

Town Street, Sandiacre

Report on an archaeological watching brief conducted April-May and December 2014

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Working shot from Area C

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SUMMARY

- Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief on behalf of Three Valleys Housing at land on Town Street, Sandiacre, centred on NGR SK 47935 36814 (Figure 1).
- The work was instigated as a result of a planning application for construction of a new housing development.
- The site had been previously assessed as having heritage potential in the form of below-ground archaeology relating to the Medieval and/or early Post-medieval periods. Planning permission was granted with an archaeological condition (ERE/0812/0046).
- As a result of this condition, a trial trench evaluation was carried out at the site by Trent & Peak Archaeology in 2013 (TPA report no. 089/2013). This evaluation was then followed up by the Watching Brief reported here. The Watching Brief was carried out over two sessions between 14th April and 20th May 2014 and on the 8th December 2014 while construction took place.
- No archaeological evidence was uncovered which can be securely related to the Medieval/Post-medieval period. Archaeological activity revealed during the Watching Brief, where positively identified, is concluded as being of the 19th century or later and most likely related to residential occupation.



Report on the archaeological watching brief at Town Street Sandiacre

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Three Valleys Housing was granted planning permission by Erewash Borough Council for a housing development on land east of 48 Kings Road, north of 45 Doncaster Avenue, 18-38 Charles Avenue and 10-120 Town Street Sandiacre (NGR SK 47935 36814).
- 1.2 The site was assessed as having heritage significance in the form of archaeological potential for below-ground archaeology relating to the Medieval and/or Early Post-medieval periods. Because of the site's potential significance, an archaeological condition was placed on the planning permission by Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (ERE/0812/0046).
- 1.3 As a result of this condition, Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Three Valleys Housing to conduct a trial trench evaluation at the site in 2013 (TPA report no. 089/2013).
- 1.4 Subsequent to the completion and reporting of the trial evaluation, and following additional correspondence with the Development Control Archaeologist, three areas within the site were marked out for further observation by means of a Watching Brief (Figure 2). A Project Design (Appendix C) was commissioned from Trent & Peak which outlined the stipulations of this Watching Brief, and was approved by the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 In accordance with the conditions of the Planning Consent, Trent & Peak staff observed and recorded revealed surfaces as intrusive groundworks were carried out in the development area. This took place between 14th April and 20th May and on the 8th December 2014.

2. SITE BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Sandiacre is a town within the borough of Erewash with a population of around 9000. It is situated less than 10 miles south west of Nottingham city centre and lies on the western bank of the Erewash canal, less than half a mile west of the River Erewash.
- 2.2 The site itself lies in the north-eastern area of Sandiacre (NGR SK 47935 36814), with the eastern limit of the area of development fronting on Town Street and the western limit at the termination of Charles Avenue and Recreation Road.
- 2.3 British Geological Survey mapping shows the bedrock geology of the area to be Nottingham Castle Sandstone formation which is of the Early Triassic Epoch. The superficial geology consists of Quaternary Period River Terrace Deposits, sands and gravel (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Sandiacre's origins lie in the High Medieval period. The manor of Sandiacre can be found in Domesday and a grant of King Henry III indicates a market was held at Sandiacre from as early as 1268. The developmental phases of the town are uncertain, although it is speculated that the medieval church of St Giles, which lies

- approximately 0.3 miles north of the development area, was the centre of the core medieval settlement, which was linked with Stapleford by means of a ford over the River Erewash.
- 3.2 The ford appears to have fallen out of use by the late Medieval period, perhaps as a result of a change in the course of the river (Stroud 2000). A new river crossing was constructed to the south, in its present day location. Subsequent expansion south followed, with the earliest post-medieval development taking place towards the southern end of Town Street (Snow 2014).
 - 3.3 By 1767 it can be seen from **Burdett's map of Derbyshire** that development had spread south to both sides of Town Street (previously named Church Street). It is therefore possible that initial development of this area was in the early Post-medieval or even during the Medieval period.
 - 3.4 As settlement can be seen to have expanded south along Town Street, the land adjoining it can therefore be seen as potentially important in terms of increasing our knowledge of the Medieval to Post-Medieval development of Sandiacre.
 - 3.5 Historic maps indicate a number of plots in the area of development, south of Recreation road, and at the western limit of the development, fronting Town Street which existed by the 1880s (Figure 3). Map progression indicates that these increased in number during the 20th century, with the latest phase of remodelling and building taking place in the construction of residential properties over most of the site during the 1960s and 1970s.
 - 3.6 In October 2012, in response to a planning application by Three Valleys Housing, planning consent ERE/0812/0046 was issued and placed archaeological conditions on the development. The site was deemed to have potential for below-ground archaeology of medieval or post-medieval date. It was suggested that despite numerous building phases, there were still substantial open areas where buried archaeological remains would be more likely to survive.
 - 3.7 As a consequence of this consultation Trent & Peak Archaeology were contracted to conduct a trial trench evaluation of the area in advance of penetrative groundworks. Out of 6 trenches archaeological remains were uncovered in three of them, Areas 3, 4 and 5. These remains were of 19th century date, and consisted of the remains of rear portions of properties that had fronted on Town Street (Areas 3 and 4), a well probably associated with these buildings, and layers associated with the demolition of 19th century properties, also fronting on Town Street (Area 5).
 - 3.8 Following the evaluation, and after further consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist, three areas were designated for further observation as part of an Archaeological Watching Brief during the groundworks themselves. The results of this Watching Brief are the subject of this report.

4. OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The objective of the watching brief was to identify the presence of any archaeological remains 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 palaeo-environmental data, an appropriate level of sampling was to be undertaken.
- 4.2 The watching brief was conducted in accordance with the Project Design (Appendix C) prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology and approved by the Development Control Archaeologist in respect of the Conditions of Planning Consent (ERE/0812/0046).



- 4.3 The Project Design identified the likelihood of evidence from three periods: Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern. These were considered within the national and regional research context (English Heritage 1991, Cooper (ed) 2006 and Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012). All features recorded and excavated were analysed in the light of these research agendas, specifically:

Medieval: To establish more accurately the date of regular settlement plans

-Understanding the pattern and evolution of rural settlements (Lewis, C. 2006, 211)

-Investigating the morphology of rural settlements (Research Objective 7E, Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012)

Post-Medieval/Modern: Evidence of industrial development, particularly mining (Research Objective 8L, Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012)

Below ground remains of medieval and post-medieval date were particularly emphasised as a source of heritage significance.

These research objectives are considered alongside historical questions specifically related to Sandiacre, as discussed in part 3.

5. METHODOLOGY

Trent & Peak Archaeology provided archaeological monitoring of excavations for intrusive ground works in three pre-defined areas where, following consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist, further observation was deemed necessary. This monitoring was conducted as per the conditions of the approved Project Design (Appendix C).

5.1 Machining

Initial stripping of topsoil and overburden 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.

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, it was stipulated that sufficient access be 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.

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 drawing (section and/or plan where applicable) and photograph.

6. RESULTS

6.1 The development area covered approximately 1.01 hectares, south of Kings Road and situated between Town Street and the terminations of Charles Avenue and Recreation Road. The parts of the development covered by the Watching Brief consisted of 3 pre-determined areas (Figure 2).

Area A: Focused on the NE corner of the development area, along Town Street with archaeological observations made in areas adjoining plots 33, 34, 36 and 39 (Figure 4).

Area B: The location of a cable trench dug E/W across the centre of the site

Area C: Centred on plots 15 and 16 at the western edge of the development by the main site gate. This area covered the location of a well found during the trial trenching phase of archaeological evaluation.

6.2 Area A

6.2.1 Initial levelling of the area, involving the stripping of topsoil, was conducted down to a level of up to 0.35m below the initial ground-level to 39.35m O.D. Footings for the housing development were dug down from this level to a depth of between 1.00–1.50m. A soakaway was dug to a depth of 2.97m.

Levelling

6.2.2 Levelling revealed a floor drain [0006], brick floor [0007] and WNW-ESE aligned brick and mortar wall foundation [0008] (Figure 6).

6.2.3 Further south, adjacent to the western side of plot 36 remains of a brick floor [0026] and an E-W aligned wall [0027] were revealed.

6.2.4 Further south still, east of plot 39 the remains of a well [0017] were also uncovered (Figure 5). The well was constructed using handmade bricks of varying sizes and traces of a degraded grey-white mortar were visible. [0017] had one associated find of a sherd of saltglaze pottery. The sherd was found in loose material surrounding the bricks and so this association is not secure.

Excavation

6.2.5 Subsequent excavation of the E-W aligned north footing of plot 33 revealed a dark grey brown demolition/levelling layer of loosely compacted silt loam, rubble, stones and charcoal (0001). This overlay a mid-dark brown subsoil layer of silt loam (0005), beneath which a layer of firm natural yellow clay was observed (0002) (Figure 6).

6.2.6 Within the demolition layer the remains of a NNW-SSE aligned brick wall [0003] and a NW-SE aligned brick wall [0004] could be seen. The bricks measured

240 x 120 x 80mm and were set in a grey white mortar. These were found below, and therefore can be seen to have been constructed earlier than, the drain, floor and wall foundation. The bricks from these walls can be dated to the first half of the 19th century.

- 6.2.7 The excavations of the N-S aligned footing of plots 33 and 34 again revealed a demolition layer (0001) overlaying subsoil (0002) and natural clay (0002), here giving way to natural sand (0009).
- 6.2.8 Two modern E-W aligned brick walls on concrete footings [0012] and [0015] could be observed within the section (Figure 6).
- 6.2.9 Excavation of the N-S aligned soakaway at plot 36 uncovered a stratigraphy consisting of topsoil overlaying a demolition layer. Beneath this was a brown orange sandy loam subsoil overlaying a pea gravel fluvial deposit and finally a natural yellow sand layer (Plate 4). No archaeological evidence was uncovered.

Interpretation

- 6.2.10 The drain [0006], floor [0007] and wall foundation [0008] can be seen stratigraphically to post-date the c.1800-1850 brick walls, [0003] and [0004], and appear to be Victorian. The presence of a floor drain suggests they comprise the remains of a yard or scullery. This can be seen to be in concordance with the OS map of 1885 which shows a building plot in this area (Figure 3).
- 6.2.11 The brick floor [0026] and wall [0027] were determined to be of the same Victorian character as [0006], [0007] and [0008]. Again this corroborates with the historical OS map. It is likely that the well is also of 19th century date, although the presence of handmade bricks could potentially allow for an earlier date.

6.3 Area B

- 6.3.1 Excavation of the cable trench revealed no archaeological evidence

6.4 Area C

- 6.4.1 Once the area had been levelled, footings were dug to a maximum depth of 1.8m down from a level of 39.45 O.D. A layer consisting of modern demolition rubble and black loam (0024), overlaying a natural orange brown clay was uncovered (Figure 7). No archaeologically pertinent observations were made.

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 at Town Street Sandiacre via a strategy of preservation by record.
- 7.2 Examination of all revealed surfaces and the recording of observed archaeological features were undertaken in accordance with the stipulations and guidelines laid out in the Project Design (Appendix C)
- 7.3 The development and growth of the settlement between the Medieval and Post-Medieval period, and its expansion south alongside the River Erewash had been highlighted in the planning conditions as a particular source of interest.



- 7.4 No positive identification of any features pre-dating the 19th century was made during the Watching Brief, although it is possible that the well in Area A is of a slightly earlier date. Evidence of 19th century building appears to relate to residential, as opposed to industrial, occupation.
- 7.5 The evidence uncovered cannot be said to add significantly to our knowledge of this area of Sandiacre in the Medieval and Post-Medieval period, as gleaned from historical records.

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	25
<i>Documents</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Number</i>
Project Design	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	Dimensions (m)
0001	Dark grey brown, loosely compacted silt loam, rubble, stones and charcoal	Levelling/demolition layer	0.70 depth
0002	Mid yellow, firmly compacted clay and rounded cobbles	Natural layer	-
0003	NNW-SSE aligned brick wall, bricks measuring 240 x 120 x 80mm set in grey white mortar.	1900-1950 wall	0.70 width, 0.20 height
0004	NW-SE aligned brick wall, bricks measuring 240 x 120 x 80mm set in grey white mortar.	1900-1950 wall	0.84m width, 0.20 height
0005	Mid dark brown silt loam	Subsoil	0.08- 0.40 depth
0006	Floor drain	Part of scullery/yard post-dating 0003 and 0004-Victorian	0.20 x 0.73
0007	Brick floor	Part of scullery/yard post-dating 0003 and 0004-Victorian	1.80 x 0.84
0008	WNW-ESE aligned brick and mortar wall foundation	Part of scullery/yard post-dating 0003 and 0004-Victorian	1.75 x 0.40
0009	Dark yellow, loosely compacted sand and pebbles	Natural layer	-
0010	Dark grey silt, sand, clay and rubble	Fill of [0016]	0.92 width, 0.98 depth
0011	Concrete	Footing for 0012 and 0015	0.78 width
0012	NE-SW aligned brick wall, bricks measuring 110 x 70mm. Remains of 11 courses high, and 2 wide with pebble in-fill and set in a beige mortar. Set on concrete footing.	Modern wall	0.40 width, 1.00 height
0013	Dark grey silt loam and rubble	Backfill of/demolition within [0017]	1.30 width, 0.38 depth
0014	Dark grey silt, sand, clay and rubble	Backfill of [0017]	0.99 width, 0.50 depth
0015	N-S aligned brick wall, bricks measuring 110 x 70mm, 2 courses wide and set in a beige mortar. Set on concrete footing.	Modern wall	0.44 width, 0.47 depth
0016	Construction cut	Construction cut for 0012	0.92 width, 0.98 depth
0016	Construction cut	Construction cut for 0012	0.92 width, 0.98 depth
0017	Circular structure, made from handmade bricks with traces of a degraded grey-white mortar	Well	Diameter:0.90, 2.00 minimum depth
0018		Modern backfill of well	Diameter:0.90, 2.00 minimum depth
0020		Topsoil	0.26 depth



0021	Dark grey brown, loosely compacted silt loam, rubble, stones and charcoal	Levelling/demolition layer visible in soakaway cut	0.28 depth
0022	Pea gravel	Fluvial deposit visible in soakaway cut	1.40
0023	Orange brown sandy loam	Subsoil visible in soakaway cut	0.86
0024	Black loam and demolition rubble	Modern demolition/levelling layer	0.70
0025	Orange brown clay	Natural layer	-
0026	Brick floor	Victorian floor	
0027	E-W aligned wall	Victorian wall	



APPENDIX C Project Design

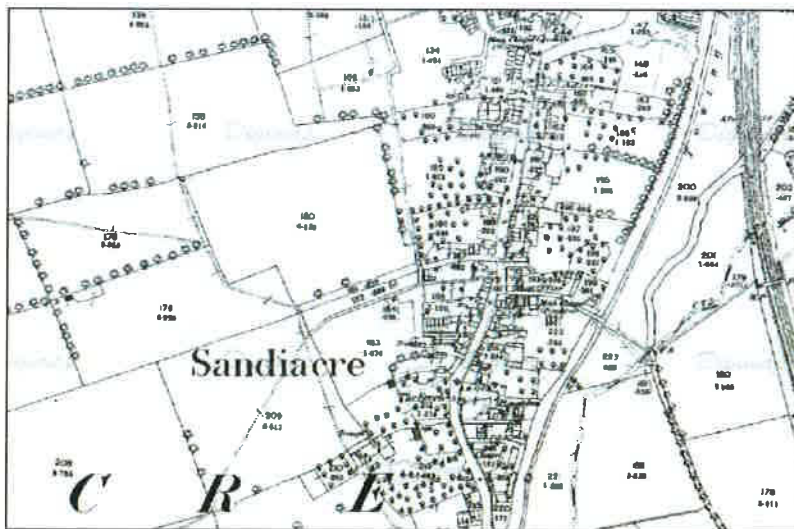


TOWN STREET SANDIACRE DERBYSHIRE.

Project Design for Archaeological Watching Brief.

Project Code: TSE

2013
Report Number 039/2013



Sandiacre from the 1885 Ordnance Survey.

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Figure 1 Location of the site.

Appendix 1. Environmental Sampling Strategy.

Town Street, Sandiacre, Derbyshire.

Project Design for Archaeological watching Brief.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

Site Name: Town Street Sandiacre, Derbyshire.

NGR: Centred on SK 47935 36814

Client: Three Valleys Housing

Client's Agent/Consultant: East Midlands Housing Group

Proposed Development: Demolition of existing housing and construction of new housing development

Planning Application Number: ERE/0812/0046

Geology: *Bedrock:* Nottingham Castle sandstone formation. *Superficial:* River Terrace sand and gravel.

Previous Archaeological Work: None known

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.

2.1.2. The proposed archaeological work comprises:

Continuous archaeological monitoring of intrusive ground works with the potential to impact on features and layers of archaeological significance. Monitoring may be intermittent in areas 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).

2.1.3 The site is in the historic core of Sandiacre 130m west of the Erewash Canal. There is no known archaeology within the boundary of the proposed development. The 1885 OS shows some buildings amongst what appears to be agricultural land. Identifying and dating these structures will be a key aim of the evaluation. In an area that has been developed in the recent past there exists the possibility that medieval, post medieval and modern remains exist on the site.

2.1.4 These three periods, medieval, post medieval and modern 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 as 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 20120).

2.1.5 All excavations potentially provide an opportunity to recover palaeoenvironmental samples which contribute to an understanding of the nature of the landscape and the uses to which it was put. A representative proportion of excavated features will be sampled in line with the methodology set out in Appendix 1. The results of processing and analysis will be assessed in the light of the research objectives set out above.

2.2. The proposed archaeological fieldwork can be summarised as:

2.2.1 Monitoring under archaeological supervision of intrusive groundwork on those parts of the site close to the frontage of Town Street with particular attention to areas where the remains of 19th century housing was recorded in the evaluation phase of the development.

2.2.2 We would recommend provision of a contingency sufficient to cover any specialist costs or additional staffing necessary in the event of unexpected discoveries adjudged to be of significance. **No expenditure will occur without the prior recommendation of the Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council and the approval of the client.**

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

2.2.4 The fieldwork and the report will aim to establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits and their significance, value and extent as set out in English Heritage, MoRPHE, 2008

2.2.5 Where archaeological deposits are present the report will aim to inform on the need for, scope and resourcing of future investigation as set out in English Heritage, MoRPHE 2008.

3. PROJECT TIMETABLE

3.1.1 The watching brief will occur at times to be agreed with the client. Currently it is envisaged that the watching brief will take place in August 2013. Timescales will vary relative to the depth and complexity of any archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental deposits.

3.1.2 Reporting

Report to be supplied within 20 working days after completion of the fieldwork, dependent on the need for specialist contributions.

4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

4.1 *Notice.* Trent & Peak Archaeology will liaise with the clients to ensure access to the site. T&PA will

give at least one week's notice of the commencement of works to both the client and the Environmental Services Archaeologist, Derbyshire County Council (Dave Barrett).

4.1.2 **Services.** The client will provide plans of all services within the study area and/or confirm appropriate checks have been completed.

4.1.3 Environmental *Impact Statement.* The client will provide a copy of their Environmental Impact Statement in order that T&PA can take appropriate notice of it in the project design

4.1.4 Base *maps.* The client is requested to supply copies (preferably digital) of base maps for Trent and Peak Archaeology to use in the report and for locating the trenches during fieldwork.

5. DETAILS OF SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 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.

5.2 Recording – general

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 (*Detailed specification of archaeological recording by Watching Brief*).

Project staff

Watching Brief at Town Street, Sandiacre Derbyshire, Accession Number DBYMU 2012-290

The watching brief will be managed by Laurence Platt, the attending archaeologist will be:

Laura Binns (Project Supervisor, 07775566945).

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 Co. Council will be given a minimum of one weeks 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.

5.3 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.

5.4 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.

6. 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 for DCC 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 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.

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 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 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 Development Control Archaeologist for DCC.

7. Post–excavation Processing

7.1 All finds will be cleaned and stored as recommended in "First aid for finds" (by the Archaeology section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 2nd edition 1987), 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.

7..2 Depending on availability any Prehistoric pottery will be submitted for assessment to Dr.D.Knight (TPA), Romano-British pottery to (I.M.Rowlandson), Anglo-Saxon/Medieval pottery/tile to (V.Nailor), Flint to Peter Makey (Independent)

8 Archive

- 8.1 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

8.2 Archive and Finds Deposition

8.2.1 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). Copy of the completed Appendix 1 is attached.

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:

Accession no DBYMU 2012-290 Derby Museum and Art Gallery

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.

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

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

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

9. Report

9.1. A report will be provided to the client 30 working days after the completion of fieldwork, unless delayed by the supply of specialist contributions.

9.2. The report will include:

background information, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, and an assessment of the importance of the archaeology found with an appropriate location plan and illustrations.

9.3 With the approval of the client the results will be submitted for publication within the annual summary, if applicable, of the local 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 and a presentation made to local archaeology/history societies or similar bodies.

9.4 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 and their appointed agent/consultant for the use of such documents in all matters directly relating to the project, with no limitation on the number of times that the client/consultant may reproduce any report.

10. Monitoring

10.1. Where possible a minimum 5 working days prior notice of the commencement of the development is to be given to the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

10.2 The Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council may make monitoring visits throughout the duration of the watching brief and will be kept informed of all material facts relating to the excavation.

10.3. All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant '*Standard and Guidance*' documents prepared by the IFA.

11. Access, Health & Safety, Insurances.

11.1. The client will arrange safe access to the land.

11.2. The client will provide plans showing all services/service routes within the development area.

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

11.4 All health and safety requirements will be adhered to. The procedures outlined in TPA's manual will be followed, a copy of which is available for inspection if required.

11.5. TPA will prepare and regularly update risk assessments of archaeological fieldwork and recording tasks for each stage of the archaeological project. Copies of all health and safety documentation prepared for the scheme by TPA will be made available to the client.

11.6 TPA carries the appropriate insurances, copies of which are available for inspection if required.

12. Staffing

Provisional list of staffing. CVs can be supplied on request.

Project Manages/Advisors:

Howard Jones, Head of Operations, TPA

Laurence Platt Project Officer TPA

Project Team, dependant on timetable and availability, staff will be selected from:

Laura Binns, Supervisor, TPA

Julia Clarke, Supervisor, TPA

Peter Webb, Supervisor, TPA

Richard Parker, Supervisor, TPA

Matt Hurford, Project Officer, TPA

Dr David Strange-Walker, Project Manager, TPA

References

Brown, D. 2007 *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum.

BGS. British Geological survey 2012, *Geology of Britain Viewer*,

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology>

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.

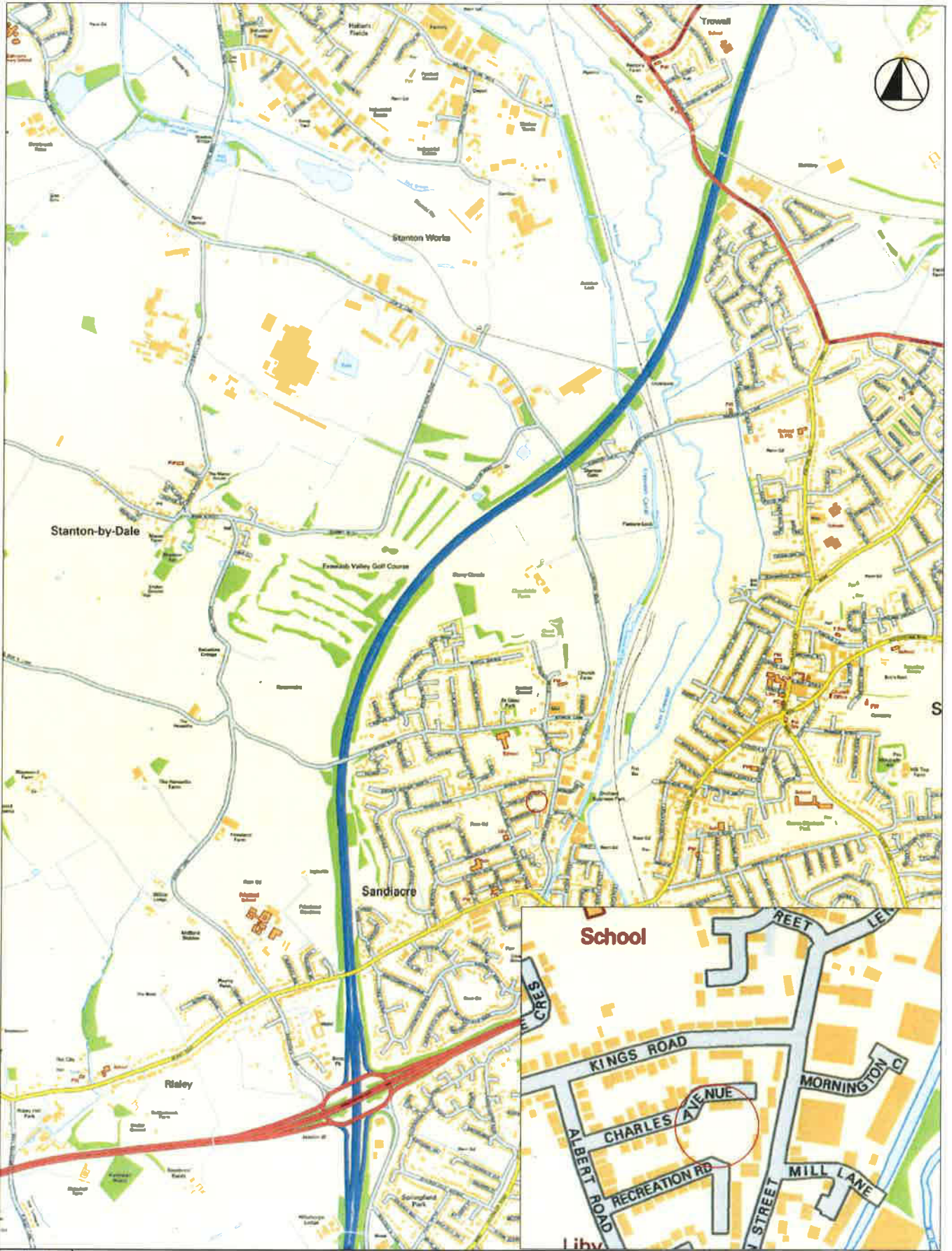
Key Project Contacts

Dr Howard Jones (TPA- Project Manager/Advisor)

0115 8967407 Mob 07825 753931

Laurence Platt (TPA Project Officer)

0115 8967409, Mob 07825 753935



TSE. Figure 1. Location of Town Street Sandiacre. Scale 1:20,000@A4. Inset Scale 1:5000@A4. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.

Appendix 1.

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	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					*		
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 where appropriate.

APPENDIX D 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: trentpea1-203647

Project details

Project name	Town Street Sandiacre, Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Archaeological Conditions in the Planning Consent for ERE/0812/0046 required a Watching Brief to be undertaken in three defined areas within the site of a Housing Development on the western side of Town Street Sandiacre, north of numbers 10-120.
Project dates	Start: 14-04-2014 End: 12-02-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DBYMU 2012-290 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DOMESTIC HOUSE Post Medieval
Monument type	DOMESTIC HOUSE Modern
Significant Finds	0 None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE EREWASH SANDIACRE Land North of 10-120 Town Street, Sandiacre, Derbyshire
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 47935 36814 52.9262762428 -1.28686918806 52 55 34 N 001 17 12 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
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Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Laurence Platt
Project director/manager	Lawrence Platt
Project director/manager	Matthew Hurford
Project director/manager	Dr. Paul S. Johnson
Project supervisor	Laura Binns
Project supervisor	Tom Hooley
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

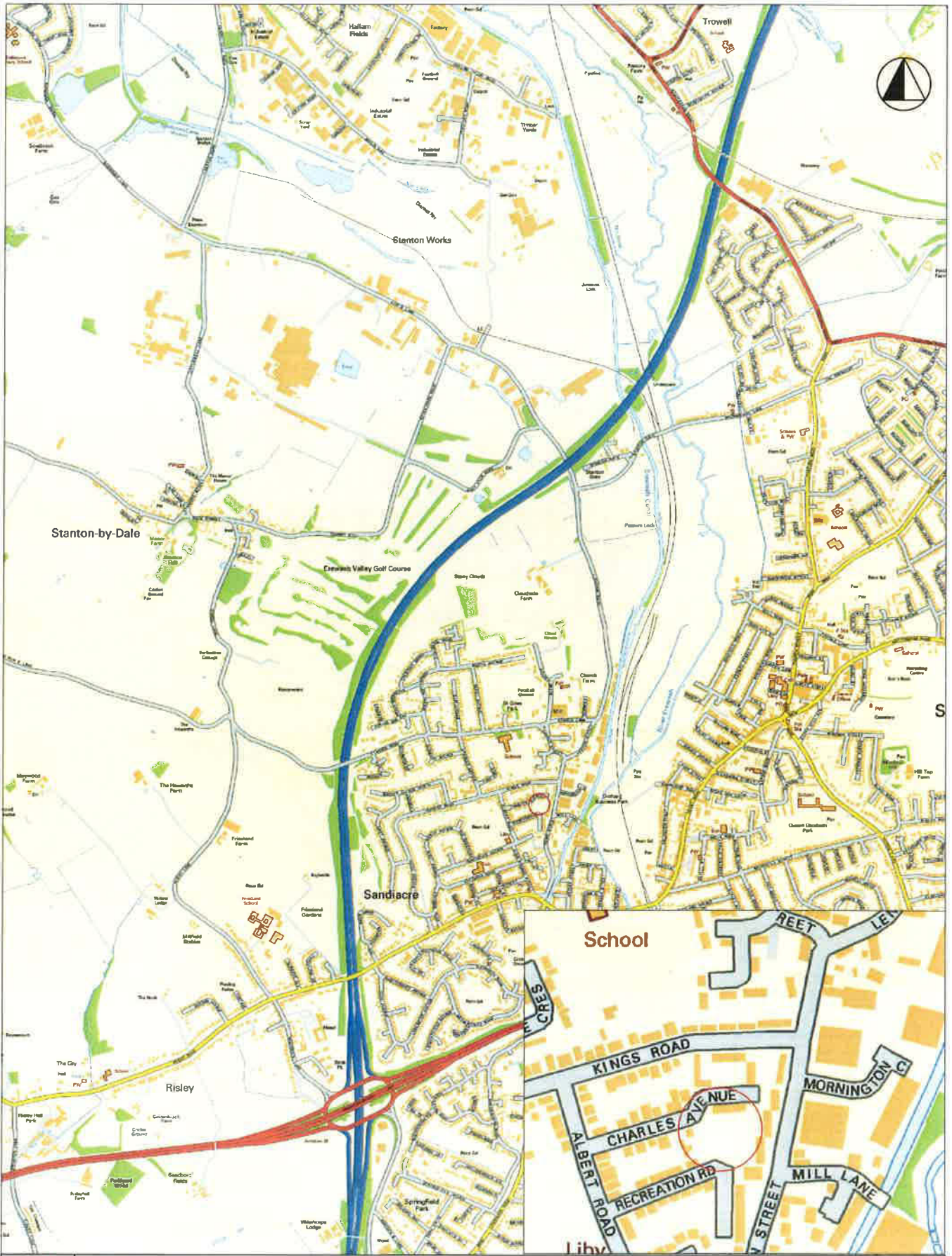
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on an archaeological watching brief conducted April-May, and December 2014
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Roushannafas, T.
Other bibliographic details	TPA Report No. 013/2015
Date	2015
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	12 February 2015

FIGURES




TSE. Figure 1. Location of Town Street Sandiacre. Scale 1:20,000@A4. Inset Scale 1:5000@A4.
 Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2012.



Note: Please see Location Plan for site boundary

- Key:**
- Trees to be retained
 - Trees to be removed
 - Proposed Trees
 - Visibility Splays
 - Proposed Hedging / Planting
 - Proposed Walls
 - Proposed Railings
 - Proposed Sheds
 - Required Sign
 - Rotary Dryer
 - Paving
 - Private drive / shared surface surface treatment
 - Private drive contrast surface treatment
 - Parking space surface treatment
 - Asphaltic road surface treatment
 - 1 Met High Timber fencing

Dwelling Mix:

H2.4	254P house	73m ²	24No
H3.5	365P house	92m ²	24No
H3.7	365P house	94.5m ²	8No
H4.5	495P house	107.5m ²	1No
H4.1	495P house	103m ²	2No
F2.1	182P GF flat	50.5m ²	3No
F2.2	182P FF flat	59m ²	3No
S2.0	265P Bungalow	65.7m ²	2No
Total			426No

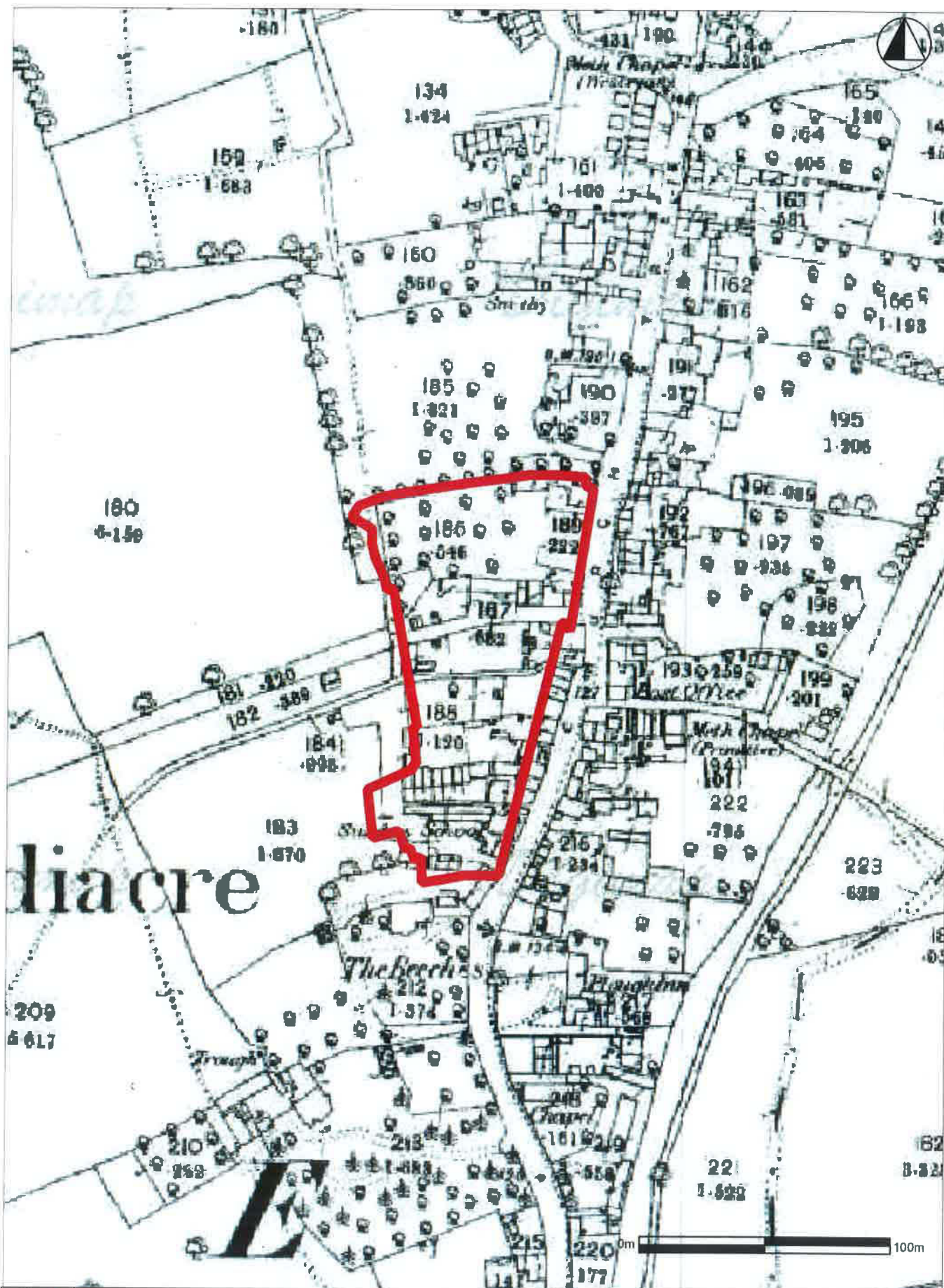
Parking Plan
58 spaces 138%
4 visitor spaces off Kings Road

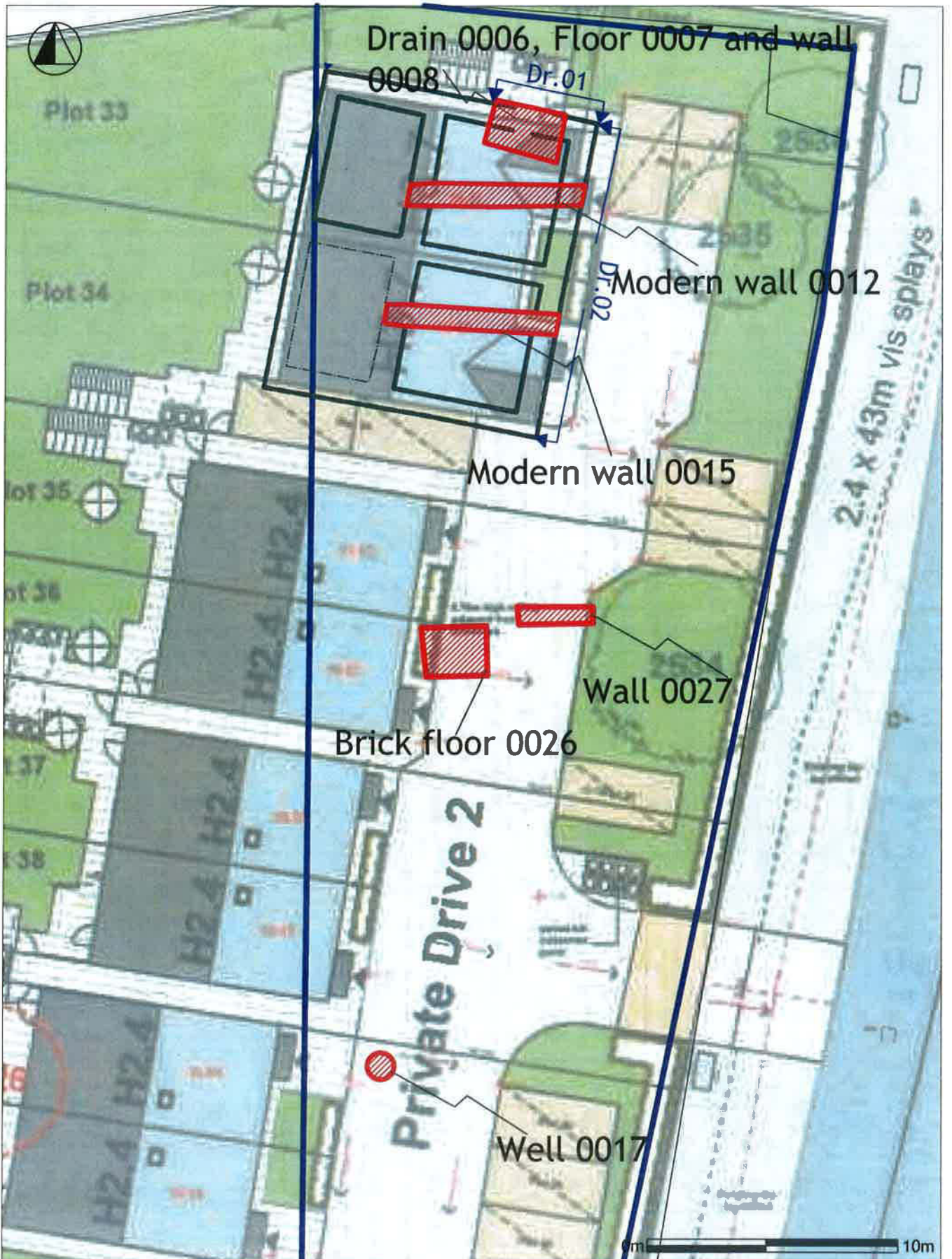
0m 20m

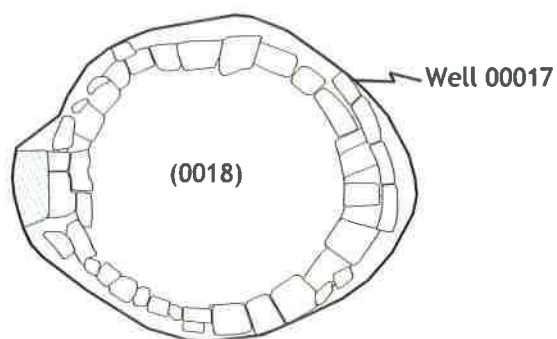
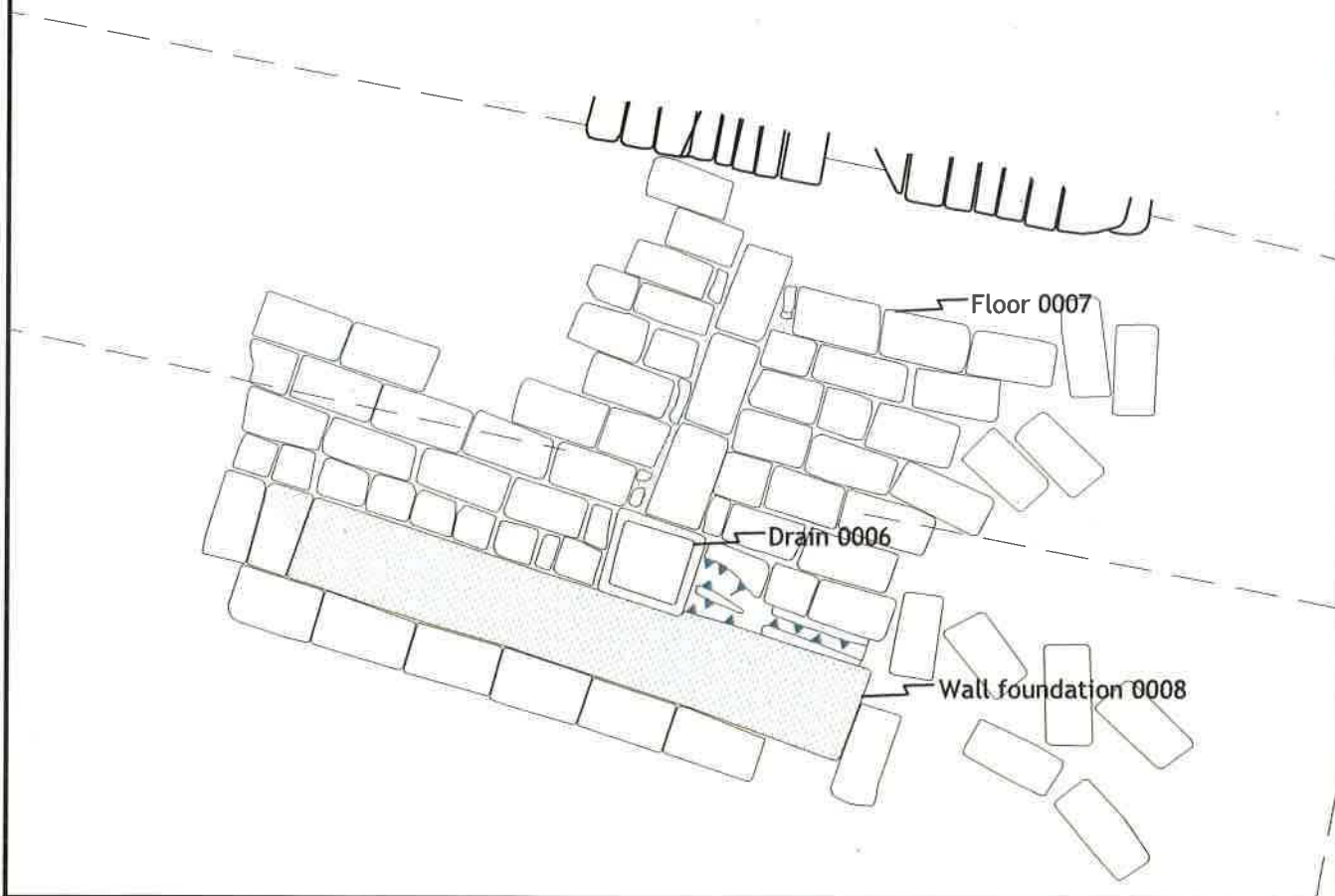
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100-102, South Parade, Southampton, SO9 4NS
Tel: 02382 511111 Fax: 02382 511112
www.hestellloyd.com



TSE Figure 2. Plan showing new construction, location of Watching Brief areas A,B and C and location of previous evaluation trenches. Scale 1:1000@A4.





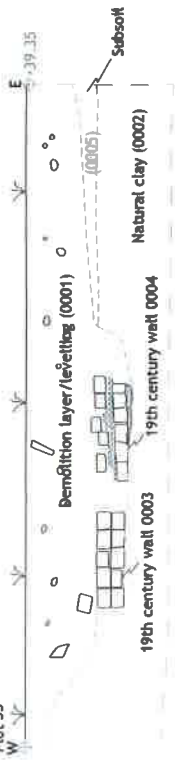


Mortar

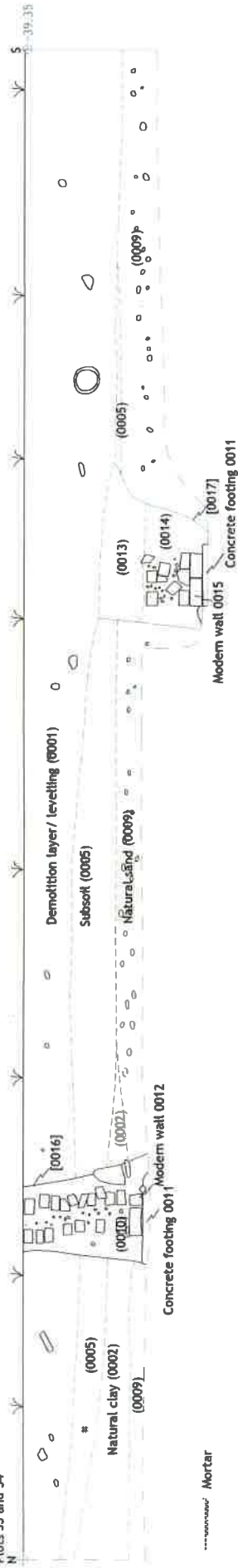
0m  1m



Dr-1 South Facing Section of E-W aligned footing for Plot 33

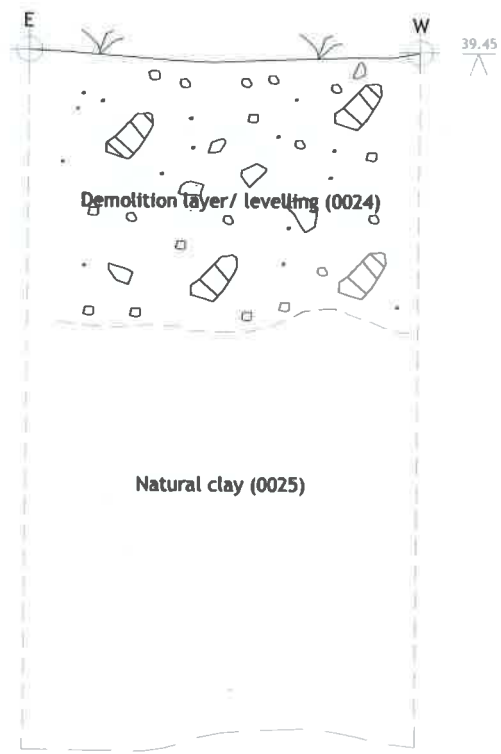


Dr-2 West Facing Section of N-S aligned footing for Plots 33 and 34



..... Mortar





0m  1m

PLATES



Plate 1: Area A strip looking north



Plate 2: Area A strip looking south



Plate 3: Well 0017 found in Area A





Plate 4: West facing section of soakaway dug at plot 36



Plate 5: Cable laying in Area B looking west



Plate 6: Stripping in Area C looking west



Plate 7: West facing section of footing in Area C





Plate 7: North facing section of footing in Area C