

Land at 61 Court Street
Woodville
South Derbyshire

Archaeological Excavation



for
Jessup Brothers

CA Project: MK0033
CA Report: MK0033_1

December 2019



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land at 61 Court Street
Location:	Woodville, South Derbyshire
NGR:	431022 319595
Type:	Excavation and Watching Brief
Date:	25-29 March 2019
Planning Reference:	9/2018/0323
Location of Archive:	Derby Museum
Site Code:	LCRW 19

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2019 at Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire. The excavation was targeted on a farm building identified by historic mapping and revealed during the course of a preceding evaluation.

The excavation identified the remains of two post-medieval brick built buildings, A and B, forming an L shape partially enclosing a courtyard bounded on the other two sides by brick walls. Artefacts from levelling deposits underneath the floors within Building A indicate the deliberate deposition of materials from a nearby pottery works. The pottery from these contexts dated between the 18th and 20th centuries. The eastern building, Building B, appears to have been utilised as agricultural sheds containing concrete flooring and exposed drainage runs. Sparse remains of yard surface were also identified.

The exposed buildings correlated well with the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the site, dated to 1883, which depicts the two buildings and courtyard.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In March 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at the request of Jessop Brothers, on Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire (centred at NGR: 431022 319595; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 Planning application 9/2018/0323 for residential development, comprising 72 dwellings and associated open space, including landscaping and parking, was granted by South Derbyshire District Council (SDDC) conditional on a programme of archaeological work. The archaeological condition was recommended by Sarah Whiteley, SDDC Development Control Archaeologist (SDDCDCA).
- 1.3 Historic mapping and an archaeological evaluation carried out by CA in 2019 identified the remains of a farm building and courtyard in the south of the site and a former engine house in the north. Informed by these results a strategy of an excavation targeted upon the former farm building, and a watching brief targeted upon the site of the former engine house, was recommended. Following further investigations of historic mapping, and discussions with the SDDCDCA, it was agreed that the former Engine House was situated outside of any areas affected by the development and that the watching brief would be not be necessary.
- 1.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by the SDDCDCA. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014); the Regional Research Framework *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework*, the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). The project was monitored by the SDDCDCA.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is approximately 3.5ha in extent, 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 an irregular-shaped parcel of land on the eastern edge of Swadlincote, close to the boundary of Woodville Parish. Part of the site is currently under development for residential buildings, with groundworks having already commenced.

Topographically, the site is situated on a north-facing slope that slopes down from c.150m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south to c.125m aOD in the north.

- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Helsby Sandstone Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed during the Triassic Period (BGS 2019). During the course of the excavation a natural substrate of loose yellow sand was encountered.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in an archaeological Desk Based Assessment (DBA) prepared by CgMs (2016). The following is a summary of the DBA, supplemented by the results of the recent evaluation (CA 2019).

- 2.2 It has been noted that an aerial photographic plot, dating to 1994 and prepared by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME), shows ridge and furrow earthworks across the central part of the study site. The presence of ridge and furrow was confirmed by an initial site inspection and a review of existing Lidar data. This was also reported on as part of the preceding evaluation (CA 2019).

- 2.3 With the exception of the recent archaeological evaluation (CA 2019), no other archaeological investigations have been conducted within the site, although a number of investigations have taken place in the surrounding 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 used in the manufacture of

bricks, tiles, firebricks, fireclay, sewage pipes, terracotta chimneypots and vases (AOC 2011); and,

- 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, or 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 or early medieval activity recorded within the site or surrounding area. Swadlincote is recorded in Domesday as 'Sivardingscotes' and was part of the lands held by Godric at the time of the Norman Conquest. The name 'Sivardingscotes' 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). This 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, which may have medieval origins, and are clearly recorded within the Lidar data (CgMs 2016).
- 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 extraction 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 brickyards, potteries and collieries. 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 (Fig. 3). 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 site and there is no trace of it within the Lidar data; however, during the recent evaluation of the site potentially related deposits of ashy clinker and disturbed fuel contaminated natural substrate were identified close to the location of the former engine house (CA 2019).
- 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, a short length of the basal courses of this building were identified during the evaluation (CA 2019). 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. The ridge and furrow agricultural landscape within the site was recorded during the evaluation (CA 2019). Small areas of woodland and a few ponds are also recorded.
- 2.12 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. A mound related to a sand extraction pit was recorded during the evaluation. It is evident, however, that by the 1937 Ordnance Survey revision the pit and associated trackway had been abandoned.

- 2.13 The character of the site remained 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 archaeological excavation and watching brief were to:

- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains; and,
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

- 3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified;
- sample and analyse environmental remains (should any have been present) to create a better understanding of past land use and economy; and,
- assess the results against relevant regional research objectives for the post-medieval period in the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework*, including:
 - Research objective 9G: *Assess the landscape impact of the early industrialisation of agriculture; and,*
 - Research objective 9H: *Characterise the rural environment: identify and record historic buildings and landscape features.*

4. METHODOLOGY

Excavation and recording

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2019). The location of the excavation area was agreed with the SDDCDCA informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (CA 2019). An excavation area totalling c.240m² in area was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The

excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

- 4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of made ground from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

Archaeological Watching Brief

- 4.3 Following further investigations of historic mapping, and discussions with SDDCDCA, it was agreed that the former Engine House was situated outside of any areas affected by the development and that the watching brief would be not be necessary.

General methodology

- 4.4 The archaeological features exposed were hand-excavated to the base of the archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.5 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.6 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–7)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A & B.
- 5.2 The natural substrate (1003) comprising light yellow brown sand was revealed outside of the footprint of the buildings and within sondages excavated inside of the buildings on average 0.67m below present ground level (bpgl). Patches of subsoil (1062), comprising mid yellow brown silty sand, survived in some areas but, on the whole, it appeared to have been truncated away during the construction of the

buildings. Surrounding the exterior of the buildings made ground (1002) had been deposited over the area. It comprised dark black brown sandy silt and measured on average 0.18m thick. This was seen to underlie the courtyard surfaces but to abut the buildings and courtyard walls, and can therefore be considered contemporary with the building's use. The lack of apparent foundation cuts for the building's walls suggests that a larger area was cleared of topsoil and much of the subsoil. The building then appears to have been constructed sitting above the natural geology and any remaining subsoil.

- 5.3 Overlying made ground (1002) and some of the masonry was a 0.26m thick levelling layer (1001) of redeposited natural, deposited after the demolition of the buildings. The whole of the excavation area was sealed by a layer of modern hardcore (1000), laid by contractors after stripping the area and prior to any archaeological works being undertaken.
- 5.4 The buildings can be divided into three building phases on the basis of the stratigraphic relationships recorded during the excavation:
- Building A;
 - Building B; and,
 - Courtyard walls and surfaces.

Building A (Figs 2, 4 & 7)

- 5.5 Building A was the earliest of the two buildings and comprised a rectangular structure on a roughly east/west alignment measuring 10.88m long by 4.45m wide. Its exterior walls, 1005, 1006, 1015, and 1020, were constructed using unfrogged red brick and measured 0.35m thick. The walls of Building A were only exposed to their full surviving height in the south-western corner of the building where they were shown to survive to 0.35m tall. Here no foundation cuts were observed, leading to the conclusion that the walls were built directly on top of the subsoil/natural. The walls were built on soldier course foundation and comprised four courses of bricks in English garden wall bond.
- 5.6 Building A was subdivided into four rooms by internal partition walls. These were constructed in a similar style and technique to the external walls apart from 1017 and 1018 which formed a structure with two parallel walls with a gap between them filled with mid grey brown sand and rubble (1019). Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered from (1019). The entrance of building A was located along

the southern side near the centre of the structure and led directly into Room 1. This room which measured 2.24m square was the only room in Building A with a preserved surface, floor 1021 comprised red bricks laid on edge in a stretcher bond (Fig. 5).

- 5.7 In the central area of the building A, immediately to the west of the Room 1, was Room 2, which comprised a quadrangular space measuring 3.75m by 3.24m. Levelling layer (1013), comprising mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones, was found abutting the walls within Room 2 and also spilled into Room 3 to the west. A sondage excavated within Room 2 showed that 1013 overlay the subsoil (1062) and had a depth of 0.1m. A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery, dated to between the 18th and 20th centuries, and six fragments of CBM was recovered from (1013). A 0.83m wide passage led off the north-eastern corner of Room 2 along the northern side of Room 1. This appeared to be leading to Room 5 of Building B; although there is no evidence of a door between the passageway and Room 5. This may be because the building is at foundation level and any door that may have been here existed above this level. The passageway was filled with makeup layer (1014) comprising dark grey brown silty sand with frequent rubble from which a small amount of post-medieval pottery was recovered.
- 5.8 Rooms 3 and 4, were two small rectangular rooms located at the west end of Building A, and measuring 4m by 1.73m. Both rooms had doorways into Room 2. Wall 1005, at the western end of Room 3 was partly truncated by later demolition works. The south-western corner of Room 4 was also partly truncated during the excavation of an evaluation trench (CA 2019) (Fig. 5). Both rooms were filled with similar deposits (1011) and (1012), comprising dark grey brown silty sand containing frequent small stone and rubble, butting up to the walls. Where the evaluation trench had truncated the corner of Room 4 deposit 1011 was shown to be 0.2m thick and overlying subsoil (1062). Both (1011) and (1012) contained frequent fragments of post-medieval pottery dating to between the 18th and 20th centuries.
- 5.9 There is evidence that the made ground filling Rooms 2, 3 and 4 was waste derived from industrial sites, most probably potteries located in the vicinities, an industry that thrived in the area from the 18th to the 20th century (see archaeological background, section 2.10). Fills (1011) and (1013) also contained fragments of CBM tile that show signs of being repeatedly fired at high temperature which may indicate they been re-used as part of a kiln lining. Half of the fragments of fired clay

recovered from made grounds (1011), (1012) and (1013) comprised fragments of sagger, ceramic vessels used to stack large quantities of pottery inside the kiln and to protect pots from open flames. Other fragments appear to be parts of stilts to support pottery during firing and tester pieces used to ensure the kiln is at the correct temperature.

Building B (Figs. 2, 4, 6 & 7)

- 5.10 Building B was attached to the eastern end of Building A and extended south at a right-angle forming an L shape. Building B measured 19.6m by 4.7m although the centre of Building B was completely truncated by an evaluation trench. The external walls were constructed with brick, which were exposed to their full depth along the western side of the building. Two courses of foundation headers were overlaid by two courses of stretcher bond with a total height of 0.3m (Fig. 6). The two external walls along the length of Building B were reinforced with brick buttresses 1038 and 1057.
- 5.11 Room 5 was located at the northern end of Building B and measured 4.2m by 3.95m. The northern and southern walls of Room 5, 1022 and 1023, abut walls 1006 and 1015 of Building A respectively. The entirety of Room 5's eastern wall and half of its southern wall 1023 had been truncated, presumably during or shortly after demolition. Robber trench 1026 was identified where these walls once stood. Made ground (1024), comprising mid yellow brown sandy clay with frequent stone inclusions, was found abutting the walls within Room 5. A sondage was excavated which showed that (1024) had a thickness of 0.12m and overlay subsoil 1062. Four fragments of CBM were recovered from (1024) but no pottery. This is in marked contrast to the rest of the deposits within Building A, which contained significant amounts of artefacts.
- 5.12 Room 5 was separated from the rest of Building B to the south by an external passage, which was likely covered by a connecting arch, leading from the outer surroundings into the courtyard. This passage was 1.55m wide and surfaced with 1034 comprising bricks laid on edge in a stretcher bond (Fig. 7). This surface had been partly truncated along the northern side by robber trench 1026.
- 5.13 The majority of Building B is occupied by Room 6, a large area measuring 9m by 4m (Fig. 6). Room 6 appears to have been subdivided into two areas which were separated by a ceramic drain 1047 and appeared to have different floor surfaces.

On the north-western side of drain 1047 concrete floor 1042 is mainly smooth with a textured surface along the south-eastern and south-western sides. It sloped up to the north-east where it butted external wall 1045 indicating there may have been an entrance here. Where the floor had been removed in the north-eastern corner the underlying makeup layer (1043) was exposed comprising mid red brown silty sand with moderate stone and CBM inclusions. Along the south-western side of the room another drain was identified; tile lined drain 1041 ran along wall 1036 separating it from surface 1042. Partition wall 1036 separated Room 6 from Corridor 8 which ran along the south-western side of Building B.

- 5.14 Corridor 8 measured 0.98 wide and contained (1040) comprising dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional stones. Overlying this was the partial remains of floor 1037, constructed using broken brick and CBM as tiling, underneath which a plastic bag was noted.
- 5.15 The southern portion of Room 6 was surfaced with a textured concrete 1051 which overlay made ground (1050) and (1064), similar to (1040).
- 5.16 Room 7 was located in the south-eastern end of Building B, separated from Room 6 by internal brick wall 1052. Wall 1052 measured 0.24m wide and spanned Building B. Ceramic drain 1053 abutted wall 1052 running along the northern edge of Room 7 (Fig.7). Room 7 measured 3.6m by 4m and contained (1056), a dark brown grey silty sand, found to be abutting the walls within it. Overlying this, and abutting drain 1053, was floor 1054 comprising concrete slabs. Internal wall 1052, originally separating Rooms 6 and 7, was overlain by the concrete surface 1051 of Room 6 indicating a structural remodelling of Building B, opening up the space within.

Courtyard

- 5.17 The courtyard was identified in the area between the two buildings and was bounded on the west and south sides by wall 1004 and 1060 respectively. These extended beyond the limits of the excavation and were not fully exposed. The remains of walls 1004 and 1060 were only seen where they joined Buildings A and B respectively. Wall 1004 was 1.7m long; 0.26m wide and 0.19m high; it comprised two courses of orange bricks in header bond. Evaluation trench 1 truncated the relationship between wall 1004 and wall 1015 of Building A. Wall 1004 overlay subsoil 1062 with no foundation cut seen. A 2.2m length of wall 1060 was exposed abutting Building B, measuring 0.33m wide and over 0.13m in height; it was

constructed with orange bricks with headers on the external face and stretchers facing into the courtyard.

- 5.18 The remains of a possible yard surface survived in the corner between wall 1060 and Building B. This comprised two large concrete slabs (1061). It is unclear whether these would have covered a larger area or if these two slabs were placed here for a specific purpose.
- 5.19 In the northern part of the courtyard further remains of yard surfaces were observed including step 1032 constructed outside the entrance to Building A. Step 1032 only partially survived and comprised concrete slabs surrounded by a brick border measuring 1.22m by 0.66m. To the west of the step, on the other side of concrete drain 1031, the remains of brick surface 1029 was exposed (Fig. 7). An area covering 1.83m by 1.23m of 1029 survived that included blue and orange brick laid on bed in a stretcher bond. To the south the bricks were edged with large concrete kerbing (1028) and to the north the brick surface was patched with concrete (1030). To the east of Step 1032 the remains of a tarmac surface were also exposed, this butted passageway surface 1034 and measured 1.5m by 1.2m.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendix B.

Table 1: Pottery summary quantification

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Group	Count	Weight (g)
Post-Medieval Pottery	Unglazed mocha ware	UGMOC	MOC	38	982
	Glazed mocha ware	GMOC	MOC	29	439
	Unglazed North Midlands Earthenware	UGNMEW	NMEW	6	135
	Glazed North Midlands Earthenware	GNMEW	NMEW	35	575
	Metropolitan slipware	MET	MET	6	86
Grand Total				114	2217

Table 2: Ceramic building material summary quantification

Fabric code	Count	Weight (g)
cs	1	3970
csfe	3	2947
fs	2	10
fsc	1	2602
fsfe	4	13022

fsm	1	17
refw	4	147
Grand Total	16	22715

Table 3: Fired clay summary quantification

Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
crfe	17	3323
fsm	20	176
Grand Total	37	3499

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The excavation confirmed the presence of the remains of the post-medieval agricultural buildings as seen on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map published in 1883. An 'L' shaped structure was exposed comprising two buildings separated by a passage way in the corner allowing access from the outside into a courtyard formed in the area between the buildings.
- 7.2 Building A formed the north-west leg of the L shape and contained five rooms. The entrance to Building A led into Room 1, the only room with a brick floor remaining in situ while the other four rooms were filled with made ground layers intentionally deposited in order to raise the ground level for the floors. In addition to post-medieval pottery the make-up layers within rooms 2, 3 and 4 contained a significant quantity of CBM and fired clay likely to have been used in pottery kilns. There is no further evidence to suggest any pottery production on site and these are most likely dumps of material from a nearby pottery production site. Woodville and Swadlincote are both well-known pottery productions centres during the post-medieval period. The deposits in Room 5 did not contain any of this waste material and the relationship between the walls of Room 5 and the rest of Building A suggests this was a later addition, probably part of the same construction phase as Building B.
- 7.3 Building B was separated from building A to the north by a passage way with a brick surface. It is likely that Building B would have extended over the top of the passage, enclosing it and connecting with Building A. Building B appears to have been more open plan with only two rooms. Room 6 had concrete floor surfaces separated by a ceramic drain. The concrete floor in the northern end of the room rises to the east, up to the exterior wall, suggesting there may have been an entrance here. A plastic sack observed beneath the flooring of Corridor 8 indicates the continued use of this

building into the second half of the 20th century. The concrete flooring in the south of Room 6 overlies the foundation of internal wall 1052, indicating that Room 6 and 7 were likely joined together during a later remodelling of the building.

- 7.4 The courtyard between the two buildings can also be seen on the OS mapping and was found to be encompassed along the south and west sides by brick walls. Within the interior of the courtyard little remained in terms of yard surfacing apart from two concrete slabs in the south-eastern corner and some brick paving, along with later concrete patching, and an area of tarmac in the north-east corner. The patchy inconsistent surfaces of the yard indicate the heavy use of the area as well as the decline in fortunes of the farm with a make do attitude to the repairs rather than it being kept up to its original condition.
- 7.5 The lack of finds connected with the use of the buildings compromises the interpretation of their original purpose. The internal layout of Building A and the quality of the step and flooring in Room 1 suggest that Building A's original purpose was as a dwelling although conversations with a local resident inform us that Rooms 3 and 4 were used as a pigsty. The utilitarian concrete flooring and the open drains of Building B indicate that the building was in use for farming activities.
- 7.6 The excavations in the central courtyard show the walls to the buildings surviving to a depth of five courses and 0.35m deep. Most of the walls survive at approximately 0.23m bpgl, apart from a gap in the western end was of Building A likely caused during demolition, and the missing walls in the north-east of Building B where the footings appear to have been robbed out. Little remains of surfaces within the courtyard and within Building A the only flooring that remains is that of brick flooring 1021 within Room 1. The floorings within Building B area relatively intact.
- 7.7 Ordnance Survey mapping shows the two buildings and the courtyard intact in 1975 whereas the OS mapping dated 1977-90 depict the survival of Building B and the courtyard, with the disappearance of Building A indicating a phased demolition.
- 7.8 Throughout the course of the project the results have been assessed against the relevant regional research objectives as established in the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* which includes:

- *Research objective 9G: Assess the landscape impact of the early industrialisation of agriculture; and,*
- *Research objective 9H: Characterise the rural environment: identify and record historic buildings and landscape features.*

The results of this project are limited and therefore do not have the potential to contribute to research objective 9G; however, this excavation may inform research objective 9H which aims to develop a strategy to identify and safeguard the range of features that might be anticipated in rural contexts which could accompany an extension of vernacular buildings surveys... including farmhouses, estate buildings, barns and other specialist agricultural buildings. This excavation has established the internal layout and the construction methods of these farm buildings, including the use of nearby industrial waste for floor makeup. While this excavation will not add to the development of the longer term strategy the results may be useful to include among the final studies.

8. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 8.1 The excavation was undertaken by Ralph Brown, Mark Davies, Suzanna Ferron and Brianna McCulloch. The report was written by Ralph Brown. The finds report was written by Peter Banks. The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Mark Hewson.

9. STORAGE AND CURATION

- 9.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Milton Keynes. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Derby Museum, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. 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.



10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)	Feature label
1000	Layer		Modern made ground	Mid grey, loose stony and sandy modern layer	>16.30	>19.30	0.23	
1001	Layer		Modern made ground	Light brownish yellow, soft clayey sand layer of redeposited natural	>16.30	>19.30	0.26	
1002	Layer		Made ground	Dark blackish brown, soft sandy silt layer of made ground surrounding the buildings	>16.30	>19.30	0.18	
1003	Layer		Natural	Light brownish yellow, loose sand layer of natural geology	>16.30	>19.30	>0.10	
1004	Structure	1063	Courtyard wall	NW-SE aligned external wall mainly consisting of squared orange brick 106x80x240mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	1.7	0.26	0.19	
1005	Structure	1063	External house wall	NW-SE aligned external wall consisting of red brick of various sizes 60x40x160mm/ 150x30x210mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	>2.95	0.4	>0.33	A
1006	Structure	1063	External house wall	NE-SW aligned exterior wall consisting of squared red brick 110x50x240mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	10.88	0.3	0.15	A
1007	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NE-SW aligned internal wall consisting of squared red brick 110x70x230mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar	4	0.36	0.15	A
1008	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NW-SE aligned internal wall consisting of red brick 110x60x240mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar	0.94	0.35	0.08	A
1009	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NW-SE aligned internal wall consisting of red brick 110x50x230mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	1.2	0.36	0.2	A
1010	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NW-SE aligned internal wall consisting of red brick 100x50x230mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	0.32	0.36	>0.05	A
1011	Fill	1005 1007 1008 1009 1015	Internal made ground	Fill of the SE room inside the farmhouse. Dark greyish brown, moderately compact silty sand	4	1.73	0.2	A
1012	Fill	1005 1006 1007 1009 1010	Internal made ground	Fill within the farmhouse outbuilding. Dark greyish brown, moderately compact silty sand	3	1.73		A
1013	Fill		Internal made ground	Fill of central portion inside the farmhouse. Mid greyish brown, friable silty sand	6.8	3.9		A
1014	Fill	1006 1015	Internal made ground	Dump of rubble in corner of central portion inside the farmhouse. Dark greyish brown, moderately compact silty sand	1.1	0.83		A
1015	Structure	1063	External house wall	NE-SW aligned external wall consisting of squared red brick 110x60x230mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	8.75	0.35	0.35m	A

1016	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NW-SE aligned internal wall consisting of squared red bricks 110x50x230mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	4	0.35	>0.05	A
1017	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NE-SW aligned internal wall consisting of squared red brick 110x50x240mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	2.24	0.24	>0.05	A
1018	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NE-SW aligned internal divider wall consisting of red brick 110x50x230mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	2.24	0.23	>0.05	A
1019	Fill	1016 1017 1018 1020	Internal made ground	Deliberate deposition between walls 1017 and 1018. Mid greyish brown, friable silty sand	2.3	0.27		A
1020	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NW-SE aligned internal wall consisting of squared red bricks 120x50x230mm, bonded with light grey compact mortar and limestone	3.75	0.35	>0.05	A
1021	Structure	1063	Floor	Brick floor in the entrance of the farmhouse. Consists of squared red bricks 230x80x115mm, bonded with light pinkish grey compact mortar	2.24	2.23		A
1022	Structure	1063	External house wall	NE-SW aligned wall, an extension to 1006. Consists of squared red brick 220x105x70mm, bonded with white lime mortar	4.7	0.34	>0.15	B
1023	Structure	1063	External house wall	NE-SW aligned wall, an extension to 1015. Consists of squared red bricks 220x105x70mm, bonded with white lime mortar	2.25	0.22	>0.05	B
1024	Layer	1063	Internal made ground	Levelling layer for a floor in the corner room of building. Mid yellowish brown, firm sandy clay.	3.95	4.2	0.12	B
1025	Cut		Robber trench	NW-SE mainly L-shaped linear. Part of the NE wall.	5.1	0.6		B
1026	Fill	1025	Deliberate backfill	Light brownish yellow, soft clayey sand layer	5.1	0.6		B
1027	Layer	1063	Made ground	Makeup layer for brick surface. Mid brownish grey, firm sandy silt.	1.8	2.1	0.2	
1028	Structure	1063	Courtyard surface	Edging to brick patio 1029. Consists of concrete blocks 910x250x140mm, no bonding material can be seen	1.83	0.25	0.14m	
1029	Structure	1063	Courtyard surface	Brick exterior surface of patio. Consists of square bricks 225x100x70mm, bonded with mid greyish brown sand	1.82	1.23	0.07	
1030	Layer	1063	Courtyard surface	Concrete patch filling a hole in the brick surface 1029	0.88	0.8		
1031	Structure	1063	Drain	Curved concrete drainage channel	1.77	0.33	0.07	
1032	Structure	1063	Courtyard surface	Brick and concrete step outside the building. Consists of brick slabs 235x110x80mm and concrete slabs 480x300x50mm, bonded with lime mortar	1.22	0.66	0.08	
1033	Layer	1063	Courtyard surface	Patch of tarmac surface.	1.5	1.2	0.08	
1034	Structure	1063	External surface	Brick surface in passage way between buildings. Consists of square bricks 220x100x70mm. No bonding material could be seen	4	1.55	0.07	

1035	Structure	1063	External house wall	NE-SW aligned exterior wall. Consists of squared red bricks 230x110x70mm, bonded with light greyish yellow cement mortar.	4.7	0.23		B
1036	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NW-SE aligned internal wall to the NW-SE building. Consists of red bricks 240x115x70mm, bonded with mid pinkish grey cement mortar.	3.7	0.24	>0.13	B
1037	Structure	1063	Floor	Brick interior surface inside the NW-SE building between 1036 and 1039. Consists of broken bricks 280x150x80mm, bonded by patches of the earth	3.2	0.5	0.08	B
1038	Structure	1063	External house wall	Buttress in exterior wall 1039 of NW-SE building. Consists of square bricks 225x110x70mm, bonded with light yellow sandy mortar	0.8	0.58	0.14	B
1039	Structure	1063	External house wall	NW-SE aligned exterior wall of NW-SE building. Consists of square bricks 220x110x80mm. No bonding material can be seen.	1.47	0.36	0.08	B
1040	Layer	1063	Internal made ground	Layer within the structures building up to the floor level. Dark brownish grey, soft sandy silt.	1.65	0.93		B
1041	Structure	1063	Drain	NE-SW alignment of a potential part of a drain, consisting of square tiles of light reddish grey colouring 150x70x230mm. No bonded material is visible	>1.80	0.33	>0.07	B
1042	Structure	1063	Internal surface	Layer of external concrete capping covering a few contexts; 1041, 1043 and 1044. Consists of light grey concrete.	3.55	2.45		B
1043	Fill	1035 1036 1045	Internal made ground	Small portion of this layer is exposed, laid down prior to 1042. Mid reddish brown, moderately compact silty sand	1.2	0.8		B
1044	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NW-SE aligned interior wall. Consists of square red bricks 110x70x230mm, bonded with limestone mortar.	2.3	0.23	0.12	B
1045	Structure	1063	External house wall	NW-SE aligned external wall of NW-SE building. Consists of light red square brick 110x70x230mm, bonded with limestone mortar	5.9	0.27	>0.20	B
1046	Fill	1044 1045	Internal made ground	Deliberate infilling of rubble between two walls 1044 and 1045. Mid reddish brown, moderately compact silty sand	2.4	0.25	>0.20	B
1047	Structure	1063	Drain	NW-SE aligned ceramic drain pipe. Only a part of the pipe was uncovered	1.2	>0.15		B
1048	Structure	1063	Internal surface	Modern concrete, which is the same as 1051. Truncated by the evaluation trench	1.3	1.2	0.06	B
1049	Structure	1063	External house wall	NW-SE aligned external wall of the NW-SE building. Consists of mid red square bricks 110x70x230mm, bonded with light grey limestone mortar. Same as 1058.	2.8	0.3	>0.46	B
1050	Layer	1063	Internal made ground	Layer within the structures building up to the floor level. Dark brownish grey, soft sandy silt.	1.7	1		B
1051	Surface	1063	Internal surface	Concrete floor surface which is part of the farmhouse- same as 1048. Part of the floor was destroyed by the evaluation trench.	3.4	2.25	0.11	B

1052	Structure	1063	Internal house wall	NE-SW aligned internal wall. Only the top rows of bricks were visible. Consists of reddish bricks 0.24x0.12x0.08mm towards the NE and 0.22x0.08x0.08mm towards the SW. Bonded with light brownish grey limestone mortar	4	0.24	0.08	B
1053	Structure	1063	Drain	NE-SW aligned ceramic drainpipe sitting over brick tiles. Consists of brick 0.25x0.11mm, bonded by light yellowish grey limestone mortar. The pipe is 0.28m wide and 0.3m thick.	2.5	0.37		B
1054	Surface	1063	Internal surface	Possible inner floor surface of concrete slabs in the SE room of the farmhouse 0.72x0.46x0.07mm	4	3.6	0.07	B
1055	Structure	1063	External house wall	NW-SE aligned external wall of farmhouse structure. One layer of reddish brick was visible 0.24x0.11x0.08mm, bonded with light grey limestone mortar	4.56	0.22	>0.08	B
1056	Layer	1063	Internal made ground	Ground layer underneath concrete slabs of the farmhouse. Dark brownish grey, moderately compact silty sand	1.46	0.36		B
1057	Structure	1063	External house wall	Part of an external brick pillar post pad in the NW-SE aligned wall 1049 and 1058. Consists of reddish brick 0.22x0.11x0.08mm, bonded with light grey limestone mortar	0.7	>0.29	0.48	B
1058	Structure	1063	External house wall	NW-SE aligned external wall of the NW-SE building. Consists of mid red square bricks 110x70x230mm, bonded with light grey limestone mortar. Same as 1049 but separated by 1057	2.4	0.25	0.3	B
1059	Structure	1063	External house wall	Modern square concrete block which overlies the red bricks of 1058. 230x120x127mm, some limestone mortar is visible but not attaching the block to the red bricks of 1058.	1.27	0.23	0.11	B
1060	Structure	1063	Courtyard wall	NE-SW aligned exterior wall. Extends off the SW corner of the farmhouse and into the courtyard. Consists of square bricks 220x110x70mm, bonded with light yellow limestone mortar	>2.20	0.33	>0.13	B
1061	Structure	1063	External surface	Portion of paving slabs in the courtyard. Consists of a few concrete slabs of 920x620x0.45mm size. No bonding material is visible				B
1062	Layer	1063	Subsoil	Patchy subsoil only seen in places. It is heavily truncated where the buildings were constructed. Mid yellowish brown, soft silty sand.	>13.0	>7.00	0.12	
1063	Cut		Foundation cut	No visible shape in plan. Foundation cut for the building. No cuts can be seen for all the individual walls	>16.30	>19.30	>0.46	
1064	Fill		Made ground	Made ground which butts against the structures 1055 and 1052, covered by 1051. Dark greyish brown, moderately compact silty sand with inclusions of frequent broken tile and brick	1	0.7		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

by Pete Banks

Introduction and Methodology

A small pottery assemblage of 114 sherds (2217g) was recovered from six deposits. The condition of the pottery is moderately good, the majority of sherds are not heavily abraded and sherd size is good. The mean sherd weight for the assemblage is 19.4g. The EVE (estimated vessel equivalents) value is 1.45.

The pottery assemblage has been recorded in full, in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et.al.* 2016). Recording of the pottery assemblage was direct to an Access database. The fabric codes used for recording are defined below. The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight by period date (Table 1). Vessel forms were recorded as was sherd thickness, rim diameter, EVE, decorative style and surface treatment when present.

Post-medieval

The entire assemblage comprises post-medieval pottery which has been split into three groups; the North Midlands earthenwares (NMEW), the mocha wares (MOC) and the metropolitan slipware (MET). The mocha wares, also known as yellow wares, are the most abundant pottery fabrics recorded, making up over half of the assemblage. Both glazed (GMOC) and unglazed or bisque (UGMOC) wares can be dated to between the late 18th and 20th centuries. Within the mocha wares group, bowls, usually with plain upright rims, are the most commonly recorded forms (e.g. deposits 1011, 1012 and 1013). These vessels are frequently painted with blue 'seaweed' decoration (e.g. deposits 1011 and 1012) and occasionally with under-slip banding (e.g. deposits 1011). Similar examples of the banding type of decorated pottery are recorded from a watching brief at Sharpe's pottery in Swadlincote (Cramp and Goodwin 2011, 71, pl.14) Tankards made in bisque fabric UGMOC are recorded in fewer quantities and are usually decorated with the similar 'seaweed' pattern (e.g. 1011 and 1012). A flaring rim (UGMOC) from deposit 1012 may be from a large chamber pot although not enough of the profile survives to say for certain. The North Midlands earthenware group comprises both glazed (GNMEW) and unglazed (UGNMEW) wares. The group dates to between the 17th and 20th centuries. Where glaze is present it is thick and purple, where it is not, surfaces are treated with a reddish brown slip. Deposit 1013 produced the only three forms recorded in this group, all large bowls with expanded or T-shaped rims. Deposit 1013 also produced six sherds of Metropolitan slipware (MET). The sherds may all derive from the same vessel, a bowl with an internally crimped or finger

pinched rim, however refitting of the sherds is not possible. Metropolitan slipwares date to the 17th century. All six sherds are decorated with a yellow and brown under-slip swirling pattern.

Ceramic Building Material

Sixteen fragments (22,715g) of ceramic building material are recorded from 12 deposits. Seven fragments of modern floor tiles are made in a fine sandy some with micaceous inclusions (fs/fsm) or refined white clay (refw) matrix. All are coated with white, grey, cream or brown glazes on top and are keyed on the underside. Seven fragments of post-medieval bricks (22,436g) are recorded from seven deposits (structures 1004, 1006, 1021, 1022, 1029, 1034 and 1039). The bricks are made in fine and coarse sandy fabrics some with calcareous and ferrous (cs/fsfe/csfe/fsc) inclusions. Two fragments of tile from deposits 1011 and 1013 are probably post-medieval in date and are made in a coarse sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (csfe). Both fragments have been fired to a purplish black colour and are slightly magnetic suggesting that they have been repeatedly fired at high temperature. These may have been re-used as part of a kiln lining.

Fired Clay

A total of 37 fragments (3499g) of fired clay are recorded three deposits (1011, 1012 and 1013). The fired clay is detailed in Table 3. Over half of the fired clay assemblage by weight (17 fragments, 3323g) is made up of fragments of sagger; large thick-walled ceramic vessels used to stack large quantities of pottery inside the kiln. These large circular/sub-circular vessels, made in a silty fabric with coarse rock fragments and ferrous inclusions (crfe), have flat bases and square rims. The internal surfaces of the base are coated with coarse opaque yellow fragments of rock, to prevent the pottery sticking to the base during firing. Parts of the interior surfaces are coated with a yellowish brown glaze which has been absorbed from the pottery placed in the saggars during numerous firing. Two fragments have makers/identification scored marks on their exterior. A total of 20 fragments (176g) of fired clay made in a fine sandy fabric with micaceous inclusions (fsm) are also recorded. These fragments are thin strips with triangular, oval or sub-rounded sections usually between 40mm and 60mm long. They are made in similar fabrics to the mocha wares (MOC), both glazed and unglazed. Those with triangular sections are mostly likely three arm stilts used to separate individual vessels inside the kiln (Haggerty 2007, 345, fig.FD2006.1.657). Those with oval or sub-rounded sections are more crudely made and most likely represent tester pieces to ensure the kiln is brought up to the correct temperature during firing (Haggerty 2007, 346, fig.FD2006.1.658).

Glass

One fragment (1g) of non-diagnostic post-medieval green bottle glass is recorded from deposit 1046. It is not possible to provide any further meaningful analysis of this material.

Industrial Waste

One fragment (10g) of post medieval coke is recorded from deposit 1012. It is not possible to provide any further meaningful analysis of this material.

Discussion

The majority of the material has been recovered from internal floor fills of deliberately deposited rubble. The metropolitan slipwares suggest that the material has been redeposited some time after the 16th century, although the ceramic building material suggests activity up to the modern period. The pottery found together with quantities of fire clay kiln furniture suggests that these deposits are most likely a dump or dumps of material from a nearby pottery production site. Woodville and Swadlincote are both well-known pottery productions centres during the post-medieval period in South Derbyshire (Jones 2006, 3 and Capon 2011, 6).

Table 1: Pottery summary quantification

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Group	Count	Weight (g)
Post-Medieval Pottery	Unglazed mocha ware	UGMOC	MOC	38	982
	Glazed mocha ware	GMOC	MOC	29	439
	Unglazed North Midlands Earthenware	UGNMEW	NMEW	6	135
	Glazed North Midlands Earthenware	GNMEW	NMEW	35	575
	Metropolitan slipware	MET	MET	6	86
Grand Total				114	2217

Table 2: Ceramic building material summary quantification

Fabric code	Count	Weight (g)
cs	1	3970
csfe	3	2947
fs	2	10
fsc	1	2602
fsfe	4	13022
fsm	1	17
refw	4	147
Grand Total	16	22715

Table 3: Fired clay summary quantification

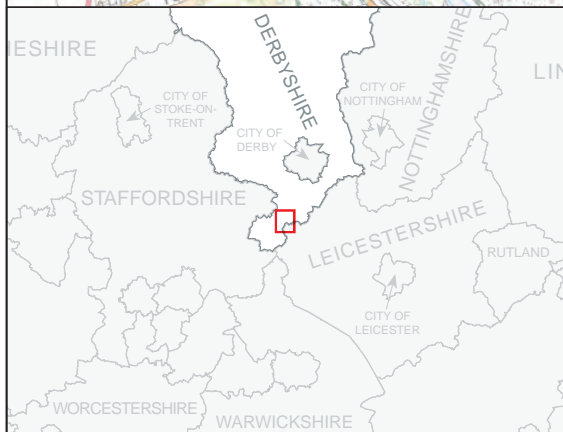
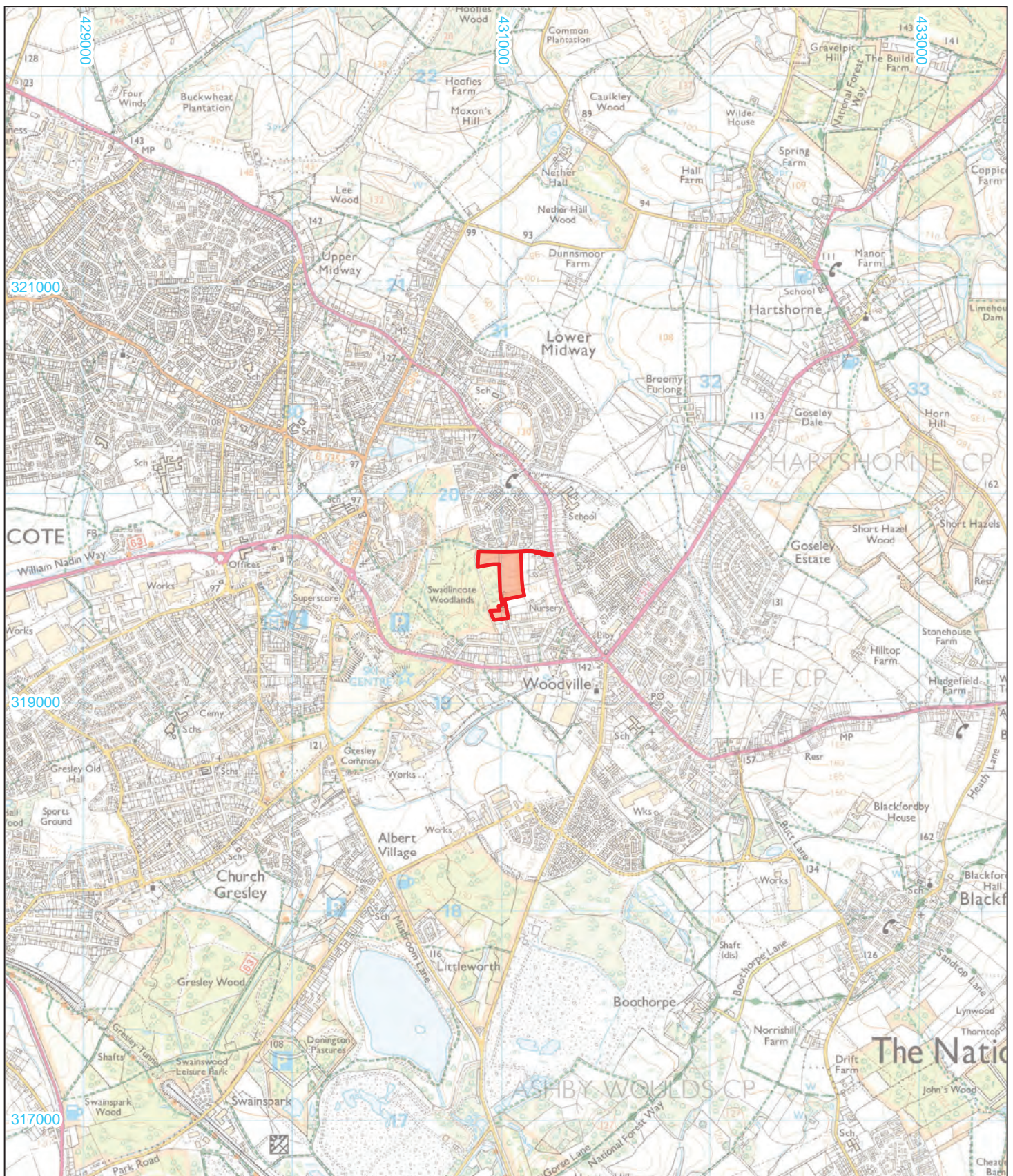
Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
crfe	17	3323
fsm	20	176
Grand Total	37	3499

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APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire: Archaeological Excavation	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2019 at Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire. The excavation was targeted on a building identified by historic mapping and revealed during the course of the preceding evaluation.</p> <p>The excavation identified the remains of two post-medieval brick built buildings forming an L shape enclosing a courtyard bounded on the other two sides by brick walls.. Artefacts from the made ground found within Building A indicate the deliberate deposition of materials from a nearby pottery works. The pottery from these contexts dated between the 18th and 20th centuries. The eastern building, Building B, appears to have been utilised as agricultural sheds containing concrete flooring and exposed drainage runs. Sparse remains of yard surface were also identified.</p> <p>The exposed buildings correlated well with the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of the site dated to 1883 which depict the two buildings and courtyard.</p>	
Project dates	25/03/19 - 29/03/19	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2016) Field evaluation (CA 2019)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	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 Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Mark Hewson	
Project Supervisor	Ralph Brown	
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, Glass, CBM
Paper	Derby Museum	Context sheets, report
Digital	Derby Museum	Database, digital photos report
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire: Archaeological Excavation. CA typescript report MK0033_1		



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PROJECT TITLE

Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville, South Derbyshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

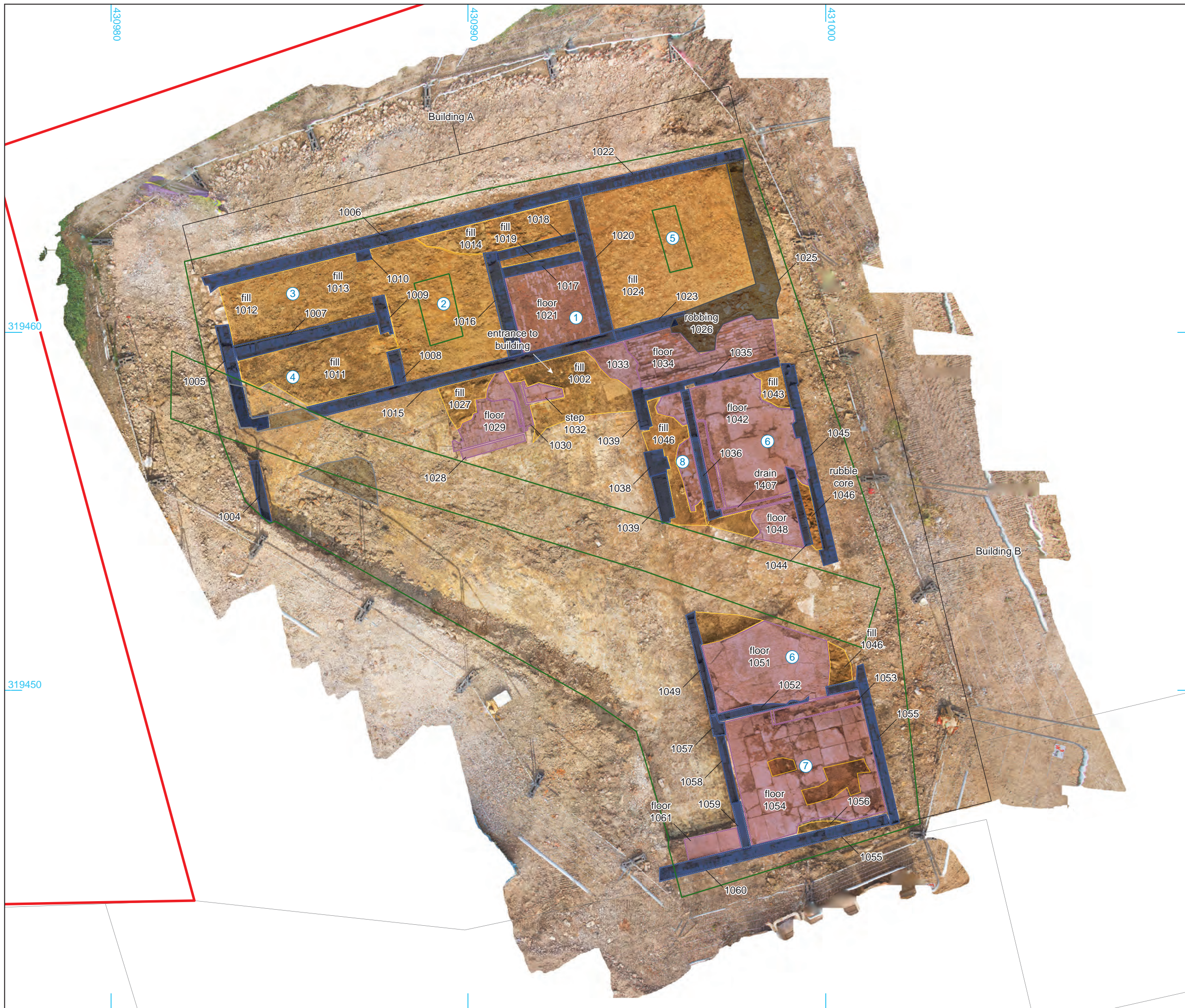


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FIGURE NO.

1



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Robbing
- Modern feature
- Deposit/fill
- Surface
- Structure
- 5 Room number



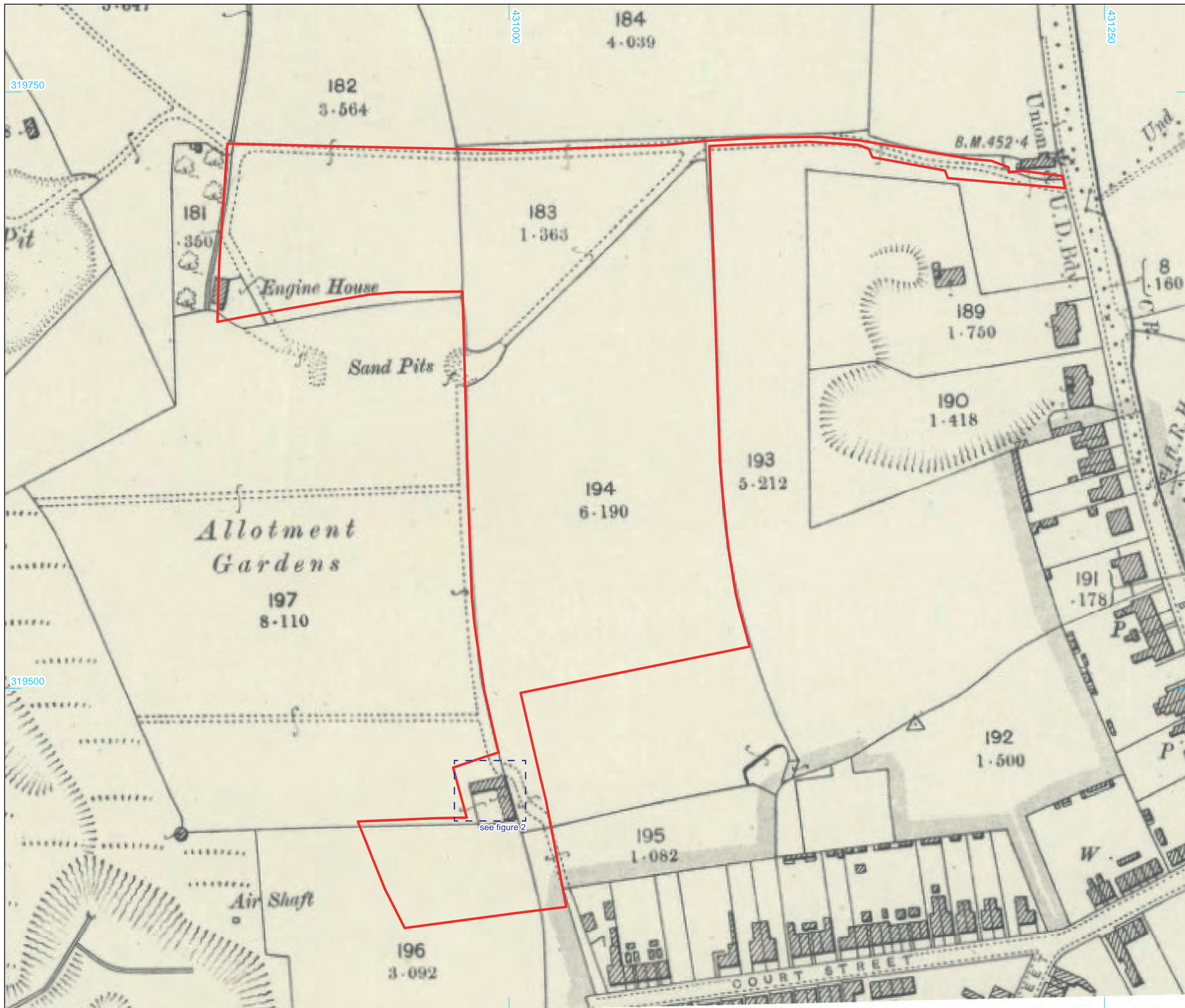
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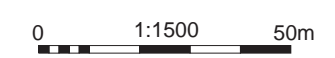
PROJECT TITLE
 Land at 61 Court Street, Woodville,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Building layout

<small>DRAWN BY</small> AW	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> MK0033	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 02.07.19	2
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Site boundary



Basemapping: 1901 OS map


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FIGURE TITLE
Site plan on 1901 OS Mapping

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	02.07.19	3
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General site shot, looking north-west from Building B (1m scales)



General site shot, looking south from Building A (1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs - general site shots

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01.07.19	
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Floor 1021 within Building A, looking west (1m scale)



Room 4, within Building A, looking east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs - Building A

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APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE@A4	NA	



Building B, north end, looking south (1m scale)



Building B, south end, looking south (1m scale)



Building B, external wall 1049, looking south-east (1m scale)



Building B, blocked doorway 1057, looking east (1m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs - Building B

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	MK0033	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01.07.19	6
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE	@A3	



Floor 1054 within Building B, looking north-east (1m scale)



Drain 1053 within Building B, looking west (1m scale)



Passageway 1034, looking east (1m scale)



External surface 1028, looking north (1m scale)


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

FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

DRAWN BY	AW	PROJECT NO.	MK0033	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01.07.19	7
APPROVED BY	RB	SCALE	@A3	

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