LAND OFF EACHWELL LANE, ALFRETON, DERBYSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

NGR:	SK4033 5499
Planning Ref.:	AVA/2013/0181
Archive acc. no.:	N/A
Site code:	AELE14
PCAS job no.:	1219

Prepared for

Ben Bailey Homes Ltd.

by

B J P Wheeliker

November 2014

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
47, Manor Road
Saxilby
Lincoln
LN1 2HX

Tel. 01522 703800
e-mail info@pre-construct.co.uk

Contents

Illustrations

Summary

An archaeological evaluation consisting of 25 trenches was carried out on land off Each Well Lane, Alfreton, Derbyshire, in advance of a large-scale residential development.

The proposed development site includes part of an archaeological site recorded on the DHER: record 16201 (Ironworks (site of), Damstead Wood, Alfreton) is the site of a medieval bloomery ironworks, dam and mill pond that was active between c. 1565 and 1615. Although much opencast coal extraction has taken place in the vicinity of the site, this was believed not to have impacted the site itself.

A series of short parallel linear features investigated in Trenches 2, 20, 21, 22 and 23 have been dated to the 17th-18th century. It has been speculated that these features once contained the rail sleepers for a portable track. Trench 6 contained a metalled surface which runs parallel to the NNW-SSE ridge and hedge row which bisects the western side of the site. The metalled surface has been dated contemporaneously with the features mentioned above to the 17th-18th century. These features are likely to be associated with the burgeoning 18th century coal mining of Alfreton.

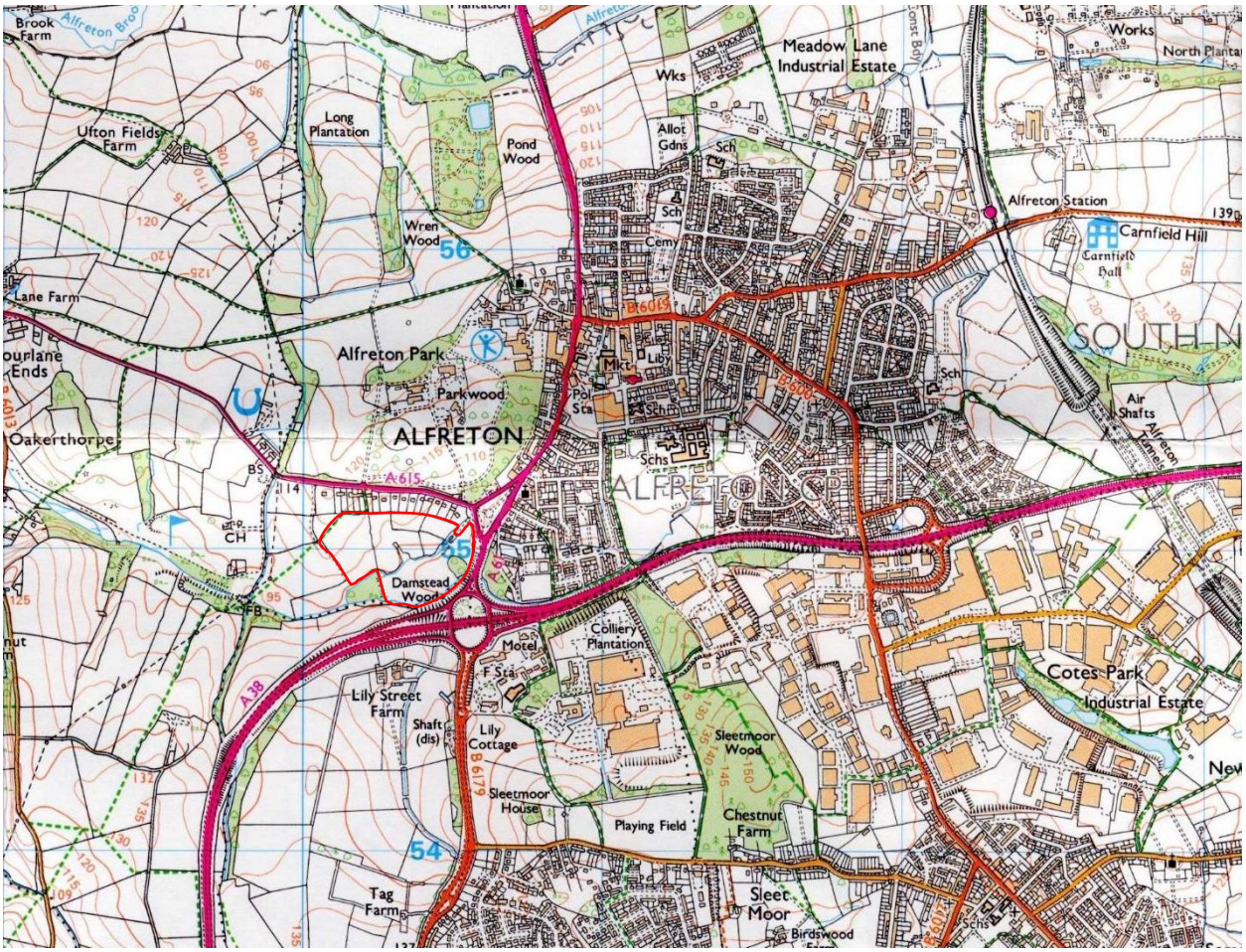


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development site at scale 1:25,000. The proposed application area is outlined in red. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by Ben Bailey Homes Ltd to archaeologically evaluate land off Eachwell Lane, Alfreton.

The evaluation comprised 25 trenches, positioned in accordance with the findings of a preceding geophysical survey. The results of this evaluation will inform both the local planning authority and the commissioning client, and its results will determine whether or not any post-evaluation mitigation measures are required.

2.0 Location and description (figs. 1 and 2)

Alfreton is a former coal mining town located in the north-eastern boundary of Amber Valley Borough. The area adjoins the districts of Bolsover and North East Derbyshire and is approximately 14.4 miles north of Derby and 17 miles NNW of Nottingham (http://opengov.ambervalley.gov.uk/).

The proposed development site is located on the west side of Alfreton, to the southwest of Each Well Lane and west of Derby Road, centred on NGR SK 4033 5499 (**Fig. 1**). It is currently farmland, used for horse paddocks and cattle grazing. The site is accessed from the northeast, via a gate and pumping-station track opening onto Each Well Lane. On the western side of the site, a series of electricity pylons and overhead cables traverse it from north to south.

The site comprises several undulating grass fields, which slope down gently to the south and are segregated by wooden fencing and hedgerows. A narrow watercourse flows through the approximate centre in a south-westerly direction. The site's southern boundary is partially denoted by a second watercourse, known locally as 'Oakerthorpe Brook', which flows to the west.

A footpath forms part of the site's western boundary and enables access to one of the fields within the site. Wooden and brick stable buildings are present in the north-eastern area. A small disused brick building is located adjacent to the northern site boundary; and residential properties lie to the immediate north of the site; Derby Road lies to the east and the A38 main road lies to the south. The land to the west of the site is undeveloped fields.

The site's central National Grid Reference is SK 40335499.

3.0 Geology and topography

According to the British Geological Survey, no overlying drift deposits have been recorded over the development site: during the course of evaluation, it was observed that agrarian ploughsoil directly overlay natural sandstone (BGS 2014). BGS describes the bedrock geology as Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation, which consists of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone formed 309-312 million years ago.

4.0 Planning background

An application for 149 dwellings, public open space and wildlife areas (all matters reserved except for access) on land off Eachwell Lane, Alfreton was made to Amber Valley Borough Council (AVA/2013/0181). The evaluation was required to determine the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and thus inform the planning process for the benefit of the commissioning client and the local Planning Authority.

5.0 Archaeological and historical background

In 2013, Geodyne conducted a Phase 1 desk-based study of the proposed development site, which revealed that, historically it comprised mainly undeveloped fields from at least 1880.

However, historical information from the early 1970s revealed the presence of a large body of water in the central-southern area of the site, which was no longer present by 1977. Historic mapping revealed the presence of a coal shaft and an air shaft in the north-eastern part of the site from 1880 to circa 1985. Coal Authority information suggests that the site may have had an association with former opencast operations (Geodyne 2013).

Also in 2013, a geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the northern half of the site was conducted by Wessex Archaeology. This identified little potential for any below-ground archaeology, beyond the surviving earthworks and suggested that the archaeological potential of the site was low. It was reported that a more detailed geophysical survey report would be submitted to the LPA during the application process (PDP 2013).

The proposed development zone includes part of an archaeological site recorded on the DHER: record 16201 (*Ironworks (site of), Damstead Wood, Alfreton*) is a medieval bloomery ironworks, dam and mill pond that was active between c. 1565 and 1615, and possibly originated much earlier. Earthwork remains of the dam, headrace and pond are visible on the site. Slag, brick and stone visible on the surface confirm the presence of buildings, which are likely to survive as below-ground archaeology (Baker *pers. comm*., July 2013). The HER listing records the following information:

Along the east side of Damstead Wood are the remains of a pond-bay. It formed a hammer pond for an iron mill, and slag and cinder can be found in the wood. 'John the Bloomer' occurs in a charter of Henry III applying to this area in the cartulary of Darley Abbey and in 1614 there are other references to an 'ancient iron mill and dam'. The pond appears to have been drained in the early 17th century. (1) The remains of the earthen pond-bay are visible underlying the east boundary of the wood. They are extensively mutilated. Fragments of cinder were found in Damstead Wood but undergrowth prevented an extensive search. The site of the pond, to the east of the pond-bay is visible as a depression, now part of a pasture. A 25" AM Survey has been made. (2) Pond Bay - Located and surveyed (3) Report of 28.7.59 and survey (pub. 25" 1961) correct. Some 6 acres immediately east has been recently flooded as a reservoir so that the earthworks serve their original purpose as retaining banks. (4) About 300 yards west of the A61-A615 roundabout, Damstead Wood marks the site of a post-medieval ironworks. The works were probably built by John Zouch after he acquired the manor of Alfreton in 1565 and were disused by 1615 when he sold the site. At the eastern end of the site is a large dam at Oakerthorpe Brook, breached in the centre. Below this the site of the works is wooded and intersected by several small watercourses. At the southern end of the dam, earthworks mark the probable site of the headrace. Slag, brick and stone are visible over most of the site but, apart from the indeterminate earthworks, nothing remains of any buildings. (5)

Although much opencast coal extraction has taken place in the vicinity of the site, it does not appear to have impacted the site itself: a brief walkover by the DCA revealed a moderately preserved medieval landscape with slight earthwork evidence for blocks of ridge and furrow; at least one possible house platform; and a prominent hedge bank, also potentially of medieval origin. The development proposal does not appear to impact the medieval bloomery site, which lies within woodland to the south-west, although part of the development lies within a flat area likely to have formed a pond or reservoir associated with the ironworks site (Baker *pers. comm*., July 2013).

6.0 Methodology

Trenches were positioned in order to investigate potential features as identified by geophysical survey and to test the mostly negative result. Additional trenches were placed in the south-eastern side of the development site to investigate an area not surveyed by geophysics.

Nineteen trenches were set out using GPS and excavated using a 180° back-acting excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless bucket. Machine excavation was halted at the first archaeological horizon or at the surface of the natural solid geology where no archaeological deposits were present; excavation thereafter was carried out by hand.

After discussions with the DCC Planning Archaeologist, additional trenches were used to further investigate the extent of archaeology revealed in Trench 2. These additional trenches were located using topographical observations.

The evaluation trenches were drawn in plan at scales of 1:200 or 1:100 as appropriate. Where archaeological features were present, these were sample excavated and drawn in section at scales of 1:20 or 1:10; where no features were encountered, a sample section of the trench baulk was drawn. The drawn record was supplemented by a photographic record on colour slide film and in digital format. Deposits were recorded on standard PCAS context record sheets and trench record sheets, and an excavation site diary was also kept. Finds were stored in labelled bags prior to their removal to the offices of PCAS for initial processing. The washed and marked finds were dispatched to appropriate specialists for assessment and reporting.

The evaluation was conducted by Benedict Wheeliker between July 14th and August 1st, 2014. Conditions at the time were generally good, with occasional heavy rain. Trenches 16 and 17 became flooded due to rainfall and their close proximity to 'Oakerthorpe Brook'; these trenches were bailed out using a 180° back-acting excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless bucket.

7.0 Trenches containing features

Trench 2 (figure 2, plan and sections)

Trench 2 measured 20m x 2.40m and was orientated east to west. The base of the trench exposed the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (200), and directly overlying this was topsoil (201). This trench was extended north to south by 20m during the course of the evaluation to further reveal the extent of archaeological features exposed.

A number of short linear features were found to be of broadly similar dimensions and orientation, north-west to south-east. Only the terminal ends of features [215], [213] and [211] were exposed during trenching, however the parallel spacing between these features was consistent with that of the more fully exposed features [209], [207] and [204]. Each of the above features were spaced apart up to 1m, but no less than 60cm. Features [204] and [207] were fully exposed and both measured 2.40m in length. The similarities between the dimensions and orientation of the feature group suggest they share a common origin. In addition, each was filled with an identical black silty coal deposit (see context summary).

Towards the east of the trench was feature [202], which, whilst containing a similar black coal deposit as the other features, was of a less uniform shape. The feature has been interpreted as a pit; however its full extent was not exposed.

A single sherd of pottery retrieved from the sealed fill (205) of feature [204] gives a date of 17th-18th century. It is therefore reasonable to surmise that the group of features will fall within this period.

A shallow linear feature [217] had a north-east to south-west orientation which aligned with the north-west ends of features [204], [207] and [209]. It faded towards the south-west, eventually becoming imperceptible, however its alignment would suggest this feature had a similar relationship with [211], [213] and [215]. A relationship was established between [204] and [217] which demonstrated that the latter was cut by the former.

Trench 4 (figure 3, plan and sections)

Trench 4 measured 20.20m x 2.20m and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. The base of the trench exposed the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (400), and overlying this was deposit (401), which was more substantial in the southwest extent of the trench, becoming diffuse towards the northeast. Overlying (401) was topsoil (402) which in the north-eastern extent of the trench was directly over the parent geology.

Nebulous linear feature [403] was orientated north to south and distinctly curved westwards at its southern end. The feature contained an homogenous fill (404), from which Nottingham Stoneware was recovered, dating to the 18th-19th century. Feature [403] was cut into the natural (400) and was directly overlain by topsoil (402).

Trench 6 (figure 4, plan and sections)

Trench 6 was divided by an existing fence boundary atop the NNW-SSE bank which bisects the western side of the site; the east side measured 13.40m x 2.20m, whilst the west side measured 7.80m x 2.20m. Both segments were orientated north-east to south-west. The base of the trench was formed by a varied natural geology of sandstone clay (600) and (608), with topsoil (601) overlying.

The trench contained a metalled surface / trackway orientated north-west to south-east, within what appeared to be a construction trench [602]. The primary fill of [602] was a black silty deposit (605) which was overlain by the metalled surface (603). Blackware pottery retrieved from the primary fill (605) provides a date range of mid-17th-18th century, which suggests that this feature is broadly contemporary with those observed in Trench 2.

Cut features observed to the east and west of the fence which divided Trench 6 were determined to be modern service trenches and were thus of no archaeological interest.

Trench 7 (figure 5, plan and sections)

Trench 7 measured 20.20m x 2.20m and was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (700); towards the northerly extent this was overlain by a black silty deposit (702) which was in turn overlain by topsoil (701). Deposit (702) was less prevalent in the SSW of the trench where (701) directly overlay (700).

Linear gully [703] was a shallow feature with a north-west to south-east orientation. This feature was overlain by spread (705) and filled with a single deposit (704).

Pottery recovered from the overlying spread (705) has been dated 18th-19th century, thus providing a *terminus ante quem* for feature [703]. Deposit (702) has also been spot dated between the 18th-19th centuries, adding further validity to the chronology.

Trench 8 (figure 6, plan and sections)

Trench 8 was also divided by an existing fence boundary atop the NNW-SSE bank which bisects the western side of the site; the east side measured 10.60m x 2.40m, whilst the west side measured 6.20m x 2.30m. Both elements were orientated east to west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (800). In the eastern half of the trench, a black silty deposit (802) overlay the natural geology, however (802) was not present in the western extent, where topsoil (801) directly overlay natural.

Features [803], [804] and [805] were initially recorded as being of anthropogenic origin, but after excavation it was observed that all three 'features' where highly irregular with uneven pitted sides and bases. They do appear to follow a north to south orientation, and given their irregular morphology it is speculated they probably indicate rooting from a former hedgerow.

The features were filled with deposit (802) which has been dated to 17th-18th century. This deposit was notably absent from the western side of the trench, as it appears to have been dumped from the west side of the bank towards the east, thus filling the rooting cavities of the now defunct hedgerow.

Trench 15 (figure 7, plan and sections)

Trench 15 measured 20 m x 2m and was orientated north-east to south-west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (1500) in the southern extent, however towards the northern side there was a significant silty deposit containing a variety of modern debris (504). Due to the proximity of mine shafts it was deemed prudent not to continue excavating into this loose modern deposit.

Only one feature was observed: [1501] was a linear ditch orientated north-west to south-east, with steep sides and a flat base. Its primary fill deposit was a dark grey-black peaty clay formation (1507), overlain by secondary fill (1506), in turn overlain by tertiary deposit (1502). The tertiary deposit has been dated to 18th-19th century, whilst the secondary deposit was dated by a single pot sherd to the 18th century.

Trench 16 (figure 8, plan and sections)

Trench 16 measured 20m x 2m and was orientated east to west. The base of the trench was formed by the natural geology of alluvial clay (1600). Overlying this was mixed silty clay deposit (1606) which was overlain by topsoil (1608). Prior to excavation, waterlogged conditions necessitated that the trench be bailed out using a 180° back-acting excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless bucket.

Linear feature [1601] was the only feature present in the trench. This cut both deposit (1605) and the natural clay (1600). It contained three distinct deposits, with the secondary fill (1603) appearing to be redeposited natural. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 20 (figure 9, plan and sections)

The L-shaped Trench 20 measured 11.50m x 2m orientated north to south and 11m x 2m orientated east to west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (2000) which was overlain by topsoil (2001).

A number of short linear features were exposed which were orientated north-west to south-east with fairly regular parallel spacing between 60m to 30cm. Feature [2014] was the only example to have its full extent exposed, with its length being 3.1m, width 60cm and depth 28cm. These dimensions demonstrate a significant similarity between the features in Trenches 2 and 20. The orientation and dimensions of features [2002], [2004], [2006], [2010], [2012], [2014], [2016] and [2018] are roughly comparable to those excavated in Trench 2; in addition these features were filled with the same homogenous black silty coal deposit (see context summary). They are considered to be a continuation of the feature group investigated in Trench 2.

Feature [2008] was a shallow linear orientated north-east to south-west and it appeared to be aligned with the north-west end of the short parallel linears in much the same way as feature [217] in Trench 2. Feature [2008] however did not cut any of the short parallel linears and once it entered the bulk in the north-east of the trench was no longer present in the eastern extent.

No dateable evidence was retrieved from Trench 20.

Trench 21(figure 10, plan and sections)

Trench 21 measured 9m x 2m and was orientated east to west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (2100) which was overlain with topsoil (2101).

Two short parallel linear features [2104] and [2110] were exposed. These features, as with those of Trenches 2 and 20, were orientated north-west to south-east with a parallel space of 60cm between the two. The full extent of [2104] was visible, giving dimensions of 2.50m in

length, width 75cm and depth 36cm, which is roughly comparable with those of features in Trenches 2 and 20.

Comparable with features [217] and [2008] is feature [2106], which was a north-east to south-west orientated shallow linear, only present on the north-west side of the short parallel linear features [2104] and [2110].

The layout of these features further demonstrates a continuation of those initially excavated in Trench 2. In addition these features were filled with the same homogenous black silty coal deposit (see context summary).A working hypothesis (presented below, Section 8) for the presence and organisation of these features is that they are the remnants of a portable trackway, the short parallel linears being the cuts which held the rail sleepers. Feature [2106] was recut by [2107], however no dateable evidence was retrieved from either.

Feature [2102] 60cm to the west of [2106] was of oval plan, with steep sides and a concave base; probably an undated posthole.

Trench 22 (figure 11, plan and sections)

Trench 22 measured 9m x 2m and was orientated east to west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (2200) which was overlain with topsoil (2201).

Trench 22 contained 3 short parallel linears [2202], [2209] and [2211] orientated north-west to south-east with a parallel space of 40-50cm between each. These features were filled with the familiar homogenous black silty coal deposit (see context summary), and again the layout of these features demonstrates a continuation of those initially excavated in Trench 2.

Two linear features orientated north-east to south-west were also present; [2207] was aligned with the north-west end of [2202] and [2209], whilst the second [2203] cut both [2202] and [2209]. No artefacts were retrieved from the fills of these features so they remain undated. Feature [2207] is comparable with [217], [2008] and [2106], which are associated with the short parallel linears by their presence on the north-west side of the features.

Trench 23 (figure 12, plan and sections)

The irregular Trench 23 measured 16m x 2m north to south and 16mx 2m east to west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (2300) which was overlain by topsoil (2301).

Short linear feature [2302], whilst containing a dark silty coal fill (2307) similar to that of features mentioned above, did not have the same orientation nor any closely associated parallel features. The change in orientation could indicate a bend or curve in the hypothesised trackway (see below), but this is speculative given the lack of proximal features.

Linear feature [2303] was orientated north-west to south-east, whilst linears [2304] and [2305] were orientated north-north-west to south-south-east, which could indicate a change in course as proposed above. The parallel spacing between these features is much reduced from that seen previously as a result of this curve, 30-50cm. These short parallel linears are not present in the north-east extent of Trench 23 which may indicated the limit of this group of features and a hypothesised portable trackway.

CBM retrieved from the fill of [2304] dates the feature to the 17th-18th century, which is consistent with dating from Trench 2, adding validity to the hypothesis that the above features are a continuation from those observed in Trench 2.

North-east of the features described above was [2306]; a linear orientated east to west. This was steep sided with a very irregular pitted base; the pitting would suggest this feature was not cut. Its fill (2311) was broadly similar to that seen in the short linears, so may suggest these features were contemporaneous, however (2311) was more mixed, containing inclusions of natural clay.

Trench 19 (no cut features present)

Trench 19 measured 20m x 2m orientated north-west to south-east. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (1900. Trench 19 was placed to investigate a potential house platform, however the trench provided evidence of a sequence of dumping in the bulk section rather than a structural formation. Deposit (1903) directly overlay the natural (Depth=22cm), (1902) was the secondary deposit (Depth=30m), and this was then covered by topsoil (1901), Depth=32cm.

A single pottery sherd recovered from deposit (1902) was dated to mid-17th-18th century, which dates the deposition activity contemporaneously with the archaeological features observed in Trenches 2, 6, 20, 21, 22 and 23.

7.1 Trenches containing no archaeological remains (not illustrated)

Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 20.05m x 2.40m and was orientated north-east to south-west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone (100), D=48cm LoE, and overlain by topsoil (101), D=28cm.No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 20.80m x 2.20m orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (300), D=24cm LoE, which was overlain with topsoil (301), D=24cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 5

Trench 5 measured 20m x 2.20m orientated north-east to south-west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (500), D=34cm LoE, which was overlain with topsoil (501), D=24cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 9

Trench 9 measured 20m x 2m orientated north-west to south-east. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (900), D= LoE, which was overlain with topsoil (901), D=34cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 10

Trench 10 measured 20m x 2m orientated north to south. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (1000), D= LoE, which was overlain with topsoil (1001), D=32cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 11

Trench 11 measured 20m x 2.20m orientated north-east to south-west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (1100), D= LoE, which was overlain with topsoil (1101), D=30cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 12

Trench 12 measured 20m x 2m orientated north-west to south-east. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (1200), D= LoE, which was overlain with topsoil (1201), D=30cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 13

Trench 13 measured 20.40m x 2.20m orientated north-east to south-west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (1300), D= LoE, which was overlain with deposit (1302), D=32cm, which in turn was covered by topsoil (1301), D= 18cm. Deposit (1303), D=10cm, was sporadic throughout the trench, directly over laying natural (1300), but was not contained within cut features. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 14

Trench 14 measured 20m x 2m orientated north-east to south-west. The base of the trench was formed by a very mixed layer of redeposited natural interspersed with modern debris such as bricks and terram (1400), D=50cm>.This deposit was covered by topsoil (1401); no archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 17

Trench 17 measured 20m x 2.m orientated east-north-east to west-south-west. The base of the trench was formed by natural alluvial clay (1700), D= LoE, which was overlain by deposit (1702), D=16cm, which in turn was covered by topsoil (1701), D= 20cm. In the middle of trench 17 was a French drain and to the more westerly end a land drain. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 18

Trench 18 measured 20m x 2.20m orientated north-east to south-west. The base of the trench was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone clay (1800), D= LoE, which was overlain with topsoil (1801), D=30cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 24

Trench 24 measured 18m x 2m and was orientated north-west to south-east. The base of the feature was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone (2400), D=LoE, and overlain by topsoil (2401), D=28cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

Trench 25

Trench 25 measured 16m x 2m and was orientated north-west to south-east. The base of the feature was formed by the solid natural geology of sandstone (2500), D=LoE, and overlain by topsoil (2501), D=28cm. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

The evaluation encountered a number of archaeological remains, however the site proved a poor subject for geophysical survey. For this reason, some trenches were placed to investigate

negative survey results, and some untargeted trenches exposed archaeological features that had not responded to geophysics.

No evidence of medieval ridge and furrow systems were observed during the evaluation despite purported topographic observations.

The evaluation results demonstrate consistent archaeological activity in the west half of the development site, either side of the bank and hedgerow which bisects the site north to south. The metalled surface in Trench 6, the cut features of Trenches 2, 20-23 and the deposition in Trenches 8 and 19 have all been dated to the 17th-18th century. In particular the metalled surface (603) provides evidence of infrastructure which is potentially related to the coal mining activity of Alfreton in the 18th century (Stroud 1999).

The features present in Trenches 2, 20, 21, 22 & 23 are hypothesised to be the remnants of a portable trackway, orientated north-east to south-west across the western extent of the development area. This is potentially further evidence of the infrastructure surrounding the coal mining industry of Alfreton.

Trenches 14 and 15, located within the vicinity of the disused mine shaft, demonstrate later activity on the east of the site, with [1501] dating to 18th-19th century. Trench 14 was excavated to 50cm> depth, with only disturbed ground and modern debris visible.

9.0 Project archive

The project archive will be held in the custody of PCAS Ltd. A copy of this report will be submitted to Derbyshire HER by January 2015, however no physical archive will be produced. A copy of this report will be publicly available on OASIS.

10.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services would like to thank Ben Bailey Homes Ltd for this commission.

11.0 References

Button, N. 2003. Dorset's changing hedgebanks – a resurvey of Professor Good's hedgebanks in Dorset. Contract report for Defra.

DEFRA: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs. 2007. Hedgerow Survey Handbook. A standard procedure for local surveys in the UK. Prepared on behalf of the Steering Group for the UK Biodiversity Action Plan for Hedgerows. 2nd edition.

Geodyne. 2013. Land off Each Well Lane, Alfreton: Phase I Desk Study for Planning Design Practice Ltd.

PDP: Planning Design Practice Ltd. February 2013. Damstead Park: Heritage Statement.

Stroud, G. (1999) Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: Alfreton. http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/ (accessed 10/11/14).

Wessex Archaeology. February 2013. Alma Watchorn Park, Alfreton, Derbyshire: Archaeological Geophysical Survey Summary. Report Ref.: T16945.02

Figure 2: Trench 2

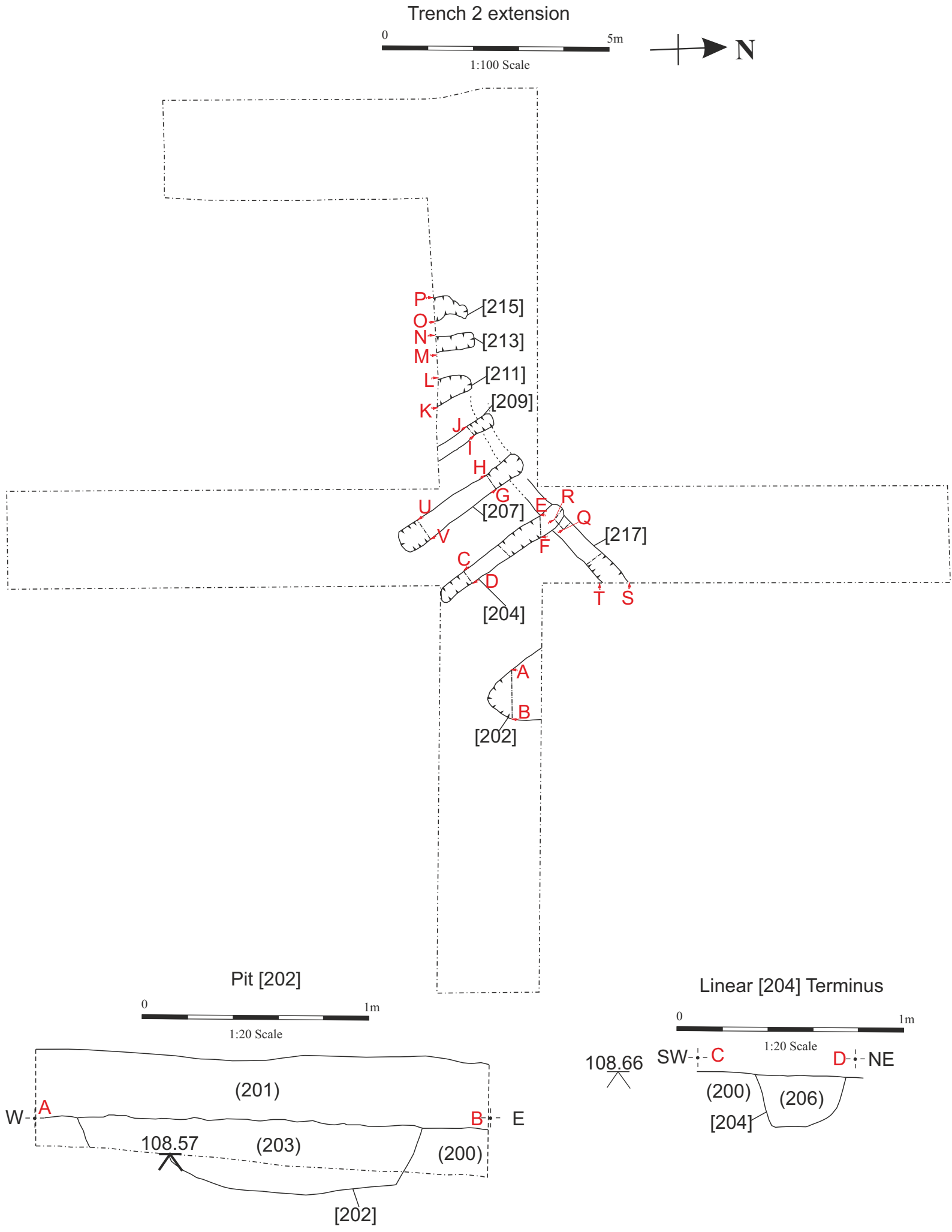
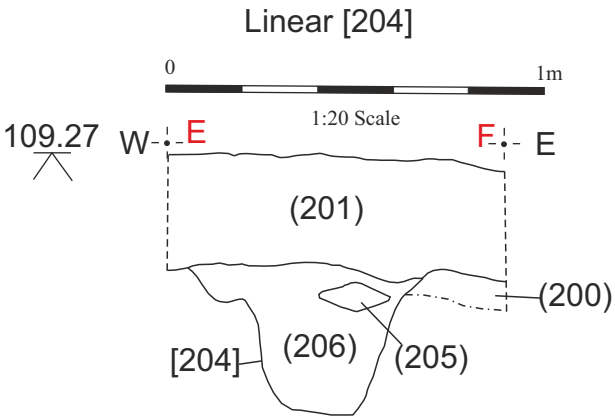
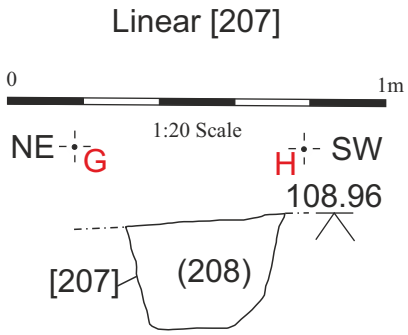
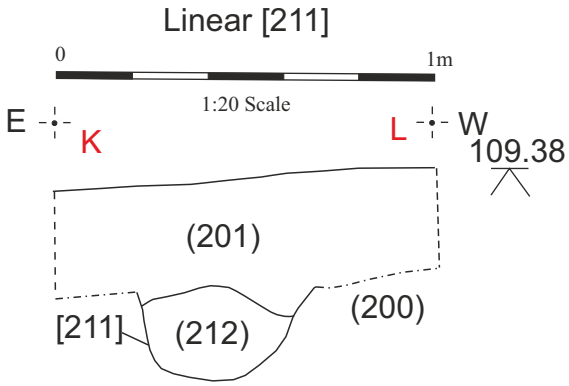
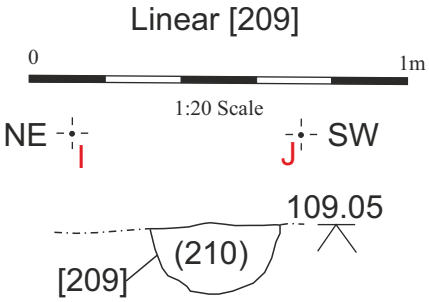


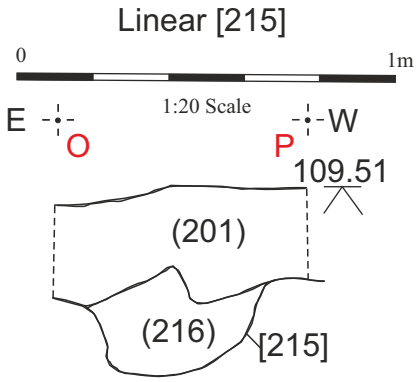
Figure 2: Trench 2

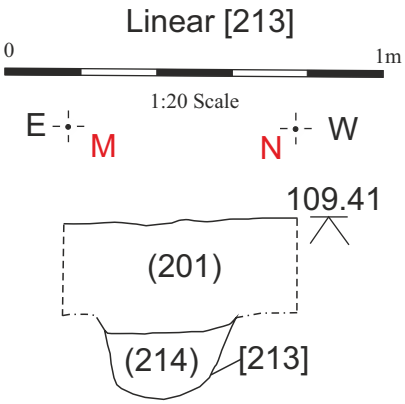


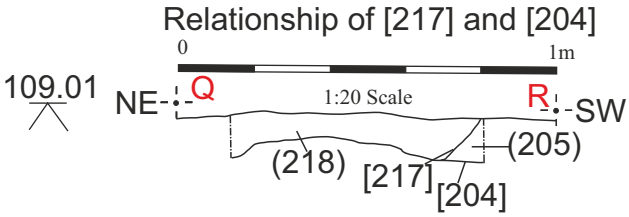


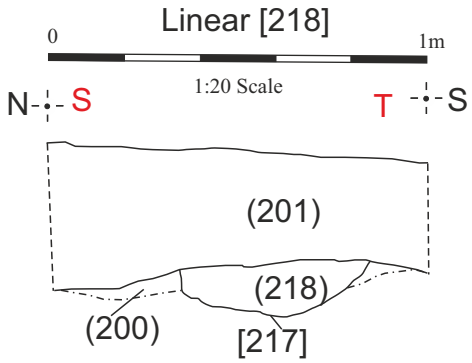


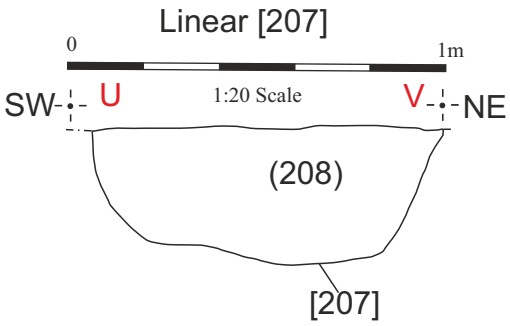


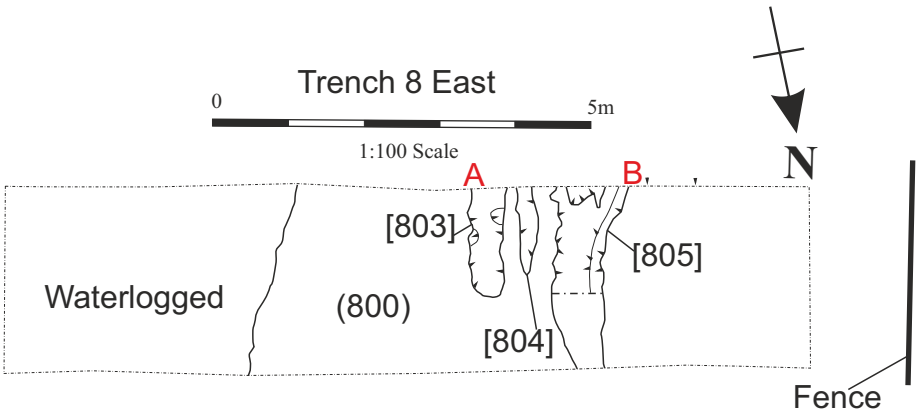


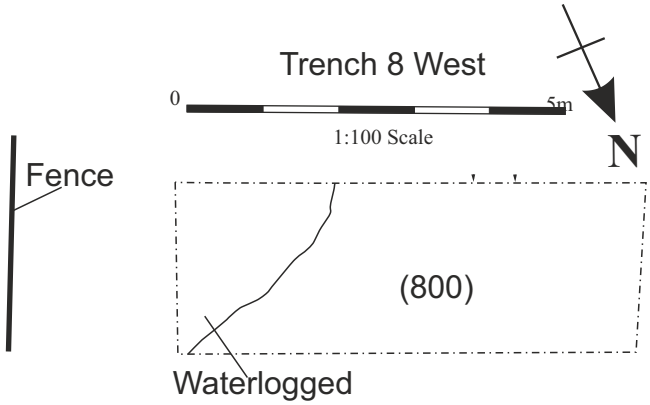












Possible Hedgerow Rooting [803], [804] & [805]

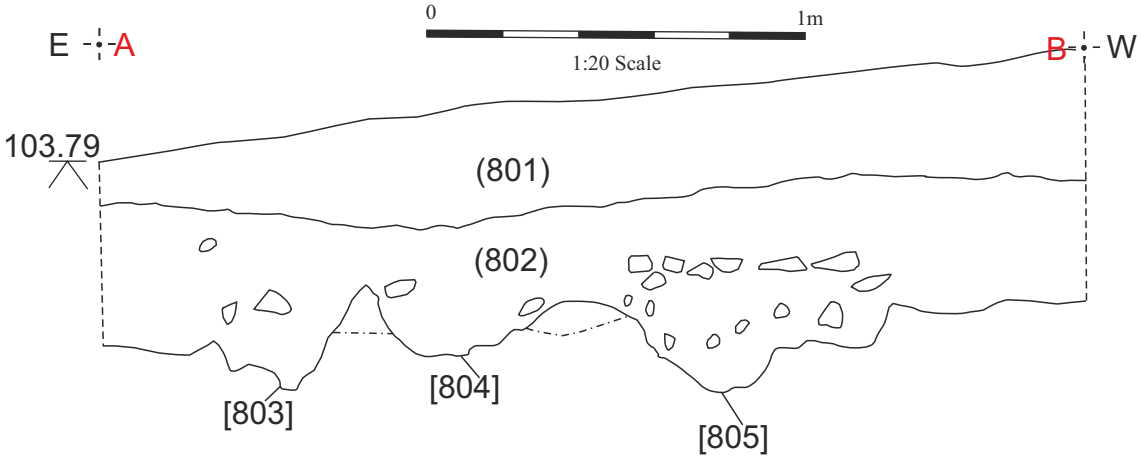
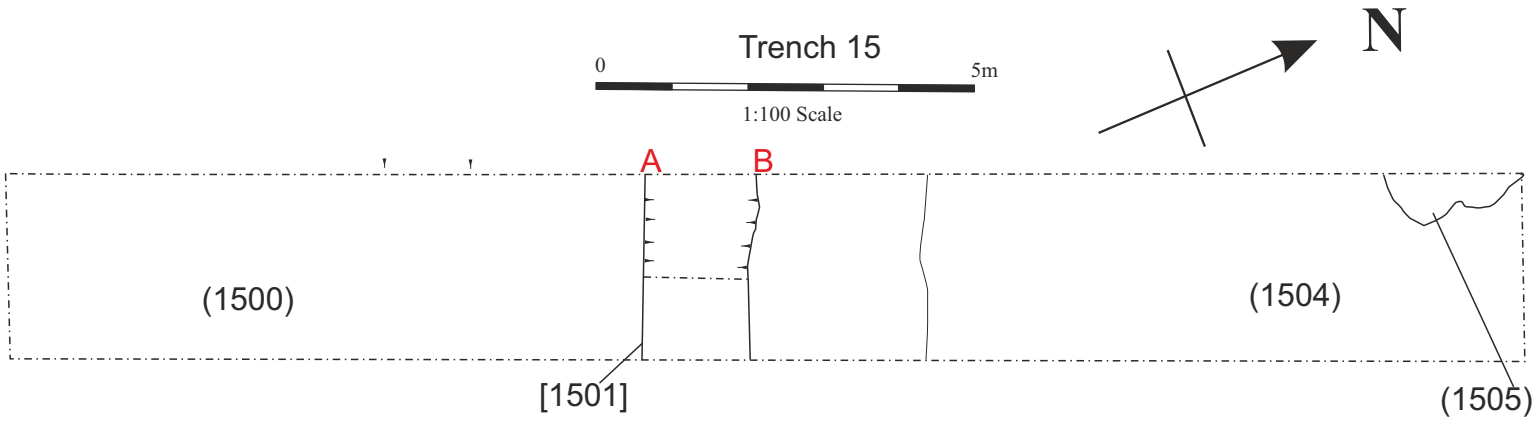


Figure 7: Trench 15



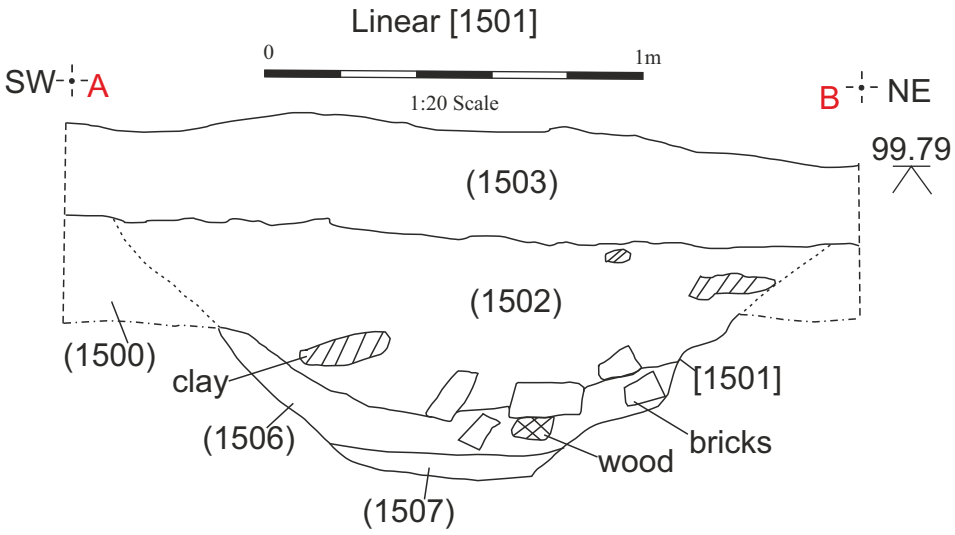
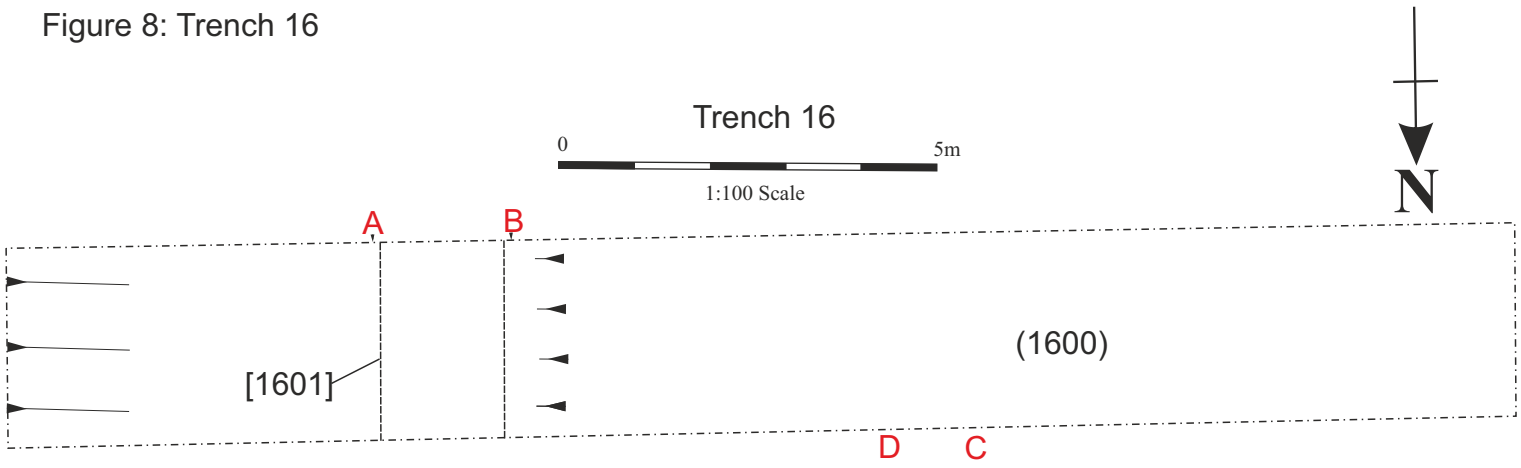
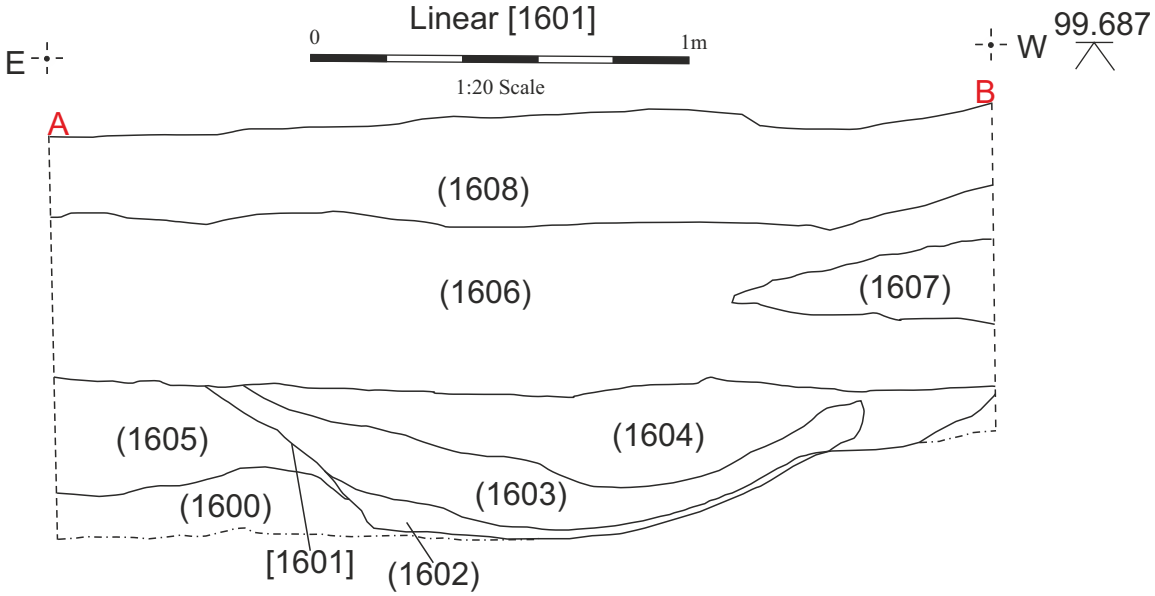


Figure 8: Trench 16





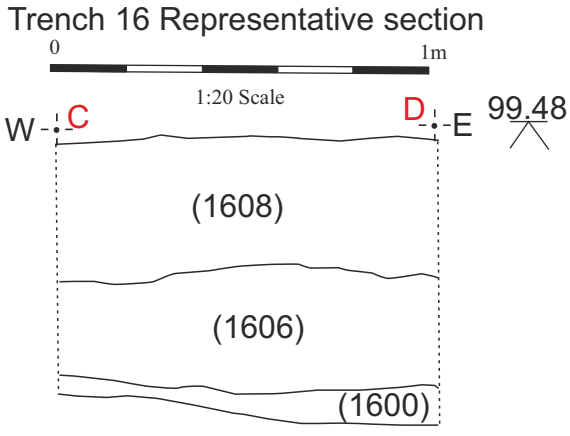


Figure 3: Trench 4

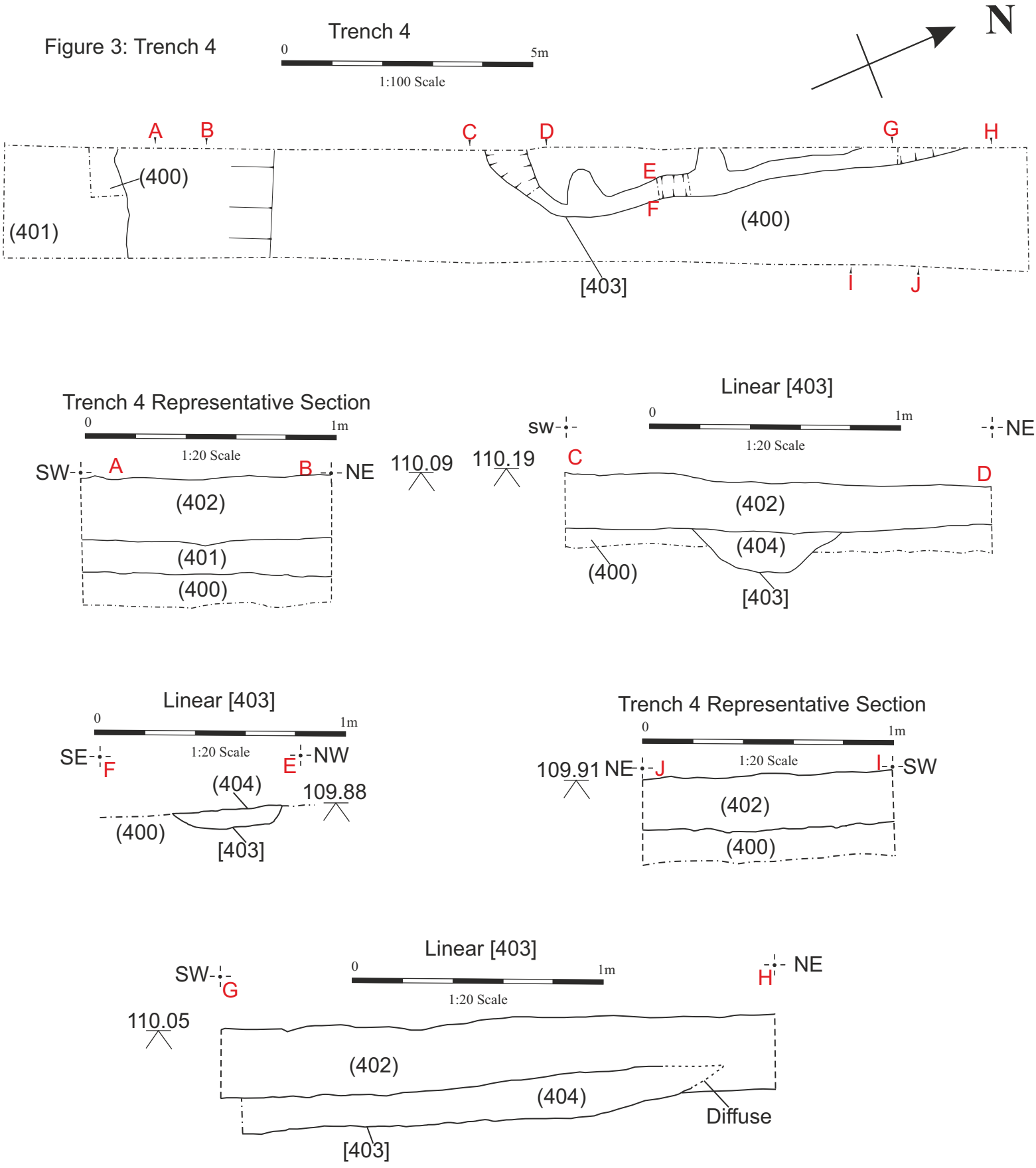
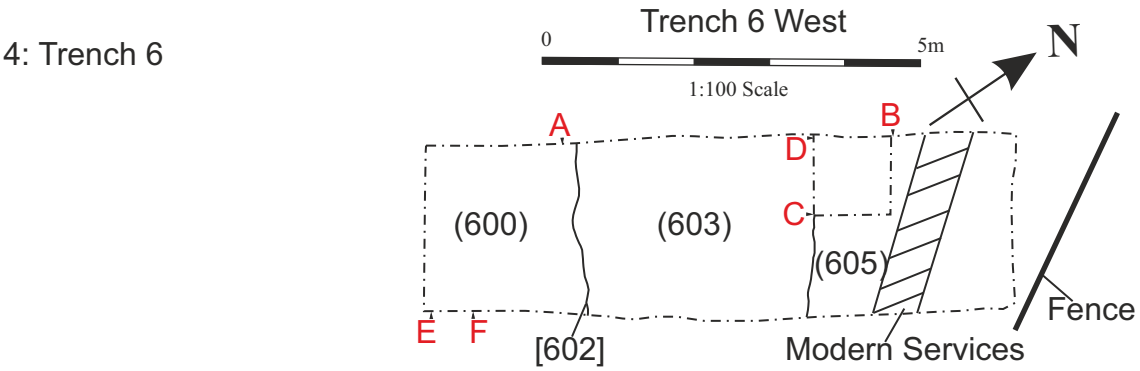
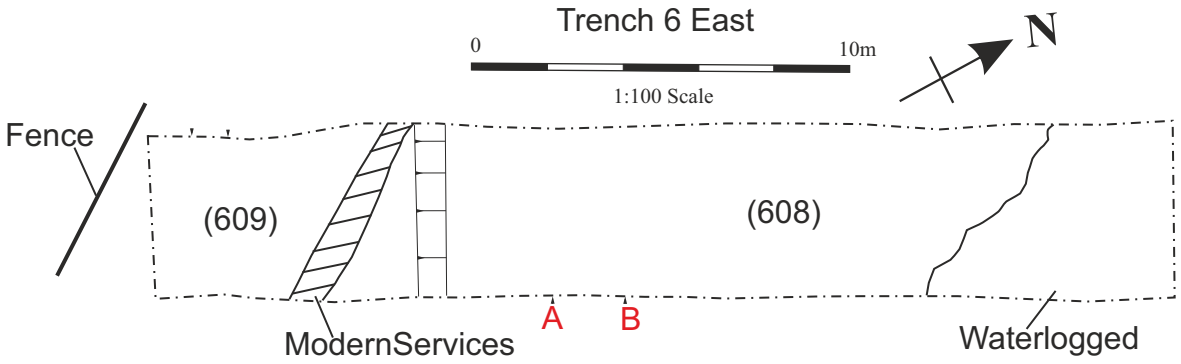
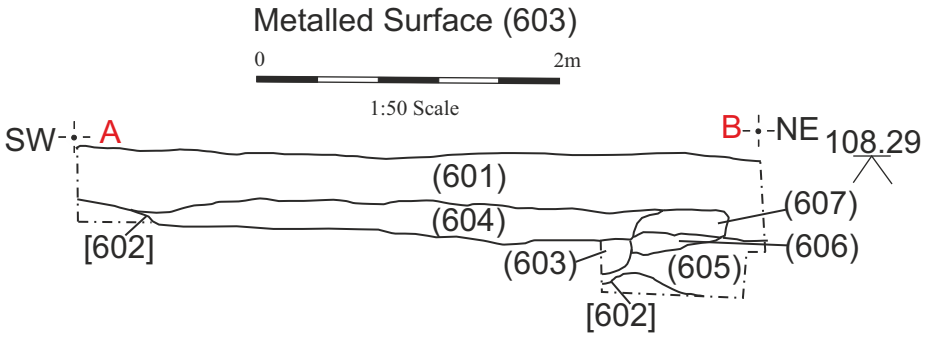
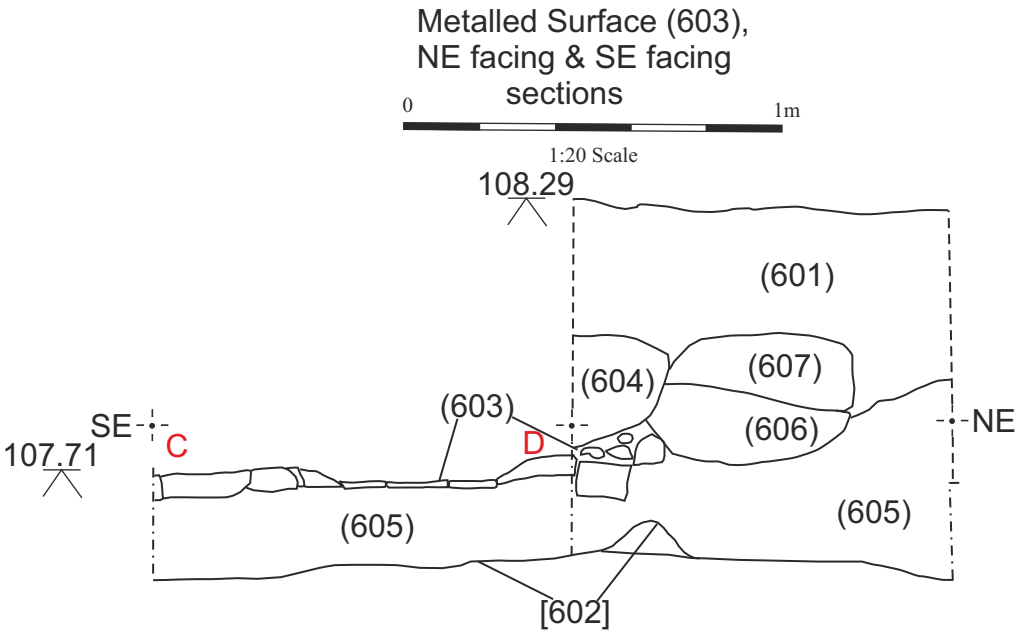


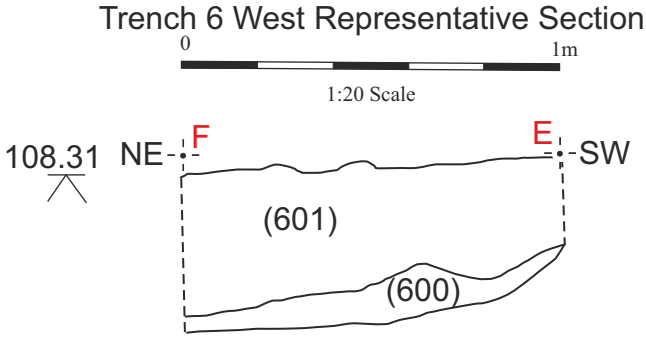
Figure 4: Trench 6











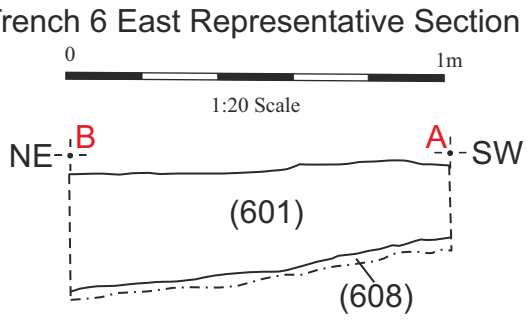
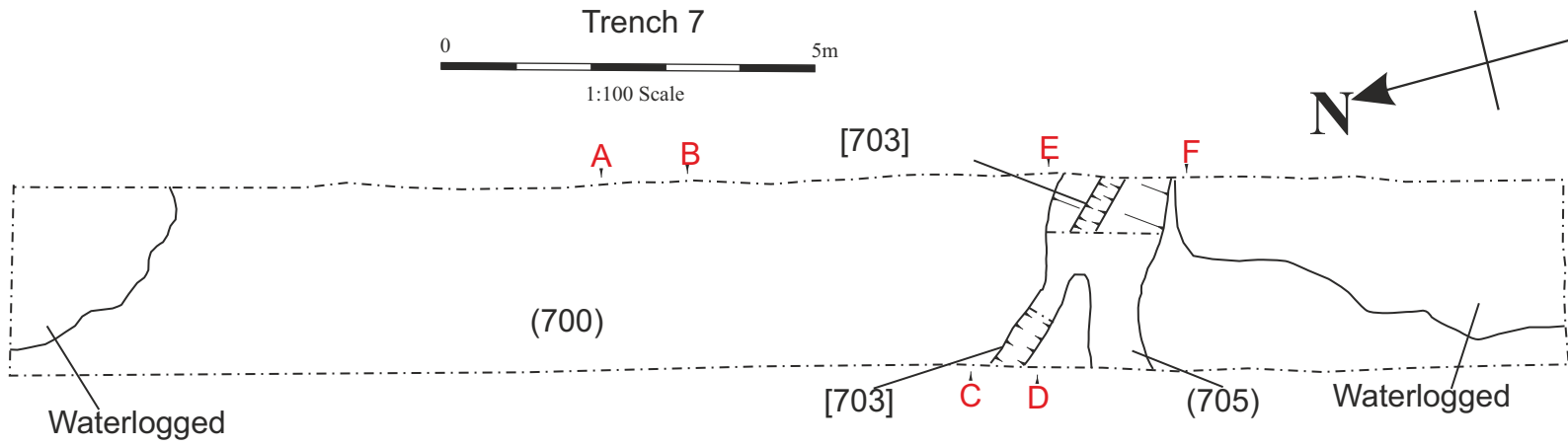
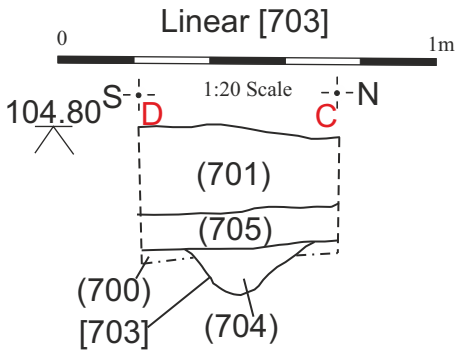
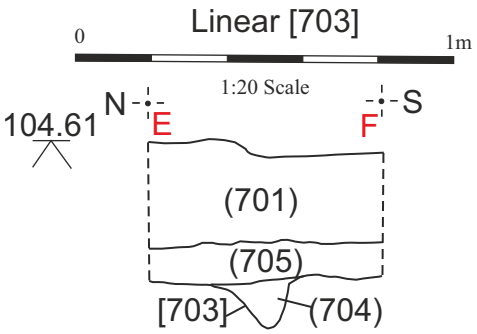


Figure 5: Trench 7







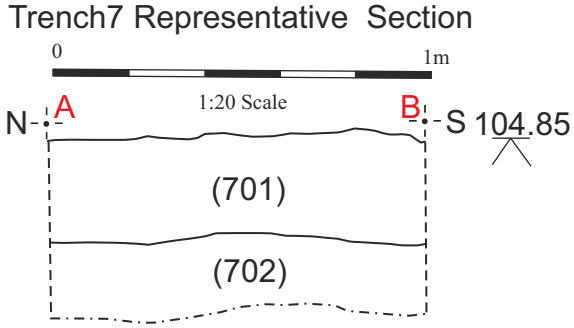


Figure 9: Trench 20

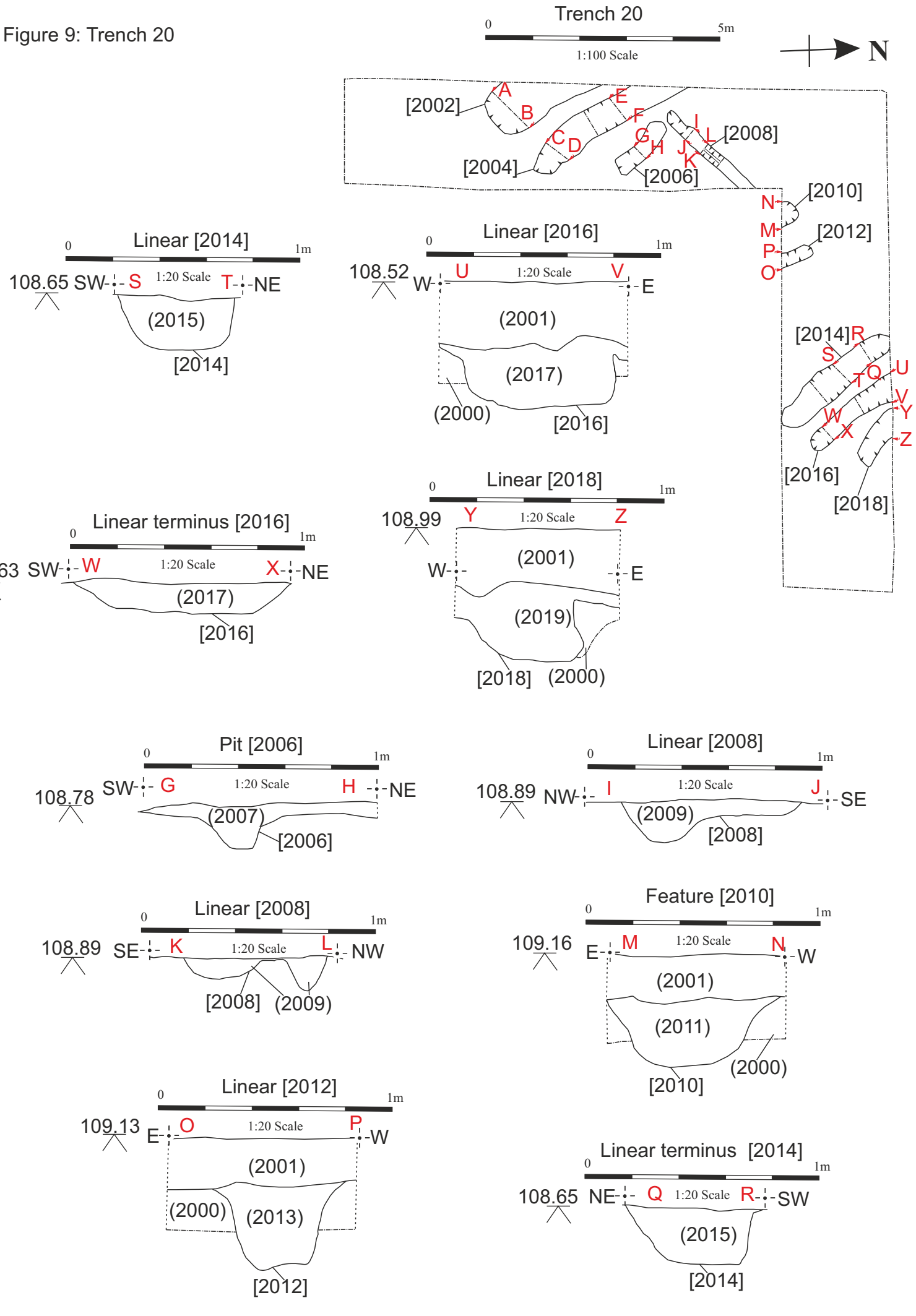


Figure 9: Trench 20

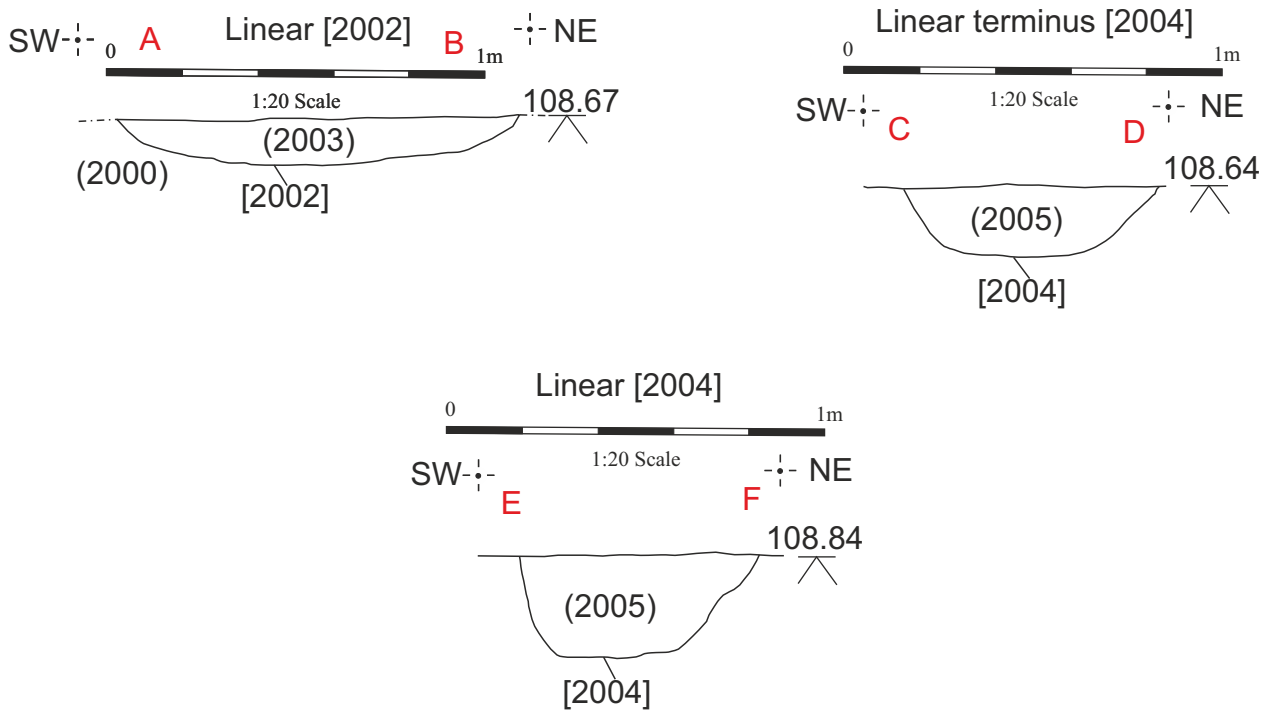


Figure 12: Trench 23

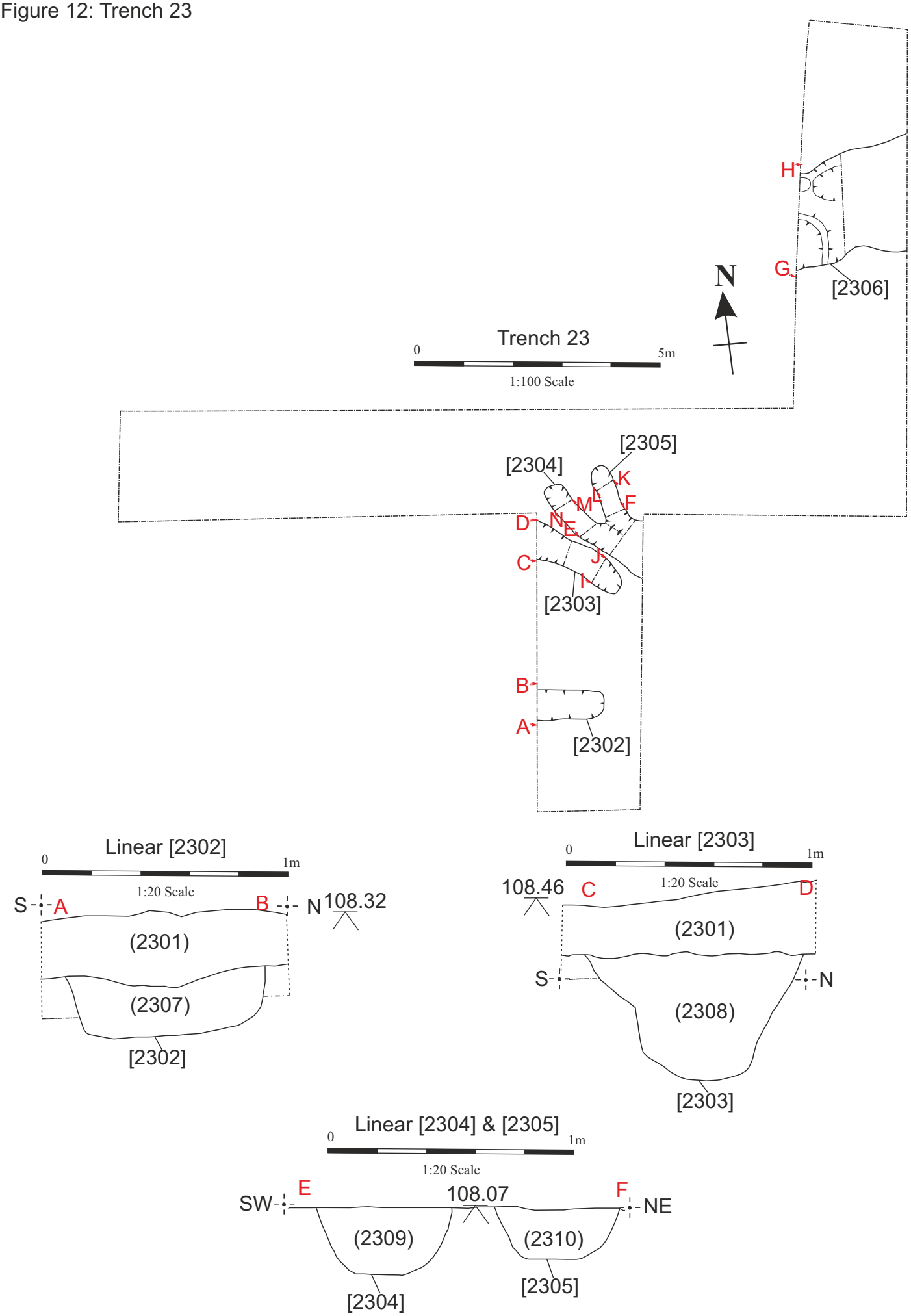


Figure 12: Trench 23

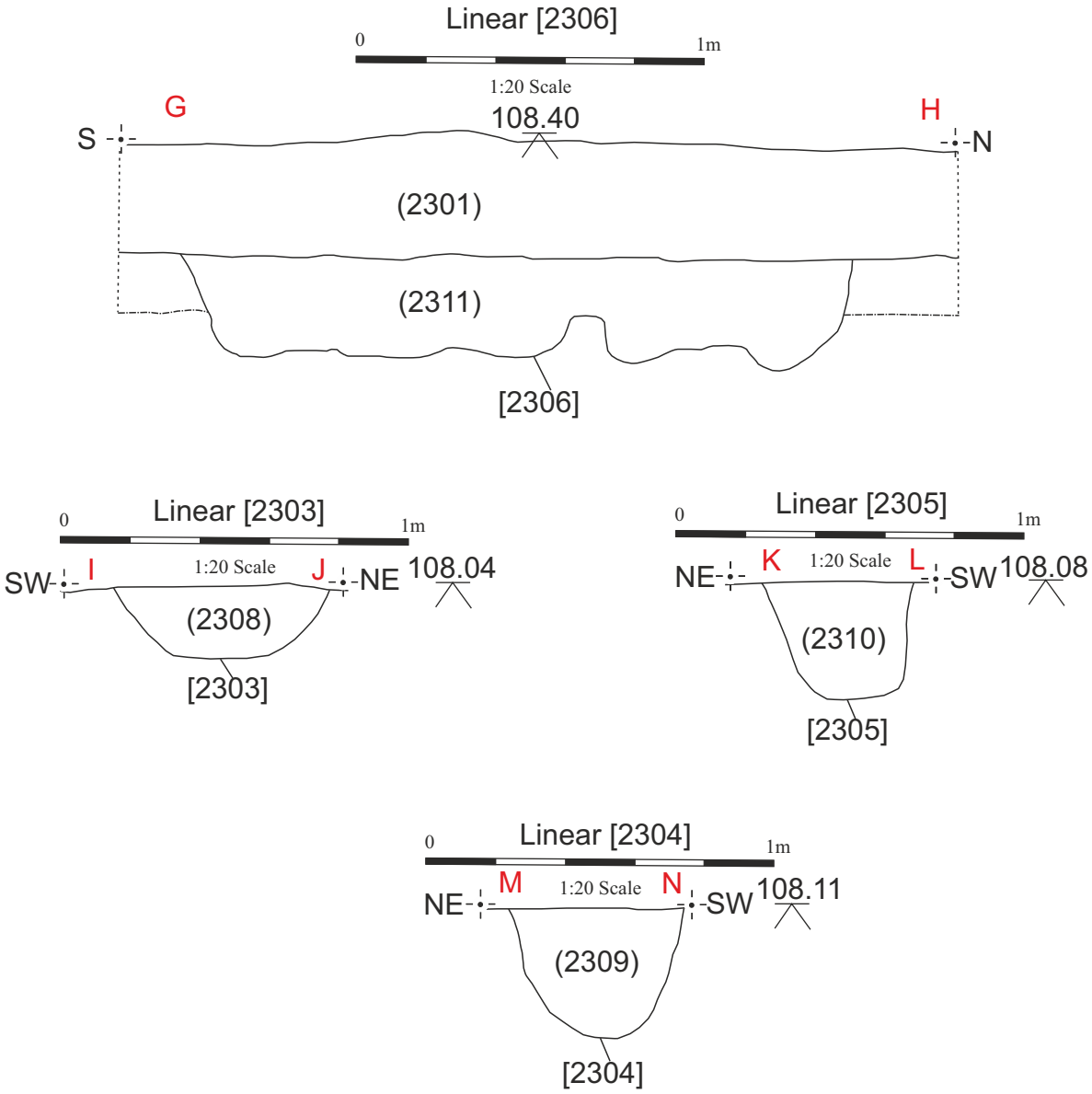
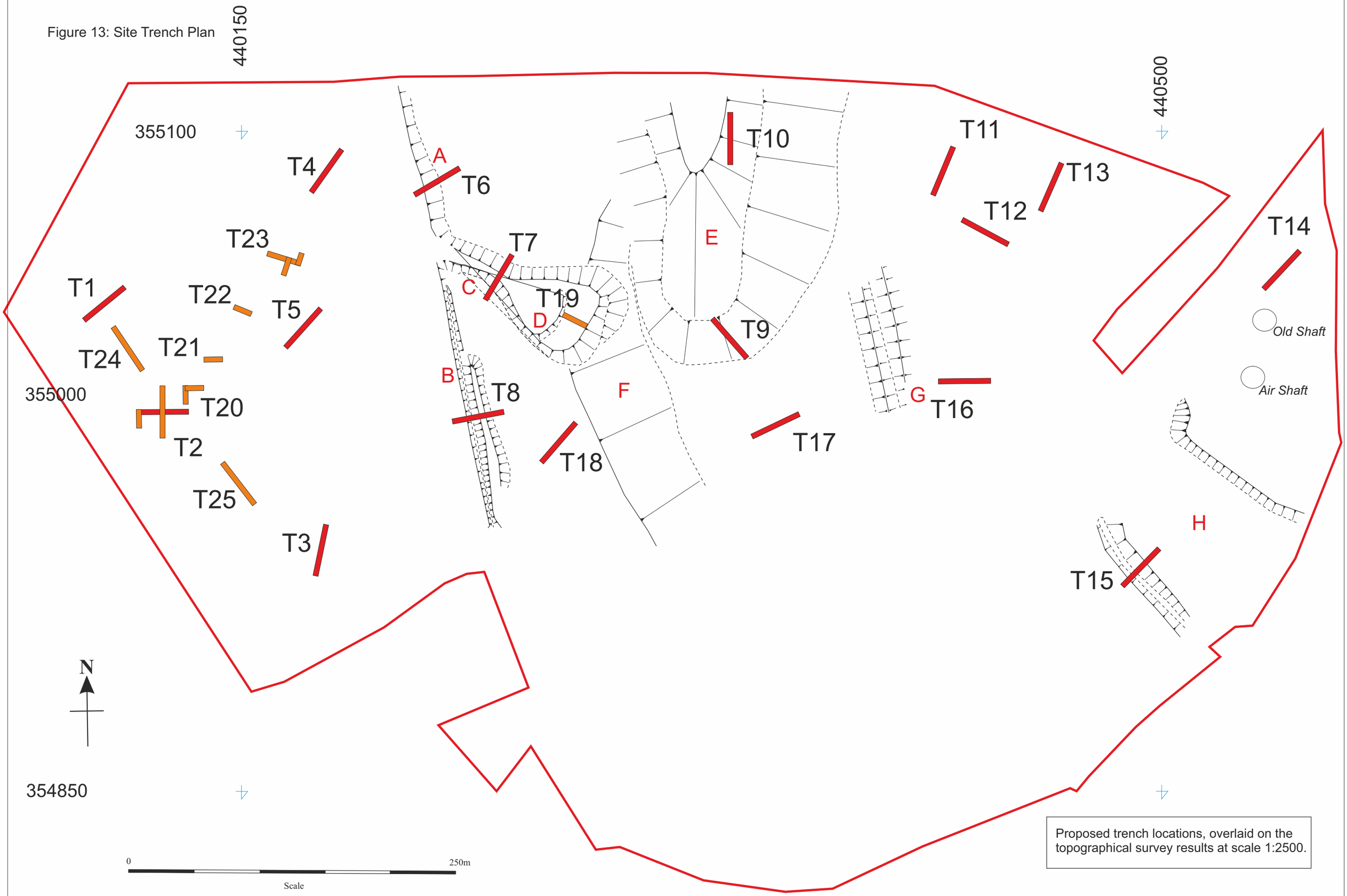


Figure 13: Site Trench Plan



Proposed trench locations, overlaid on the topographical survey results at scale 1:2500.

Figure 10: Trench 21

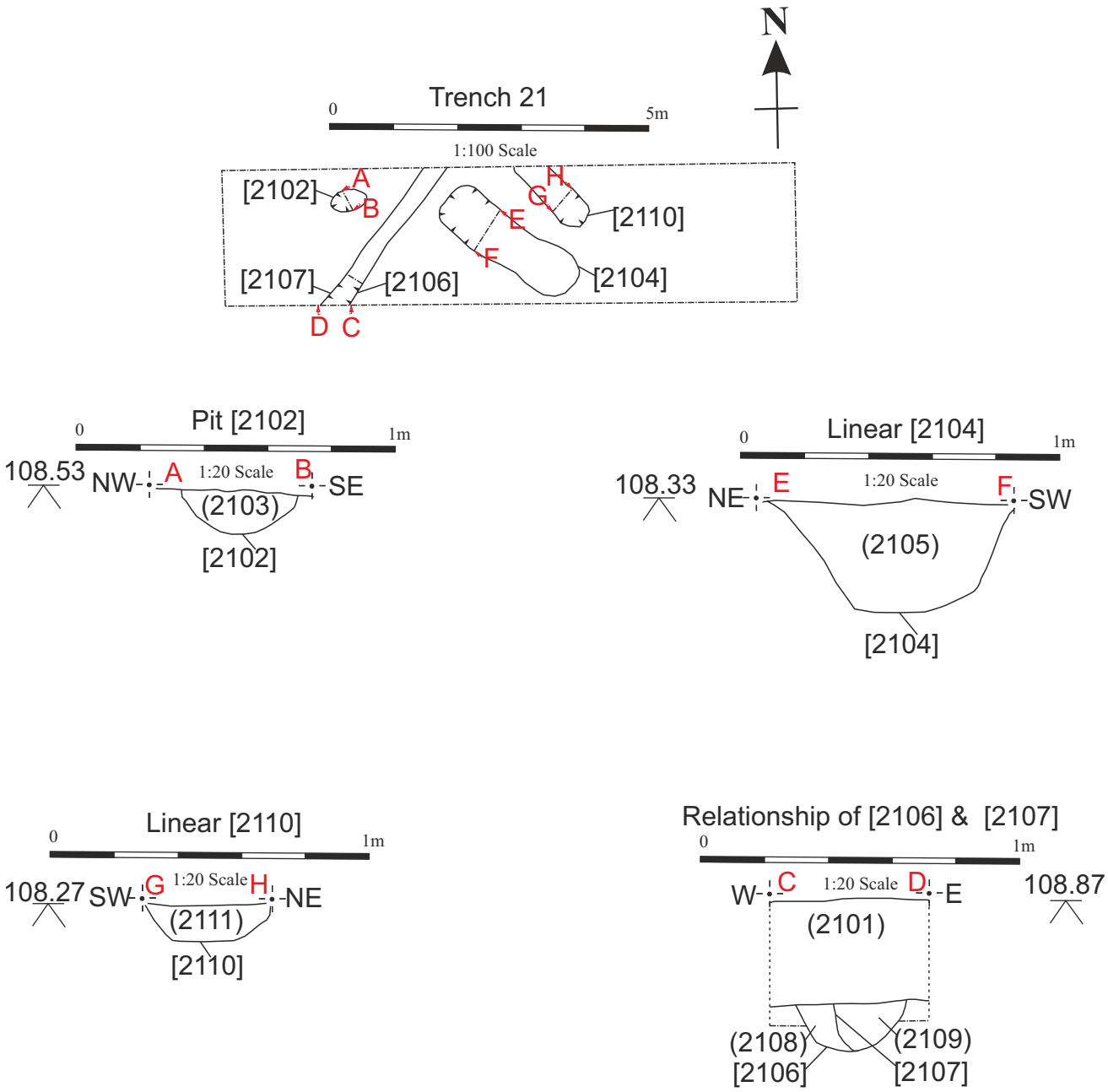
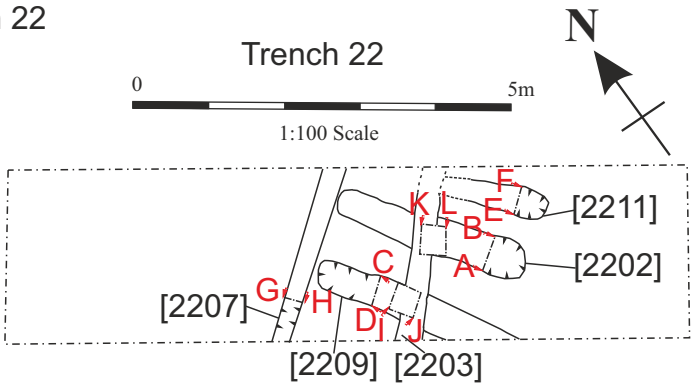
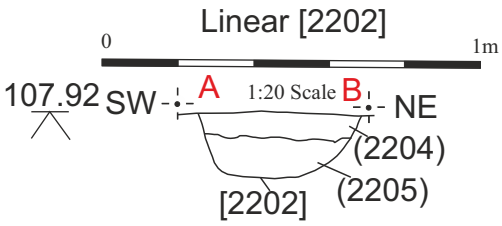
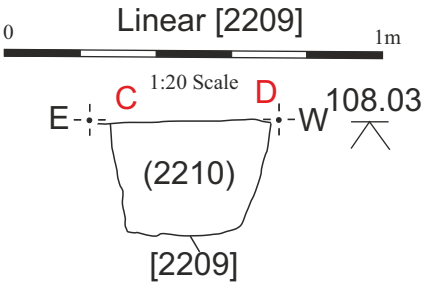
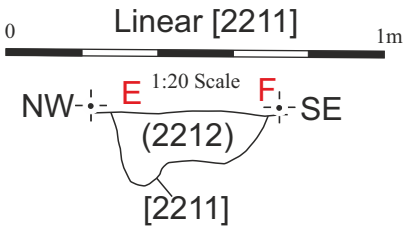


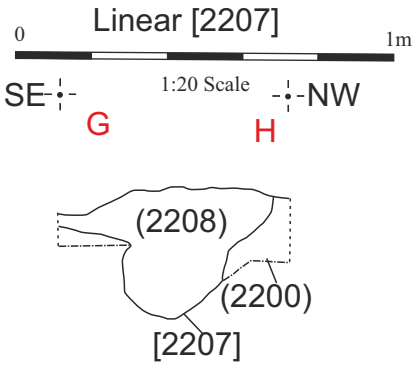
Figure 11: Trench 22

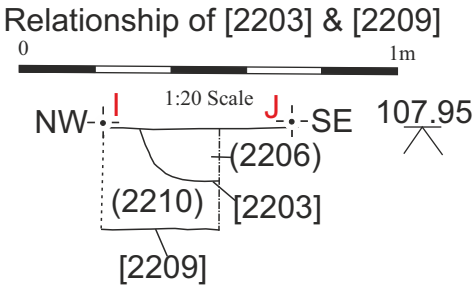


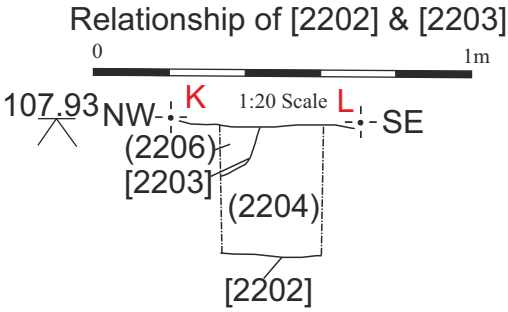












AELE14 APPENDIX 3

Each Wall Lane, Alfreton, Derbyshire
AELE14

Finds Catalogue

Context	Material	No.	Weight (g)	Description	Date	Action
702	Coal	1	2.35kg	Large piece of coal		discard
802	C Pipe	1	1g	Stem fragment	C19th/20th	
1101	Glass	1	7g	Olive green bottle glass fragment	C19th/20th	
1101	Coal	1	9g	Piece of coal		discard
1502	Plaster	1	11g	Piece of wall plaster with salmon pink gloss paint adhering	Modern	discard
1502	Fe	1	145g	Slightly curved Fe sheet (3mm thick), with stones embedded in corrosion product	Modern	

AELE14 APPENDIX 4

(AELE13)

CERAMIC FINDS

Dr Anne Irving

THE POTTERY

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the established type series for Lincolnshire (Young *et al.* 2005). A total of 27 sherds from 20 vessels, weighing 580 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1. The pottery ranges in date from the post-medieval to the early modern period.

Results

Table 1, Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
205	BL	Blackware		Jar/ bowl	1	1	9	BS		
404	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware		Bowl	1	1	66	Base	Footring	
404	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware		Jar/ bowl	8	1	39	Rim + BS	Engine turned incised lines	
404	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware		Straight sided bowl	1	1	128	Profile	Rounded rim; engine turned decoration	
601	WHITE	Whiteware		Dish/ bowl	1	1	14	Base		
601	WHITE	Whiteware		Open	1	1	5	BS	Blue transfer print	
605	BL	Blackware		Bowl	1	1	65	Rim	Very abraded	Mid 17th to 18th
702	CREA	Creamware		Dish/ bowl	1	1	5	Rim	Abraded	
702	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware		Jar	1	1	65	Base		
702	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware		Jar/ bowl	1	1	10	Handle	Side handle?	
702	PEARL	Pearlware		Hollow	1	1	2	Base	Blue transfer print	
705	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware		Hollow	1	1	8	BS		
1101	BL	Blackware	Buff	Jar/ bowl	1	1	48	BS		17th to 18th
1101	BL	Blackware	Oxidised	Jug/ jar	1	1	28	BS		17th to 18th
1303	NOTS	Nottingham Stoneware		Hollow	1	1	6	BS		

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Form	NoS	NoV	W (g)	Part	Description	Date
1502	BL	Blackware		Jar/ bowl	1	1	48	BS		
1502	PEARL	Pearlware		Cup	1	1	3	Rim	Purple transfer print	
1502	PEARL	Pearlware		Plat/ dish/ bowl	1	1	9	Rim	Blue transfer print	
1506	SWSG	Staffordshire White Saltglazed		Hollow	1	1	1	BS	?ID	
1902	BL	Blackware		Jar/ bowl	1	1	21	Base		Mid 17th to 18th

Potential

No further work is required on the assemblage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001) and to conform to Lincolnshire County Council's *Archaeology Handbook*. Eight fragments of Ceramic Building Material weighing 4,184 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 2.

Results

Table 2, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W (g)	Description	Date
208	BRK	Oxidised	1	83	Handmade; flake	17th to 18th
802	BRK	Calcareous	1	764	Handmade: 50 x 105mm: end	
802	BRK	Oxidised	1	739	Handmade; 58mm; mortar; possible early frog?	17th to 18th
1303	BRK	Oxidised	1	805	Handmade; 64 x 110mm	17th to 18th
2309	BRK	Oxidised	1	630	Handmade; 55 x 115mm	17th to 18th
2309	BRK	Vitrified	1	250	Flake	
2309	BRK	Vitrified	1	746	Handmade; 50 x 120mm; bloated	
2309	BRK	Calcareous	1	167	Handmade	16th to 18th

Potential

The fragments can be discarded.

CONTEXT DATES

The dating in Table 3 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 3, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
205	17th to 18th	Date on a single sherd
208	17th to 18th	Date on CBM
404	18th to 19th	

601	19th to 20th	
605	Mid 17th to 18th	Date on a single sherd
702	Mid 18th to 19th	
705	18th to 19th	Date on a single sherd
802	17th to 18th	Date on CBM
1101	17th to 18th	
1303	18th to 19th	
1502	18th to 19th	
1506	18th	Date on a single sherd
1902	Mid 17th to 18th	Date on a single sherd
2309	17th to 18th	Date on CBM

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group	NoV	Number of vessels
BS	Body sherd	W (g)	Weight (grams)
CBM	Ceramic Building Material		
CXT	Context		
NoF	Number of Fragments		
NoS	Number of sherds		

REFERENCES

~ 2001, *Draft Minimum Standards for the Recovery, Analysis and Publication of Ceramic Building Material*, third version [internet]. Available from <http://www.geocities.com/acbmg1/CBMGDE3.htm>

Slowikowski, A. M., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Young, J., Vince, A.G. and Nailor, V., 2005, A Corpus of Saxon and Medieval Pottery from Lincoln (Oxford, Oxbow)

Appendix 5

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

LAND OFF EACH WELL LANE, ALFRETON, DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT - Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd

OASIS ID - preconst3-194899

Versions				
View	Version	Completed by	Email	Date
View 1	1	Benedict Wheeliker	ben@pre-construct.co.uk	12 November 2014
View 2	2	Benedict Wheeliker	ben@pre-construct.co.uk	12 November 2014

Completed sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1/1

Validated sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/1

File submission and form progress			
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s	
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename	
HER signed off?		NMR signed off?	

Grey literature | Upload images | Upload boundary file | Request record re-opened | Printable version

Email Derbyshire County Council about this OASIS record

AELE14 APPENDIX 1

1. Trench 2, looking east

2. Trench 4, looking north-east

3. Trench 15, looking north-east

4. Feature [202], south facing section

5. Feature [204], south facing section

6. Feature [204] terminus, south-east facing section

7. Feature [207], north-west facing section

8. Trench 16, looking east

9. Trench 6 East, looking south-west

10. Trench 6 West, looking north-east

11. Feature [209], north-west facing section

12. Feature [211], north-west facing section

13. Feature [213], north facing section

14. Feature [215], north facing section

15. Feature [403], south-east facing section

16. Feature [403], north-east facing section

17. Feature [403], south-east facing section

18. Metalled surface (603), looking north-west

19. Metalled surface (603) and cut [602], oblique looking east

20. Trench 7, looking south

21. Trench 8 East, looking west

22. Trench 8 West, looking east

23. Feature [703], east facing section

24. Feature [703], west facing section

25. Trench 19 Representative Section, south facing

26. Features [803], [804] and [805], north facing section

27. Feature [1501], south-east facing section

28. Feature [217], west facing section

29. Feature [207], south-east facing section

30. Feature [1601], north facing section

31. Feature [2002], south-east facing section

32. Feature [2004], south-east facing section

33. Feature [2004], south-east facing section

34. Feature [2006], south-east facing section

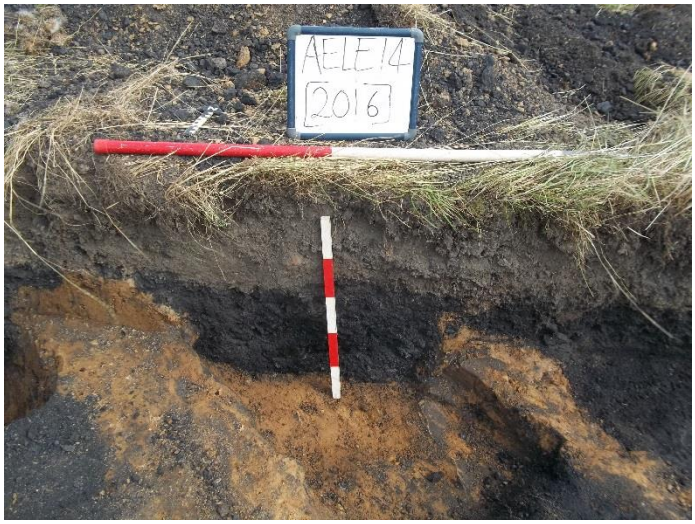
35. Feature [2008], south-west facing section

36. Feature [2008], north-east facing section

37. Feature [2010], north-east facing section

38. Feature [2012], north facing section

39. Feature [2014], south east facing section



40. Feature [2016], south facing section

41. Feature [2016], south east facing section

42.Feature [2018], south facing section

43. Relationship of [204] and [217], north-east facing section

44. Feature [2102], south-west facing section

45. Feature [2104], north-west facing section

46. Feature [2106] and [2107], south facing section

47. Feature [2110], south -east facing section

48. Feature [2202], south-east facing section

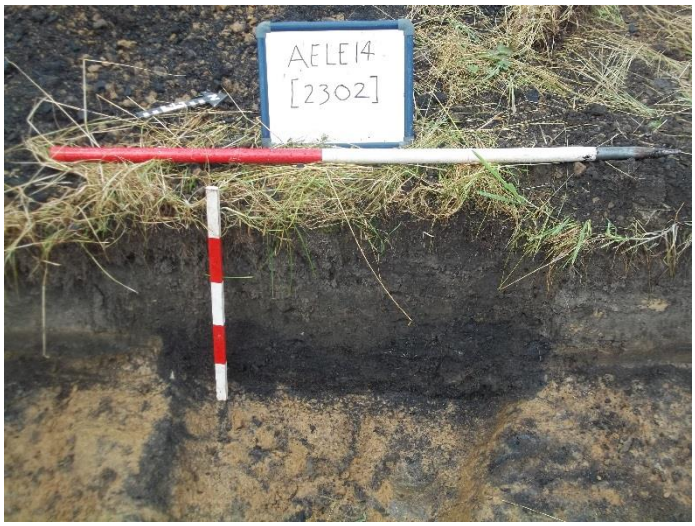
49. Relationship of [2202] and [2203], south-west facing section

50. Feature [2207], north facing section

51. Feature [2209], north-west facing section

52. Feature [2211], south-east facing section

53. Relationship of [2209] and [2203], south-west facing section



54. Feature [2302], south-east facing section

55.Feature [2303], south-east facing section

56. Feature [2303], south-east facing section

57. Features [2304] and [2305], south-east facing section

58. Features [2304] and [2305], north-east facing section

59. Feature [2306], south-east facing section

AELE14 APPENDIX 2

Context Summary

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Dimensions	Finds
100	Natural	Yellow-orange fine sand with very common angular sandstone of irregular sizes (2-20cm>).	D= 48cm, LoE W= 20.05m	
101	Deposit	Topsoil. Light-mid brown fine silty loam with occasional sandstone inclusions (<4cm), heavily rooted and a loose compaction.	D= 28cm W= 20.05m	Pot
200	Natural	Orange-brown silty friable clay with frequent sandstone inclusions (<6m).	D= 40cm, LoE W= 20m	
201	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid-light brown silty loam with occasional sandstone and coal inclusions. Deposit is heavily rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 30cm W=20m	
202	Cut	Linear terminus on a North-South orientation. Irregular concave base with gradual sloping sides.	D= 34cm W= 1.60m L= 1.30m, LoE	
203	Fill of [202]	Coal. Black, friable, lightly rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 34cm W= 1.60m L= 1.30m, LoE	
204	Cut	Linear feature on a Northwest-Southeast orientation. Steep irregular sides with a flat base.	D= 40cm W= 60cm L= 3.40m	
205	Fill of [204]	Small deposit of light orange-brown clay, clear of inclusions. Sealed within (206), possibly backfill.	D= 6cm W=20cm	Pot
206	Fill of [204]	Coal. Black, friable, lightly rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 40cm W= 60cm L= 3.40m	
207	Cut	Linear feature on a Northwest-Southeast orientation. Steep sided with a flat base.	D= 30cm W= 40cm L= 3.30m	
208	Fill of [207]	Coal. Black, friable, lightly rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 30cm W= 40cm L= 3.30m	CBM
209	Cut	Linear feature on a Northwest-Southeast orientation. Steep sided with a flat base.	D= 20cm W= 35cm L= 1.37m, LoE	
210	Fill of [209]	Coal. Black, friable, lightly rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 20cm W= 35cm L= 1.37m, LoE	
211	Cut	Linear feature on a Northwest-Southeast orientation. Steep sided with a flat base.	D= 26cm W= 40cm L= 75cm, LoE	

212	Fill of [211]	Coal. Black, friable, lightly rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 26cm W= 40cm L= 75cm, LoE	
213	Cut	Linear feature on a Northwest-Southeast orientation. Steep sided with a flat base.	D= 22cm W= 32cm L= 98cm, LoE	
214	Fill of [213]	Coal. Black, friable, lightly rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 22cm W= 32cm L= 98cm, LoE	
215	Cut	Linear feature on a North-South orientation. Steep irregular sides with a flat base.	D= 30cm W= 44cm L= 85cm, LoE	
216	Fill of [216]	Coal. Black, friable, lightly rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 30cm W= 44cm L= 85cm, LoE	
300	Natural	Light yellow-brown with a slight orange mottling. Compact but friable silty clay.	D= 24cm, LoE W= 20.80m	
301	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid-light brown silty loam with rare sandstone inclusions (<2cm). Deposit is heavily rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 24cm, LoE W= 20.80m	
400	Natural	Light yellow-brown with a slight orange mottling. Compact friable silty clay with occasional angular sandstone inclusions (4m>).	D= 12cm> W= 20.20m	
401	Deposit	Light brown-grey silty clay. Deposit is compact but friable with occasional coal inclusions (<6cm).Deposit becomes narrower to the east.	D=12cm> W=5m	
402	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid-light brown silty loam. Deposit is heavily rooted with a loose compaction and rare sandstone inclusions.	D= 26cm W= 20.20m	
403	Cut	Curved shallow gully with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Feature varies in depth and width along its course.	D= <10cm> W= <40cm> L= 9.40m, LoE	
404	Fill of [403]	Mid-light grey, silty, friable compact, deposit with occasional coal and sandstone inclusions.	D= <10cm> W= <40cm> L= 8.60m	Pot
500	Natural	Light yellow-brown with orange mottling. Deposit is a compact, friable, silty clay.	D=34cm> W=20m	
501	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid-light brown silty loam, clear of inclusions with a loose compaction and heavily rooted.	D= 24cm W= 20m	
600	Natural	Grey silty clay with an orange-brown mottling throughout. Very	D=45cm W= 2m	

		compact with occasional sandstone inclusions (<6cm).		
601	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam with occasional sandstone inclusions, significant rooting and a loose compaction.	D= 45cm W= 7.80m	Pot
602	Cut	Cut for metalled surface 603.	D= W=3m	
603	Structure	Metalled surface fills cut [602]. The surface is formed by angular fragments of sandstone (<25cm) and very rare fragments of CBM. The matrix in which the sandstone is placed is a mid-brown sandy silt; no mortar or other adhesive was used to maintain the metalled surface.	D= W= 3m	
604	Deposit	Very dark brown silty loam, occasional sandstone inclusions (<6cm), frequent small fragments of coal (<1cm), heavily rooted with a moderate compaction.	D= 60cm W= 3.25m	
605	Fill of [602]	Black, very coarse, slightly silty deposit. Appears to be crushed coal mixed with silty soil. Compact, friable deposit. (603) overlies (605).	D= 50cm W= 3m	Pot
606	Deposit	Possible re-deposition of disturbed 603. A pocket of small sandstone fragments, possibly disturbed during installation of nearby services.	D= 20cm W=52cm	
607	Deposit	Redeposited (605), possibly disturbed during installation of nearby services.	D=20cm W= 48cm	
608	Natural	Yellow-brown silty, friable deposit with a slightly clay like consistency, occasional sandstone inclusions.	D= LoE W= 10m	
609	Deposit	Backfill. Deposit is a mix of (601) and (605). Mid-brown silty loam mottled with large patches of black, coarse, silty coal. Also mottled with patches of orange-brown silty clay reminiscent of (608).		
700	Natural	Light brown-yellow silty clay mottled with flecks of grey and rust-orange. Deposit is very friable, but more malleable when wet. Contains very occasional sandstone inclusions (<4cm).	D= LoE W= 20.20m	

701	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of coal (<4cm) and sandstone (<3cm). Deposit is heavily rooted and is loosely compacted.	D= 32cm W= 20.20m	
702	Deposit	Black coal and silty coal dust deposit. Very coarse and friable, heavily rooted with a loose compaction	D= 22cm W= 14m	
703	Cut	Linear gully with steep sides and a concave base. On the east side the base changes to a 'V' shape.	D= 12cm W= 32cm L= 2.20m, LoE	
704	Fill of [703]	Mid brown soft silty deposit with a slightly clay like texture. Deposit is moderately compact with no inclusions.	D= 12cm W= 32cm L= 2.20m, LoE	
705	Deposit	Spread overlies [703].Mid brown-grey, very silty, slightly clay like, very compact, frequent coal and sandstone inclusions (<4cm).	D= 10cm W= 1.80m	
800	Natural	Yellow-brown clay with occasional grey mottling. Compact but malleable with occasional sandstone inclusions.	D=LoE W= 16.80m	
801	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown friable loam with occasional sandstone (<4cm) and coal (<1cm) inclusions. Heavily rooted with a loose compaction.	D= 40cm W= 16.80m	
802	Deposit	Black, very silty deposit with a high proportion of coal dust, occasional inclusions of sandstone (<20cm) and CBM (<20cm) and a moderate compaction. Not present in TR8W. Deliberate deposition on the east of the hedgerow.	D=55cm W=10.60m	Clay pipe, Brick.
803	Cut	N-S linear with irregular sides and a pitted, uneven base. Possibly rooting of an extinct hedgerow, group 806.	D=22cm W=30cm	
804	Cut	N-S linear with irregular sides and a pitted, uneven base. Possibly rooting of an extinct hedgerow, group 806.	D=30cm W=50cm	
805	Cut	N-S linear with irregular sides and a pitted, uneven base. Possibly rooting of an extinct hedgerow, group 806.	D=30cm W=74cm	
806	Group	Possible rooting of now extinct hedgerow.		

900	Natural	Mottled, orange-brown sandy-silty clay with occasional sandstone inclusions (<2cm), very compact.	D=LoE W=20m	
901	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid grown friable silty loam, occasional sandstone inclusions, heavily rooted with a loose compaction.	D=34cm W=20m	
1000	Natural	Silty orange sand with a slight brown mottling. Occasional sandstone inclusion, friable with a moderate compaction.	D=LoE W=20m	
1001	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam, loose compaction, heavily rooted, occasional sandstone inclusions (<6cm).	D=32cm W=20m	
1100	Natural	Light yellow with rust orange mottling. Very friable sandstone clay with occasional angular sandstone inclusions (<4cm).	D=LoE W=20m	
1101	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam, heavily rooted, very friable, rare flecks of coal (<1cm).	D=30cm W=20m	Pot, glass.
1200	Natural	Light grey-white mottled with light brown and streaks of orange. Very compact, fine silty deposit, claylike when wet.	D=LoE W=20m	
1201	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam, friable, heavily rooted, frequent coal inclusions (<4cm) and occasional flecks of orange sandstone (<2cm).	D=18cm W=20m	
1300	Natural	Light brown clay mottled with streaks of light grey. Compact, but malleable deposit.	D=LoE W=20.40m	
1301	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam, friable, heavily rooted, very occasional angular sandstone inclusions (<2cm) and rare flecks of coal (<1cm).	D=18cm W=20.40m	
1302	Deposit	Mid brown-grey silty clay, frequent coal inclusions (<4cm). Compact, malleable deposit with slight rooting.	D=32cm W=20.40m	
1303	Deposit	Black, coarse, silty deposit, inclusions of small angular coal (<1cm) frequent.	D=10cm W=sporadic	Pot, brick.
1304	Deposit	Very mixed, light grey, fine sandy silt, heavily mixed with orange sandstone inclusions (<2cm), occasional flecks of coal (<1cm). Compact, friable deposit.	D=30cm W=	

1400	Deposit	Redeposited natural. Light brown-grey with a slight yellow hue. Very compact, silty, friable, more malleable and claylike when wet. Inclusions of bricks and terram.	D=50cm W=20m	
1401	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown silty loam with occasional angular stone and frequent rounded pebbles (<4cm).Occasional flecks of coal also present.	D=18cm W=20m	
1500	Natural	Orange-brown sandstone clay mottled with patches of dark brown silt.	D=LoE W=20m	
1501	Cut	Linear ditch on NW-SE orientation. Steep sided into a roughly flat base.	D=76cm W=2.3m	
1502	Fill of [1501]	Dark brown silty malleable deposit, frequent clay inclusions (<20cm), CBM inclusions, loose compaction.	D=64cm W=2.3m	CBM
1503	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam, occasional angular fragments of sandstone (<4cm), occasional CBM fragments (<6cm), heavily rooted, loose compaction.	D=42cm W=20m	
1504	Deposit	Mid-dark brown silty loam with frequent inclusions of yellow clay, CBM and glass. Compact deposit.	D=LoE W8m=	
1505	Natural	Yellow-grey, compact clay with no inclusions.	D=LoE W=1.80m	
1506	Fill of [1501]	Mid grey clay, compact deposit, inclusions of CBM and wood.	D=34cm W=1.22m	
1507	Fill of [1501]	Dark grey-black clay mottled throughout with peat. Wood present in the deposit.	D=8cm W=56cm	
1600	Natural	Yellow-brown clay mottled with orange and grey streaks.	D=LoE W=20m	
1601	Cut	Linear feature, sloping sides into concave base with a North-South orientation.	D=40cm W=2.10m	
1602	Fill of [1601]	Dark-mid brown, very silty clay with inclusions of decaying twigs and organic matter. Deposit is soft, malleable, with a moderate compaction and diffuse horizon.	D=16cm W=1.26m	
1603	Fill of [1601]	Redeposited natural. Yellow-brown silty clay with inclusions of small angular sandstone (<2m).Compact with a clear horizon.	D=40cm W=1.74m	
1604	Fill of [1601]	Black- dark grey silty clay. Deposit is soft and malleable with no inclusions and a clear horizon.	D=26cm W=96cm	

1605	Deposit	Mid-dark grey-blue silty clay mottled with dark brown. Very rare sandstone inclusions, diffuse horizon, very compact.	D=32cm W=4.50m	
1606	Deposit	Very mixed deposit. Light grey silty clay mixed with dark brown topsoil and occasional coal fragments (<2cm), moderate compaction, diffuse horizon.	D=50cm W=20m	Pot, tile.
1607	Deposit	Black coarse silty deposit with coal dust, friable texture and loose compaction.	D=20m W=1m	
1608	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid-dark brown silty loam, heavily rooted, loose compaction, no inclusion, clear horizon.	D=28cm W=20m	
1700	Natural	Yellow-grey clay mottled with orange. Deposit is soft and malleable.	D=LoE W=20m	
1701	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown silty loam, loose compaction, friable texture, heavily rooted, no inclusions.	D=20cm W=20m	
1702	Deposit	Mid grey-brown silty soft clay with moderate compaction, no inclusions and a clear horizon.	D=16cm W=20m	
1800	Natural	Pale yellow with a slight brown hue, silty clay, very compact and rare sandstone inclusions.	D=LoE W=20m	
1801	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid-light brown friable silty loam with loose compaction, occasional flecks of coal and rare sandstone inclusions (<2cm).	D=30cm W=20m	
1900	Natural	Pale yellow with light brown hue, silty clay, very compact with rare sandstone inclusions.	D=12cm W=10m	
1901	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid-light brown silty loam, friable texture, loose compaction, heavily rooted with rare flecks of coal (<1cm).	D=32cm W=10m	
1902	Deposit	Buried topsoil. Dark brown, silty, friable loam with occasional rooting and flecks of coal.	D=30cm W=10m	Tile.
1903	Deposit	Black, silty, coarse, friable deposit with coal inclusions. Deposit has a loose compaction and occasional rooting.	D=22cm W=10m	
2000	Natural	Orange-brown silty friable sandstone clay with frequent sandstone inclusions (<6cm).	D=LoE W=11m	
2001	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty loam with a friable texture, loose compaction,	D=40cm W=11m	

		rooting and occasional inclusions of coal and sandstone (<4cm).		
2002	Deposit	Shallow linear feature with a concave base, sloping sides and northwest-southeast orientation.	D=14cm W=1.04m	
2003	Fill of [2002]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=14cm W=1.04m	
2004	Cut	Linear feature with steep sides, flat base and a northwest-southeast orientation.	D=36cm W=62cm	
2005	Fill of [2004]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=36cm W=62cm	
2006	Cut	Shallow feature, very irregular sides and base, possibly rooting.	D=11cm W=50cm	
2007	Fill of [2006]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=11cm W=50cm	
2008	Cut	Shallow linear with irregular concave base, gradual sloping sides and northeast-southwest orientation.	D=8cm W=31cm	
2009	Fill of [2008]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=8cm W=31cm	
2010	Cut	Shallow feature, sloping sides and a concave base. Pit or linear terminus.	D=30cm W=74cm	
2011	Fill of [2010]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=30cm W=74cm	
2012	Cut	Steep sided linear with a flat base and a northwest-southeast orientation.	D=38cm W=54cm	
2013	Fill of [2012]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=38cm W=54cm	
2014	Cut	Steep sided linear with a flat base and northwest-southeast orientation.	D=38cm W=54cm	
2015	Fill of [2014]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=38cm W=54cm	

2016	Cut	Steep sided linear with a flat base and northwest-southeast orientation.	D=32cm W=80cm	
2017	Fill of [2016]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=32cm W=80cm	
2018	Cut	Steep irregular sided linear with an irregular flat base and northwest-southeast orientation.	D=34cm W=68cm	
2019	Fill of [2018]	Black silty coal deposit with a loose compaction, friable texture, some rooting and angular coal inclusions (<8cm).	D=34cm W=68cm	
2100	Natural	Yellow-orange, coarse sandstone clay.	D=LoE W=9m	
2101	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown friable silty loam.	D=30cm W=9m	
2102	Cut	Small oval pit, steep sides, concave base and a northeast-southwest orientation.	D=14cm W=36cm	
2103	Fill of [2102]	Dark grey-black, silty, friable, loose deposit, angular coal inclusions and moderate rooting.	D=14cm W=36cm	
2104	Cut	Steep side linear with a flat base and northwest-southeast orientation.	D=36cm W=75cm	
2105	Fill of [2104]	Dark grey-black, silty, friable, loose deposit, angular coal inclusions and moderate rooting.	D=36cm W=75cm	
2106	Cut	Shallow linear with sloping sides, concave base and northeast-southwest orientation.	D=16cm W=36cm	
2107	Cut	Shallow linear with sloping sides, concave base and northeast-southwest orientation. Cuts feature [2106].	D=16cm W=24cm	
2108	Fill of [2106]	Black silty deposit, very common angular coal inclusions, friable texture, loose compaction and moderate rooting.	D=16cm W=12cm	
2109	Fill of [2107]	Mid-dark grey coarse silty deposit, very compact, frequent flecks of coal (<1cm) and moderate rooting.	D=16cm W=24cm	
2110	Cut	Shallow feature, sloping sides into a flat base and a northwest-southeast orientation.	D=14cm W=40cm	
2111	Fill of [2110]	Black silty deposit, very common angular coal inclusions, friable texture, loose compaction and moderate rooting	D=14cm W=40cm	

2200	Natural	Yellow-orange, coarse sandstone clay.	D=14cm W=9m	
2201	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown friable silty loam.	D=30cm W=9m	
2202	Cut	Linear feature, steep sided, flat base with an east-west orientation.	D=38cm W=44cm	
2203	Cut	Shallow linear with concave sides, concave base and northeast-southwest orientation.	D=14cm W=32cm	
2204	Fill of [2202]	Dark-grey coarse silty coal deposit mixed with natural yellow orange clay, loose compaction and moderate rooting.	D=8cm W=44cm	
2205	Fill of [2202]	Black, silty, coarse, coal deposit with angular coal inclusions (<6cm), friable texture, loose compaction and occasional rooting.	D=38cm W=44cm	
2206	Fill of [2203]	Dark-grey coarse silty coal deposit mixed with natural yellow orange clay, loose compaction and moderate rooting.	D=14cm W=32cm	
2207	Cut	Linear with steep sides, concave base and a northeast-southwest orientation.	D=34cm W=56cm	
2208	Fill of [2207]	Dark grey-black, silty coal with angular stone inclusions.	D=34cm W=56cm	
2209	Cut	Steep sided linear with a flat base and a northwest-southeast orientation.	D=30cm W=42cm	
2210	Fill of [2209]	Black silty coal deposit mottled with natural yellow sandstone clay.	D=30cm W=42cm	
2211	Cut	Steep sided linear with concave sides, flat base and a northwest-southeast orientation.	D=20cm W=40cm	
2212	Fill of [2211]	Black silty coal with fine sand and common angular stone inclusions.	D=20cm W=40cm	
2300	Natural	Yellow-orange, coarse sandstone clay.	D=18cm, LoE W=16m	
2301	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown friable silty loam.	D=34cm W=16m	
2302	Cut	Shallow linear, convex sides, flat base, rounded edges, steep slope and a north-south orientation.	D=24cm W=80cm	
2303	Cut	Linear, concave sides, flat base, round edge, steep sides and a northwest-southeast orientation.	D=50cm W=56cm	
2304	Cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base and northwest-southeast orientation.	D=38cm W=48cm	
2305	Cut	Linear, vertical sides, flat base and northwest-southeast orientation.	D=36cm W=50cm	

2306	Cut	Linear, concave sides, irregular base and east-west orientation.	D=30cm W=1.92m	
2307	Fill of [2302]	Dark grey silty coal with occasional angular stone inclusions.	D=24cm W=80cm	
2308	Fill of [2303]	Dark grey silty coal with occasional angular stone inclusions.	D=50cm W=56cm	CBM
2309	Fill of [2304]	Dark grey silty coal with occasional angular stone inclusions.	D=38cm W=48cm	CBM
2310	Fill of [2305]	Dark grey silty coal with occasional angular stone inclusions.	D=36cm W=50cm	
2311	Fill of [2306]	Dark grey silty coal with yellow clay and occasional angular stone inclusions.	D=30cm W=1.92m	CBM
2400	Natural	Yellow-orange, compact, friable, sandstone clay.	D=LoE W=18m	
2401	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown friable silty loam with loose compaction and slight rooting.	D=35cm W=18m	
2500	Natural	Yellow-brown sandstone clay with frequent angular sandstone inclusions, friable texture and firm compaction.	D=LoE W=16m	
2501	Deposit	Topsoil. Light-mid brown silty loam with a loose compaction and rooting.	D=36cm W=16m	