

Hackwood Farm, Mickleover, Derbyshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report

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southsouthsouth

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by CgMS Consulting on behalf of Miller Homes to undertake the evaluation of the land for development at Hackwood Farm, Mickleover, Derbyshire. This comprised the excavation of 20 evaluation trenches, each measuring 50m by 2m where possible. The scope and arrangement of the trenches was agreed between the client's consultant archaeologist, CgMs Consulting, and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (9/2014/0562).

Activity was restricted to a small number of ditches and undated tree holes or throws. The linear features correspond well with field boundaries and a trackway seen on the OS map of 1882. An area of geophysical anomalies was shown to be a dump of modern building rubble and plastic the location of which corresponded with a rectangular building visible on the 1882 OS map.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 The development boundary encompasses approximately 48 hectares in area, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid Reference SK 3050 3600 (Fig 1). The site is located approximately 1 km to the north of the centre of Mickleover and bounded by Radbourne Lane to the north and a dismantled railway line to the south. The interior of the development boundary is subdivided into eight fields, predominantly used for arable farming, with a single field to the north of the farm buildings under grass as a paddock for horses. The development site is designated a Settled Farmlands Character Area within the Derbyshire Landscape Character Assessment.
- 1.1.2 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMS Consulting on behalf of Miller Homes, to undertake the evaluation of the development area. The scope of the evaluation was established within a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by CgMs Consulting (CgMs 2016) and approved by Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. A trench layout comprising 20 trenches, each measuring 50m by 2m, was agreed.
- 1.1.3 The scheme of works follows on from an initial phase of archaeological investigation including archaeological desk based assessments (CgMs 2011 and 2014; Pegasus 2014) and two geophysical surveys (Archaeophysica 2012; Stratascan 2014). These concluded that the site had little archaeological potential or interest.
- 1.1.4 The fieldwork was completed by Oxford Archaeology between 30th August and 7th September 2016.

1.2 Geology and topography

Topography

- 1.2.1 The site lies on a broad plateau at approximately 110m AOD at its northern end. The site slopes gently down to c 90m AOD at the south-west corner. The northern boundary of the site is formed by Radbourne Lane whilst much of the southern boundary is defined by a dismantled railway line.

Geology

- 1.2.2 The bedrock geology of the main portion of the site consists of mudstone of the Mercian Mudstone Group (BGS 2016). The soils of the site are loams and silts over clays of the Whimple 3 association (SSEW 1983).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The site history presented below is reproduced from the WSI (CgMs 2016). Full references are contained in that document.

Prehistory

- 1.3.2 The earliest recorded remains from the vicinity of the study site comprise two Lower Palaeolithic hand-axes, one found while gardening approximately 600m to the south of the study site (Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) find spot B) and a second recorded as being discovered c 750m south of the study site (HER 32051).
- 1.3.3 The remaining evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the study site comes from a series of finds recorded as part of the Portable Antiquities Scheme from a field c 150m north of the eastern end of the study site (PAS findspot A). These finds comprise



a small Mesolithic flint blade, a Mesolithic or Neolithic flint flake, a Bronze Age flint scraper and a Bronze Age socketed axe fragment. All these finds were recovered whilst metal detecting.

Romano-British

- 1.3.4 The HER records three Roman period sites from within 1km of the study site. Two of the records refer to chance finds of single Roman coins (HER 18961 and 22804). The third record relates to a large scatter of Roman pottery found c 900m to the east of the study site in the grounds of Mickleover School (HER 18962). The quantity of pottery found and the range of types (including both imported and domestic wares) would indicate a reasonably high-status settlement.

Medieval

- 1.3.5 Three records held on the HER from within the vicinity of the study site relate to medieval activity. Two of these records (HER 18945 and PAS find spot C) refer to finds of relatively small quantities of medieval pottery. It is likely that these finds derive from the manuring of fields in the medieval period (HER 18945 is recorded as being found in an area of former ridge and furrow), rather than indicating areas of medieval settlement.
- 1.3.6 The remaining HER record relating to the medieval period refers to an area immediately adjacent to the south-eastern boundary of the study site (HER 32661). An area of well preserved ridge and furrow was identified and recorded prior to the construction of a housing estate in 2003.
- 1.3.7 Within the study site itself ridge and furrow can be seen to survive in the field to the immediate north-west of Hackwood Farm and possibly to the south of the nursery at the eastern edge of the site. The presence of ridge and furrow within the study site and its immediate environs indicates that it formed part of Radbourne and Mickleover's open field systems in the medieval period.

Post-medieval

- 1.3.8 The earliest detailed cartographic evidence for the study site is the estate plan of Radbourne produced in 1711. The entire site is shown divided into several fields, the boundaries of which survive to a large extent in the current field pattern. The plan predates the construction of Hackwood Farm. The western extremity of the study site is not shown on the plan as it formed part of Mickleover Parish. This small portion of the study site is first shown on the 1790 enclosure plan of Mickleover divided into four small fields.
- 1.3.9 The 1869 plan of the estate held by the Chandos-Pole family shows that the field pattern had been subject to some modification since 1711, with many of the fields being divided into smaller units. Several small ponds are shown within the study site, the westernmost of which is marked on later maps as being the site of a spring.
- 1.3.10 The 1882 edition of the Ordnance Survey shows little change to the study site from that shown in 1869. Hackwood Farm is, however, clearly marked as Common Farm (the name of Hackwood Farm not occurring until the edition of 1938), suggesting that much of the site may have formed part of Radbourne's common land rather than open fields in the medieval and early post-medieval periods.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The principal evaluation aims as outlined within the WSI were to determine as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains likely to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation aimed to clarify the nature and extent of any existing disturbance and intrusions and assess the degree of archaeological survival of any buried remains of archaeological significance. The works will help to inform discussions over the extent of any subsequent works that might be necessary.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Each trench was located using survey-grade GPS and trench locations were scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). Some trenches were re-positioned or altered from their location as set out in the WSI in accordance with site constraints. These are detailed below. The actual location of trenches as excavated is shown in Figure 2.

2.2.2 Topsoil and overburden were removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation ceased at undisturbed natural deposits. The nature of these deposits was assessed by hand excavation. Upcast and spoil from mechanical excavation were scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.

2.2.3 Each trench was cleaned by hand as necessary to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features assessed by sample excavation sufficient to determine date, nature, extent and condition and their environmental and scientific potential. All exposed features were investigated, each linear feature had a 1m wide section excavated by hand and all pits or discrete features were half-sectioned.

2.2.4 The trenches were recorded at a suitable appropriate scale (1:50) by measured drawing and photography and were located to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All archaeological features and deposits uncovered were recorded using proforma sheets conforming to industry best practice.

2.2.5 The excavation areas as well as archaeological features and deposits were mapped in relation to the OS grid by measured survey equipment (GPS or EDM) with a tolerance of + or – 100mm by a qualified surveyor. Plans, sections and elevations of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at 1:20. Each archaeological feature and deposit as well as the excavated slots have a spot height recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places. All drawings were made in pencil on permanent drafting film and tied into the site survey.

2.2.6 Photographs were taken using 35mm monochrome prints and supplemented by digital imagery.

2.2.7 The work complied with the Institute of Archaeology's Code of Conduct and Standards guidance documents for evaluations and archiving (2014a and 2014b).



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The following section presents the results by area. The areas are defined by the existing field boundaries.
- 3.1.2 Where entirely negative results were recorded, trenches are not described in full in this section. Detailed descriptions for these are presented in Appendix A. Similarly, general soil sequences such as topsoil, subsoil and geological variations are only referenced in the area introductions below and not by trench, unless pertinent to the archaeological feature or deposit descriptions.
- 3.1.3 Furrows associated with a medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow field system were encountered across the site. Their alignment, fills and the spacing between them allowed for very reliable interpretation. Several were sample-excavated in order to confirm this.

Trenches 1 and 2

- 3.1.4 Trenches 1 and 2 were located towards the western boundary of the proposed development area to the south of Radbourne Lane (Fig. 2). This field sloped gently down from Radbourne Lane in the north to a modern housing estate on the northern edge of Mickleover.
- 3.1.5 The underlying geology across this area was a hard mid brownish red clay. Overlying natural clay and sealing ditches 103 and 203 was a subsoil horizon of slightly browner colour and a more silty texture than the underlying geology. The topsoil comprised a dark reddish brown humic silt clay with occasional rounded gravel.
- 3.1.6 Trenches 1 and 2 each revealed part of a continuous ditch (103 and 203). This ditch, aligned NE–SW, may be associated with the line of a trackway - a former continuation of the roadway now marked as the B5020 (see Figure 1).
- 3.1.7 The ditch was on average 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 3; Plate 1). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a compact pale brownish red clay which produced no finds.

Trenches 3 to 7

- 3.1.8 Trenches 3 to 7 were located in a field immediately to the west of Hackwood Farm buildings (Fig. 2). This field sloped gently down from Radbourne Lane in the north to a modern housing estate on the northern edge of Mickleover.
- 3.1.9 The only features revealed in these trenches were post-medieval land drains and furrows corresponding with the ridge and furrow field system identified in the geophysical investigation. Furrows in the southern half of the field (Trenches 5, 6 and 7) were aligned NNW–SSE, and those in the north, (Trenches 3 and 4), ENE–WSW.

Trenches 8 and 9

- 3.1.10 Trenches 8 and 9 were situated in the field immediately to the north of the farm buildings of Hackwood Farm. They were located in an area of horse paddocks where ridge-and-furrow was clearly visible on the surface of the field. Trench 9 had to be shortened at its eastern end to avoid a permanent electric fence between the subdivided paddocks.
- 3.1.11 The underlying geology across this area was a hard mid brownish red clay with pockets of grey clay with occasional mudstone inclusions. This was overlain by a subsoil



horizon of mid orange brown silty clay. The topsoil comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay.

- 3.1.12 Apart from a series of furrows aligned NE-SW no other archaeological features were observed.

Trenches 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20

- 3.1.13 Trenches 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 were located to the south of the farm buildings of Hackwood Farm, in two fields of wheat stubble.
- 3.1.14 Trench 14 had to be shortened at its eastern end to avoid low voltage electrical cables. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.
- 3.1.15 Trench 15 was divided into two parts owing to the presence of an oak tree midway along the original trench location.
- 3.1.16 A single gully was excavated in Trench 16. Aligned ENE-WSW, the gully was 1m wide by 0.38m deep. This feature was filled with a dark brownish silty clay similar to the topsoil in nature. No finds were recovered. The location of this ditch corresponds with an ENE-WSW running field boundary on the 1882 OS map.
- 3.1.17 Trenches 15, 16, 17 and 20 contained a number of furrows all aligned NNW-SSE. A series of similarly aligned land drains were also present in Trench 17.
- 3.1.18 The southerly 12m of Trench 17 encountered an area of modern rubble and plastic. This area corresponds with an area of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and with a sub-rectangular possible farm building on the 1882 OS map.

Trenches 10, 11, 12, 13, 18 and 19

- 3.1.19 Trenches 10, 11, 12, 13, 18 and 19 were located to the north-west of the farm buildings of Hackwood Farm in two fields of wheat stubble.
- 3.1.20 All trenches contained furrows aligned ENE-WSW. Two furrows were excavated as a sample. Furrow 1204 in Trench 12 was 0.7m wide and 0.07m deep with a shallow flattened profile. Furrow 1904 in Trench 19 was 0.65m wide by 0.12m deep with a similar profile. They were both filled with a soft light yellowish brown silty clay and the fill of 1204 produced a very small fragment of ceramic building material which was not retained.
- 3.1.21 Two tree holes in Trenches 11 and 13 were also investigated. Tree hole 1303, 1.6m in diameter by 0.52m deep, was of an irregular sub-circular shape with steep irregular stepped sides and an uneven base. Tree hole 1103 was a steep-sided feature with rounded base 0.6m in diameter by 0.28m deep. Both tree throws were filled with similar orange grey clay with occasional rounded stones and were undated.
- 3.1.22 A single gully was excavated in Trench 18. Aligned NW-SE, the gully was 0.32m wide by 0.19m deep with a steep-sided and rounded base in profile. This feature was filled with a soft light yellowish brown clay. No finds were recovered. The linear feature corresponds with a field division seen on the 1882 OS map.

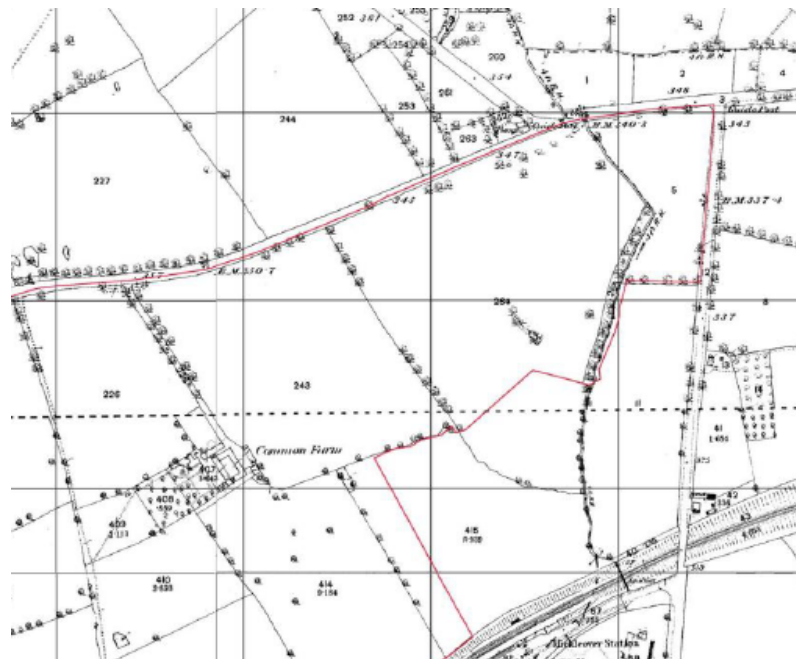
4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 The ground and weather conditions during the evaluation were generally good with little perceivable impact of these upon the results. The visibility and the distinction of soils was also good and trenches were allowed to weather for five days and reinspected prior to backfilling.
- 4.1.2 The coverage of the evaluation was reasonable and anomalies seen in the geophysical survey were investigated.
- 4.1.3 Furrows associated with a medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow field system were encountered across the site. Their alignment, fills and the spacing between them allowed for very reliable interpretation. Several were sample excavated in order to confirm this.

4.2 Interpretation and discussion

- 4.2.1 Few archaeological features were encountered within the development area. Linear gullies or ditches encountered in Trenches 16 and 18 correspond to a high degree with field boundaries shown on the 1882 OS map. The probably continuous linear features seen in Trenches 1 and 2 are not visible on the early OS map but sensibly appear to be a former continuation of the line of the route which is now the B5020 road and which now kinks eastward to join Radbourne Lane.



Extract from OS map 1882

- 4.2.2 An area of increased geophysical anomalies to the south west of Hackwood Farm buildings was investigated (Trench 17) and uncovered a 12m wide stretch of modern building rubble and plastic. This area corresponds to the location of a pond or quarry on the 1882 OS map.



v.01

- 4.2.3 Two possible pits or more likely tree holes uncovered in Trenches 11 and 13 are not associated with any other features and their sterile fills produced no finds.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
This trench contained one ditch and 8 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Ditch 103 continues into Trench 1. Subsoil sealed the ditch and furrows.				Avg. depth (m)	0.34m	
				Width (m)	2m	
				Length (m)	50m	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil	-	
101	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	
102	Layer	-	-	Natural clay	-	
103	Cut	0.93	0.2	Ditch	-	
104	Fill	-	0.09	Fill of ditch 1003	-	
105	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch 1003	-	

Trench 2						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
This trench contained one ditch and 4 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Ditch 203 continues into Trench 1. Subsoil sealed the ditch and furrows.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3m	
				Width (m)	2m	
				Length (m)	50m	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil		
201	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil		
202	Layer	-	-	Natural		
203	Cut	0.88	0.26	Ditch		
204	Fill	-	0.04	Fill of ditch 2003		
205	Fill	-	0.22	Fill of ditch 2003		

Trench 3			
General description		Orientation	N-S
This trench contained 3 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay		Avg. depth (m)	0.31m
		Width (m)	2m



overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.	Length (m)	50m
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Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil		
301	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil		
302	Layer	-	-	Natural		

Trench 4

General description	Orientation	W-E
This trench contained 2 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.	Avg. depth (m)	0.35m
	Width (m)	2m
	Length (m)	50m

Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil		
401	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil		
402	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
403	Cut	0.86	0.05	Furrow		
404	Fill	-	0.05	Fill of Furrow		
405	Cut	1.4	0.1	Furrow		
406	Fill	-	0.1	Fill of Furrow		

Trench 5

General description	Orientation	W-E
This trench contained 5 furrows and 1 land drain. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.	Avg. depth (m)	0.28m
	Width (m)	2m
	Length (m)	50m

Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil		
501	Layer	-	0.04	Subsoil		
502	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		

Trench 6



General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
This trench contained 1 furrow, 3 land drains and 1 tree root hole. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrow and land drains.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3m	
				Width (m)	2m	
				Length (m)	50m	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil		
601	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil		
602	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
603	Cut	0.45	0.23	Furrow		
604	Fill	-	0.23	Fill of Furrow		
605	Cut	0.65	0.21	Tree root disturbance		
606	Fill	-	0.21	Fill of tree root disturbance		

Trench 7						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
This trench contained 6 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.				Avg. depth (m)	0.31m	
				Width (m)	2m	
				Length (m)	50m	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
700	Layer	-	0.20	Topsoil		
701	Layer	-	0.11	Subsoil		
702	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
This trench contained 3 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5m	
				Width (m)	2m	
				Length (m)	50m	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
800	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil		
801	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil		



802	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
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Trench 9						
General description				Orientation		ENE-WSW
This trench contained 5 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.				Avg. depth (m)		0.7m
				Width (m)		2m
				Length (m)		35m
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil		
901	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil		
902	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		

Trench 10						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
This trench contained 7 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.				Avg. depth (m)		0.37m
				Width (m)		2m
				Length (m)		50m
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil		
1001	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil		
1002	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		

Trench 11						
General description				Orientation		NNW-SSE
This trench contained 7 furrows and 1 tree bole. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows and tree bole.				Avg. depth (m)		0.33m
				Width (m)		2m
				Length (m)		50m
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil		
1101	Layer	-	0.09	Subsoil		



1102	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
1103	Cut	0.6	0.28	Tree bole/pit		
1104	Fill	-	0.28	Tree bole/pit fill		

Trench 12						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
This trench contained 5 furrows and 1 land drain The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows and land drain.				Avg. depth (m)	0.45m	
				Width (m)	2m	
				Length (m)	50m	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil		
1201	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil		
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
1203	Cut	0.7	0.07	Furrow		
1204	Fill	-	0.07	Fill of Furrow		
1205	Cut	0.4	0.45	Land drain		
1206	Fill	-	0.21	Land drain fill		

Trench 13						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
This trench contained 2 furrows and 1 tree bole. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows and tree bole.				Avg. depth (m)	0.3m	
				Width (m)	2m	
				Length (m)	50m	
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil		
1301	Layer	-	0.1	Subsoil		
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
1303	Cut	1.6	0.52	Tree bole/pit		
1304	Fill	-	0.52	Tree bole/pit fill		

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation	ENE-WSW	
No archaeology present. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by				Avg. depth (m)	0.3m	
				Width (m)	2m	



a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil.	Length (m)	40m
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Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil		
1401	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil		
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		

Trench 15						
General description	Orientation	ENE-WSW				
This trench contained 5 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.	Avg. depth (m)	0.3				
	Width (m)	2m				
	Length (m)	38m				
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1500	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil		
1501	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil		
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		

Trench 16						
General description	Orientation	N-S				
This trench contained 3 furrows, a plough scar and a gully. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows and gully.	Avg. depth (m)	0.8m				
	Width (m)	2m				
	Length (m)	50m				
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1600	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil		
1601	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil		
1602	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
1603	Cut	1.0	0.38	Gully		
1604	Fill	-	0.38	Fill of gully		

Trench 17		
General description	Orientation	NE-SW



<p>This trench contained 5 furrows, 3 land drains and an area of dumped modern rubble possibly defining the area of a former pond. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows and land drains but was cut by the modern material at the southern end of the trench.</p>	Avg. depth (m)	0.3m
	Width (m)	2m
	Length (m)	50m

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1700	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil		
1701	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil		
1702	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		

Trench 18

General description	Orientation	E-W
<p>This trench contained 2 furrows and a gully. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows and gully.</p>	Avg. depth (m)	0.48m
	Width (m)	2m
	Length (m)	50m

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1800	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil		
1801	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil		
1802	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
1803	Fill	-	0.19	Fill of gully		
1804	Cut	0.31	0.19	Gully		

Trench 19

General description	Orientation	NE-SW
<p>This trench contained 5 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.</p>	Avg. depth (m)	0.6m
	Width (m)	2m
	Length (m)	50m

Contexts

Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
1900	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil		
1901	Layer	-	0.37	Subsoil		
1902	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		
1903	Fill	-	0.12			



v.01

1904	Cut	0.65	0.12			
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Trench 20						
General description				Orientation		N-S
This trench contained 4 furrows. The underlying geology comprised a stiff brown red clay overlain by a reddish brown silty clay subsoil overlain by the grey brown silty clay of the existing topsoil. Subsoil sealed the furrows.				Avg. depth (m)		0.5m
				Width (m)		2m
				Length (m)		50m
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
2000	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil		
2001	Layer	-	0.13	Subsoil		
2002	Layer	-	-	Natural clay		



APPENDIX B. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX C. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name:	Hackwood Farm, Mickleover, Derbyshire
Site code:	DEHW 16
Grid reference:	centred on SK 3050 3600
Type:	Evaluation
Date and duration:	30th August-7th September 2016
Area of site:	48ha

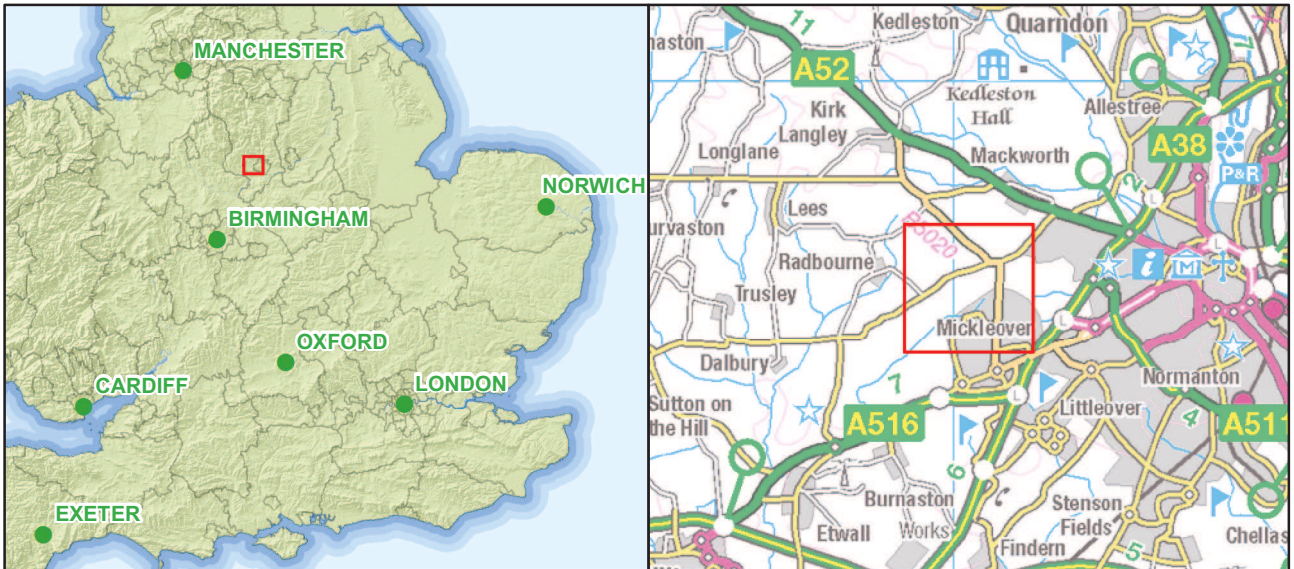
Summary of results:

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by CgMS Consulting on behalf of Miller Homes, to undertake the evaluation of the development site at Hackwood Farm, Mickleover, Derbyshire. This comprised the excavation of 20 evaluation trenches measuring 50m by 2m. The scope and arrangement of the trenches was agreed between the client's consultant archaeologist, CgMs Consulting, and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

Undated activity was evidenced by a small number of ditches, furrows and tree holes. The linear features correspond well with field boundaries and a trackway seen on the OS map of 1882. An area of geophysical anomalies was shown to be a dump of modern building rubble and plastic, the location of which corresponded with a rectangular building visible on the 1882 OS map.

Location of archive:

The archive is currently held at Oxford Archaeology's Oxford Office at Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Derby Museum and Art Gallery in due course.



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Figure 1: Site location



- Archaeological feature
- Intervention location
- Limit of excavation
- Excavated furrows
- Geophysical furrows

Figure 2: Trench location

100m
 1:2500
 Scale at A3 1:2500

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 Ashley Strutt

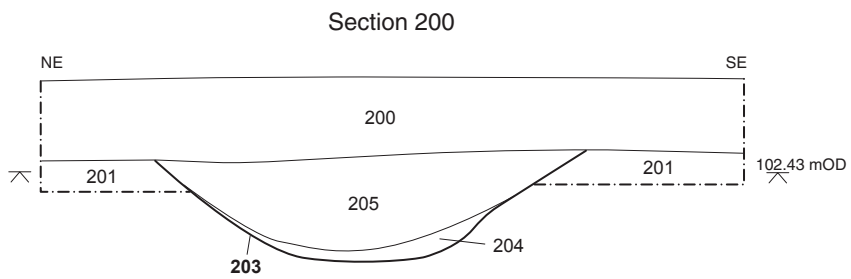
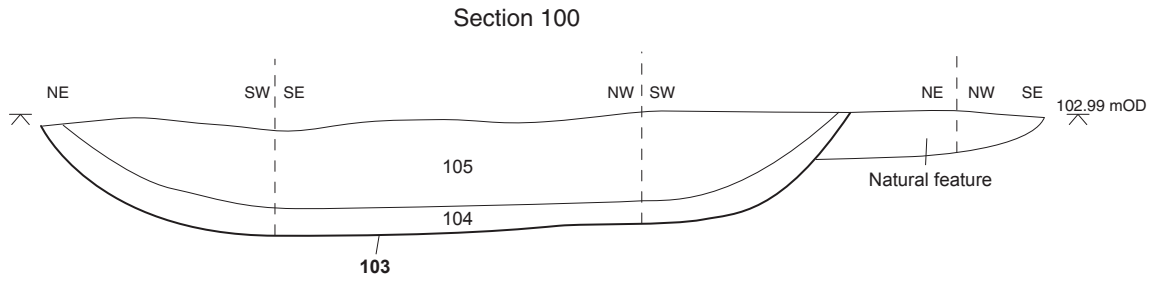


Figure 3: Sections 100 and 200



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