work was monitored by CgMs Consulting Ltd and Derbyshire County Council.



## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions within each trench contained in **Appendix 1**.

### 4.2 Summary of results

4.2.1 Trenches typically consisted of brownish grey clay loam topsoil to a depth of around 0.4m overlying yellow and blue clays (see Trench 1, **Plate 1**).

4.2.2 A large geophysical anomaly, which was thought to represent a coal seam was confirmed as such in Trenches 1 and 3 (**103, 303**; not illustrated).

4.2.3 Trenches 1, 3, 6 and 10 were sited on the supposed boundary of former opencast works (CgMs 2010). This boundary was identified in Trenches 1 (**104**) and 6 (**603**; **Figure 1** and **Plate 2**). Trench 3 lay entirely outside and Trench 12 within the former opencast area, but it could not be determined whether Trench 10 lay inside or outside of the earlier mining due the fill of the mining area comprising redeposited natural geology.

4.2.4 A patch of variable geophysical response at the west end of Trench 3 correlated with an area of mixed blue and yellow natural clay.

4.2.5 A geophysical anomaly in Trench 4 may have correlated with a land drain observed in the trench but no further archaeological features were present.

4.2.6 Trench 5 was situated on a former field boundary. A strong geophysical anomaly had been detected here, and the former boundary was still visible above ground as a patch of rougher grass compared to the former meadow on either side. Two linear features were found running along this boundary (**Figure 2**). They were both interpreted as post-medieval trackways as both produced 20<sup>th</sup> century finds. The earliest (**504**) was filled with a homogenous grey brown material (**505**) and contained fragments of 20<sup>th</sup> century brick and bottle glass. The later feature (**507**) was shallower and slightly to the north of **504**. It comprised a layer of ash and brick dust and contained frogged machine-made bricks (**503**).

4.2.7 The cause of a small geophysical anomaly in Trench 8 was not identified in the ground.

4.2.8 Trench 9 lay on a large geophysical anomaly similar to the opencast boundary and coal seams in Trenches 1 and 3. Here, however, the anomaly proved to correlate with a complex series of natural deposits (**902**) that varied from blue-white and yellow-brown clays, through to mid brown silt and an orange-yellow ferric sand that was not observed elsewhere at the Site (**Figure 3, Plate 3**). As these deposits lay on a steep slope above a water course and carried water at the time of excavation, they have been interpreted as a series of natural channels and land slips.

4.2.9 Trench 11 was also targeted on a large geophysical anomaly similar to the opencast boundary but in this case the anomaly corresponded with the footings of a 19<sup>th</sup> century barn or building of similar construction (**Figure 4, Plate 4**). This building does not appear on historic maps and comprised; a level platform with a bedding deposit of ash and crushed brick (**1104**) and a single course of wall (**1105**). The wall was two bricks wide and was aligned northeast-southwest within the southern end of the ash and brick deposit. The wall was made from machine-made red bricks with a shallow frog, marked 'Butterley



Brick Co.' A crushed concrete footing (**1106**), likely the return of wall **1105**, ran southeast-northwest and lay just outside and to the north of deposit **1104**. Parallel to this, and slightly north, was a drainage ditch (**1107**). At the southern end of trench a patch of natural deposits had been consolidated with six half-bricks (**1109**).

4.2.10 Trenches 2, 7 and 12 did not contain any archaeological finds, features or deposits.

## **5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **5.1 Summary**

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from two contexts; a complete brick from context **1105** (the wall in Trench 11) and two fragments of brick and a fragment of brown bottle glass from context **504** (a trackway in Trench 5). All of these finds are modern (19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century). The brick is stamped with the mark of the Butterley Company, Ambergate. This engineering firm, which originated as Benjamin Outram and Company in 1790, operated as the Butterley Company from 1805 until 1968, and were based in Ripley, Derbyshire. They produced a vast range of goods, from steam locomotives and rails for wagonways to heaters for tea urns. The company ran extensive brickworks, for the railways and also for factories and domestic dwellings; after 1945 they acquired other brickworks, including the Ambergate Brickworks at Buckland Hollow.

## **6 DISCUSSION**

### **6.1 Summary**

6.1.1 No archaeological finds, features or deposits of pre-19<sup>th</sup> century date were found. The geophysical survey results generally correlated well with the observations of the trial trench evaluation, but in a few cases the origin of an anomaly was not apparent in the ground and therefore was likely to have been caused by magnetic disturbance within the topsoil. The boundary of a former opencast mine as defined by desk-based assessment was confirmed to be approximately correct. The remains of a 19<sup>th</sup> century barn were identified; this had not been previously identified by either desk-based assessment or geophysical survey and was presumably short-lived.

### **6.2 Conclusions**

6.2.1 The trial trenching confirmed the low archaeological potential of the Site predicted by the desk-based assessment and geophysical survey. All of the remains and finds identified during the investigation were of recent date and negligible archaeological significance.

6.2.2 Despite the proximity of the regionally significant late prehistoric to Romano-British settlement identified during the previous phase of archaeological investigations, there was no indication of any contemporary activity within the Phase 2 area. Such remains may have been destroyed by earlier opencast mining at the Site, but the absence of features and even unstratified finds is indicative of an archaeologically sterile area.



## **7 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **7.1 Archive**

- 7.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with Wessex Archaeology's Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with national guidelines (Brown 2007; UKIC 2001).
- 7.1.2 All work has been carried out under the Wessex Archaeology Site code **84173**. The archive is currently stored in Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office. A summary of the archive contents will be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record and the archive will be deposited with the Derby City and County Museum under the accession number **DBYMU 2011-170**.

### **7.2 Copyright**

- 7.2.1 Wessex Archaeology retains full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.
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## 9 APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No. 1		Max depth: 0.57m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay with no coarse inclusions	0 – 0.38m
102	<b>Natural:</b> Light yellowish orange clay. Common fragments of coal throughout	0.38-0.57m
103	<b>Natural:</b> Coal seam running north-south. 80% coal.	0.57m+
104	<b>Cut:</b> Previous cut for opencasting. Cuts 103 at east limit.	0.57m+
105	<b>Fill:</b> Redeposited natural filling previous opencast mining. Dark yellowish brown silty clay. No coarse inclusions.	0.57m+

Trench No. 2		Max depth: 0.73m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay. No stone inclusions.	0 – 0.46m
202	<b>Natural:</b> Light yellowish orange clay. Sparse inclusions of coal.	0.46-0.73m+

Trench No. 3		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay. No stone inclusions.	0 – 0.33m
302	<b>Natural:</b> Light yellowish orange clay. Common inclusions of coal.	0.33-0.45m+
303	<b>Natural:</b> Patches of coal identified in natural. Primarily in centre and east of trench.	0.45m+

Trench No. 4		Max depth: 0.45m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay. No coarse inclusions.	0 – 0.38m
402	<b>Natural:</b> Mid yellowish brown clay, streaks of coal noted in the north of the trench.	0.38 – 0.45m+

Trench No. 5		Max depth: 0.8m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	<b>Topsoil:</b> Friable homogenous sandy brown loam.	0 – 0.4m
502	<b>Subsoil:</b> Yellow brown interface layer between clay natural and topsoil.	0.4-0.6m
503	<b>Modern Track:</b> midway along trench. Contains CBM, other rubble, ash, brick and coal dust. Follows old field boundary.	0.5-0.8m
504	<b>Cut:</b> Initially looked like a ditch but proved to be a spread of material following the old field boundary. Possibly correlates with an old track somewhat south of the modern track seen at a higher level (503)	0.6-0.8m
505	<b>Fill:</b> Homogenous grey brown fill of 504, presenting modern artefacts such as brown glass.	0.6-0.8



Trench No. 5		Max depth: 0.8m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
506	<b>Natural:</b> Clay natural varying from yellow brown to white.	0.8m+

Trench No. 6		Max depth: 0.49m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay with no coarse inclusions	0 – 0.41m
602	<b>Natural:</b> Mid bluish grey in west section of trench, rest of natural is light yellowish orange clay. Occasional (10%) coal inclusions.	0.41-0.49m
603	<b>Cut:</b> Previous cut for opencasting located in the eastern third of the trench.	0.49m+
604	<b>Fill:</b> Redeposited fill from previous opencasting. Mid yellow brown. Clay. Rare (3-5%) coal inclusions. No other coarse inclusions identified..	0.49m+

Trench No. 7		Max depth: 0.50m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay. No coarse inclusions.	0 – 0.42m
702	<b>Natural:</b> Light yellowish brown clay. Rare (1%) coal inclusions – poorly sorted. No other coarse components.	0.42 – 0.50m+

Trench No. 8		Max depth: 0.47m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay. No coarse inclusions.	0 – 0.38m
802	<b>Natural:</b> Light yellowish brown clay. Common (20%) coal inclusions located throughout the trench. No other coarse stone inclusions noted.	0.38 – 0.47m+

Trench No. 9		Max depth: 0.40m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loam clay. No coarse inclusions.	0 – 0.4m
902	<b>Natural:</b> Clay varying between blue white and yellow brown. Intermittently interspersed with rubbly seams containing ferric stone. Also run through with seams filled with soil-like brown silt, relating to water activity e.g. paleochannels and hill slides. Complex formation related to position on brow of valley.	0.4m+

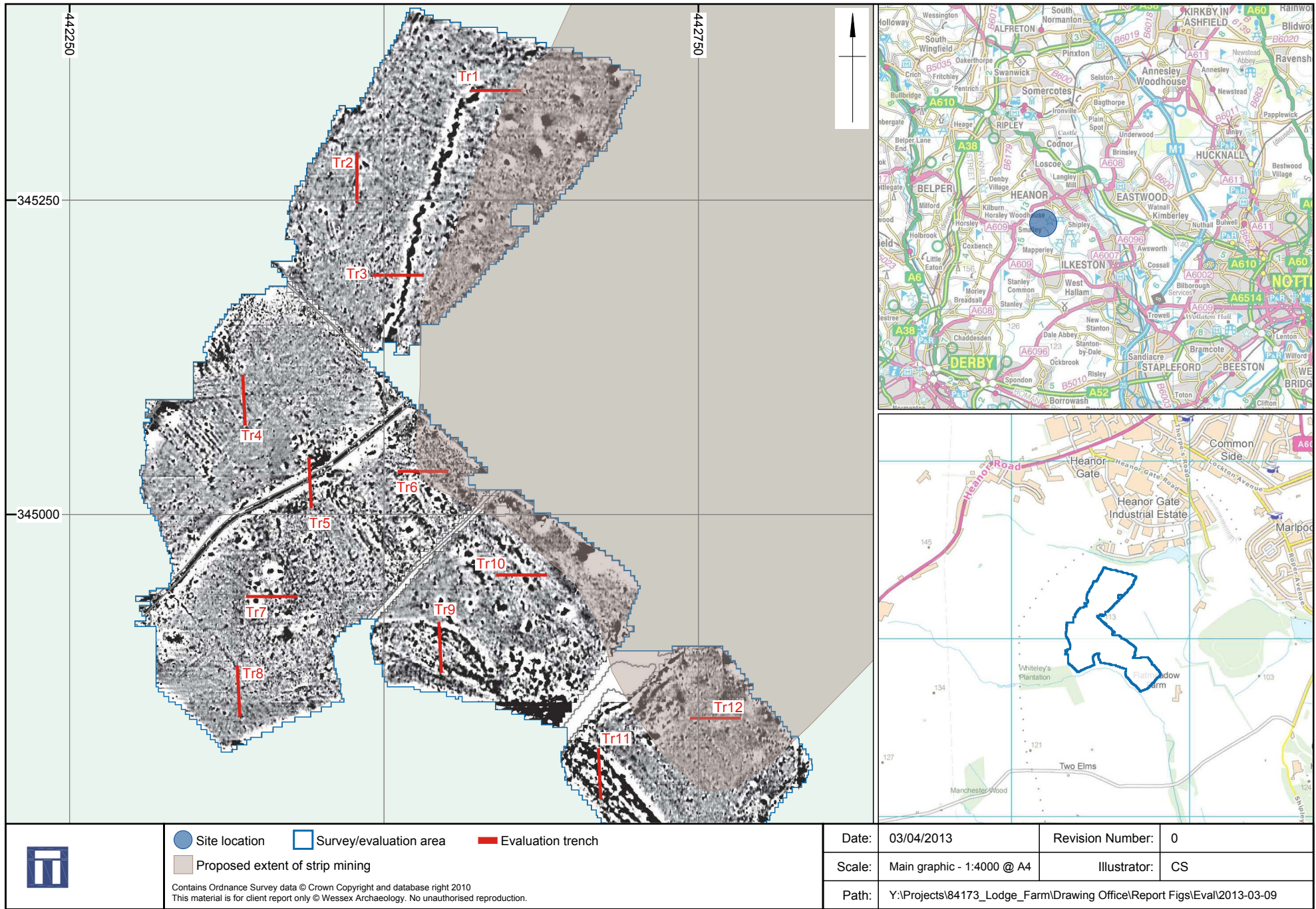
Trench No. 10		Max depth: 0.41m
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay. No coarse inclusions.	0 – 0.38m
1002	<b>Natural:</b> Light yellowish brown clay. Possible iron pan in natural but no other coarse inclusions noted.	0.38 – 0.41m+





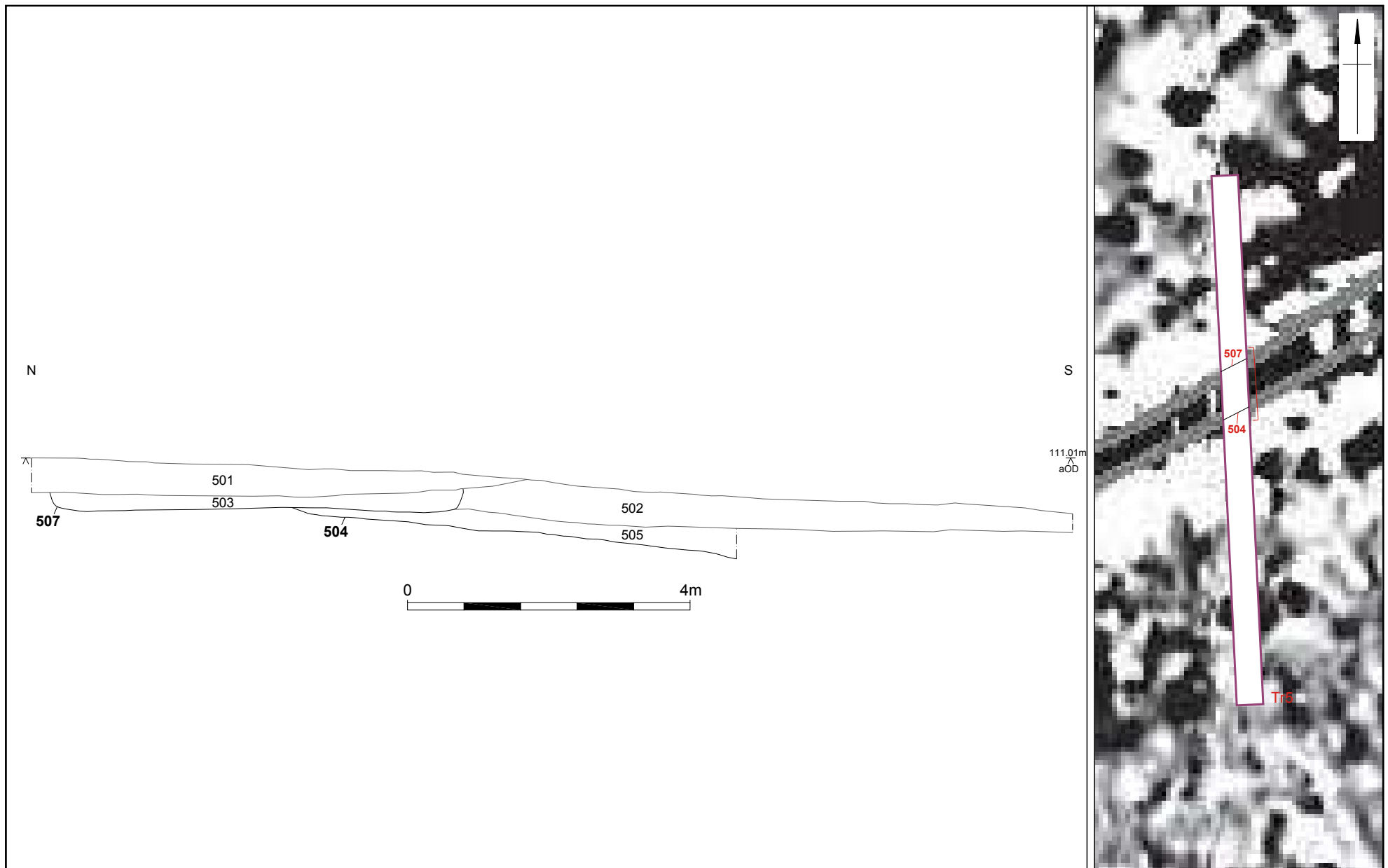
<b>Trench No. 11</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.9m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
<b>1101</b>	<b>Topsoil:</b> Homogenous mid brown silty clay up to 0.9m deep at north end.	0 – 0.9m
<b>1102</b>	<b>Natural:</b> Yellow brown clay..	0.3m+
<b>1103</b>	<b>Cut:</b> Cut into hillside creating platform for barn.	0.3-0.9m
<b>1104</b>	<b>Layer:</b> Spread of typical 19th century ash and crushed brick as bedding for barn.	0.3-0.9m
<b>1105</b>	<b>Structure:</b> Red brick wall running North East-South West. Two skins, one course. Frogged bricks. Black ash mortar. Butterley Brick Co.	0.6m
<b>1106</b>	<b>Structure:</b> Crushed concrete return of 1105. North West-South East. Outside of ash/crushed brick spread <b>1104</b> .	0.8m
<b>1107</b>	<b>Cut:</b> Drainage ditch behind barn. NE of barn. Unexcavated.	0.9m+
<b>1108</b>	<b>Fill:</b> Fill of ditch, mid brown clay silt.	0.9m+
<b>1109</b>	<b>Structure:</b> Random six half bricks at extreme south end of trench.	0.3m

<b>Trench No. 12</b>		<b>Max depth: 0.41m</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
<b>1201</b>	<b>Topsoil:</b> Dark brownish grey loamy clay. No coarse inclusions.	0 – 0.33m
<b>1202</b>	<b>Natural:</b> Mid orangey brown clay. Rare (1%) large subrounded stone inclusions <100mm.	0.33 – 0.41m+



Site and trench location

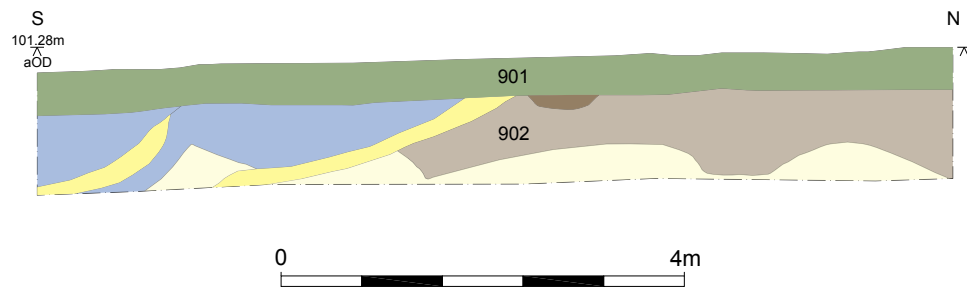
Figure 1



 <p>This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	Date:	03/04/2013	Revision Number:	0
	Scale:	Plan - 1:400 @ A4 Section - 1:75 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
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Plan and section of modern trackways 507 and 504, Trench 5

Figure 2

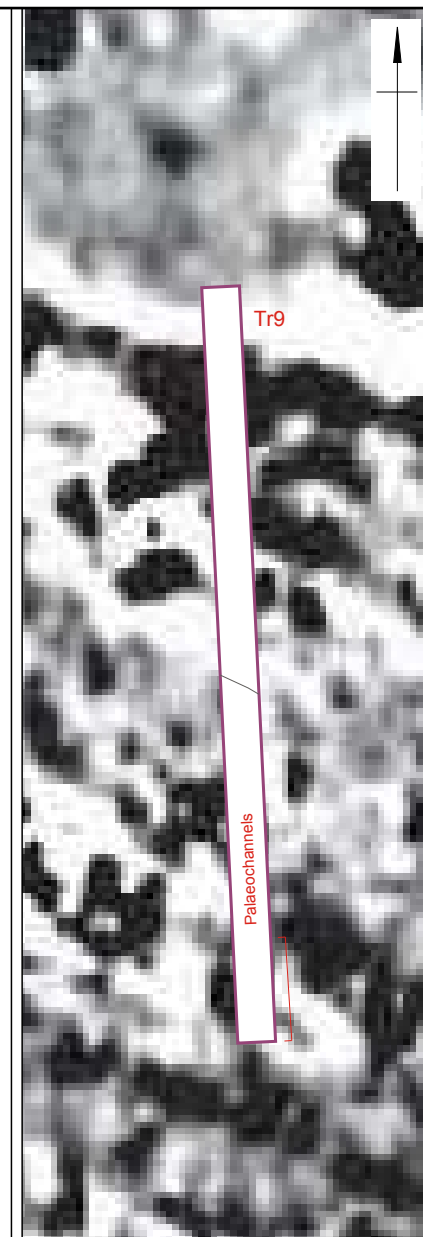


- Topsoil
- Silt
- Blue clay
- Brown clay
- Yellow clay
- Sand



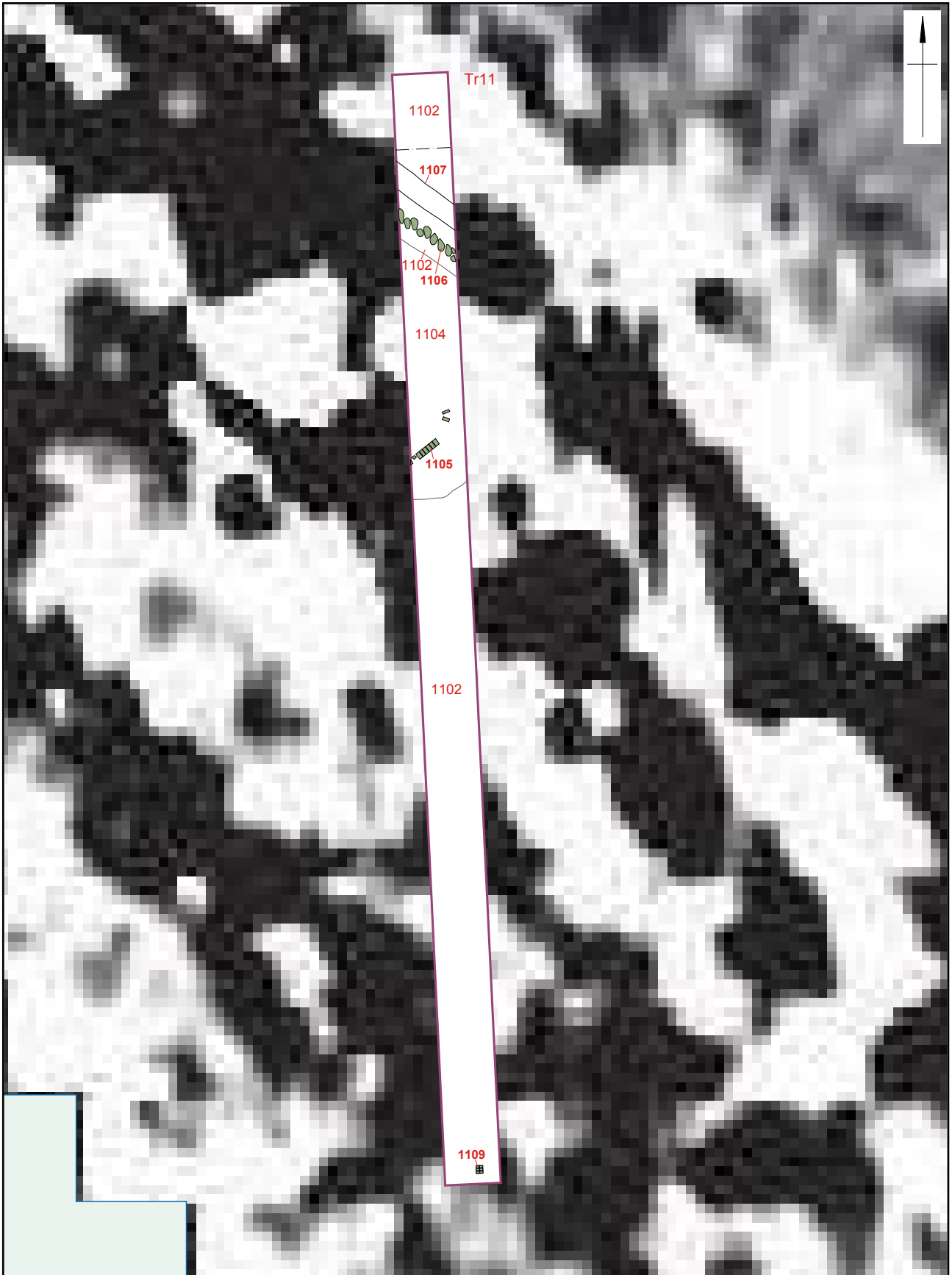
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Date:	03/04/2013	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan - 1:400 @ A4 Section - 1:75 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
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Plan and section of former channels and natural deposits 902, Trench 9

Figure 3



	<span style="border: 1px solid blue; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Survey/evaluation area <span style="border: 1px solid purple; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Evaluation trench <span style="border-bottom: 1px solid green; display: inline-block; width: 15px; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Remains of structure		
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Plan of 19th century barn footings, Trench 11

Figure 4





Plate 1: Trench 1, general shot of Trench



Plate 2: Trench 6, boundary of former opencast mine and coal seam



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Plate 3: Trench 9, former channels and natural deposits **902**



Plate 4: Trench 11, 19th century footings

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