



# Cadley Park Swadlincote, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation



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## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage to conduct a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on a parcel of land centred around NGR 427220 319740 off Woodland Road, Swadlincote, Derbyshire in order to discharge a condition imposed on the planning consent to develop the land for housing. The work follows on from a previous desk based assessment and geophysical survey.

The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of nine 40 m x 1.8 m trenches positioned to test the results of an earlier geophysical survey. The trenches targeted areas both where archaeological remains were expected to survive and apparently 'blank' areas. All nine trenches were in the northern part of the proposed development area as its southern third was deemed to have a negligible potential for archaeological survival, because of remediation works on the adjacent surface mine.

The evaluation found that while there are archaeological remains preserved on site, all were either post-medieval and agricultural in nature or related to modern waste dumping. This correlates with the findings of the earlier geophysical survey. Furrows found during the evaluation follow the alignments of the various phases of ploughing indicated by the geophysical survey. The only other archaeological feature recorded was a linear pit used for the disposal of demolition rubble in the late post-medieval/modern period. An anomaly indicated in the geophysical survey report at the northern end of the site does not survive in the ground.



## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage for commissioning the archaeological evaluation, in particular Myk Flitcroft.

Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Sarah Whiteley, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council, who monitored the project for South Derbyshire District Council.

The fieldwork was directed by Simon Brown, with the assistance of Michael Keech. This report was written by Simon Brown and edited by Patrick Daniel. Nancy Dixon produced the graphics; Jess Irwin examined the pottery. The project was managed by Andrew Norton on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.



# Cadley Park, Swadlincote, Derbyshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Limited, working on behalf of Taylor Wimpey, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of a 2.3 ha parcel of land located in Swadlincote, Derbyshire, DE15 9TP, centred on NGR 427220 319740 (Fig. 1). The development area comprises land south of Park Road, and east of Woodland Road, on the north of Cadley Park, Swadlincote, Derbyshire. A planning application relating to a housing development (9/2017/0667) submitted to South Derbyshire District Council was granted, subject to conditions, one of which relates to archaeological investigation.

1.1.2 Condition 23 states:

*A. No development shall take place, until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and*

*1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*

*2. The programme for post investigation assessment.*

*3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*

*4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*

*5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*

*6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*B. No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under 'A' above.*

*C. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under 'A' above and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*





1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (CgMs 2018). Sarah Whiteley, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council, approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (South Derbyshire District Council), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The evaluation comprised the excavation of nine trenches; the works occurred 29 May to 1 June 2018.

## **1.2 Scope of the report**

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the evaluation, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the evaluation have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development and facilitate an informed decision with regard to the requirement for, and methods of, any further archaeological mitigation.

## **1.3 Location, topography and geology**

1.3.1 The evaluation site was located in the northern half of the overall development area. No archaeological mitigation work was carried out in the remainder of the site, which had been impacted by remediation works associated with a nearby former surface mine (Wardell Armstrong 2017; CgMs 2014).

1.3.2 The site is situated on a south-facing slope bounded to the north by Park Road and the west by Woodland Road. The eastern boundary is a golf course occupying the former surface mine site; the access road for the Hall Fields farm buildings forms the southern site boundary.

1.3.3 Existing ground levels are c. 80 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the northern boundary of the development area falling to c. 70 m aOD at the southern boundary.

1.3.4 The underlying geology is mapped as Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded (British Geological Survey online viewer).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The following is summarised from the archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014), WSI (CgMs 2018), geophysical survey report (Geophiz.biz 2014) and geotechnical surveys Wardell Armstrong (2017).

### **2.2 Archaeological and historical context**

#### *Prehistoric / Roman*

2.2.1 The extensive scale of modern industrial activity within the development area is acknowledged to have had a detrimental effect on the survival of archaeological remains (CgMs 2018).

2.2.2 The HER data includes no records of prehistoric/Roman activity or individual finds from within 1 km of the site. No cropmarks indicative of prehistoric or Roman activity are visible



on the study site on GoogleEarth and no earthworks suggestive of archaeological features were identified during the CgMs site visit. No obvious evidence of prehistoric/Roman activity was discernible in the geophysical survey results.

#### *Saxon / Medieval*

- 2.2.3 The village of Swadlincote, 'Sivardinges Cotes', is recorded within Domesday Book (1086), and was in existence as a settlement in the late Saxon period. The late Saxon and medieval core of the village is over 1 km east of the site.
- 2.2.4 The HER does not list record any Saxon sites or finds within 1 km of the site.
- 2.2.5 The geophysical survey (Geophiz.biz 2014) highlights some potential ridge and furrow cultivation remains within the boundaries of the site.

#### *Post-medieval and modern*

The HER contains 66 records relating to post-medieval or modern period monuments/structures within 1 km of the site. Most of these records are associated with collieries, or associated buildings/structures. The records also include 19th-century to modern standing buildings within Swadlincote and buildings marked (now demolished) on historic Ordnance Survey mapping.

- 2.2.6 The presence of abundant coal and clay in Swadlincote led to the area becoming increasingly industrialised as collieries, brickworks and potteries were established during the 19th and early 20th centuries.
- 2.2.7 The sites of Bretby Colliery (HER 26806) and Newhall Park Colliery (HER 26897) lie directly north of the site. The route of the Bretby Colliery Branch railway line (HER 26896) is located c. 300m north-west of the site and served three collieries and a brick works *en route*.
- 2.2.8 Although Newhall Park Colliery lies outside the site there is the potential that deep workings may exist underneath the site. The land directly east of the evaluation area was subject to surface mining until 1998.

### **2.3 Previous works related to the development**

- 2.3.1 In 2014 a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken by Geophiz.biz. The survey discovered several anomalies of modern origin ie, service trenching, along with several others interpreted as deriving from ridge and furrow/ploughing. An anomaly on the northern boundary of the site was interpreted as a possible ditch. There were also a few areas of disturbance noted with very strong dipole anomalies indicating the presence of iron. These were interpreted as either modern services or mining-related.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 General aims**

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (CgMs 2018, 7) were to:

- *test the veracity of the previous geophysical survey;*
- *determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains that are present;*



- *assess the artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered;*
- *inform the formulation of further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;*
- *produce a site archive for deposition with Derby Museums and to provide information for accession to the Derbyshire HER.*

## **4 METHODS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (CgMs 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in ClfA guidance (ClfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

### **4.2 Fieldwork methods**

#### *General*

- 4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service, in the approximate positions proposed in the WSI.
- 4.2.2 A total of nine trial trenches, each measuring 40 m in length and 1.8 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360° excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.
- 4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits was cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.
- 4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.
- 4.2.5 Trenches completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Development Control Archaeologist were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

#### *Recording*

- 4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.
- 4.2.7 The Leica GNSS surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.



- 4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

### **4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies**

- 4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (CgMs 2018). The treatment of artefacts was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b). No environmental samples were collected.

### **4.4 Monitoring**

- 4.4.1 Sarah Whiteley Development Control Archaeologist working on behalf of the South Derbyshire District Council was kept informed of the fieldwork results during the excavations.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 Four of the nine trial trenches contained potential archaeological features and deposits with these features displaying a slight concentration in the north-western quadrant of the site (Fig. 1).
- 5.1.2 Following excavation the features were seen to comprise probable furrows, a modern pit and a tree-throw hole. The following section presents the results of the evaluation by trench.
- 5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (Appendix 1). Figure 1 shows all features recorded within the trenches, together with the preceding geophysical survey results (Geophiz.biz 2014).

### **5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits**

- 5.2.1 The natural geological substrate is predominantly clay and sand varying in colour between grey red and yellow with various degrees of mottling and banding with some areas of sandstone and mudstone protruding. The subsoil overlaying the natural is slightly more consistent varying between yellowish brown and reddish brown coloured silt sand combinations. The overlaying topsoil is the most consistent being predominantly mid-brown sandy silt.

### **5.3 Trench 1**

- 5.3.1 Trench 1 was located parallel to the northern boundary of the site; it targeted the potential archaeological feature highlighted in the geophysical survey as anomaly 15 (Geophiz.biz 2014). However, no visible signs of any archaeological remains were present (Plates 1 and 2).

### **5.4 Trench 2**

- 5.4.1 Trench 2 ran north–south in the north-western end of the site. The trench revealed a pit, numbered 205 (Plates 3-5). Upon excavation the fill, 204, was found to mostly consist of rubble and ash of probable Victorian or later origin. The very steep sides of the feature



suggest a machine-dug rather than a hand-dug feature. The full depth of the feature was not recorded as the excavation was stopped due to the very loose and unstable nature of the fill. The fill 204 did appear to have tip lines within it but the overall consistency and makeup of the fill suggests it accumulated very rapidly and therefore was considered a single context.

## **5.5 Trench 3**

5.5.1 Trench 3 ran north-west to south-east in the north-eastern corner of the site (Plate 6). The trench contains a very shallow gully 305 (Plate 7), possibly the truncated remains of ridge and furrow detected by the geophysical survey (Geophiz.biz 2014) as the gully is on the same alignment as the cultivation effects.

## **5.6 Trench 4**

5.6.1 Trench 4 ran north-east to south-west in the centre of the northern end of site (Plate 8). There were no archaeological remains in the trench, although the northern end of the trench had a band of very dark grey clay running through it (Plate 9). Initially this was patchy but the trench was machine-excavated to a depth of 1.2 m where this clay band was quite distinct. A subsequent hand-dug pit confirmed this lower material was clean natural clay and not industrial contamination.

## **5.7 Trench 5**

5.7.1 Trench 5 ran east-west just north of the centre of the site (Plate 10). A modern borehole was discovered near the eastern end of the trench and was left *in situ* (Plate 11). The trench was lengthened slightly to compensate for the loss of excavation area. No visible archaeological remains were visible in the trench.

## **5.8 Trench 6**

5.8.1 Trench 6 ran slightly north-west to south-east in the centre of the site (Plate 12) and contained gully 605 (Plate 13) running roughly north-west to south-east across the trench. There were no finds from this feature and the shape and alignment tie in with possible ridge and furrow in this part of the site suggested by the geophysical survey (Geophiz.biz 2014).

## **5.9 Trench 7**

5.9.1 Trench 7 ran north-east to south-west just south of the centre of the site (Plate 14). The trench contains the remains of two possible furrows spaced c. 5 m apart in its south-western end. The south-western-most feature 705 was excavated as it had a second small feature, 707, cut into it. The shape and fill of 705 (Plate 15) is consistent with being a furrow. Feature 707 was excavated and determined to be a shrub bowl stratigraphically of a later date than the furrow. No dating evidence was found in either feature.

## **5.10 Trench 8**

5.10.1 Trench 8 ran north-west to south-east in the south-eastern corner of the site (Plate 16). The south-eastern end of the trench contained a tree-throw hole 804 (Plate 17). The geophysical survey indicates a considerable degree of disturbance in this area.

## **5.11 Trench 9**

5.11.1 Trench 9 ran north-west to south-east in the south-western corner of the site (Plate 18). There were no visible archaeological remains within the trench.



## 6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds (three fragments/146g) comprising wholly of post-medieval brown glazed earthenware, all from the fill of pit 205.
- 6.1.2 All finds have been quantified and presented in the table below (Table 1).
- 6.1.3 All three fragments of pottery are datable and are from the post-medieval to modern period.
- 6.1.4 The very small assemblage has no further potential for research and as such it is recommended that the finds be discarded

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

Material type	Number of pieces	Weight	Context
pottery	3	146 g	204

## 7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

### 7.1 General

- 7.1.1 Due to the nature of the deposits encountered in the trenches, no environmental samples were collected.

## 8 CONCLUSIONS

### 8.1 General

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation met its aims. The veracity of the geophysical survey has been generally proven. The uncovered archaeological features seem to correlate well with the survey results, with the agricultural features following the predicted alignments. The exception was the anomaly at the northern boundary of the site, which had no visible equivalent in the ground. The surviving archaeological features all appear to be agricultural except linear pit 205. This is quite modern and consistent with dumping of demolition rubble, and of no archaeological value.
- 8.1.2 The evaluation has proven that the exposed archaeological remains are of very low significance and have very little value in contributing to any published research aims (eg, Cooper 2006; Knight *et al.* 2012).

## 9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

### 9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Derby Museums has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be determined. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.



## 9.2 Preparation of the archive

- 9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museums, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the site code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:
- one file/document cases of paper records and A3/A4 graphics.

## 9.3 Selection policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4). In accordance with these, and any specific guidance prepared by the museum, a process of selection and retention will be followed so that only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study will be retained. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and is fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.2 In this instance, the pottery sherds will not be retained as they are commonplace and relatively modern pieces.

## 9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.

## 9.5 OASIS

- 9.5.1 An OASIS online record (<http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>) has been initiated (OASIS ID: wessexar1-319083), with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

## 10 COPYRIGHT

### 10.1 Archive and report copyright

- 10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations 2003*. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.



10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

## **10.2 Third party data copyright**

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.





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## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

<b>Trench 1</b>	<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427172.0300 319837.8280</b>	<b>79.755 OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
101	Topsoil		Topsoil: mid brown, sandy silt loam, occasional sub-rounded pebble 20 to 30 mm, moderate to loose compaction, diffuse boundary	0.00–0.20
102	Subsoil		Subsoil: mid reddish brown, silty sand, occasional 10 to 60 mm, moderate to loose compaction, boundary diffuse	0.20 –0.70
103	Natural		Natural: light reddish yellow sand mottled with mid reddish-brown sand moderate compaction	0.70

<b>Trench 2</b>	<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427147.6034 319808.3840</b>	<b>80.459 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
201	Topsoil		Topsoil: friable mid brown grey sandy silt with frequent grass rooting and sparse small sub-angular stones	0.00–0.24
202	Subsoil		Subsoil: moderately compact mid orange brown sandy silt (30/70)	0.24-0.5
203	Natural		Natural: Compact dark pinkish red silty clay (20/80) with sparse medium sized stones and lighter yellow clay mottling	0.5
204	Fill	[205]	Mixed fill of modern waste pit [205]	
205	Cut		Linear pit	

<b>Trench 3</b>	<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427219.3947 319814.1559</b>	<b>79.551 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
301	Topsoil		Topsoil: moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent bioturbation and sparse very small sub-angular stones <10 mm	0.00–0.28
302	Subsoil		Subsoil: mid reddish yellow compact sandy silt (30/70) with frequent bioturbation	0.28-0.51
303	Natural		Compact pale grey yellow clay with mid brown sandy patches and banding of reddish brown silty clay	0.51
304	Fill	[305]	Fill of shallow gully (possible furrow)	
305	Cut		Cut of shallow gully (possible furrow)	

<b>Trench 4</b>	<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427185.6031 319794.6613</b>	<b>78.953 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
401	Topsoil		Topsoil: mid brown sandy silt loam occasional sub-rounded pebbles 10 – 30 mm moderate to loose compaction boundary diffuse	0.00–0..2
402	Subsoil		Subsoil: mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded pebbles 20 – 60 mm and rare cobbles 150 – 200 mm moderate to loose compaction boundary somewhat diffuse	0.20-0.5
403	Natural		Natural: light yellowish red clay with yellow mottling in northern end gradually turns darker red then a very dark grey band of clay. firm compaction	0.5



<b>Trench 5</b>		<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427213.4199 319781.0657</b>	<b>78.774 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
501	Topsoil		Topsoil: moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent bioturbation and sparse small stones < 20 mm	0.00–0.2	
502	Subsoil		Subsoil: compact mid brownish yellow sandy silt with sparse sub-angular stones	0.20-0.50	
503	Natural		Natural: mid pinkish red silty clay (20/80) to mid yellowish grey silty clay to north-eastern end	0.50	

<b>Trench 6</b>		<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427195.7929 319746.4271</b>	<b>78.378 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
601	Topsoil		Topsoil: moderately compact mid brown grey sandy silt with sparse small sub-rounded stones < 20 mm and frequent grass rooting	0.00–0.25	
602	Subsoil		Subsoil: compact mid yellow brown sandy silt (20/80) with sparse medium sized sub-angular stones	0.25-0.43	
603	Natural		Natural: compact light brownish yellow silty clay with mottled patches of mid pink red clay and yellow stone		
604	Fill	[605]	Fill of gully (possible furrow)		
605	Cut		Cut of gully (possible furrow)		

<b>Trench 7</b>		<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427213.3850 319702.0660</b>	<b>76.916 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
701	Topsoil		Topsoil: friable brownish grey sandy silt (40/60) with frequent grass rooting	0.00–0.23	
702	Subsoil		Subsoil: mid orange brown moderately compact clay silt with sparse small rounded stones < 50 and cbm	0.23-0.58	
703	Natural		Natural: compact light brown yellow silty clay with iron pan changing to compact pink red silty clay to the north-east	0.58	
704	Fill	[705]	Fill of furrow		
705	Cut		Cut of furrow		
706	Fill	[707]	Fill of shrub bowl		
707	Cut		Cut of shrub bowl		

<b>Trench 8</b>		<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427268.4251 319674.1958</b>	<b>74.457 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>	
801	Topsoil		Topsoil: mid brown grey moderately compact silty clay (30/70) with frequent grass rooting and occasional small sub-rounded stones < 40 mm	0.00–0.38	
802	Subsoil		Subsoil: light yellowish brown compact sandy silt frequent small sub-rounded stones and bioturbation	0.38-0.75	
803	Natural		Natural: compact dark pinkish red clay with frequent yellow white clay mottling		
804	Cut		Cut of tree throw filled with topsoil (801)		



<b>Trench 9</b>	<b>40 m x 1.8 m</b>		<b>NGR 427226.4871 319646.4396</b>	<b>76.256 m OD</b>
<b>Context</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Fill of</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth bgl (m)</b>
901	Topsoil		Topsoil: Moderately compact mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent grass rooting	0.00–0.27
902	Subsoil		Subsoil: mid orange brown moderately compact clay silt with sparse medium sized stones <100 mm and frequent bioturbation	0.27-0.75
903	Natural		Natural: soft mid orange pink silty clay with frequent mottling and grey brown sandy patches with weathered sandstone	0.75

## Appendix 2 OASIS form

**OASIS ID: wessexar1-319083**

### Project details

Project name	Cadley Park, Swadlincote, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	<p>Wessex archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Limited to conduct a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on a parcel of land centred around NGR SK 272 197 off Woodland Road, Swadlincote, Derbyshire in order to discharge condition 23 imposed on the planning consent to develop the land for housing. The work follows on from a previous desk based assessment and geophysical survey. The archaeological evaluation comprised of nine 1.8 m X 40 m trenches placed around the site by the client. The placement of these trenches was to verify the veracity of an earlier geophysical survey commissioned by the client. The trenches targeted areas where archaeological remains were expected to have survived and areas where the geophysical survey did not detect any archaeological remains. All of the nine trenches were in the northern half of the proposed development area due to the southern half of the area was deemed to have no archaeological remains surviving due to the removal of the upper soils when the adjacent open cast mine was closed and cleaned up. This was verified by a geotechnical survey carried out by Wardell Armstrong. The evaluation found that while there are archaeological remains preserved on site, all the archaeological remains were either post-medieval and agricultural in nature or modern waste dumping. This correlates the findings of the earlier geophysical survey carried out for the client. The furrows found during the evaluation follow the alignments of the various phases of ploughing indicated by the geophysical survey. An anomaly indicated in the geophysical survey report at the very northern end of the site does not survive in the ground. The other surviving archaeological feature found is probably a machine cut trench for the disposal of demolition rubble of probable Victorian origin.</p>
Project dates	Start: 29-05-2018 End: 01-06-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	207370 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	RIDGE AND FURROW Post Medieval



Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY SHERD Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE SWADLINCOTE Cadley Park, Swadlincote
Postcode	DE15 9TP
Study area	2.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	NGR - SK 272 197 LL - 52.773868725477 -1.596761247127 (decimal) LL - 52 46 25 N 001 35 48 W (degrees) Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 70m Max: 80m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	CgMs
Project director/manager	Andy Norton
Project supervisor	Simon Brown
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Digital Archive ID	207370
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology



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Paper Archive ID	207370
Paper Contents	"Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

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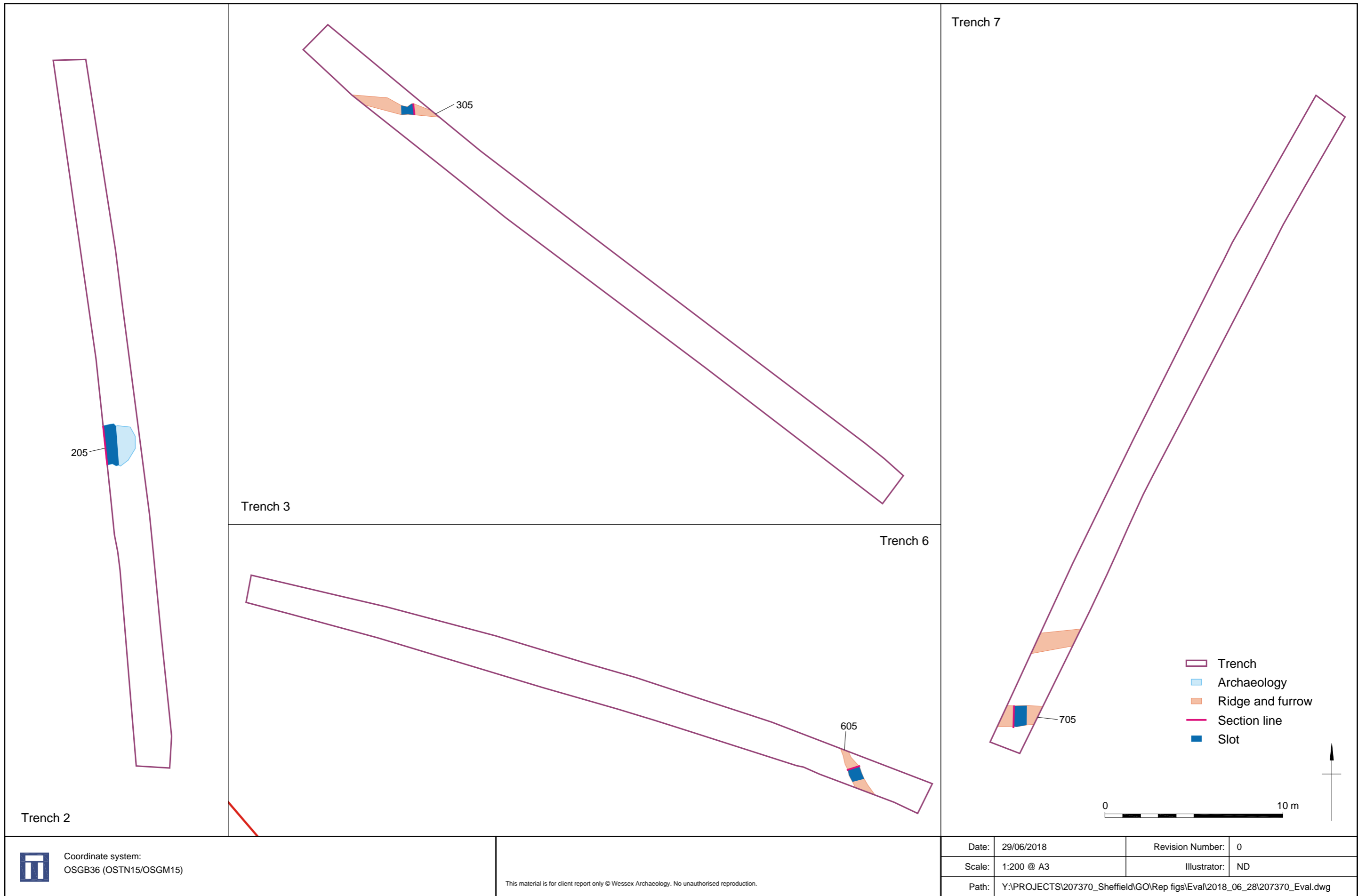
### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cadley Park, Swadlincote Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brown, S.
Other bibliographic details	207370
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb bound report with colour plates and figures

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Entered by	Simon Brown (s.brown@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	7 June 2018





Coordinate system:  
OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)

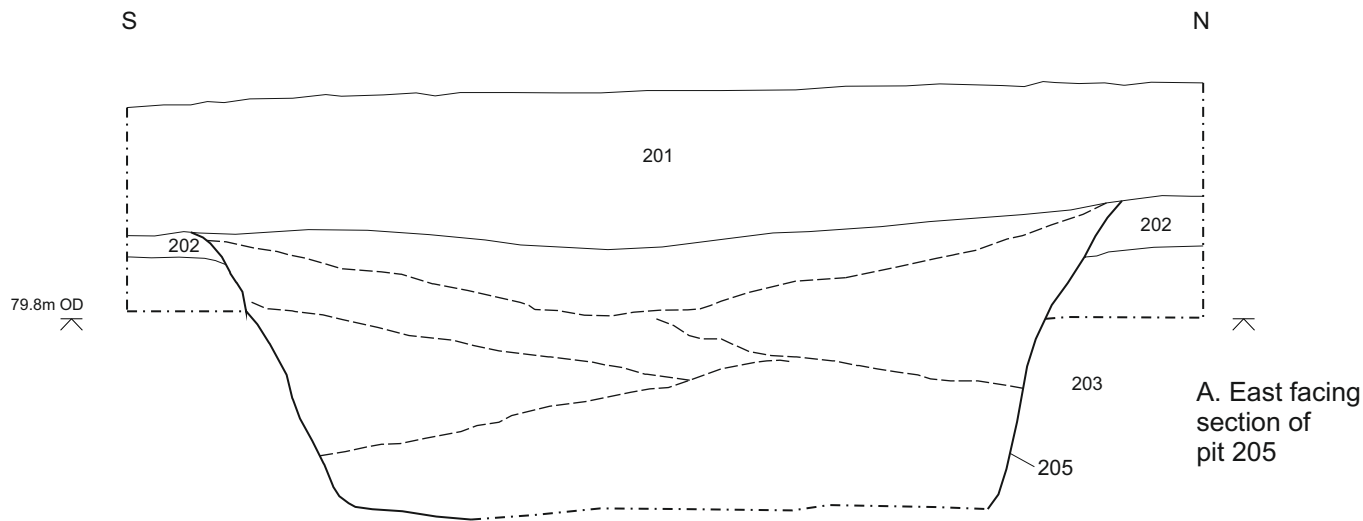
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Plans of trenches 2, 3, 6, and 7

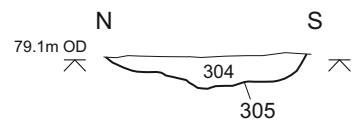
Figure 2





A. East facing section of pit 205

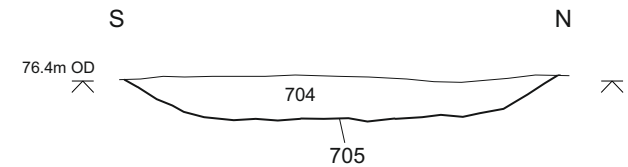
B. West facing section of gully 305



C. South-east facing section of gully 605



D. East facing section of gully 705



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Plate 1: Trench 1 view from the east



Plate 2: Trench 1 view from the west

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Plate 3: Pit 205 view from the south



Plate 4: East facing section of pit 205


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Plate 5: Trench 2 view from the south



Plate 6: Trench 3 view from the south-east

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Plate 7: West facing section of gully 305



Plate 8: Trench 4 view from the south-west


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Plate 9: Trench 4 view from the north-east



Plate 10: Trench 5 view from the west

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Plate 11: Trench 5 borehole view from the south



Plate 12: Trench 6 view from the south-east

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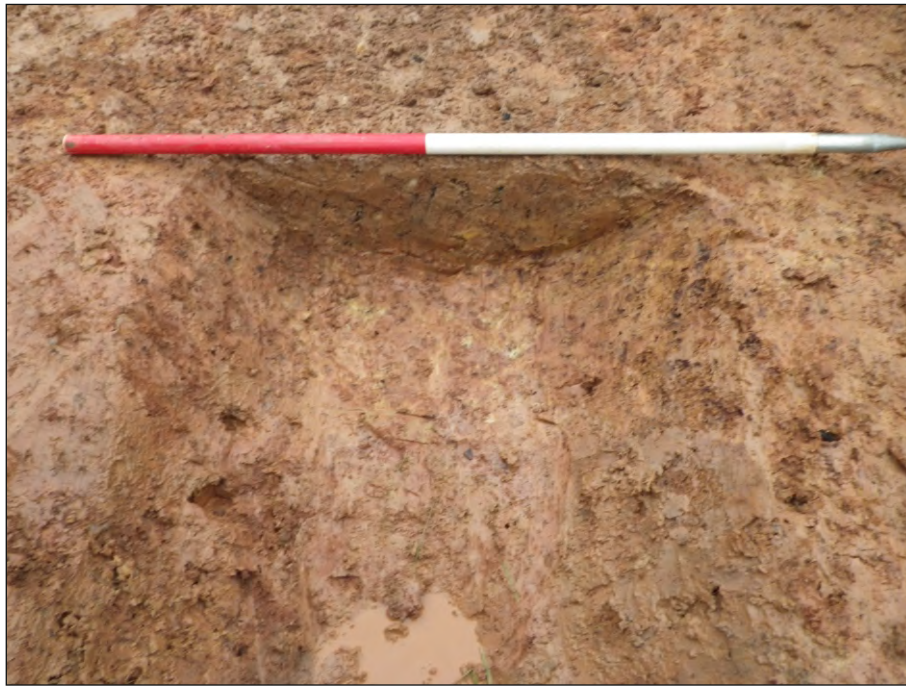


Plate 13: South-east facing section of gully 605



Plate 14: Trench 7 view from the south-west


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Plate 15: East facing section of furrow 705



Plate 16: Trench 8 view from the south-east



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Plate 17: North facing section of tree-throw hole 804



Plate 18: Trench 9 view from the north-west

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