making sense of heritage

Land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Planning Reference: 08/12/00945
Ref: 109030.01
May 2015

archaeology

Land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston
Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed new housing development on c.2.2ha of land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston, Derbyshire, NGR 438490, 329820. The work follows on form previous desk-based assessment and geophysical survey.

A total of nine 50m-long trenches were dug. Overall, few remains were exposed, with six of the trenches proving to be archaeologically sterile. Two ditches corresponding with linear anomalies detected by an earlier geophysical survey were revealed. These proved to be relatively shallow, with no datable material recovered from them. It is thought they represent field boundaries forming part of a contemporary scheme of land division.

A pit containing fire-cracked rock and charcoal was discovered in the south-west corner of the Site. Although also undated, such features are often associated with activity of a broad later prehistoric date. The pit was found buried beneath a substantial thickness of overburden (c.1m), which may have obscured it from the geophysical survey.

Earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation extended across much of the Site, demonstrating medieval and/or Post-medieval agricultural activity.

The artefactual assemblage was restricted to five fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material. The environmental material recovered from the features provided little information.

The results of the evaluation trenching indicate that the archaeological remains are of local importance, and so the archaeological significance of any impact upon them is likely to be low.

Derby City Museum will be consulted over the deposition of the archive. A copy of this report will be supplied to the HER and uploaded to OASIS.

Land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston
Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The assistance of Chris Harrison is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

Thanks are extended to Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, who provided curatorial support and guidance.

The trenching was carried out by Patrick Daniel and Natasha Brett. The report was written by Patrick Daniel, with illustrations by Alix Sperr. The finds were assessed by Jess Tibber, with environmental samples processed and assessed by Tony Scothern and Sarah F. Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Richard O'Neill.

Land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed new housing development on land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston, Derbyshire, NGR 438490, 329820 (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The archaeological works were commissioned to discharge a condition placed on planning consent, in accordance with local, regional and national planning policies.

1.1.3 Following discussions between the Client and Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, a scope of works was agreed. The Client produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met (CgMs 2015). The WSI was approved by Derbyshire County Council prior to work commencing.

1.2 Site location and topography

1.2.1 The Site comprises c.2.2ha of land within two fields at the south-eastern edge of Chellaston. The Site is bounded by the rear of properties off Ridgeway to the west, Woodlands Lane to the north, and forested land and pasture to the south and east.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following text is drawn from the WSI (CgMs 2015).

2.2 General

2.2.1 The Site has been the subject of a Desk-based Assessment (hereafter 'DBA') (CgMs 2012) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2012).

2.2.2 Both reports concluded that the Site contains no evidence for significant archaeological remains. Evidence for ridge and furrow agriculture was identified within the Site by both the DBA and geophysical survey.

2.2.3 The geophysical survey identified few anomalies of potential archaeological origin. Ridge and furrow markings are visible in the northern and field and have been identified magnetically to continue into the southern field. Two parallel linear anomalies appear in a north-west to south-east orientation in the southern field. These may relate to a former

field system. A weak partial rectilinear anomaly has been identified to the east of the southern field where a visible depression appears. This may relate to a former pit or pond.

2.2.4 Cropmarks of a prehistoric settlement comprising a complex of overlapping circles and linear features with a scatter of possible pits has been recorded c. 125m to the south east of the Site (HER27701). The cropmarks are a scheduled monument and it is possible that peripheral or associated features of this settlement could extend into the site. However, the settlement exploits a patch of river terrace gravel which does not extend into the Site. It is therefore considered unlikely that settlement remains would extend into the Site. No evidence of settlement remains was identified in the results of the geophysical survey.

2.2.5 The Site contains the slight earthwork remains of medieval ridge and furrow orientated north to south across both fields. These earthworks form part of a large set of ridge and furrow extending to the south and east of the Site.

2.2.6 Extensive former gypsum quarries and brickworks lie immediately to the east of the Site. The line of a former 19th-century industrial tramway crosses the very northern edge of the Site. Woodlands Farm, an 18th-century mine manger's house, lies to the east of the Site

2.2.7 The first edition OS map (1882) depicts the Site lying to the east of the brick and tiles works comprising the two fields which were crossed by three paths and the tramway along the northern boundary. Subsequent maps depict little change within the site other than the removal of the tramway

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims and objectives

3.1.1 The general aim of the evaluation trenching was to determine whether or not archaeological remains were present within the Site.

3.1.2 The specific objectives were:

- to provide sufficient information regarding the character, origin, date, and preservation of any archaeological remains;
- to explore the nature of any human activity at the Site and to place the Site within its local, regional and national context as appropriate;
- to assess the site formation processes and the effects that these may have had on the survival and integrity of any archaeological features and deposits;
- to test the reliability of the geophysical survey through targeted and non-targeted (within 'blank' areas) trial trenching;
- to produce a Site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum if appropriate; and to provide information for the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the data.

3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the approved WSI (CgMs 2015) and Wessex Archaeology and industry standards and guidelines (CIfA 2014a and b).

3.2.2 During fieldwork, the locations of three of the trenches were amended from that proposed in the WSI:

3.2.3 Trench 1 was moved c. 8m to the north-east to avoid cutting across a well-used footpath;

- Trench 5 was moved approximately 6m to the east to avoid the same footpath;
- Trench 7 was excavated in two separate segments (numbered 7a and 7b) to avoid cutting across another well-used footpath.
- In addition, Trench 8 was extended some 3m to the south-west, in order to fully expose an archaeological feature partially revealed within it.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Natural geology

4.1.1 The geological substrate generally presented as a stiff reddish or pinkish brown clay, although in some trenches, particularly in the southern, upslope, portion of the Site it became browner and was characterised by inclusions of chalk and flint.

4.1.2 Overall, few remains were exposed. Trenches 1-4, and 6, 7b, and 9 were archaeologically blank, aside from deposits associated with ridge and furrow cultivation. A north-south aligned linear anomaly was exposed in trench 4. The feature, **402**, measured 1.02m wide by 0.16m deep and did not correspond with any features recorded by the geophysical survey. To judge by its irregular profile and 'clean', artefactually sterile sandy stony fill, it represented a natural fissure or erosion channel.

4.2 Linear features

4.2.1 Geophysical survey had identified a pair of north-south aligned linear features in the southern field, and these were both exposed during the fieldwork.

4.2.2 The westernmost crossed trench 5, where it was numbered **502** (Figure 2). The feature measured 0.7m wide by 0.2m deep and was filled with a dark reddish brown silty clay. A small scrap of brick or tile collected from the surface of the feature was its sole artefact, and is most likely post-medieval in date. The entire exposed length of feature **502** was excavated by hand.

4.2.3 The easternmost linear feature lay some 50m away, where it crossed the northern end of trench 7a (Figure 4; Plate 4). The feature, numbered **703**, measured 0.8m wide by 0.2m deep and was filled with a mid-brown friable silty clay. The entire exposed length of this feature was also eventually hand-dug, but it proved to be artefactually sterile.

4.2.4 No trace of either feature was recorded in any of the other trenches, although the geophysical survey indicated that the easternmost anomaly would have crossed trench 9.

4.2.5 A pit was revealed at the southern end of trench 8 (Figure 3; Plates 2 and 3). The pit, numbered **805**, was rectangular in plan, measuring 1.1m north-south by 0.7m east-west. Excavation revealed that it had a shallow bowl-shaped profile, and a maximum depth of 0.23m. Two fills were recorded; the uppermost comprised a capping fill of mid-brownish grey sandy silty clay. This sealed a 0.15m-thick basal fill of charcoal-rich, very dark grey soft silty clay containing abundant inclusions of stones, many of which appeared cracked or discoloured by heating. There was no sign of any corona or 'blushing' around the feature to indicate that the burning had occurred *in situ*.

4.3 Trench 8

4.3.1 Pit **805** was sealed beneath a 0.7m-thick accumulation of overburden comprising pale grey clayish sand overlain by reddish brown clayish silt. This was an unusual soil profile and was restricted to trench 8. In the majority of the trenches the archaeological horizon

was much closer to the surface, with the natural substrate directly overlain by topsoil and turf.

4.4 Ridge and furrow

4.4.1 The earthwork remains of ridge and furrow cultivation were present across the Site. These were well preserved in the southern field, with broad, convex ridges separated by narrower shallow furrows readily apparent running downslope on a north-south alignment. Earthworks were also visible in the southern field, but here were much more diffuse and subtle. Such differential preservation accords with the recollections of a local resident who informed the fieldwork team that the southern field was ploughed during the Second World War but the northern one was not.

4.4.2 Within the trenches, the ridge and furrow was generally present, in section, as an undulating belt of dark brown clayish silt below the modern turf.

4.4.3 The Site was given over to rough ungrazed pasture when the fieldwork occurred.

5 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

5.1 General

5.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds (5 fragments/28g), comprising pottery, and ceramic building material (CBM). The pottery derived from topsoil deposits in two of the nine trenches excavated. A fragment of CBM derived from ditch context **503**.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in the table below (Table 1).

5.1.3 All datable finds are medieval to post-medieval. The pottery wares include two sherds of medieval coarse sandy wares, one body sherd and one base fragment with an internal green glaze; and two joining rim fragments of a refined glazed yellow ware vessel with banded decoration (late 18th century or later). The CBM comprises one very small undiagnostic fragment, most likely from a post-medieval brick.

5.1.4 This very small assemblage has no further potential for research, and it is recommended that the finds be discarded.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Description	CBM	Pottery
100	Topsoil		3/16
503	Ditch fill	1/1	
600	Topsoil		1/11
Total		1/1	4/27

CBM = ceramic building material

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A series of three bulk samples were taken from undated ditches **502** and **703** in trenches 5 and 7 respectively, and from possible prehistoric pit **805** in trench 8 to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

6.2 Charred plant remains

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Table 2**.

6.2.2 The flots were generally large with high numbers of roots and modern seeds in the flots from the ditch samples and low numbers in the flot from the pit sample.

6.2.3 No charred plant remains were recovered from these features. As a result there is no indication of date of these features or any indication of any settlement activity in the immediate vicinity of the environmental samples.

6.3 Wood charcoal

6.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. A large quantity of charcoal fragments was retrieved from possible prehistoric pit **805** in Trench 8. This included mature and round wood pieces.

6.4 Land snails

6.4.1 The bulk samples were assessed by scanning under a x 10 – x 40 stereo-binocular microscope to provide some information about shell preservation and species representation. Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The presence of these shells may aid in broadly characterising the nature of the wider landscape.

6.4.2 Molluscs were only observed in a relatively small quantity in the sample from undated ditch **703** in trench 7. These included shells of the open country species *Vallonia excentrica* and *Vallonia costata*. This assemblage appears to be indicative of a well-established open environment.

Table 2: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Samples				Flot							
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2 mm	Other
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments		
Trench 5 – Undated Ditch											
502	503	1	20	100	70	-	-	-	-	<1/1 ml	Coal
Trench 7 – Undated Ditch											
703	704	2	20	110	70	-	-	-	-	-	Coal, Moll-t (A)
Trench 8 - ?Prehistoric Pit											
805	807	3	18	400	2	-	-	-	Mature + round wood frags	100/100 ml	-

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs

6.5 Further potential and recommendations

6.5.1 The analysis of the wood charcoal from pit **805** in trench 8 has the potential to provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of the local woodland resource on the site. However, this information would be of limited value as the feature is undated.

6.5.2 There is no potential that analysis of the mollusc assemblage from ditch **703** in trench 7 would provide a more detailed picture of the nature of the local landscape, due to the small number of shells and low species diversity within the assemblage.

6.5.3 Due to the absence of charred plant remains within the samples there is no potential for the further study of this dataset.

6.5.4 No further work is proposed on these samples.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The evaluation revealed two ditch-like features corresponding with linear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey. These proved to be relatively shallow, with no datable material recovered from them.

7.1.2 A pit containing fire-cracked rock and charcoal was discovered in the south-west corner of the Site. Although also undated, such features are often found associated with remains of a broad later prehistoric date. The pit was found buried beneath a substantial thickness of overburden, which may have served to obscure it from the geophysical survey.

7.1.3 The remains of ridge and furrow were present in both of the Site's constituent fields.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The results of the evaluation confirm that the two linear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey are present on the Site as archaeological features. Their character is now better understood, but it has not been possible to date their period of use. It seems likely that the features represent ditched field boundaries. The alignment of these features is mirrored by the current eastern and western Site boundaries. Such shared alignment and the generally similar characteristics of the excavated examples suggest that all once formed part of a contemporary scheme of land division. This may have been related to the ridge and furrow cultivation, but could conceivably be earlier. The boundaries follow the drainage fall to the south, and such topographical considerations typically have an enduring influence on the alignment of plot divisions. This snail shells found in one of the ditches are indicative of a well-established open environment.

7.2.2 There was no geophysical signature associated with pit **805** in trench 8, but the 1m of overburden that it lay beneath may have prevented its detection. How the archaeological horizon came to be so deeply buried in this part of the Site is unclear, given the relatively level ground surface hereabouts. Within trench 8 pit **805** appeared as an isolated example, but it is possible that other associated features are present nearby, similarly buried at a depth which thwarted geophysical detection.

7.2.3 With no artefactual material recovered, it was not possible to establish the date and function of pit **805**. However, heat-affected stones are a common finds-type on sites of a broad prehistoric (Neolithic to Iron Age) date: "*heated stones are among the most abundant and widespread categories of artefactual material found on prehistoric sites and they occur in a wide range of demonstrably different contexts*" (Seager Thomas 2010, 358). Hot stones were seemingly put to a multitude of uses during prehistory, and are commonly associated with food preparation and cooking.

7.2.4 Cropmark remains of a later prehistoric - Roman field system, comprising rectilinear and curvilinear enclosure and field boundaries, and a later prehistoric barrow cemetery are visible on aerial photographs centred on land to the west of Weston on Trent, some 1.4 miles south-east of the Site (Pastscape Monument No. 315389/HER27701); a portion of the complex is scheduled and this lies some 125m beyond the Site's south-eastern corner (no. 1007024). There is no evidence from the trenching that associated remains are present within the evaluated area. This supports the statement in the DBA that the cropmark remains exploit "*a patch of river terrace gravel which does not extend into the site. It is therefore considered unlikely that settlement remains would extend into the site*" (CgMs 2015, 7).

7.2.5 To turn to the ridge and furrow, the principal benefit of this method of ploughing was drainage (Upex 2004, 66), and the earthworks within the Site conform to this, as they are aligned along the drainage fall towards the north. Ridge and furrow cultivation was utilised both in open-field and post-enclosure agriculture, and so such earthworks need not be of great antiquity (Williamson 2003, 150).

7.2.6 The well-preserved character of these examples indicates that the Site has been largely given over to grazing since the ridge and furrow was last under cultivation. This is supported by the extremely limited scale of the Site's pottery assemblage, which suggests that supplementary manuring or spreading of nightsoil was not carried out to any great extent.

7.2.7 At the general level, the presence and survival of ridge and furrow reflects the steady shift from arable to grazing that occurred in the English Midlands from about c. AD 1400

onwards (Williamson 2003, 153-4), although the conversion of arable to pasture accelerated during the 18th and 19th centuries, as a consequence of parliamentary enclosure (*ibid.*).

7.3 Conclusions

7.3.1 Under the current proposals, the development will result in severe or major adverse impact on the Site's archaeological component. However, the results of the evaluation trenching indicate that the archaeological remains are of local importance, and so the significance of the impact upon the remains is likely to be low.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 Derby City Museum will be consulted over the deposition of the archive. A copy of this report will be supplied to the HER and uploaded to OASIS. An OASIS form, (ID number wessexar1-210508: see Appendix 2) has been provisionally completed and will be finally submitted at the time of deposition.

8.2 Preparation of archive

8.2.1 All elements of the fieldwork archive will be marked with the site code **109030**, and a full index will be prepared. The fieldwork archive (comprising paper records, drawings, photographic records and digital data), will be prepared for long term storage following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013) and retained at the Sheffield offices of Wessex Archaeology.

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.

8.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

8.4 Security copy

8.4.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

9 REFERENCES

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context summary

Trench No. 1	Description	Dimensions: 50 x 1.5m Max Depth: 0.25m
Context:		Depth: (m)
100	Topsoil – Dark reddish brown, clayish silt.	0 – 0.25
101	Natural – Mid reddish brown clay, with rare coarse sub-angular flint inclusions.	0 – 0.25

Trench No. 2	Description	Dimensions: 50 x 1.5m Max Depth: 0.43m
Context:		Depth: (m)
200	Topsoil – Friable dark brown clayish silt, partially rooted with sub-angular flint inclusions.	0 – 0.26
201	Subsoil – Friable mid brown clayish silt, small sub-rounded stone inclusions, occasional rooting. Furrow material.	0.26 – 0.43
203	Natural – Mid reddish brown clay, moldable and stiff. Small inclusions of natural sand stone and clay mottling.	0.43+
204	Natural – Mid brown clay/sand layer. Friable with clusters of flint inclusions.	0.43+
205	Natural – Mid yellow brown clay and sand. 70% clay, 30% sand with clusters of flint.	0.43+
206	Natural – Dark brown patch of sandy clay, friable, mottling of (205) within.	0.43+

Trench No. 3	Description	Dimensions: 50 x 1.5m Max Depth: 0.58m
Context:		Depth: (m)
300	Topsoil – Dark brown clayish silt, partially rooted with small rounded stone clusters.	0 – 0.58
301	Natural – Mid red brown clay, moldable and stiff, small flint inclusions and occasional clay mottling.	0.58+

Trench No. 4	Description	Dimensions: 50 x 1.5m Max Depth: 0.55m
Context:		Depth: (m)
400	Topsoil – Friable dark brown clayish silt. Sparse sub-rounded pebbles.	0 – 0.35
401	Natural – Stiff reddish, dark pinkish brown clay, with very rare small stone inclusions.	0.35 – 0.55
402	Natural linear feature, probable groove or fissure.	
403	Fill of (402). Contains natural clay, rare angular flint cobbles, sparse flint gravels and pebbles.	

Trench No. 5	Description	Dimensions: 50 x 1.5m Max Depth: 0.5m
Context:		Depth: (m)
500	Topsoil – Mid to dark brown silty clay	0 – 0.25
501	Natural – Bright brownish orange friable silty clay with pale speckles of rotten mudstone sparsely dotted throughout.	0.25 – 0.5
502	Ditch. Clear in plan but shallow when dug.	
503	Fill of Ditch (502). Dark reddish brown firm silty clay with rare inclusions of coarse subrounded gravel and coarse angular flints.	

Trench No. 6	Description	Dimensions: 50 x 1.5m Max Depth: 1.05m
Context:		Depth: 1.05(m)
600	Topsoil – Dark brown friable clayish silt.	0 – 0.25
601	Subsoil – Mid orangey brown plastic sandy silty clay.	0.25 – 0.45
602	Upper Natural – Stiff mid brown clay. Characteristic inclusions	0.45 – 0.9

	of chalk and black coal shale.	
603	Lower Natural – Dark yellowish brown very fine friable silt.	0.9 – 1.05

Trench No. 7a	Description	Dimensions: 20 x 1.5m Max Depth: 0.6m
Context:		Depth: (m)
700	Topsoil – Dark brown clayish silt with sparse sub-rounded pebbles.	0 – 0.25
701	Upper Natural – Mid orangey brown. Frequent black coal shale fragments with common small pebbles and flint gravel. Occasional pockets of orange sand.	0.25 – 0.6
702	Natural – Stiff reddish pinkish clay, with very few inclusions.	0.35 – 0.6
703	N – S Linear feature. Clear in plan but shallow when dug.	
704	Fill of (703). Mid brown friable silty clay with sparse sub-rounded stones, fine to coarse gravel and rare sub-angular coarse flinty gravel. Occasional specks and fragments of charcoal.	

Trench No. 7b	Description	Dimensions: 30 x 1.5m Max Depth: 0.65m
Context:		Depth: (m)
710	Topsoil – Dark brown friable clayish silt with rare small sub-rounded pebbles and angular flint gravel.	0 – 0.25
711	Subsoil – Soft pale orangey brown clay. Intermittent. Contains abundance of tiny black mottles and sparse fragments of mudstone.	0.25 – 0.35
712	Natural – Stiff pinkish red clay, virtually inclusions free.	0.35 – 0.65

Trench No. 8	Description	Dimensions: 50 x 1.5m Max Depth: 1.15m
Context:		Depth: (m)
800	Topsoil – Dark brown friable clayish silt.	0 – 0.3
801	Subsoil – Reddish brown friable clayish silt with rare rounded pebbles.	0.3 – 0.65
802	Subsoil – Soft pale grey clayish sand. Frequent iron panning mottles and streaks. Occasional dense pockets of rounded pebbles and flint gravel.	0.65 – 0.9
803	Natural – Mixed pale grey and black, soft and wet sand. Iron-panning mottling throughout.	0.9 – 1.15+
804	Only present in N of trench. Stiff reddish brown clay. Underlies (801), relationship with (802) not established.	0.4 – 0.5+
805	Pit – No evidence of scorching on natural or in-situ burning.	1
806	Upper fill – Mid brownish grey soft sandy silty clay, with sparse sub-rounded coarse gravel. Frequent charcoal mottling.	
807	Lower fill – Very dark grey soft silty clay, with abundant sub-angular to angular coarse gravel, rare cobbles both of which are occasionally heat affected. Charcoal throughout.	

Trench No. 9	Description	Dimensions: 50 x 1.5m Max Depth: 0.7m
Context:		Depth: (m)
900	Topsoil – Dark brown clayish silt.	0 – 0.25
901	Natural – Stiff mid to dark brown clay with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	0.25 – 0.7

Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-210508

Project details

Project name	Land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMS Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of a proposed new housing development on c.2.2ha of land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston, Derbyshire, NGR 438490, 329820. A total of nine trenches 50m-long trenches were dug. Overall, few remains were exposed, with six of the trenches proving to be archaeologically sterile. Two ditches corresponding with linear anomalies detected by an earlier geophysical survey were revealed. These proved to be relatively shallow, with no datable material recovered from them. It is thought they represent field boundaries forming part of a contemporary scheme of land division. A pit containing fire-cracked rock and charcoal was discovered in the south-west corner of the Site. Although also undated, such features are often associated with activity of a broad later prehistoric date. The pit was found buried beneath a substantial thickness of overburden (c.1m), which may have obscured it from the geophysical survey. Well-preserved earthwork remains of ridge and furrow were across much of the Site. The artefactual assemblage was restricted to four scraps of pottery/CBM. The results of the evaluation trenching indicate that the archaeological remains are of local importance, and so the archaeological significance of any impact upon them is likely to be low.
Project dates	Start: 27-04-2015 End: 30-05-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	109030 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Uncertain
Significant Finds	2 SHERDS OF MEDIEVAL COARSE SANDY WARE Medieval
Significant Finds	2 SHERDS (1 BASE, 1 BODY) WITH INTERNAL GREEN GLAZE Medieval
Significant Finds	2 JOINING RIM SHERDS OF REFINED GLAZED YELLOW WARE WITH BANDED DECORATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	1 CBM FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches","Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

planning process

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SWARKESTONE Land Off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston, Derbyshire
Postcode	DE73 6UL
Study area	2.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 38490 29820 52.8641610365 -1.42820237121 52 51 50 N 001 25 41 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 54.94m Max: 66.63m

Project creators

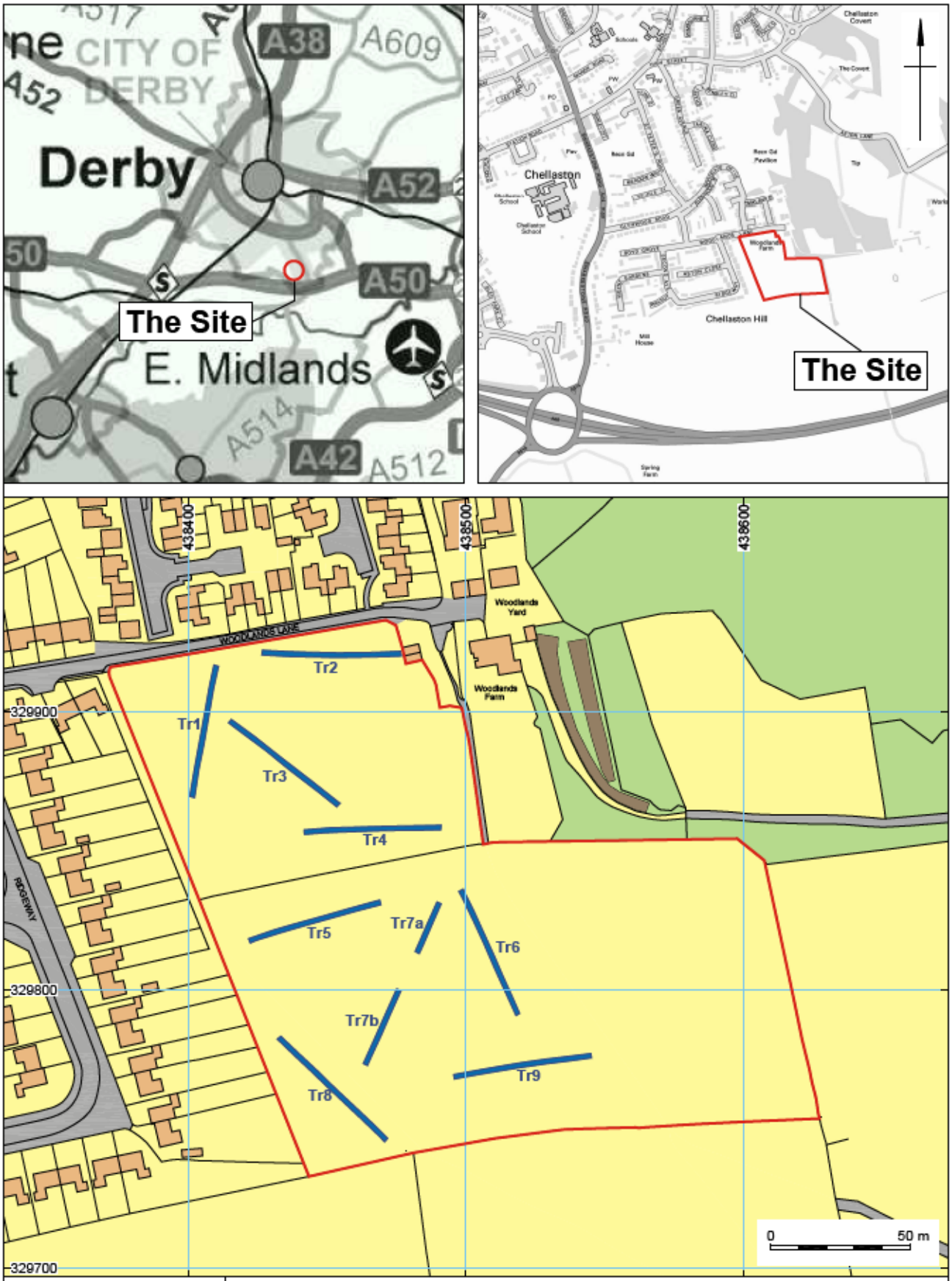
Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	CgMS Consulting Ltd
Project director/manager	R. O'Neill
Project supervisor	Patrick Daniel
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	109030
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Archive notes	Currently stored at Wessex Archaeology under the number 109030
Paper Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Paper Archive ID	109030
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"
Paper Archive notes	This archive is currently stored at Wessex archaeology but has the potential to be digitized and disposed of in the future.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Woodlands Lane, Chellaston Derbyshire Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P.
Other bibliographic details	109030
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb-bound report, c. 30 pages, including with colour plates and figures
Entered by	Maria-Elena Calderón (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 June 2015



Evaluation Area Tr8 Evaluation Area

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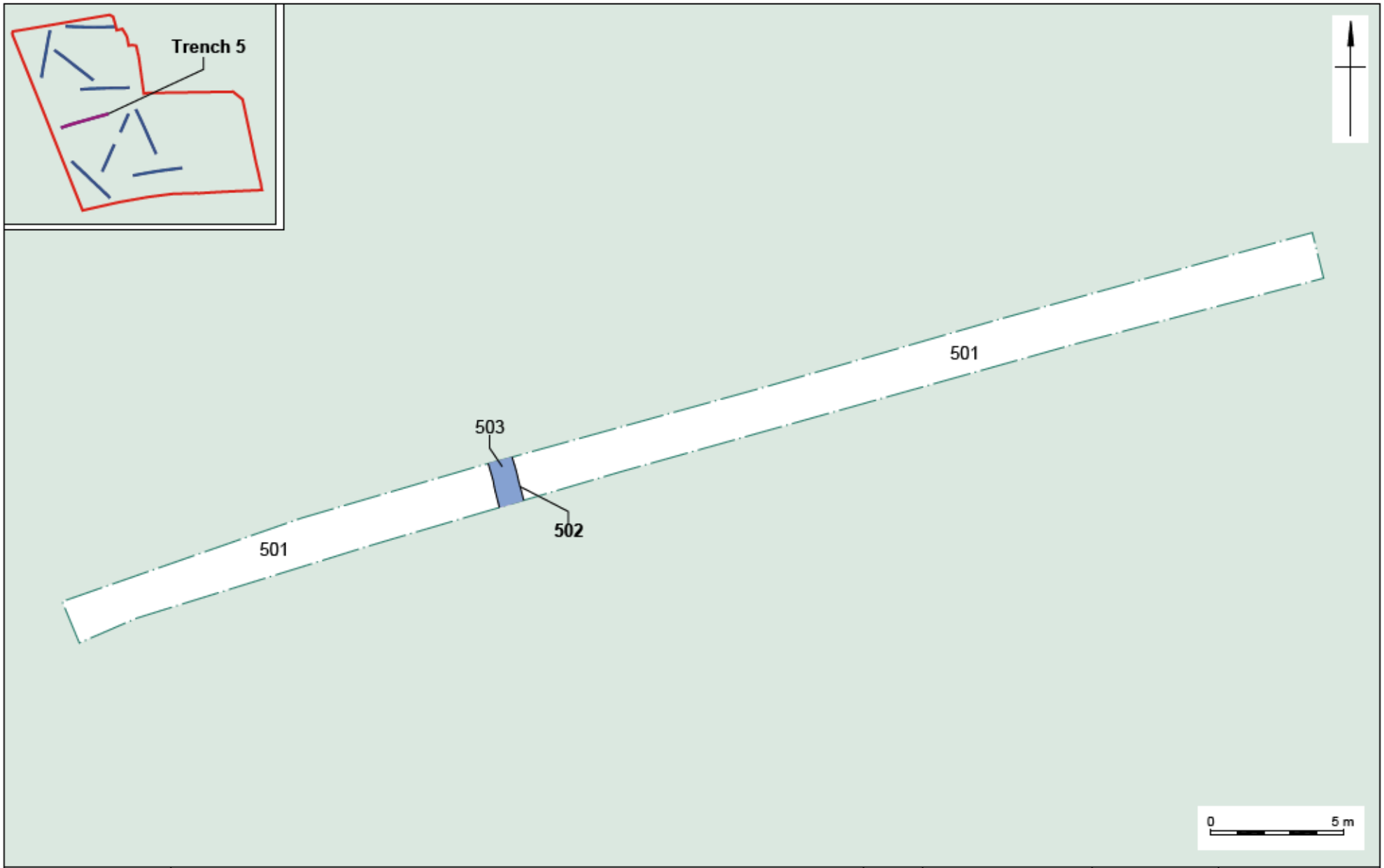
Site location

Figure 1



Limit of excavation Archaeological feature, fully excavated

Date:	05/05/2015	Revision Number:	0
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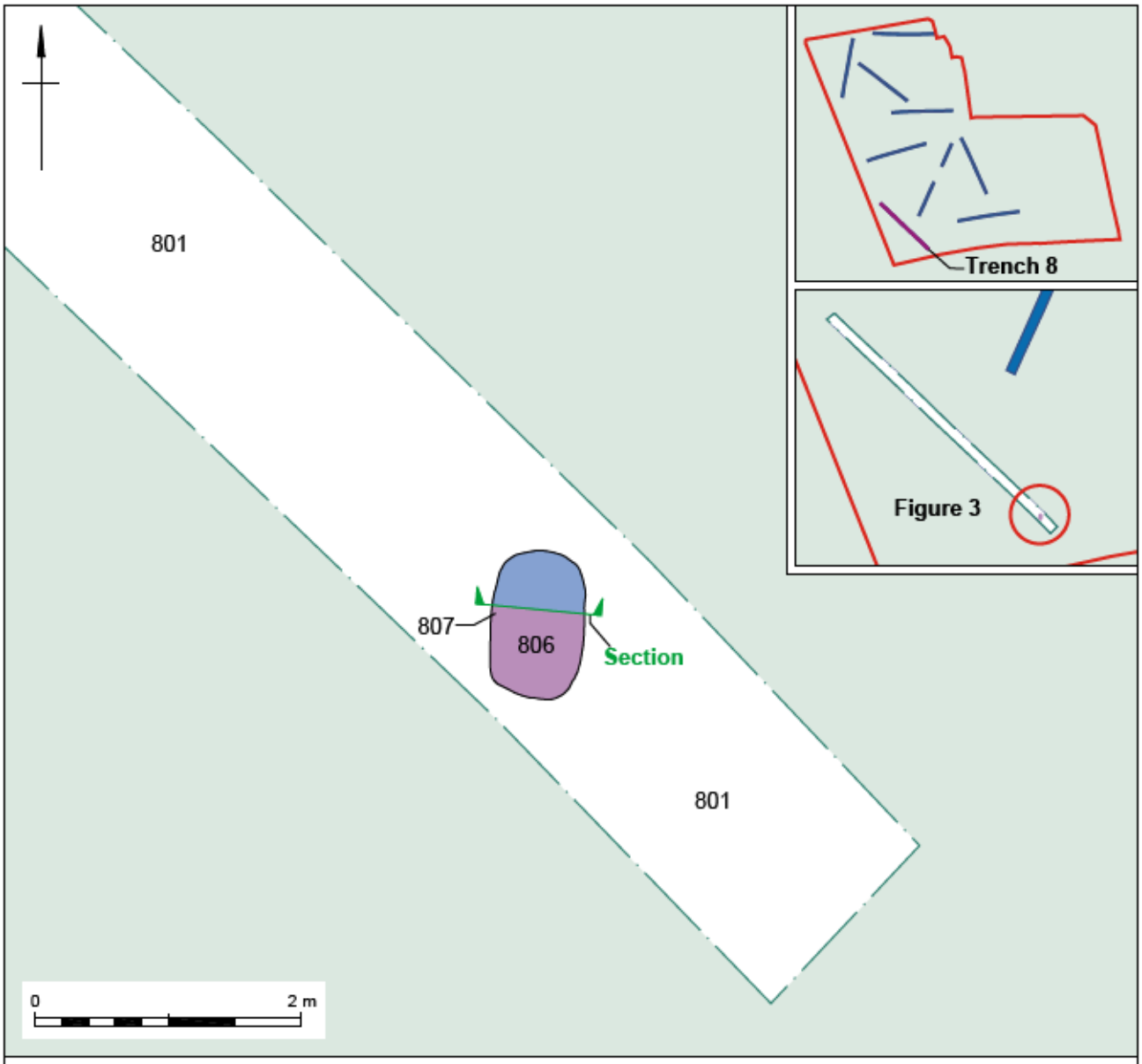
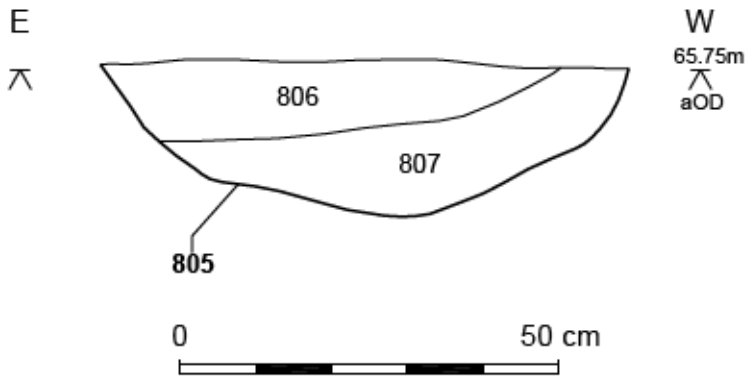
Plan of **Trench 5**

Figure 2





Limit of excavation | Archaeological feature | Excavated slot

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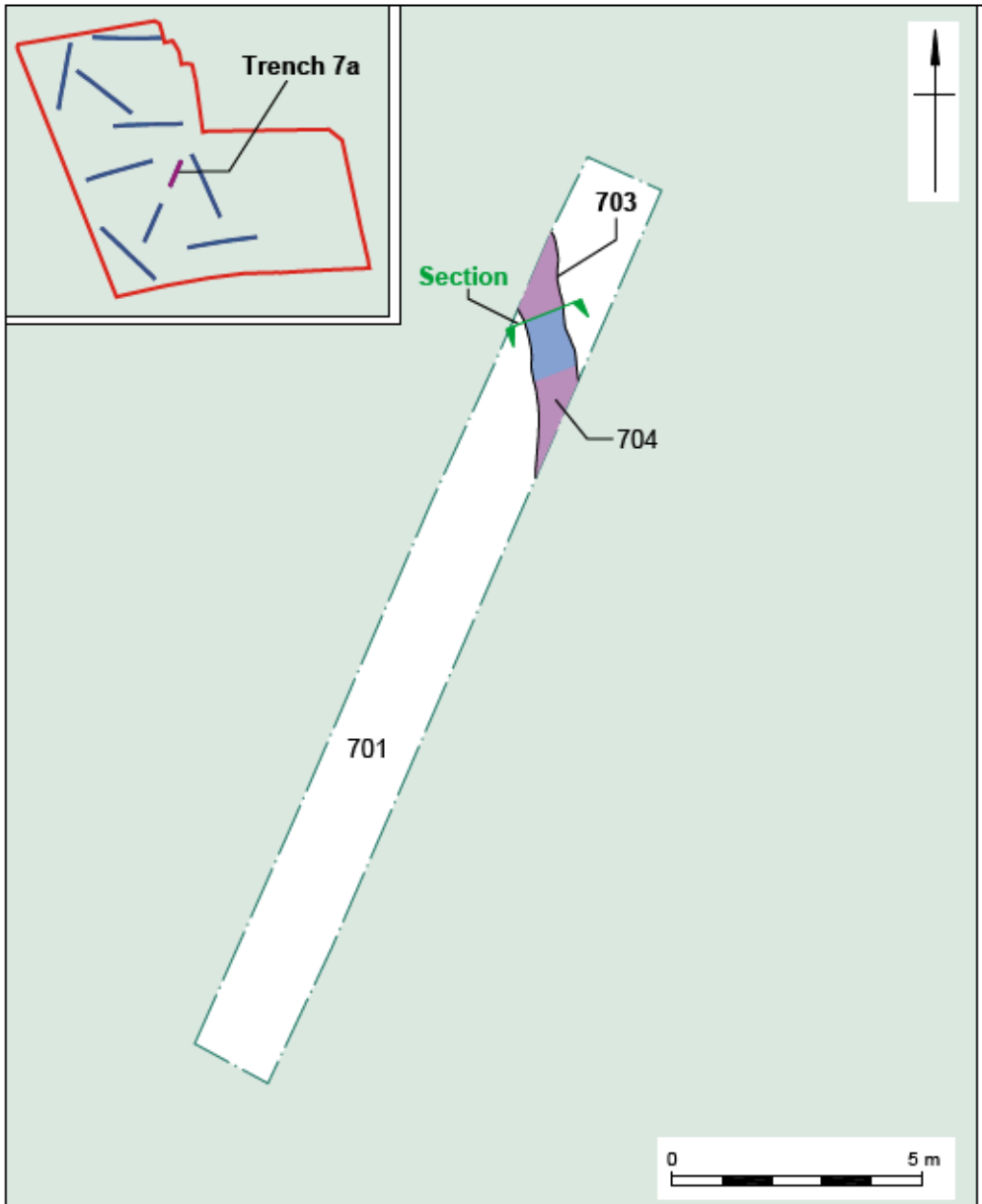
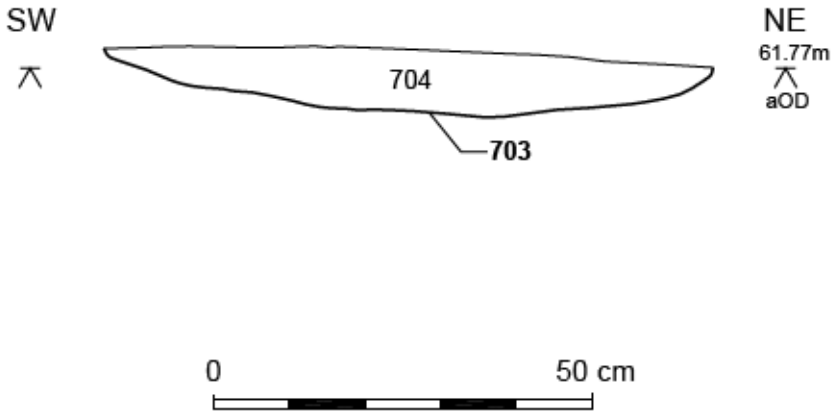
Scale:	Main graphic 1:250 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\109030\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_05_05		

Plan of **Trench 8**, and north-facing section through pit **805**

Figure 3





Limit of excavation Archaeological feature Excavated slot

Date:	05/05/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan - 1:150 @ A4 Section - 1:10 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\109030\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_05_05		

Plan of **Trench 7a**, and south-east facing section throuh ditch **703**

Figure 4

Plate 1: General view of southern field, looking north-west towards Chellaston:

Plate 2: Pit **805**

Date:	05/05/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\109030\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_05_05		

Plate 3: North-facing section through pit **805**

Plate 4: South-east facing section through ditch **703**

Date:	05/05/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\109030\Graphics Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_05_05		

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