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Derwentside Industrial Park, Belper, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation Report

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Derwentside Industrial Park, Belper, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Mitigation

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief at Derwentside Industrial Park, Belper, Derbyshire. The work was required by Derbyshire County Council (DCC) as a condition of planning for the demolition and clearance of existing buildings for redevelopment of the site for residential use. The archaeological works were part of a staged programme of works, comprising an evaluation of three trenches in the northern part of the site, a watching brief in the central area, and a subsequent watching brief as mitigation (subject to an updated WSI) in the northern part of the site which was previously trenched.

The Derbyshire HER lists one non-designated heritage asset to be present within the development site; the Park Foundry Iron and Bricks Works (HER17094). An 'Iron Foundry' and 'Brick Field' are shown at the northern end of the site on late 19th century OS maps. The site had expanded southwards on an OS map by 1900 and is shown as 'Park Foundry (Iron)', with a 'Brick Works' on either side. The northern brick works is shown as disused on an early 20th century OS map. The site had expanded further southwards on a mid 20th century OS map with neither of the brick works being shown.

The majority of standing buildings on the site had been demolished prior to the archaeological works. Most of the recently standing buildings represent mid-20th century industrial activity. A previous Heritage Impact Assessment (ARS 2016) established that whilst the archaeological potential of the site was low due to past remodelling and construction activities, there existed the potential for pockets of archaeological preservation associated with the historic Park Foundry and Brick Works (HER18094), in particular in the northern part of the site which has not been subject to the same level of development as the remainder of the site. As such, three evaluation trenches were placed within this area of the site to assess the survival and preservation of archaeological remains. A watching brief was carried out during slab and foundation removal of a recently standing building on the site, located to the south of the trenching area. The large building formed part of the Park Foundry Iron and Bricks Works. The southern half of the site was not subject to any archaeological requirements on the basis that there has been considerable past disturbance which would have scoured out any archaeological remains present.

The northern end of the site, containing the evaluation trenches, displayed evidence of terracing and ground levelling, probably in order to place structures on the naturally steeply sloped site. Traces of a building relating to the Iron Works, present on the site by 1891, were recorded in Trench 1, which continued into the watching brief area, with a possible footpath created sometime between 1900 and 1914 recorded in Trench 3. Trench 2 displayed evidence of demolition activity.

Aside from the small section of wall that was a continuation of the wall recorded within Trench 1, no further archaeology features were recorded during the watching brief. The truncation of earlier structures by the latest phase of 20th century expansion at the Park Foundry was extensive in all the monitored areas.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and a watching brief at the Derwentside Industrial Park in Belper, Derbyshire. The archaeological works were part of a staged programme of works, comprising an evaluation of three trenches in the northern part of the site, a watching brief in the central area, and a subsequent watching brief as mitigation (subject to an updated WSI) in the northern part of the site which was previously trenched. The work was required by Derbyshire County Council as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment of the site for residential use with associated infrastructure.

Up until very recently, the site was occupied by vacant mid-20th century industrial buildings, which were actively under demolition during the archaeological evaluation. The evaluation comprised three trenches within the northern end of the site, and a watching brief on slab removal on a former standing building of the historic Park Foundry and Brick works to the south of this.

All work was undertaken in adherence to the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix 4) and with reference to the CIFA Standards and Guidance (2014).

2 SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

The site is located at the southern end of Belper, with the area of archaeological evaluation centred at SK 34975 46334 (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the west by the A6 Derby road.

The site is located adjacent to the Belper and Milford Conservation Area and within the buffer of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site, defined as an industrial landscape of high historical and technological interest which arises from its rich industrial heritage.

No superficial geological deposits are recorded on the site. The bedrock geology is recorded as mudstone and siltstone of the Marsden Formation (Geology of Britain). There is no available borehole data for the site.

3 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A full description of the history and development of the site can be found in the Heritage Impact Assessment (ARS 2016) and what follows is a summarised version, outlined in the WSI (Appendix 4).

Industrial activity in the form of nailmaking was well established in Belper by the 14th century, facilitated by local deposits of coal and ironstone which could be easily worked. Belper remained a small town throughout the late medieval and early post-medieval periods but in the late 18th and early 19th century the town experienced considerable change and expansion, due in part to the Strutt family cotton mills.

The first iron foundry in Belper was built in Queen Street in the 1820s by Messrs Carr and Bridges, although they went out of business in the mid-19th century. In 1855 the Smedley Bros. came to the Queen Street location and quickly established the first of two Smedley Bros. foundry businesses known as *Eagle Foundry* (later *Eagle Iron Works*) which began to manufacture not only brick, brass and iron castings but also specialised in the production of

larger items, such as boilers and grinding mills. Eagle Foundry moved in 1858 to Becksitch Lane, around 100m to the north of the development site, where it remained until its closure in 1960.

The second of the Smedley Bros. foundry businesses, Park Foundry, was established in 1873 at the former Queen Street/Eagle Foundry site but the site soon proved to be inadequate and the business was moved to New Road Foundry, around 950m from the development site. The Park Foundry manufactured a range of small iron items such as firegrates, ovens, troughs and a variety of ornamental goods. At the end of the 19th century however, the New Road site was proving inadequate for business demands and the Park Foundry was moved to the site on Derby Road, which offered the chance for expansion.

Cartographic evidence indicates that prior to the establishment of the Park Foundry on the Derby Road site, a small building labelled *iron foundry*, and a *brick field* within the northern part of the development site were present (OS Map 1884). Park Foundry Company Limited officially opened its Derby Road site in 1898 after carrying out considerable excavation works within the site in order to provide a level surface for the new structures which included pattern shops, nickelling, bronzing and electro plating rooms, finish shops, carpenters' shops, engine house workrooms, storerooms and gas works.

The OS Maps of 1900 and 1914 reveal significant ground works and construction works took place at the site during this time. The Park Foundry brick works ceased production in the 1920s when the brick kiln was demolished but the Park Foundry saw huge demand for materials during the war and post-war years including castings for weapons and aircraft parts. From 1968 to 1971 the Park Foundry experienced considerable change and expansion with further levelling works having been carried out to accommodate increased transport and car parking. The Park Foundry eventually ceased to trade in the 1980s due to the economic, domestic and political changes of that decade and by 2005 the majority of the small outbuildings within the site had been demolished and others had undergone modification.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the programme of archaeological investigation was to characterise archaeological features and deposits which may survive within the development site, and to interpret and fully characterise any phases of archaeological activity that are identified.

The general aims were to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the development site;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of archaeological remains and their potential significance in accordance with NPPF;
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from later industrial practices and building activity;
- determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits posed by the site clearance works ahead of construction activity and,
- inform upon appropriate mitigation measures should significant archaeological remains which require further investigation be uncovered.

Specific aims and objectives relating to the known background of the site were to:

- provide information on the earlier iron foundry shown on the OS Map 1884;
- elucidate the history and development of the 19th century Park Foundry;
- provide information on the industrial processes which were undertaken at the Park Foundry;
- highlight relevant research aims should further archaeological work be required as a result of the evaluation by trial trenching;
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting including potentially in period relevant journals and/or journals dealing with historic industrial processes.

5 METHODOLOGY

The works were split into two distinct tasks (Figure 2): an evaluation comprising three trenches, and a watching brief. The methodology for each task is briefly outlined below; full details of the methodology are detailed in the WSI (Appendix 4).

5.1 Evaluation trenches

The trench locations provided as a figure in the WSI (Appendix 4) were georeferenced and converted to a .dxf file in order to import the locations onto a survey-grade GPS. The trench locations were marked out on site using this information, however due to site constraints, the location and size of the trenches had to be altered slightly. In all cases, the trenches were altered so that the total area excavated remained as close as possible to that in the original trench dimensions. The final location of the trenches is detailed in the table, below, and depicted in Figure 2. Upon opening the trenches, they were hand-cleaned and any archaeological features investigated via the methods set out in the WSI (Appendix 4).

Trench no.	Purpose	Original dimension	Final dimension	Reason for alteration
1	To investigate a building related to the Iron Foundry, depicted on the 1881 OS map	25x2m	15x3.8m	Western end of trench extended into haul road used by contractors, and through a live electrical cable. Trench was shortened but widened as a result
2	To investigate a circular feature related to the Iron Foundry, depicted on the 1881 OS map	25x2m	7.2x2.5m	Majority of the trench extended up a steep bank containing trees with protection orders. Only possible to excavate southern end of the trench, no possibility of extending
3	To investigate a building related to the Brick Works, first depicted on the 1900 OS map	15x2m	14x2.7m	Very deep (>1.5m) concrete foundations at eastern end of trench, probably footings for current standing building. Trench shortened slightly to avoid concrete, but widened to compensate

5.2 Watching Brief

The watching brief comprised monitoring the slab and foundation removal of a recently standing building on the site, located to the south of the trenching area (Figure 2). The large building formed part of the Park Foundry Iron and Bricks Works.

6 RESULTS

6.1 Evaluation Trenches

6.1.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Plates 1 to 7; Figures 3 and 6) ultimately measured 7.2m in length by 2.5m in width, with a maximum depth of 1.4m. The sides of the trench were battered to reflect the depth of the trench.

The uppermost deposit in Trench 1 comprised a layer of concrete, capped with tarmac (101). This measured between 0.2 and 0.4m in thickness, generally being thicker at the south-western end of the trench. The concrete contained frequent strengthening iron bars. At the base of the trench was a made ground deposit (125) (Plates 1 and 2) comprising a course mixture of yellow-orange clay with frequent sub-angular sandstone inclusions. The top of this deposit was encountered throughout the trench at a fairly standard depth of between 0.70-0.80m below the current ground surface. Four fragments of 19th century pottery and one CBM fragment were recovered from this depot (Appendix 3). Due to the overall depth of the trench, the base of deposit (125) was not encountered.

Immediately underlying the concrete and tarmac level surface (101) was a series of made ground/levelling deposits (102-110; 119-122 and 128). These were varied and included clinker, cinder and other industrial waste (102, 105, 109, 122), mottled orange-yellow clay (103, 104, 110) and grey sandy clay (106, 107, 108). These deposits in total measured 0.50m to 0.60m in thickness when measured together.

At the north-eastern end of the trench, a large cut [111] for a modern drain pipe was present (Plate 2). This was somewhat irregular although appeared to measure 1.10m in width, with a height of 0.90m, cutting through concrete (101) and all underlying deposits. A plastic drainpipe (112) was present at the base of the cut, measuring approximately 0.15m in diameter. The backfill (113) of the pipe cut comprised a coarse mixture of limestone hardcore, chunks of tarmac, large fragments of sandstone, black sand, clinker and yellow clay. The components of this deposit all seem to represent the deposits through which the pipe was cut, suggesting it was simply backfilled with the material taken out for its insertion. Immediately to the east of drain [111] was a truncated sandstone structure (126) (Plate 3), comprising a mix of sandstone and brick with no apparent bonding. Due to the truncated nature of the structure, its function is unclear, and it could conceivably be interpreted as either a wall or a surface. It seems likely to have been truncated at it western end by drain cut [111], although it was not observed to continue on the opposite side of the cut. The structure (126) was cut [129] into an isolated deposit of coarse orange sand (127), and continued lower to cut into the made ground deposit (125). The backfill (130) of the cut [129] for structure (126) comprised mottled pale grey brown and mid-orange soft and sticky clay with occasional very dark brown mottles. One clay pipe stem fragment was recovered from this deposit (Appendix 3).

Approximately 0.45m to the west of pipe cut [111] was a second pipe cut [114], containing an iron pipe (115) which measured 0.06m in diameter, likely a disused gas pipe. This cut was capped by (101) but cut through the all the underlying deposits, with its base at approximately 0.80m BGL. The backfill (116) of the pipe cut comprised mixed yellow-orange clay with common inclusions of sandstone fragments.

Located 0.50m to the west of the western edge of pipe cut [114] was a substantial sandstone wall (118) (Plates 4 and 5), measuring 0.8m in width and extending in length into the trench edges. Two courses were visible, made out of large sandstone blocks, dressed to their external faces, with a central rubble core. The stones were heavily bonded with a black ash mortar. The cut for the wall [117] was difficult to discern and displayed straight sides and a flat base, suggesting that the wall (118) was trench-built.

At the western end of the trench, a compact clinker deposit (124) (Plates 6 and 7) was located within a cut [123]. The cut was fairly irregular but clearly visible in section, with a vertical eastern edge and a gradually sloping flat edge. The base was slightly rounded. The single fill (124) was highly compacted, composed primarily of slag but with some clinker, coal and gritty sand. The deposit seemed to be made up entirely of foundry residue, and was so impacted that it was not possible to excavate with hand tools. The full extent of the feature was unclear, but exceeded 1.3m in width, with a surviving height of 0.28m

6.1.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Plates 8 to 11; Figures 4 and 6) ultimately measured 15m in length by 3.8m in width, with a maximum depth of 1.3m. The sides of the trench were battered to reflect the depth of the trench.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 2 was the current tarmac hard standing (201), present across the entire trench at a uniform thickness of 0.08m. Immediately underlying this was a bedding layer (202) for the tarmac (201), comprising pale sub-angular gravel, again present across the entire trench with a fairly regular thickness of 0.30-0.35m.

At the northern end of the trench, immediately underlying bedding (202), was a deposit of slag, clinker and mixed industrial waste (203). This had a maximum thickness of 0.35m at the northern end of the trench, tapering to 0.20m to the south. This deposit was not present throughout the entire trench, but was confined to the northern end, and appears to have been cut [206] by a fairly recent pipe trench, although it did not continue on the opposite side of the cut. The localised nature of this deposit suggests that is it likely to be a localised levelling deposit, using waste material from the foundry.

The cut [206] for the drain was located through approximately the middle of the trench, and was orientated north-east to south-west (Plates 8-10). The cut [206] measured 0.7m at the top, tapering to 0.40m at the base, with straight sides. The cut truncated bedding (202) and all underlying deposits, suggesting that it was cut prior to the tarmac surface (201) being laid. At the base of the cut was a plastic drainpipe, (204), measuring 0.22m in diameter. The backfill (205) of the drain cut [206] comprised dark grey slightly silty clay with irregularly dispersed inclusions of sub-angular limestone gravel and shale.

To the immediate south of the drain [206], a cut feature [208] was observed that cut through into the natural shale geology (210) (Plates 8-10). This measured a maximum of 2m in length by

0.7m in width, with very straight edges, with the exception of the southern edge which was irregular and jagged. The single fill (207) comprised very dark grey sandy silty clay, mottled with irregularly distributed inclusions of shale, occasional sub-angular limestone gravel and industrial waste. Very small fragments of asbestos were also observed within this fill, hence it was not excavated any further. The shape and dimensions of this feature suggest that it may be the scar of a toothed machine bucket.

At the southern end of the trench, immediately beneath bedding (202), was a deposit (209) comprising mottled dark grey silty clay with lighter grey/orange patches, industrial waste, concrete, timber and sub-angular limestone gravel. This deposit was confined to the west facing section at the southern end of the trench, and may be related to recent disturbance in this area as evidenced by [208]. The deposit (209) had a maximum thickness of 0.7m and extended beyond the southern limit of the trench.

At the base of the trench, the shale bedrock (210) was present throughout the entire trench. In parts of the trench, this was visible in section 0.4-0.5m below the current ground surface, although in most places it appears to have been dug out, and the ground built up with a series of levelling deposits (203, 209). The shale geology comprised horizontally-bedded shale in a clay matrix with occasion patches of very bright red pure clay (Plate 11). These clay patches within the bedrock may be indicative of the type of material that was being excavated at this location during the lifespan of the brickworks.

6.1.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Plates 12-16; Figures 5 and 6) ultimately measured 14m in length by 2.7m in width, with a maximum depth of 1.3m. The sides of the trench were battered to reflect the depth of the trench.

The uppermost deposit in Trench 3 comprised pale grey limestone hardcore (301), varying between 0.4-0.5m in thickness. This was present across the entirety of the trench. Immediately underlying this was the bedrock geology (309) comprising compact shale with occasional bands of grey clay. Several features were observed to be cut into the bedrock geology.

A wall (302) (Plates 12 to 15) was present at the western end of the trench, comprising an intermittent course of roughly trimmed sandstone and red brick fragments. There was no evidence of bonding material although the structure appeared to have been grouted with a clean and plastic yellow clay. The wall measured 0.6m in width and was orientated on a north-south alignment, with a slight curve to the west. The bricks used within the structure were very crudely made, being unfrogged, misshapen and only approximately rectangular. The structure (302) was cut [303] into the bedrock geology (309) in a very shallow and irregular foundation cut. Following recording of the feature, removal of some of the stones demonstrated that it survived only to a single course (Plate 16).

In the south-east facing section of the trench, a possible return for wall (302) was observed (Plate 16).The possible return (310) comprised sandstone blocks identical in size and shape those used in (302), within a clean plastic yellow clay matrix, possibly used as a grouting material as seen in (302). The sandstone blocks of (310) comprised a single course, and ran for 1.9m in length. The width of (310) could not be ascertained, as it continued beyond the limit of the trench. As with (302), structure (310) was placed with a shallow cut [311] within the

bedrock geology (309). The eastern end of (310) appears to have been truncated by a cut for a modern drain (Plate 16). The cut [306] was orientated roughly north to south , measuring 0.45m in width at the base, with a height of 0.6m. The sides were steeply sloping and almost vertical, with a slightly rounded base. At the base of the cut was a plastic drainpipe (304), measuring 0.13m in diameter and located approximately 0.75m below the current ground level. The backfill of the drain cut [306] comprised pure orange sand (305).

At the very eastern end of the trench, the position of the trench had to be altered slightly due to the presence of very deep concrete foundations, heavily reinforced with iron bars (307). This was cut [308] into the bedrock geology (309).

6.2 Watching brief

The watching brief was conducted intermittently following the conclusion of the evaluation trenches, between 20th November 2017 and 14th December 2017. Slab removal and concomitant remediation excavation began at the northeast edge of the site and continued to the southwest (see Figure 2). The monitored areas were mostly archaeologically barren; the final phases of construction at the Park Foundry appears to have been responsible for a substantial amount of truncation.

The general stratigraphic sequence observed in the main watching brief, to the south east of the area investigated via trenching, had concrete slab of 0.3m thickness overlying mixed foundry waste and rubble deposits (plate 19-20) that in turn overlay natural clays and shale bedrock. As the excavation progressed down-slope, the impact of remediation excavation on below ground deposits reduced considerably to slab lifting only and as such the stratigraphic sequence below was not observed.

The watching brief was continued into the area formerly trenched and within the depth of remediation works undertaken, which was 0.5m in depth. Only one archaeological feature was indentified. This was a truncated sandstone wall foundation (132) which was situated approximately six metres to the south-east of sandstone foundation (118) excavated in Trench 1. The structure had been heavily truncated by the installation of a heavy-duty electrical cable, surviving as a single foundation course for a linear extent of 1 metre (Figure 7). The structure was bonded with black ash mortar and constructed from roughly trimmed and faced sandstone constituents of varying irregular sizes, around a mixed core of larger constituents and rubble. The structure shared the same northwest-southeast orientation and alignment as structure (118) in Trench 1, and can reasonably be interpreted as a continuation of the same structure. It is worth noting that the deposits either side of (132) consisted of mixed sandstone rubble and clays to the northeast and mixed demolition rubble to the southwest.

7 DISCUSSION

The presence of extensive rubble deposits across the site that were related to ground levelling for the more recent structures on the site resulted in the preservation of archaeological remains across the site being generally poor.

Trench 1 was excavated to a lower depth than the rest of the trenches, and the natural geology was not encountered as it was in Trenches 2 and 3. This may be due to terracing of the site to prepare it for building upon, as the trenches are located on a east to west downward slope. The

presence of the thick made ground (125) throughout the base of Trench 1 suggests that this deposit was laid prior to building upon it in order to create a flat and stable base. Wall (118) and (132) is located over the main east to west alignment of the what appears to be the main building of the Iron Foundry, as marked on the 1891 OS map (Figure 8). Certainly the construction method and thickness of the wall as recoded during the excavations would be consistent with that of a main load-bearing wall. Structure (126) is located outside of the foundry building, and may be remnants of a yard surface. The compacted industrial waste feature (124) is located within the foundry building, although map evidence can suggest no more on the functionality of this building. The succession of deposits to the west of Wall (118) may represent a succession of deposits inside the building; the lowest deposit overlying the made-ground/levelling layer (125) was clean grey clay (121), possibly a sealing and insulation layer, overlain by a compact mixed orange clay layer, which may represent a surface. Immediately overlying this was thin black lens of clinker and cinder, likely waste from the foundry which has either been deliberately spread to create a surface, or has naturally accumulated during the life-span of the foundry.

Trench 2 also displayed evidence of made-ground, with the natural shale geology (210) overlain by possible make-up deposits, notably (203) and (209). The trench was placed to investigate a circular feature evident on OS maps 1891 and 1900, but removed by 1914 (Figures 10-12). No evidence of this structure was observed within the trench. The straight-sided cut [208] with a jagged southern edge, filled with a mixed deposit including concrete and asbestos (207) is suggestive of a machine cut with a toothed-bucked, and may indicate why no evidence of the circular structure was observed. Deposit (209), located to the south of [208], was very mixed with timber, concrete, brick and stone, and may be a demolition deposit relating to fairly recent demolition activity in and around the vicinity of Trench 2.

Trench 3 displayed few archaeological remains or deposits in comparison to Trenches 1 and 2. The natural shale geology (309) was encountered at a relatively shallow depth in Trench 3, at approximately 0.5 - 0.6m below the current ground level, immediately below the hard standing (301). Structure (302), a single course roughly-constructed sandstone linear construction, aligns well with a footpath first shown on the 1914 OS map (Figure 9). The possible return (310) is not depicted on historic maps, suggesting that it may be a later addition, or perhaps simply demolition rubble from structure (302).

8 CONCLUSIONS

Extensive evidence of terracing and ground levelling was evident across the entire site. The evaluation trenches revealed the main external wall of a structure relating to the Iron Works, present on the site by 1891, in Trench 1, with the possible remnants of a footpath created sometime between 1900 and 1914 recorded in Trench 3. Trench 2 displayed evidence of demolition activity. The results of the watching briefs concur with the evaluation trenching results. The truncation of earlier structures by the latest phase of 20th century expansion at the Park Foundry was extensive in all the monitored areas. The only surviving structure exposed during monitoring was a truncated continuation of the main foundry wall found in Trench 1.

Based upon the results of the evaluation trenching and watching brief, no further archaeological work is considered necessary.

PLATES

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

Plate 2: Trench 1, looking south-west. Scale 1m

Plate 3: Detail of Structure (126) and deposit (127), Trench 1. Looking north-west, scale 0.5m

Plate 4: Wall (118), Trench 1. Looking north-east, scale 1m

Plate 5: Wall (118), Trench 1. Looking south-west, scale 1m

Plate 6: Feature (124), Trench 1. Looking south-east, scale 1m

Plate 7: Feature (124), Trench 1. Looking north-east, scale 1m

Plate 8: Trench 2, looking south-east. Scale 1m

Plate 9: Trench 2, looking north-west. Scale 1m

Plate 10: Feature [208] and drain (204), Trench 2. Looking north-east, scale 1m

Plate 11: North-east facing section of Trench 2, showing variation in the natural geology (210), with a patch of brick earth that may have been quarried during the time the brick works operated on the site

Plate 12: Trench 2, looking north-east. Scale 1m

Plate 13: Trench 3, looking south west. Scale 1m

Plate 14: Structure (302), with possible Structure (310) shown in section, Trench 3. Looking north-west, scale 1m

Plate 15: Structure (302), following removal of part of the structure, demonstrated that only a single course survives. Trench 3, looking north-west, scale 1m

Plate 16: Possible Structure (310) shown in section, truncated by the cut [306] for recent plastic drain pipe (304). Looking north-west, scale 1m

Plate 17: Wall (132) within the watching brief area. Looking south-east, scale 1m

Plate 18: Working shot of the watching brief, showing an example of the concrete footings that were common throughout the area

Plate 19: Monitored remediation excavation of foundry waste, watching brief area. Looking north-west

Plate 20: Example of truncated stratigraphic sequence, watching brief area. Looking north-east.

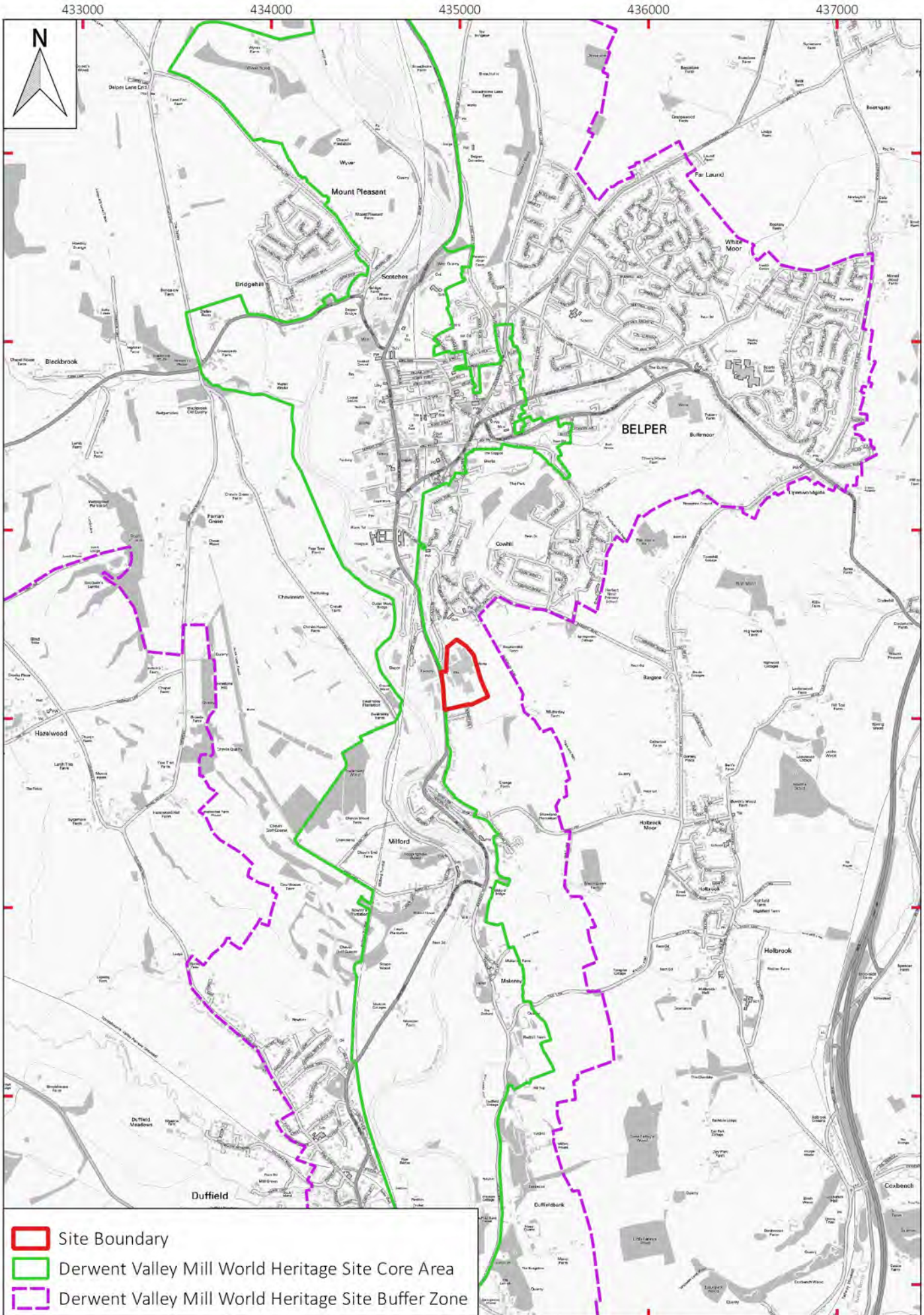


Figure 1: Site location

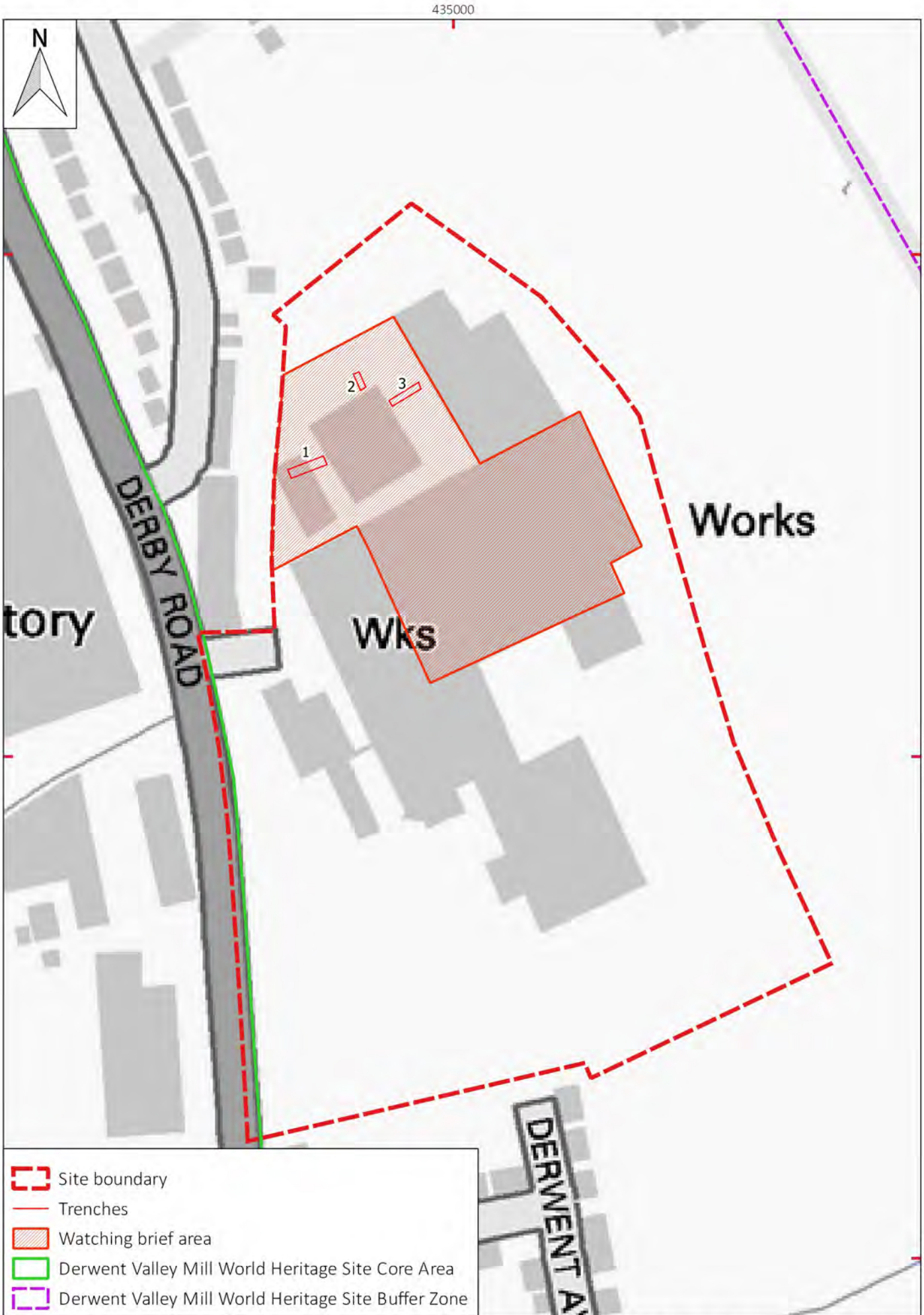


Figure 2: Trench location plan (note basemap shows buildings which have since been demolished as part of the site works)

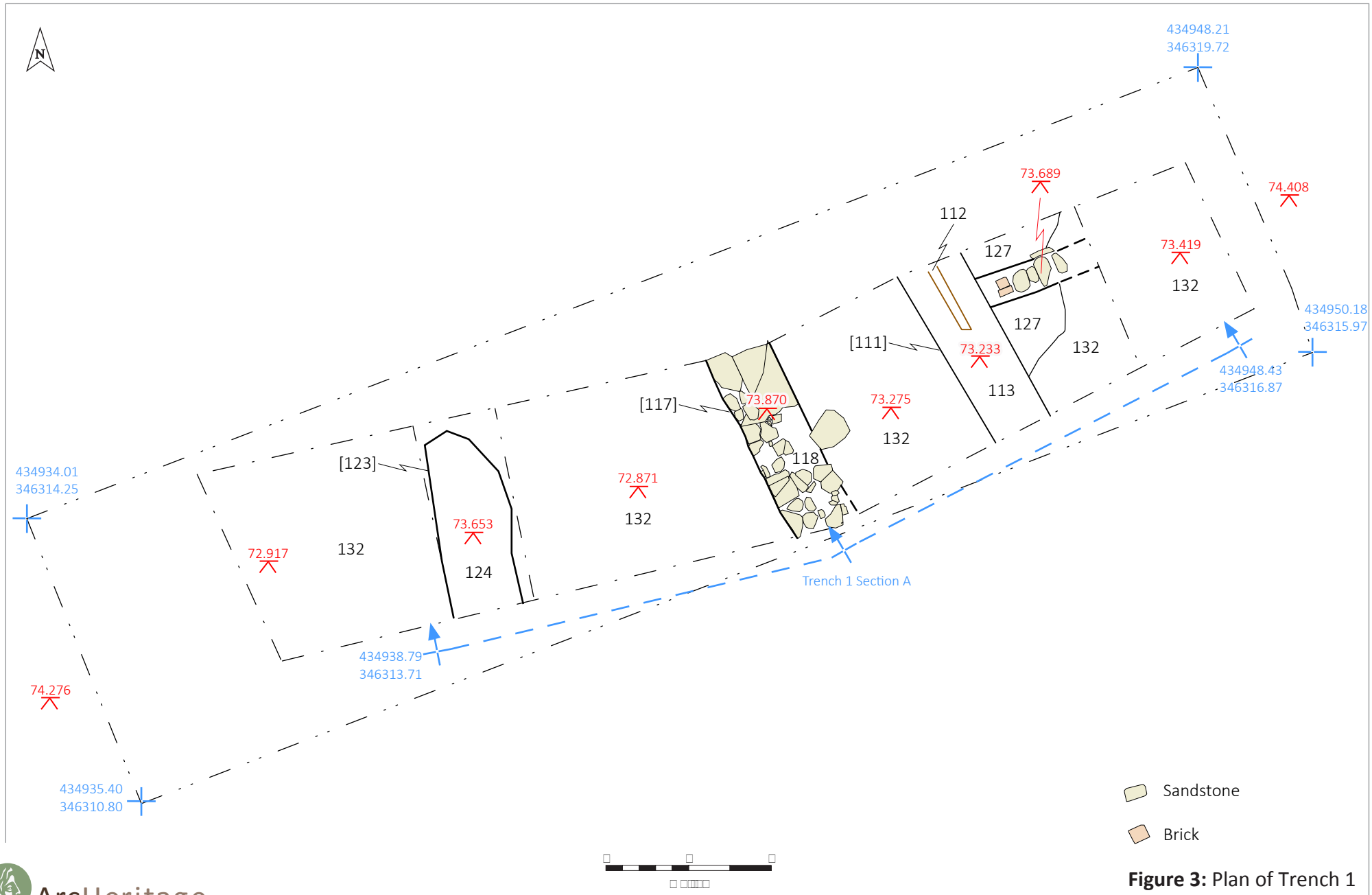


Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1

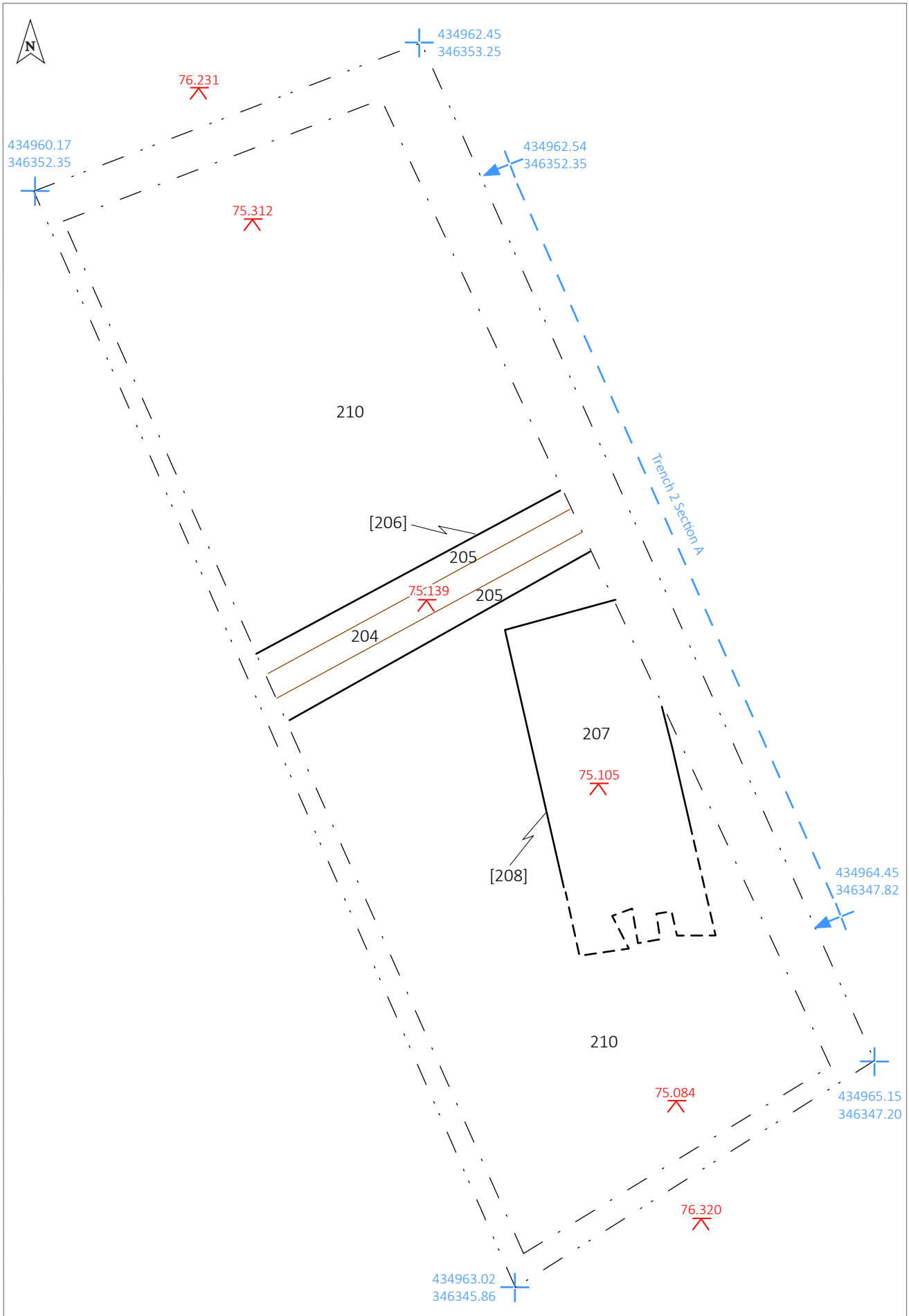


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2

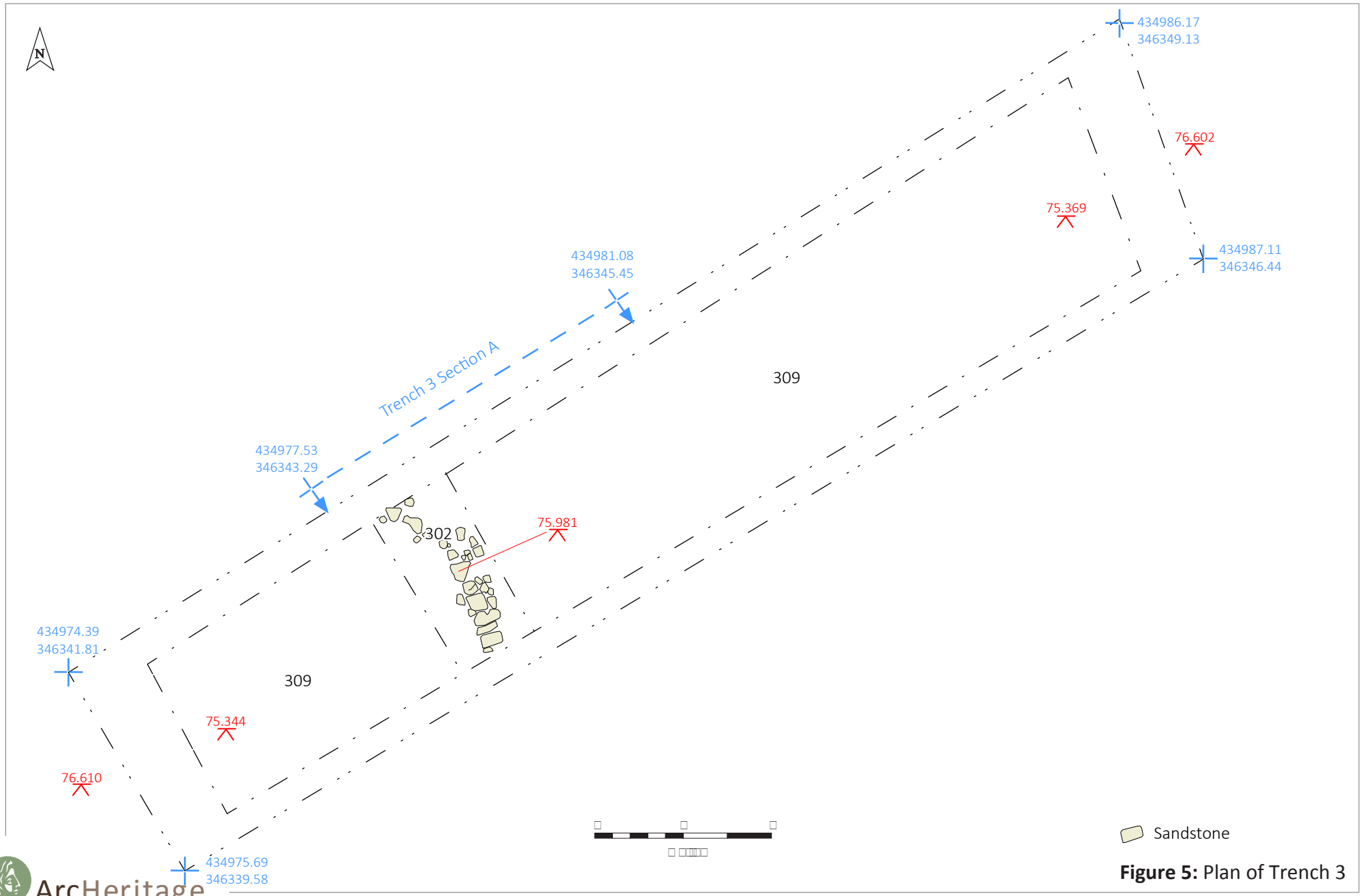
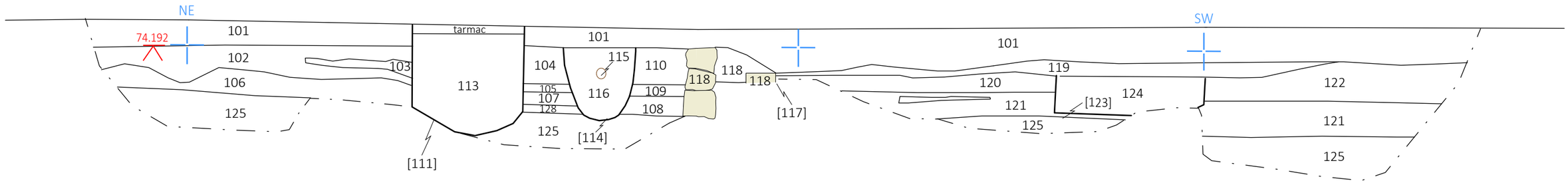
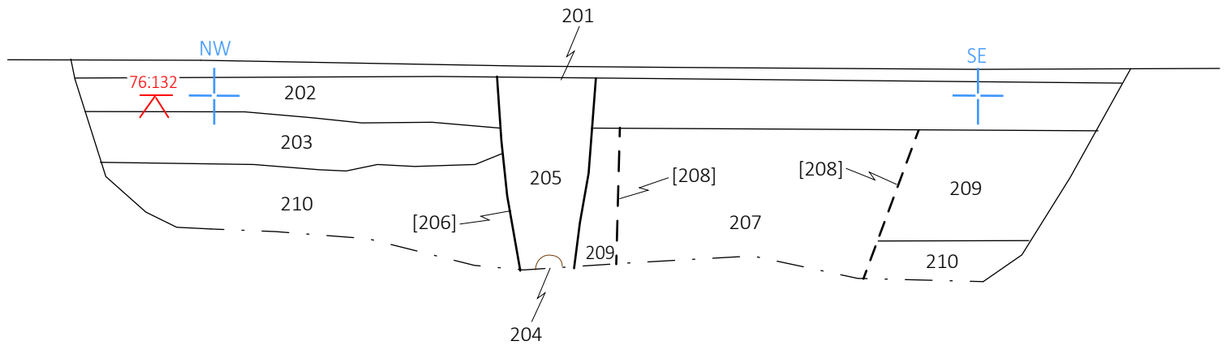


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3

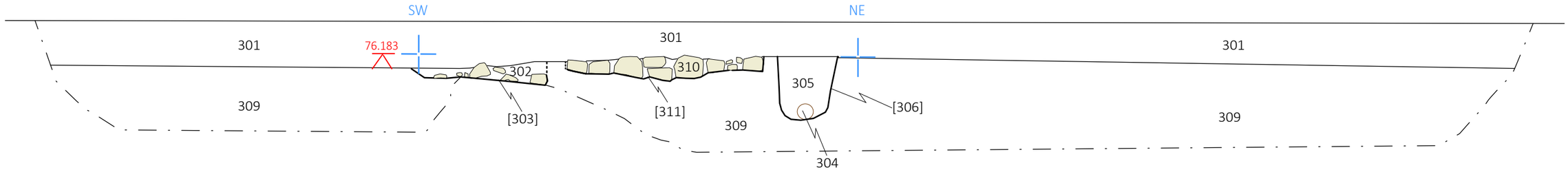
Trench 1 Section A



Trench 2 Section A



Trench 3 Section A



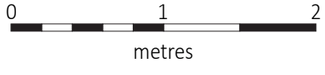


Figure 6: Sections in Trenches 1, 2 and 3

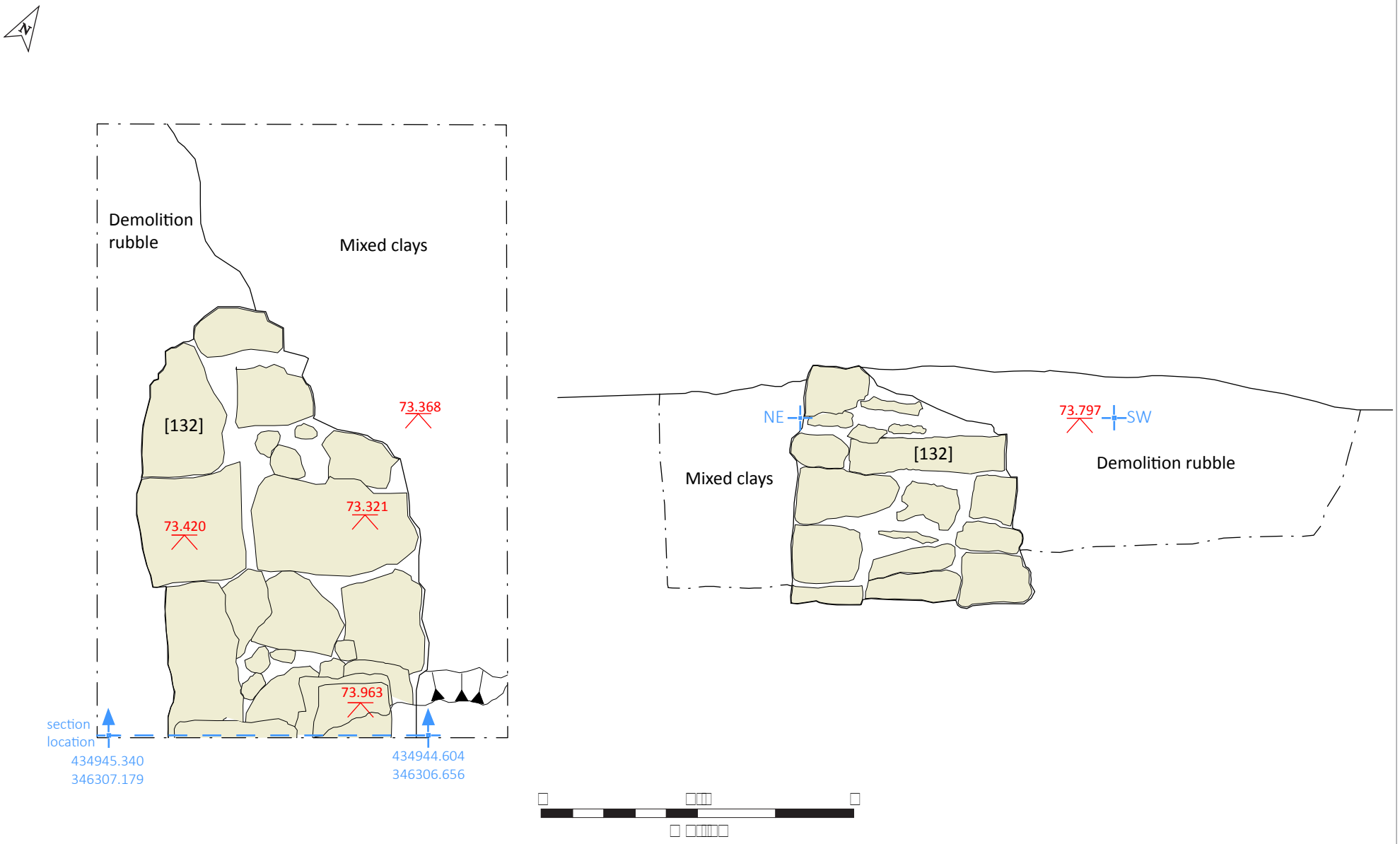


Figure 7: Plan and north-west facing section of structure [132] in the watching brief area

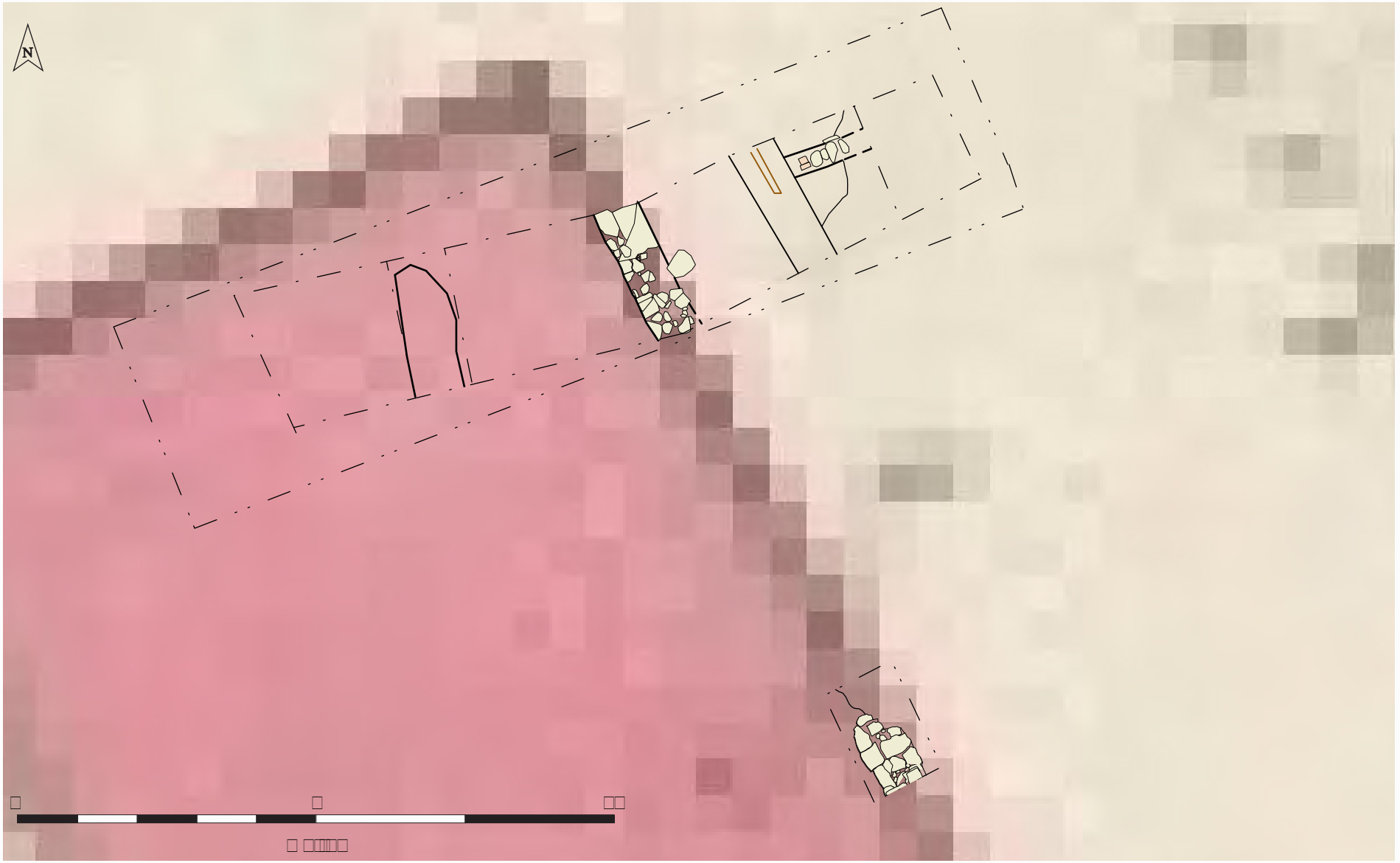


Figure 8: Detail of features recorded within Trench 1 and the watching brief area over the 1891 1:25000 OS map

Figure 9: Detail of features recorded within Trench 3 over the 1914 1:25000 OS map

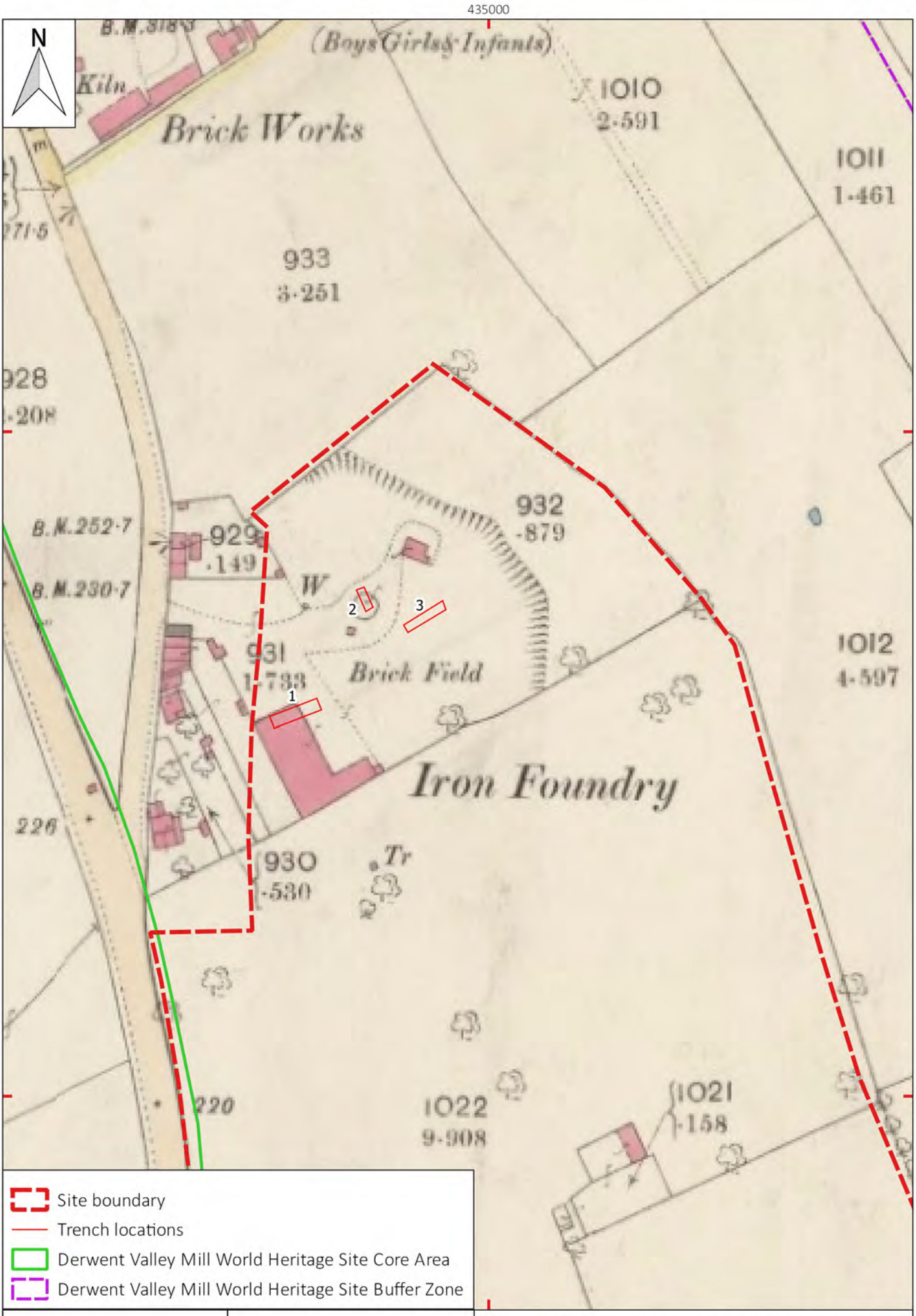


Figure 10: Trench location plan over the 1891 1:25000 OS map

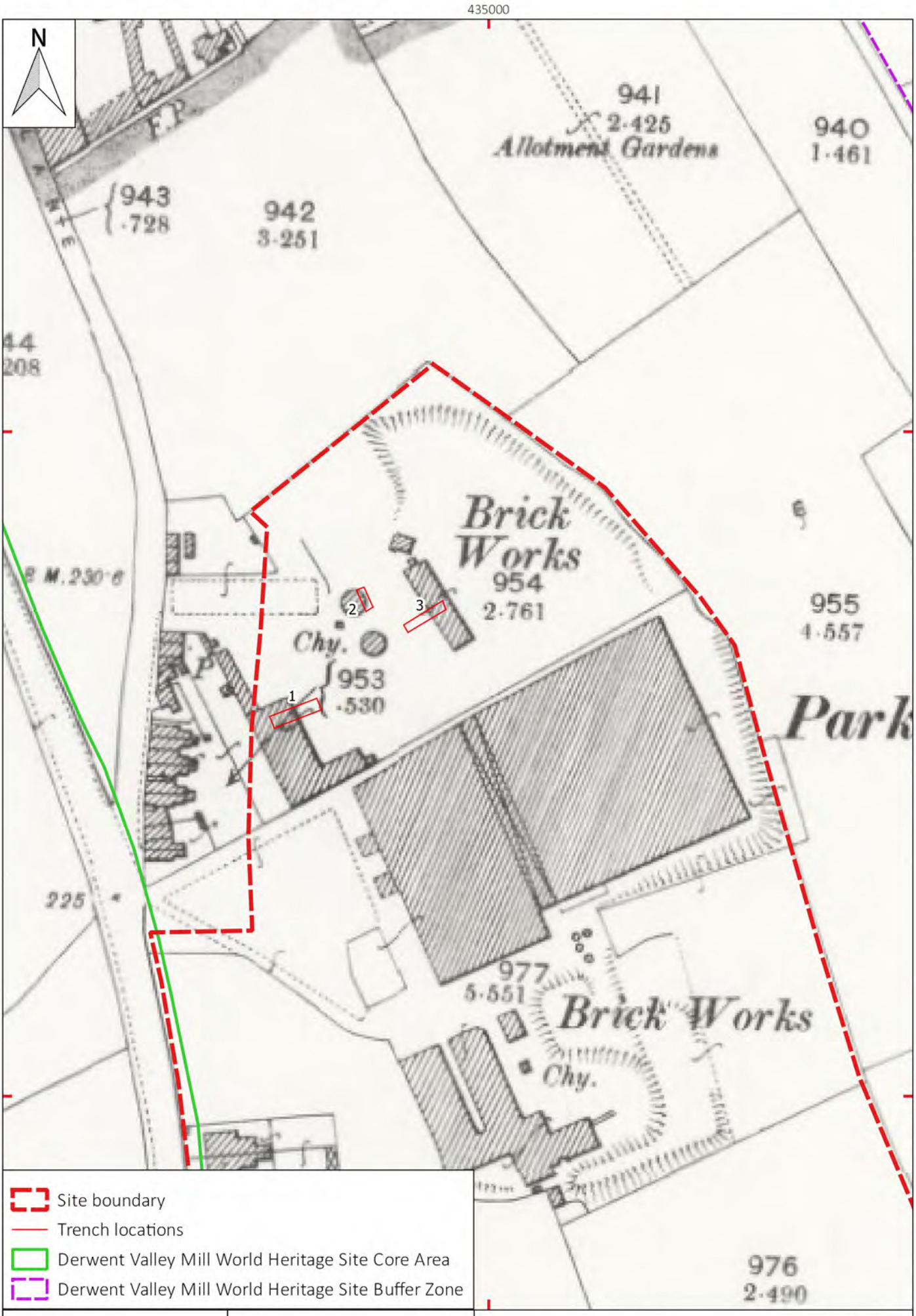


Figure 11: Trench location plan over the 1900 1:25000 OS map

Figure 12: Trench location plan over the 1914 1:25000 OS map

Figure 13: Trench location plan over the 1946 1:25000 OS map

APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Quantity
Context register	3
Context sheets	50
Digital photo register	2
Digital photos	1 disc
Black and white film photo register	1
Black and white negatives	1 film
Black and white photos	1 disc
Drawing register	1
Drawing sheets	4
Report	2

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Trench	Description
101	1	Tarmac and concrete
102	1	Black clinker deposit
103	1	Orange clay lens within 102
104	1	Mixed orange clay. Same as 103?
105	1	Black clinker. Same as 102?
106	1	Grey clay layer
107	1	Grey clay layer. Same as 106?
108	1	Grey clay layer. Same as 106?
109	1	Black clinker. Same as 102?
110	1	Mixed orange clay. Same as 104?
111	1	Cut of pipe trench
112	1	Plastic pipe in [111]
113	1	Backfill of [111]
114	1	Cut of pipe trench
115	1	Iron pipe in [114]
116	1	Backfill of [114]
117	1	Cut for wall (118)
118	1	Sandstone wall structure with [117]
119	1	Thin black lens to the west of (118)
120	1	Mixed orange clay. Same as 104?
121	1	Cleaner grey clay beneath 120
122	1	Black clinker below 119, west end
123	1	Cut into 121
124	1	Fill of [123]
125	1	Coarse clay made ground
126	1	Truncated sandstone structure
127	1	Red sand, directly south of 126
128	1	Orange sand below 107
129	1	Construction cut for structure 126
130	1	Backfill of 129
131	1	Basal fill of 129
132	WB	Isolated structure exposed during watching brief - same structure as 118

201	2	Tarmac
202	2	Hardcore
203	2	Industrial waste
204	2	Plastic pipe within [206]
205	2	Backfill of [206]
206	2	Cut for pipe 204, E-W aligned
207	2	Fill of demolition cut [208]
208	2	Demolition cut
209	2	Demolition deposit
210	2	Natural
301	3	Hardcore levelling
302	3	Red brick and sandstone structure
303	3	Construction cut for 302
304	3	Plastic drain pipe in [306]
305	3	Backfill of [306]
306	3	Cut for drain 304
307	3	Concrete foundation, eastern end of trench
308	3	Cut for 307
309	3	Shale natural
310	3	Sandstone in south-facing section

APPENDIX 3: FINDS ASSESSMENT

Richard Jackson

POTTERY ASSESSMENT

The pottery assemblage from Derwentside consists of five sherds from two contexts, both from Trench 1. The assemblage is detailed in the table, below, and represents an entirely typical range of mid-19th century wares. Although Pearlware has a slightly broader date range, it can still be considered contemporary to the later wares present.

No further work is recommended on this assemblage, and it is not recommended that the assemblage is retained for archiving.

Table of pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Notes	Date
106	Salt-glazed stoneware	Rim; Bowl or jug		19th
125	Manganese Mottled ware	Rim; teapot lid or similar	Fine grained pale yellow fabric.	19th
125	Pearlware	Rim: plate	'Grass' repeating pattern inscribed around rim, picked out in cobalt blue.	Late 18th/early 19th
125	Slip-banded ware	Body sherd	Dendritic pattern in cobalt blue.	19th
125	Whiteware	Body sherd; u/d	Abraded	19th

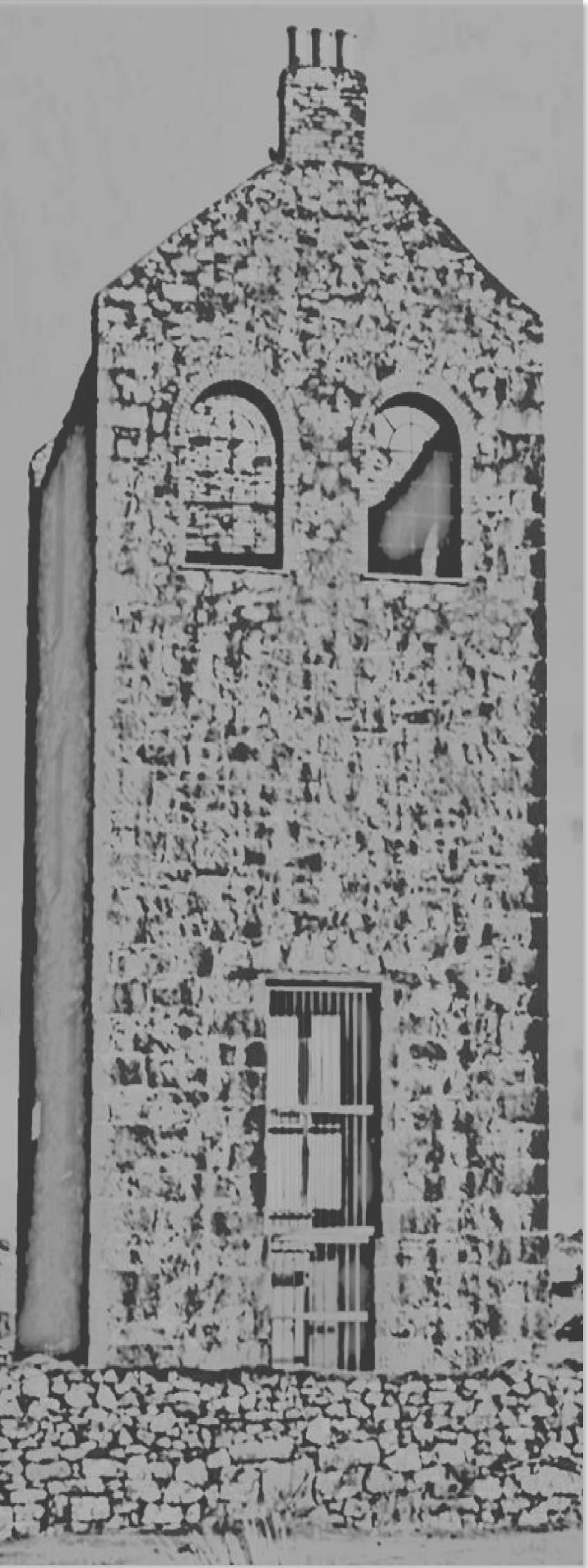
CBM ASSESSMENT

One fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from context 125 from Trench 1. It is a pantile made from mixed earthenware and has been ascribed a broad 19th century date. No further work is recommended on this assemblage, and it is not recommended that this artefact is retained for archiving.

CLAY PIPE ASSESSMENT

One fragment of clay pipe was recovered from context 130 in Trench 1. It is a partial stem fragment with spur intact. Burnish marks are evident on the surface of the clay. This artefact is ascribed a broad 19th century date. No further work is recommended, and it is not recommended that this artefact is retained for archiving.

APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Commercial Archaeology

Historic Environment Consultancy.
HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

DERWENTSIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK

UPDATED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

DECEMBER 2017

CAWARDEN COMPANY LTD

DATE ISSUED: DECEMBER 2017

JOB NUMBER:CA113

REPORT REFERENCE: CA 113/HMB/CAWARDEN

CLIENT: CAWARDEN COMPANY LTD

PROJECT NAME: DERWENTSIDE INDUSTRIAL PARK

PREPARED BY: HELEN MARTIN-BACON, MCIFA, DIRECTOR

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Planning permission has been granted for the demolition and clearance of existing buildings for redevelopment for residential use at the Derwentside Industrial Park in Belper, Derbyshire.

The Derbyshire HER lists one non-designated heritage asset to be present within the development site, namely the Park Foundry Iron and Bricks Works (HER18094). The majority of the current buildings within the site represent mid-20th century industrial activity and as a result of previous ground disturbance associated with remodelling of the buildings and of 20th century extraction and construction works, in general the archaeological potential of the site was judged to be low.

However, it was considered possible that there may be islands of archaeological preservation within the site, in particular in the northern part of the site which has not been subject to the same level of development as the remainder of the site. As a condition of planning consent Derbyshire County Council required a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken prior to slab removal in the northern part of the site targeted on the location of earlier structures associated with the historic Park Foundry (Figure 2).

The programme of trial trenching, comprising the excavation of three trenches, revealed the presence of vestigial structural evidence and deposits likely to have been associated with the earlier foundry.

In addition, a watching brief was required during slab and foundation removal in the main building on site targeted on a large building which formed part of the former Park Foundry Iron and Bricks Works. The watching brief did not identify any archaeological remains associated with the Park Foundry and it was concluded that any such remains had been scoured out by the construction of the current building.

The southern half of the site was not subject to any archaeological requirements on the basis that there has been considerable past disturbance which would have scoured out any archaeological remains present.

In discussion with the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council it has been decided that the most appropriate response to mitigation in the area of the previous trial trenches in the northern part of the site is an archaeological watching brief. It is considered possible that archaeological remains identified in the trenches could extend beyond the trench edges into the surrounding area. Groundworks in this area will entail the removal of the existing hardstanding and concrete followed by levelling up the area by up to three metres. Therefore, the groundworks whilst possibly exposing the top of archaeological remains will not necessarily result in their disturbance and it has been agreed that archaeological remains can be preserved in situ by the levelling material.

Commercial Archaeology Ltd (CAL) has been commissioned by Cawarden Company Ltd ('the client') to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for the watching brief in the trenching area. This document will provide a measurable standard for the archaeological watching brief and has been prepared in accordance with discussions held with the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

1 INTRODUCTION

Commercial Archaeology Ltd (CAL) has been commissioned by the Cawarden Company Ltd (hereafter referred to as 'the client') to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief at the Derwentside Industrial Park in Belper, Derbyshire (NGR SK34846) in an area of the site which has previously been subject to evaluation by trial trenching (Figure 1).

The watching brief is required by Derbyshire County Council as a condition of planning consent for the redevelopment of the site for residential use with associated infrastructure. A previous WSI relating to the programme of trial trenching in the northern part of the site and a watching brief in the location of the large 19th century Park Foundry building shown on historic OS maps was prepared and approved by the Planning Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council in August 2017. The current WSI relates to the watching brief agreed as mitigation in the northern part of the site where previous trial trenches were located (Figure 2).

The programme of trial trenching identified the presence of truncated structural evidence and deposits most likely associated with historic Park Foundry and Brick Works (Appendix 1). The groundworks in the northern part of the site where the trenches were located will entail only the removal of the existing tarmac and concrete followed by the levelling up of the area by up to 3m. It has been agreed with the planning archaeologist that whilst these works may expose the top of archaeological remains they will not result in their removal and that archaeological remains will in effect be preserved in situ by the levelling material.

The watching brief is aimed at identifying any archaeological remains exposed and ensuring that they are not damaged by removal of the current ground surface or by the subsequent levelling up works.

In the event that archaeological remains are exposed during the groundworks which cannot be preserved intact they will be appropriately sampled and recorded. In addition, a plan

showing the location of all archaeological remains will be prepared by the monitoring archaeologist (see Methodology below).

The site is located adjacent to the Belper and Milford Conservation Area and within the buffer of the Derwent Valley Mills World Heritage Site defined as an industrial landscape of high historical and technological interest which arises from its rich industrial heritage. A previous Heritage Impact Assessment (ARS, 2016) established that whilst the archaeological potential of the site was low due to past remodelling and construction activities there existed the potential for pockets of archaeological preservation associated with the historic Park Foundry and Brick Works (HER18094).

This WSI provides a methodology for the programme of archaeological investigation and has been developed in consultation with Steve Baker and Sarah Whiteley, Planning Archaeologists at Derbyshire County Council. In addition, the WSI conforms to the guidelines and standards laid down in the following documents:

- *Standard and Guidance for Watching Briefs*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading CIfA 2014).

- *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading (2014).

- *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Morphe): English Heritage now Historic England 2006).

2 HISTORIC BACKGROUND

A full description of the history and development of the site can be found in the Heritage Impact Assessment (ARS 2016) and what follows is a summarised version.

Industrial activity, in the form of nailmaking, was well established in Belper by the 14th century facilitated by local deposits of coal and ironstone which could be easily worked. Belper remained a small town throughout the late medieval and early post-medieval periods but in the late 18th and early 19th century experienced considerable change and expansion due in part to the Strutt family cotton mills.

The first iron foundry in Belper was built in Queen Street in the 1820s by Messrs Carr and Bridges though they went out of business in the mid-19th century. In 1855 the Smedley Bros. came to the Queen Street location and quickly established the first two Smedley Bros. foundry businesses known as *Eagle Foundry* (later *Eagle Iron Works*) which began to manufacture not only brick, brass and iron castings but also specialised in the production of larger items, such as boilers and grinding mills. Eagle Foundry moved in 1858 to Becksitch Lane around 100m to the north of the development site where it remained until its closure in 1960.

The second of the Smedley Bros. foundry businesses, Park Foundry, was established in 1873 at the former Queen Street/Eagle Foundry site but the site soon proved to be inadequate and the business was moved to New Road Foundry around 950m from the current development site. The Park Foundry manufactured a range of small iron items such as fire-grates, ovens, troughs and a variety of ornamental goods.

At the end of the century however, the New Road site was proving inadequate for business demands and the Park Foundry was moved to the current site on Derby Road which offered the chance for expansion.

Cartographic evidence indicates that prior to the establishment of the Park Foundry on the Derby Road site a small building labelled *iron foundry*, and a *brick field* within the northern part of the development site were present (OS Map 1884).

Park Foundry Company Limited officially opened its Derby Road site in 1898 after carrying out considerable excavation works within the site in order to provide a level surface for the new structures which included pattern shops, nickelling, bronzing and electro plating rooms, finish shops, carpenters' shops, engine house workrooms, storerooms and gas works.

The OS Maps of 1900 and 1914 reveal significant ground works and construction works took place during this time. The Park Foundry brick works ceased production in the 1920s when the brick kiln was demolished but the Park Foundry saw huge demand for materials during the war and post-war years including castings for weapons and aircraft parts. From 1968 to 1971 the Park Foundry experienced considerable change and expansion with further levelling works having been carried out to accommodate increased transport and car parking.

The Park Foundry eventually ceased to trade in the 1980s due to the economic, domestic and political changes of that decade and by 2005 the majority of the small outbuildings within the site had been demolished and others had undergone modification.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The archaeological watching brief will aim to identify and record any archaeological features and deposits which may survive in the northern part of the site which was previously evaluated by trial trenching and in the event that archaeological remains are encountered, interpret and fully characterise any phases of archaeological activity.

The general aims are to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the northern part of the development site;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of archaeological remains and their potential significance in accordance with NPPF (DCLG 2012);
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from later industrial practices and building activity;
- ensure the recording and preservation in situ of remains exposed by the groundworks;
- sample and record any archaeological remains which cannot be left undisturbed by the groundworks.

Specific aims and objectives relate to the discovery of archaeological remains which will:

- provide information on the earlier iron foundry shown on the OS Map 1884;
- elucidate the history and development of the 19th century Park Foundry;
- provide information on the industrial processes which were undertaken at the Park Foundry;
- highlight relevant research aims should further archaeological work be required as a result of the evaluation by trial trenching;
- disseminate the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting including potentially in period relevant journals and/or journals dealing with historic industrial processes.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

Mechanical Excavation

In accordance with discussions held with the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council, a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be undertaken in the northern part of the site where the previous excavation of 3 trenches identified structural evidence and deposits likely to have been associated with historic buildings and features shown on the 1881 and 1900 OS maps (Figure 2).

The watching brief will be undertaken during all groundworks involving the removal of the current tarmac and concrete in the area shown on Figure 2. In addition, the watching brief will be extended to ensure that the covering of any archaeological remains by levelling material does not result in any disturbance or damage. Where necessary archaeological remains which are to be preserved in situ will be covered in netlon prior to levelling up works. The monitoring archaeologist will also ensure that plant movement does not impinge on any archaeological remains which are to be preserved in situ.

Wherever possible machine excavation will be undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to maximise the chance for identification of archaeological remains. Machine excavation will be supervised at all times by a suitably experienced archaeologist

Investigation and Sampling Strategy

In the event that any archaeological features or remains are exposed by the clearance of tarmac and concrete that cannot be preserved intact the following sampling strategy will be employed.

Archaeological features will be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them and to determine their significance i.e. 10% of fills of linear features (unless the linear feature are substantial in which case an alternative sampling strategy will be discussed with the planning archaeologist) and 50% of pit fills. Smaller discrete features such as post holes will be a 100% sampled.

Any structural remains and/or remains/deposits associated with industrial processes will also be sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them and determine their significance.

Recording

The monitoring archaeologist will prepare a georeferenced plan showing the location (and level) of any archaeological remains which are exposed by the groundworks in the area of the site shown on Figure 2.

Archaeological deposits and features will be recorded according to accepted professional standards and as set out in the archaeological contractor's excavation manual. Sufficient data will be recorded to allow the preparation of a report setting out the results of the evaluation into their archaeological context.

Archaeological contexts will be recorded and numbered individually on pro-forma context sheets. All exposed archaeological features will be accurately fixed using an EDM/GPS.

Section drawings and plans will be drawn at appropriate scales and will be related to the National Grid. All plans and sections will be levelled with respect to AOD and will be drawn on polyester based drafting film and clearly labelled.

A photographic record will be maintained including photographs of all significant features and overall photographs of the watching brief area. All images will be taken in black and white print and digital format and will contain a graduated photographic scale. The main photographic archive will comprise 35mm black and white film with all images, both negatives and hard copies being included within the site archive.

Finds and Treatment

All artefacts recovered during the course of the watching brief will be suitably bagged, boxed and marked in accordance with the Institute for Conservation, Conservation Guidelines No 2 (UKIC 1990) and a suitable repository agreed with the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

All stratified artefacts, including pottery, will be retained by context or, where appropriate, recorded in three dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute to the project aims or are of interest in themselves.

Human Remains

In the event that human remains, whether inhumations and/or cremations, are encountered during the course of the watching brief, work in that location will be halted and the local police, coroner, client/client's archaeological consultant and Planning Archaeologist will be informed. The area will be screened from view and discussions held on options for their preservation in situ or for their removal in accordance with all professional standards and guidelines.

The archaeological contractor will have recourse to an appropriately qualified osteoarchaeologist to examine the burials and where necessary supervise their removal from site.

In the event that human remains require exhumation a Ministry of Justice Licence will be obtained by the archaeological contractor prior to removal of the remains. This applies to both inhumations and cremations.

Treatment of Treasure

Finds which are categorised under the statutory definition of Treasure (as defined in the Treasure Act 1996 and its revision 2002) will be reported immediately to the coroner's office, the client/client's archaeological consultant and the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council. A Treasure Receipt will be obtained from the DCMS website and a report submitted to the coroner's office and the relevant Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days of the find being established as treasure. Failure to report within fourteen days is a criminal offence.

A relevant specialist will undertake the finds assessment if the assemblage is considered to be of potential significance. This will be discussed with the client/client's archaeological consultant and the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council prior to the assessment commencing.

Environmental Sampling

A programme of environmental sampling pertinent to the aims of the project will be carried out by the archaeological contractor. The strategy and methodology for sampling deposits of palaeoenvironmental or industrial potential will be undertaken in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (Historic England 2011).

Where sealed and datable deposits are dry, bulk samples of 40 to 60 litres will be taken for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and artefacts. Where deposits are wet, waterlogged or peaty, bulk samples of 20 litres will also be taken for the retrieval of plant macro-remains and insects in addition to monoliths placed along cleaned vertical surfaces for the retrieval of pollen, diatoms, ostracods and foraminifera, if the deposit is considered suitable.

The archaeological contractor will have access to a suitably qualified environmental specialist. In particular, specialist advice will be sought regarding the collection of industrial residues and where appropriate the advice of the relevant English Heritage Scientific Advisor sought in relation to the collection of palaeoenvironmental material.

Environmental samples will be processed in accordance with all professional guidelines and standards. Samples from dry deposits will be processed by flotation and the residues sorted to retrieve small bones, small finds and charcoal which has not floated. Samples from wet deposits will be processed by an appropriately experienced specialist.

Reporting

Following completion of the watching brief the archaeological contractor will prepare a draft report containing the results of all the archaeological investigations which have been undertaken on the site and this will be forwarded in the first instance to the client/client's archaeological consultant. The client's archaeological consultant will be responsible for submitting the final report for comment to the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

The report will include the following elements:

- Non-technical summary;
- Background to and objectives of the archaeological investigations;
- Methodology employed;
- A summary statement of results and phased narrative of the archaeological remains;
- A description of the extent, depth and significance of the archaeological remains encountered;
- Interpretation of the results including their place within a local and regional context
- Conclusion regarding the significance of the results

The report will also contain supporting illustrations, including a site plan showing the location of the watching brief areas, trenches, trench and section plans and a plan illustrating phases of activity. The results of assessments undertaken by specialists will also be included within the report.

Only trenches which contain archaeological deposits and features will be included in the main body of the report with blank trenches included in tabulated form at the back of the report.

A report on the results of the archaeological investigations will be required within two months of the completion of the fieldwork.

Should the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council deem it necessary on the basis of the evaluation and watching brief results, a summary of the findings will be included in a local journal, in this case the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. A copy of the report will also be supplied to the Derbyshire HER for public view.

Archive Deposition

A digital, paper and artefactual archive consisting of all written and drawn records, photographs and finds will be prepared in accordance with *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (Brown 2011, UKIC 1990). The archive will also contain a paper copy of the final report. The archive will be deposited with Derby Museum and in accordance with their guidelines. The archaeological contractor will be responsible for obtaining an accession number for the site archive from the Derby Museum. They will

also be responsible for sending them a notification form, a copy of which will be forwarded to the Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.

Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements will be included by the archaeological contractor in the final report and the client's archaeological consultant and Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

The archaeological contractor will also be responsible for the OASIS online record and will ensure that this has been initiated prior to the evaluation commencing. Key fields will be completed on details, location and creators. All parts of the form will be completed by the archaeological contractor for submission to the Derbyshire HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the report.

Monitoring Arrangements

The watching brief will be monitored by Sarah Whiteley, Planning Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council, on behalf of the LPA. Helen Martin-Bacon, Director Commercial Archaeology Ltd will manage and monitor the work on behalf of the client and will be the first point of contact for matters relating to the archaeological fieldwork and subsequent post-excavation reporting process.

5. REFERENCES

ARS 2016 *A Heritage Impact Assessment and Historic Building Appraisal of Derwentside Industrial Park, Belper,* Archaeological Research Services, Bakewell.

Brown 2011 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* UKIC 1990.

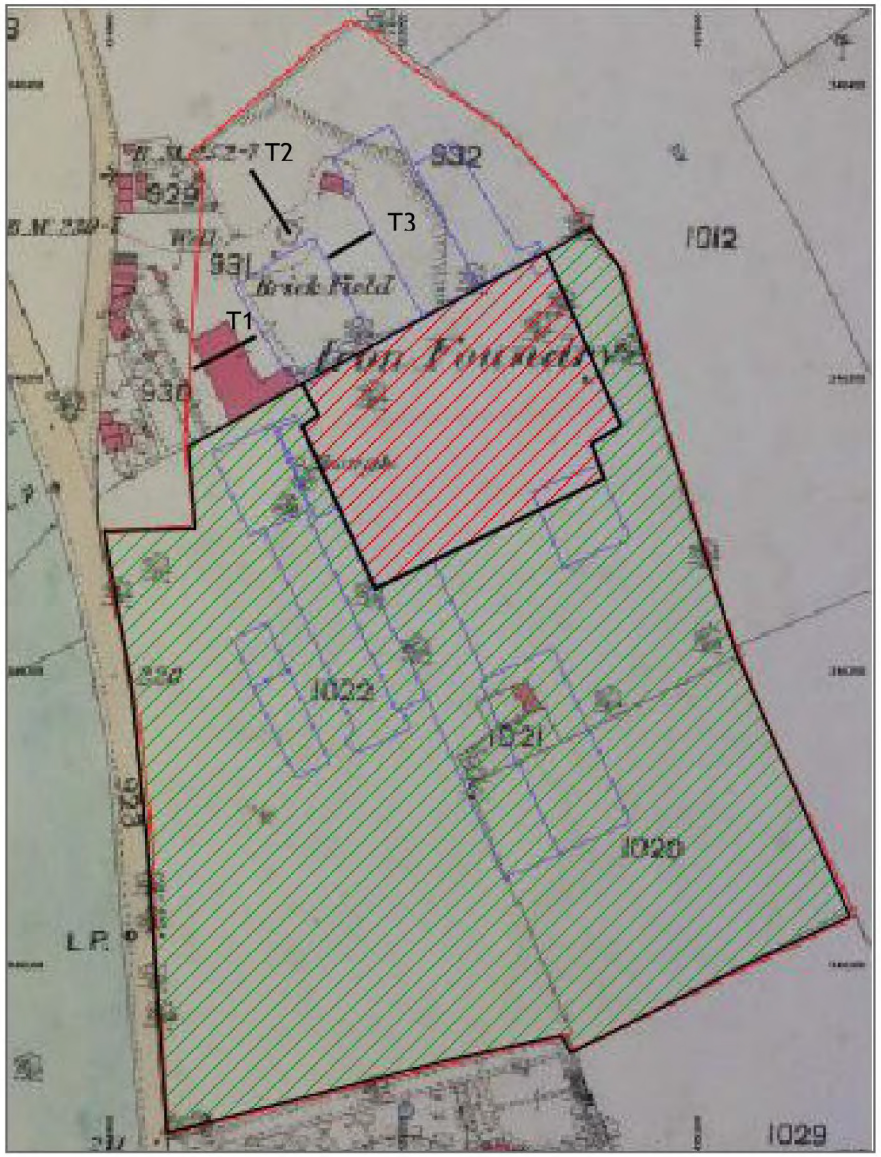
CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading

CIfA 2014 *Code of Approved Conduct for the Regulation of Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists: Reading.

DCLG 2012 *The National Planning Policy Framework*, Department for Communities and Local Government, London.

EH 2006 *Management of Archaeological Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Morphe): English Heritage now Historic England, London.

EH 2011 *Environmental Archaeology – A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* Historic England, London.



1881 Ordnance Survey

1900 Ordnance Survey

N

No archaeological requirement

Watching brief area

Trench 1: 25m x 2m

Trench 2: 25m x 2m

Trench 3: 15m x 2m

Site: Derwentside Industrial Park
Client: Cawarden Company Ltd
Approved by: H.M.B

Figure: Area of archaeological works

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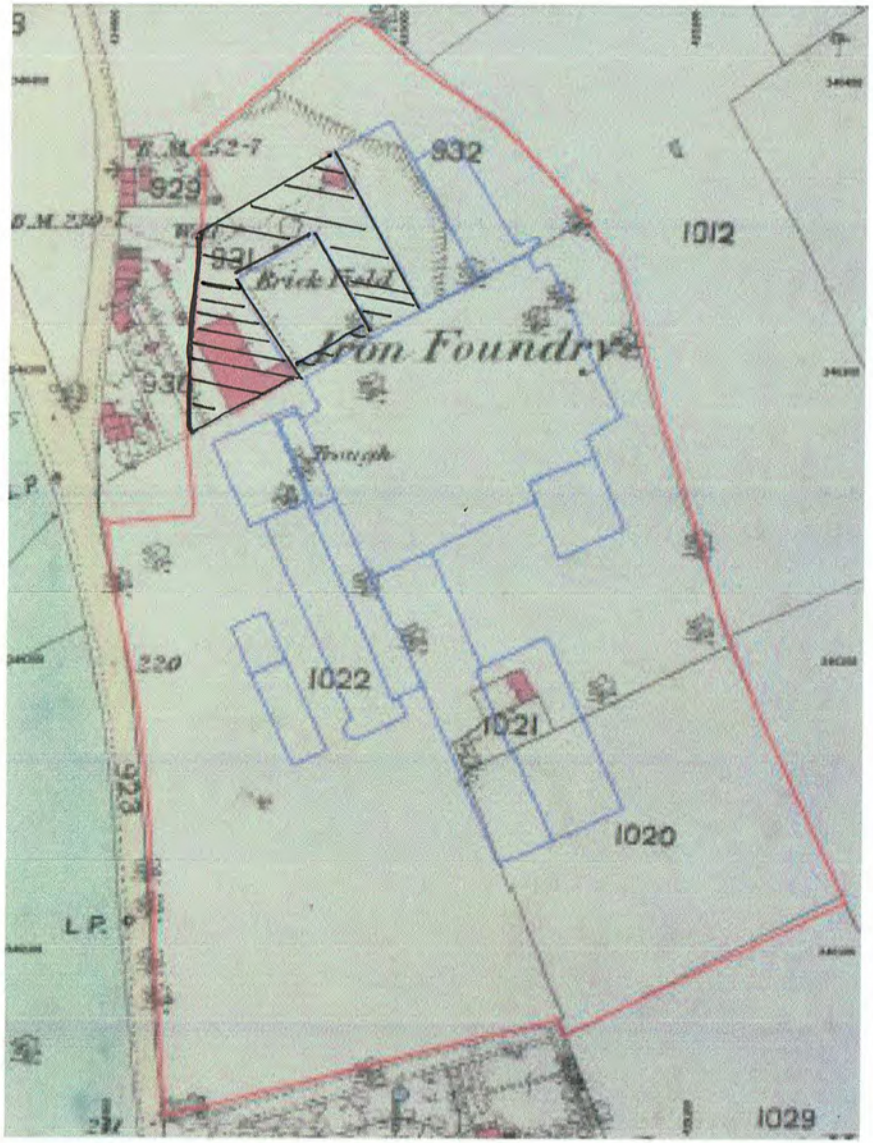
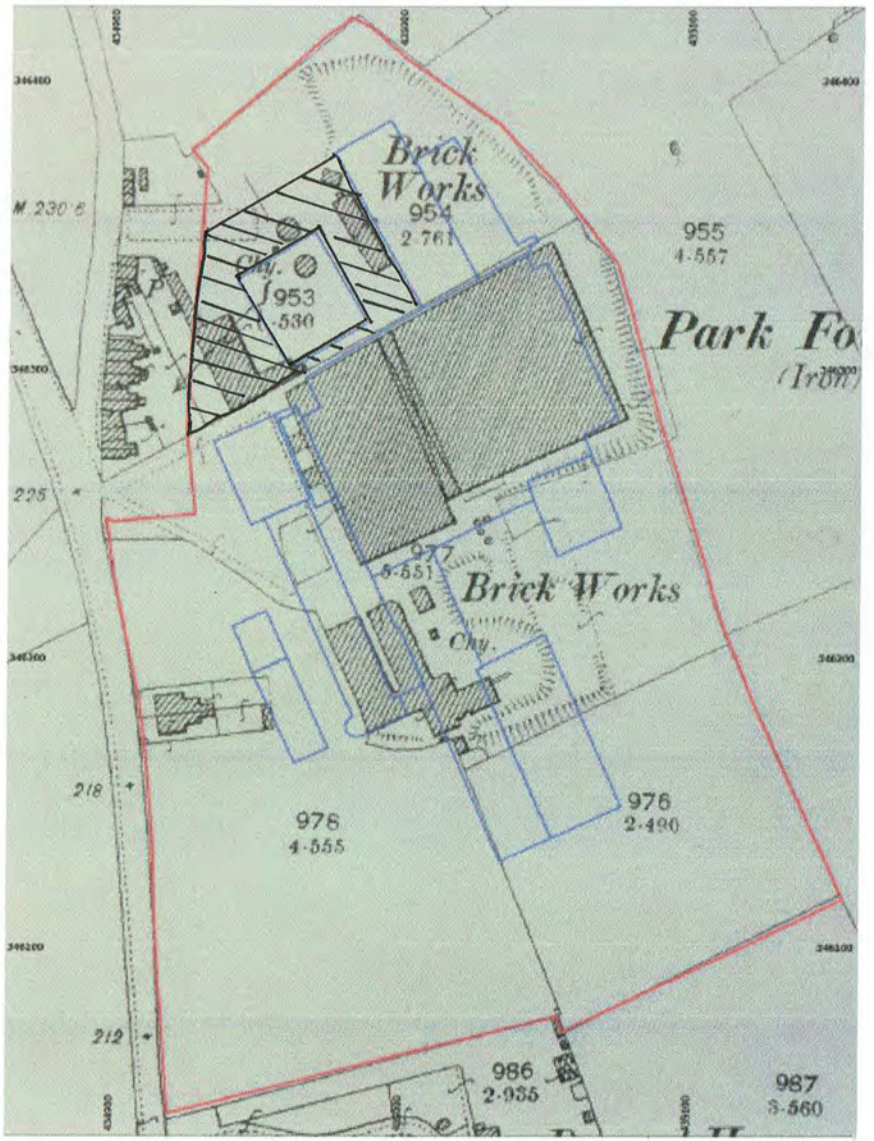


1881 Ordnance Survey



1900 Ordnance Survey

N

Site: Derwentside Industrial Estate
Client: Cawarden Company Ltd
Approved by: H.M.B
Drawn by: © ARC Ltd
Figure Number: 2

Scale at A4: 1:1600

0 25 50 75 km

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APPENDIX 1

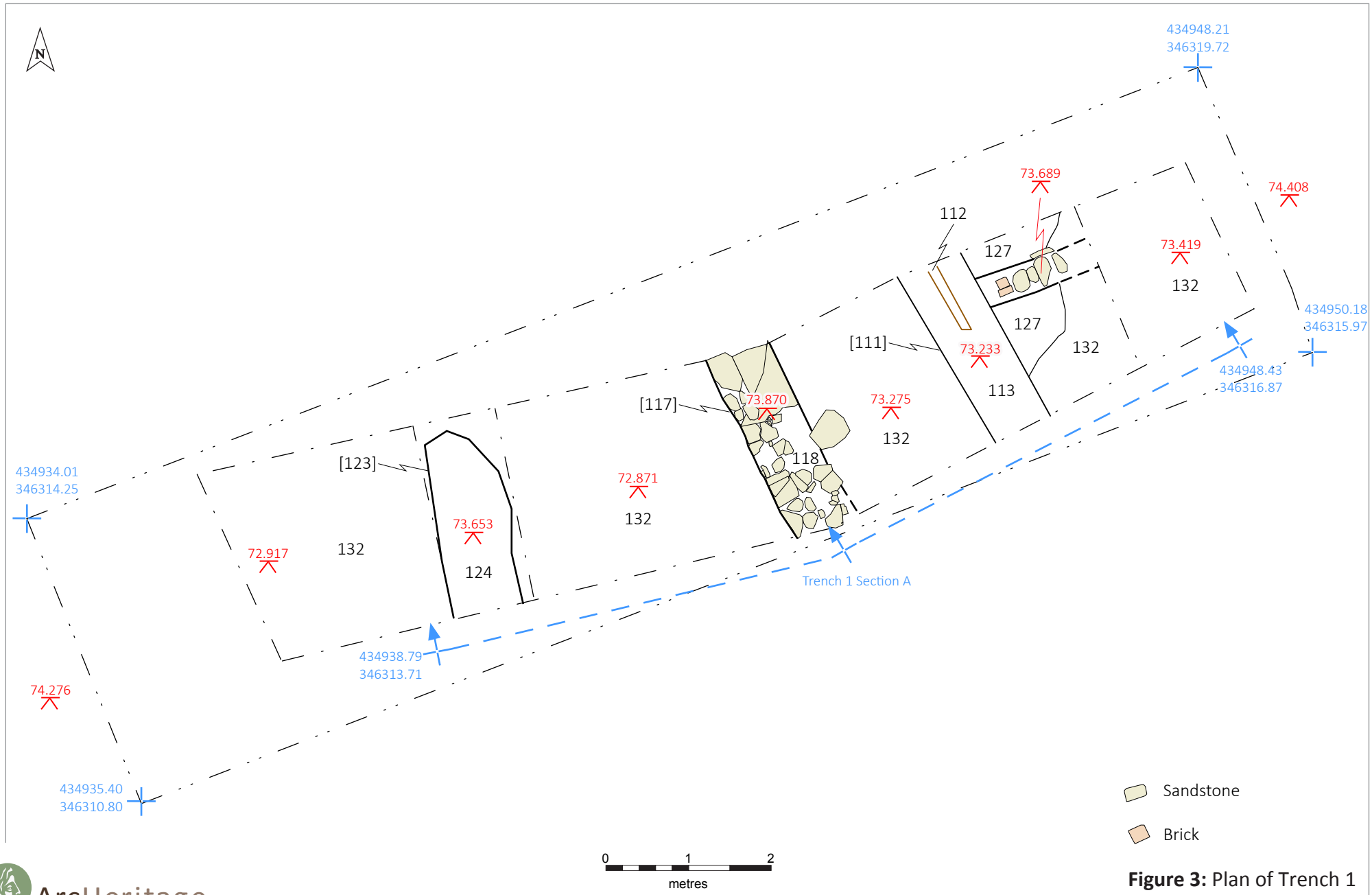

Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1

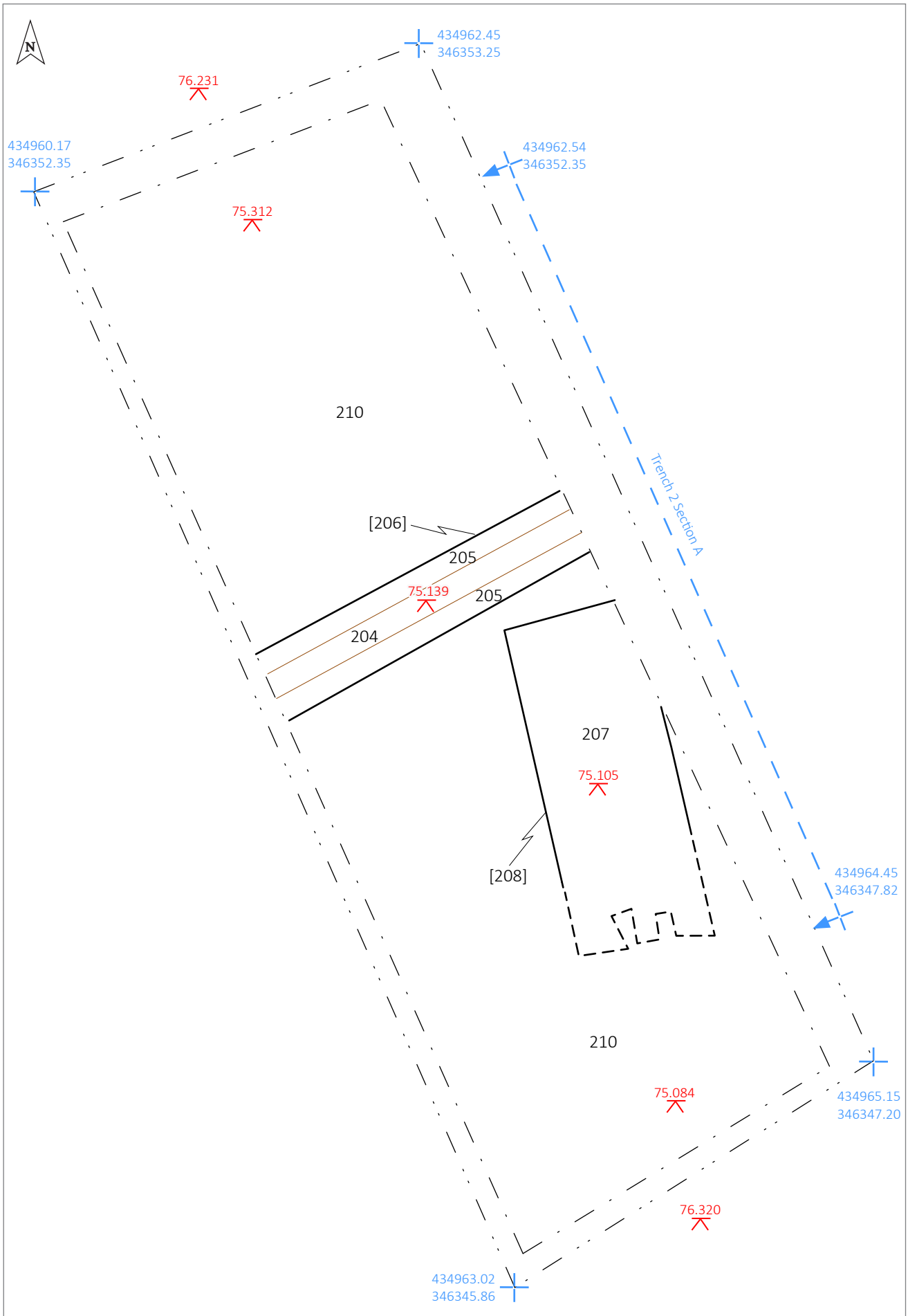

Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2

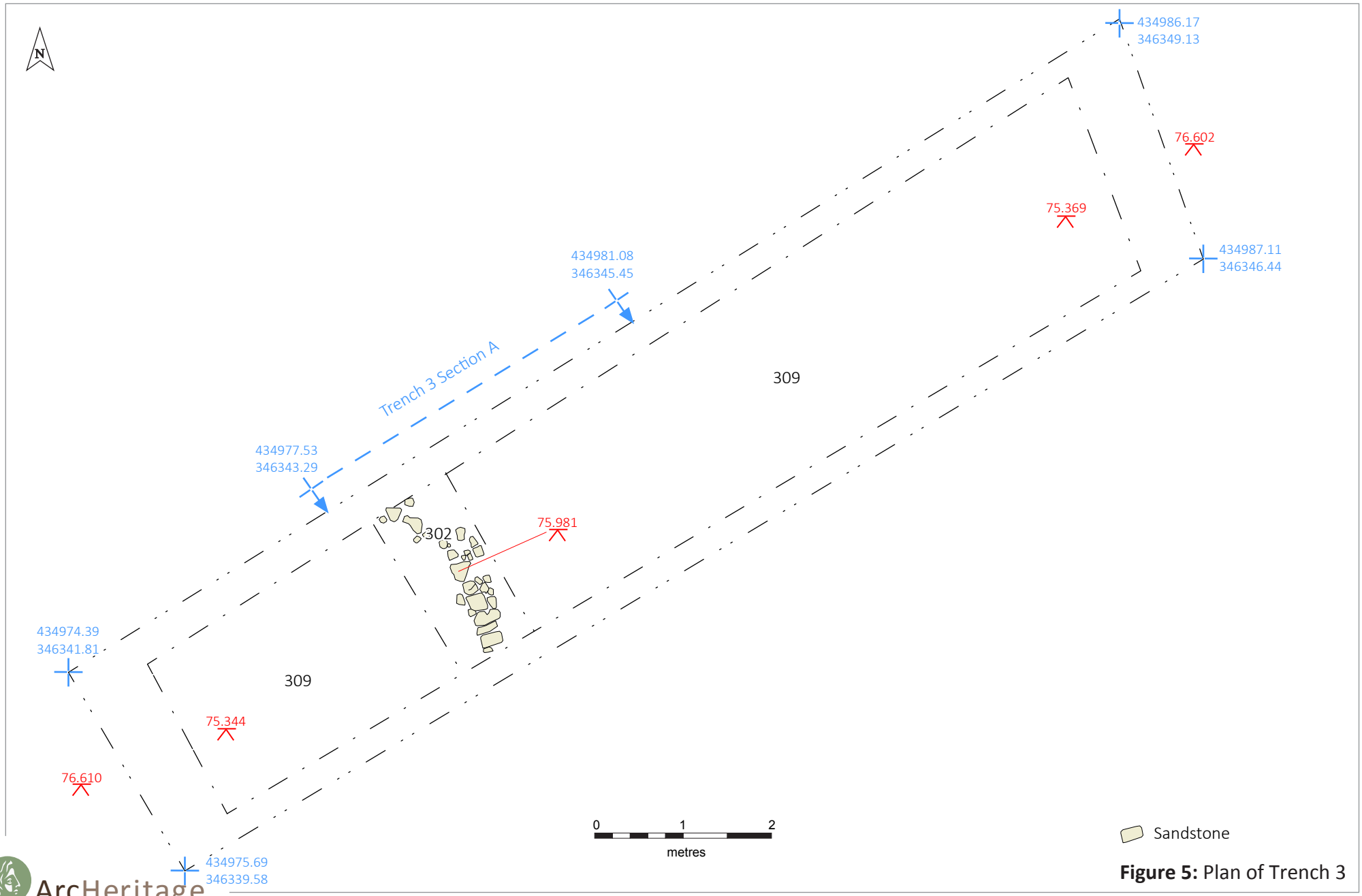

Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3

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HERITAGE SERVICES:

Constraints reports for land acquisition.
Desk-Based Assessments.
Heritage Impact Assessments.
Heritage Statements and Assessment of Significance.
Listed Building and Scheduled Monument Consents.
Historic Landscape Assessments.
Conservation Area Appraisals and Management Plans.
Historic Building Recording.
Setting Assessments.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES:

Project Management and Set Up.
Preparation of Methodologies.
Scoping and negotiation with LPAs
Preparation of Mitigation Strategies.
Preparation of WSIs.
Full range of Fieldwork Services.
Consultancy and Advice.
Preparation of Risk Assessments.
PR & CSR/Public Outreach.

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