



Ilam Park, Staffordshire: Archaeological Evaluation

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**Ilam Park, Staffordshire
Archaeological Evaluation**

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report describes the results of archaeological trenching located within the current caravan park at Ilam Park, Staffordshire. The evaluation was designed to investigate elements of a former kitchen garden, the features of which are depicted on the 1839 Cobb map of the site, including the kitchen garden, walls, footpaths and outbuildings. Six trenches were excavated in total; four measuring 5 by 2 metres, one measuring 5 by 1 metre, and one measuring 1 by 1 metre. The work was commissioned by the National Trust.

Three of the trenches contained well-preserved remains of the garden boundary wall, constructed out of limestone blocks with lime mortar bonding. One of the trenches contained evidence of truncation of the wall, which was then backfilled with late 19th to early 20th century debris including pottery, glass and building material. A possible footpath running along the inside perimeter of the wall was also recorded. A structure to the north of the boundary wall, outside of the garden, may be related to outbuildings of the estate.

With the exception of the pottery dump used as a backfill within the robbed-out garden wall, few other artefacts were present across the site, although two examples of worked flint were recovered from the subsoil of trenches located at opposite ends of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of archaeological trenching at the current caravan park at Ilam Park, Staffordshire. The evaluation was designed to investigate elements of the kitchen garden that is depicted on the 1839 Cobb map of the site, including the garden walls, footpaths and outbuildings. The work comprised six trenches, and was undertaken on behalf of the National Trust.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located to the immediate north of Ilam Park, in an area which is currently in use as a caravan park (centred NGR: SK13053 50790) (Figure 1). The Ilam Park estate is located at the southern end of the Peak District National Park, approximately 25km to the north-west of Derby.

The site is bounded by hedgerows and slopes gently upwards from west to east, rising from approximately 155m AOD to 161m AOD.

A search of the British Geological Survey (BGS) records (BGS 2017) indicates that the bedrock geology across the site comprises a mix of the Milldale Limestone Formation and the Ecton Limestone Formation. Superficial geology for the site is not mapped.

3 SITE BACKGROUND

Immediately to the south of the site are numerous Listed Buildings, including the Grade II* Listed Ilam Park and Gardners Cottage, and the Grade II Listed Coach House and Stable Block. The following description of the Ilam estate is summarised from the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR). A more comprehensive history of the site is detailed in Ullathorne (2006) and Evans (2016).

Ilam Park (NTSMR no. 60097 / MNA164345) was rebuilt by James Trubshawe for Jesse Watts Russell in 1821-26 in the Gothic style to the designs of John Shaw. It was a large spectacular picturesque mansion with battlements and turrets but survives largely truncated, as a porte cochere or gateway and a hall with five high Gothic two light windows now horizontally divided.

Prior to Watts Russell's rebuilding of the Hall in the 1820's, the old road through Ilam ran through the estate from Wood Lodge (SK 1340 5060) over St Bertram's bridge and behind the church (SK 1328 5066), on through the field called Wheel Orchard to join up with the drive from the Hall. Wheel Orchard is where the old village of Ilam stood.

The house is now run as a Youth Hostel by the Y.H.A, in accordance with the wishes of Sir Robert McDougall who donated the nucleus of this property to the Trust in 1934.

The investigation site is recorded within the NTSMR as the site of kitchen garden, containing possible associated earthworks (NTSMR no. 64300/MNA164323). The garden is depicted on an 1839 map (Figure 2).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Aims

The aims were:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present, particularly in relation to the kitchen garden present on the 1839 Cobbs map (Figure 2).
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to provide information to enable the National Trust to manage the archaeology on the site.

4.2 Techniques

Six trenches were excavated. The rationale for each trench is detailed in Table 1, below, and the location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2. The trench locations were largely determined by targeting features on the 1839 Cobb plan, although the locations were constrained somewhat by existing infrastructures such as roads and services, and large trees.

Table 1: Trench rationale

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	5x2	to investigate area outside of the 19 th century kitchen garden (shown on Cobb's Plan)
2	5x2	to locate the northwest corner of the walled kitchen garden; assess survival of paths/drives (reference Cobb's Plan)
3	5x2	to assess condition of kitchen wall; to map extent of kitchen wall (reference Cobb's Plan)
4	5x2	to assess survival of gardener's bothies and any associated working yards (reference Cobb's Plan)
5	5x1	to assess survival of paths and potential continuation of garden wall (reference Cobb's Plan)
6	1x1	for geotechnical assessment/ enabling coverage of the site.

A detailed methodology of the work is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 5).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plates 1-2; Figure 3) was located at the northern end of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench measured 5m in length by 2m in width and reached a maximum overall depth of 0.33m.

The topsoil (101) in Trench 1 comprised mid grey-brown silty clay with occasional root inclusions and very occasional sub-angular pebbles. The topsoil displayed a fairly uniform thickness of between 0.19-0.22m, with a slightly irregular lower boundary with subsoil (202) due to root activity. The subsoil (202) comprised friable dark yellow-brown clayey silt. Frequent sub-angular stone inclusions of limestone and chert, occasional rootlets and very occasional coal fragments were present throughout the deposit. The subsoil was exposed for approximately 0.12m – 0.15m in thickness, and continued beyond the base of the trench.

No features of archaeological interest were encountered within Trench 1. One worked flint flake was retrieved from subsoil deposit (202), together with five examples of un-worked chert. Chert was frequent throughout the subsoil and is a common material within the geology of the area, although flint is not natural to the area. Assessment of the finds is detailed in Appendix 4, Table 1.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plates 3-7; Figure 4) was located at the south-western end of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench initially measured 5m in length, although was extended at its north-eastern end in order to further investigate a wall (203), ultimately measuring 6.70m in length and 2m in width.

The topsoil (201) was a very thin layer of mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent small root inclusions. The depth was fairly uniform across the trench with a maximum thickness of 0.08m. Immediately underlying the topsoil was a spread of pale cream chalky gravel of sub-angular stones (202). This had a fairly consistent thickness of 0.12m throughout the trench. Beneath the gravel (202) was a thin layer of dark grey clay silt (205) with frequent small fragments of charcoal, brick and mortar. This directly overlay the wall (203) and main demolition deposit (204).

A short section of wall (203) (Plate 3-6), aligned north-west to south-east, was present at the north-eastern end of the trench. The wall was constructed out of roughly squared limestone blocks, with a small rectangular area of bricks on the upper surface (Plate 4). Heavy lime mortar was adhered to the structure. The wall was visible for a length of 1.35m, with the south-eastern end continuing beyond the limit of excavation into the eastern edge of the trench. The north-western end of the wall appeared to be truncated (Plate 5), at the location where it is likely to have once joined with a return wall, visible as a parch mark in the grass (Plate 6), heading north-east (part of which is recorded as (306) in Trench 3 and (504) in Trench 5). The wall (203) was cut into subsoil (207), and penetrated the subsoil for a maximum depth of 0.52m. The lowest course of stones, laid well into the subsoil, were more coarsely-shaped than those towards the upper courses.

Where the wall (203) had been truncated, a very rubble-rich deposit (204) was present, contained within the construction cut [208] for wall (203), presumably used as a backfill after the wall (203) had been robbed out. The deposit comprised mixed grey clay silt with abundant fragmented brick and limestone blocks, very frequent late 19th and 20th century pottery fragments, and less frequent charcoal, glass and clay pipe fragments. An assessment of the ceramics is detailed in Appendix 3 and other finds in Appendix 4.

Towards the south-western end of the trench was an irregular linear feature (206) (Plate 7) comprising mottled dark grey clayey silt with frequent small fragments of charcoal and brick. Frequent fragments of degraded wood were also present, which were mostly thin and linear, likely to be remnants of roots. The feature was aligned roughly north-west to south-east, on a similar alignment to wall (203), although slightly off-set. The feature measured approximately 2m in width, with an undulating depth of between 0.04 and 0.22m. The irregular form of the feature, and the inclusions of degraded root suggest that this is a former hedge.

Subsoil (207) comprised orange clay silt with occasional pockets of sand. The upper surface contained some small charcoal and brick fragments, although the deposit became sterile once cleaned.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Plates 8-11; Figures 5) was located at the southern end of the site and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench measured 5m in length by 2m in width.

The upper layer of topsoil (301) was a very thin layer of mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent small root inclusions. The depth of the topsoil (301) was fairly uniform across the trench with a maximum thickness of 0.08m. Truncating the topsoil deposit was a layer of green plastic mesh (302), a recent attempt to firm up the ground surface for caravans. Immediately underlying the plastic mesh (302) were patches of limestone gravel bedding (308), between 0.15-0.2m thick, present only to the south of the wall. Beneath the plastic mesh (302), and where present, gravel (308), the topsoil deposit continued for a further thickness of approximately 0.3m.

At the south-eastern end of the trench, a cut [304] for an electrical cable was present, aligned north-west to south east. The cut [304] was backfilled with a mixed topsoil deposit containing frequent limestone inclusions (305) and remnants of yellow hazard tape, and ran diagonally across the majority of the trench.

A north-east to south-west aligned stone wall (306) (Plates 9-11) was present at the north-western end of the trench. A sondage was excavated against the northern elevation of the wall, which determined that the wall had a maximum height of 1.3m, penetrating the subsoil for a total depth of 0.95m from the upper surface of the subsoil (309). The wall was exposed for a maximum of 11 courses, with stones which were very variable in size and shape, comprising limestone blocks, no larger than 0.3m in length, and bonded with white lime mortar. The core of the wall was rubble, with the outer faces containing more neatly dressed stones. No clear cut was observed for the wall, suggesting that it was trench-built. The south-western corner of the wall was truncated by the electrical pipe [304]/(305).

Four stone slabs (307) (Plate 10) were observed to be embedded into the subsoil (309), butting up to the south face of wall (306). The stones themselves were oblong, measuring on average 0.6x0.2m, forming a narrow surface or pathway, aligned north-east to south-west, identical to the wall (306). The stones (307) continued into the eastern trench edge, and terminated approximately halfway across the trench, covering a total area of 0.8m by 0.6m. It could not be determined whether the stones originally terminated at this point, but the proximity of electrical cable [304]/(305) may indicate that the feature (307) has been truncated by this later activity.

Subsoil (303) was similar to the subsoil observed in the other trenches, comprising mid-orange clay silt with pockets of sand. One fragment of pottery was retrieved from the subsoil deposit, comprising a small white and blue 18th century porcelain sherd. An assessment of the pottery is detailed in Appendix 3.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 (Plates 12-16; Figure 6) was located near the centre of the site, aligned north-west to south-east. The trench measured 5m in length by 2m in width and achieved a uniform overall depth of 0.45m.

The topsoil (401) in Trench 4 comprised dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent roots and occasional limestone inclusions. The topsoil was present across the entire trench with a maximum thickness of 0.18m, although reduced to 0.10m where it overlay backfill (403). Immediately underlying topsoil (401) was a deposit of mid grey-brown clayey silt (402) with very frequent inclusions of sub-angular limestone pebbles and occasional inclusions of brick fragments. This had a fairly uniform thickness of 0.25-0.30m and was cut by [405]. One fragment of a heavily abraded 18th century earthenware bowl was recovered from deposit (402). An assessment of the pottery is detailed in Appendix 3.

Cut [405] (Plate 14) began immediately beneath the topsoil (401), cutting through (402), and had relatively straight, steep sloping sides. A deposit comprising over 70% sub-angular limestone blocks and brick fragments (403) filled the cut [405]. Fragments of soft lime mortar were occasionally observed within the deposit (403), which was fairly loose with no structure to the limestone and brick inclusions within it. At the base of (403) was a structure (404), comprising a thin layer of crushed brick and lime mortar, aligned north-west to south-east, with a maximum thickness of 0.08m. The structure measured 1.60m in width and continued in length into both the east and west section of the trench and beyond the limits of excavation. The structure appeared to be crudely made, perhaps a foundation base from which to build a wall or a path. Rubble backfill (403) may contain the remains of a structure. At the extreme edges of the structure (404), against the eastern and western section of the trench, one limestone block remained adhered to the crushed brick base at each edge (Plates 15), which may be all that remains *in situ* of the original structure.

At the base of cut [405], between structure (404) and the cut [405], was a mixed deposit of mid brown-grey clayey silt with reddish yellow and cream clay inclusions (406). This contained frequent angular stones and crushed brick fragments. This deposit separated structure (404) from the edge of the cut, likely a construction backfill, and was up to 0.10m in width on either side of the structure (404). One fragment of late 19th century pottery was retrieved from this deposit, adhered to the northern face of structure (404). An assessment of the pottery is detailed in Appendix 3.

The cut [405] truncated subsoil deposit (407), a mid orange-brown silty clay. Frequent angular and sub-angular cobbles and pebbles of limestone, and occasional roots were present throughout the subsoil. The subsoil was present throughout the trench, with a maximum identified depth of 0.3m. The crushed brick structure (404) was built upon the truncated surface of the subsoil within cut [405] (Plate 16). Bedrock (408) was present immediately

beneath the subsoil (407), comprising solid, horizontally bedded limestone with very occasional pockets of mid-orange brown silty clay between the laminations of stones.

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 (Plates 17-18; Figure 7) was located at the southern end of the site and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench measured 5m in length by 1m in width and reached a uniform overall depth of 0.5m.

The topsoil (501) in Trench 5 comprised dark grey brown silty clay with frequent roots and occasional limestone inclusions. The topsoil was present across the entire trench with a fairly uniform thickness of 0.30m. At the south-western end of the trench, immediately underlying the topsoil (501) was a layer of limestone gravel (502), visible in the north-western facing section of the trench. This deposit extended for a maximum of 2.1m and is likely to relate to activity with the caravan park, possibly the patching up of wheel ruts. Elsewhere within the trench, the subsoil deposit (503) immediately underlay the topsoil (501), comprising mottled mid-orange-brown silty clay with very occasional sub-angular limestone inclusions. One worked flint flake, one piece of unworked chert and one clay pipe stem fragment were recovered from the subsoil (503). An assessment of the finds is detailed in Appendix 4. The mottling within the subsoil deposit is likely to have been caused by root action from the adjacent hedge, which was located approximately 0.2m away from the trench edge. The subsoil was present across the entire base of the trench.

Within the extreme south-eastern corner of the trench was a short alignment of wall (504), (Plate 18) aligned north-east to south-west. The wall was visible for approximately 0.50m along its northern face, and was cut into the subsoil (503). The wall was exposed for a height of 0.1m, although it was not excavated to the foundation base. The wall was constructed out of limestone blocks bonded with white lime mortar.

5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6 (Plates 19-20; Figure 8) was located at the western end of the site and measured 1m by 1m. Due to the presence of electricity cable hazard tape upon opening the trench, the trench was relocated to the south-east slightly. This resulted in a 1m by 1m trench with a 0.60m extension with a battered edge of at the north-western end of the trench, to protect the buried cable. The trench achieved a uniform overall depth of 0.55m.

The topsoil (601) comprised very dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent roots and occasional sub-angular limestone and brick fragments. The topsoil was present throughout the trench with a maximum overall depth of 0.42m. Immediately beneath the topsoil (601) was a subsoil deposit (602) of mid orange-brown silty clay. Frequent angular and sub-angular cobbles and pebbles of limestone, and occasional roots were present throughout the subsoil. The subsoil was present throughout the trench, with a maximum depth of 0.2m. The bedrock (603) was present immediately beneath the subsoil (602), comprising solid, horizontally bedded limestone with very occasional pockets of mid-orange brown silty clay between the laminations of stones.

No finds or features of archaeological interest were identified within Trench 6.

6 DISCUSSION

No archaeological features were observed within Trench 1. Chert was common throughout the subsoil (102) and five examples were collected as a representative sample. These are all unworked, geological fragments, examples of the natural inclusions within the superficial geology. The two examples of worked flint were collected from the subsoil deposit (102), in Trench 1, and (503), in Trench 5, at opposite ends of the site. Both flints were fairly abraded, although they do indicate prehistoric activity within the vicinity.

The truncated alignment of wall (203) in Trench 2 at the junction with the north-eastern return is evidence of deliberate disturbance. The location of this wall fits well with the 1839 Cobb map (Figure 9) where the main garden boundary wall is depicted. All of the wall remains identified during the evaluation had been reduced to ground level, some of which were just visible within the grass, but some of which were completely buried. The reason for the truncation of the corner of the wall is unclear. The stones of the wall have been removed and then backfilled with abundant bricks, limestone blocks and pottery fragments. The pottery predominantly dates from the late 19th to early 20th century, with very few 18th century examples, which corresponds well with the garden depicted on the Cobb map; by the OS map of 1881, the garden is no longer represented on maps, hence it must be assumed that it had been removed by this point.

The linear (206) in Trench 2, filled with a mottled silty deposit with degraded wood fragments, was aligned on roughly the same orientation as the wall (204), but slightly off-set. This is likely to be the remains of a hedge. Due to its slightly off-set alignment with the wall, it seems unlikely that these two features are contemporary, with the hedge perhaps installed after the demolition of the wall, to retain a boundary.

Wall (306) in Trench 3 forms part of the return alignment of the garden boundary wall (203) in Trench 2, with the wall (504) in Trench 5 also forming part of the same wall (Figures 9 and 10). The wall survived below ground in good condition, constructed out of limestone blocks and bonded with lime mortar. The foundation of the wall (306) penetrated almost 1m in depth from the upper surface of the subsoil, in contrast with the wall (203) in Trench 2, which was cut approximately 0.52m into the subsoil. This difference in foundation depth of these walls may be explained by the raise in ground level between Trench 2 and Trench 3. The limestone slab surface (307), which butted up against the southern edge of the wall (306), may represent the remains of a path which would have run around the inside perimeter of the garden boundary wall, and is a good indication for the original ground level of the kitchen garden. The surface extended into the eastern trench edge, although it terminated before reaching the western trench edge. There was no clear indication whether this was the original point at which the surface terminated, although it seems unlikely; it is possible that the surface has been truncated by the later insertion of electrical cable [304]/(305).

The remains in Trench 4 are difficult to interpret. Cut [405] appears to have been created for structure (404), and backfilled around the edges at the base with (406). Deposit (403) may be the demolished remains of an original structure, possibly a wall or path, which was built upon (404). Deposit (403) is now a rubble deposit which forms the upper fill of [405]. This structure (404), in contrast with the wall remains in Trench 2, 3 and 5, is crudely made. The single fragment of an 18th century earthenware bowl retrieved from backfill (403) is likely to be residual; a fragment of late 19th pottery found within the deposit (406) at the base of the cut

[405], adhered to the face of structure (404), indicates a date contemporary with the garden wall remains in Trenches 2, 3 and 5. The 1839 Cobb map shows structure (404) to be located around a cluster of small buildings within a yard, located outside of the garden boundary wall (Figure 9). The function of these buildings is unclear, although it seems likely they may have been a working space, such as outbuildings for the gardeners and other outdoors workers of the estate.

Bedrock was only encountered in Trench 4 and 6, both of which were located on higher ground within the garden, at least 1m higher than the other trenches. The topsoil across the site was fairly varied in depth, although this could be explained by the recent caravan park activities, such as the insertion of plastic mesh within the topsoil across parts of the site, and the infilling of wheel ruts with gravel.

7 CONCLUSION

This evaluation identified well-preserved remains of the garden boundary wall depicted on the 1839 Cobb map, together with a possible footpath running along the inside perimeter of the wall. Localised truncation of the garden boundary wall was apparent, although generally it survives in good condition, in some cases extending over 1m below the current ground surface. A structure to the north of the boundary wall, outside of the garden, may be related to outbuildings of the estate.

The results of this evaluation suggest that structural remains of the garden layout depicted on the 1839 Cobb map (Figure 2 and 10) survive well below ground, hence are likely to also survive below ground across areas of the site which were not investigated as part of this evaluation.

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PLATES



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking north-east. Scale 1m.



Plate 2: Representative section of Trench 1, showing topsoil (101) and subsoil (102). Looking north-west, scale 1m.



Plate 3: Trench 2, showing truncated wall (203) and hedge line (206). Looking south-west, scale 1m.



Plate 4: Wall (203), Trench 2. Scale 0.40m



Plate 5: Truncated wall (203), Trench 2. Looking south-east, scale 0.40m.



Plate 6: Truncated wall (203) with the backfill deposit (204) visible in the section. The trajectory of the return wall is visible in the grass, heading north-east. Looking north-east, scale 0.40m



Plate 7: Trench 2, showing root disturbance from hedge (206) in the foreground. Looking north-east, scale 1m.



Plate 8: Trench 3, with wall (306) visible at the far end of the trench. Looking north-west, scale 1m.



Plate 9: Plan view of wall (306), Trench 3. Looking south-west, scale 1m.



Plate 10: Wall (306) and surface (307), Trench 3. Looking north-west, scales 1m and 0.40m.



Plate 11: Wall (306), Trench 3, showing depth of foundations. Looking south, scales 1m and 0.40m.



Plate 12: Trench 4, showing demolition backfill (403). Looking north-west, scale 1m.



Plate 13: Trench 4 showing structure (404), following the removal of demolition deposit (403). Looking north-west, scale 1m.



Plate 14: Structure (404), Trench 4, showing the construction cut [405] and demolition backfill (403) in section. Looking north-east, scale 1m.



Plate 15: Structure 404, Trench 4. The roughly-shaped stone by the section edge may be the remnants of a wall built off (404). Looking south-west, scale 1m.



Plate 16: Section through structure (404), Trench 4, showing its thickness. Looking south-east, scale 1m.



Plate 17: Trench 5, with wall (504) visible in the bottom right of the photograph. Looking north-east, Scale 1m.



Plate 18: Wall (504), Trench 5. Looking south-east, scale 0.40m.



Plate 19: Trench 6, looking south-east. Scale 1m.



Plate 20: Representative section of Trench 6. Looking south-east, scale 1m.



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Figure 1: Site location

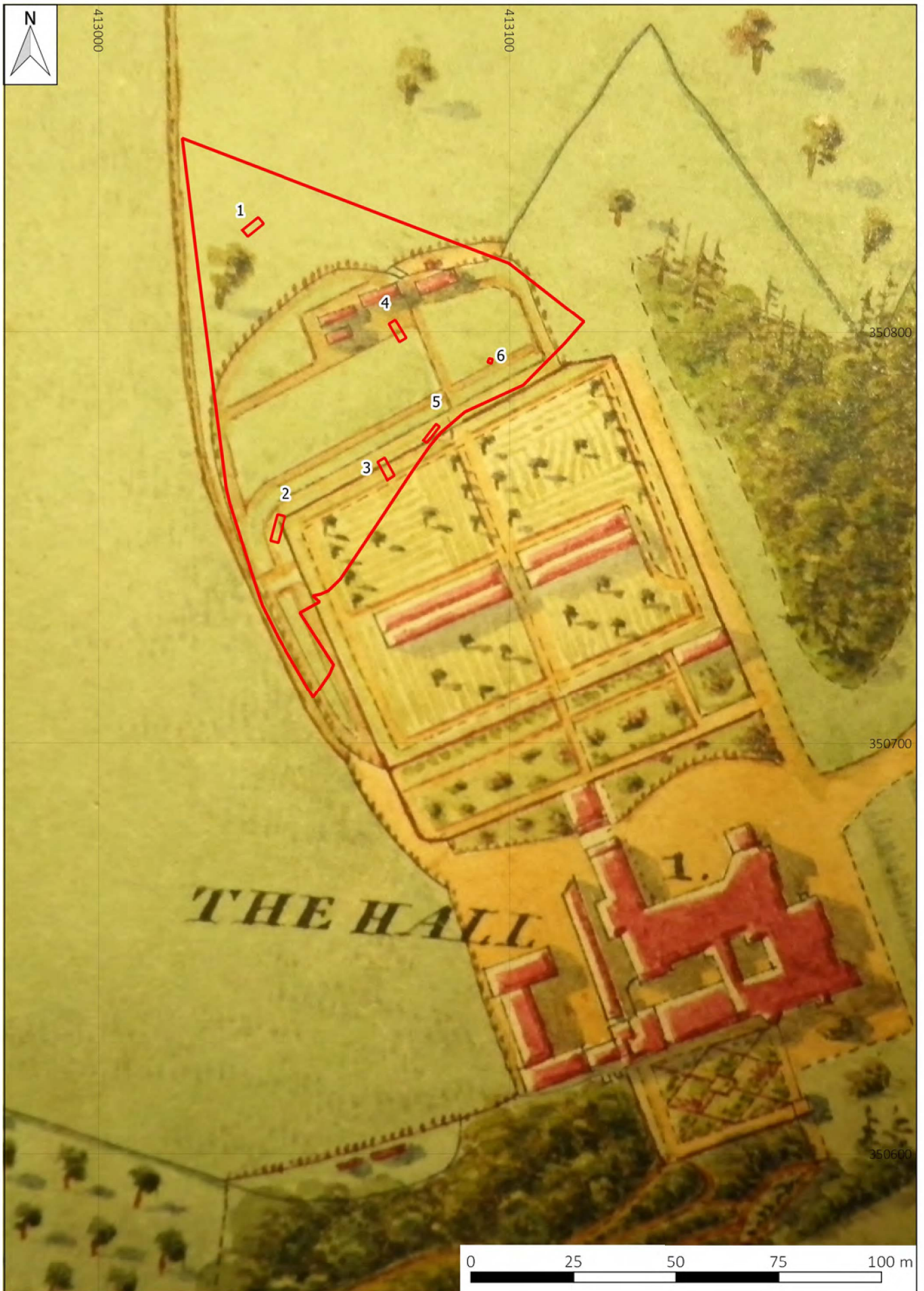


Figure 2: Trench location plan over the 1839 Cobb map of the site

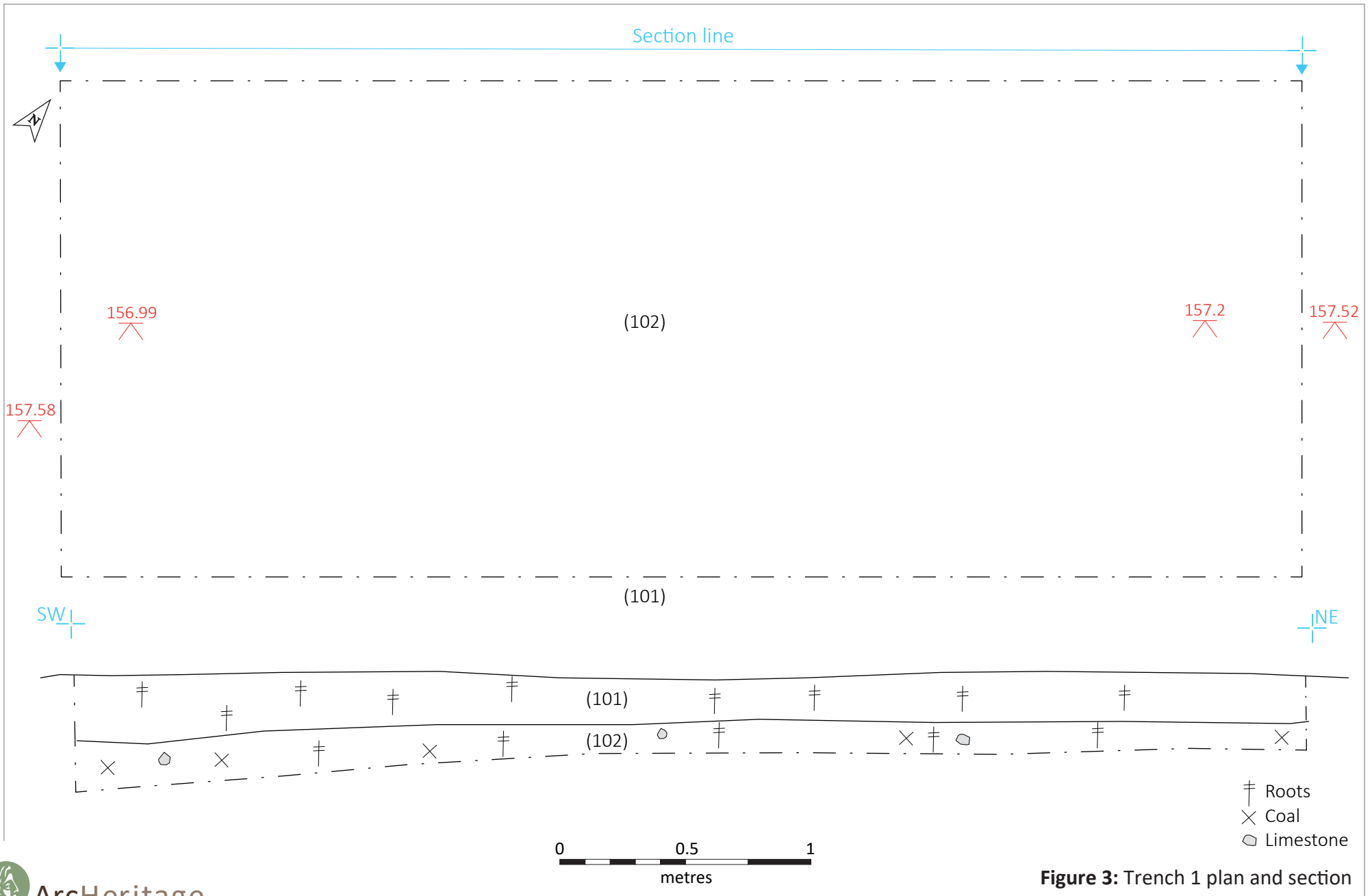


Figure 3: Trench 1 plan and section

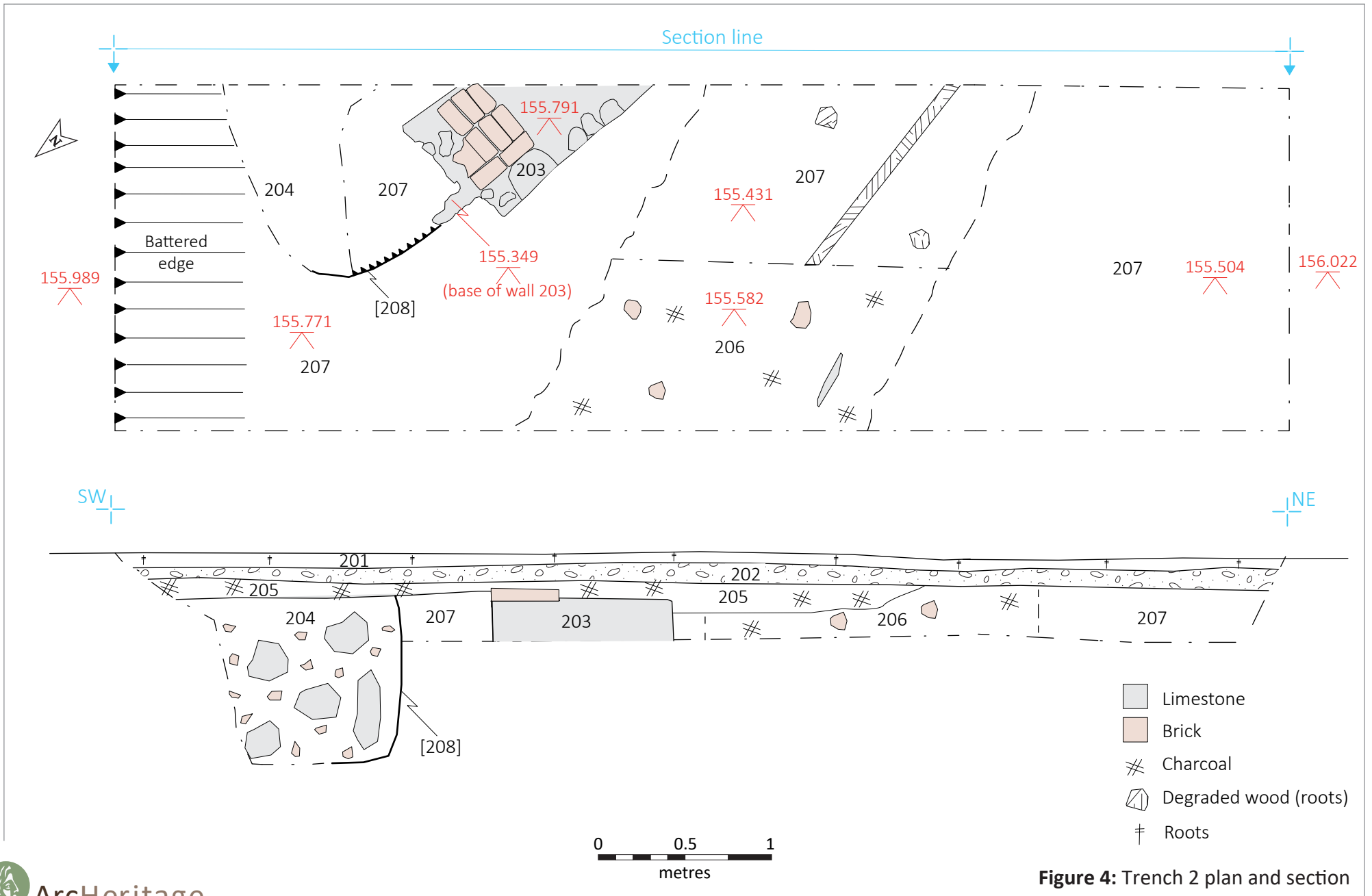


Figure 4: Trench 2 plan and section

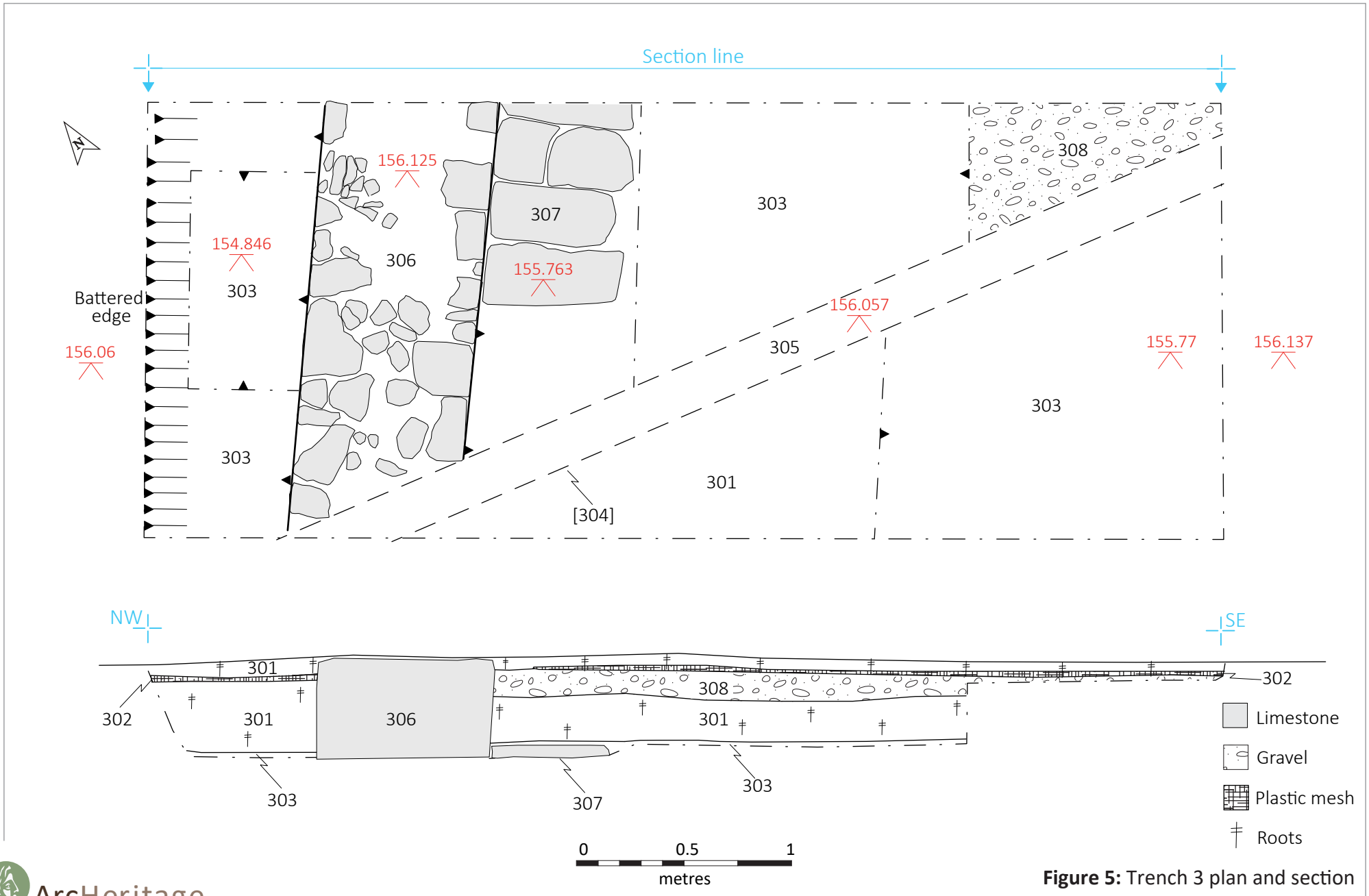


Figure 5: Trench 3 plan and section

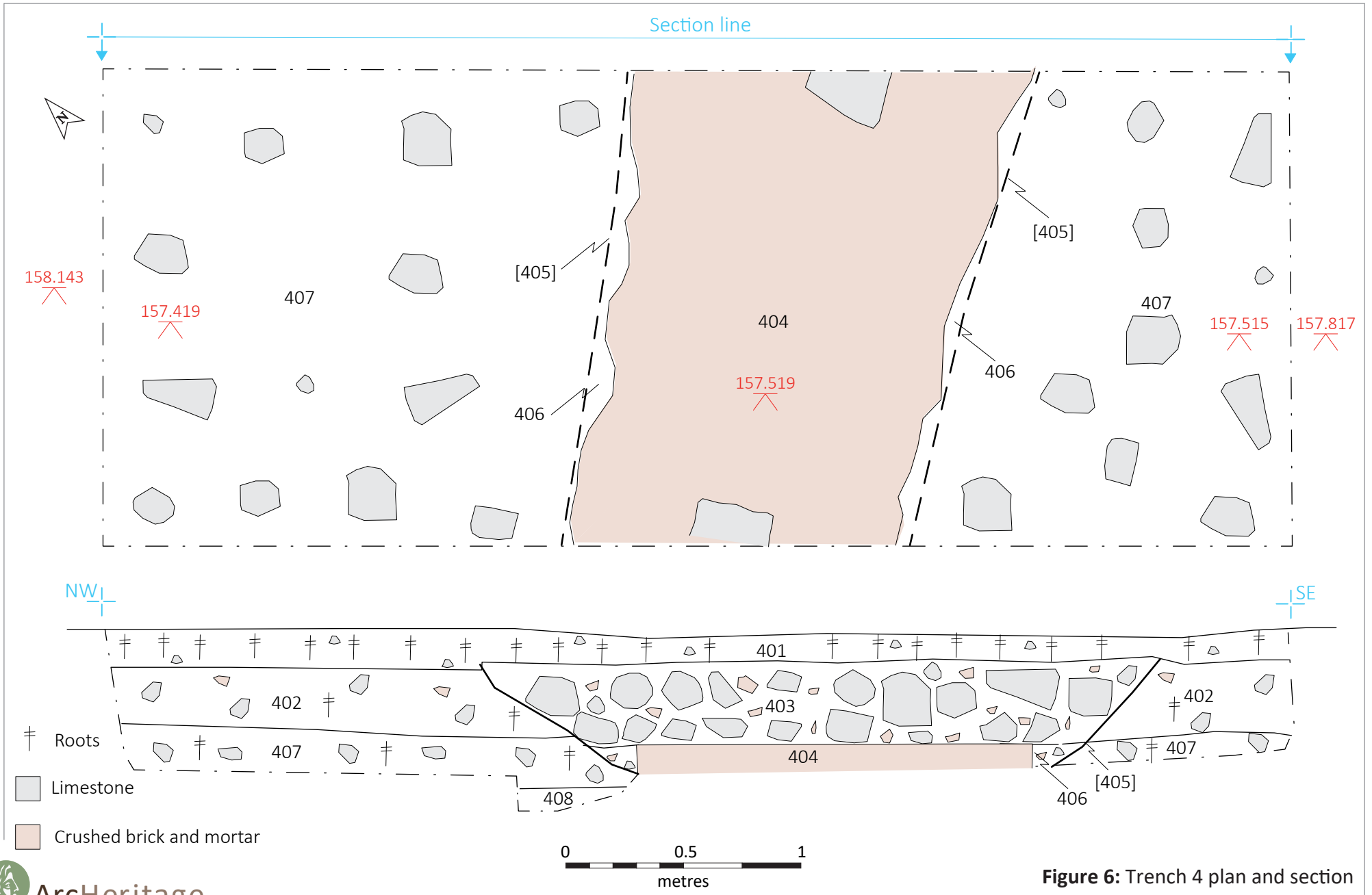


Figure 6: Trench 4 plan and section

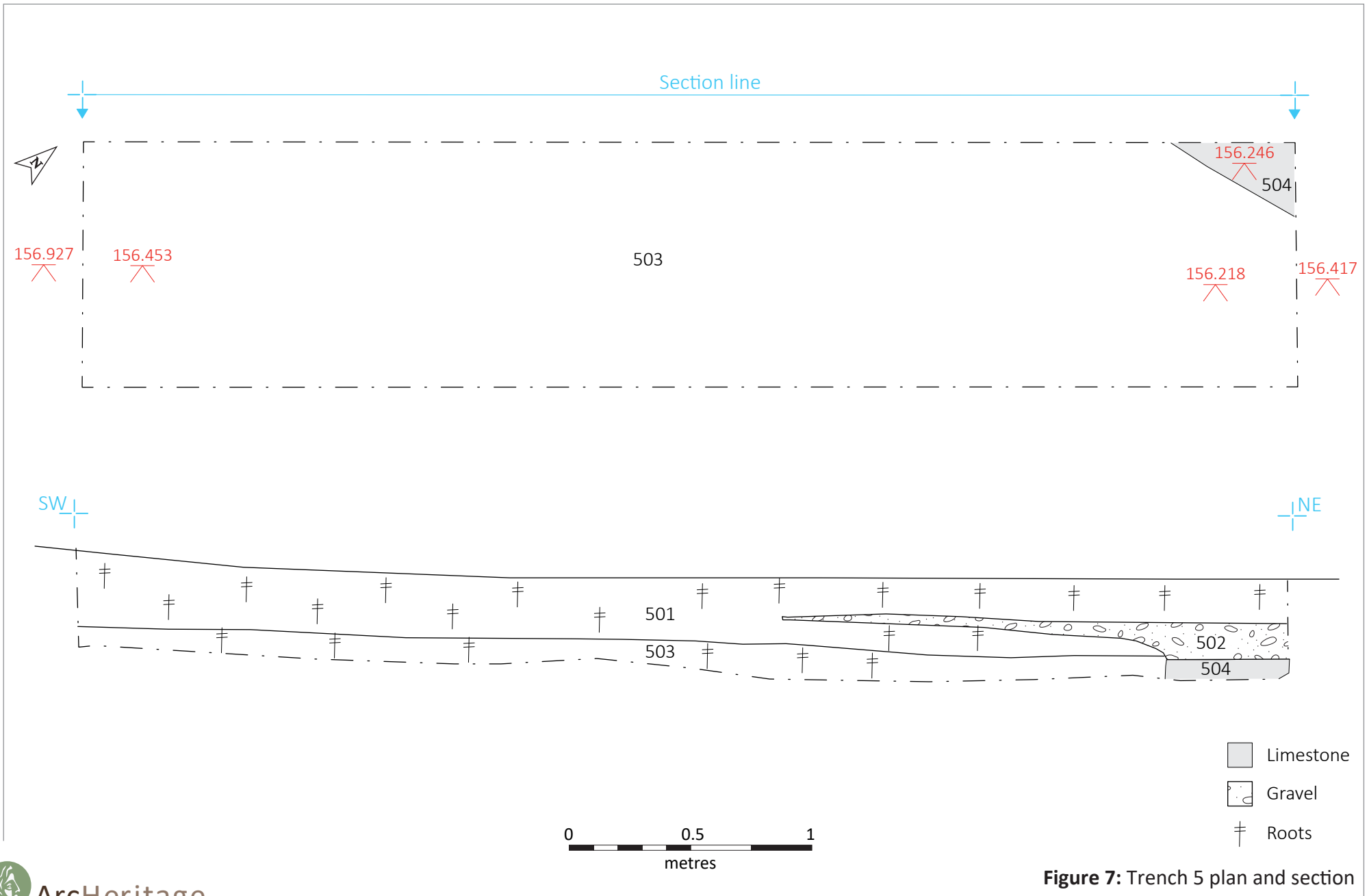


Figure 7: Trench 5 plan and section

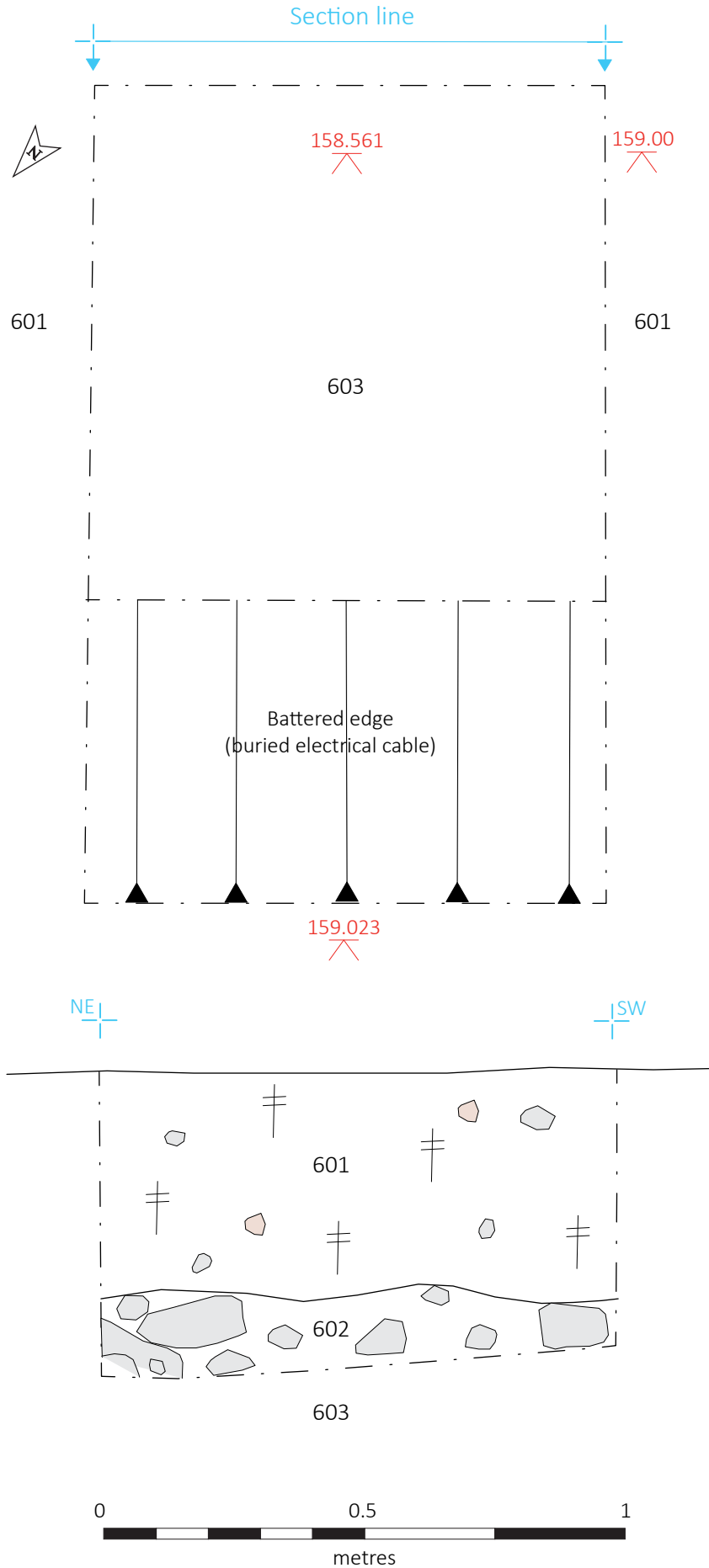


Figure 8: Trench 6 plan and section



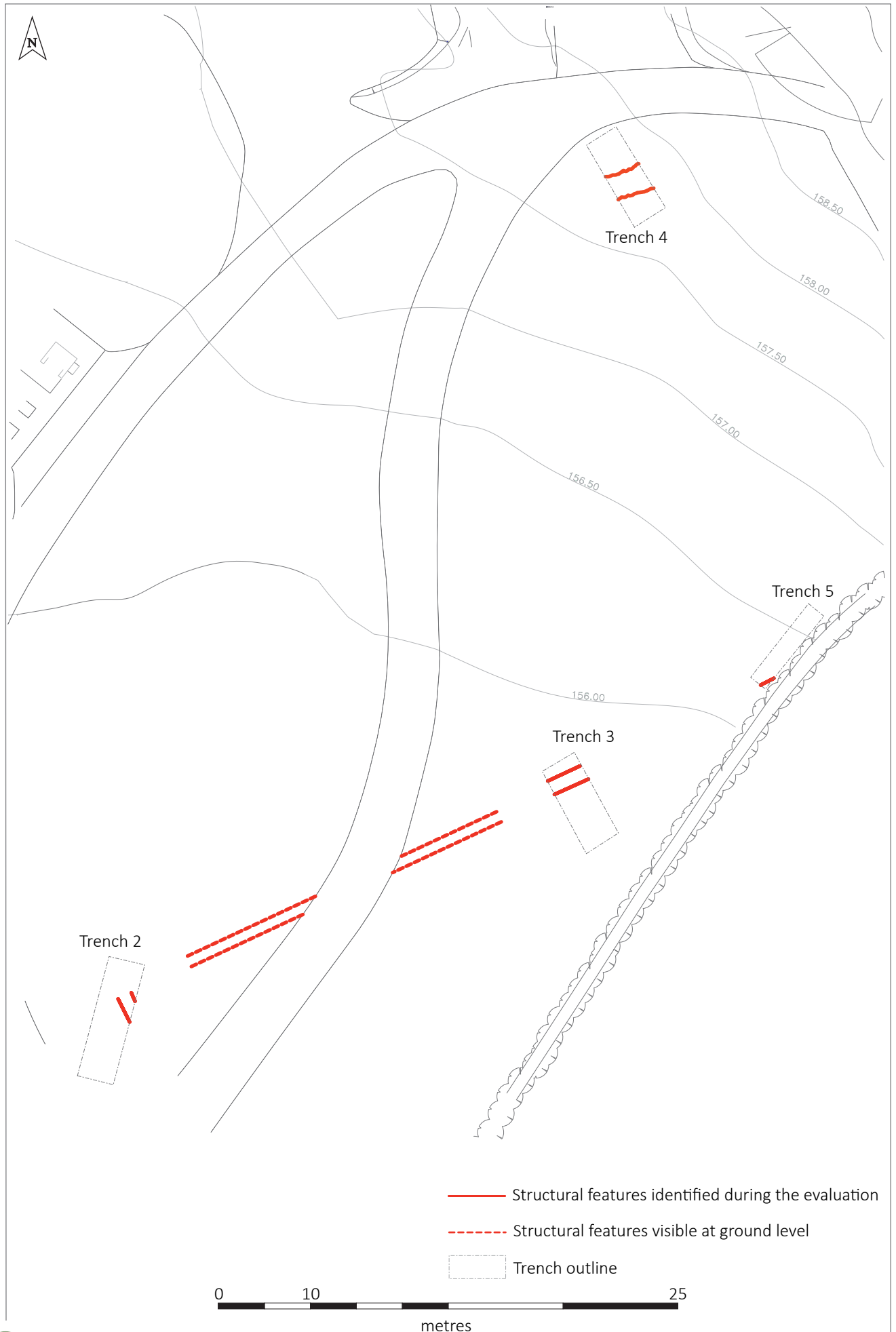


Figure 10: Plan of the structural features identified during the evaluation

APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Appendix 1 Table 1: Archive contents

Item	Number of items
Context register	2
Context sheets	24
Photographic register	3 (2x digital, 1x b/w)
Digital photographs	50
Black and white photographs	34
Drawing register	1
Original drawings	10
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	2

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Appendix 2 Table 1: List of contexts

Trench	Context no.	Description
1	101	Topsoil
1	102	Subsoil
2	201	Topsoil
2	202	Gravel. Modern levelling layer
2	203	Limestone and brick wall
2	204	Dump / backfill of robbed-out wall 203
2	205	Mixed deposit overlying wall 203 and dump 204
2	206	Former hedge line
2	207	Subsoil
2	208	Cut for wall 203
3	301	Topsoil
3	302	Green plastic mesh
3	303	Subsoil
3	304	Cut for electrical pipe
3	305	Backfill/pipe in cut 304
3	306	Limestone wall
3	307	Limestone slabs – footpath?
3	308	Gravel. Modern levelling/bedding for 302
4	401	Topsoil
4	402	Mixed deposit
4	403	Demolition backfill? Stone and brick rubble within cut 405
4	404	Crushed brick and lime mortar structure
4	405	Cut for structure 404. Contains within it 403 (possibly extended at a later date to accommodate backfill 403)
4	406	Fill at base of cut 405, butting 404
4	407	Subsoil
4	408	Bedrock geology
5	501	Topsoil
5	502	Gravel/modern levelling layer
5	503	Subsoil
5	504	Limestone wall
6	601	Topsoil
6	602	Subsoil
6	603	Bedrock geology

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Anne Jenner

Methodology

Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The number of sherds of each fabric and form type are noted for each context. The radii of rims and bases and measured as a percentage (EVES). The weight (gms) of each context is also given (see Table 1 below).

Results

The assemblage of 319 sherds, weighing 8582 grams, consists mainly of domestic pottery. The majority of the wares are late 19th and early 20th century types. There are only four contexts with pottery within them. Of these, the largest amount was retrieved from a dump, which was used to backfill a robbed-out wall (204).

The fairly utilitarian nature of the majority of the pottery suggests that it may not be thrown out from a wealthy dining room, but perhaps could have come from a scullery or storage room. Vessel types include English brown stoneware bowls and a flagon. These wares may have been used to store food and alcohol.

A moulded bowl with a blue glaze inside may have been used for mixing, storing or even display, but is still quite functional in nature.

Finer wares include sponged wares, banded slipware cups and bowls and a range of transfer printed plates, cups and saucers. These are decorated in dark or light blue. The most common decoration is the 'willow pattern'. These were clearly used for tea drinking and eating. They were mass produced and do not denote any great wealth, but were perhaps used by servants to the Hall, or as table ware for less formal occasions.

The presence of sponged ware within an assemblage is frequently used to denote a lower status, as it was, along with the slightly finer transfer wares, mass produced. It was particularly made for the cheaper end of the market (Savage and Newman, 270). Despite this, one very small piece of porcelain (309) may suggest a degree of status, but may be intrusive.

There are a number of sherds of terracotta plant pots of varying sizes and a few sherds from a lid, perhaps used when blanching vegetables, perhaps celeriac. The use of equipment for blanching may reflect the presence of a kitchen garden nearby, producing vegetables for the Hall table.

There are three transfer printed wares with transfer printed stamps under the base. One has 'stone china', a type of white earthenware, within a cartouche, another has an illegible triangular date stamp. The only identifiable maker's mark is JTH, which was most probably the mark of John Thomas Hudson, of Longton, Staffordshire. This mark was in use for a relatively short period of time, from c. 1859-85. Hudson was one of the more distinguished transferware manufactures of the period, producing good quality earthenwares, designing and registering new patterns and using many of the popular patterns such as "Willow" and "Asiatic Pheasants".

Conclusion

Most of the pottery is from one dump (204). It is generally smashed into large joining sherds. This is particularly so for the stoneware bowls and transfer printed material. The date of this assemblage is late 19th to early 20th century, though the earthenware bowl (402) and porcelain (309) may be 18th century types. Despite this, the bowl is abraded and may be residual.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations for further work.

Bibliography

The Potteries: Ceramic Trade Marks. Available online at: www.thepotteries.org/mark/ [Accessed 8th February 2017].

Savage, G. and Newman, H. 1974. An Illustrated Dictionary of Ceramics. (London).

Appendix 3 Table 1: Pottery assessment

Trench	Context	no.	fabric	form	part	rim radius	base radius	weight	rim EVES	base EVES	date	comment
2	204	1	sponged	cup	rim	40		25		35	L19th	blue on white
2	204	1	banded	cup/bowl	all	60	30	65	30	50	L19th	blue on white
2	204	3	banded slip	cup	body			15			L19th	pearl ground fine brown bands
2	204	5	banded	jug/bowl	rim/body	90		40	55		L19th	blue on white carinated joins
2	204	2	cut sponged	tureen	rim			30			L19th	oval joins
2	204	7	white sprigged	jug/vase	rim/body	70		210	70		L19th	photo 1
2	204	3	banded	jug/mug	rim/body	100		40	45		L19th	lower handle scar
2	204	8	white earthen	mixing/ serving bowl	all	125	50	320	23	45	L19th	moulded cartouches with central stars out
2	204	10	banded	bowl	rim/body	90		170	60		L19th	blue on white Base scar
2	204	1	pearl	cup	base		20			16	L19th	burnt
2	204	1	cream	dish	rim	70		10	9		L19th	burnt
2	204	1	white salt glazed	plate	base		80	35		20	L19th	

2	204	1	banded pearl	closed	body			5			L19th	
2	204	1	pearl	jar	rim	90		15	9		L19th	rolled rim
2	204	11	pearl	cup	body/ base		40	120		45	L19th	cess
2	204	5	pearl	jar	rim/ base	80	30	50	10	55	L19th	impressed mark on base
2	204	2	cream	bowl	base		50	45		55	L19th	
2	204	3	cream	bowl	body/ base		40			15	L19th	
2	204	12	china	cup	all	35	30	150	45	135	L19th	gold motif in base. Band under rim & handle
2	204	2	banded slip	sm jar	all	25	20	40	10	30	L19th	plain yellow join
2	204	5	cream	jar	rim/ body	60	70	40	18		L19th	
2	204	7	transfer printed	plate	all	100	70	160	35	40	L19th	willow pattern transfer stamp on base 'stone china' [WA]'RRANTED' joins
2	204	33	transfer printed	plate	all	110	70	380	100	30	L19th	<2 vessels
2	204	1	transfer printed	plate	base		50	25		40	L19th	willow pattern
2	204	4	transfer printed	butter dish	lid			70			L19th	willow pattern
2	204	6	transfer printed	saucer	all	75	35	90	55	55	L19th	willow pattern light blue transfer rectangular stamp
2	204	5	transfer printed	saucer	all	70	30	85	25	100	L19th	light blue willow

2	204	20	transfer printed		all	60	30	140	35	75	L19th	light blue willow
2	204	10	English brown stoneware	bowl	all	110	45	825	70	75	L19th	plain with incised band
2	204	1	transfer printed	jug	rim			25			L19th	light blue floral lip fluted body
2	204	7	transfer printed	various	body			30			L19th	plate & jug
2	204	3	transfer printed	plate	rim	100		15	12		L19th	
2	204	2	transfer printed	plate	rim	80		15	10		L19th	
2	204	2	transfer printed	bowl	base		60	10		15	L19th	
2	204	18	banded slip	jug	rim/body	40		145	100		L19th	lip blue & brown bands joins
2	204							205			L19th	
2	204	9	transfer printed	tea plate	all	90	30	210	100	100	L19th	scallop rim light blue floral smashed
2	204	2	white earthen	jar	all	60	60	195	50	65	L19th	smashed
2	204	2	ceramic	hearth tile				315			L19th	one burnt with foot
2	204	15	English brown stoneware	bowl	all	120	70	580	95	75	L19th	incised decoration by hand smashed concretion
2	204	1	terracotta	plant pot	rim	130		135	20		L19th	
2	204	6	terracotta		rim	70		215	75		L19th	
2	204	1	terracotta		base		3	100		60	L19th	

2	204	1	terracotta		rim	60		30	30		L19th	
2	204	19	terracotta		body			375			L19th	
2	204	16	terracotta		body			185			L19th	
2	204	4	terracotta	lid	body			260			L19th	
2	204	1	terracotta		rim	60		50	10		L19th	
2	204	1	terracotta		rim	80		40	15		L19th	
2	204	1	terracotta		base		30	140		100	L19th	
2	204	1	terracotta		base		35	85		50	L19th	
2	204	1	black glazed	jar	base		60	50		10	L19th	
2	204	31	English brown stoneware	flagon	all	25	90	1900	100	45	L19th	smashed
3	309	1	porcelain	bowl	rim	4		2	5		L18th +	
4	402	1	earthen	bowl	all	120	90	60	10	5	L18th +	abraded lightly oxidised with white clay lozenges self slipped
4	404	1	transfer printed	dish	base		70	10		10	L19th	willow dark blue small sherd

APPENDIX 4: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ASSESSMENT

Laura Strafford

Methodology

Visual analysis involved separating material and quantifying by material type. The number of fragments for each material type are noted for each context (see Table 1 below).

Results

Clay pipe was the most common miscellaneous find, with six examples retrieved from dump (204) in Trench 2. These comprised four stem fragments, varying in thickness and bore diameter, and two partial bowl fragments, one plain, one with small decoration around the spur. A stem fragment was also recovered from subsoil deposit (503) in Trench 5.

Two flints were recovered from subsoil deposits (102) and (503), at opposite end of the site. These are both fairly abraded which suggest some post-depositional movement, but nonetheless their presence is indicative of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site. Examples of other stone was also recovered from the two subsoil deposits from which the flints were recovered, although these are all un-worked, representing natural inclusions within the superficial geology of the area.

The remainder of the miscellaneous finds were all recovered from dump deposit (204) in Trench 2. These include corroded iron objects which are largely unidentifiable, a teaspoon, an unidentifiable lead object, slag, oyster shell, ceramic building material (CBM) and fragments of glass from bottles and wine glasses.

Conclusions

The miscellaneous finds are predominantly from dump (204) within Trench 2. It is not possible to assign an exact date to any of the miscellaneous items, although they all conform to the 19th-20th century date range dictated by the pottery assemblage from the site, with the exception of the worked flint.

Recommendations

There are no recommendations for further work.

Appendix 4 Table 1: Miscellaneous finds assessment

Trench	Context	Material	Description	Quantity
1	102	Flint	Flake (worked)	1
1	102	Chert	Un-worked	5
2	204	Fe.	Miscellaneous objects - very heavily corroded. Possibly one heel of a hob nail boot	4
2	204	Metal alloy	Teaspoon. Hallmarked but cannot make out symbols	1
2	204	Lead	Miscellaneous object	1
2	204	Slag		3
2	204	Glass	One round base of a wine glass and one stem and lower cup of same glass. Clear with iridescent coating	2

2	204	Glass	Miscellaneous - One flat greenish/blue iridescent fragment. Possibly from a window? One brown green likely bottle fragment with iridescent coating	2
2	204	Shell	Oyster	1
2	204	Tile/CBM	One dark red flat fragment, one dark grey/brown flat fragment. Both approx. 1cm in thickness	2
2	204	Clay pipe	Four stem fragments, varying in thickness and bore \varnothing . Two partial bowl fragments, one plain, one with small (floral?) decoration around the spur	6
5	503	Flint	Flake (worked)	1
5	503	Chert	Un-worked	1
5	503	Clay pipe	Stem fragment	1

APPENDIX 5: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1 SUMMARY

The National Trust has issued a Brief for the archaeological investigation of the former gardens at Ilam Park, Staffordshire. The evaluation is designed to investigate elements of the garden that are depicted on the 1839 Cobb map of the site, including the kitchen garden, walls, footpaths and outbuildings.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to the Brief. The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (ClfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The proposal site is located to the immediate north of Ilam Park, in an area which is currently in use as a caravan park (centred NGR: SK13053 50790) (Illustration 1). Ilam Park itself is located at the southern end of the Peak District National Park, approximately 25km to the north-west of Derby.

A search of the British Geological Survey (BGS) records (BGS 2017) indicates that the bedrock geology across the site comprises a mix of the Milldale Limestone Formation and the Ecton Limestone Formation. Superficial geology for the site is not mapped.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

There are no known designated heritage assets within the site. Just to the south of the site, there are numerous Listed Buildings, including the Grade II* Listed Ilam Park and Gardner's Cottage, and the Grade II Listed Coach House and Stable Block.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

The following description of the site is summarised from the National Trust Sites and Monuments Record (NTSMR):

Ilam Park (NTSMR no. 60097 / MNA164345) was rebuilt by James Trubshawe for Jesse Watts Russell in 1821-26 in the Gothic style to the designs of John Shaw. It was a large spectacular picturesque mansion with battlements and turrets but survives largely truncated, as a porte cochere or gateway and a hall with five high Gothic two light windows now horizontally divided.

Prior to the Watts Russell's rebuilding the Hall in the 1820's the old road through Ilam ran through the estate from Wood Lodge (SK 1340 5060) over St Bertram's bridge and ran along behind the church (SK 1328 5066), on through the field called Weal Orchard to join up with the drive from the Hall. Weal Orchard is where the old village of Ilam stood. It would seem that Watts Russell demolished the village and moved the road because they were too near his Hall.

The house is now run as a Youth Hostel by the Y.H.A, in accordance with the wishes of Sir Robert McDougall who donated the nucleus of this property to the Trust in 1934.

The investigation site is recorded within the NTSMR as the site of kitchen garden, contained possible earthworks associated with them (NTSMR no. 64300/MNA164323). The garden is depicted on an 1839 map (Illustration 2).

5 AIMS

The aims are:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present, particularly in relation to the kitchen garden present on the 1839 Cobbs map.
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made

- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site

6 TECHNIQUES

The recording will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching

7 TRIAL TRENCHES

A series of six trenches will be excavated. The location of the trenches is shown on Illustration 2 Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	5x2	to investigate area outside of the 19 th century kitchen garden (reference Cobb's Plan)
2	5x2	to located northwest corner of the walled kitchen garden; assess survival of paths/drives (reference Cobb's Plan)
3	5x2	to assess condition of kitchen wall; to map extent (reference Cobb's Plan)
4	5x2	to assess survival of gardener's bothies and any associated working yards (reference Cobb's Plan)
5	5x1	to assess survival of paths and potential continuation of garden wall (reference Cobb's Plan)
6	1x1	for geotechnical assessment/ enabling coverage of the site.

The trench locations will be accurately plotted using an EDM Total station, by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

The turf will be removed carefully and stored separately to facilitate reinstatement once the trenches have been backfilled. Mechanical excavation equipment would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with Rachael Hall, Archaeologist for the National Trust.

The use of mechanical equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin, after consultation with Rachael Hall, Archaeologist for the National Trust. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.

All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.

Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.

Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 20% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length

Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.

Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

8 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.

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-section 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.

Each context, where assigned, will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.

Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise 35mm black and white film. Digital photography may be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

Trenches which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.

All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. 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.

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.

An environmental 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 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. The sampling regime will include samples of the four types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:

- **Bulk-sieved Sample (BS).** Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
- **General Biological Sample (GBA):** These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.

- **Column monolith:** Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.
- **Spot samples:** these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).

Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArchHeritage specialists and the Historic England 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.

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 in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Secretary of State or the Church of England, as appropriate.

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 and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.

If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines and retained for assessment.

Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

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, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance.

9 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with Rachael Hall, Archaeologist for the National Trust.

10 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.

- An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
- A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
- Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- A copy of the key OASIS form details
- Copies of the Brief and WSI
- Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted to the National Trust. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to Staffordshire County Council's Historic Environment Service for inclusion into the HER.

A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. The site archive will ultimately be held by the National Trust

The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority 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.

Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

11 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the site and any material recovered during the evaluation.

If significant archaeological remains are recovered consideration will be given for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive. **If this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.**

The results of the work will be publicised locally, if deemed appropriate.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

13 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.

The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.

The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site.

14 REINSTATEMENT

Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. The turf removed during the excavation of the trenches will be re-laid.

15 STAFFING

Specialist staff available for this project are:

- Human remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains - Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Lithics - George Loffman
- Roman Pottery - Ruth Leary, Gladys Monteil, David Gregory
- Roman glass - Caroline Jackson
- Medieval and post-medieval pottery - Anne Jenner
- Post-medieval pottery - David Barker
- Post-medieval glass - Karen Weston
- Finds Officers - Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & industrial residues - Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter
- Worked wood - Steve Allen

Other specialist staff may be commissioned as necessary.

16 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

As a minimum requirement, Rachael Hall, Archaeologist for the National Trust will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify Rachael Hall, Archaeologist for the National Trust of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with Rachael Hall, Archaeologist for the National Trust.

17 COPYRIGHT

ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

18 KEY REFERENCES

ADS and Digital Antiquity. 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A guide to Good Practice.

Brown, D. H. 2007. Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. ClfA/AAA

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

See also the website of the CfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation.
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents.
<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>

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