

43/45 King Street, Belper

**Report on an archaeological watching brief conducted in
October 2014.**

Prepared by T. Roushannafas

November 2014

**TPA Project Code – KSB
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Trench 1 looking north-west

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SUMMARY

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief on behalf of Matthew Montague Architects at land to the rear of 43/45 King Street, Belper, centred on NGR SK 34856 47456 (Fig. 1).
- The work was carried out from the 22nd to the 31st of October 2014 in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix E).
- Groundworks for the construction of 3 two-storey cottages, the conversion and extension of existing outbuildings and the creation of a lean-to extension were taking place at this time.
- The site had been previously assessed as having heritage significance in the form of archaeological potential for below-ground remains of medieval date.
- No archaeologically significant features of medieval date were positively identified during the watching brief. Archaeological features which were identified were no earlier than 19th century in date.



Report on the archaeological watching brief at 43/45 King Street Derby

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION.....	5
2. SITE BACKGROUND.....	5
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
4. OBJECTIVES.....	6
5. METHODOLOGY.....	7
6. RESULTS.....	7
7. DISCUSSION.....	9
8. BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	10
APPENDIX A Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition.....	11
APPENDIX B Context Summary List.....	12
APPENDIX C Written Scheme of Investigation.....	14
APPENDIX F OASIS Form.....	25
FIGURES.....	28
PLATES.....	35

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1: Location map
- Figure 2: Site plan and drawing locations
- Figure 3: South facing section of Trench 1 showing [0009] and [0010]
- Figure 4: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0013], [0015], [0017] and [0019]
- Figure 5: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0021] and [0022]
- Figure 6: North facing section of Trench 4

LIST OF PLATES

- Plate 1: General view pre-excavation
- Plate 2: Modern brick feature [0026]
- Plate 3: Location of feature [0026]
- Plate 4: Trench 1 looking north-west
- Plate 5: South facing section of Trench 1 showing brickwork [0009] and [0010] within foundation cut [0007]
- Plate 6: West facing representative section of Trench 2
- Plate 7: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0013], [0015] and [0017]
- Plate 8: West facing section of Trench 2 showing feature [0021]
- Plate 9: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0022]
- Plate 10: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0019]
- Plate 11: Trench 3 looking north
- Plate 12: Trench 4 looking east



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Following consultation with Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (AVA/2014/0218), Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Matthew Montague Architects to produce a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Appendix E) and undertake an archaeological watching brief at land to the rear of 43-45 King Street Belper, NGR SK 34856 47456 (Fig.1). The planned development is for 3 two-storey cottages, the conversion and extension of existing outbuildings and the creation of a lean-to extension.
- 1.2 The WSI produced by Trent & Peak followed the guidelines laid out in AVA/2014/0218 and the archaeological work carried out on site was conducted in accordance with the designations of this WSI.
- 1.3 The site was assessed in AVA/2014/0218 as having heritage significance in the form of archaeological potential for below-ground remains of medieval date, and it was for this reason that an Archaeological Watching Brief was deemed necessary.
- 1.4 The Watching Brief was designed to identify the presence of any archaeological remains affected by intrusive groundworks and, if present, to achieve an appropriate level of preservation by record for these features.
- 1.5 In accordance with the conditions, Trent & Peak staff observed and recorded revealed surfaces as intrusive groundworks were carried out in the designated area of development. This took place between the 22nd and 31st of October.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Belper is a small town in the centre of Derbyshire, lying 8 miles to the north of Derby and extending on both sides of the River Derwent. It falls within Amber Valley Borough Council and is in the parish of nearby Duffield.
- 2.2 The historic core of Belper centres on a hillside overlooking the Derwent Valley to the west and the Coppice Brook to the south. Later development spread into the valley-bottom.
- 2.3 British Geological Survey mapping shows the bedrock geology of the area to be Ashover Grit (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 2.3 The area of proposed development to the rear of 43-45 King Street (NGR SK 34856 47456) is located in a central business district, very close to the Council Building (Figure.1).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The origins of Belper have been traced back to the Middle Ages and its original name, '*Beaurepair*' (beautiful retreat), is first referenced in the Close Rolls of 1231.
- 3.2 The medieval village lay on the east bank, adjacent to one of the deer parks of the Duffield Frith area of Royal Forest and surviving documents suggest industries of nail manufacture, pottery-making and domestic textiles all played a role in the early economy of the village (Stroud 2004).
- 3.3 Prior to the 19th century Belper is believed to have remained a small settlement and it appears on Purdett's 1767 Map of Derbyshire as a single street, Belper Lane. However, it was apparently either populous or central enough to acquire a market in 1739 (Stroud 2004).
- 3.4 As a result of the Industrial Revolution Belper expanded considerably with substantial industries in the manufacture of textiles and iron. By 1835 Sanderson's Map of Derbyshire shows significant redevelopment, with many new streets and plots.



- 3.5 The cross roads between Nottingham Road and King Street formed the epicentre of this new phase of settlement with the new village market place just beyond the northern terminus of King Street.
- 3.6 However there is some evidence for activity in the King Street area pre-dating the 19th century. It is believed that a pre-existing 'yeoman's house' was demolished when the nearby Green Hall (previously situated at the top of King Street) was constructed in 1810 (Craven and Stanley 2001). Furthermore, according to Millward (1977), for some years the 1739-instituted market took place in the area now occupied by the Memorial Gardens, on the south side of King Street. However the sources for this information are unclear.
- 3.7 In March 2002 a test pit was dug immediately to the west of the car park retaining wall, lying within 10m of the boundary of the area of proposed development at 43/45 King Street. This contained 7 sherds of medieval pottery (12th-14th century) and one sherd of possibly earlier date (Davies 2002). Two trenches were also excavated in July 2002 within the known area of Green Hall, with the construction cut of the interior wall containing a single sherd of medieval pottery (Bell 2002). It is therefore likely that there was medieval activity in the area.
- 3.8 The period of industrial growth is well represented in a number of surviving buildings in the town, including cotton mills, churches and late 18th and 19th century workers housing. However, as has been suggested, the medieval period is less well attested, and finds of this period would carry particular significance.

4. OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The objective of the watching brief was to identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by the intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record*. Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development), this was to include an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains. Any features of geoarchaeological significance were to be recorded and where there was the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling was to be undertaken.
- 4.2 The watching brief was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix E) prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology, following recommendations given by the Development Control Archaeologist Steve Baker (Archaeological consultation AVA/2014/0218).
- 4.3 Below ground remains of medieval date were particularly emphasised as a source of heritage significance.



5. METHODOLOGY

As per the conditions and approved WSI, TPA provided archaeological monitoring of excavations for all intrusive groundworks to the rear of 43-45 King Street, Belper.

5.1 Machining

Initial stripping of topsoil and overburden in all areas was carried out under archaeological supervision. The contractor was made aware that there were to be archaeological constraints on their operations. The site was first machine-excavated to the top of the formation for the proposed development, with the footings then excavated down from this level.

Due to access constraints, groundworks were undertaken using a mini-excavator with a 0.6m toothless ditching bucket. No trafficking by vehicles on exposed surfaces was permitted prior to inspection by the attending archaeologist.

5.2 Exposed trenches

Within the constraints of safe working, sufficient access was provided to service and foundation trenches for the attending archaeologist to examine/clean deposits and perform the necessary recording. Adequate time was provisioned for such work before backfilling began. Where excavation could be quickly demonstrated not to have revealed significant archaeological deposits, delay to groundworks was minimal.

5.3 Spoil-heaps

Where practical and safe to do so, spoil heaps were examined for archaeological material. Recording as a minimum included the location and extent of the monitored areas of excavation, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photograph (monochrome prints and/or digital).

6. RESULTS

The development area comprised a regular plot, measuring 18m east-west by 29m north-south (Area 1) to the rear of 43/45 King Street, Belper (Figure 2). This area was bounded by brick-built property-boundary walls to the north, east, and west of the development.

Initial clearance works comprised the removal of undergrowth and accumulations of spoil which had built up within the plot. The removal of this material for levelling of the site lowered the apparent original ground level by up to 1m in some places.

A total of four foundation trenches (**Trenches 1-4**) were excavated within Area 1. These foundations were restricted to a footprint measuring 18.6m by 6m and each of the trenches was 0.6m wide. These footings were dug to a maximum level of 1.15m below the formation level established through the clearance of Area 1.

6.1 Brick feature [0026]

6.1.1 Initial levelling in Area 1 revealed a modern brick feature [0026], 7.3m from the low brick wall at the north end of the site (Figure 2). It consisted of disturbed linear brickwork one course high and two courses wide covering an area of approx 1.5m x 2m, with a modern demolition and clinker infill (0025). The length and width of the bricks were 235mm and 110mm, their thickness was 75mm. Historical maps show that from the 19th century a second line of properties existed to the rear of those fronting on King Street. It is possible that the brickwork might be associated with these properties; however it may also be the remains of a garden feature.

6.2 Trench 1

6.2.1 Within the northern part of Area 1, Trench 1 was dug on an E/W alignment for a distance of 6m. This trench had a maximum depth of 1.15m. To the west of the trench



excavation revealed a yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (0002) and a natural layer of compacted brownish yellow sandy clay (0003).

- 6.2.2 At the eastern end of Trench 1 a surface consisting of tarmac overlying brickwork of 19th century, or later, date was located 0.3m from the eastern limit of the trench. The brickwork was defined as belonging to two distinct features [0009] (brick dimensions: 232mm x *unknown* x 70mm) and [0010] (brick dimensions: 240mm x 105mm x 75mm) which were unbonded, with a straight joint between them. The brickwork was three courses high and extended for a distance of 1.2m. Feature [0009] was sealed by a deposit of dark grey clay silt (0008) with charcoal and mortar flecks. Feature [0010] was sealed by a layer of re-deposited topsoil (0012) which was in turn overlain by a layer of mixed re-deposited topsoil with later demolition rubble (0004) (Figure 3).
- 6.2.3 The layers beneath the brickwork consisted of a natural mid brown clay loam (0005) overlying a pinkish grey clay sand with a yellow hue (0006).

6.3 Trench 2

- 6.3.1 Trench 2 was dug at the eastern end of Area 1, running north-south for 18.6m, at a 90-degree angle to Trench 1. The maximum depth of the trench was 1m. The subsoil in this area was defined as a mid to dark brownish grey gritty clay loam (0018) which overlay a natural layer of mid brown clay loam (0005), underneath which a pinkish grey clay sand with a yellow hue (0006) was observed. At about 3.5m from the northern end of the trench (0006) gave way to a natural layer of yellow clay sand with pink mottling (0024).
- 6.3.2 Several cut features located within Trench 2 were revealed in section. Features [0013], [0021], and [0022] (Figures 4 and 5) all consist of straight sided pits filled with modern demolition rubble and construction waste, and therefore offer limited archaeological interest. Features [0015] and [0017] (Figure 4), are two, smaller, rounded pits cut by [0013] and may therefore be of earlier provenance. Despite this, these features do not appear to be particularly archaeologically significant. Feature [0015] survives only as a truncated pit-base 0.36m wide and 0.12m deep with a mid-dark brownish grey gritty clay loam fill (0016). It cuts into the fill of pit [0017] (0.60m wide x 0.40m deep) which contains mid-dark brownish grey gritty clay loam with occasional inclusions of lime mortar and charcoal flecks (0018).
- 6.3.3 Of potential interest is the irregularly shaped sloping posthole [0019] (Figure 5) located 4m from the northern limit of the trench and measuring 0.42m across and 0.48m deep. The fill consisted of a mottled mix of yellow clay sand and mid brown clay loam. However, the feature is undated and no other similar features were observed.

6.4 Trench 3

- 6.4.1 To the west of the area of proposed development Trench 3 was dug running north/south for a distance of approximately 18.6m. The maximum depth of this trench was 1.2m. Excavation revealed a light yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (0027) overlying a natural layer of compact mid pinkish-brown clay (0028). No features of archaeological significance were recorded.

6.5 Trench 4

- 6.5.1 Trench 4 was dug on an east west alignment for 4.8m and intersecting the two north-south trenches 12.5m from the modern outhouse at the southern end of the site. The maximum depth dug down to was 1.2m. This too revealed a light yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil (0027) overlying a natural layer of compact mid pinkish-brown clay (0028) (Figure 6). No features of archaeological significance were observed.



7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The purpose of the Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken by Trent & Peak was to mitigate the effects of intrusive aspects of development to the rear of 43/45 King Street via a strategy of preservation by record.
- 7.2 This work was deemed necessary following an archaeological consultation (AVA 2014/0218) which deemed the site to have heritage significance in the form of archaeological potential for below-ground remains of medieval date.
- 7.3 Examination of all revealed surfaces and the recording of observed archaeological features was undertaken in accordance with the stipulations and guidelines laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix E)
- 7.4 No positive identification of medieval features was made during the Watching Brief, although some archaeological features of later date, and therefore limited significance, were observed.
- 7.5 Traces of past human activity were observed in Area 1 and Trenches 1 and 2. These took the form of construction activities of no earlier than 19th century date, which may relate to the second line of properties to the rear of King Street seen in 19th century maps. Within the context of the history of Belper, in which post-industrial development is well documented, these can be deemed to be of limited archaeological significance.
- 7.6 The potential posthole observed in Trench 2 may be of medieval date or earlier. However, potential for interpretation is currently limited due to the absence of datable archaeological finds from this context, or the discovery of any other postholes which may point more conclusively to a previously existing building.



8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX A Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

<i>Field Records</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Watching brief record sheets	Record of visit and work carried out	6
Photographs:-		
Digital	All views	83
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Written scheme of investigation	Statement of the aims, objectives and methodology for the project.	1
Health & Safety	Safe working statement & risk assessment	1
Report to client	Report of findings of the watching brief.	1

The archive is currently held in the offices of Trent & Peak Archaeology, Unit 1, Holly Lane, Chilwell, Nottingham, NG9 4AB. Copies of this report will be distributed as documented in the WSI. As no archaeological finds were recovered during the Watching Brief, there are no archival requirements in respect of material accessioning to museum storage facilities.



APPENDIX B Context Summary List

Context	Description	Interpretation
(0001)	Blackish brown clay silt. Friable with rare inclusions of stones and roots. 0.35-0.45m deep.	Topsoil
(0002)	Yellowish brown sandy clay. Friable with occasional inclusions of sandstone fragments up to 130mm in size, roots and charcoal flecks. 0.38-0.54m deep.	Subsoil
(0003)	Brownish yellow sandy clay. Compacted with moderate inclusions of sandstone fragments. Dimensions unknown.	Natural layer
(0004)	Dark brownish grey clay silt. Friable and containing whole bricks with a pink mortar. 0.18m deep.	Backfilled topsoil/dumped material.
(0005)	Mid brown clay loam. Friable with rare sandstone fragments up to 100mm in size, charcoal flecks and bioturbation. 0.45m deep.	Natural layer
(0006)	Pinkish grey clay sand with a yellow hue and mottling of pink clay. Friable with rare inclusions of charcoal fragments and bioturbation. Dimensions unknown.	Natural layer or redeposited natural.
(0007)	Sharp break of slope, with steeply sloping, very slightly concaved sides. Sharp break of slope with flat base. 0.4m deep and at least 0.13m across.	Foundation cut for [0009]
(0008)	Dark grey clay silt. Friable with occasional charcoal and mortar flecks.	Fill of [0007]
[0009]	Bricks measuring 232x70mm, width unknown. Mortared with a light yellowish brown soft mortar. Not bonded to [0010]	Brick wall
[0010]	Bricks measuring 240x105x75mm. Mortared with a creamy white mortar at the base and an orange pink mortar between the bricks.	Brick wall
(0011)	Dark grey clay loam. Friable with rare charcoal inclusions.	Deposit associated with straight joint between [0009] and [0010]
(0012)	Black brown clay silt. Friable with rare inclusions of stones and roots. 0.35-0.45m deep.	Repedosited topsoil.
[0013]	Cut which descends vertically to north and is stepped to south. Sharp break of base and a flat base. 1.9m long and 0.46m deep. Width unknown.	Cut of modern rubbish pit.
(0014)	Mix of (0001), (0004), (0018), sand, clinker, mortar and brick/pot fragments, with a loose compaction.	Fill of [0013]
[0015]	Moderate break of slope with concaved sides and concaved base. Truncated by [0013] and cuts [0017].	Small bowl-shaped pit.
(0016)	Mid brownish grey gritty clay loam. Friable, possibly same as (0018).	Fill of [0015]

[0017]	Sharp break of slope with concaved sides and base. 0.6m long and 0.4m deep. Width unknown.	Bowl-shaped pit.
(0018)	Mid to dark brownish grey gritty clay loam. Friable with occasional inclusions of lime mortar, charcoal flecks and stones.	Fill of [0017]
[0019]	Sharp break of slope with undulating steeply sloping sides, a sharp break of base and a narrow, flat base. 0.42m across and 0.48m deep. Width unknown.	Irregular shaped posthole.
(0020)	Mottled mixture of (0005) and (0024).	Fill of [0019]
[0021]	Sharp break of slope with vertically sloping sides. Sharp break of base with flat base. 0.48m across and 0.7m deep. Filled with topsoil (0001).	Modern cut.
[0022]	Sharp break of slope. Almost vertically sloping, slightly concaved sides. Sharp break of base and flat base.	Steep sided pit.
(0023)	Loose mix of (0005), (0018) and (0024) with rare inclusions of sandstone up to 150mm in size.	Fill of [0022]
(0024)	Strong yellow clay sand. Friable with some pink mottling and occasional sandstone fragments.	Natural layer.
(0025)	Mixed modern demolition and clinker.	In-fill of [0026]
[0026]	Modern whitish grey mortar and bricks measuring 235x110mm with frogs.	Modern brick feature.
(0027)	Light yellowish brown stony, sandy clay. Firm and friable, with degraded sandstone inclusions up to 100mm in size. 0.64m thickness. Likely same as (0002).	Subsoil
(0028)	Mid pinkish brown clay. Firm and compact with moderate sandstone inclusions up to 40mm in size. 0.8m thickness.	Natural layer.

APPENDIX C Written Scheme of Investigation



King Street,

Belper,

DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

1. BACKGROUND

Site Name: 43/45 King Street, Belper.

NGR: SK 34856 47456

Client: Richmond Estates Ltd.

Planning Application No.: NA

Brief: N.A.

Proposed Development: Creation of three dwellings, conversion and extension of existing outbuildings and creation of lean-to extension to the rear of 43-45 King Street Belper.

Geology: Ashover Grit Bedrock

Previous Archaeological Evidence: Remains of Mediaeval date within 10m of the application area were discovered during excavation of a test-pit in 2002.

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1. The objective of the archaeological watching brief can be stated as:

To identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by any intrusive aspects of the development and to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record*. Where practical (within the constraints of the watching brief and development), this will include an assessment of the overall extent, date and state of preservation of archaeological remains. Any features of geoarchaeological significance will also be recorded and where there is the potential for palaeoenvironmental data, an appropriate level of sampling will be undertaken.

The WSI is written to both address and comply with the requirements set within the conditions of the archaeological consultation (AVA/2014/0218).

2.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:

Continuous archaeological monitoring of intrusive ground works with the potential to impact on features and layers of archaeological significance. All intrusive groundworks undertaken by the contractor will be carried out under an archaeological watching brief.

All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive, in line with the guidelines of the IfA Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance: for an archaeological watching brief* published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

If Mediaeval remains are present (within the limited scope of the groundwork) the project will look to consider, where possible, key research questions identified within the *East Midlands Heritage: Updated Research Agenda* (Knight, Vyner & Allen 2012).

If extensive highly significant remains are exposed the advice of the Amber Valley Borough Council Development Control Archaeologist (Steve Baker) will be sought immediately.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 General conditions

Staffing. The work will be undertaken by suitably qualified members of TPA according to accepted archaeological practice and the Standard & Guidance' produced by the Institute for Archaeologists.

Notice of the commencement of the Watching Brief. The Watching Brief will begin on a date to be agreed with the client and will continue until the groundworks have been completed.

Services. The client will be responsible for carrying out service checks prior to groundworks, and will provide plans of all services within the development area.

Base maps. The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for Trent & Peak Archaeology to use in the report.

Contingency. If an unusually high volume of artefacts, or deposits worthy of palaeoenvironmental investigation are recovered, these may be subject to a request for contingency funding covering additional staffing and/or specialist attendance and post-excavation analysis. No requests for contingency funding would be made without the approval of the Project Manager. Should archaeological remains be encountered that cannot be treated to a satisfactory and proper standard within the resources allocated to the watching brief the Amber Valley Development Control Archaeologist will immediately be informed. This may entail ceasing site work until recourses are in place to either ensure preservation *in situ* or adequate treatment of the archaeological remains.

Report. A record of the results, whether positive or not, will be made and presented in an appropriate report format to the Amber Valley Development Control Archaeologist within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. For further details of the report structure see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording).

Fencing. The client will be responsible for securing the site from unauthorised public access.

3.2 Fieldwork

The archaeological contractor will implement the following procedure:

TPA will provide archaeological monitoring of excavations for all groundworks to the rear of 43-45 King Street, Belper.

Machining

Initial stripping of topsoil and overburden in all other areas will be carried out under archaeological supervision, **and the client must ensure that the contractor has been made aware of the archaeological constraint on their operations.**

The contractor **must ensure the use of a toothless ditching bucket on any excavator/machine** so that a clean surface can be exposed and the archaeologist can inspect the deposits revealed. Foundation/service trenches should also be excavated with a toothless bucket where possible. Any exceptions to this must only occur following agreement with the archaeologist on site. There should be no trafficking by vehicles on the exposed surface until the archaeologist has agreed that there are no archaeological deposits of significance.

Exposed trenches

Within Health & Safety constraints, the contractor will ensure access to service and/or foundation trenches to permit examination/cleaning and where necessary recording of sections. **It is essential that adequate time is allowed for the inspection, cleaning and recording of the deposits exposed within the groundworks, both during excavation if significant deposits are present and before any backfilling occurs by the contractor.** Inspection time will depend on the **extent and complexity of the archaeological deposits exposed**, and may include possible limited excavation to record and remove archaeological remains. Where excavation can be quickly demonstrated not to have revealed

significant archaeological deposits, delay will be minimal.

All archaeological deposits or remains, in particular those medieval or earlier in date, will where possible be cleaned by hand, examined and recorded

Recording of all works will include the position and depths of the excavations and the deposits exposed, both in plan and section, by drawing and photograph (wherever applicable). For further details of recording see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording by Watching Brief).

Spoil-heaps

Where practical and safe to do so, all spoil heaps will be regularly examined for archaeological material, this will include the use of a metal-detector.

3.3 General Provisions

The client is requested to give notice of at least two weeks of the commencement of works to both the Amber Valley Borough Council Development Control Archaeologist and TPA.

Should human remains be present, prior to any removal, the Development Control Archaeologist will be consulted and the relevant burial license obtained from the Ministry of Justice (April 2008)

Should substantial structural remains or artefacts of similar archaeological significance be encountered, the immediate advice will be sought of the client and the Development Control Archaeologist (Steve Baker).

Recording on site is dependent on the quantity of archaeological deposits found and the time spent by the main contractor in excavating the groundwork and exposing the archaeology. A close liaison with the on-site contractor and client will be maintained to co-ordinate activities and therefore help minimise the number of attendances required

Recording will as a minimum include the location and extent of the monitored areas of excavation, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photograph (monochrome prints/digital). For further details of the recording methodology see below.

The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for use in the report.

(Detailed specification of archaeological recording by Watching Brief).

Project staff

The watching brief will be managed by Paul Johnson (Project Manager) and the attending archaeologist will be decided based on staffing commitments when a commencement date for the work is decided. The attending archaeologist will be at Project Officer or Project Supervisor level.

Reporting and Liaison

A report on the results, whether positive or not, will be prepared in the appropriate format and presented to the client and the curator within 6 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Should the results of the watching brief warrant it then a detailed report will also be submitted for publication in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal and an appropriate specialist publication covering the period from which the remains have been dated. For further details of the contents of the report see below (Detailed Specification of Archaeological Recording by Watching Brief).

The Amber Valley Development Control Archaeologist will be given a minimum of one week notice of the commencement of the watching brief, and TPA will continue to liaise closely throughout the period of the works. The curator will be free to visit the site to monitor fieldwork subject to access conditions imposed by the client and/or landowner, and adherence to relevant health and safety guidance.

3.4 Welfare, Access and Insurance

The client will ensure safe access to the ground-works and if possible make toilet and hand-washing facilities available to archaeological staff.

Services Checks

The client will make available all information relating to buried services prior to the commencement of intrusive groundworks.

Insurance/compensation

As part of York Archaeological Trust, TPA carries the appropriate public, third party and employee insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

Any compensation claims for disruption to the land should be directly between the client and landowner.

3.5 Health and Safety

TPA will adhere to all relevant health and safety regulations. No archaeological staff will be allowed to enter the site until they have undergone a health and safety induction organised by TPA and/or the principal contractor. TPA will complete a task specific risk assessment safe working method statement before the commencement of the watching-brief, and copies of this will be made available to the client. This will be in compliance with the industry guidelines laid out in FAME Manual, *Health & Safety in Field Archaeology*. TPA staff will wear appropriate personal protective equipment at all times.

4 DETAILED SPECIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

The investigation will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute for Archaeologists.

Within the confines of site safety, contexts (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will be cleaned by hand and recorded.

All finds will be assigned an individual finds code. *In-situ* finds will be recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil will be noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area.

Excavation will be sufficient to securely establish the character and where possible date, and stratigraphic relationship of features.

In the event that important archaeological remains are uncovered, the client's site representative will be informed immediately, with a proposal for the most effective measures for dealing with the remains. If they cannot be preserved *in situ*, their excavation may require contingency resources and additional time: the Development Control Archaeologist will be informed of such events and their input requested.

Human Remains

Should human remains be uncovered they will initially be left in situ and provided with appropriate protection. The Amber Valley Development Control Archaeologist and the Coroner will be informed immediately and a Ministry of Justice burial license obtained to permit removal where necessary.

Recording

Plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50, and will show at least:
context numbers,

all colour and textural changes,
principal slopes represented as hachures,
levels expressed as O.D. values, or levelled to permanent features if benchmark absent,
sufficient details to locate the subject on a 1:500 plot of the area of ground-works and OS1:2500 map
(i.e the national grid).

Sections will show the same information, but leveling information will be given in the form of a datum line
with O.D/arbitrary value; the locations of all sections will be shown on the plan.

Photographs of each context will be taken as monochrome prints and digital images (as per Brown
2007), together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.

Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual (as accepted by all regional
county archaeologists).

Sampling (Palaeoenvironmental & Industrial residues)

Appropriate sampling of deposits of palaeoenvironmental potential and residues and debris from
industrial processes will be conducted in accordance with Table 1 (see below), with appropriate
amendments following subsequent specialist advice. Specialist palaeoenvironmental advice will be
provided by James Rackham and/or members of the School of Geography, University of Nottingham.
Samples (both palaeoenvironmental and industrial) will be assessed, followed by full analysis and
reporting where appropriate following receipt of specialist advice and liaison with the English Heritage
Principal Inspector.

Table 1 – Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy*

feature type	Sediment condition	Overall scope of sampling	MM	C14	Po/Dm	Ch	BP/BS	Bo	Wd
Sampling method: s				A4x1 cm (seal)	Film caps or column in gutter + Clingfilm	Min.30L+ Tubs (specialists to advise as to appropriate level of sub sampling of deposit)			wrap each bit sep.
Man-made feature	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')	each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			*	*	*	*	*
buried soil	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer then flecks)		*		*		*	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	*	*	*	*		*	
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each timber		*					*
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					*		

*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with DCC DCA where appropriate.

Abbreviations MM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon Po/Dm Pollen/diatoms Ch Charred material BP Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains Bo small bone Wd wood. BS – Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris)

4.1 Post excavation Processing

All finds will be stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation), and marked with the site and find codes, and relevant accession numbers. These will be deposited with Derby Museum under the assigned accession number (****) on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.

Artefacts will be submitted to:

Prehistoric pottery will be submitted for assessment to Dr.D.Knight (TPA)

Romano-British pottery to Ruth Leary (Independent

Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to L.Elliott & Dr.H.Jones (TPA)

Flint to J.Brown (Associate of TPA) or P.Webb (University of Southampton)

Palaeoenvironmental remains to A.Wilson (TPA) Dr.Jennifer Miller (YAT-Northlight)

Zooarchaeological remains to Dr.N Sykes (University of Nottingham)

Palaeopathology to L.Elliott/K.Mapplethorpe (TPA)

Wood artefacts/Conservation to Ian Panter (YAT-York).

Roman to Medieval metalwork to Dr. H Jones, L.Elliott, Dr.Steve Malone(TPA),

Coins to R.Gurney (Independent),

Industrial Residues to Rachel Cubbitt (YAT-York)

4.2 Archive

The archive will be prepared according to Procedures for the transfer of archaeological archives (Museums in Derbyshire 2003). The archive will be fully indexed and contain where relevant:

- copies of correspondence relating to fieldwork

- site notebooks/diaries

- original photographic records

- site drawings (plans,sections,elevations)

- original context records, matrix diagrams showing stratigraphic sequence of all contexts.

- artefacts

- original finds records

- original sample records

- original skeleton records

- computer discs and printout

4.3 Archive and Finds Deposition

Notification to Derby Museum, using the form Appendix 1 of the above guidelines, will be made prior to commencement of fieldwork. Depositional arrangements will then proceed in line with *Archaeological archives in Derbyshire – interim guidance note* whereby museum deposition of an archive will only take place where finds are deemed to be archaeologically significant (as supported by reference to specialist opinion, regional and national research agendas). Copies of the Report will continue to be lodged with the HER and OASIS.

Where discoveries are adjudged to be significant and meriting museum deposition the following will still apply:

Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition Derby Museum Store subject to their approval.

The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the Derby Museum Store:

All finds and archive will be deposited with Derby Museum with arrangements and accession number to be agreed. Written notification of completion of fieldwork will be given to the museum curator and Development Control Archaeologist. Written notification of final deposition of archive will be given to the Development Control Archaeologist.

4.4 Report

A verbal report and where appropriate textual summary will be provided to the client on completion of fieldwork. Within 6 weeks of the end of the fieldwork, a final report on results will be completed and copies provided to:

The client.

The Development Control Archaeologist for accession to the HER. This will include a copy of the report in PDF format on CD along with indexed copies of all digital on site photography.

The report will include:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum.
- Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
- Supporting data - tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data including recommendations for retention/discard and proposals for conservation.
- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form

Dissemination

The results will be submitted for publication within the annual summary, if applicable, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. If significant results are discovered then an individual report of an appropriate level of detail, will also be submitted for publication to a suitable academic journal.

Copyright

Trent & Peak Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved excepting that it hereby provides exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client may reproduce any report. The client's contribution will be acknowledged in any future use of the work by TPA.

4.5 OASIS

Prior to commencement of the fieldwork an OASIS online record will be initiated (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). A copy of this document will be included in the report.

4.6 Monitoring

All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant '*Standard and Guidance*' documents prepared by the IfA (Institute for Archaeologists).

A minimum of 10 working-days notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor and Development Control Archaeologist

TPA will keep the client informed of all material facts of the archaeological investigations. This will include agreeing any changes to the approved methodology or programme of works, and invitations to inspect any uncovered remains at appropriate stages in the fieldwork programme. The Amber Valley Development Control Archaeologist will be free to visit the site at any stage of the fieldwork

5 PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

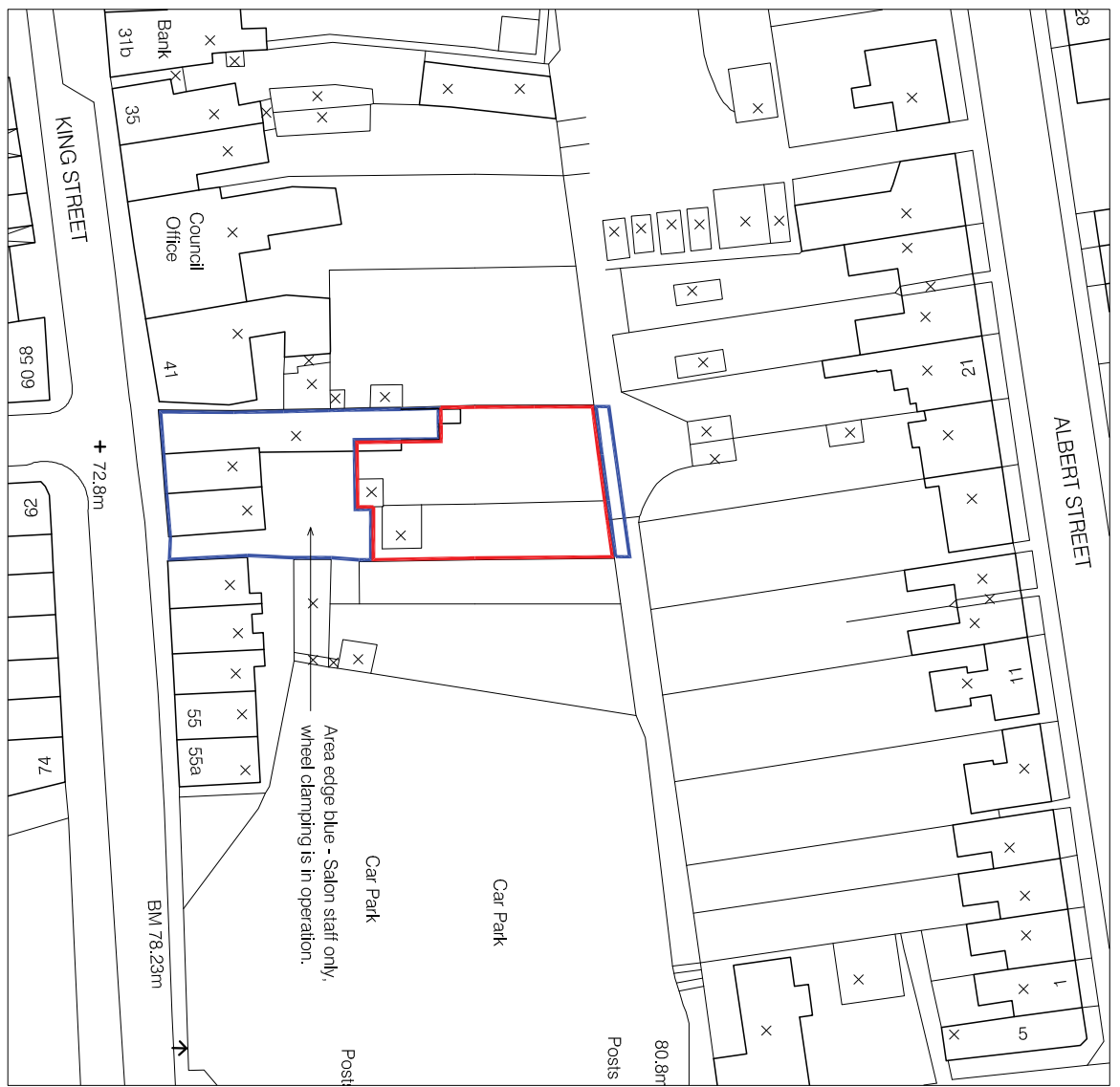
A provisional timetable will be agreed once a date for commencement of the main ground works has been confirmed. As soon as a project start date is confirmed the Amber Valley Development Control Archaeologist will be informed.

References

Brown, D.H. 2007 *Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (IFA/AAF).

BGS Geology Viewer <http://maps.bgs.uk/geologyviewer>

EXISTING SITE PLAN



Scale 1:300

EXISTING LOCATION PLAN



Scale 1:750

Fig. 1: Site Location behind no's 43-45, King Street, Belper

APPENDIX F OASIS Form



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: trentpea1-196230

Project details

Project name	43/45 King Street Belper, Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Results of an archaeological Watching Brief conducted during groundworks relating to the construction of three dwellings and modifications to existing structures to the rear of 43/45 King Street, Belper.
Project dates	Start: 20-10-2014 End: 29-10-2014
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	DWELLING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE AMBER VALLEY BELPER 43/54 King Street, Belper
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 34856 47456 53.0229552113 -1.48028911229 53 01 22 N 001 28 49 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator	City/Nat. Park/District/Borough archaeologist
Project design originator	Dr. Paul S. Johnson
Project director/manager	Dr. Paul S. Johnson

Project supervisor Matthew Hurford
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Matthew Montague Architects

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title 43/45 King Street, Belper. Report on an archaeological watching brief conducted in October 2014
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Roushannafas, T.
 Other bibliographic details TPA report number: 151/2014
 Date 2014
 Issuer or publisher Trent and Peak Archaeology
 Place of issue or publication Nottingham
 Description A4, comb-bound document and PDF of the same
 Entered by Paul Johnson (pjohnson@yorkat.co.uk)
 Entered on 24 November 2014

OASIS:

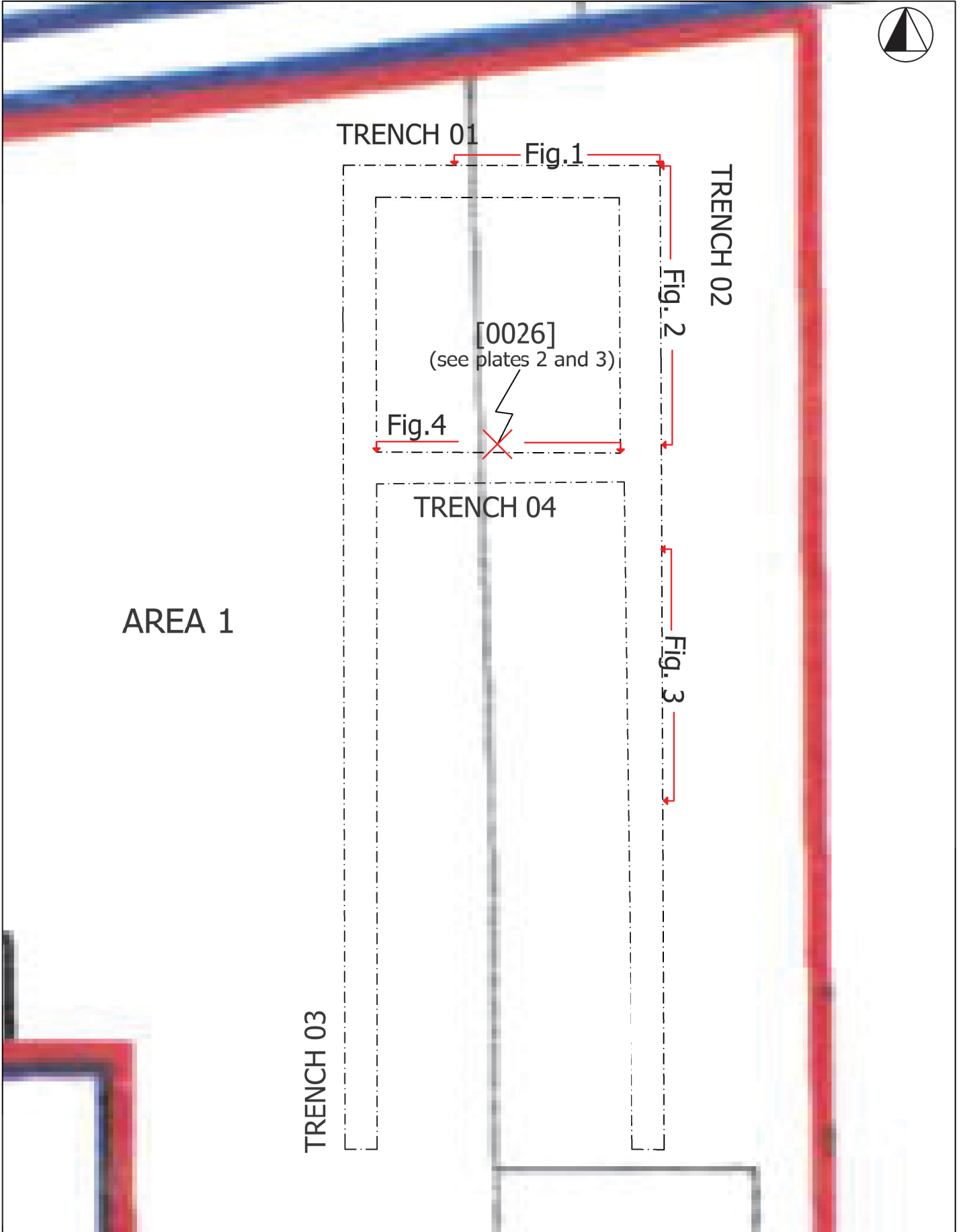
Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

FIGURES





Figure 1: Location Map



AREA 1

TRENCH 01

Fig.1

TRENCH 02

Fig. 2

[0026]
(see plates 2 and 3)

Fig.4

TRENCH 04

Fig. 3

TRENCH 03

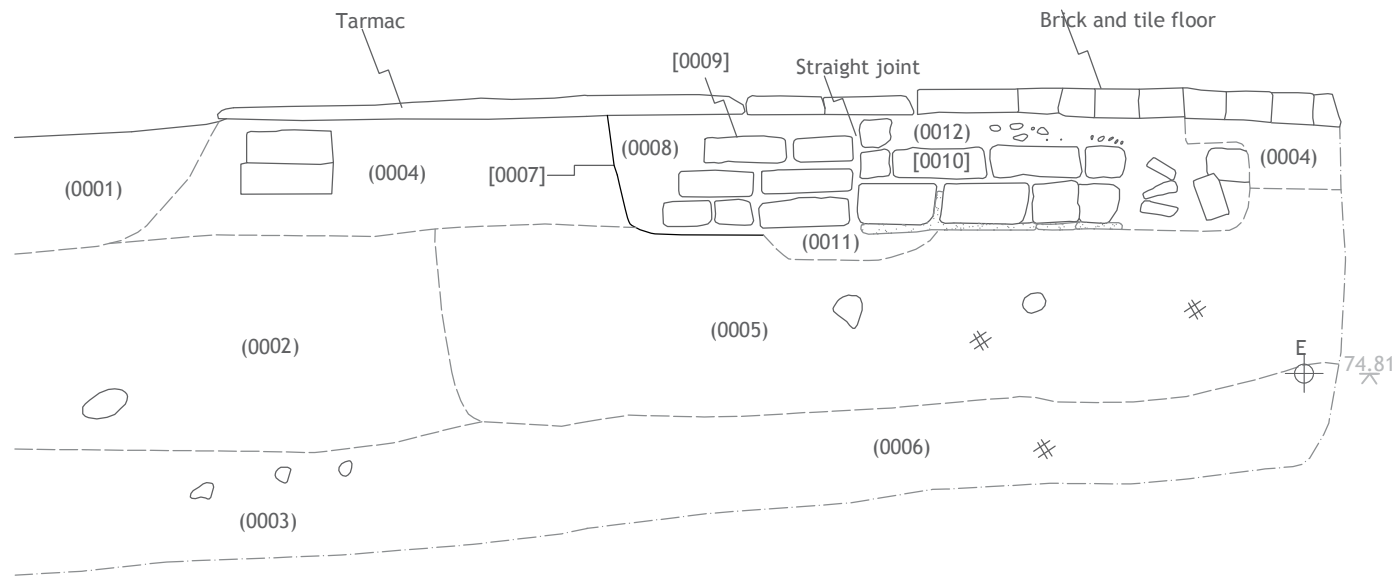


Figure 3. South Facing Section of Trench 1 showing [0009] and [0010] at 1:20

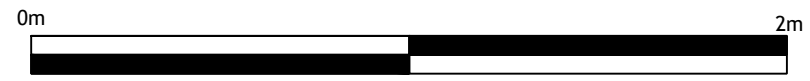
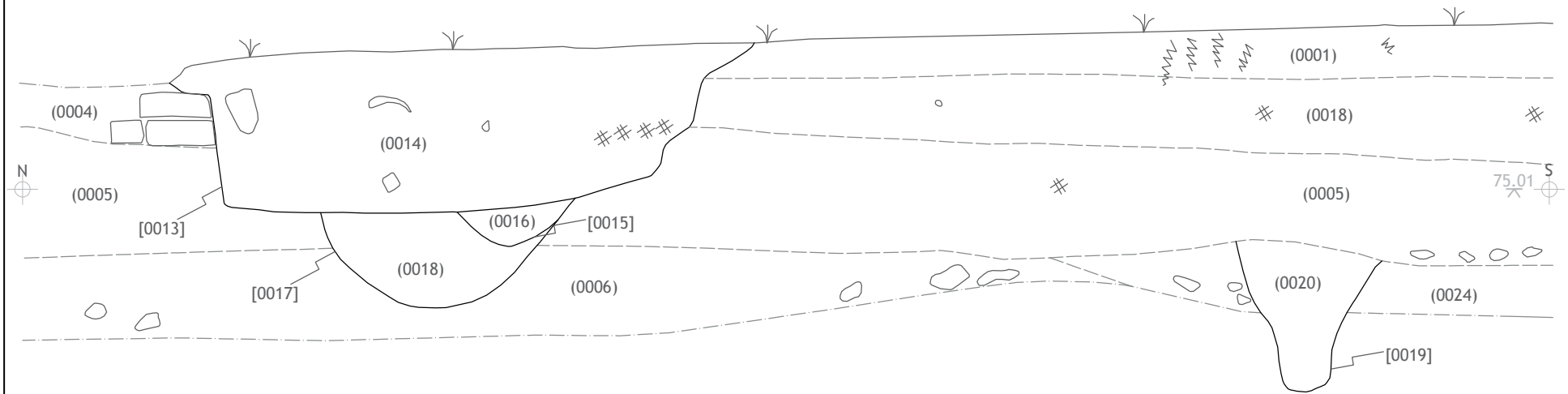


Figure 4. West Facing Section of Trench 2 showing [0013], [0015], [0017] and [0019] at 1:20

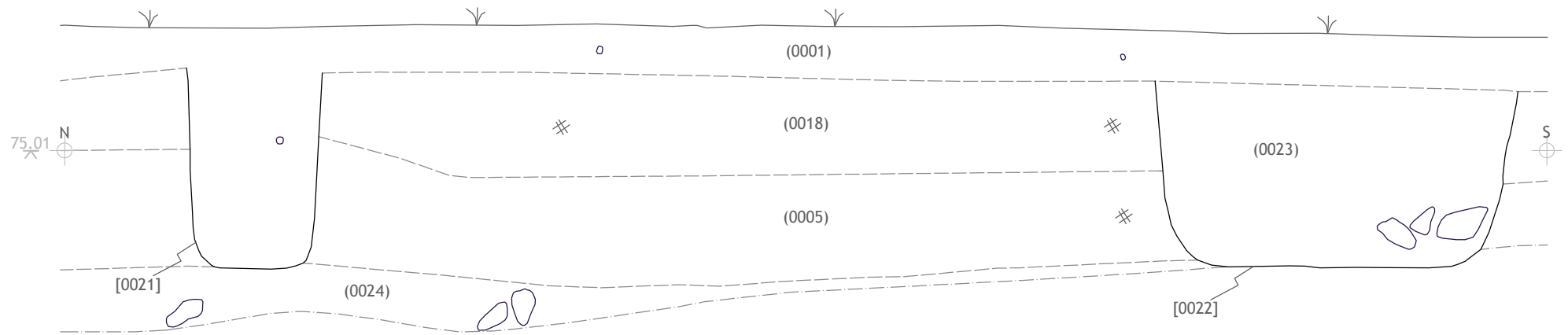
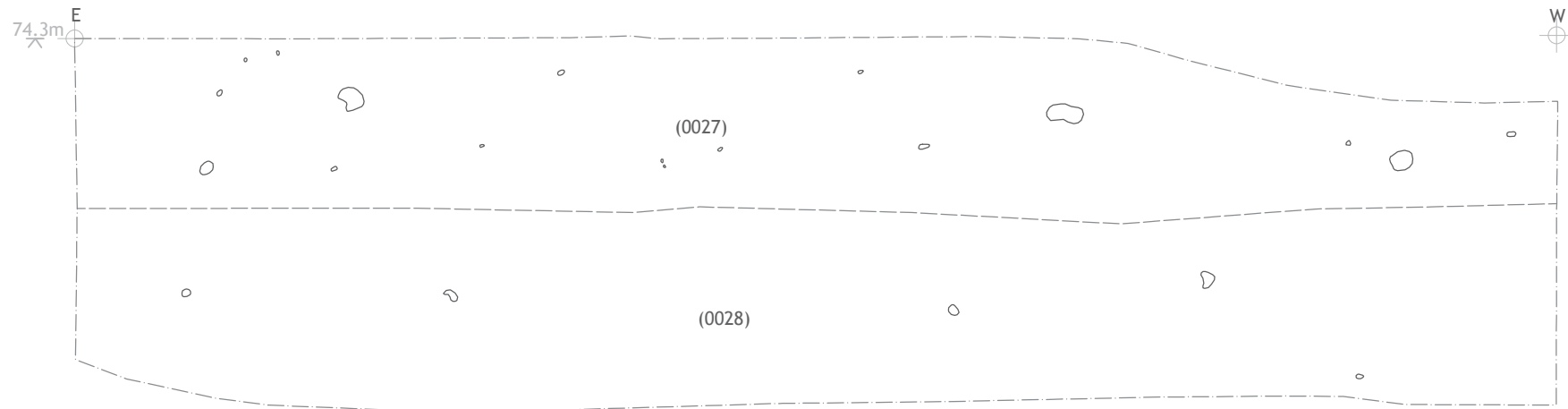


Figure 5. West Facing Section of Trench 2 showing [0021] and [0022] at 1:20



PLATES



Plate 1: General view pre-excitation



Plate 2: Modern brick feature [0026]



Plate 3: Location of feature [0026]



Plate 4: Trench 1 looking north-west



Plate 5: South facing section of Trench 1 showing brickwork [0009] and [0010] within foundation cut [0007]



Plate 6: West facing representative section of Trench 2



Plate 7: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0013], [0015] and [0017]



Plate 8: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0021]



Plate 9: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0022]



Plate 10: West facing section of Trench 2 showing [0019]



Plate 11: Trench 3 looking north



Plate 12: Trench 4 looking east