making sense of heritage

Land off Willington Road Etwall, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Ref: 111410.01
November 2015

archaeology

Land off Willington Road
Etwall, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:
CgMs
Burlington House
Lypiatt Road
Cheltenham
GL50 2SY

Prepared by:
Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6
Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

November 2015

111410.01

Quality Assurance

Project Code	111410	**Accession Code**		**Client Ref.**	CP/HS/19549
Planning Application Ref.		**Ordnance Survey (OS) national grid reference (NGR)**	427219, 331039		

Version	Status*	Prepared by	Checked and Approved By	Approver's Signature	Date
v01	I	*AKC*	*CS*	C. Swales	10/11/2015
File:	S:\PROJECTS\111410_Reports_V01				
v02	E	*CS*	*APN*		12/11/2015
File:	S:\PROJECTS\111410_Reports_V02				
v03	E	*CS*	*APN*		16/11/2015
File:	S:\PROJECTS\111410_Reports_V03				
File:					
File:					

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

Land off Willington Road
Etwall, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Land off Willington Road
Etwall, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in support of a proposed residential development application by Providence Land on a parcel of land off Willington Road, Etwall, Derbyshire.

The site had been subject to a Desk-based Assessment and a geophysical survey, which identified a probable late prehistoric enclosure and linear ditch within the northeast corner of the development area. No other geophysical anomalies were identified. Following discussions between CgMs and the Development Control Archaeologist for South Derbyshire District Council a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising twelve 30 m trenches was agreed which targeted the identifed enclosure and 'blank' areas of the site, without any identified geophysical anomalies.

The evaluation identified four sides of a probable Iron age enclosure measuring *c.* 0.4 ha. An entranceway was identified within the western arm of the enclosure, with the results of the geophysical survey and cropmark evidence suggesting a parallel entranceway along the eastern arm of the enclosure. All of the enclosure ditch fills are made up of a considerable thickness of redeposited natural gravels, which may suggest deliberate backfilling or the rapid erosion of an associated bank. Sections within the northern and southern ditches are indicative of material slumping from the internal edge of the enclosure, perhaps from an internal bank.

On the interior of the enclosure a pit and a group of six postholes were identified, which appeared to form a circular structure. The projected diameter of this posthole structure is *c.* 20 m, which is very large for a roundhouse and as such may represent some form of internal enclosure. No finds were recovered from anywhere on site and the environmental evidence isn't particularly indicative of occupation and this may indicate the rectangular enclosure was used for housing livestock rather than for settlement.

The enclosure is located on natural free draining gravels at the northern end of the site with the southern trenches identifying underlying clays which would have been unfavourable for occupation.

The archaeological evaluation has been successful in characterising the form and extent of the enclosure ditch partially identified by the geophysical survey. No other archaeological features were identified away from this enclosure although cropmark evidence from aerial photography may indicate possible associated features within 10 to 15 m of the enclosure.

It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Derby Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under an accession number to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until the time of deposition the project archive will be stored at Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield Office under project number 111410.

Land off Willington Road
Etwall, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting. The assistance of Hannah Smalley and Philip Bethell is gratefully acknowledged in this regard.

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

The trenching was carried out by Owen Bachelor, Chris Hirst and Ciaran O'Neill between the 28th and 30th of October. The report was written by Chris Swales, with illustrations by Alix Sperr. The finds environmental samples were processed by Tony Scothern and assessed by Sarah Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Christopher Swales.

Land off Willington Road
Etwall, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation in support of a proposed residential development application by Providence Land on a parcel of land off Willington Road, Etwall, Derbyshire centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 427219, 331039 (hereafter 'the Site').

1.1.2 The Site had been subject to a Desk-based Assessment (DBA, CgMs 2015) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) which identified a probable late prehistoric enclosure and linear ditch within the northeast corner of the development area. Following discussions between CgMs and the Development Control Archaeologist for South Derbyshire District Council a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising of twelve 30 m trenches was agreed, which targeted the identified enclosure and 'blank' areas of the site, those areas without any identified geophysical anomalies.

1.1.3 Wessex Archaeology produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, Wessex Archaeology 2015) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The format and content of the WSI was based on current Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and Historic England guidance (CIfA 2014a-d, Historic England 2015) and was approved by the curator prior to work commencing.

1.2 Site location and topography

1.2.1 The Site was an irregular parcel of land 7.76 ha in size and comprised three arable fields. The Site was bounded to the south by Jackson's Lane, to the west by Egginton Road and to the northwest by a residential estate and allotment gardens. The remainder of the Site was bounded by arable farmland.

1.2.2 The Site was situated on gently sloping land falling from 7 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at Willington Road to the northeast of the Site to 63 m aOD in the southwest of the Site. The underlying geology of the Site comprises mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member with recorded superficial deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2015).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The Site had not been the subject of any previous intrusive archaeological works but had been the subject of a DBA (CgMs 2015) and a geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) which identified a probable late prehistoric enclosure and linear ditch within the northeast corner of the development area.

2.1.2 The following information is summarised from the DBA (CgMS 2015), which gathered information from the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and National Heritage List for England (NHLE) for the Site and a 1 km study area extending from the Site boundary. Further evidence was gathered from the Derbyshire Record Office and local studies library.

2.2 Summary

Prehistoric

2.2.1 An Iron Age quern stone was found during excavations for a water pipe in 1974 (HER 19805 in CgMs 2015) and a flint flake found to the east of Etwall remain the only evidence for prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site (CgMs 2015).

2.2.2 Within the wider landscape there is extensive evidence for Neolithic and early Bronze Age activity. Flint tools and occasional settlement evidence dated to the early Neolithic have been noted during excavations for later sites at Willington (3 km to the southeast of the Site). A number of cropmarks indicate late Neolithic to early Bronze Age barrows and attest to funerary and ritual activity in the landscape within this period (CgMs 2015).

2.2.3 Previous archaeological excavations at Willington, Burton-on-Trent, Potlock and Swarkestone have identified evidence for settlement activity and associated field systems dating to the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age periods. There are also several known cropmarks, thought to date to this period, within the wider area (Barret in CgMs 2015). It is noted the cropmarks correspond to areas of sand and gravel surface geology which tend to lead to cropmark formation and reflect more fertile soils. The central region of the Site contains underlying deposits of sand and gravel that contain a possible prehistoric-Romano-British enclosure and ditch (Stratascan 2015).

Romano-British

2.2.4 There is no archaeological evidence dating from this period within the vicinity of the Site despite a recent archaeological evaluation to the immediate north of the site (Wessex Archaeology 2014) which only identified evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation. Within the wider area the Roman Road 'Rykneld Street' passes 2 km to the southeast of the Site and a 1st century Roman fort has been identified at Little Chester (CgMs 2015).

Anglo-Saxon

2.2.5 The place name of Etwall translates as 'spring/stream of a man named Ēata' from Old English and is mentioned in the Domesday Book as *Etewelle* (Mills. 1991). This indicates that the settlement was probably established within this period although there is no archaeological evidence to support this.

Medieval and post-medieval

2.2.6 The medieval landscape and settlement pattern for Etwall is described as a settlement surrounded with open fields and is protected within the Etwall Conservation Area (CgMs 2015). Evidence for Ridge and furrow cultivation was identified to the immediate north of Site (Wessex Archaeology 2014) suggesting that the Site was in use for agricultural activities, limiting the potential for buried archaeological remains.

2.2.7 The 1797 Etwall Enclosure map depicts the Site as open land. The 1849 Tithe map demonstrates that the Site has been divided and enclosed. The southwest field of the Site contains allotment garden, with a gravel pit noted immediately south of the Site. The allotment gardens are not present on the 1885-86 Ordnance Survey (OS) map. OS mapping demonstrates that two field boundaries are removed during the mid-late 20th century but the Site as a whole remains largely unchanged (CgMs 20015).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *to test the results of the geophysical survey;*
- *to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed within their local, regional and national contexts;*
- *to produce a Site archive for deposition with a local museum/ ADS, as appropriate; and*
- *to provide information to the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the data.*

3.2 Specific

3.2.1 The specific aims of the project were:

- *to establish the nature of the possible prehistoric linear and enclosure identified through the geophysical survey;*
- *to establish the survival of the remains associated with the 19th century allotment gardens and other land divisions known from historic mapping;*
- *to establish the survival or otherwise of additional archaeological remains in the area of proposed development; and*
- *to identify any threat to the survival of significant archaeological remains by the forthcoming development and if necessary seek an alternative construction design to allow preservation in situ.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological works involved the excavation of twelve trenches, each measuring 30m x 1.8 m. All the trenches are targeted on geophysical anomalies and 'blank areas' without any recognised geophysical anomalies (**Figure 1**). The original scope of works intended for two of the evaluation trenches to target 'blank' areas within the southwest field of the development area. However, access was not possible during the archaeological works. Following discussions between Wessex Archaeology, CgMs and the Development Control Archaeologist for South Derbyshire it was agreed that the aims of the archaeological works would be better served by relocating these trenches. As such, Trenches 11 and 12 were positioned to locate the northern arm of the enclosure as well as any internal structures within the enclosure, which were not apparent on the geophysical survey but hinted at in cropmarks visible in aerial photography (**Figures 1 and 2**).

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

4.2 Machine excavation

4.2.1 The location of all trenches was scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.

4.2.2 Topsoil and overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil were stockpiled at a safe distance from the trench edge (at least 1 m). Overburden was removed in spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology whichever was reached first.

4.2.3 All spoil was scanned for artefacts, which will be recorded and retained unless of clearly modern (i.e. late 20th or early 21st century) origin.

4.3 Hand excavation

4.3.1 Archaeological features were cleaned as necessary to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features were hand excavated, with care taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which may have been deemed suitable for preservation by record or preservation *in situ*. However, excavation was sufficient to understand and record the full stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.

4.4.2 Excavated areas and deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or - 100mm. All deposits had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.

4.4.3 A digital photographic record was maintained.

4.5 Specialist strategies

Artefact

4.5.1 No artefacts were recovered from the Site.

Environmental

4.5.2 Bulk environmental samples were recovered from three of the four trenches containing the enclosure ditch. Ditch fills **104**, **205** and **405** were sampled for general Site taphonomy. The collection and processing of environmental samples was undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2011).

4.6 Monitoring

4.6.1 The Development Control Archaeologist for South Derbyshire (Steve Baker) made a monitoring visit of the archaeological works on the 30th October 2015.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 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 the excavation area contained in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Typical soil profiles

5.2.1 The underlying geology across the northern part of the Site consisted of a mid-red brown sandy gravel with rounded pebbles and large stone fragments (**Plate 1**). A mid yellow brown clay was identified in the southern fields of the Site (**Plate 2**). The natural geology was identified at a depth of 0.40 m to 0.55 m below ground level (bgl).

5.2.2 Subsoil consisted of a dark red brown sandy clay with frequent inclusions of small pebbles. The subsoil was on average 0.25 m thick.

5.2.3 The topsoil consisted of dark-grey brown clay with a thickness of between 0.2 m and 0.30 m.

5.3 Trench 1

5.3.1 Trench 1 was positioned to target the eastern arm of the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey as well a further geophysical anomaly situated to the east of the enclosure ditch. The enclosure ditch was identified but the eastern anomaly was found to be a land drain.

5.3.2 Enclosure ditch **103** was north to south aligned, 2.6 m wide and 0.9 m deep (**Figure 3**, **Plate 3**). The ditch had steep sides with a 'U'-shaped base. The ditch was largely infilled with redeposited natural gravels (**105**), with only the upper 0.30 m filled with siltier material (**104**).

5.4 Trenches 2 and 2a

5.4.1 Trench 2 was positioned to target the western arm of the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey (**Figure 1**). However, once opened, the enclosure ditch was not identified within the trench. Reviewing aerial photography (google earth) of the Site indicated that the western arm of the enclosure contained a *c.* 6.5 m wide entranceway, which Trench 2 was situated over (**Figure 2**). Trench 2 was subsequently extended to the south to try and characterise the entranceway to the enclosure. A 4 m by 4 m wide extension was excavated at the western end of the trench (Trench 2a), which successfully identified the southern terminus of this entrance way and the enclosure ditch extending to the south (**Figure 4**, **Plates 4-7).**

5.4.2 Enclosure ditch **206/209** was north to south aligned, 1.8 m wide and 0.62 m deep. The ditch had moderately sloped sides with a U-shaped base. The ditch was largely infilled with redeposited natural gravels (**205/208**), with only the upper 0.11 m filled with siltier material (**204/207**) (**Plate 4-7**). Ditch terminus **209** was cut by a small modern drainage gully (**211**).

5.4.3 Within the interior of the enclosure ditch, pit **225** and posthole group **224** were identified (**Plates 8** and **9**). These discrete features were not identified on the geophysical survey but are located within an area of confusing cropmarks visible from aerial photography (google earth) (**Figures 1** and **2**).

5.4.4 Pit **225** was located 2.8 m east of enclosure ditch terminus **209**. The pit was visible extending into the southern section of Trench 2 and measured 1.5 m in width and 0.25 m in depth (**Figure 4**, **Plate 8**).

5.4.5 Posthole group **224** is comprised of postholes **212**, **214**, **216**, **218**, **220** and **222**. The postholes are visible at the eastern end of Trench 2 at a distance of 10 m from enclosure ditch terminus **209**. Postholes **212** to **220** form a curvilinear structure, with an extrapolated diameter of c. 20m. Posthole **222** is somewhat of an outlier and may be related to a different phase of activity. The average diameter of these postholes is 0.40 m with an average depth of 0.20 m (**Figure 4**, **Plate 9**).

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 was positioned to target the southern arm of the enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey. The enclosure ditch was successfully identified.

5.5.2 Enclosure ditch **408** was southwest to northeast aligned, 2.95 m wide and 0.95 m deep. The ditch had moderately sloped sides with a 'U'-shaped base. The ditch had a primary fill of redeposited natural gravels (**407**), with the remaining upper fills (**404**-**408**) made up of finer silts with gravel inclusions (**Figure 5).**

5.6 Trench 12

5.6.1 Trench 12 was positioned to target the northern arm of the enclosure ditch. This section of the enclosure ditch was not identified by the geophysical survey but a subtle cropmark was visible on aerial photography (google earth) (**Figures 1** and **2**). The enclosure ditch was successfully identified.

5.6.2 Enclosure ditch **1203** was southwest to northeast aligned, 2.2 m wide and 0.48 m deep. The ditch had moderately sloped sides with a flat base. The ditch had a primary fill of redeposited natural gravels (**1204**), with the remaining upper fills (**1205**, **1206**, **1207**) made up of finer silts with gravel inclusions (**Figure 6**, **Plate 10).**

5.7 Trenches with no archaeological features

5.7.1 Trenches 3 and 5 to 10 were targeted away from the enclosure and aimed at largely 'blank' areas of the geophysical survey. No archaeological features were identified. Numerous land drains were, however, identified. Trench 11 was repositioned within the interior of the enclosure in an attempt to identify further internal features. However, no further features were identified.

6 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Three bulk samples, of between twenty and thirty litres in volume, were taken from (a probable Middle Iron Age) enclosure ditch fills **104**, **405** and **205**. The samples were taken in order to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and wood charcoal.

6.2 Background and summary quantification

6.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300 µm mesh, and the remaining heavy

residue retained in a 1 mm mesh. The flot and heavy residue were air dried. The residues were scanned for metallurgical debris such as hammer scale, using a large magnet and the > 2 mm fraction of the heavy residue was fully sorted for organic remains and artefacts, weighed and then discarded. Where no potential for the recovery of < 2 mm artefacts such as fish bone or beads was noted, the < 2 mm fraction of the heavy residue was also then weighed and discarded.

6.2.2 The samples were assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Jones, 2011). The main aim of this assessment was to determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in radiocarbon dating, of any archaeobotanical material present within the samples. A further aim was to evaluate the potential of this material to provide evidence for the function of the contexts, the economy of the Site or for the nature of the local environment.

6.2.3 A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. This data is recorded in **Table 1**. Preliminary identification of plant material was carried out by comparison with material in the reference collections at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield and various reference works (e.g. Cappers et al, 2006). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Jacomet (2006). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).

Table 1: Environmental data

Samples			Flot									
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol. Ltrs	Flot (ml)	% roots	Charred Plant Remains				Charcoal >4/2mm	Other	Analysis
						Grain	Chaff	Other	Comments			
103	104	1	30	50	90					0/1		
403	405	2	20	20	90					0/0		
206	205	3	20	10	90					0/1		

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C= < 5.

6.3 Charred plant remains

6.3.1 All three samples were dominated by intrusive roots. No charred plant remains were present. A low density of wood charcoal fragments, mostly less than 2 mm in size, were present in all three samples.

6.3.2 Sample 1 from ditch fill **104** contained a high proportion of intrusive roots and one fragment of wood charcoal greater than 2 mm in size. No charred plant remains were present.

6.3.3 Sample 2 from ditch fill **405** contained a high proportion of intrusive roots. No charred plant remains or wood charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm in size were present.

6.3.4 Sample 3 from ditch fill **205** contained a high proportion of intrusive roots and one fragment of wood charcoal greater than 2 mm in size. No charred plant remains were present.

6.4 Further potential

Charred plant remains

6.4.1 No analysis of charred plant remains would be recommended due to the paucity of material present.

Wood charcoal

6.4.2 No analysis of wood charcoal would be recommended due to the paucity of material present.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 Trenches 1, 2, 2a, 4 and 12 located the four sides of a probable Iron age enclosure measuring *c.* 0.4 ha. Trench 2a identified an entranceway within the western arm of the enclosure, with the results of the geophysical survey and cropmark evidence suggesting a parallel entranceway along the eastern arm of the enclosure (**Figure 2**). All of the enclosure ditch fills are made up of a considerable thickness of redeposited natural gravels, which may suggest deliberate backfilling or the rapid erosion of an associated bank. Sections within Trenches 4 and 12 are indicative of material slumping from the internal edge of the enclosure, perhaps from an internal bank.

7.1.2 Trench 2 identified a pit and a group of six postholes which may form a circular structure. The projected diameter of this posthole structure is *c.* 20 m, which is very large for a roundhouse and as such may represent some form of internal enclosure. No finds were recovered from anywhere on Site and the environmental evidence isn't particularly indicative of occupation and this may indicate the rectangular enclosure was used for housing livestock rather than for settlement. No dating evidence has been recovered but the enclosure is of typical site type for central England during the Middle Iron Age; a rectangular ditched enclosure of not more than 0.5 ha, containing one or two circular buildings (Cooper 2006).

7.1.3 The enclosure is located on natural free draining gravels at the northern end of the Site with the southern trenches identifying underlying clays which would have been unfavourable for occupation.

7.2 Conclusions

7.2.1 The archaeological evaluation has been successful in characterising the form and extent of the enclosure ditch partially identified by the geophysical survey. No other archaeological features were identified away from this enclosure although cropmark evidence from aerial photography may indicate possible associated features within 10 to 15 m of the enclosure.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Derby Museum. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project under an accession number to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

8.2 Preparation of archive

8.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum (Derby Museum 2004), and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013, UKIC 2001).

8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

8.2.3 01 files/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics

8.3 Discard policy

8.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 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

9.1 Bibliography

ADS, 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice, Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice*

Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum* (revised edition)

CgMs, 2015, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment: Land off Willington Road, Etwall, Derbyshire*

Cappers, R. T. J. Bekker, R.M. Jans, J.E.A., 2006. *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Institute for Archaeologists*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014d. *Codes of Conduct*

Cooper. N.J.(ed.), 2006. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands. An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda.* Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 13

Derby Museums, 2004. *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives.*

English Heritage, 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.

Historic England, 2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*

Jacomet, S, 2006. *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites* – 2nd edition. Basel: IPAS Basal University.

Jones, D. M. (ed.), 2001. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (2nd edition). London: Centre for Archaeology Guidelines. English Heritage publications.

Mills. A.D, 1991. *A Dictionary of British Place Names*

Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA), 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Society of Museum Archaeologists*

Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA), 1995. *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, Society of Museum Archaeologists*

Stace, C, 2010. *New Flora of the British Isles* (3rd edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Stratascan, 2015. *Land off Willington Road: Geophysical Survey Report.* Unpublished client report

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC), 2001. Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage

Wessex Archaeology, 2014. *Land off Willington Road: Archaeological Evaluation Report.* Unpublished client report

Wessex Archaeology, 2015. *Land off Willington Road: Written Scheme of Investigation.* Unpublished client report T20719.01

On line resources

British Geological Survey, 2015. (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench No. 1	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.54 m bgl
100	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.30m
101	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.30 – 0.54 m
102	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 54 m+
103	Cut: Enclosure ditch	0.54 – 1.42 m
104	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 103	0.54 – 1.42 m

Trench No. 2	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Trench No 2a		4 x 4 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.58 m bgl
201	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.30m
202	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.30 – 0.58 m
203	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 58 m+
204	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 206	0.58 – 1.21 m
205	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 206	0.58 – 1.21 m
206	Cut: Enclosure ditch	0.58 – 1.21 m
207	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 209	0.58 – 1.21 m
208	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 209	0.58 – 1.21 m
209	Cut: Enclosure ditch	0.58 – 1.21 m
210	Fill: Secondary fill of gully 211	0.58 – 0.73 m
211	Cut: Probable modern drainage gully	0. 58 m+
212	Cut: Posthole	0. 58 m+
213	Fill: Secondary fill of posthole 212	0. 58 m+
214	Cut: Posthole	0.58 – 0.78 m
215	Fill: Secondary fill of posthole 214	0.58 – 0.78 m
216	Cut: Posthole	0. 58 m+
217	Fill: Secondary fill of posthole 216	0. 58 m+
218	Cut: Posthole	0.58 – 0.68 m
219	Fill: Secondary fill of posthole 218	0.58 – 0.68 m
220	Cut: Posthole	0. 58 m+
221	Fill: Secondary fill of posthole 220	0. 58 m+
222	Cut: Posthole	0. 58 m+
223	Fill: Secondary fill of posthole 222	0. 58 m+
224	Group: Group number for postholes 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222	0. 58 m+
225	Cut: Pit	0.58 – 0.83 m
226	Fill: Secondary fill of posthole 225	0.58 – 0.83 m

Trench No. 3	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.45 m bgl
300	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.25m
301	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.25 – 0.45 m
302	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 45 m+

Trench No. 4	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.46 m bgl
401	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.25m
402	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.25 – 0.46 m
403	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 46 m+
404	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 408	0.46 – 1.4 m
405	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 408	0.46 – 1.4 m
406	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 408	0.46 – 1.4 m
407	Fill: Primary fill of ditch 408	0.46 – 1.4 m

408	Cut: Enclosure ditch	0.46 – 1.4 m

Trench No. 5	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.47 m bgl
500	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.27m
501	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.25 – 0.47 m
502	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 47 m+

Trench No. 6	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.32 m bgl
600	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.32m
601	Natural: Yellow brown clay	0. 32 m+

Trench No. 7	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.47 m bgl
700	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.24m
701	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.24 – 0.47 m
702	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 47 m+

Trench No. 8	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.50 m bgl
800	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.44m
801	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.34 – 0.50 m
802	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 50 m+

Trench No. 9	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.60 m bgl
900	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.30m
901	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.30 – 0.60 m
902	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 60 m+

Trench No. 10	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.47 m bgl
1000	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.25m
1001	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.25 – 0.47 m
1002	Natural: Yellow brown clay	0. 47 m+

Trench No. 11	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.45 m bgl
1100	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.25m
1101	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.25 – 0.45 m
1102	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 45 m+

Trench No. 12	Description:	Dimensions: 30 x 1.8 m
Context No.		Depth: 0.50 m bgl
1200	Topsoil: Dark grey brown clay with small stone inclusions	0 – 0.25m
1201	Subsoil: Dark red brow silty and gravel	0.30 – 0.50 m
1202	Natural: Mid red brown sand and gravels	0. 50 m+
1203	Cut: Enclosure ditch	0.50 – 0.95 m
1204	Fill: Primary fill of ditch 1203	0.54 – 0.95 m
1205	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 1203	0.54 – 0.95 m
1206	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 1203	0.54 – 0.95 m
1207	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 1203	0.54 – 0.95 m

10.2 Appendix 2: Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

OASIS ID: wessexar1-230692

Project details

Project name	Land off Willington Road, Etwall, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology were commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake an archaeological evaluation in support of a proposed residential development application by Providence Land on a parcel of land off Willington Road, Etwall, Derbyshire. The site had been subject to a Desk-based Assessment and a geophysical survey, which identified a probable late prehistoric enclosure and linear ditch within the northeast corner of the development area. No other geophysical anomalies were identified. Following discussions between CgMs and the Development Control Archaeologist for South Derbyshire District Council a programme of archaeological evaluation comprising twelve 30 m trenches was agreed which targeted the identified enclosure and 'blank' areas of the site, without any identified geophysical anomalies. The evaluation identified four sides of a probable Iron age enclosure measuring c. 0.4 ha. An entranceway was identified within the western arm of the enclosure, with the results of the geophysical survey and cropmark evidence suggesting a parallel entranceway along the eastern arm of the enclosure. On the interior of the enclosure a pit and a group of six postholes were identified, which appeared to form a circular structure. The projected diameter of this posthole structure is c. 20 m, which is very large for a roundhouse and as such may represent some form of internal enclosure. No finds were recovered from anywhere on site and the environmental evidence isn't particularly indicative of occupation and this may indicate the rectangular enclosure was used for housing livestock rather than for settlement.
Project dates	Start: 28-10-2015 End: 30-10-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	111410 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLES Iron Age
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Geophysical Survey","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE ETWALL Willington Road, Etwall, Derbyshire
Postcode	DE65 6NS
Study area	7.76 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 27219 31039 52.875808320256 -1.595534067084 52 52 32 N 001 35 43 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 7m Max: 63m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Owen Bachelor
Project supervisor	Chris Hirst
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Providence Land

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive ID	TBC
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	TBC
Paper Contents	"none"

Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

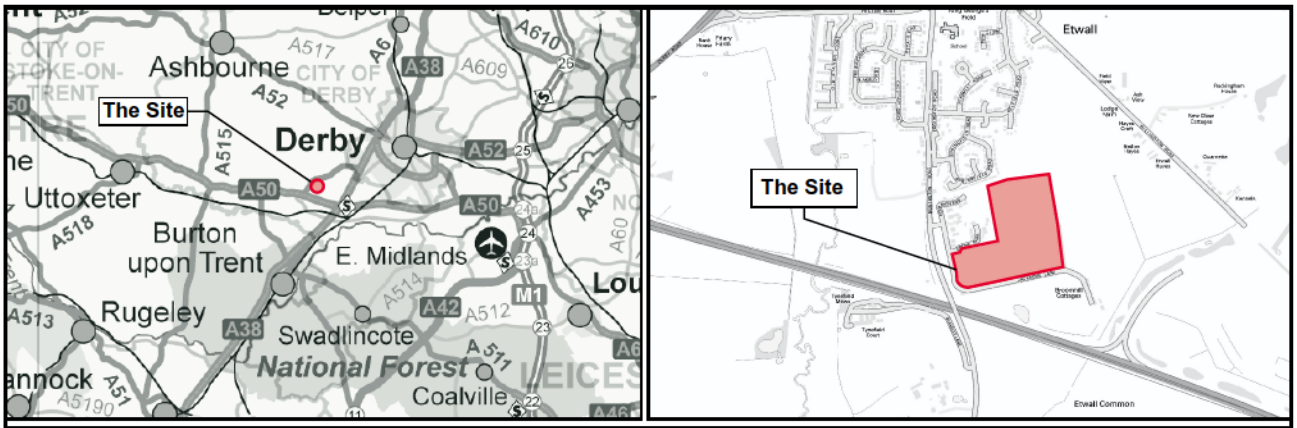
Project bibliography 1

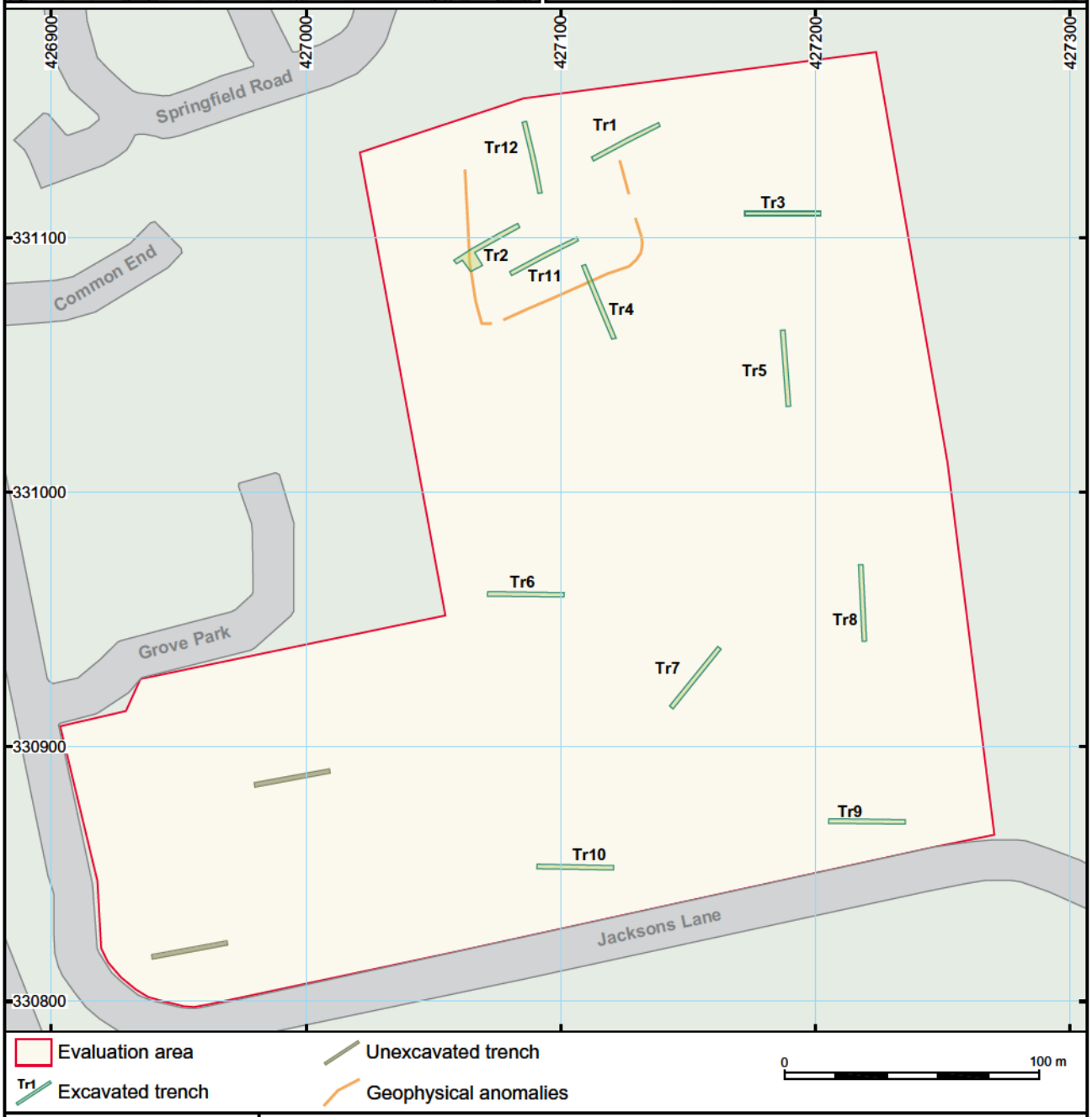
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Willington Road, Etwall, Derbyshire, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Swales, C.
Other bibliographic details	111410
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb bound report

Entered by	Jessica Tibber (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	17 November 2015

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

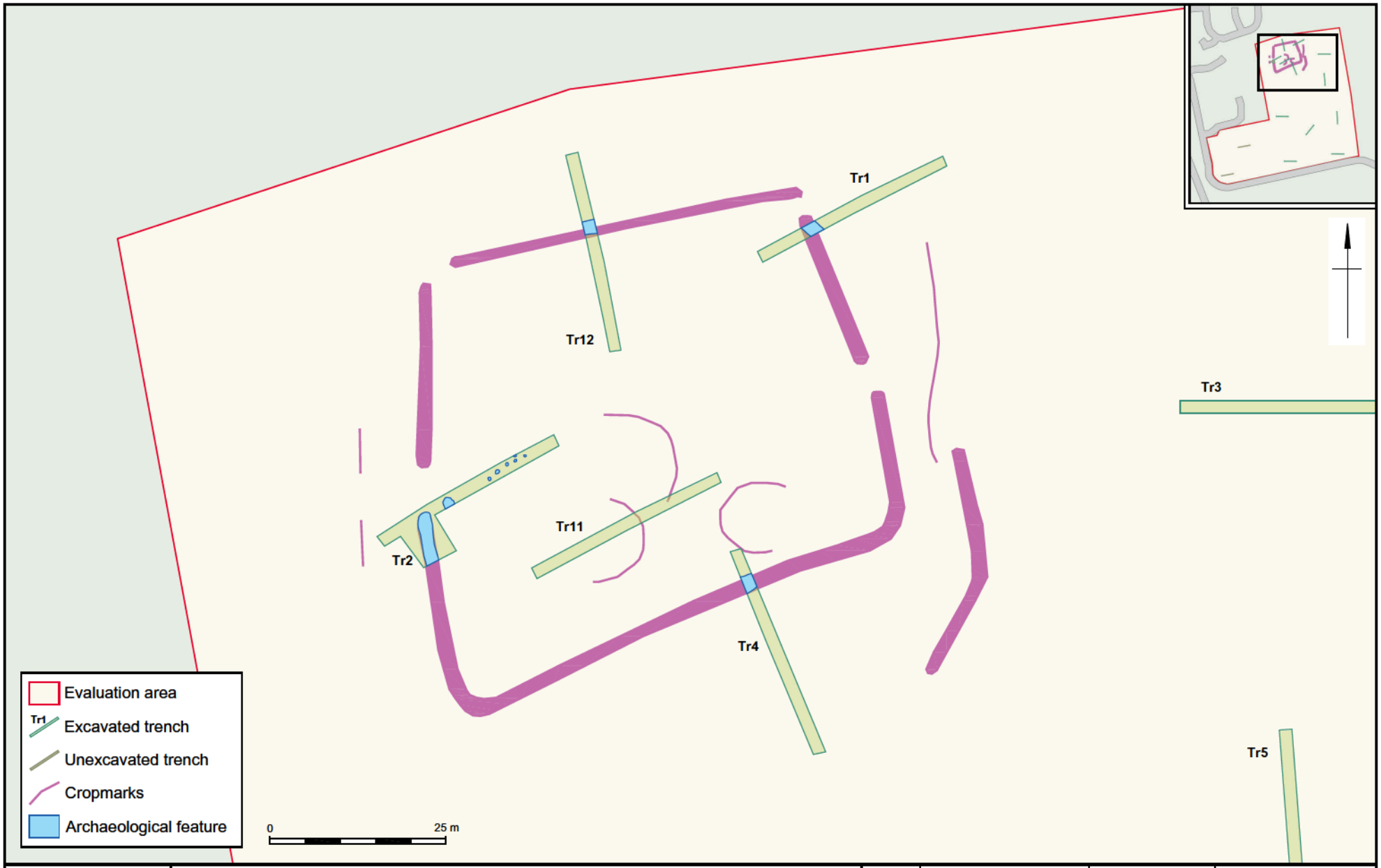




Date:	09/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:2500 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Site location with trenches overlain on geophysical survey

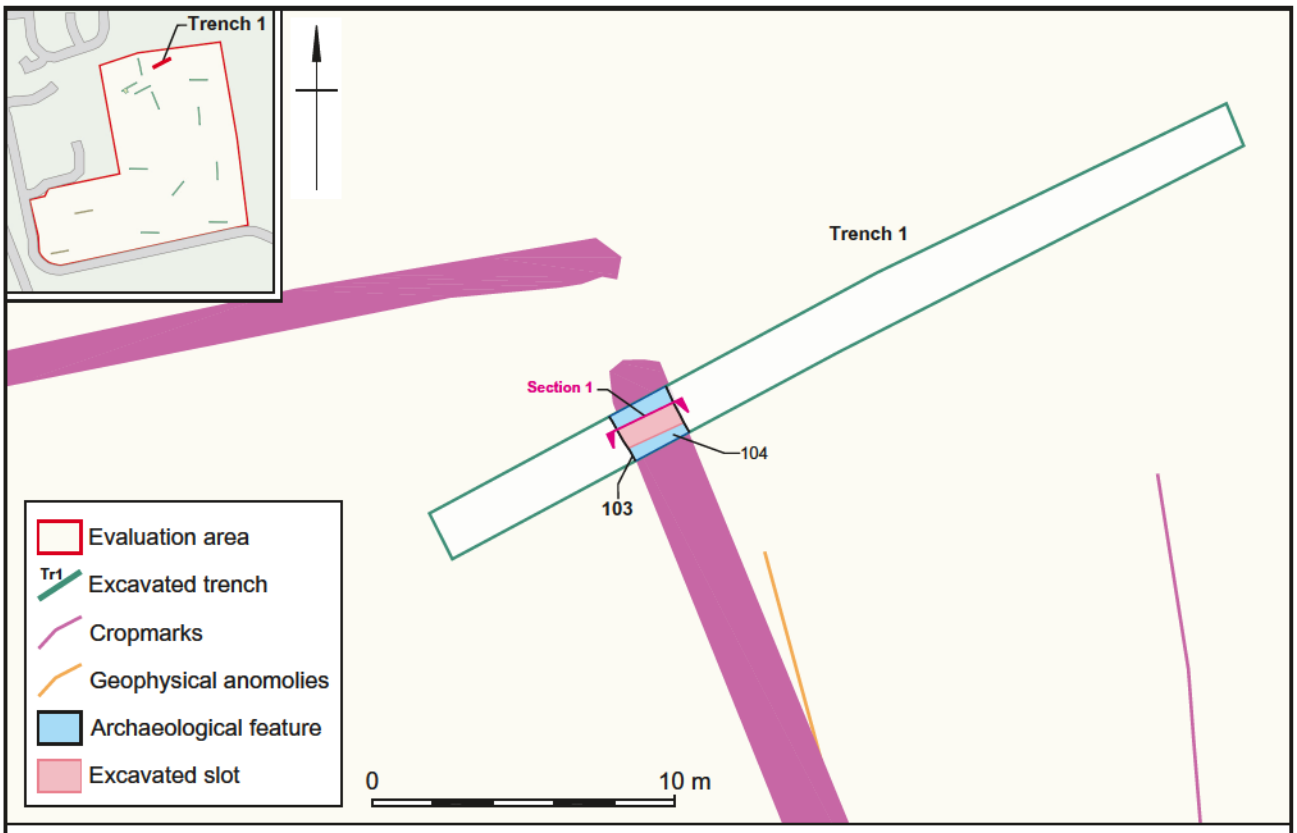
Figure 1

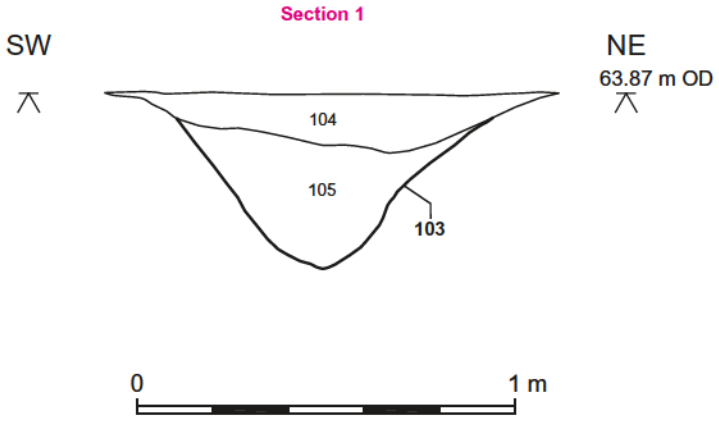


Date:	09/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:750 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Site location with trenches overlain on cropmark data

Figure 2

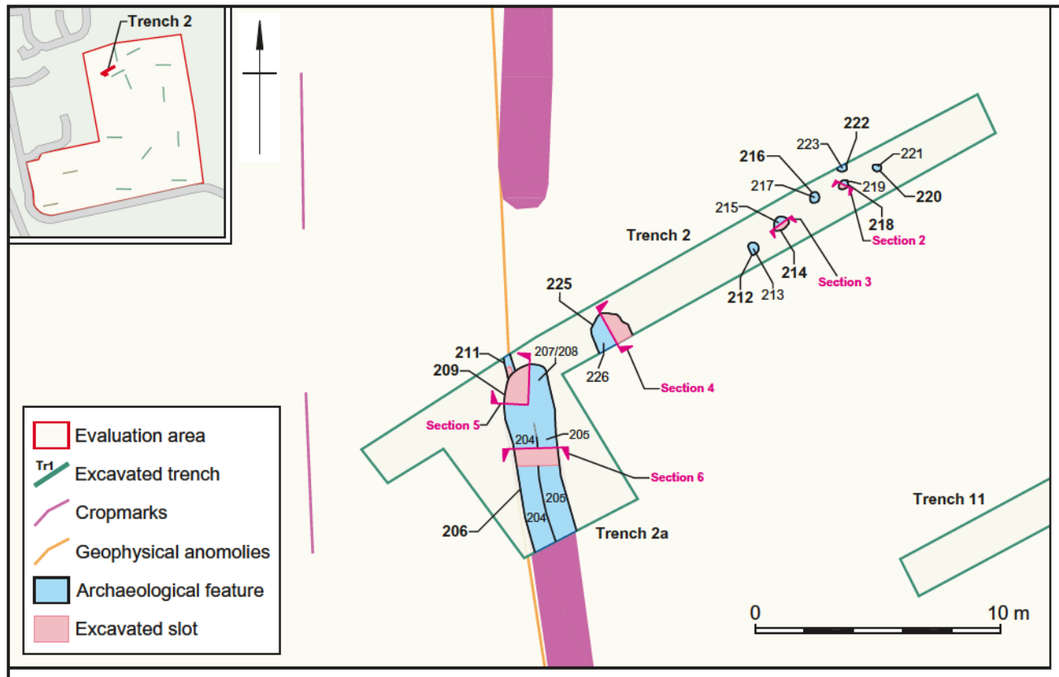


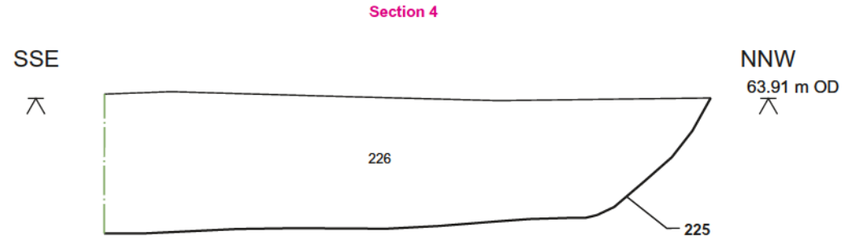


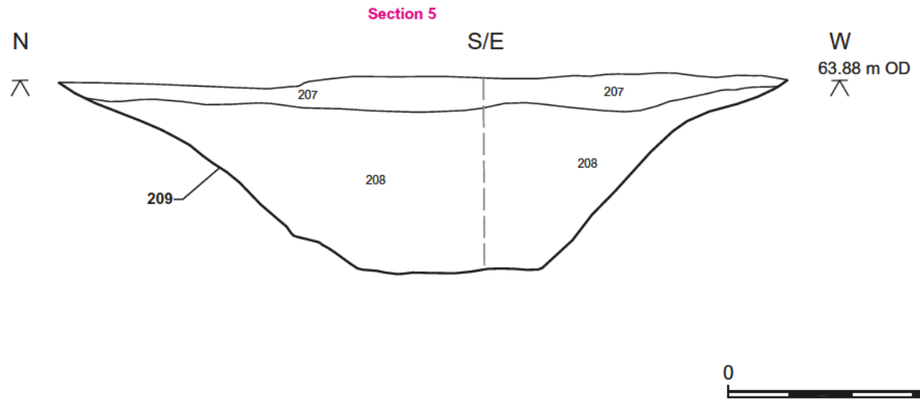
Date:	09/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan - 1: 250, Section - 1: 20 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

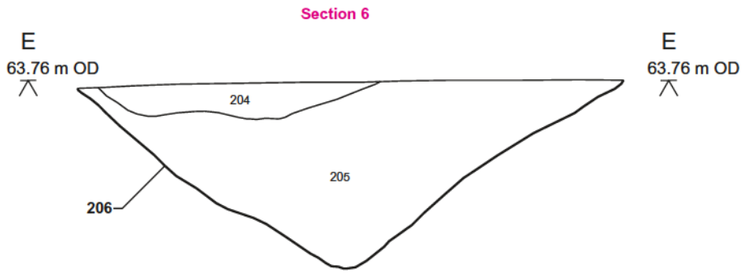
Trench 1 plan and section

Figure 3





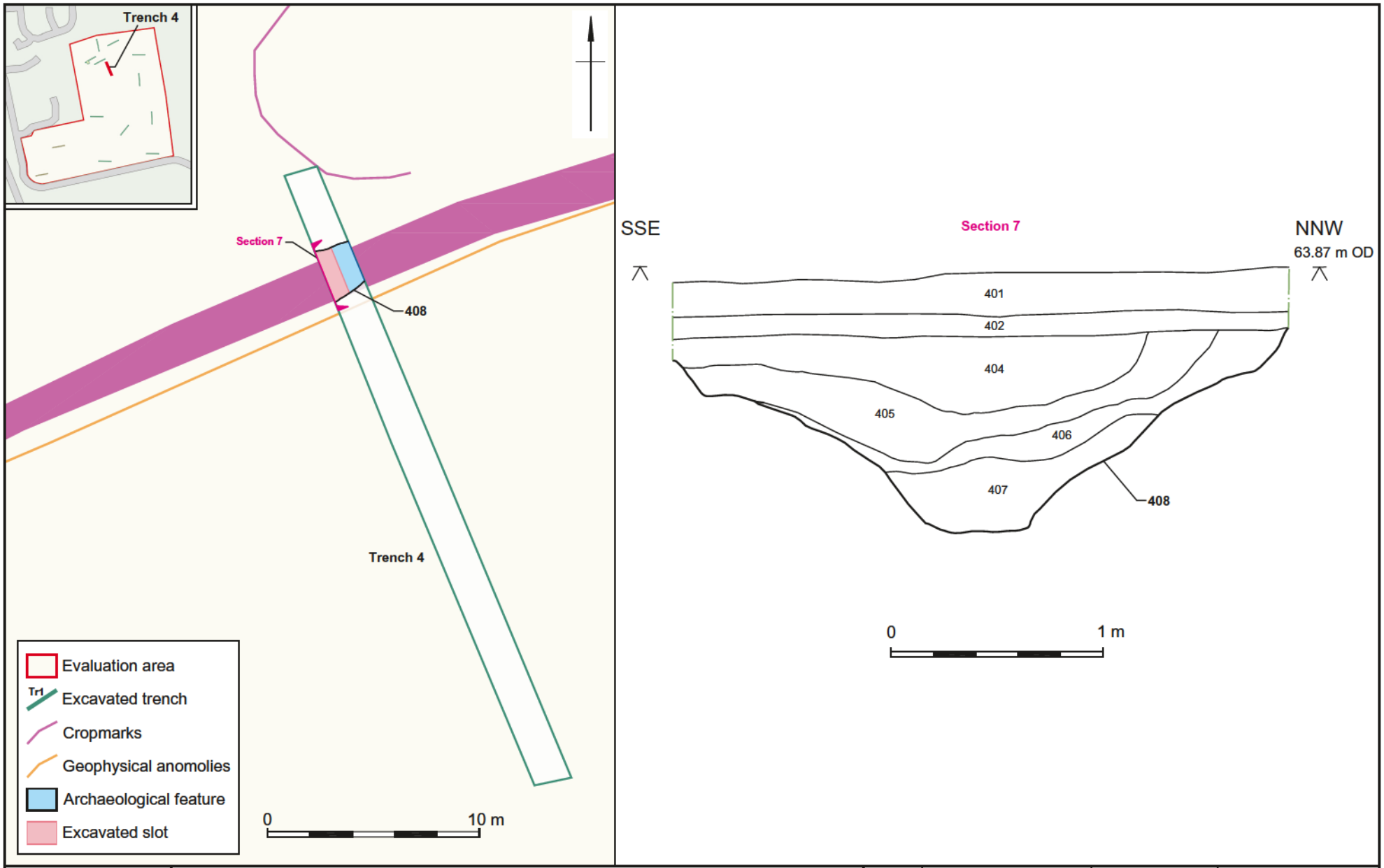




Date:	09/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan - 1: 250, Sections 2-4 - 1: 10, Sections 5-6 - 1: 20 @ A3	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Trenches 2 and 2a plan and sections

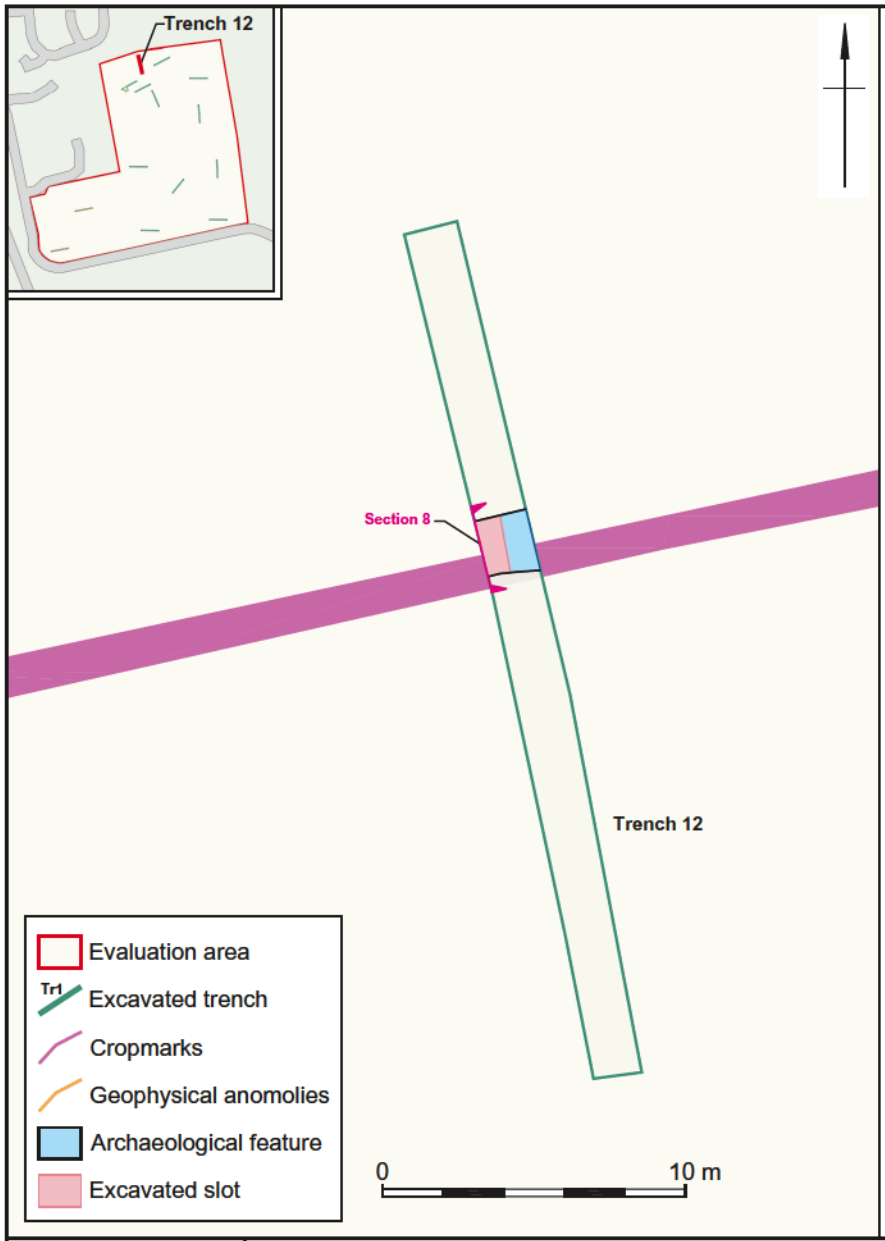
Figure 4

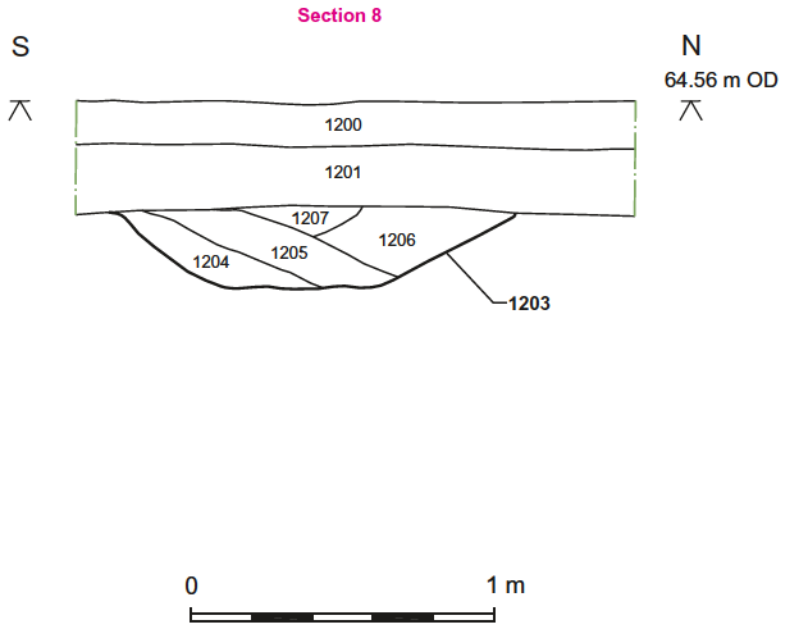


Date:	09/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan - 1: 250, Section - 1: 25 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Trench 4 plan and section

Figure 5





Date:	09/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan - 1: 250, Section - 1: 20 @ A4	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Trench 12 plan and section

Figure 6

Plate 1: General shot of natural gravels

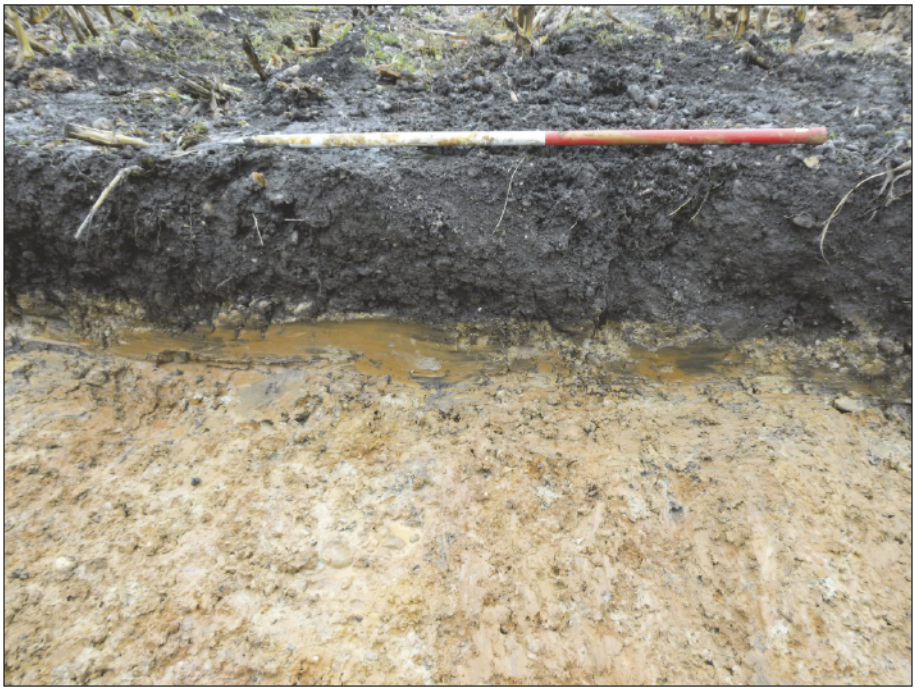


Plate 2: General shot of natural clays

Date:	11/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Plate 3: Detail shot of enclosure ditch 103

Plate 4: Detail shot of enclosure ditch 206

Date:	11/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Plate 5: Detail shot of enclosure ditch terminus 209

Plate 6: General shot of entranceway to enclosure within Trenches 2 and 2a

Date:	11/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Plate 7: General shot of entranceway to enclosure within Trenches 2 and 2a

Plate 8: Detail shot of pit 225

Date:	11/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Plate 9: General shot of posthole group 224

Plate 10: Detail shot of enclosure ditch 1203

Date:	11/11/2015	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	APS
Path:	Y:\Projects\111410\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2015_09_11		

Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk