

**Land at 61 Court Street
Woodville
South Derbyshire**

Archaeological Evaluation and Earthwork Survey



for
Walker Troup Architects Ltd

on behalf of
Jessup Brothers

CA Project: 661261
CA Report: 661261_1

June 2019



Land at 61 Court Street
Woodville
South Derbyshire

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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	26/02/19	BHH	JN	INTERNAL REVIEW	QUALITY ASSURANCE	MPH
A	10/05/19	BHH	JN	FINAL REVIEW	FOR ISSUE	MPH

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Summary

Project Name:	Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville
Location:	Woodville, South Derbyshire
NGR:	431022 319595
Type:	Archaeological Evaluation and Earthwork Survey
Date:	18 – 20 February 2019
Planning Reference:	ref: 9/2018/0323
Location of Archive:	Derby Museum
Accession Number:	TBC
Site Code:	LACR19

In February 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and earthwork survey of Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire. The evaluation was undertaken following South Derbyshire District Council approving planning application ref: 9/2018/0323, for residential development of up to 72 dwellings and associated open space. The fieldwork comprised of the excavation of four trenches and earthwork survey.

The archaeological interest in the site is derived from the post-medieval and modern buildings of industrial and agricultural function identified on 1831 and 1901 historic mapping. A LiDAR survey of the site indicated ridge and furrow in the central and northern portion of the site with linear anomalies in the south.

The evaluation identified the remains of a former 'L-shaped' building, as seen on historic mapping, with an associated boundary ditch and track located to the south. No direct evidence of the northern industrial building was revealed during the trenching. Made ground, which included industrial waste, is likely resulting from the demolition, near complete, of the northern industrial building, a former Engine House.

Only one of the anomalies indicated by LiDAR was revealed during the course of the evaluation, relating to a brick trackway leading to Court Street from the 'L-Shaped' building seen on historic mapping. It was not possible to test the other anomalies due to the advanced groundworks and services.

The earthwork survey recorded the remains of the former ridge and furrow agricultural landscape which is likely to have its origins in the medieval period.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In February 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and earthwork survey at Land at Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire (centred at NGR: 431022 319595; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by Walker Troup Architects Ltd on behalf of Jessup Brothers.
- 1.2 An application (ref: 9/2018/0323) has been made South Derbyshire District Council (SDDC) for a residential development comprising of 72 dwellings and associated open space, including landscaping and parking. Planning permission is conditional on a programme of archaeological work recommended by Stephen Baker, the Archaeological Advisor to SDDC (AADCC).
- 1.3 The scope of the works was agreed during discussions between CA and the AADCC and set out in subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* produced by CA (2019) and approved by the SDDC acting on the advice of the AADCC. The evaluation and earthwork survey was undertaken in accordance with the agreed WSI.
- 1.4 The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2015). It was monitored by Sarah Whitley, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (DCADCC), including a site visit on 20th of February 2019.
- The site**
- 1.5 The proposed development area is approximately 3.5ha of open fields located within a former industrial landscape that is part of the National Character Area (NCA) of the Leicestershire and South Derbyshire Coalfield (NCA71). The site comprises of an irregular-shaped parcel of land on the eastern edge of Swadlincote, close to the boundary of Woodville Parish. Topographically, the site is situated on a north-facing slope that grades down from c.150m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south to c.125m aOD in the north. At the commencement of the archaeological evaluation construction groundworks were already underway at the southern end of the site.

- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation and South Wales Middle Coal Measures Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone, Sandstone, Coal, Ironstone and Ferricrete of the Carboniferous Period (BGS 2019). The natural substrate revealed on site was sand and clay.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in an archaeological Desk Based Assessment prepared by CgMs (2016). The following is a summary of that assessment.

- 2.2 It has been noted that an aerial photographic plot, dating to 1994 and prepared by the RCHME (BHO 2019), shows ridge and furrow earthworks across the central part of the study site. The presence of ridge and furrow was confirmed by a site inspection and by analysis of LiDAR data. The LiDAR survey also identified the potential for linear features in the southern limits of the site.

- 2.3 There are no recorded previous archaeological investigations within the site, though a number of investigations have taken place in the wider study area:

- A desk-based assessment and geophysical survey in advance of a proposed development at Broomy farm c.500m to the north-east of the site. The assessment identified a low archaeological potential for remains from all periods (CgMs 2014). The subsequent geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies of probable and possible archaeological origin. The results did not indicate intensive or widespread archaeological activity, with the majority of the detected responses related to medieval ridge and furrow cultivation (Stratascan 2014).

- An archaeological strip, map and record excavation (HER EDR2984) was carried out 750m to the west of the site. The excavation revealed post medieval kilns and other industrial features (AOC 2011).

- A desk-based assessment (HER EDR3316) was conducted at Ernest Hall Way, Swadlincote, 750m to the west of the site. The study concluded that the

archaeological potential of the site would be largely industrial in nature (Gifford and Partners 2003).

Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – Iron Age) period (pre-AD 43)

- 2.4 There is no prehistoric evidence recorded within the site, and in the wider area, prehistoric evidence is limited to a poorly located Iron Age Quern Stone (HER MDR4432) thought to have been found in a sandpit c.700m to the north in 1952.

Roman and early medieval (Anglo-Saxon) periods (AD 43 – AD 1066)

- 2.5 There is no evidence of Roman period activity or early medieval activity recorded within the site or surrounding area. Swadlincote is recorded in Domesday as 'Sivardingescotes' and was part of the lands held by Godric at the time of the Norman Conquest. The name 'Sivardingescotes' is thought to derive from an Old Norse name meaning 'Svartling's cottage', and is one of many Scandinavian place names within the Hundred of Repton and Gresley (Stroud 1999). The evidence suggests that some form of pre-Norman Conquest settlement was in existence at Swadlincote; however, the nature and extent of this remains unproven.

Medieval period (AD 1066 – 1539)

- 2.6 There is no evidence of medieval activity recorded within the site by the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). However, ridge and furrow earthworks aligned on a north/south orientation are present across its central area and are clearly recorded within the Lidar data. These are likely to have their origins in the period and represent a fragment of the former medieval agricultural landscape; there are no associated settlement earthworks.
- 2.7 In the wider area, further evidence for medieval ridge and furrow has been recorded c.200m to the north (HER MDR0847) and c.700m to the south-east (HER MDR8018), although these remains are no longer extant. In addition, numerous anomalies relating to ridge and furrow cultivation were also detected by the geophysical survey work c.500m to the north-east of the site (Stratascan 2014).
- 2.8 The settlement of Swadlincote was held by Nigel of Stafford in 1086 and is recorded by in Domesday as little more than a hamlet (William and Martin 2003). Coal mining and clay extraction are also documented to have been undertaken within the Swadlincote area from at least the late 13th century (Owen 1984), although this is

likely to have been concentrated in the Darklands area, on the western side of the settlement, away from the site (Stroud 1999).

Post-medieval and modern periods (1539 – present)

- 2.9 The HER records a former extractive pit and associated trackway (HER MDR8019) within the site. The trackway is clearly visible in the Lidar data cutting through the ridge and furrow.
- 2.10 In the surrounding area, the HER records numerous brick yards, potteries and collieries and buildings. In addition, a former engine house (HER MDR7944) associated with the colliery (HER MDR7943) to the west is recorded by the HER in the north-western part of the site. This building has been identified on historic mapping and dates to the late 19th to 20th centuries. No evidence of the engine house remains within the study site and there is no trace of it within the Lidar data.
- 2.11 The 1831 Map of Swadlincote depicts the area of the site as part of three fields with an 'L-shaped' building in the south-west. In the wider area, the landscape comprised small fields with curving boundaries that reflect their origin as part of the former medieval open field system. Small areas of woodland and a few ponds are also recorded. The 1872 Map of the Granville Estate depicts the site and Granville Colliery workings to the west. No mining activity is recorded within the site boundary however. The extractive pit within the site recorded on the HER is first depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map along with access tracks for the engine house. It is evident, however, that by the 1937 Ordnance Survey revision the pit and associated trackway have been abandoned. The character of the site remains broadly unchanged into the modern period and to the present day bar the addition, and subsequent removal over the decades of small, probable agricultural outbuildings.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with the *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains but will be sufficient to allow archaeological remains to be

characterised and their significance understood. The information gathered will enable AADCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised of the excavation of four trenches (Trenches 1, 3 and 4 each measuring 25m by 1.8m, and Trench 2, T-shaped, measuring a total length of 25m and 1.8m wide) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches 3 and 4 were relocated on site to account for services and groundworks which had started in advance of the evaluation. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their paleoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. No deposits were identified that required sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Derby Museum along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-7)

Evaluation

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds are to be found in Appendix A.

General Stratigraphy

- 5.2 The stratigraphic sequence varied across the site with undisturbed topsoil, subsoil and natural substrate only evident in Trench 3. In the remaining trenches made ground was recorded as overlaying the natural substrate which was in turn sealed by subsoil. The natural substrate was revealed at between 0.6-1m below present ground level (bpgl) and comprised sand in Trenches 1, 3, and 4 with silty clay recorded in Trench 2. Where *in situ* subsoil and topsoil was recorded in Trench 3 the deposits were 0.45m and 0.15m thick respectively. The made ground varied in thickness from 0.5m-0.85m thick sealed by redeposited topsoil up to 0.3m thick.
- 5.3 Trenches 2 and 3 contained no archaeological finds or features (Figs. 4 & 5).

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 3)

- 5.4 Wall 103 was located at the north-western end of Trench 1. The truncated rectangular remains formed the corner of a building surviving to 2.5m in length by 1.25m wide. Constructed of brick and bonded with lime mortar the building relates to the north-western corner of a 'L' shaped building depicted on the 1831 Map of Swadlincote (CgMs 2016). Post-medieval pottery, largely table ware, was recovered from demolition deposit 104 associated with the building.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 6)

- 5.5 Ditch 404 was located at the north-eastern end of the trench. Aligned broadly north/south the ditch measured 1m wide by 0.5m deep with a steep concave profile truncating the subsoil. No finds were recovered from fill 405 which formed by natural processes. The ditch correlates with a boundary depicted on the 1901 Ordnance Survey map indicating a modern date. Located at the eastern extent of the trench brick trackway 406 was partially exposed in the upper levels of the made ground corresponding to a former field boundary identified by historic mapping. The made ground in the eastern limit of the trench corresponds with a LiDAR anomaly.

Earthwork Survey (Figs. 2 & 7)

- 5.6 The results of the interpretative earthwork survey show two phases of activity within the site boundary. The main feature was a north/south aligned system of ridge and furrow, measuring on average 200m in length, 6m in width and 0.4m in height. In the northern portion of the field the ridge and furrow curved slightly westwards suggesting a former headland to the north. The ridge and furrow system was truncated in the northern part of the field by a sand extraction pit and trackway recorded on historic mapping (OS 1901). The sand pit, roughly 23m in diameter, was located on the western site boundary with the trackway, 5.5m wide, leading from this to the northeast.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The artefactual material is recorded from one deposit, a structural wall in trench 1 (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand.

Pottery

- 6.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 2) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay 2016).
- 6.3 The assemblage comprises 18 sherds (538g) of pottery, which were recovered from the surface of structure 104. The condition of the assemblage is moderate-good; the majority of fractures and surfaces have not been heavily abraded. The mean sherd weight is high for a post-medieval assemblage (29.8g).

Post-medieval

- 6.4 A teapot spout (69g) made in a Staffordshire-type manganese glazed earthenware (STMG) is recorded from the surface of structure 104. This fabric dates from the late 17th to 18th centuries. Ten sherds (395g) of mocha wares (MOCW) are recorded from structure 104. Several different forms are recorded in this fabric, including three bowls, the lid of a small serving dish with a blue floral decoration on the exterior and a three-armed object that may be a 'hotplate-style' rest used to protect furniture from

heated tablewares. It may be that all of this material was part of the same dinner serving set. The mocha wares can be dated to the late 18th to early 20th centuries. A dish (6 sherds, 73g) made in an unglazed yellow ware (YELW) and decorated with a blue floral design on a white slipped/painted background is also recorded. The yellow wares date to the late 18th or 19th centuries. One sherd (1g) of transfer printed earthenware (TPE), dating from the 18th to 20th centuries, is recorded from the same feature. The sherd is decorated with a blue geometric design but has no other diagnostic features.

Summary

- 6.5 On the basis of the pottery evidence it is most likely that structure 104 was in use during the 18th century; and was later recorded on 1901 OS mapping. The pottery assemblage suggests domestic usage, with food and drinks serving vessels, and associated paraphernalia making up the entirety of the assemblage. The assemblage comprises mainly low status wares, as is to be expected of a rural settlement during the 18th century.

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The evaluation identified archaeological remains in the southern portion of the site. Due to the advanced groundworks on site it was not possible to target all of the anomalies indicated by LiDAR. Should they have continued into Trench 3 it is likely that they would have been identified as this area of site had not suffered from the same level of truncation seen elsewhere.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

- 7.2 The earthwork survey recorded the remnants of a north/south aligned ridge and furrow field system. A slight curvature to the ridge and furrow at the northern limits might relate to a headland boundary. The ridge and furrow, likely with origins in the medieval period, was truncated by a modern sand pit and trackway.

Post-medieval and modern periods (1539 – present)

- 7.3 The remains of an 'L' shaped building depicted on historic mapping (OS Map 1831 & 1901) were revealed in Trench 1, demonstrating the building had been heavily truncated with only a small portion of the north-western corner surviving. Post-medieval pottery was recovered in association with the surviving wall. The level of

truncation was greater in the south-eastern extent of the trench where the return of the wall, as indicated by historic mapping, had been completely removed.

7.4 A boundary ditch associated with the building, as indicated by the historic mapping, was revealed in Trench 4. Directly adjacent were the remains of a modern brick trackway, visible in plan running across the site, which led from the building south to Court Street. This correlates with one of the anomalies identified by the LiDAR survey.

7.5 Trench 2 was positioned to investigate the engine house, depicted on historic mapping, associated with the colliery. The evaluation identified heavy disturbance in the area, likely associated with the demolition of the former building. Associated with the made ground was ashy clinker and fuel contaminated natural substrate which might have related to the former industrial activity. Given the disturbance in the area it is likely that the engine house has been completely demolished, however the evaluation only targeted the eastern extremity of the building which might remain, to some extent, further to the west.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Bethany Hardcastle, assisted by Hatti Farr and Marta Perlinska. The report was written by Bethany Hardcastle. The finds reports were written by Peter banks. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The project was managed for CA by Mark Hewson and Julian Newman.



9. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt, frequent modern debris	50	1.8	0.15
1	101	Layer		Made ground	Mid yellow brown, soft, silty sand	50	1.8	0.85
1	102	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown yellow, soft sand	50	1.8	n/a
1	103	Structure		Wall	Mid brown orange brick, lime mortar bonding	0.24	0.12	0.09
1	104	Layer		Building debris	Dark brown grey, coarse sand, frequent charcoal inclusion	n/a	n/a	0.3
1	105	Layer		Made ground	Dark grey brown silty sand	50	1.8	0.2
2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silt, occasional rooting	50	1.8	0.2
2	201	Layer		Made ground	Mixed dark grey brown silty sand with mid grey brown silty clay	50	1.8	0.5
2	202	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange pink, firm, silty clay	50	1.8	n/a
2	203	Layer		Redeposited natural	Mid orange pink, firm, silty clay	n/a	n/a	0.2
2	204	Layer		Made ground	Mid brown orange soft sand	50	1.8	0.2
3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt	50	1.8	0.15
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown clayey silty	50	1.8	0.45
3	302	Layer		Natural substrate	Light brown grey silty sand, occasional natural flint inclusions	50	1.8	n/a
4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey silt	50	1.8	0.3
4	401	Layer		Tarmac	Dark black grey tarmac (only at East end of Trench)	n/a	1.8	0.1
4	402	Layer		Made ground	Mid orange grey silty sand	50	1.8	0.4
4	403	Layer		Natural substrate	Mid orange grey clayey sand	50	1.8	n/a
4	404	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, north/south orientated, uneven base, concave and gentle sloping sides	>1.8	1	0.5
4	405	Fill	404	Fill of ditch	Dark grey brown, friable, sandy clay	>1.8	1	0.5
4	406	Structure		Brick track	Mid brown orange brick	>1.8	>0.5	-

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric C o d e	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-
104	Post-medieval pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	1	1	LC18
	Post-medieval pottery	Mocha Ware	MOCW	10	395	
	Post-medieval pottery	Yellow ware (Unglazed)	YELW	6	73	
	Post-medieval pottery	Staffordshire-type manganese glazed	STMG	1	69	

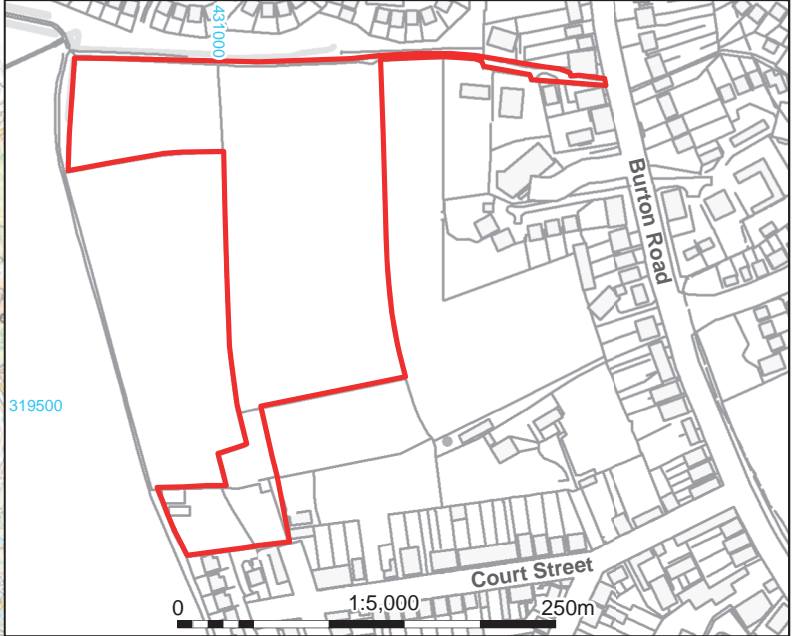
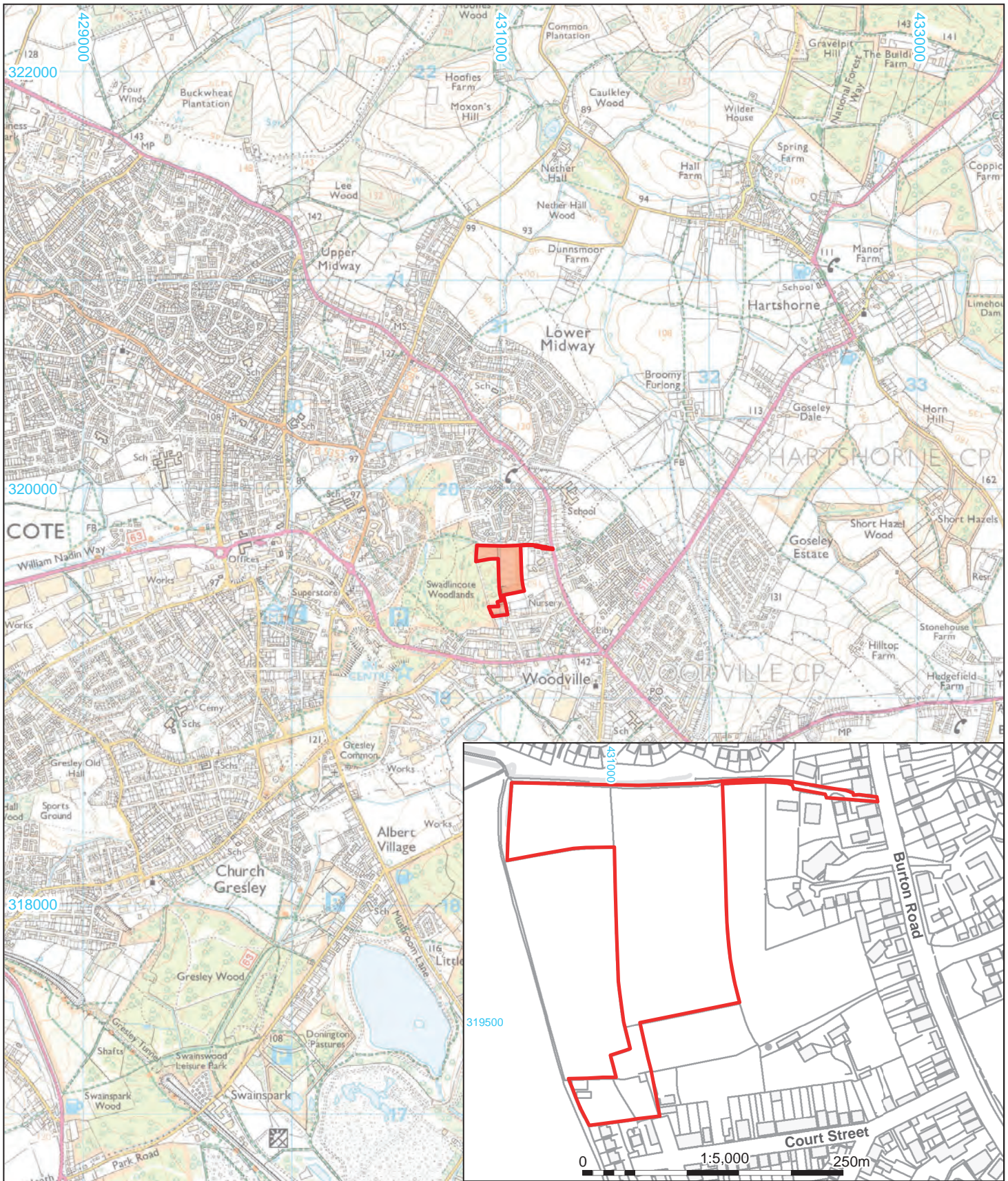
Table 2: Pottery fabric descriptions

Period	Description	Fabric C o d e	Count	Weight (g)
Post-medieval pottery	Transfer printed earthenware	TPE	1	1
	Mocha Ware	MOCW	10	395
	Yellow ware (Unglazed)	YELW	6	73
	Staffordshire-type manganese glazed earthenware	STMG	1	69
Total			18	538

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire	
Short description	<p>In February 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation and earthwork survey of Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire. The evaluation was undertaken following South Derbyshire District Council approving planning application ref: 9/2018/0323, for residential development of up to 72 dwellings and associated open space. The fieldwork comprised of the excavation of four trenches and earthwork survey. The archaeological interest in the site is derived from the post-medieval and modern buildings of industrial and agricultural function identified on 1831 and 1901 historic mapping. A LiDAR survey of the site indicated ridge and furrow in the central and norther portion of the site with linear anomalies in the south.</p> <p>The evaluation identified the remains of a former 'L-shaped' building, as seen on historic mapping, with an associated boundary ditch and track located to the south. No direct evidence of the northern industrial building was revealed during the trenching. Made ground, which included industrial waste, is likely resulting from the demolition, near complete, of the northern industrial building, a former Engine House.</p> <p>Only one of the anomalies indicated by LiDAR was revealed during the course of the evaluation, relating to a brick trackway leading to Court Street from the 'L-Shaped' building seen on historic mapping. It was not possible to test the other anomalies due to the advanced groundworks and services.</p> <p>The earthwork survey recorded the remains of the former ridge and furrow agricultural landscape which is likely to have its origins in the medieval period.</p>	
Project dates	18 – 20 February 2019	
Project type	Evaluation	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	3.5ha	
Site co-ordinates	431022 319595	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA	
Project Manager	Julian Newman/Mark Hewson	
Project Supervisor	Bethany Hardcastle	
MONUMENT TYPE	None	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	None	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	Derby Museum	Pottery and CBM
Paper	Derby Museum	Context sheets, matrices, drawings, and trench recording sheets
Digital	Derby Museum	Digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 *Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report



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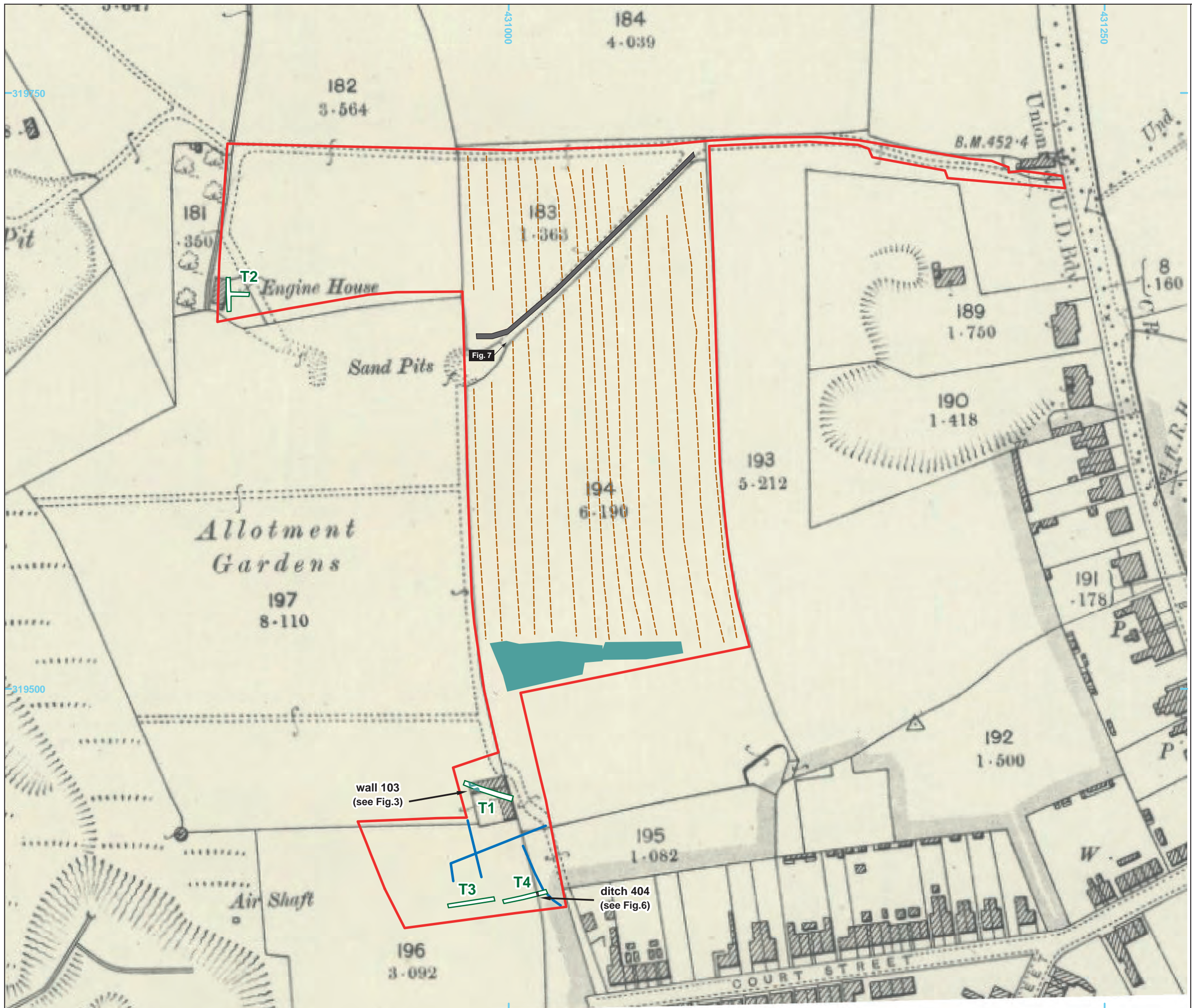


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville,
 South Derbyshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY EE **PROJECT NO.** 661261 **FIGURE NO.**
CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 22/02/2019
APPROVED BY MH **SCALE@A4** 1:25,000 / 1:5,000 **1**



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature
- Modern feature
- Ridge and furrow
- LiDAR anomaly

0 1:1500 50m

Basemapping: 1901 OS map


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 Cirencester 01285 771022
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville,
 South Derbyshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Trench location plan showing
 archaeological features and LiDAR
 anomalies**

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2019	2
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A3	1:1,500	



Trench 1, looking south-east (1m scales)



Wall 103, looking east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville,
 South Derbyshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 1, photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2019	
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A4	NA	3



Trench 2, looking south (1m scales)



Trench 2, looking west (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville,
 South Derbyshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2, photographs

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APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A4	NA	4



Trench 3, looking east (1m scales)



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PROJECT TITLE

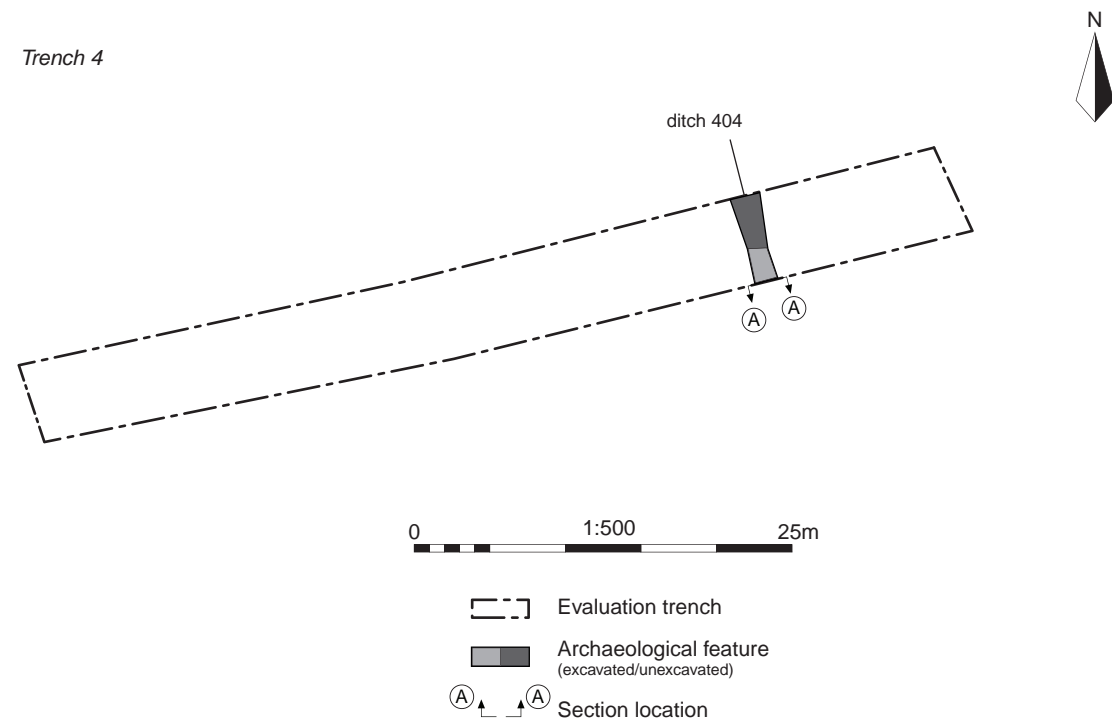
Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville,
South Derbyshire

FIGURE TITLE

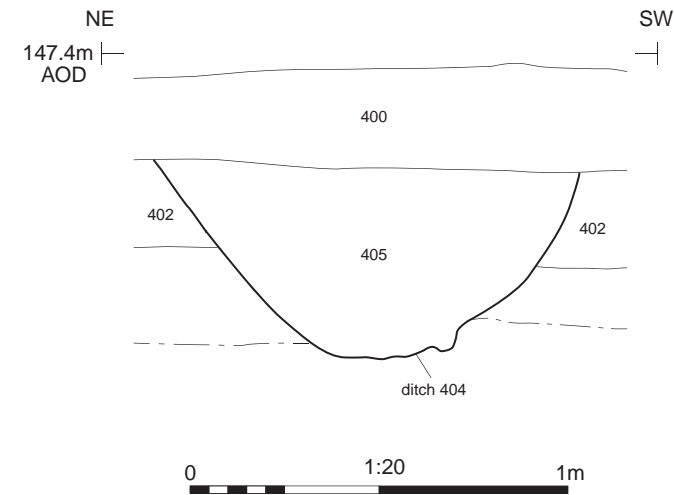
Trench 3, photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2019	
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE@A4	NA	5

Trench 4



Section AA



Trench 4, looking east (1m scales)



Ditch 404, looking south-east (0.2m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville,
 South Derbyshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench 4, plan, section and
 photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661261	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	22/02/2019	
APPROVED BY	MH	SCALE	@A3	NA

6



Photograph showing sand pit mound and trackway, looking north-east



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville,
South Derbyshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph of site

DRAWN BY **MP** PROJECT NO. **661261**
CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **06/06/19**
APPROVED BY **JN** SCALE@A4 **NA**

FIGURE NO.

7

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