

4 Church Lane, Ticknall, Derbyshire

Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief

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2014

Project Code – TCL
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View of site prior to excavation, looking north east

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Summary

Trench and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Mr J. Staley to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 4 Church Lane, Ticknall, Derbyshire, during excavations for a new two-storey extension.

The excavation consisted of foundation trenches following the proposed footprint of the building, along with excavations alongside the existing garden wall for underpinning works.

No archaeological features were uncovered during the excavations; however, several fragments of redeposited medieval and post-medieval pottery were found within the spoil. These are probably related to a previously identified kiln site whose waste tip was found during excavations for the construction of number 4A Church Lane, situated immediately to the south of the development site.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Trent and Peak Archaeology was contracted by Mr J. Staley to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 4 Church Lane, Ticknall, Derbyshire, in line with the planning consent (9/2012/1034). The intention of the investigation was to gain an understanding of the presence of any archaeological remains within the development site.

1.2 The development consisted of the excavation of foundation trenches for a new two storey extension to the north elevation of the existing building. Due to the close proximity of the northern garden wall to the foundation trenches it was necessary to underpin the wall. This entailed the excavation of the existing wall footings in small sections which eventually formed an uninterrupted line of underpinning.

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 The development site is located at number 4 Church Lane (SK 35142 23959), close to the centre of the village of Ticknall, South Derbyshire. Ticknall is situated 10km south of the city of Derby and approximately 9km east of Burton upon Trent. The site is mostly flat, with a raised lawn area to the east of the house that was not impacted by the excavations.

2.2 The Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, Steve Baker, placed the following condition on the planning permission:

A) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;

2. The programme and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and reporting;

3. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;

4. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and

5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Please read carefully the conditions attached to this permission as failure to comply with them could lead to enforcement action.

B) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part A.

C) Within a period of 12 weeks from completion of the development the archaeological site investigation and post investigation analysis and reporting shall have been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part A and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition shall have been secured.

Reason: To enable items of archaeological interest to be recorded/and or preserved where possible.

2.3 The 1:50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that site is situated on solid geology of the Ticknall Limestone Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is close to the 19th century church of St. George (DHER 27103). Ticknall has its roots in the medieval period, with the remains of the original village church, the church of St. Thomas a Becket, present as statuesque ruins in the churchyard (DHER 27104). Many of the buildings in the village are listed, the best examples of which within a 500m radius of the site include: the Chequers Inn, a Grade II listed 17th century inn on High Street (DHER 27183); The Old Post Office, three connected buildings situated on Church Lane, the oldest part of which dates to around 1700 (DHER 27174); The Grange, a probable 16th century timber framed house rebuilt in brick in the 18th century (DHER 27175); and 30-32 Main Street, a late 17th century farmhouse (DHER 27193). Slightly outside of the 500m radius is Calke Abbey (DHER 17703), an 18th Century country house built on the site of a 12th century Augustinian Priory and set within a large area of parkland (DHER 17705).

Ticknall is well documented as a centre of pottery production in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Excavations prior to the construction of number 4A Church Lane immediately to the south of the site in 2006 revealed the remains of a waste tip from a previously known kiln site for the production of late medieval Cistercian wares and the remains of a possible kiln firing hole (Spavold and Brown 2007) (DHER 27110). Geophysical survey identified the probable location of a 15th century pottery kiln in Peats Close to the rear of 11 High Street (DHER 27190), and documentary evidence exists for the presence of a post-medieval kiln to the north of Narrow Lane (DHER 27189).

4. OBJECTIVES

4.1 ***The objective of the archaeological evaluation can be stated as:***

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site, particularly those related to pottery production
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- To inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 ***The methodology can be summarised as:***

5.2 At all times the project will follow current IfA best practice as laid out in *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008).

5.3 Continuous archaeological monitoring of all groundworks undertaken on the site.

5.4 A plan of any archaeological remains was produced. A written, drawn and photographic record of the trenches was maintained. Drawings were produced at a suitable scale, normally 1:10 or 1:20 for sections and 1:50 for plans.

6. RESULTS (Fig. 2, Plates 1-4)

6.1 The topsoil of the excavation area (0001) was stripped initially, exposing the surface of the subsoil (0002). The topsoil consisted of a dark blackish-grey sandy silt varying in depth from 0.3m below the raised lawn area to 0.1m below the patio. The first trench for underpinning the garden wall and the northern elevation footings was excavated in stages. This involved excavating a section 1m wide every other metre, leaving several section in place while the first were worked on, to provide stability. The trenches were excavated to a depth of approximately 1m below the original base of the wall, through the subsoil and into the natural substratum (0003). The subsoil was a layer of mid orangey-brown silty sand approximately 0.8m deep containing infrequent inclusions of small gravel stones. It is well mixed and appears to be a layer of made ground. The natural substratum (0003) was a mid reddish brown gravelly sand of unknown depth. Once the metre-wide trenches were excavated to depth, the area below the base of the wall was carefully excavated and shored, and concrete was poured into the trench. Once the concrete was solid, the remaining metres were excavated. The footings were then extended downwards onto the concrete. A short north-south wall was present towards the rear of the house which was left standing until the underpinnings were complete, in order to provide stability. This was later removed.

6.2 The trench for the foundations of the eastern garage elevation was excavated simultaneously with those of the underpinning/northern elevation. The stratigraphy was no different, although the topsoil was slightly deeper as this trench was adjacent to the raised lawn area.

6.3 Several fragments of pottery were recovered from the spoil. A summary of these finds is provided in section 7 below.

6.4 No further archaeological finds, features or buried land surfaces were found during the excavations.

6.5 Archive Statement

4 Church Lane, Ticknall, Derbyshire
Trent and Peak Archaeology code: TCL

The archive will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery and in digital form with the Derbyshire HER. An OASIS form will also be completed.

7. THE FINDS

Pottery By Lee Elliot

A total of fifteen sherds weighing 945g were recovered from site. The majority of sherds recovered were Midlands Purple type ware, as would be expected from Ticknall a major producer of this ware from the late medieval to early post-medieval periods (Spavold & Brown 2005, Boyle & Rowlandson 2008). Other wares represented by single sherds included coarse Cistercian ware, coarse earthenware and white-bodied earthenware (blue transfer-printed).

The Midlands Purple type ware fabrics were very hard, semi-vitrified with a rough surface being tempered with sand and quartz. These fabrics ranged from an orange to dark red brown to purple, with surfaces ranging from red brown to grey to purple. Glaze where present (only on three sherds and externally) was brown-purple. Seven of the sherds represented base fragments of straight sided vessels. Two sherds possessed partially surviving holes close to the base indicating these and possibly the other base sherds represented cisterns (with spigot holes) or saggars (particularly as they appeared roughly made). Other possible vessels represented included a sherd with external reeding and partial glazing. The presence of a faint kiln stacking scar (of a smaller thin walled vessel) on one base sherd exterior and fused sand lump on another suggests they may together represent dumped and redeposited waste material from one of the many kiln sites known to have existed in the

village from c.1450 to c.1888. From the forms present and the known date range for this ware a 15th to 16th century date maybe applicable. This may be supported by the presence of the Cistercian ware sherd (c.1450-1600) if truly associated with the Midlands purple type ware material.

Of the other wares represented the coarse earthenware (18th-19th century) and white-bodied earthenware (blue transfer-printed -19th century), both were small and heavily abraded and are likely to be residual in nature.

Ware	Context Un-stratified (sherd no/weight (g))	Subsoil (sherd no/weight (g))	Total sherd no/weight (g)
Midlands Purple Type ware	8(416)	4(495)	12 (911)
Cistercian ware	-	1(18)	1(18)
Coarse earthenware	1(15)	-	1(15)
White-bodied earthenware (blue transfer-printed).	-	1(1)	1 (1)
4 TOTALS	9 (431)	6 (514)	15 (945)

8. CONCLUSION

7.1 Despite the presence of pottery waste adjacent to the excavation site, no evidence of pottery production was found on the site. Several sherds of pottery were found, and although they were recovered from the spoil heap it is clear they came from either the topsoil or the made ground subsoil. This indicates that they were redeposited and, therefore, their usefulness is limited. The fragments do indicate that pottery was being made on or close to the site, but no evidence of a kiln or associated structures or features was found. The pottery, particularly the Cistercian Ware, may well have been related to the kiln site whose waste tip was found during construction of 4a Church Lane. It appears as though the development site has either been landscaped, destroying any evidence of pottery production originally present on the site (which is supported by the presence of made ground), or it is possible that the pottery production site never extended this far north.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Trent & Peak Archaeology would like to thank Jeremy Staley for commissioning the work and providing background information. We would also like to thank Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council for his advice.

Bibliography

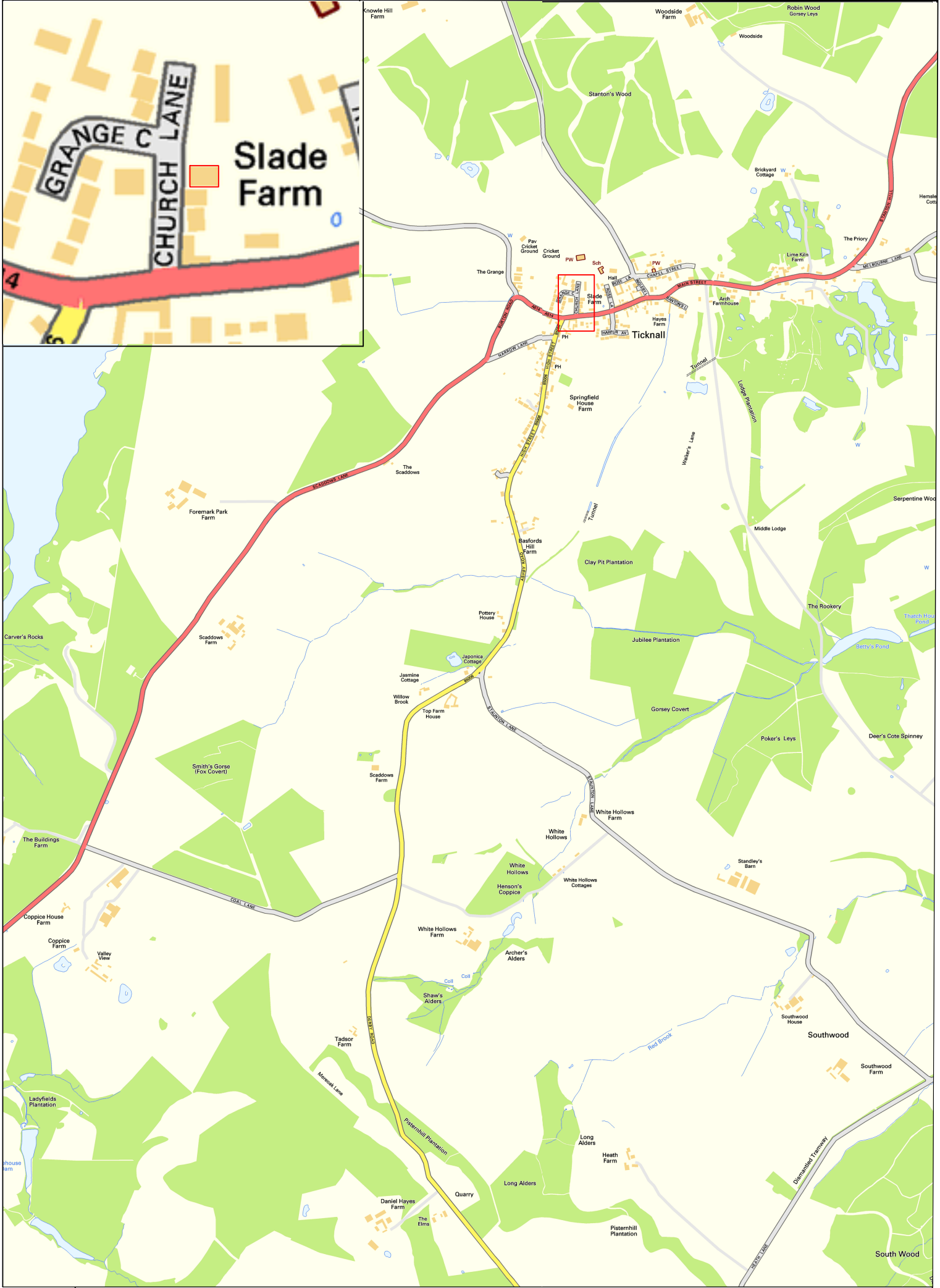
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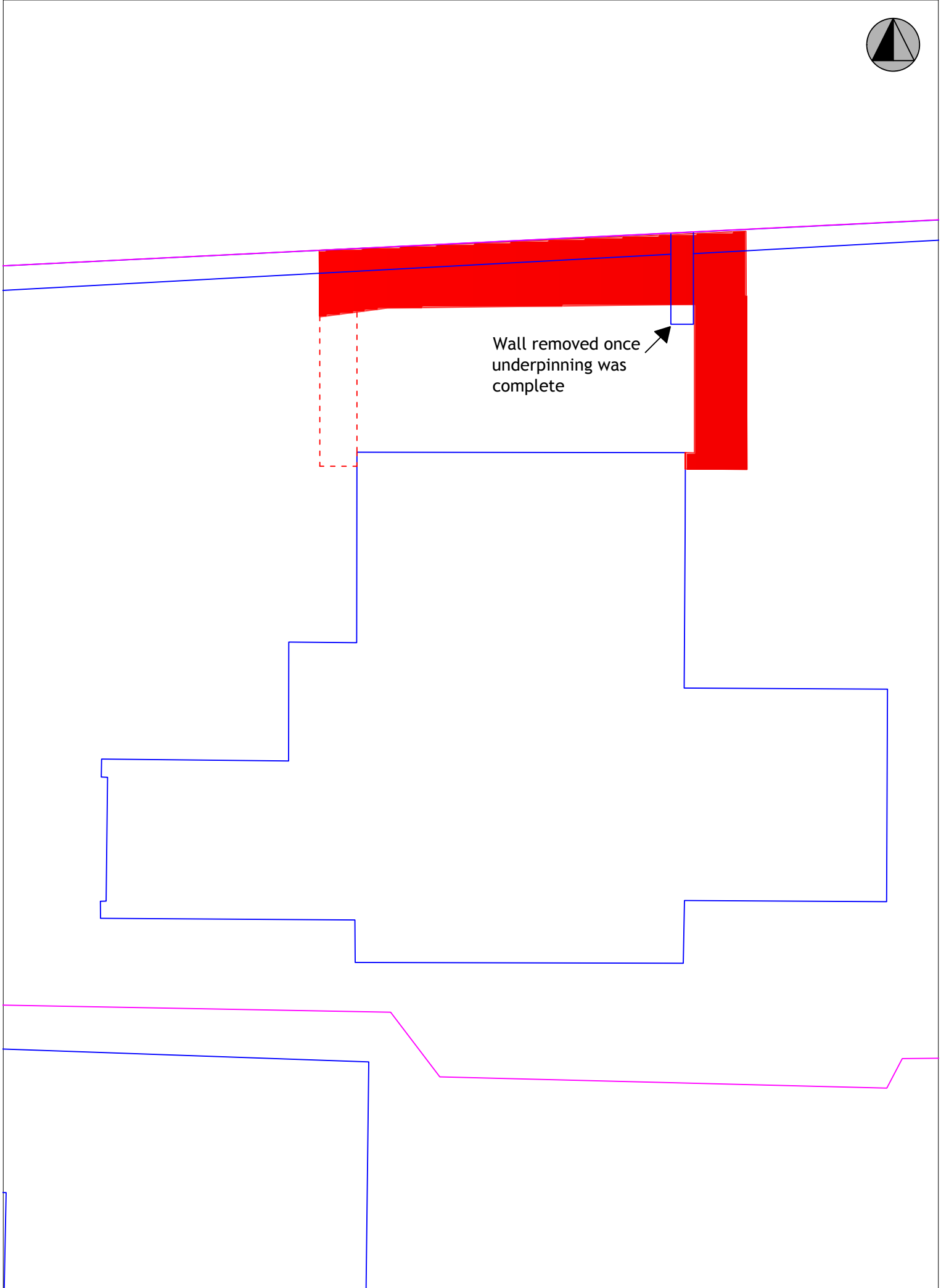
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Wall removed once underpinning was complete



Plate 1: Eastern foundation trench looking north. Scale = 1m



Plate 2: Eastern foundation trench looking west, showing N-S supporting wall . Scale = 1m



Plate 3: Garden wall with underpinning, showing the second stage of excavations.



Plate 4: Second stage of excavations for underpinning (note the area of concrete to the left from the first stage). Scale = 1m

Appendix 1: Summary context list.

Context	Description
0001	Topsoil
0002	Subsoil/made ground
0003	Natural substratum

**Land at 4 Church Lane, Ticknall
DERBYSHIRE**

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

Project Code: TCL

2014

Report Number 106/2014

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4 CHURCH LANE, TICKNALL, DERBYSHIRE WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

1. BACKGROUND

Site Name: 4 Church Lane, Ticknall, Derbyshire
NGR: SK 35142 23959
Client: Mr. M J Harrison
Planning Application No: 9/2012/1034/FH
Brief: consultation with Steve Baker
Proposed Development: construction of extension to existing house.

Previous Archaeological and Historical Evidence:

Ticknall is well documented as a pottery production centre in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. Excavations prior to the construction of number 4A Church Lane, immediately to the south, in 2006 revealed the remains of a waste tip from a previously known kiln site for the production of late medieval Cistercian wares and remains of a possible kiln firing hole (Spavold and Brown 2007).

A watching brief is required as a precondition of planning consent. Proposed construction works, including excavation of new foundations, may reveal further deposits associated with the pottery industry in Ticknall.

2. OBJECTIVES

This Written Scheme of Investigation details a proposed mitigation scheme for planning consent 9/2012/1034/FH for land at 4 Church Lane, Ticknall, Derbyshire. This takes account of verbal advice issued by Steve Baker (DCA).

2.1 The objective of the proposed archaeological work 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.

2.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:

The archaeological monitoring of intrusive ground works associated with the construction of the extension. Monitoring may not be required where it can be demonstrated that a specific element of the ground works has reduced/no significant archaeological potential, with the prior agreement of the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (Steve Baker).

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).

3. METHODOLOGY FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

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. Clients are requested to give at least one week notice of the commencement of works to both TPA and the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC

Services. The client will be responsible for carrying out service checks prior to ground works, 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 the Unit 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 (the potential for large quantities of pottery wasters may require a different approach and this is addressed further below). No requests for contingency funding would be made without the approval of the client and the recommendation of the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC. Should archaeological remains be encountered that cannot be treated to a satisfactory and proper standard within the resources allocated to the watching brief the 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 client and Development Control Archaeologist for DCC 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

Where appropriate, the archaeological contractor will implement the following requirements:

Machining

Initial stripping of topsoil and overburden 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.**

Wherever possible 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.

Service 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 important that time is allowed for such work, before any form of backfilling occurs.** Where excavation can be quickly demonstrated not to have revealed significant archaeological deposits, delay will be minimal.

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 Recording – general

Recording will as a minimum include the location and extent of previously hidden historic fabric of the former mill and any archaeology exposed in the monitored areas within the former mill and its curtilage, 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 (*Detailed specification of archaeological recording by Watching Brief*).

Project Staff

The watching brief will be managed by S. Malone, the attending archaeologist will be nominated on notification of a start date for the works.

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. A summary of the findings will also be submitted for inclusion in the next edition of Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. 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 Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council will be given as much notice as possible, ideally a minimum of one week's 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 ground works.

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, archaeological contexts (the smallest usefully-definable unit of stratification) will also be cleaned by hand and recorded.

All finds will generally be assigned an individual finds code with *in-situ* finds recorded three dimensionally, while finds from spoil will be noted in relation to their location within the trench/stripped area. However, with the potential for waste tips from the former potteries, it is possible that large quantities of pottery might be encountered. In this case pottery may be sub-sampled in consultation with Janet Spavold/Sue Brown to concentrate on collection of types/forms not otherwise represented within the existing corpus.

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

Recording

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

- context numbers,
- construction materials,
- 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 O.S. 1:2500 map (i.e the national grid).

Sections will show the same information, but levelling 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 digital images together with general views illustrating the principal features of the mill and any archaeology exposed during 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 Development Control Archaeologist for DCC.

Human Remains

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

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:				A4x1cm (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		each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			*	*	*	*	*
buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')								
	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					*		
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)									

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

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 the appropriate Museum on completion of the report, subject to the provisions of the brief and the agreement of the client.

Any 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). Products of the Ticknall potteries will be assessed in consultation with Janet Spavold/Sue Brown.

4.2 Archive

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

Initial contact with the Museum will be made before the commencement of fieldwork, using the appropriate notification form - Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives, Museums in Derbyshire, Appendix 1 (2003, Revised 2004).

Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.

Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval.

The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the appropriate public archive/museum:

Copy of Notification Form to Derby Museum and Art Gallery will follow.

The Development Control Archaeologist and museum curator will be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This should be confirmed in the project report.

The Development Control Archaeologist must be informed in writing on final deposition of archive.

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
- Derbyshire County Council 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.

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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

A minimum 5 working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor and Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist.

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

TPA will keep the client and Development Control Archaeologist for DCC 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 Development Control Archaeologist will be free to visit the site at any stage of the fieldwork.

5. PROVISIONAL TIMETABLE

A provisional timetable of week commencing 8th September 2014 has been suggested for the commencement of the main ground works, As soon as a project start date is confirmed the Development Control Archaeologist for DCC will be informed.

6. REFERENCES

Spavold, J. and Brown, S., 2007 'Cistercian ware kiln at Ticknall: note on 2006 excavations', *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 127, 102-103