



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT  
ST. CLEMENTS CHURCH, HORSLEY, DERBYSHIRE**

*WATCHING BRIEF REPORT*

Report Number 2010/121    March 2011



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Figure 1. Site location

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Cover: View of site

Plate 1: Excavation of service trench looking west

## Non-technical Summary

A watching brief was undertaken during the excavation of a service trench at St. Clements Church, Horsley, Derbyshire. The trench followed the route of existing services through the graveyard and was hand excavated between 7<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> February 2011. Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered. Fragments of disarticulated human bone found were immediately re-buried below the base of the trench.

## Key Project Information

Project Name	St. Clements Church, Horsley
ArcHeritage Project No.	5401
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Watching Brief
Client	PCC St Clements Church, Horsley
Planning Application No.	09/0054/FL
NGR	SK 3753 4450
Museum Accession No.	
OASIS Identifier	Archerit1-93409
Author	Rob Barnett
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Editor	David Aspden
Report Number and Date	2010/121 21 <sup>st</sup> March 2011

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

Archeritage was commissioned by PCC St Clements Church, Horsley to undertake an archaeological watching brief at St. Clements Church, Horsley, Derbyshire. (Planning Reference 09/0054/FL) A new heating system for the church required new water and gas supplies and the connections for these involved the excavation of a service trench through the graveyard. Due to the potential for archaeological deposits on the route of the trench a watching brief was required. This work was undertaken to mitigate the impact of the development on any archaeological deposits or features present.

A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Archeritage base on a brief and consultation with Dave Barrett, Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. The work was carried out in accordance with the WSI.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

The original route of the service trench running adjacent to the path and turning north into the vestry was changed to follow the line of an earlier water main adjacent to the northern boundary wall. Approval for the route change was obtained from the Diocese of Derby prior to work commencing. The existing water main was located by scanner and marked out with spray marker.

A trench measuring c.31.00m length, 0.30m width and 0.75m depth was hand excavated from the eastern boundary wall to the vestry. A plan showing the trench location was prepared (**Figure 2**) and digital photographs taken. All excavation was monitored by the archaeologist present. The deposits encountered are described in 5.1 below.

The site archive will be deposited at Derby Museum.

## 3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 3753 4450 (**Figure 1**). The church, a Grade 1 listed building is situated on the higher ground at the west end of Church Street in the village of Horsley, c. 8 km north of Derby. The surrounding land slopes down to the north, south and west. The underlying geology consists of glacially deposited clay drift overlying solid Carboniferous Millstone Grit.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village of Horsley was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 when it was held by Ralph de Buron. St Clements church was not recorded but it is possible that a church was in existence at the time of Domesday, as generally a manor, as recorded at Horsley, would normally be accompanied by a church. The present church building, which is located at the west end of the village, was constructed in the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century and restored in the 1850s, but does incorporate earlier elements from the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries including the tower. The



main entrance to the church yard lies to the east of the church. There is a graveyard around the church which has been extended to the south.



**Plate 1: Excavation of service trench looking west**

## 5 RESULTS

Below the turf was (1000) a deposit of dark grey silty loam topsoil to a depth of 0.10m to 0.15m. This directly overlay (1001) a dark greyish-brown silty clay loam subsoil containing varying inclusions of random shape and size sandstone fragments and lumps of yellowish-brown sandy clay to depth of 0.65m - 0.70m. This deposit contained more sandstone inclusions at the western end and is considered to be a ground make up layer, probably dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> century restoration activity. Below this was (1002) a yellowish-brown sandy clay substrate to the base of the trench at 0.75m depth. The existing lead water main was exposed at 0.40m depth and a disused iron gas pipe at 0.10m to 0.16m depth. Human bone consisting of 7 skull fragments and a femur were found at 0.65m depth. These were immediately re-buried below the base of the service trench at 1.00m depth in agreement with the Churchwarden. Ceramic finds from deposits (1000) & (1001) consisted of red brick and tile fragments, a blue transfer printed plate rim sherd and a single red earthenware flower pot base sherd. These were of 19<sup>th</sup> century date and were not retained.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

ArcHeritage, 2010. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief*

## Appendix 1 – Index to Archive

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	3
Levels register	0
Photographic register	1
Drawing register	0
Original drawings	1
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	0
Colour slides (films)	0
Digital photographs	20 images on 1 cd
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

**Table 1 Index to archive**

**APPENDIX 2 – Context List**

Context no.	Description
1000	Topsoil
1001	Subsoil – re-deposited ground make-up
1002	Natural clay substrate

**Table 2 Context list**



## APPENDIX 3 – Written Scheme of Investigation

### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Prepared for the PCC St Clements Church, Horsley, 5<sup>th</sup> August 2010

**Site Location:** St Clements Church, Horsley, Derbyshire

**NGR:** SK 3753 4450

**Proposal:** Excavation of a service trench for water and gas supply for new heating system

**Planning ref:** 09/0054/FL

**Status of WSI:** Final

#### 1 SUMMARY

1.1 Faculty is being sought for the installation of a new heating system at St Clements Church, Horsley. This requires new water and gas supplies and the connections for these will involve the excavation of a service trench to bring these services to the church.

1.2 Due to the potential for archaeological deposits on the route of the service trench a watching brief is required on the excavation of the service trench. This work is to be undertaken so as to mitigate the impact of the development on any archaeology present.

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared based on a brief and consultation with Dave Barrett (Diocesan Archaeological Advisor). The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI.

#### 2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site is located at SK 3753 4450 (**Illustration 1**).

#### 3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 The church is a Grade 1 listed building.

#### 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 Horsley was recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. The Church of St Clements was not recorded but it is possible that a church was in existence as a manor was recorded and would not normally be found without a church. The current church building, which is located at the west end of the village, was constructed in the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century and restored in 1850s, but it does incorporate earlier elements from the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, including the tower. The main entrance to the church yard lies to the east of the church. There is a graveyard around the church which has been extended to the south and now extends for some 160m.

#### 5. GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED

5.1 The proposed service trench will be 700mm deep and 400mm wide. This trench will follow the route of path that runs from the main entrance to the church. Just before reaching the the church the service trench will turn north passing to the east of the chancel through the church wall into the existing vestry.

#### 6 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

6.1 The service trench will be excavated by machine but **a toothless ditching bucket must be used** for this work. A breaker or toothed bucket may be used to remove obstructions, at the discretion of the monitoring archaeologist. All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

6.2 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

6.3 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

#### 7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

7.1 A site plan will be produced to show the route of the service trench. This plan will record the location of the trench relative to the church and to the O.S. National Grid. All archaeological features will be recorded on a site plan, and in section if appropriate, in accurate relation to NGR and Ordnance Datum

7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernable. In archaeologically 'sterile' areas, soil layers will be described, but no context numbers will be assigned. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.

7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. All drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions

7.4 Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic register will comprise 35mm format black and white prints. Digital photography and/or 35mm colour slides may be used in addition, but will not form the primary site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines. Digital photography, where used, will be colour digital SLR (not point-and-click) photography of 7 megapixel minimum resolution.

7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.

7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. All pottery of medieval or earlier date will be retained whether stratified or unstratified. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.

7.8 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.

- **Judgement sampling** will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy.

7.9 Evidence for former industrial activity is not likely to be present on the site. If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be

collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (English Heritage 2001).

7.10 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

7.11 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place following consultation with the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and this will be undertaken in line with Diocesan rules and industry best practice, English Heritage (2005) *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*. In addition all work on human remains will be undertaken in compliance with environmental health regulations. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed, boxed, and retained on site for reburial by the Church.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines and retained on site for reburial.
- No human remains or coffin furniture will be removed from site.

7.12 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law and English Heritage guidance (2005).

## 8 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

8.1 Upon completion of the groundworks, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- c) An account of the methodology and results of the operation, describing structural data, associated finds and environmental data.
- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports as necessary.

- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive. The proposed deposition date for the archive is November 2010.
- g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

8.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER/SMR (also in PDF format).

8.3 Provision will be made for publication of the results of the fieldwork. The minimum publication will be a summary statement in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal within 2 years of fieldwork. Contingency will be available for a more substantial publication if this is justified.

8.4 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

8.5 From the outset of the project arrangements will be made for the archive, consisting of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of all reports along with an index to the archive to be deposited at Derby Museum in accordance with the procedures set out in *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003) and local museums guidance. All archive material will be marked with the museum accession number DBYMU 2010-41.

8.6 The Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and museum curator will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This will be confirmed in the project report. The Diocesan Archaeological Advisor will be informed in writing on final deposition of the site archive.

8.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included with the archive).

## **9 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

9.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

9.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

## **10 TIMETABLE & STAFFING & MONITORING**

10.1 The on-site timetable will depend upon the development schedule. At least one week's notice must be given to ArcHeritage prior to the start of site works.

10.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Head of Artefact Research - Dr Ailsa Mainman
- Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains - Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Post-medieval Pottery – Dr David Barker
- Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers - Geoffrey Krause & Rachel Cubitt
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger Doonan
- Conservation – Dr Ian Panter

10.3 The work will be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. CVs will be submitted to the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for approval. It is anticipated that only one archaeologist will be on site to monitor the stripping.

10.4 Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed with, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor before implementation.

10.5 During the course of the fieldwork the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

may undertake monitoring visits. One week's prior notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given.

10.6 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor will contact the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit.

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## FIGURES