

Land south of the Plough Inn, Sandiacre, Derbyshire

Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief conducted in December 2014

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SUMMARY

- An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by Trent and Peak Archaeology on behalf of Paul Gaughan Building Consultants on land to the south of the Plough Inn, Town Street, Sandiacre centred at SK 47935 36814 (Figure 1).
- The work was carried out from the 15th to the 17th of December 2014 in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix B).
- The groundworks being undertaken were for the construction of a three-storey building containing 12 C2 residential units with an ancillary skills and learning centre.
- The site has been designated as having potential for archaeological remains of buildings which could provide insight into the development of Sandiacre, and the industrialisation of the East Midlands region in the late 18th and early-19th century.
- Within the area of the excavation five walls were uncovered which relate to the footprints of buildings seen in historic maps of the area (figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, & 7) dating from the 19th century.

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Plate 3: Excavation shot

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 3.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology carried out a watching brief on behalf of Paul Gaughan Building Consultants on land to the south of the Plough Inn, Town Street, Sandiacre centred at SK 47935 36814 (Figures 1, & 9). The watching brief took place between the 15th and 17th of December 2014 as part of the requirements set within the archaeological condition attached to planning consent ERE/0714/0011, 'in the interest of affording protection for the archaeological interest of the site'.
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 The site has archaeological potential to elucidate the development of the historic core of Sandiacre.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

- 3.5 Sandiacre is a small Derbyshire town in the Borough of Erewash, 7.5 miles west of Nottingham.
- 3.6 The site sits on a bedrock of Nottingham Castle Sandstone, laid down 246 to 251 million years ago during the Triassic Period.
- 3.7 The excavation area is adjacent to the Erewash canal and sits between the Plough Inn public house and an existing canal-side industrial building, part of the Pear Tree Yard complex.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.8 The development of Sandiacre as a medieval settlement is unknown. The medieval church lies some way to the north, and there is speculation that an earlier medieval river crossing existed, connecting an early core around the church with Stapleford on the opposite bank. The uncertainty of the location of this crossing is linked with the creation of the Erewash canal. Burdett's pre-canal map of 1767 shows the southern river crossing in its current location, with development along both sides of Town Street running south towards the line of Derby Road. The southern part of Town Street however, predates the canal architecturally, showing that this was developed at a much earlier stage and the relocation of the river crossings had to have been undertaken prior to construction of the canal.
- 3.9 Historic maps from the 19th century (figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7), show a row of terraced houses towards the site frontage, and a range of buildings along the canal-side at the rear of the site. These could have been associated with the building of the Erewash Canal and been of an industrial nature akin to the Pear Tree Yard directly to the South of the site. The terraces on the site frontage, not excavated during this watching brief, most probably were associated with these industrial buildings, being workers dwellings.

4. OBJECTIVES

- 4.1. The objective of the watching brief was to identify the presence of any archaeological remains to be affected by intrusive aspects of the development and, where present, to achieve an appropriate level of *preservation by record*.
- 4.2. The watching brief was conducted in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix C) prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology, following the requirements set within the archaeological condition attached to planning consent for the development site (ERE/0714/0011).
- 4.3. The archaeological watching brief was undertaken in order to assess the potential of groundworks on the site to shed light on the historic development of Sandiacre and the potential relocation of any river crossing which existed prior to the creation of the Erewash canal.

5. METHODOLOGY

TPA provided archaeological monitoring of excavations undertaken to establish foundations for the structures to be erected on the site.

5.1 Machining

The contractor was made aware of the archaeological constraint on their operations and all intrusive groundworks relating to the excavation of foundation trenches were monitored by an archaeologist.

A toothless ditching bucket was used on all excavators/machines when excavating the foundation trenches, so that a clean surface could be exposed and to permit the archaeologist to inspect the deposits revealed.

5.2 Exposed trenches

Within the constraints of safe working, sufficient access was provided to service/foundation trenches for the attending archaeologist to examine/clean deposits and perform the necessary recording. Adequate time was provisioned for such work before shuttering and pouring of foundations 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, all spoil heaps were regularly examined for archaeological material.

5.4 Recording – general

Recording, as a minimum, included the location and extent of the monitored areas of excavation, their depth, and the deposits exposed, both by scale drawings (section and/or plan where applicable) and photographs (monochrome prints/digital).

6. RESULTS

The footings, dug by the contractors, were excavated to circa 1100mm over an area of 13m by 14m (figure 14). The footings had previously been piled and excavation took place around these, in accordance with a foundation-trench plan provided by the groundwork contractor (figure 14). Within the excavations, five disturbed, linear, brick walls [0003] [0007],[0008] [0009] and [0010] were uncovered. The deepest deposit encountered on the site, was a compacted grey/brown subsoil (0005). Across the majority of the site, this deposit was situated underneath a buried black layer of circa 50mm thickness (0006), which in turn was topped by a light grey hardcore packing layer 200mm deep (0002). The uppermost layer was a black/grey imported topsoil circa 100mm thick (0001). Within the area where the 5 archaeological walls were uncovered (figure 9), was a demolition layer (0004), 400mm deep (figure 11), suggesting that these walls may represent the remains of foundations for part of a single structure.

6.1. Brick wall [0003]

6.1.1. A length of wall, measuring 1600mm in length and consisting of 7 courses of brick, was unearthed and the deposits surrounding it excavated to a depth of 1100mm from the ground surface. A further 5000mm-length of this wall was uncovered and revealed in plan, but not excavated because of the constraints of the trench, showing the wall to be two courses in width with a staggered footing (figure 9). The top course of bricks was situated 400mm below the surface of the deposits (figure 10) and continued beyond the depth of 1100mm at which excavation for the foundations was discontinued. Bricks taken from this wall measured 240mm in length, 75mm in height and 120mm in width. (Plates 8, 9, 11, & 13). These bricks were bonded together by a light grey mortar with small inclusions of grit.

6.2. Brick wall [0007]

6.2.1. A small length of mortared brick wall [0007], measuring 650mm in length, was uncovered running north-south within a part of the footings towards the eastern side of the building footprint (figure 9). The wall consisted of 6 vertical-courses of brick and was two courses wide, with slightly splayed footings (figure 12). The bricks within the wall measured 245mm in length, 75mm in height and 120mm in width (Plates 10, 11) and the mortar was consistent with that described for [0003] above.

6.3. Brick wall [0008]

6.3.1. A 2700mm length of the northernmost brick wall [0008], was excavated, which consisted of 5 vertical-courses of bricks with a staggered footing of two courses, bonded with a light grey mortar in similar fashion to the two walls discussed above. The bricks from this wall measured 235mm in length, 75mm in height and 115mm in width (Plate 12). Two pieces of mocha-ware were unearthed adjacent to the footings of this wall.

6.4. Brick wall [0009]/[0010]

6.4.1. These two walls were uncovered parallel to the building in Pear Tree Yard, at the southern extent of the excavation. The longest of the walls observed on the site [0009], ran parallel to the existing Pear Tree Yard building for 6400mm. At the western end of this wall, a 400mm length of an adjoining wall [0010], returned to the north. The walls were six courses high, 300mm below the surface and constructed in the same fashion as the other walls present, with the same mortar. Bricks from these two interconnected walls measured 230mm in length, 75mm in height and 110mm in width. (Plates 14, 15, 16, & 17). Another sherd of mocha-ware was uncovered from adjacent to the footings (Plate 27).

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1. The purpose of the Archaeological Watching Brief undertaken by Trent & Peak was to mitigate the effects of intrusive works undertaken as part of development to the south of the Plough Inn, Town Street, via a strategy of preservation by record.
- 7.2. 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 C).
- 7.3. The excavation of the footings revealed five brick-built foundation-walls, which appear to correspond to evidence of a building shown in historic maps of the area dating between the late-18th century and middle of the 20th century (figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7).
- 7.4. The presence of Mocha Ware in the deposits adjacent to the footings of the buildings suggest a probable late 19th century date for these structures.
- 7.5. The buildings on this site may have fulfilled some form of industrial use connected with the canal, similar to those seen in Pear Tree Yard immediately to the south of the site.
- 7.6. The stratigraphy within the site suggested that the area largely consisted of made-ground overlying a very compacted subsoil, probably a result of the creation of the canal. Hence no archaeological remains datable earlier than the 19th century could be demonstrated to be present, and no evidence pertaining to an earlier river crossing was observed.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

<http://maps.nls.uk>

APPENDIX A: Index of Archive and Arrangements for Deposition

Field Records	Description	Number
Watching brief record sheets	Record of visit and work carried out	3
Photographs:-		
Digital	All views	67
Black and White	All views	17
Documents	Description	Number
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.

APPENDIX B Context Summary List

Context	Description	Interpretation
(0001)	Black/grey imported topsoil with rubble inclusions up to 10 percent	Topsoil
(0002)	Light grey hardcore packing	Hardcore/levelling
[0003]	Brick wall. E-W (middle)	Brick wall
(0004)	Brick demolition layer. Crushed bricks	Demolition layer
(0005)	Compacted subsoil. Brown/grey , friable, 5 per cent charcoal .	Subsoil
(0006)	Black trapped topsoil layer	Trapped topsoil.
[0007]	Brick wall N-S	Brick wall
[0008]	Brick wall E-W north side of site	Brick wall
[0009]	Brick wall E-W south side of site	Brick wall
[0010]	Brick wall N-s joined to [0009]	Brick wall

APPENDIX C: Small Finds

Mocha Ware/Yellow Ware

A popular ware used throughout the 19th century until the early 20th century often for utilitarian kitchen products (bowls, jugs). Decoration can include slip banding (white and brown bands) or as in this case distinctive dendritic patterning on a white band background. A main centre of production was nearby Swadlincote, Derbyshire (e.g. Sharpe's Pottery).

Find code	Description	Context
AAA	Mocha Ware	[0009]
AAB	Mocha Ware	[0008]
AAC	Mocha Ware	[0008]

APPENDIX D: WSI

Land South of the Plough Inn, Town Street,

Sandiacre,

DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

1. BACKGROUND

Site Name: Land South of the Plough Inn, Town Street, Sandiacre.

NGR: SK 47935 36814

Client: Paul Gaughan Building Consultants.

Planning Application No.: ERE/0714/001

Brief: N.A.

Proposed Development: Construction of a three-storey building containing 12 C2 residential units and ancillary skills and learning centre.

Geology: Nottingham Castle Sandstone Bedrock

Previous Archaeological Evidence: TPA watching brief conducted to the northern end of Town Street where post-mediaeval remains were observed (reporting in progress).

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 condition attached to Planning Consent ERE/0714/0011.

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. Where present, archaeological features and materials will be recorded by the attending archaeologist.

N.b. Where groundworks expose complex and/or extensive archaeological remains (and or deposits of palaeoenvironmental significance) there may be a requirement for additional resources beyond that of a watching brief. Additional personnel may be required and time must be allowed within the construction programme to permit excavation and recording to proceed unhindered sufficient to allow appropriate characterisation and to achieve preservation by record – as per the requirements of the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

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).

Historic maps from the 19th century show a row of terraced houses towards the site frontage, and a range of buildings along the canal-side at the rear of the site. Earlier maps are largely schematic, but Sanderson (1835), the Tithe Map (1848) and Burdett's map (1767) all show the eastern side of Town Street developed. It is likely that the terraced houses and canal-side buildings post-date the construction of the Erewash Canal in 1778-9 – the canal-side buildings may have had industrial uses similar to the doubling mill on the Pear Tree Yard site immediately to the south, and the terraced houses are probably workers' dwellings associated with the industrial concerns in the area.

It is likely that the buried archaeological remains of these buildings may be of local or regional importance in relation to the development of Sandiacre, and the industrialisation of the East Midlands region in the late 18th and early-19th century.

The early development of Sandiacre is unclear: the medieval church lies some way to the north, and there is speculation that an earlier medieval river crossing existed, linking an early core around the church with Stapleford on the opposite bank. Burdett's (pre-canal) map of 1767 however shows the southern river crossing in place (as now), with development along both sides of Town Street running down towards the line of Derby Road. Any switch in the river crossing to the current line had therefore taken place prior to 1767, and the development of the southern part of Town Street clearly pre-dates the Erewash Canal, raising the possibility that this part of the village was developed at a relatively early date. The site therefore has archaeological potential to elucidate this question in relation to the historic development of Sandiacre.

These questions fit within the national and regional research context, (Cooper (Ed) 2006, English Heritage 1991 and Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012.) All features recorded and excavated as well as artefacts recovered will be analysed in the light of the research agendas set out in the above, specifically:

Medieval: To establish more accurately the date of regular settlement plans, understanding the pattern and evolution of rural settlements (Lewis C. 2006, 211), and Research Objective 7E, Investigate the morphology of rural settlements (Knight et al 2012).

Post medieval/modern: Evidence of industrial development particularly mining, (Research Objective 8F) and the further study of ceramic assemblages, (Research Objective 8I, Knight et al 2012).

If extensive highly significant remains are exposed the advice of the 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 'Standards & 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 Development Control Archaeologist will immediately be informed. This may entail cessation of 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 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 south of the Plough Inn, Town Street, Sandiacre.

Machining

Initial stripping of topsoil and overburden in all 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 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 fully qualified, experienced, and in possession of a valid CSCS card.

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 Development Control Archaeologist will be given 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/striped area.

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

Additional Resources

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.

Should ground works expose complex or extensive remains of either archaeological or palaeoenvironmental significance then, following negotiation with the client and the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) for Derbyshire County Council, there may be a requirement for additional resources beyond that of a single person watching brief. Additional resourcing/time would be agreed sufficient to achieve an appropriate level of excavation, sampling and recording in compliance with the planning condition and the principal of preservation by record. This would include, but not be limited to, additional staffing, specialist site attendance and funding of specialist assessment during post-excavation reporting.

Where archaeological features are exposed during the stripping of open areas there may be a requirement to restrict vehicular access to the area/s immediately following exposure for a period of time to be agreed with the client/contractor and, where appropriate, DCA. This would mean potential delays to the construction programme, although we would work closely with all parties to keep this to a minimum whilst satisfying the requirements of the planning condition and DCA.

Human Remains

Should human remains be uncovered they will initially be left in situ and provided with appropriate protection. The 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 OS 1:2500 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
S 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	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 laver then flecks)		*		*		*	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	*	*	*	*		*	
	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.

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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

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 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 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>

English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines 2002 *Environmental Archaeology*.

English Heritage 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, PPN3 Archaeological Excavation*.

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008 *Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation*, (published October 1994, revised September 2001 and October 2008).

Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012 *East Midlands Heritage An Updated Research Agenda for the Historic Environment in the East Midlands*, Buxton Press.

Lewis C. 2006 *The Medieval Period* in Cooper N. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands*. Leicester University Press.

Willis S. 2006 *The Later Bronze Age and Iron Age* in Cooper N. *The Archaeology of the East Midlands*. Leicester University Press.

APPENDIX D: PLATES



Plate 1: General view of site post excavation



Plate 2: General shot of site pre excavation with adjoining grade listed building



Plate 3: Excavation shot



Plate 4: Eastern trench adjoining the canal



Plate 5: Mid excavation shot showing demolition layer



Plate 6: Excavation shot



Plate 7: Working shot



Plate 8: Section of wall [0003]



Plate 9: Section of [0003] and demolition layer [0004]



Plate 10: Section of [0007] within demolition layer [0004]



Plate 11: Relationship of [0007] and [0003]



Plate 12: Section [0008]



Plate 13: Extent of wall [0003] in plan



Plate 14: Section [0009], looking west



Plate 15: Section [0009], looking east



Plate 16: Extent of [0009] in plan



Plate 17: Joining of [0009] with [0010]



Plate 18: Modern services



Plate 19: Section of eastern trench



Plate 20: General shot, looking south west



Plate 21: General shot, looking south east



Plate 22: General shot looking west



Plate 23: Shot of finished trenches



Plate 24: Shot of finished trenches



Plate 25: Shot of finished trenches



Plate 26: Mocha Ware (AAB)



Plate 27: Mocha Ware (AAA)

APPENDIX E: FIGURES

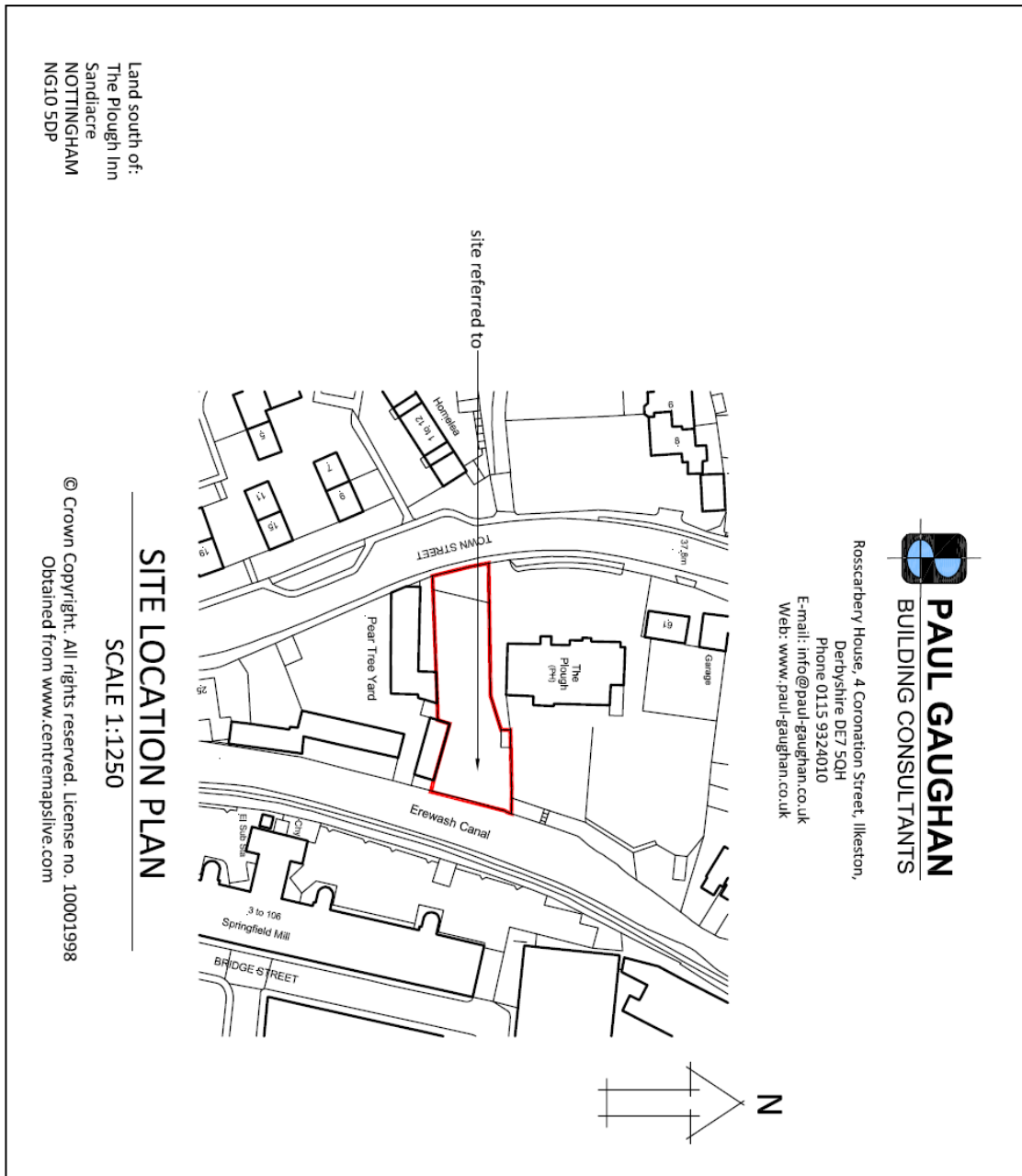


Figure 1: Location of site within Sandiacre

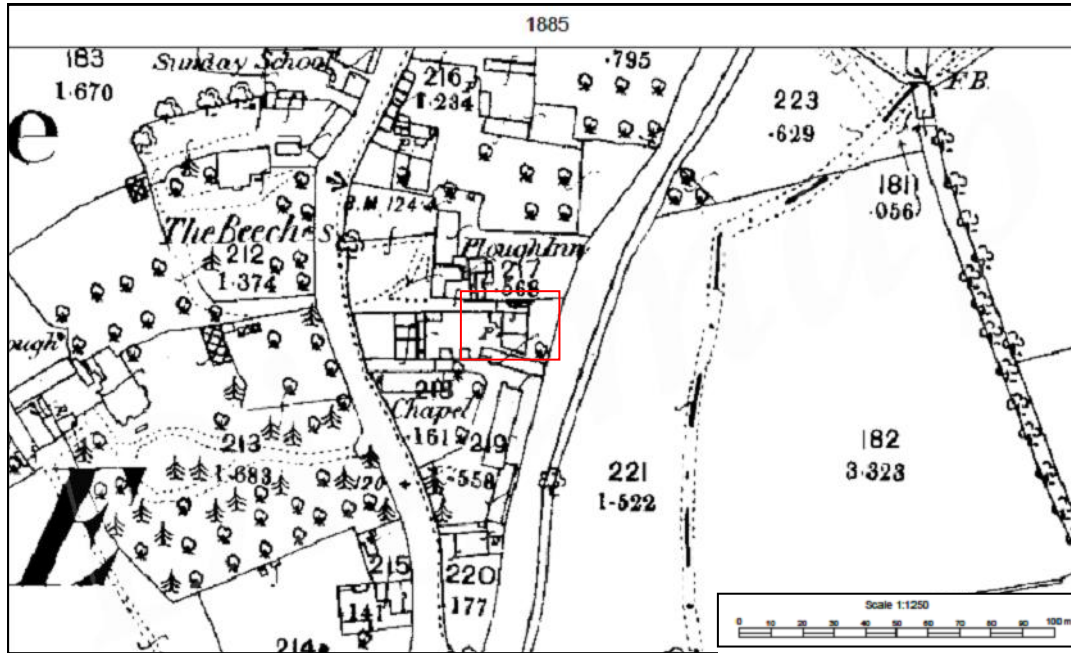


Figure 2: 1885 map of study area

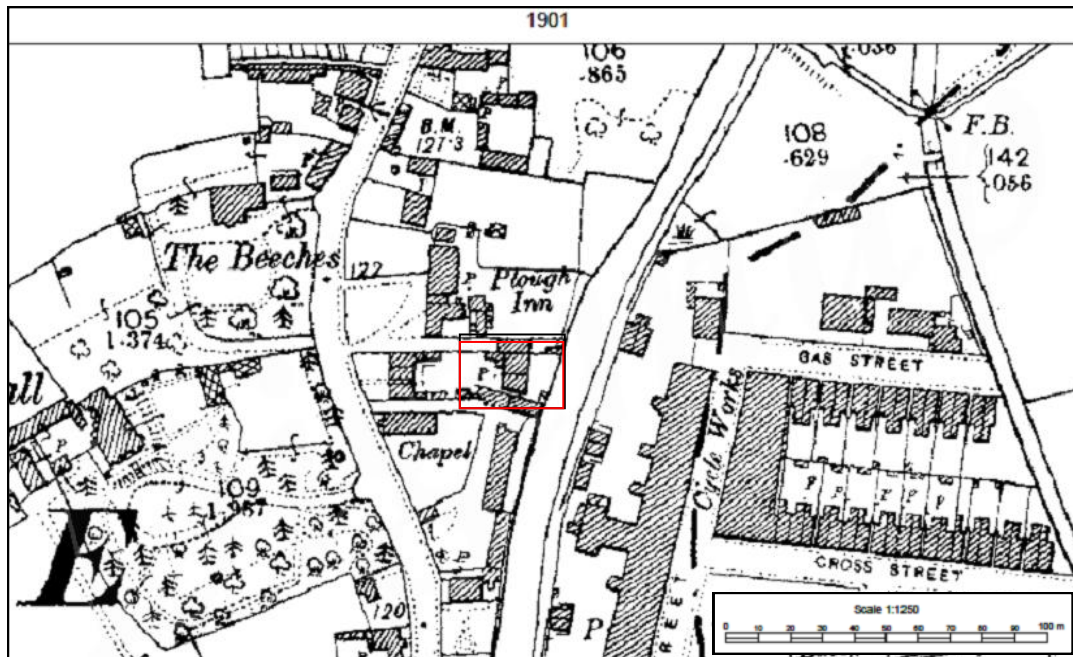


Figure 3: 1901 map of study area

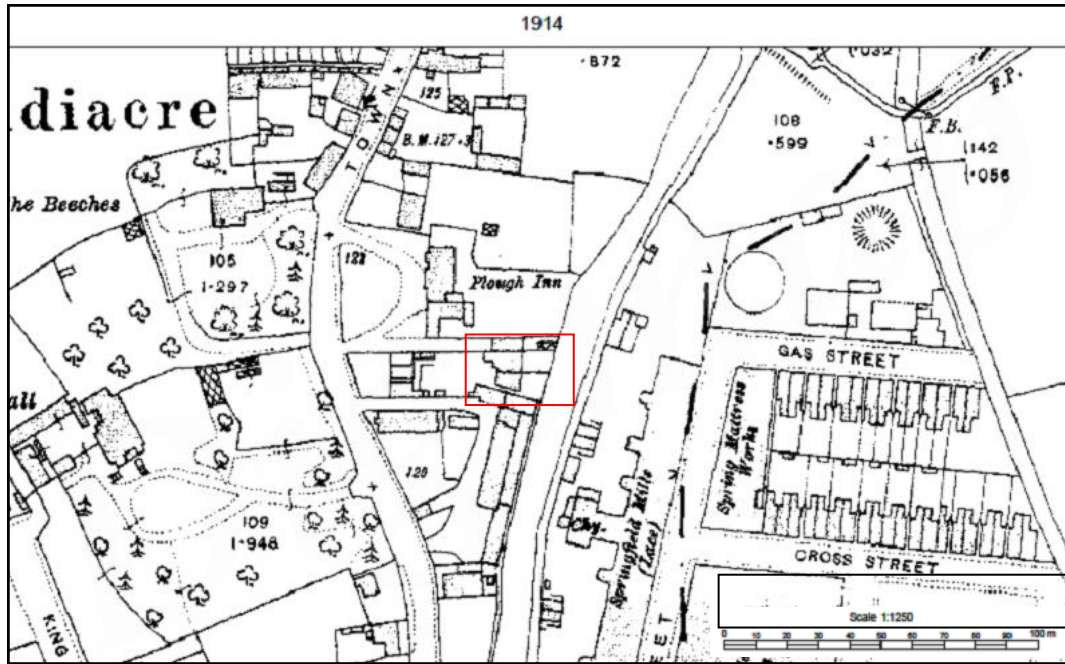


Figure 4: 1914 map of study area

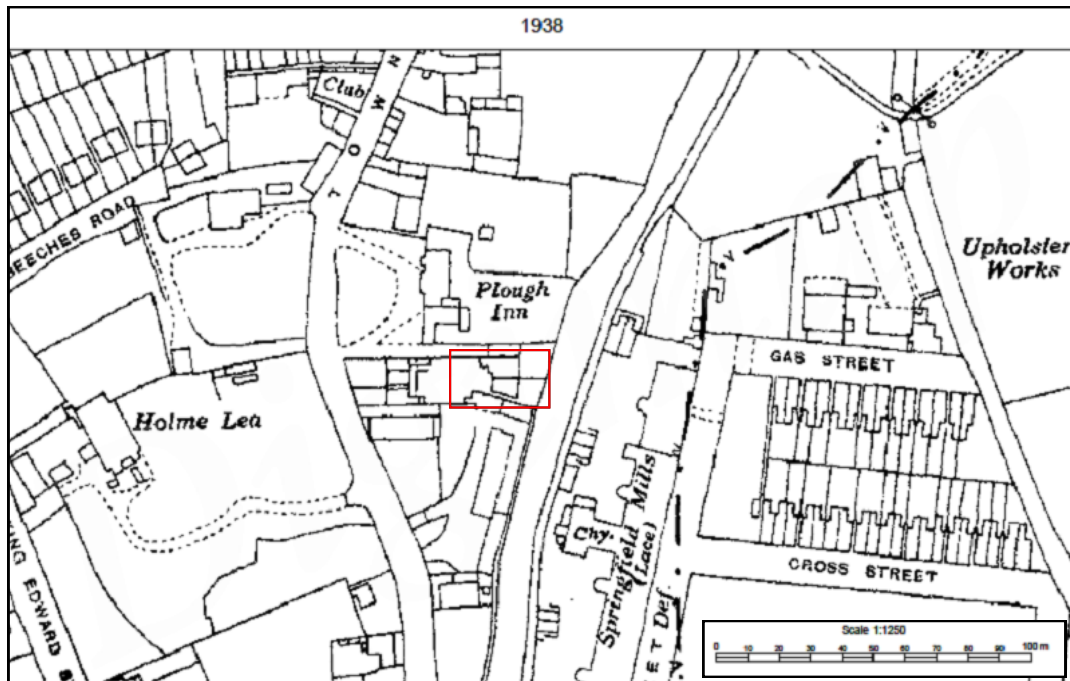


Figure 5: 1938 map of study area

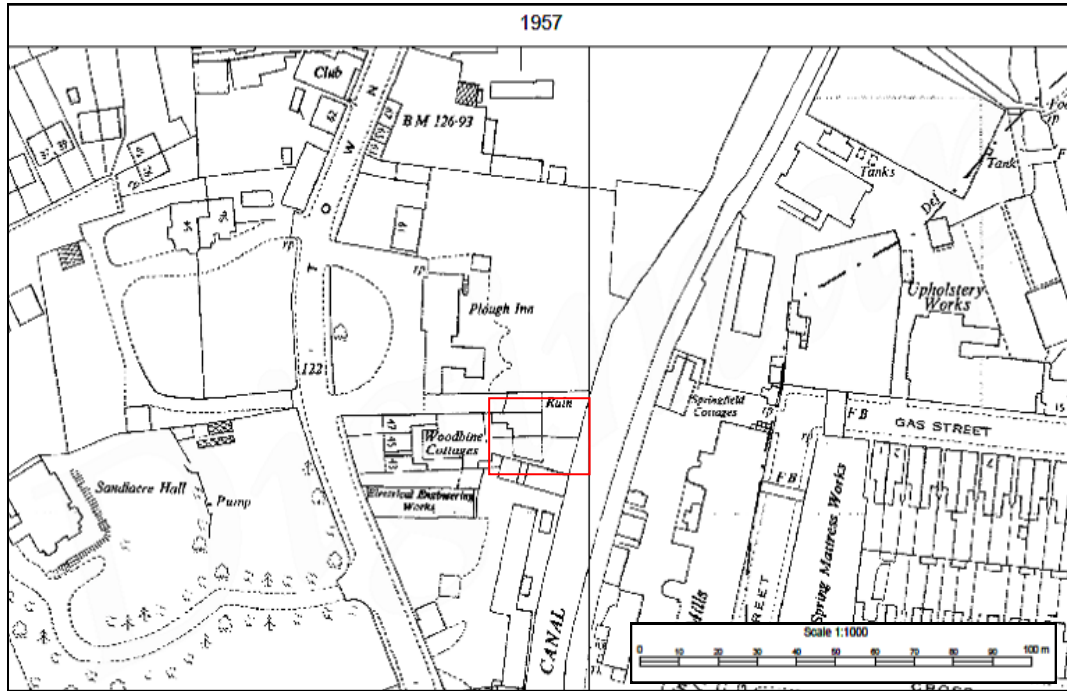


Figure 6: 1957 map of the study area

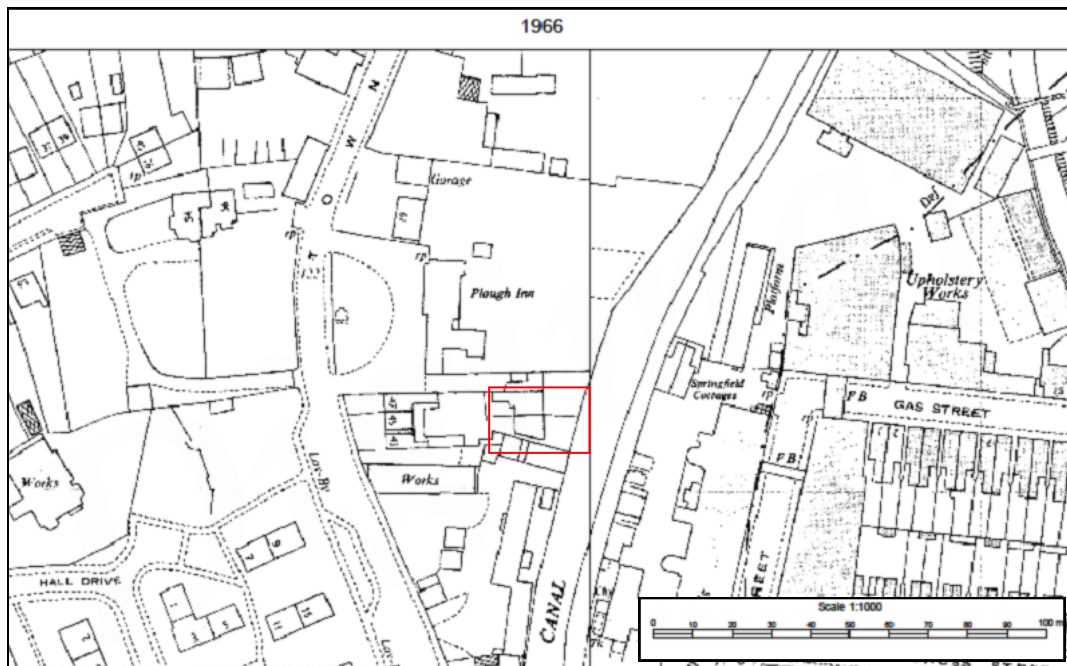


Figure 7: 1966 map of study area

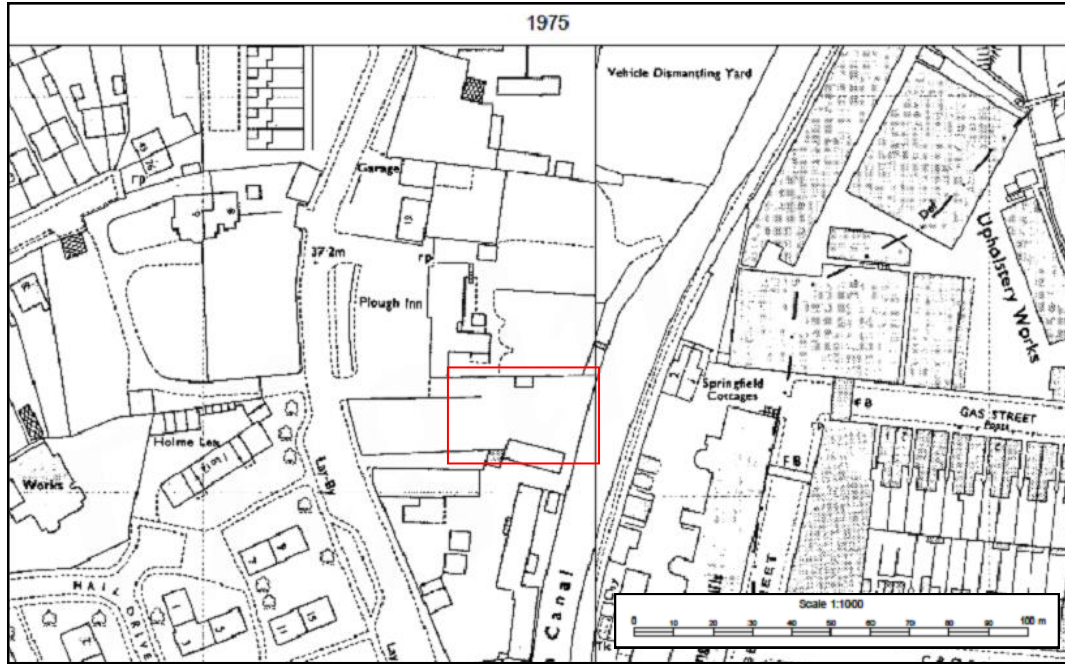
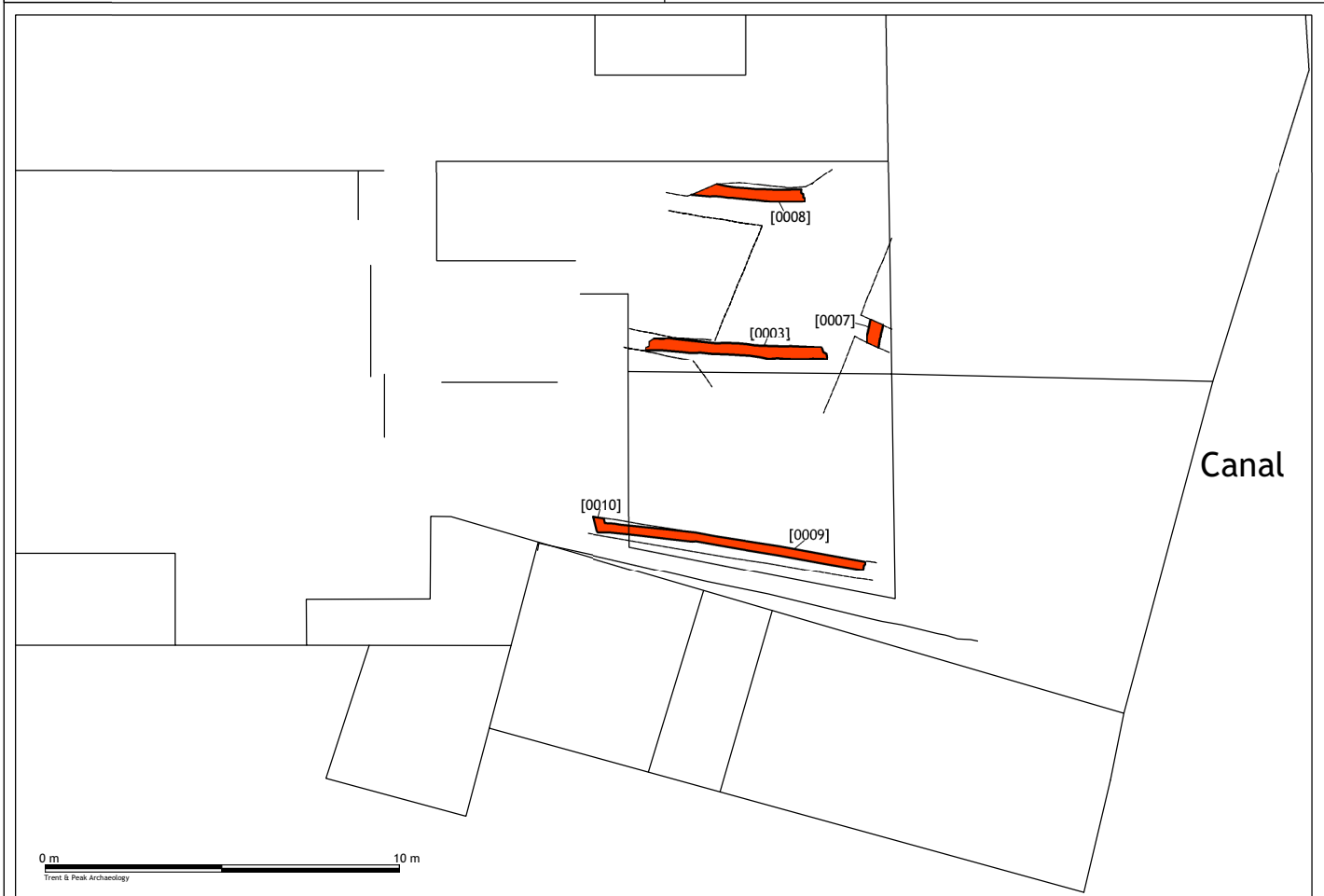
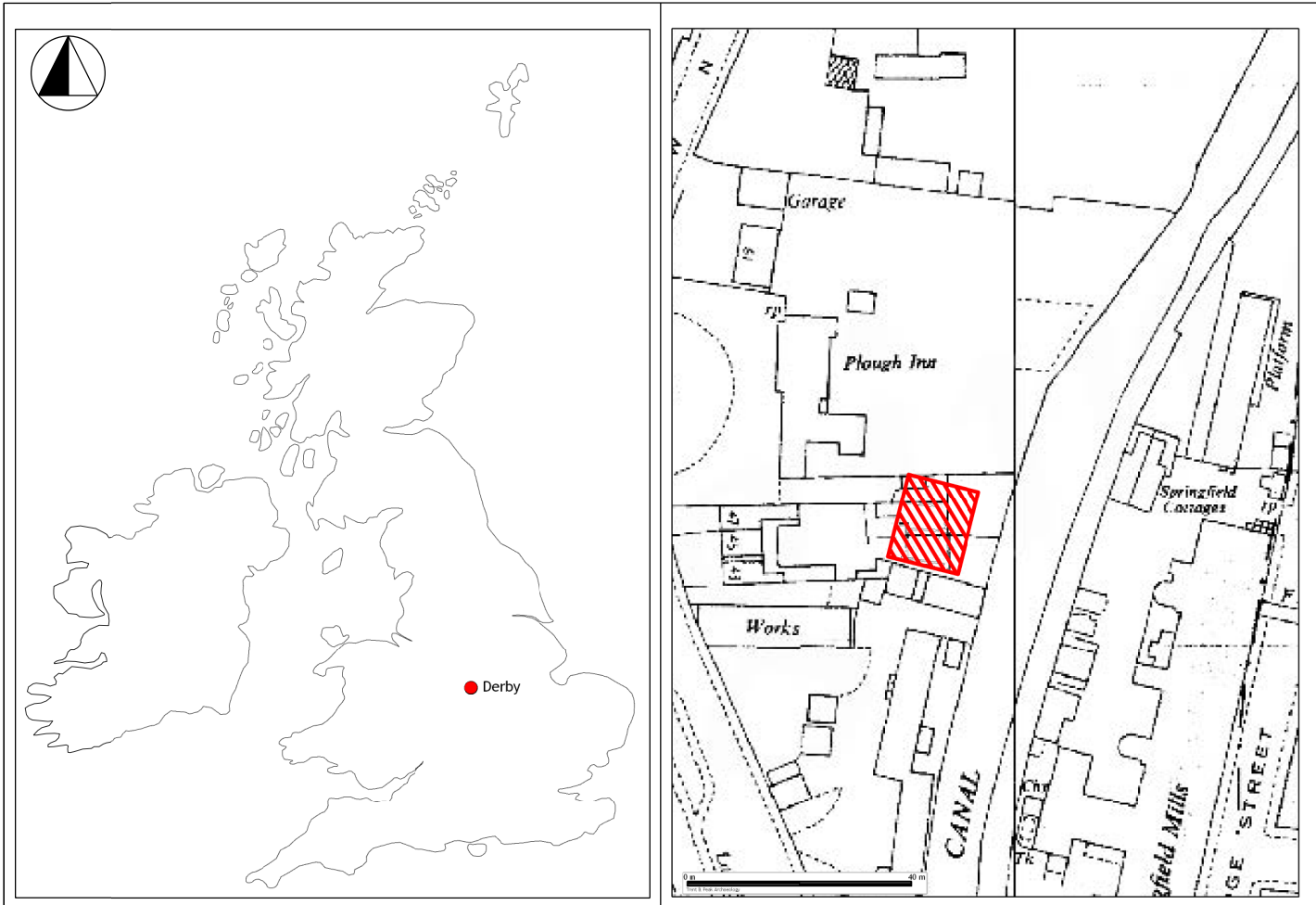

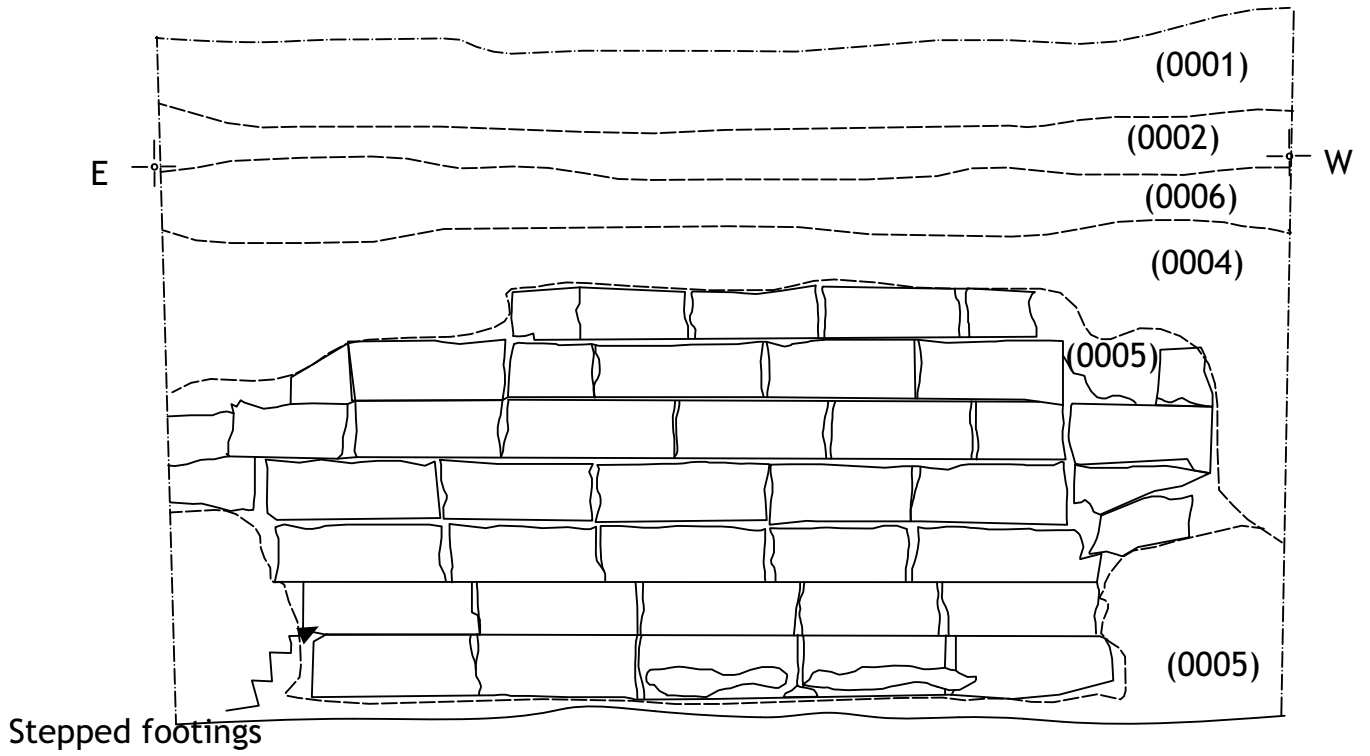


Figure 8: 1975 map of study area



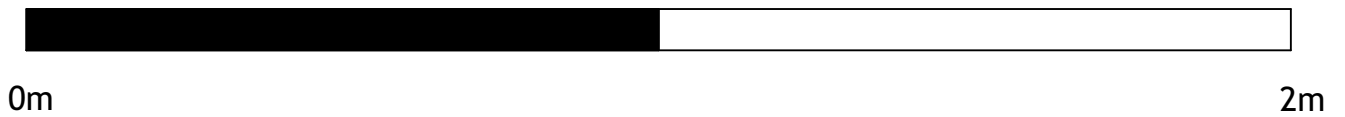
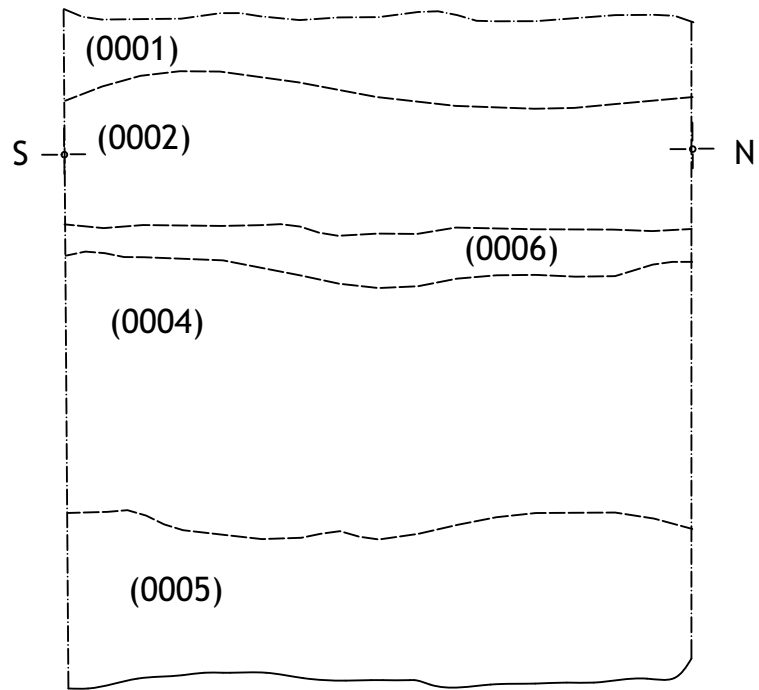

PIS, Land South of the Plough Inn Sandiacre
Figure 9 - Plan of excavations in relation to 1966 map of the study area
Scale at A4 - 1:200

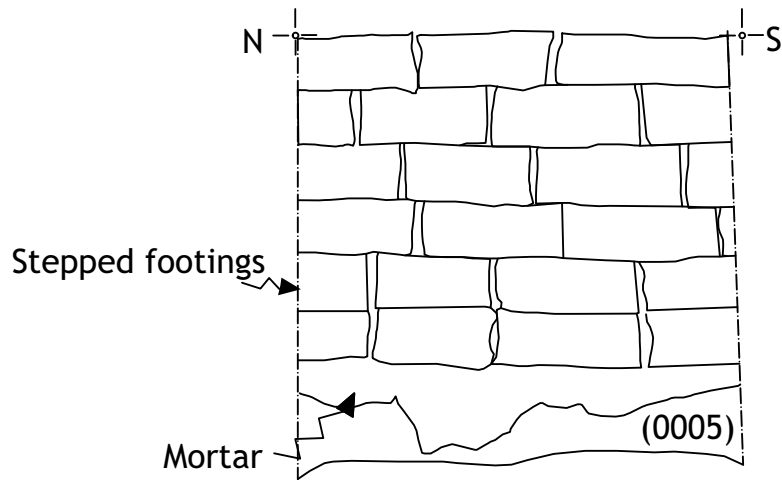
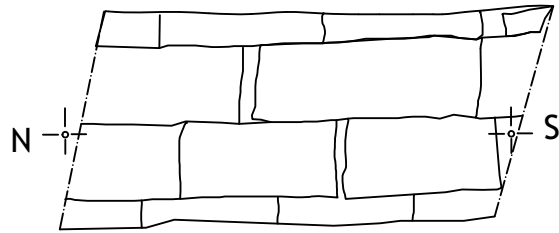
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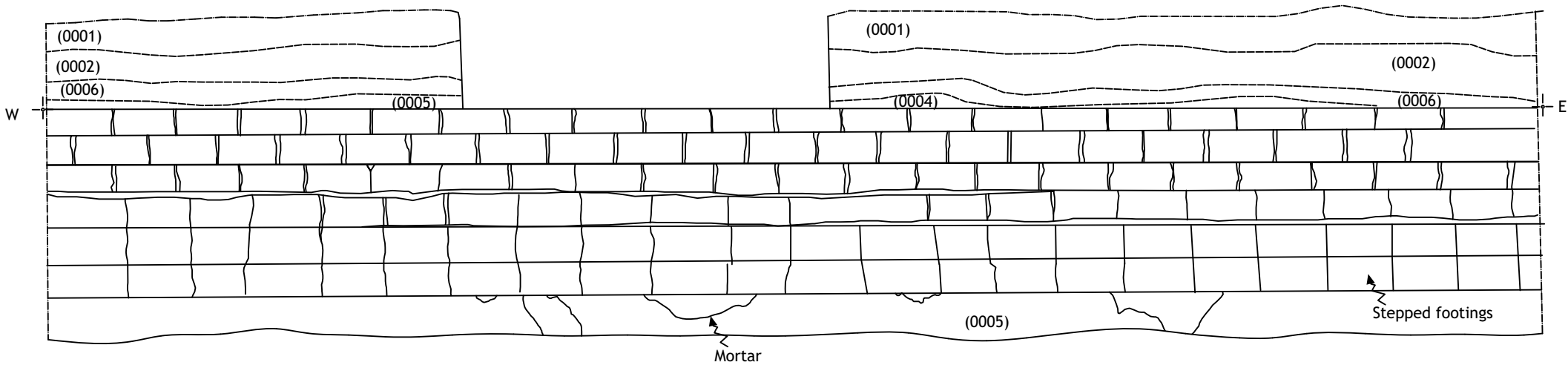
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