

Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

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2013

Project Code – BSI3

TPA Report No. 099/2013

Accession No:



Looking SW across the site to framework knitters building, Trench 5 in foreground

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Date	1 st 0 th September 2013
Report Number	094/2013
Status	Final Report

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Summary

Mabe Allen LLP wishes to redevelop land off of Bath Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. The site is bounded by Pelham Avenue (north), Bonsall Place (now disused, south) Bath Street (east) and the back gardens of the terrace house of Lord Haddon Road (west).

Following a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, advised that because the DBA suggested an archaeologically high potential site at the periphery of Ilkeston's medieval core (the site has been open as a garden/orchard since the first available mapping in the late C16th and free from later development) that some pre-application evaluation trenching was necessary to test this. This is in line with NPPF para 128 (i.e. the requirement to establish the significance of heritage assets on the site). Further consultation indicated that a 5% sample of the available areas at the site would represent a satisfactory level of trenching in the form of 5, 15 x 1.6m trenches.

Five trial/evaluation trenches measuring 15m x 1.6m were excavated, providing an archaeological evaluation of 5% of the open areas away from the cellared street frontage. A number of the trenches were positioned in order to sample features indicated on historic Ordnance Survey mapping, including garden boundary features.

The trench evaluation has demonstrated, as was suggested from the historic mapping, that the back-plot of land off Bath Street was reserved for gardens and orchards from at least the post-medieval period. There is some correspondence between boundary features in trenches 2, 3 and 5 and boundaries depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey map (Figure 12), although on the basis of the evaluation the garden features drawn on the map should be moved c.10m northwards. The earliest ceramic evidence from potential garden boundary features identified at the site provides a Eighteenth - Nineteenth century date. On this basis, no human activity at the site could confidently be attributed to a date later than the Nineteenth century.

Given that the site is situated on the periphery of the medieval historic core of Ilkeston, the complete absence of medieval material – including stray topsoil finds – is notable. Perhaps this site was undesirable for habitation at this time due to the slope on which it is situated. On the basis of this evaluation it is suggested that medieval habitation in this part of Ilkeston, including back-plots, would have been restricted quite closely to the Bath Street frontage. This has been a useful exercise in that it has helped to refine the extent of Ilkeston's medieval core.

On the basis of the evaluation results it is unlikely that Derbyshire County Council, as advisors to Erewash Council, would recommend further archaeological work in the investigated

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1. INTRODUCTION.

1.1 Mabe Allen LLP wishes to redevelop land off of Bath Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. The site is bounded by Pelham Avenue (north), Bonsall Place (now disused, south) Bath Street (east) and the back gardens of the terrace house of Lord Haddon Road (west). The Bath Street frontage is occupied by presently unoccupied buildings (the former Poplar Inn and, to the south (uphill), vacant shops). The Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist (DCCDCA), has advised that the application site - a large open area within the heart of Ilkeston - lies within the medieval core of Ilkeston, as defined by the Extensive Urban Survey (DCC/English Heritage, 2003) and has potential for below-ground archaeology associated with medieval occupation to the west of Bath Street (Baker 2013, PE/SB/5765).

1.2 Trent & Peak archaeology were subsequently contracted by Mabe Allen to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the site prior to the submission of a planning application. The intention of the investigation was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development, allowing DCC, as advisors to Erewash Council, to provide an accurate opinion on whether any further archaeological mitigation may be required as part of the proposed redevelopment. .

2. PROJECT BACKGROUND.

2.1 The proposed redevelopment site is located towards the base of the Bath Street slope at the northern extent of the medieval core of Ilkeston approximately 10 miles north-east of Derby and 8 miles west of Nottingham (Figure 1). Topographically, much of the site is roughly flat and artificially levelled around the building platforms (possibly terraced in places in the southern half of the site). Overall the site slopes shallowly from south (c.68m AoD) to north (c.63m AoD).

2.2 The 1: 50,000 British Geological Mapping shows that site is situated on Pennine Middle Coal Measures (Mudstone, Siltstone And Sandstone), a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 308 to 314 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This indicates a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

2.3 The Mudstone is shown to be overlain by drift geology slow permeable seasonally wet acid clays and loams or restored soils from quarry or open cast spoil (www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes).

2.4 A desk-based assessment was undertaken by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) for the site as part of this proposed redevelopment (Davies 2013). The DBA concluded that there was a high potential for there to be buried remains relating to the medieval, post medieval and industrial periods within the site curtilage which has remained in part undeveloped since at least the Sixteenth century. Cartographic and topographical evidence suggested that the plot may lie towards the northern extent (possibly even the boundary) of the medieval settlement of Ilkeston. Thus, although archaeological potential may have been reduced by some buildings depicted on OS maps from the 1880's onwards (see Figure 2), there was therefore moderate to high potential for remains of medieval and later date to be present in all undeveloped areas of the proposed development. However, towards the Bath Street frontage the DBA noted that the presence of the potentially Nineteenth century Poplar Inn (the northern half of which is completely cellared to over 2m in depth) and other structures had vastly reduced the sub-surface archaeological potential of the Bath Street frontage.

2.5 Following the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, has advised that: 'because this (the DBA) suggests a high potential for surviving medieval archaeology in the backplot areas of the site I recommend that some pre-application evaluation trenching is necessary to test this – this is in line with NPPF para 128 (i.e. the requirement to establish the significance of heritage assets on the site)...'.

2.6 Further consultation with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, indicated that a 5% sample of the available areas at the site would represent a satisfactory level of trenching for this high potential site. TPA calculated that the open areas away from the cellared street frontage to be 0.24 hectares in size (2400m²) and, as such, 120m² of trenching was required to provide a 5% sample of the site (5, 15 x 1.6m trenches).



Figure 1: The site location within Ilkeston and (inset) the region, site and study area (1 – 20,000, detailed location, 1-5000, region 1- 2,000,000).

3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.

3.1 There is very little archaeological evidence of prehistoric date from the Ilkeston area, (Stroud 2003). Neolithic Stone Axe heads have been recovered to the northwest of the town, indicating some form of activity but there are no finds from the present study area.

3.2 The Romans conquered the midlands of Britain in AD 48 and brought great influence on the settlement types/patterns and material culture use of the indigenous British population. Roman period (43AD-410AD). However, Roman material in Ilkeston is also elusive, with evidence restricted to stray finds of coins and a coin hoard from the area only (Stroud 2003).

3.3 It is clear that there was a settlement of some form at Ilkeston in the early medieval period (410 – 1066AD). Indeed, Domesday Book seems to indicate that Ilkeston was within the lands of Gilbert of Ghent and had three manors, the largest of these held by a Ulf Fenman (Stroud, 2003). However, beyond this Domesday description of Ilkeston, nothing is currently known about this early settlement alone whether it extended into the present study area/site.

3.4 With the exception of occasional pipe rolls and C14th taxation records, there appears to be little published information relating to the medieval settlement of Ilkeston and we are reliant on Fletchers map of 1598 to provides clues to the earlier medieval layout of Ilkeston. A weekly market and an annual two day fair in Ilkeston was granted to Hugh Fitz Ralph in 1252, indicating a thriving centre at this time. In terms of industry, Coal seems to have been worked in the parish by 1345.

3.5 By the Sixteenth century, Bath Street and the proposed redevelopment site was at least partially built-up (although the 1598 map suggests that the site itself may not have been) and there is a high potential for sub-surface remains relating to the medieval remains to be present at the proposed redevelopment site.

3.6 Over the course of the 16th to 18th centuries, much of Ilkeston's open arable and meadow land was enclosed. In terms of growing industrial wealth, by the end of the 17th century, framework knitting had become established in the area and coal continued to be mined In 1778 the owners of a mine of the Rutland estate at Ilkeston were authorised to construct a railway from their pits to the canal along a road previously built by the Erewash Canal Committee. This picture of post-medieval and rapid early industrial growth in Ilkeston is corroborated by the cartographic evidence for the proposed re development site. The 1776 map shows a building on the Bath Street frontage commensurate with the location of either the present-day 101 or 103. At the northern extent of the map the plot that later contains the Poplar Inn appears to have been formalised although the Inn is not present.

3.7 The main industry during the 19th century was textiles initially in the form of framework knitting, and later as a factory based industry, including the manufacture of both lace and hosiery. There are a number of lace factories in the present study area to corroborate this observation. As demonstrated by the cartographic evidence, the proposed redevelopment area (with the exception of the open area) was fully developed by the last quarter of the Nineteenth century.

3.8 By the early 20th century, as both the coal and textile industries flourished, many factories changed from the production of hosiery to other fabrics. A programme of slum clearance was undertaken at Ilkeston to tackle the densely occupied courts and yards of the early 19th century. With the decline of the coal, iron and textile industries over the course of the 20th century, further redevelopment took place; for example, several collieries were reclaimed as recreation grounds. Slight contraction in the use of certain smaller buildings in Ilkeston is reflected by the disuse of a number of the buildings observed in the proposed redevelopment area.

4. OBJECTIVES.

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

4.2 To characterise the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development. This will provide the basis for an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

4.3 The site is in the northern extent of the historic core of Ilkeston. There is no known medieval archaeology within the boundary of the proposed development. However, as well as the earlier Poplar Inn, the 1879 OS shows some buildings within the application boundary (see Figure 2). Testing the remaining sub surface expression (character and date) of these structures is an aim of the evaluation but the key aim of the evaluations to ascertain if post medieval, medieval, or earlier remains exist on the site. There are no specific targets for the potential post medieval and earlier remains (the earliest map located by the DBA dated to 1558 and showed the site as enclosed fields), and

4.4 As the archaeology of small towns such as Ilkeston remains largely unexplored, any buried archaeological remains of medieval and later date identified beneath the proposed redevelopment area, would offer an opportunity to address research priorities highlighted in the recent East Midlands Updated Research Agenda and Strategy (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012). For example, 6.7, 7.1.1

'How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas? (ibid.94)'.

The recovery of earlier remains (Prehistoric Roman or Anglo-Saxon), depending on their nature, could also be highly significant and is an objective of the evaluation. The significance of the discovery would depend on the coherence of the remains that were recovered. All features recorded and excavated as well as artefacts recovered will analysed in the light of the research agenda set out in the above.

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. If appropriate archaeology is identified then a representative proportion of excavated features were to be sampled in line with the methodology set out in the WSI Appendix 2. The results of processing and analysis will be assessed in the light of the research objectives set out above.



Figure 2: 1879 OS map and site location



Figure 3: 1937 OS map and site location

5. METHODOLOGY.

5.1 *The methodology can be summarised as:*

5.2 **Trenching:** Five trial/evaluation trenches measuring 15m x 1.6m were excavated, providing an archaeological evaluation of 5% of the open areas away from the cellared street frontage at Land Off Bath Street (0.24 hectares in size (2400m²)). This comprised 120m² of trenching. To ensure the required standards are met, the work was undertaken in close consultation with the requirement of the local planning authority (Derbyshire County Council) and to standards set out by the IFA (2008a, 2008b), and to an approved WSI (see Appendix 2).

5.3 The trial trench evaluation within the footprint of the proposed redevelopment aimed to rapidly establish the depth at which the sensitive archaeological horizon lies. The evaluation also aimed to establish the presence, extent, nature and importance of the sub-surface archaeological deposits. All the above detailed elements will be reported upon in a single concise report, with recommendations for further work if necessary.

5.4 Trench positions were agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist during preparation of the WSI. Trenches were located in the field by GPS/Total Station prior to machining and their final positioning will take account of surface topography, services/safety requirements and all existing site features (e.g. knotweed).

5.5 The rationale for trench locations (depicted on Figure 4) is as follows:

Trench 1: To sample the preservation of presumed C19th structures in the northern part of the site as depicted on the 1879 map (Figure 2) and by the 1937 map (Figure 3). This trench was subsequently moved to the south and aligned east-west to sample garded soils as opposed to known structures.

Trench 2: To sample unknown post medieval and earlier deposits in an area apparently untouched by development, away from the Bath Street frontages. To sample possible C19th garden divisions (Fig 2).

Trench 3: To sample unknown post medieval and earlier deposits in an area apparently untouched by development, towards the Bath Street frontage and at contrasting alignment to Trench 2. To sample a possible C19th and onwards (Fig 2-3) plot division.

Trench 4: To sample unknown post medieval and earlier deposits in an area apparently untouched by development, towards the Bath Street frontage and at contrasting alignment to Trench 3. To sample a possible burgage plot boundary.

Trench 5: To sample preservation towards an area of presumed C19th structures and yard surfaces in the southern part of the site as depicted on the 1879 map (Figure 2).

6. RESULTS.

6.1 As noted above, a total of five trenches were excavated. The results are now discussed, moving from north to south.

6.2 *Trench 1:* Trench 1 was located immediately south of the Poplar Inn Beer Garden, in an area immediately adjacent to known Nineteenth century structures. Trench 1 was c.1.7m wide (north to south), and 16.2m long (east to west) and was excavated to maximum depths of 0.66m (west) and 0.75m (east).

The stratigraphically latest deposit encountered (and removed by machine) was a layer of compact, dark brown sandy clayey silt up to 0.66m in depth and containing moderate inclusions of charcoal (103), the homogenous and well-sorted nature of the deposits suggested that this was a garden soil.

Removal of garden soil (103) revealed, in the western 4.2m of the trench only, a discrete patch of anthropogenically formed material. Hand excavation demonstrated that the uppermost deposit, (104), was a compact dark brown garden soil up to 0.3m deep with moderate inclusions of charcoal near identical to (103). This deposit was deepest at its western extent. At its eastern extent, (104) overlay a further distinct deposit, (105), which was a firm mixed grey, white and yellow clay also up to 0.3m deep (eastern extent). The distinct upper and lower horizons of this deposit indicated that this deposit represents a rapid levelling event. Below, (105), a further layer of compact dark brown garden soil up to 0.07m deep (and again near identical to (103)), (106) was identified. These deposits are best interpreted as interleaving levelling or backfilling events, perhaps associated with the construction of Nineteenth century buildings further to the north. Machining-out of these deposits revealed the underlying substrate at a depth of 0.66m (see below).

Removal of garden soil (103) also revealed, in the central part of Trench 1, a small discrete pit [101]. Pit [101] was broadly circular in shape, 0.49m wide (east to west) and 0.22m deep. Pit [101] contained a single fill of a light mid brown clayey-silt un-homogenised topsoil, (102). Pit [101] is interpreted as a relatively modern feature of uncertain function, possibly associated with the construction of Nineteenth century buildings further to the north.

Below garden soil (103) and the observed features discussed above, the natural substrate, (107), was observed across the entire trench. In Trench 1 the natural substrate comprised a mid-light yellow firm silty clay.



Trench 1, pre excavation looking east



Cut 101 post-excavation, looking west.

6.3 *Trench 2:* Trench 2 was located towards the western side of the northern half of the site and orientated northeast to southwest. This part of the site is situated at the base of a shallow ne (low)-sw (high) slope, and is less elevated than the southern half of the site (c.65m AoD). Trench 2 was excavated to maximum depths of 0.9m (northwest) and 0.72m (southeast).

The stratigraphically latest deposit encountered (and removed by machine) was a topsoil (215) comprising a compact, dark brown sandy clayey silt up to 0.2m in depth and interpreted as a garden soil. Topsoil (215) overlay (216), a mid brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal, 0.22m in depth interpreted as a buried garden soil. Layer (216) overlay layer (217), a very dark brown clayey silt containing ceramic building material (CBM) and charcoal, 0.18m in depth interpreted as a Nineteenth century or early topsoil/garden soil. Layer (217) overlay layer (218) a light brown clayey silt interpreted as a possible levelling layer. This depositional sequence indicates the presence of a number of soil formations associated with the historic use of the site as a garden and also that, at times, a degree of levelling of the site may have occurred. All of the above deposits extended across the entirety of the excavated trench.

Removal of layer (218), revealed seven shallow cut features of presumed Nineteenth century or later date. Three of these features took the form of north to south aligned 'garden' boundary feature ([204]), with two east to west aligned 'arms' projecting from it ([208] at its northern terminus (possibly a turn) and [202] towards its southern observed extent). Boundary cut [204] was u-shaped in profile, up to 1.5m wide, 0.13m deep and contained a single naturally silted fill, (205), a soft dark brown clayey silt. Boundary cut [208], 0.6m wide, 0.09m deep and u-shaped in profile, truncated fill (205) and contained a single naturally silted fill, (209), a compact light brown clayey silt. This fill contained a sherd of C18th silt glazed stoneware (see Section 7 below). Boundary cut [202], 0.32m wide, 0.08m deep and u-shaped in profile, contained a single naturally silted fill, (203), a naturally silted mid brown clayey silt. Fill (203) was truncated by boundary cut [204].

At some point the eastern side of fill (205) had been truncated by drain/soakaway cut [212] (0.77m wide, 0.15m deep with a slightly stepped profile). Cut [214] contained a compact light brown mottled grey backfill, (213) and, overlying this, two parallel courses of broken red bricks forming a channel (214). Drain [212] had a southern terminus within Trench 2, roughly a metre north of east to west aligned boundary [202]. This spatial coherence implies that the two features ([202] and [212]) may be roughly contemporaneous, or at least that the boundaries that they represent were visible concurrently.

The above detailed features closely align to garden boundaries depicted on the 1879 Ordnance survey map. The features may not be 'cut' per se, but instead may represent periodic and repeated planting events that have impacted gradually into the natural substrate and that were sometimes reinforced with drainage features.

After boundary feature [204]/(205) became disused, a further northeast to south west aligned shallow boundary feature, [206], was observed to cut through it. Shallow boundary feature [206] was a maximum of 0.85m wide and 0.1m deep with a shallow u-shaped profile, and a single naturally silted clay silt fill (207).

Also truncating boundary feature [204]/(205), towards the junction with cut [202], was a small circular pit, [210]. Cut [210] was 0.58m wide and 0.15m deep, with straight sides and a sloping base. Pit cut [210] contained a single rapidly backfilled fill, (211), a soft light brown silt containing a modern animal burial of a small dog. Given the social sensibilities associated with pet burials, the presence of an animal burial at this location implies that it may have been an outlying 'corner of the garden' at some point during the late Nineteenth or early Twentieth century.

The natural substrate, (201), was observed across the entire trench. In Trench 2 the natural substrate comprised a mid-light yellow firm silty clay.



Trench 2 Pre excavation looking south



Trench 2: Detail post excavation showing drain [212] (left) cut through garden boundary [204]. Cut [210], which contained the animal burial is in the centre ground.

6.4 *Trench 3:* Trench 3 was located at eastern extent of the central part of the site and orientated north to south. This part of the site was situated on a potentially terraced shallow ne (low, 66m AoD) - sw (high, 67m AoD) slope. Trench 3 was excavated to maximum depths of 0.55m (north) and 0.33m (south).

The stratigraphically latest deposit encountered (and removed by machine) was a layer of friable, dark brown sandy clayey silt up to 0.72m in depth and containing moderate inclusions of charcoal 3103), the homogenous and well-sorted nature of the deposits suggested that this was a garden soil. The profile of this deposit within Trench 3 (shallow and elevated in the south and deeper in the north) demonstrates the natural slope of the site and that the ne-sw slope may have been terraced in places (as around paving [307], see below).

Removal of garden soil (303) exposed two modern features. Towards the southern extent of the site an area of stone flag paving was exposed, presumably associated with the backyard of the adjacent property fronting onto Bath Street. The paving comprised a u-shaped cut, [307], c.0.55m deep and 0.8m wide, which had evidently terraced into the natural substrate. Cut [307] was infilled with a dark-brown compact clayey silt backfill, (306), which provided a drained level surface for flag stone (305) (0.7m wide, 0.08m deep).

Approximately 2.2m north of paving [307]/(305), a further soil feature, [301] was observed truncating the natural substrate. Cut [301] (1.45m north to south, 0.7m east to west and up to 0.78m deep) took the form of an oval pit with steep, almost vertical, sides and a flat base. Cut [301] was infilled with a backfilled deposit comprising almost exclusively of coarsely broken-up red bricks, (302). Pit [301] is interpreted as a soakaway/sump associated with the former drainage of one of the Bath Street frontage plots. The bricks suggest it the feature dates to the later Nineteenth century or later.

The natural substrate, (304), was observed across the entire trench. In Trench 3 the natural substrate comprised a mid-light yellow firm silty clay with extensive pockets of degraded yellow sandstone bedrock.



Trench 3 from the southern extent looking north. Paving stone (305) in foreground, with soakaway [301] beyond prior to excavation.

6.5 *Trench 4:* Trench 4 was located at the southeast extent of the site and orientated east to west. This part of the site was relatively flat and elevated at a height of 68.5m AoD. Trench 4 was excavated to maximum depths of 1.2m (west) and 0.75m (east).

The stratigraphically latest deposit encountered (and removed by machine) was topsoil (414) a layer of compact, dark brown sandy clayey silt up to 0.1m in depth and interpreted as a garden soil. Removal of topsoil (414) revealed, layer (413) a light grey friable silt 0.4m deep, interpreted as an earlier garden soil. Layer (414) overlay layer (412), a firm mixed clay interpreted as a dumped levelling layer, 0.25m in maximum depth (western extent). Layer (412) overlay layer (411), a mid brown clayey silt containing moderate inclusions of charcoal, 0.2m in depth. Layer (411) overlay layer (410) a light brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions 0.3m in depth, interpreted as an early garden soil. All of the above deposits, with the exception of (414)/411) which extended across the entire trench, were restricted to the deeper western half of the trench. Machining-out of these deposits revealed the underlying substrate (see below).

Excavation of the overlying deposits revealed four discrete soil features truncating the natural substrate. Towards the eastern extent of the trench, the northern half of a possible sub-circular pit (0.45m wide, and 0.6m deep) with straight sides and a flat base was observed. Possible pit [401] contained a single mid brown silty clay fill (402) with inclusions of CBM and charcoal. Possible pit [401] truncated garden soil (411) and so is not considered a feature of any great age.

Within the central portion of the trench a nne-ssw curved possibly gully feature, [408] was observed sealed by layer (411). Possible gully [408] was 0.37m wide, 0.06m deep and had a southern terminus with Trench 4. Possible gully [408] contained a single naturally silted fill, (409) a mid brown clayey silt. If possible gully [408] is indeed a man-made feature it is not considered to be of any great age.

Moving towards the west of Trench 3 two circular-sub circular pits/postholes were observed. The easternmost feature, cut [404] was 0.85m wide, 0.08m deep and contained a single dark grey-brown silty clay fill, (405) with CBM and brick inclusions. The westernmost feature, cut [406] was 0.26m wide and 0.11m deep with a u-shaped profile. Cut [406] contained a single fill, (407), a light brown clayey silt. Both features may represent infilled post-holes associated with the post medieval and later boundaries of garden plots.

The natural substrate, (412), was observed across the entire trench. In Trench 4 the natural substrate comprised a mid-light yellow-brown firm silty clay.



Trench 4 pre excavation looking east



Cut [401], post excavation looking south

6.6 Trench 5: Trench 5 was located towards the southwest extent of the site and was orientated north to south. This part of the site was relatively flat and elevated at a height of 67.8m AoD. Trench 5 was excavated to maximum depths of 1.25m (north) and 0.8m (south).

The stratigraphically latest deposit encountered (and removed by machine) was a topsoil (504) comprising a compact, dark brown sandy clayey silt up to 0.3m in depth and interpreted as a garden soil.

Topsoil (504) overlay (505), a compact dark grey silt with moderate inclusions of charcoal, 0.23m in depth interpreted as a buried garden soil. Layer (505) overlay layer (506), a firm whitish clay, 0.08m in depth interpreted as a levelling layer. Layer (506) overlay layer (507) a layer of mixed industrial waste, 0.11m deep interpreted as a levelling layer. Layer (507) overlay layer (508), a mid brown clayey silt 0.2m deep with moderate inclusions of charcoal interpreted as a buried garden soil. Layer (508) overlay layer (509), a dark brown clayey silt 0.2m deep with moderate inclusions of charcoal interpreted as a buried garden soil. Layer (509) overlay layer (510), a mid brown clayey silt 0.2m deep with moderate inclusions of charcoal interpreted as a buried garden soil. This depositional sequence indicates the presence of a number of soil formations associated with the historic use of the site as a garden and also that, at times, a degree of levelling of the site may have occurred. All of the above deposits extended across the entirety of the excavated trench.

Removal of the garden soil and levelling deposits revealed a single soil feature, a possible north to south aligned linear (cut [501]), at the northern extent of the trench. Cut [501] was 1.8m wide, 0.5m deep with a straight western edge and a gradually sloping eastern edge/base. Cut [501] contained a single naturally silted fill, (502), a mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Cut [501] is interpreted as a possible garden boundary feature. The feature may not be 'cut', per se, but instead may represent periodic and repeated planting events that have impacted gradually into the natural substrate.

The natural substrate, (503), was observed across the entire trench. In Trench 5 the natural substrate comprised a mid-light yellow-brown firm silty clay.



Cut [501] post excavation looking west, showing stratigraphic sequence in trench section.

7. THE FINDS

7.1 *The Clay Pipe*

Context	Count	Weight	Comments
102	1	1g	Undiagnostic stem fragment
103	1	4g	Undiagnostic stem fragment
302	2	3g	Undiagnostic stem fragments
401	4	9g	Undiagnostic stem fragments, 1 fragment burnt.

No diagnostic pieces of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from 8 pieces identified at the site. The pieces are presumably eighteenth century or later in date.

7.2 *The Roofing Slate*

Context	Count	Weight	Comments
211	1	46g	Slate. Small fragment with nail hole (8mm in diameter)

A single fragment of slate roofing tile was recovered from context (211), the artefact is not closely datable but the precision of the nail hole may imply a late date (Nineteenth century or later).

7.3 *The Faunal Remains*

Context	Count	Weight	Comments
211	42	97g	The partial skeleton of a small dog (femur length 77mm). Recovered elements comprise partial upper and lower jaw (5 fragments), teeth (2), two femur-clavicle hind elements, two fore femur, 2 tibia, rib fragments (12), 3 sacrum, 1 foot bone, 5 vertebral elements including towards tail end. No notable pathology but tooth wear indicates an animal of over 5 years age.

Faunal remains were restricted to the recovery of the partial skeleton of a small dog buried in a pit (211). Given the observed stratigraphic relationships at the site, the burial is of presumed Nineteenth century or later date. The remains were partial and not particularly well preserved possibly due to the acid nature of the clayey natural substrate.

7.4 *The Pottery*

Context	Count	Weight	Comments
102	1	64g	Yellow earthenware, with brown glazed exterior and interior, possibly a drainpipe fragment. C19th.
103	4	30g	Red earthenware with black/brown glazed interior: 3 undiagnostic body sherds (29g). Blue and white transfer printed ware. 1 body sherd (2g).
205	2	7g	Red earthenware body sherd. Brown glazed exterior (3g), C19th. Salt glazed stoneware body sherd with incised single horizontal line decoration on exterior (4g), C18th-C19th.
209	1	1g	Undiagnostic whiteware (white earthenware). Body sherd. C19th.
211	1	3g	Blue and white transfer printed ware (interior decoration). Rounded rim of plate. C19th-C20th.
302	4	183g	Undiagnostic whiteware (white earthenware): 3 Body sherds. C19th (5g). Thick red earthenware with brown/black glazed interior: 2 sherds (177g), possible land drain pipe.
401	5	110g	Red earthenware with black/brown glazed interior: 2 undiagnostic body sherds, 1 large dish base (97g), C19th. Salt glazed stoneware: 1 bottle base (8g) and one ?dish rim with multiple incised line decoration on exterior (5g), C18th-C19th
404	1	10g	Red earthenware body sherd. Brown glazed interior, incised

			exterior shoulder. C19th.
--	--	--	---------------------------

The earliest ceramic evidence from the site provides a Eighteenth - Nineteenth century date. On this basis, no human activity at the site can confidently be attributed to a date later than the Nineteenth century. The assemblage is a typical post medieval-modern background assemblage for a relatively intensively utilised plot.

Archive Statement

Land off Bath Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire
Trent & Peak Archaeology project code: BSI3

Accession no: DBYMU 2013 - 69

Archive

The archive is fully indexed and contains:

- Original photographic records
- Site drawings (plans, sections, elevations)
- Original context records
- Original finds records

Artefacts

The artefacts from the site are a typical post-medieval/modern background assemblage and as such, following identification and quantification, discard is recommended.

Archive and finds deposition

The documentary archive has been compiled in line with the UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (1990), and with reference to the requirements of Derby Museum and Art Gallery. All major components of the archive carry the site accession number.

The archive will be deposited at Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

- Proposed deposition date October 2013.

8. DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 The trench evaluation has demonstrated, as was suggested from the historic mapping, that the back-plot of land off Bath Street was reserved for gardens and orchards from at least the post-medieval period. There is some correspondence between boundary features in trenches 2, 3 and 5 and boundaries depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance survey map (Figure 12), although on the basis of the evaluation the garden features drawn on the map should be moved c.10m northwards. The earliest ceramic evidence from potential garden boundary features identified at the site provides a Eighteenth - Nineteenth century date. On this basis, no human activity at the site could confidently be attributed to a date later than the Nineteenth century.

8.2 Given that the site is situated on the periphery of the medieval historic core of Ilkeston, the complete absence of medieval material – including stray topsoil finds – is notable. Perhaps this site was undesirable for habitation at this time due to the slope on which it is situated. On the basis of this evaluation it is suggested that medieval habitation in this part of Ilkeston, including back-plots, would have been restricted quite closely to the Bath Street frontage. This has been a useful exercise in that it has helped to refine the extent of Ilkeston's medieval core.

8.3 On the basis of the evaluation results it is unlikely that Derbyshire County Council, as advisors to Erewash Council, would recommend further archaeological work in the investigated areas.

Acknowledgments

Trent & Peak Archaeology would like to thank Kevin Slack of Mabe Allen LLP for commissioning the work. We would also like to thank Paul Gaughan, of Paul Gaughan Architects for his help on site. Steve Baker Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, is also thanked for his site monitoring visit and advice.

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Stroud, G (2003) Ilkeston Extensive Urban Survey, English Heritage/Derbyshire County Council.

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes

Maps

1879 1st ed. 25" OS map, sheets 46.9, 46.10, 46.13, 46.14

Appendix 1. Summary context list.

Context	Description
101	Pit Cut
102	Fill of 101
103	Topsoil (Garden Soil)
104	Levelling layer
105	Levelling Layer
106	Garden Soil
107	Natural
201	Natural
202	Boundary Cut
203	Fill of 202
204	Boundary Cut
205	Fill of 205
206	Boundary Cut
207	Fill of 206
208	Boundary Cut
209	Fill of 208
210	Pit Cut
211	Fill of 210
212	Boundary Cut
213	Fill of 212
214	Boundary Cut
215	Fill of 214
216	Garden Soil
217	Topsoil/Garden Soil
218	Levelling Layer
301	Soakaway Cut
302	Fill of 301
303	Topsoil (Garden Soil)
304	Natural
305	Paving Slab
306	Fill of 307
307	Cut for paving
401	Pit
402	Fill of 401
403	Void
404	Cut of pit
405	Fill of 404
406	Cut of pit
407	Fill of 406
408	Cut of gully
409	Fill of 408
410	Garden Soil
411	Layer
412	Natural
413	Garden Soil
414	Garden Soil
501	Boundary Cut
502	Fill of 501

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston,

503	Natural
504	Topsoil
505	Levelling layer
506	Levelling Layer
507	Levelling Layer
508	Garden Soil
509	Garden Soil
510	Garden Soil

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston.

Appendix 2: Written Scheme of Investigation.

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston.

Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston DERBYSHIRE.

Project Design and Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)

Project Code: BSI3

2013

Report Number 087/2013



The Site as depicted on the 1879 Ordnance Survey.

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Figure 1 Location of the site.

Figure 2. Site Plan showing the proposed trench locations.

Appendix 1. Environmental Sampling Strategy.

1. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Site Name: Bath Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire.

NGR: Centred on 446443E, 342218N

Client: Mabe Allen LLP

Proposed Development: Partial Demolition and construction of new mixed-use development

Geology: Pennine Middle Coal Measures.

Superficial: Slow permeable seasonally wet acid clays and loams **Previous Archaeological Work:** Davies 2013 (DBA), Davies 2013a (Heritage Statement)

Mabe Allen LLP wishes to redevelop land off of Bath Street, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. The site is bounded by Pelham Avenue (north), Bonsall Place (south) Bath Street (east) and the back gardens of the terrace house of Lord Haddon Road (west). The proposal involves the demolition of the former Poplar Inn, a building which appears to have Nineteenth century origins in its present form. The Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist (DCCDCA), Mr. Steve Baker, has advised that the application site - a large open area within the heart of Ilkeston - lies within the medieval core of Ilkeston, as defined by the Extensive Urban Survey (DCC/English Heritage, 2003) and has potential for below-ground archaeology associated with medieval occupation to the west of Bath Street (Baker 2013, PE/SB/5765).

A desk-based assessment was subsequently undertaken by Trent & Peak Archaeology (TPA) to ascertain the known archaeological potential of the proposed redevelopment site.

The desk based assessment concluded that there was a high potential for there to be buried remains relating to the medieval, post medieval and industrial periods within the site curtilage which has remained in part undeveloped since at least the Sixteenth century. Cartographic and topographical evidence suggested that the plot may lie towards the northern extent (possibly even the boundary) of the medieval settlement of Ilkeston. Thus, although archaeological potential may have been reduced by some buildings depicted on OS maps from the 1880's onwards (see Fig 1, 2 and 3), there was therefore moderate to high potential for remains of medieval and later date to be present in all undeveloped areas of the proposed development. However, towards the Bath Street frontage the DBA noted that the presence of the potentially Nineteenth century Poplar Inn (the northern half of which is completely cellared to over 2m in depth) and other structures had vastly reduced the sub-surface archaeological potential of the Bath Street frontage.

Following the Desk-Based Assessment (DBA), by Trent & Peak Archaeology, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, Steve Baker has advised that: 'because this (the DBA) suggests a high potential for surviving medieval archaeology in the backplot areas of the site I recommend that some pre-application evaluation trenching is necessary to test this – this is in line with NPPF para 128 (i.e. the requirement to establish the significance of heritage assets on the site)...'.

Further consultation with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, Dave Barrett, indicated that a 5% sample of the available areas at the site would represent a satisfactory level of trenching for this high potential site. TPA calculate the open areas away from the cellared street frontage to be 0.24 hectares in size (2400m²) and, as such, 120m² of trenching is required to provide a 5% sample of the site (5, 15 x 1.6m trenches). We are now able to provide you with an accurate costing for the pre-application Archaeological Evaluation required at Land Off Bath Street.

2. OBJECTIVES

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

2.1.2 To characterise the archaeological potential of the site of the proposed development. This will provide the basis for an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the cultural heritage resource.

2.1.3 The site is in the northern extent of the historic core of Ilkeston. There is no known medieval archaeology within the boundary of the proposed development. However, as well as the earlier Poplar Inn, the 1879 OS shows some buildings within the application boundary (see Figure 1). Testing the remaining sub surface expression (character and date) of these structures is an aim of the evaluation but the key aim of the evaluations to ascertain if post medieval, medieval, or earlier remains exist on the site. There are no specific targets for the potential post medieval and earlier remains (the earliest map located by the DBA dated to 1558 and showed the site as enclosed fields), and

2.1.4 As the archaeology of small towns such as Ilkeston remains largely unexplored, any buried archaeological remains of medieval and later date identified beneath the proposed redevelopment area, would offer an opportunity to address research priorities highlighted in the recent East Midlands Updated Research Agenda and Strategy (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012). For example, 6.7, 7.1.1

‘How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas? (ibid.94)’.

The recovery of earlier remains (Prehistoric Roman or Anglo-Saxon), depending on their nature, could also be highly significant and is an objective of the evaluation. The significance of the discovery would depend on the coherence of the remains that were recovered. All features recorded and excavated as well as artefacts recovered will analysed in the light of the research agenda set out in the above.

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. If appropriate archaeology is identified then 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 **Trenching:** Five trial/evaluation trenches measuring 15m x 1.6m will be excavated. This will provide an archaeological evaluation of 5% of the open areas away from the cellared street frontage at Land Off Bath Street (0.24 hectares in size (2400m²)). This will comprise 120m² of trenching. To ensure the required standards are met, the work will be undertaken in close consultation with the requirement of the local planning authority (Derbyshire County Council) and to standards set out by the IFA (2008a, 2008b).

2.2.2 The trial trench evaluation within the footprint of the proposed redevelopment will rapidly establish the depth at which the sensitive archaeological horizon lies. The evaluation will aim to establish the presence, extent, nature and importance of the sub-surface archaeological deposits. All the above detailed elements will be reported upon in a single concise report, with recommendations for further work if necessary.

2.2.3 Trench positions will be agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist on the basis of this document. Trenches will be located in the field by GPS/Total Station prior to machining and their final positioning will take account of surface topography, services/safety requirements and all existing site features (e.g. knotweed).

2.2.4 The rationale for trench locations (depicted on Figure 3) is as follows:

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston.

Trench 1: To sample the preservation of presumed C19th structures in the northern part of the site as depicted on the 1879 map (Figure 1) and by the 1937 map (Figure 2).

Trench 2: To sample unknown post medieval and earlier deposits in an area apparently untouched by development, away from the Bath Street frontages. To sample possible C19th garden divisions (Fig 1).

Trench 3: To sample unknown post medieval and earlier deposits in an area apparently untouched by development, towards the Bath Street frontage and at contrasting alignment to Trench 2. To sample a possible C19th and onwards (Fig 1-3) plot division.

Trench 4: To sample unknown post medieval and earlier deposits in an area apparently untouched by development, towards the Bath Street frontage and at contrasting alignment to Trench 3. To sample a possible burgage plot boundary.

Trench 5: To sample preservation towards an area of presumed C19th structures and yard surfaces in the southern part of the site as depicted on the 1879 map (Figure 1).

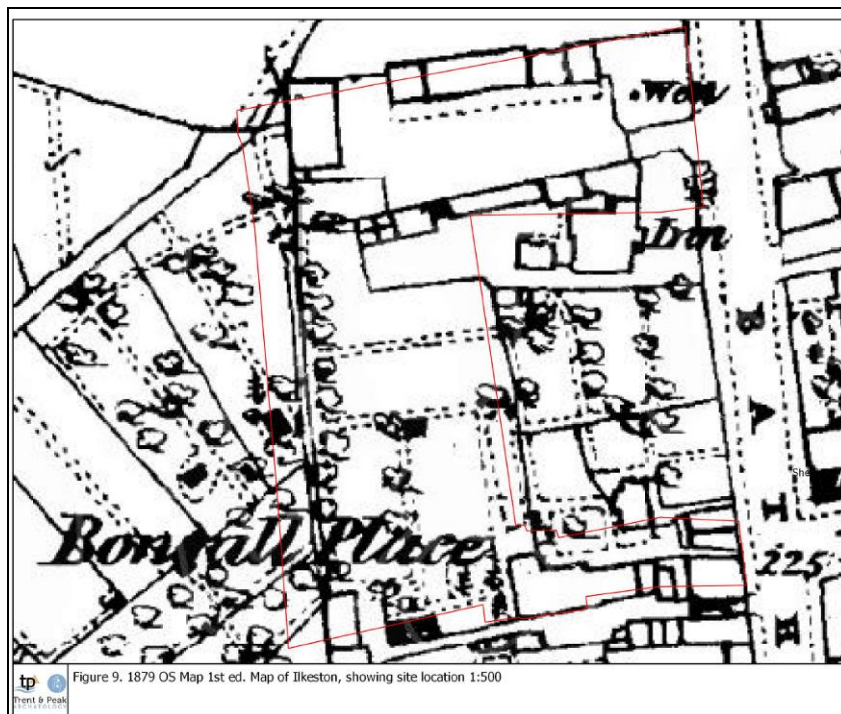


Figure 1: 1879 OS map and site location

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston,

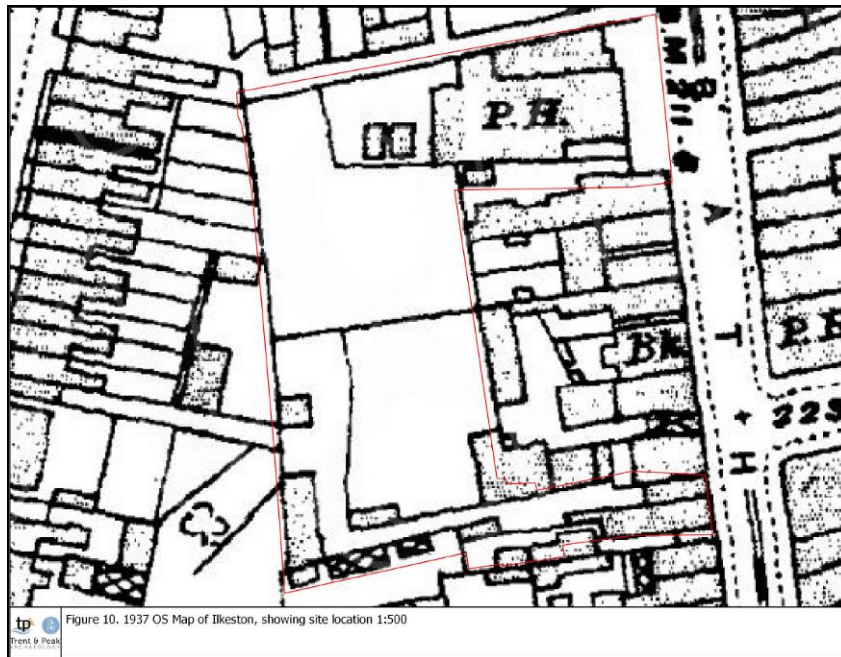


Figure 2: 1937 OS map and site location

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston,

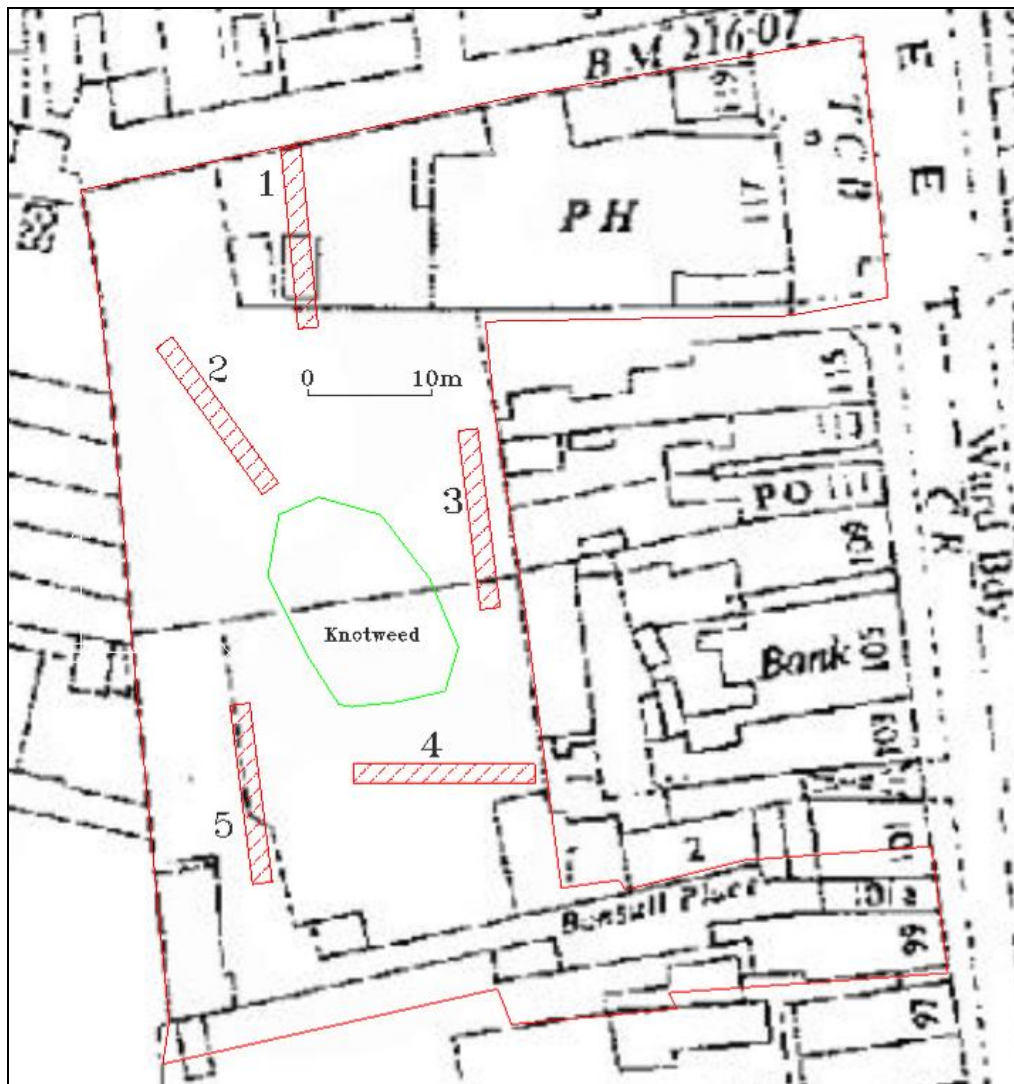


Figure 3: Proposed Trench Layout. Note approximate location of knotweed which the client has requested be avoided.

2.2.5 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*, 2008)

2.2.6 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. 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.

2.2.7 During the course of the trial trenching there will be a site visit by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council who will assess the need for any further archaeological investigation arising from the trial trenching. Should significant archaeology be present then another WSI may need to be written in order to comply with the planning consent.

3. PROJECT TIMETABLE

3.1.1 The machining, recording and backfilling of the trenches will occur over a period of up to 6 days at times to be agreed with the client. Currently it is envisaged that the evaluation will take place in late August/early September 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 (Steve Baker).

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 or Risk Assessment in order that T&PA can take appropriate notice of it in the Risk Assessment.

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.

4.1.5 *Fencing* At the close of any period of work trenches that have not been backfilled will be fenced off using netlon fencing to prevent access.

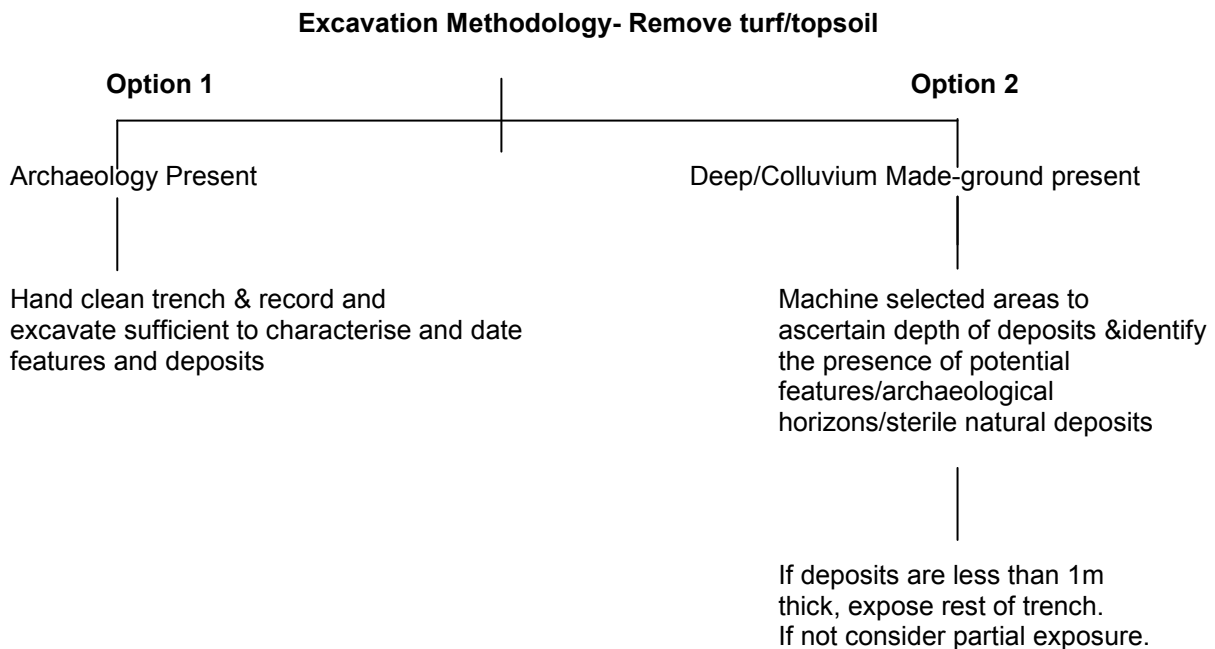
5. DETAILS OF SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

5.1 Trench Excavation

5.1.1 All machining will be done with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision. Prior to excavation the area of the trench will be scanned with a CAT Scan to locate any services that are not shown on the services plan supplied by the client.

5.1.2 The trenches and any archaeological features will be located by GPS, Leica CS15/GS15 RTK Differential GNSS prior to excavation. If it is impractical to use GPS the Total Station will be used as an alternative.

5.1.3 Trenches will be excavated to a level at which archaeological deposits are present, or if not present, to a maximum (unsecured) depth of 1.m (see below), to comply with H&S restrictions (or to a perceived safe depth if the sides are stable). Subsoil will be machined in spits no greater than 250mm. Excavation will follow one of two potential sequences depending on the deposits present below topsoil.



5.1.3.1 If it is necessary within the aims of the evaluation to look at deposits deeper than 1m then stepping/shoring of trenches will be carried out as appropriate.

5.1.4. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored on the sides of the trench.

5.1.5. The location of any artefacts recovered in the topsoil/subsoil will be recorded three-dimensionally or by context/spit if appropriate.

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston.

- 5.1.6 Trenches will be hand cleaned where appropriate and a minimum of one long section of each trench will be photographed, and drawn at 1:50/1:20 (recording will correspondingly increase with the presence of archaeological deposits). The position of each trench will be located with reference to the OS grid.
- 5.1.7 Where appropriate the depth of potential geological deposits may be determined by a combination of machine excavation and use of a 2m hand auger.
- 5.1.8 On completion of the fieldwork the trenches will be backfilled by machine; **this will not include full reinstatement.**

5.2 Cleaning/Hand Excavation

- 5.2.1 All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute for Archaeologists.
- 5.2.2 Features will be hand-cleaned and planned. Following scanning by a metal detector features will be sample excavated sufficient to determine their plan and form, and to recover any datable artefacts.
- 5.2.3 Feature fills will be removed by contextual change (the smallest usefully definable unit of stratification) and/or in spits no greater than 100mm. Substantial features will be hand excavated to a maximum depth of 1.m, or a perceived safe depth if the sides are unstable.
- 5.2.4. All finds of medieval date or earlier will be recorded three dimensionally. Post-medieval finds or abundant redeposited structural material will be recorded by context/spit.
- 5.2.5 **Spoil will be searched for artefacts, including the use of a metal detector.**
- 5.2.6 In the event of the discovery of human remains disturbance will wherever possible be avoided. Where removal is deemed necessary following discussion with, and the approval of, the client and the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council the necessary burial license will be obtained in line with the Ministry of Justice circular dated April 2008.

5.3 Recording and Sampling

- 5.3.1 Plans of all contexts including features will be drawn on drafting film in pencil at a scale of 1:20/1:50, 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 a benchmark is absent,
 - sufficient details to locate the subject in relation to OS 1:2500 mapping.
- 5.3.2 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 plan.
- 5.3.3 Digital images and B&W photos of each context will be taken (as per Brown 2007) together with general views illustrating the principal features of the excavations.
- 5.3.4 Written records will be maintained as laid down in TPA recording manual.

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston.

- 5.3.5 Where appropriate features are identified, soil samples will be retrieved in order to undertake palaeo-environmental sampling. The sampling of features will follow procedures set out within the English Heritage Centre of Archaeology Guidelines, *Environmental Archaeology* 2011. Samples will generally be 30litres if possible will be processed within the TPA Environmental Lab, under the supervision of TPA Environmental Officer Alison Wilson.
- 5.3.6 Depending on the type of deposits identified, soil samples may also be retained for the purposes of retrieving industrial residues or for the provision of scientific dating (e.g. C14 dating). The range of techniques applicable to differing preservation and depositional environments is set out in Appendix 1.
- 5.3.7 Where it is deemed necessary to take samples for palaeo-environmental analysis, scientific dating, or to identify and interpret industrial processes, the DCC archaeologist will be consulted and a contingency cost may need to be enacted with the client.
- 5.3.8 Samples will be processed within the TPA Environmental Lab, under the supervision of TPA Environmental Officer Alison Wilson.

5.4 Post-excavation Processing

- 5.4.1 **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.**
- 5.4.2 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 (C. Cumberpatch (Independent)/L. Elliot (TPA)), Industrial Residues (Gerry McDonnell). Other specialists to be decided in liaison with Steve Baker if required.

5.5 Archive

- 5.5.1 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

5.6. Archive and Finds Deposition

- 5.6.1 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.

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston.

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, which will be Derby Museum.

Accession no DBYMU 2013 – 69 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.

- 5.6.2 Where necessary the documentary archive will be sent to the NMR for copying.
- 5.6.3 Finds will remain the property of the client with deposition to the relevant regional museum subject to their approval.
- 5.6.4 The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain the property of the Unit until deposited within the appropriate public archive

5.7 Report

- 5.7.1. A report will be provided to the client 30 working days after the completion of fieldwork, unless delayed by the supply of specialist contributions.
- 5.7.2. 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.
- 5.7.3 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.
- 5.7.4 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.

5.8 Monitoring

Trial Trenching at Land Off Bath Street, Ilkeston.

- 5.8.1. 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.
- 5.8.2 The Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council may make monitoring visits throughout the duration of the evaluation and will be kept informed of all material facts relating to the excavation.
- 5.8.3. **All phases of the investigation will be undertaken in line with the relevant 'Standard and Guidance' documents prepared by the IFA.**
- 5.8.4 **Trenches will only be backfilled after they have been monitored by the Development Control Archaeologist.**

- 5.9 **Access, Health & Safety, Insurances.**
- 5.9.1. The client will arrange safe access to the land.
- 5.9.2. The client will provide plans showing all services/service routes within the development area.

- 5.9.3. **Any compensation claims for disruption to the land should be directly between the client and landowner.**
- 5.9.4 **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.**
- 5.9.5. **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.**

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

5.10 Staffing

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

Project Manages/Advisors:

Gareth Davies, Project Manager TPA

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

Paul Flintoft, Project Officer, TPA
Glen McCormack, Project Archaeologist, TPA

6. References

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7. Key Project Contacts

Dr Gareth Davies (TPA- Project Manager/Advisor)
Paul Flintoft (TPA Project Officer)

0115 8967408 Mob 07506920395
0115 8967408, Mob 01751518733

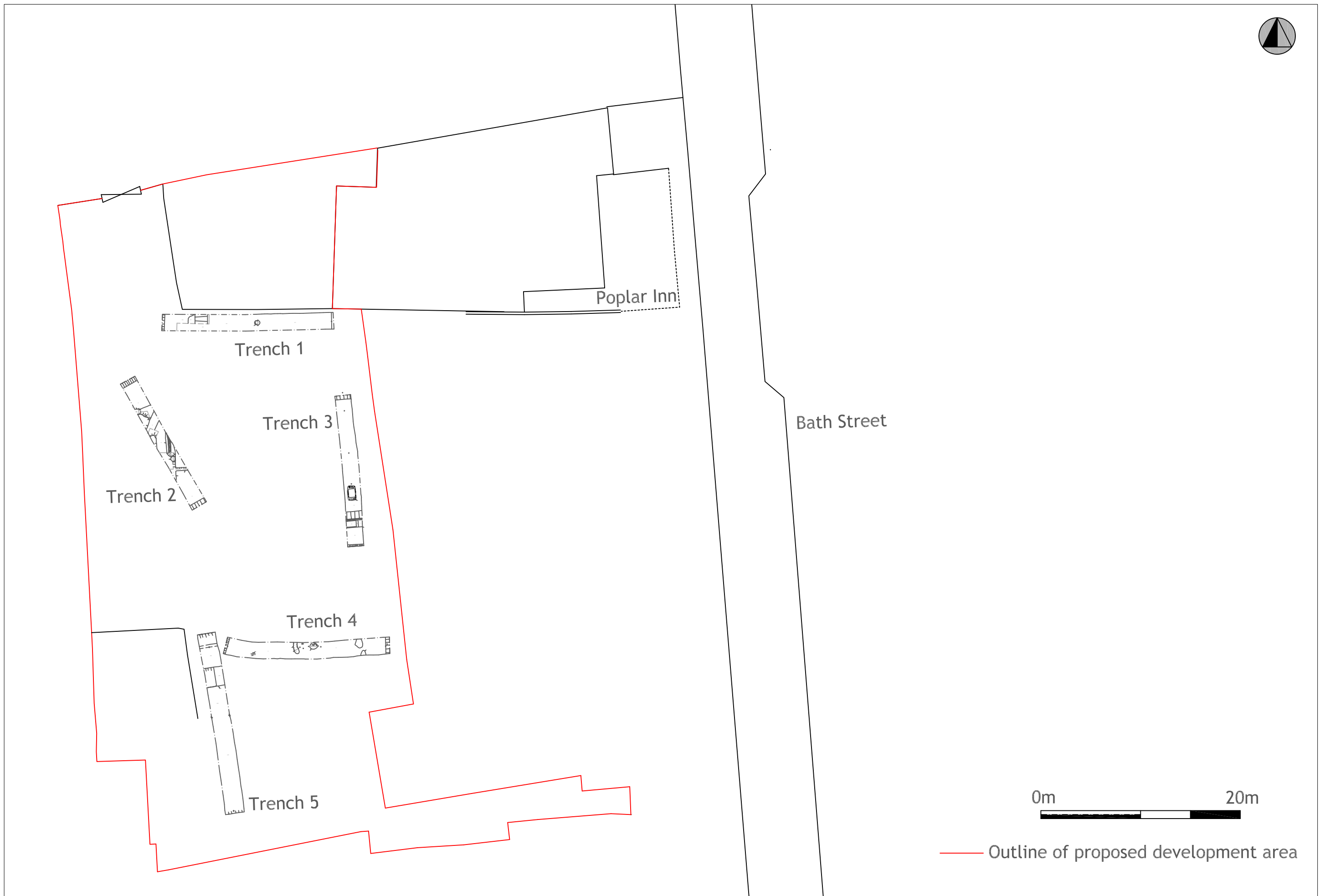
Appendix 1.

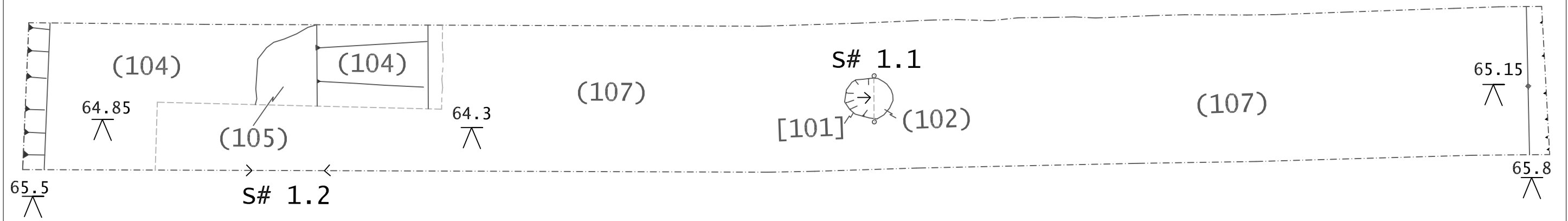
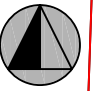
Table 1 – Preliminary Site Sampling Strategy*

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		each occurrence series of samples if thick (>150mm)			*	*	*	*	*
buried soil	Waterlogged organic (looks 'peaty')								
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence (C14 selected: best is twigs then layer then flecks)		*		*		*	
	Waterlogged organic	each occurrence, at thickest point	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Dry visible charred material	each occurrence, at thickest point, series of samples if thick (>150mm)	*	*	*	*		*	
Any	Wood structure	retain all, keep damp, bag each timber		*					*
Industrial residues / debris etc.		All process stages to be represented					*		
Abbreviations MM Micromorphology C14 Radiocarbon Po/Dm Pollen/diatoms Ch Charred material BP Waterlogged Beetles/Plant remains Bo small bone Wd wood. BS – Bulk Sample (industrial waste/residues/processing debris)									

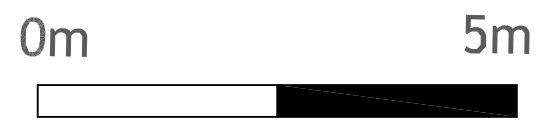
*Adjustments to be made following specialist advice and liaison with DCC where appropriate.

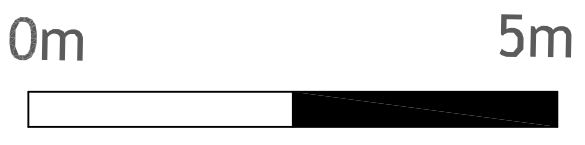
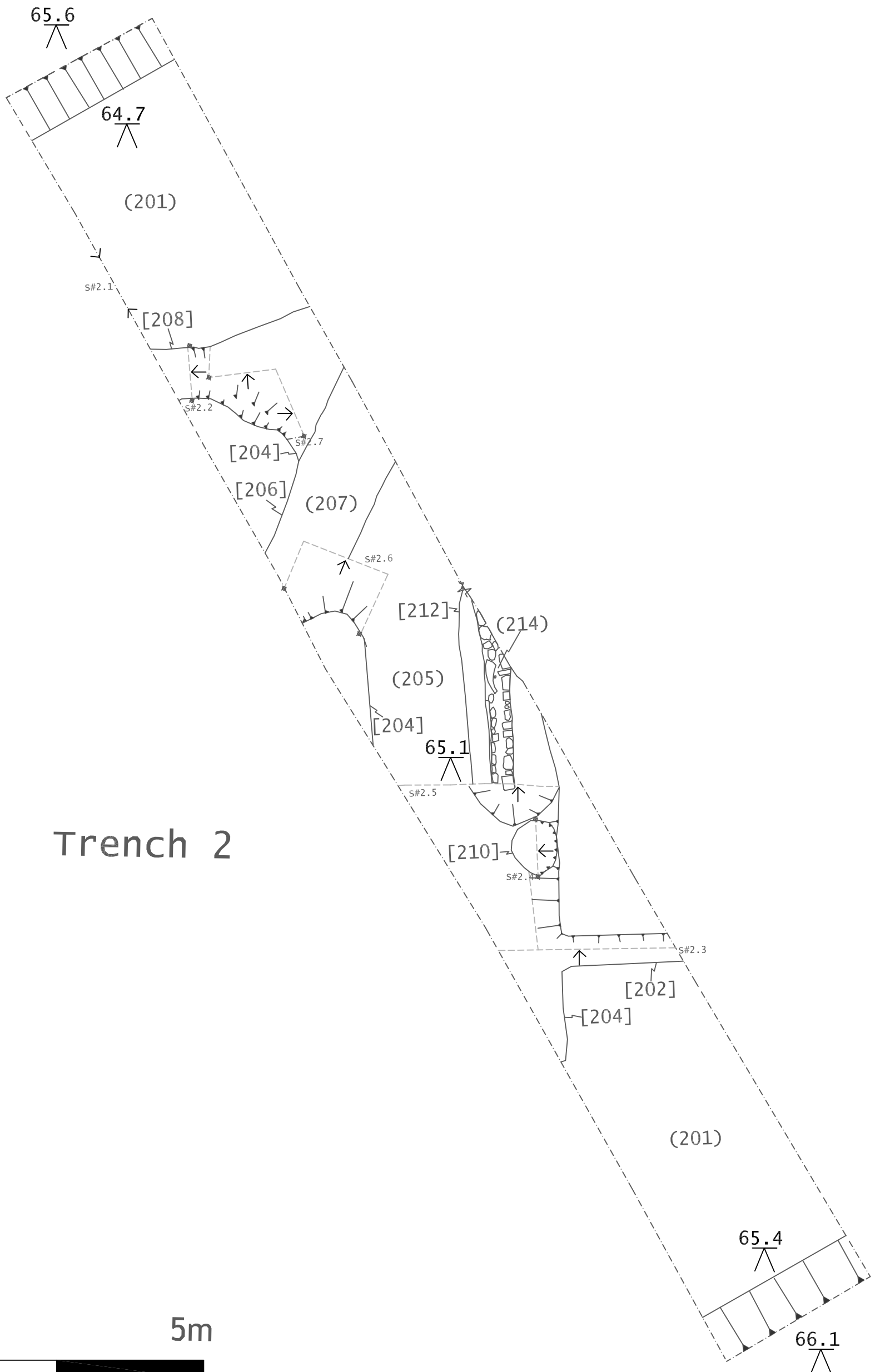
BS13 – Land Off Bath Street Ilkeston, Report on an Archaeological Evaluation.





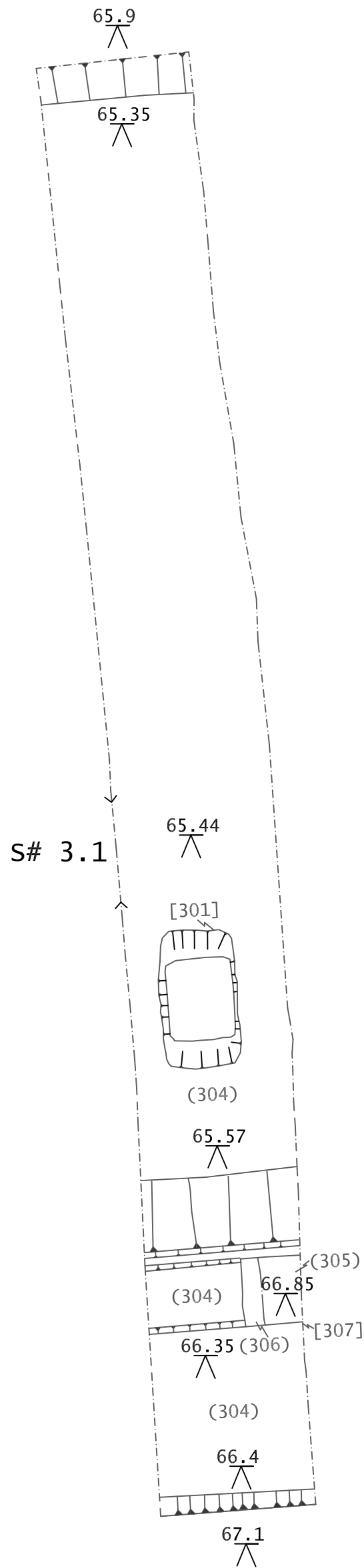
Trench 1

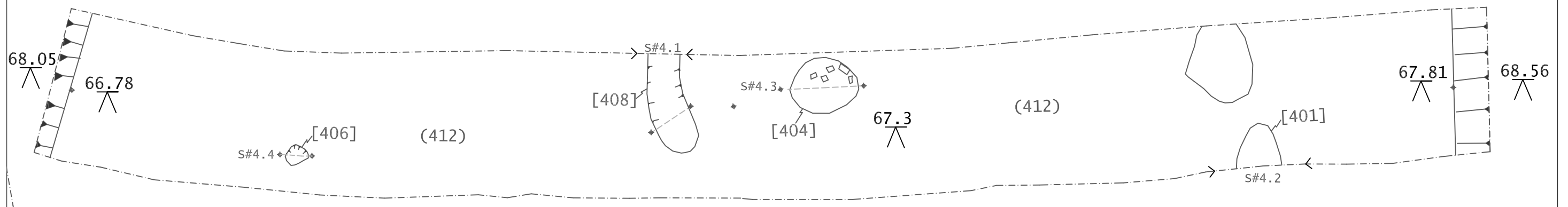






Trench 3



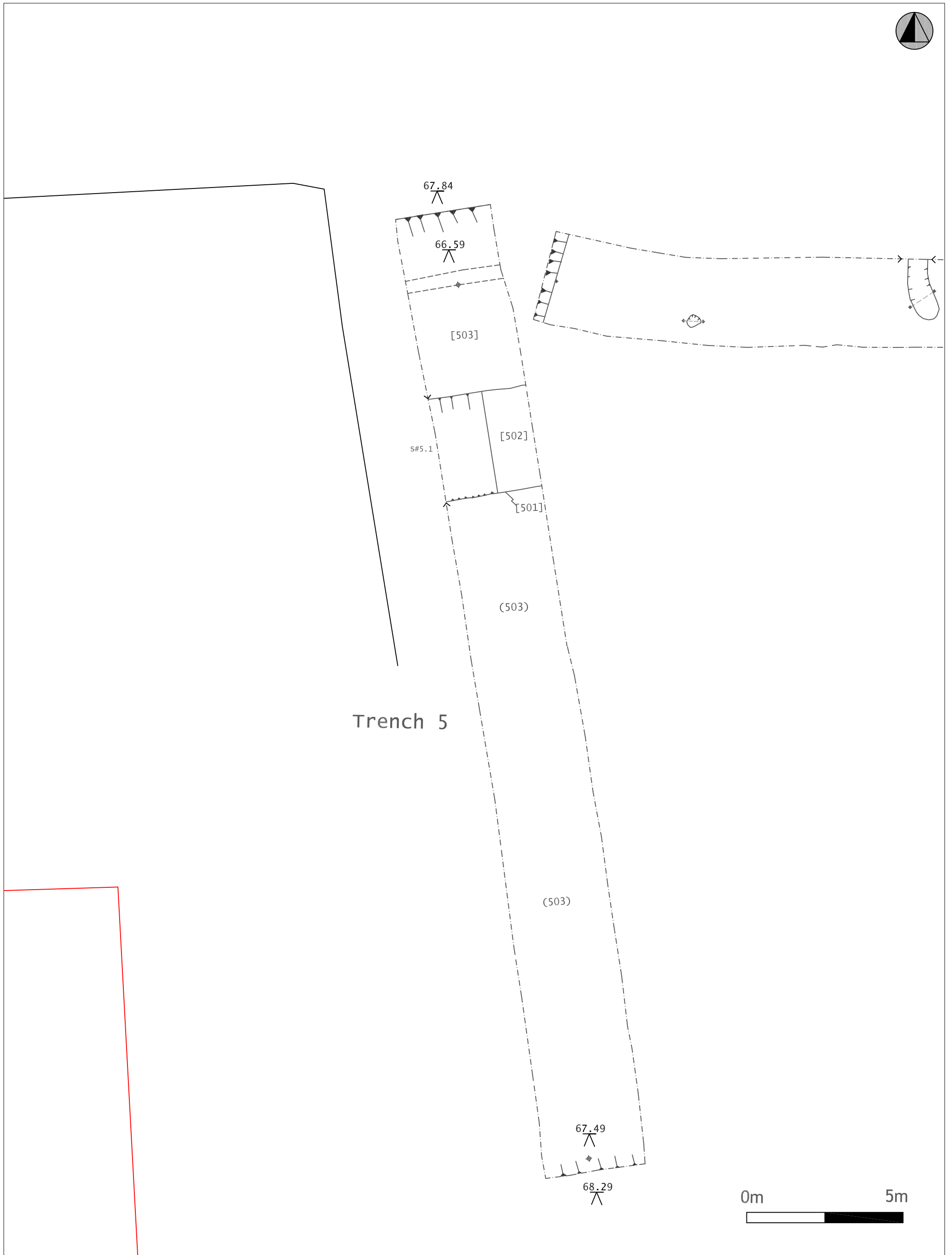


Trench 4

5011



Figure 8 - Trench 4 Plan

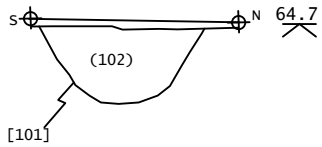


Trench 5

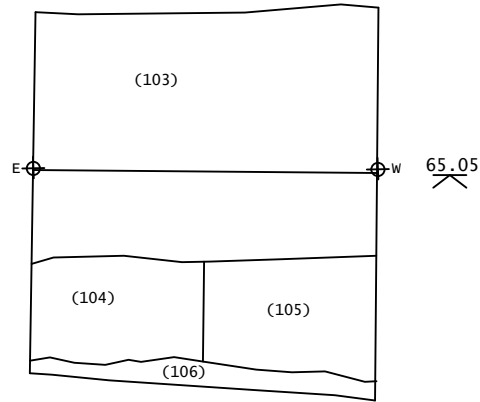




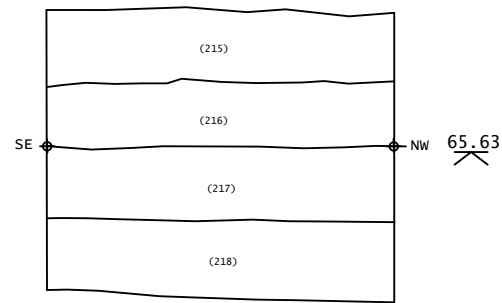
Trench 1
Section #1.1



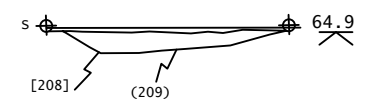
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Section #1.2



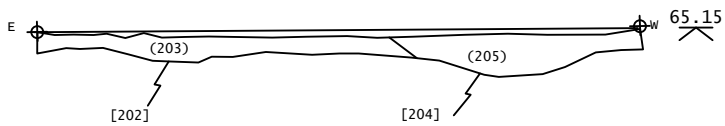
Trench 2
Section #2.1



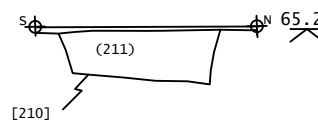
Trench 2
Section #2.2



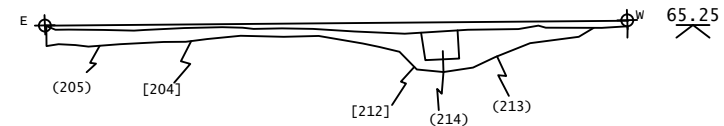
Trench 2
Section #2.3



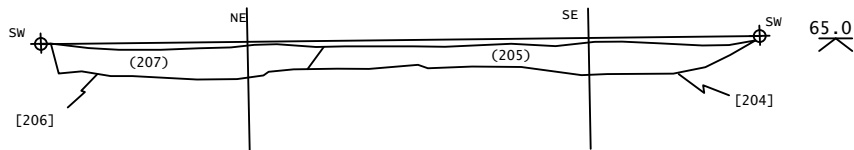
Trench 2
Section #2.4



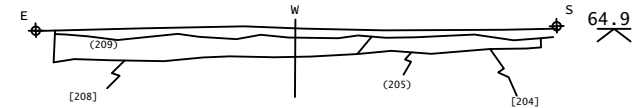
Trench 2
Section #2.5



Trench 2
Section #2.6

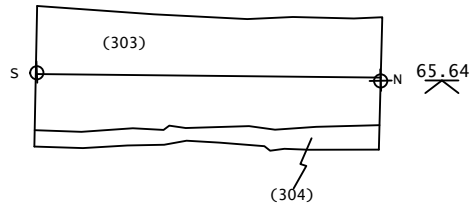


Trench 2
Section #2.7

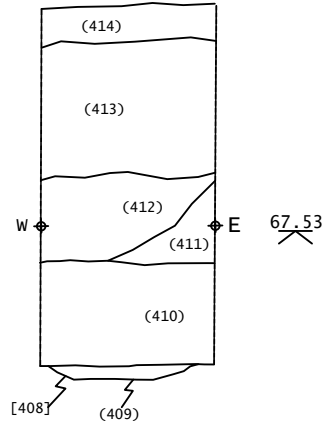




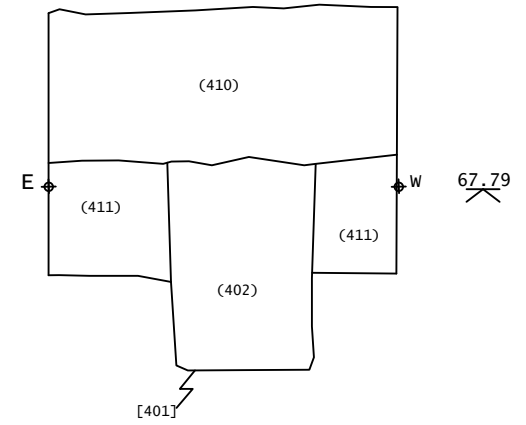
Trench 3
Section #3.1



Trench 4
Section #4.1



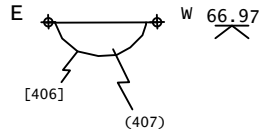
Trench 4
Section #4.2



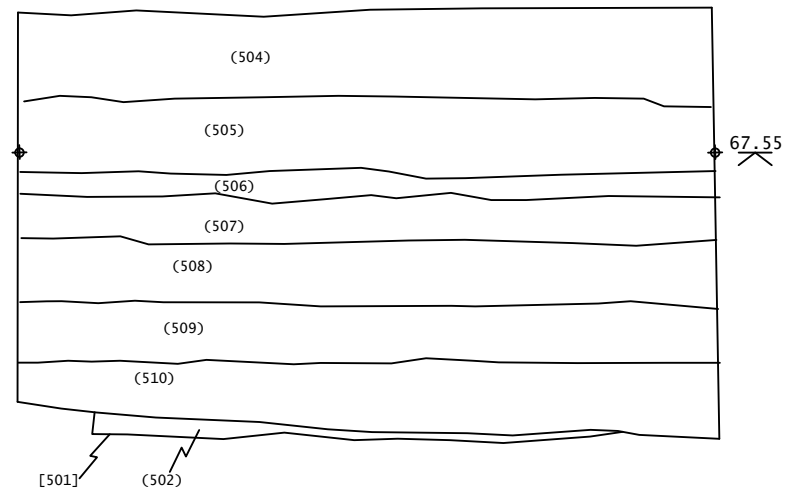
Trench 4
Section #4.3



Trench 4
Section #4.4



Trench 5
Section #5.1



0m

5m



Figure 12- 1st edition OS and trench layout.