Asker Lane, Matlock: Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

For Richborough Estates

Prepared by P. Renner

Report Number:112/2015

TPA Project Code: MAL1

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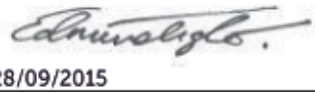
Trent & Peak ARCHAEOLOGY

Client Name:	Richborough Estates
Client Ref No.	-
Document Title:	Asker Lane, Matlock: Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Document Type:	Draft Report
Issue/Version Number:	Final
Grid Reference:	NGR SK 307484 60717
TPA Site Code:	MAL1
Report No.	112/2015

Issue Number	
Prepared by **Date**	P. Renner, Site Assistant 27/09/2015
Checked by **Signed** **Date**	Ed Taylor, Project Manager  28/09/2015
Approved by **Signed**	Howard Jones, Regional Director  30/09/2015
Status	Final Report

Summary

- In September 2015 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Richborough Estates on behalf of their clients to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire. The site comprised disused agricultural land divided into four fields.

- Eleven trial trenches were excavated within the development area in locations to investigate possible archaeological features identified by geophysical survey (Walford 2014) and to test apparently blank areas.

- Other than two furrows and the base of a possible posthole no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered during the course of the evaluation.

- The results of the evaluation would suggest that the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period and that there are no significant below ground remains present.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Richborough Estates to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire, in compliance with conditions 10-12 of planning permission (ref. 13/01337/FUL). The aim of the investigation was to demonstrate the presence or absence of archaeological remains and to undertake sufficient excavation to characterise the features and retrieve secure dating evidence. The work followed a written scheme of investigation prepared by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Taylor 2015) and approved by the Derby and Derbyshire Planning Control Archaeologist, in accordance with the guidelines for archaeological field evaluations as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The work was undertaken from the 7th – 12th September 2015 by P. Renner (Site Supervisor), M. Lius and J. Groake (Site Assistants).

1.2 The site is centred at NGR SK 307484 60717 and is currently undeveloped agricultural land with visible extant ridge and furrow. It is bounded by Asker lane to the north, St Joseph Catholic Primary school to the south, the A632 to the west and the lies immediately to the west of a former Second World War searchlight station known as Bailey's Trump (HER10074).

2 Project Background

2.1 Outline planning has been granted for residential development of land to the south of Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire (SK 30784 60717, Planning Ref. 14/00089/OUT). The site lies in the north-east part of the town and comprises approximately 3.7ha of pasture divided into four fields.

2.2 Trent & Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Richborough Estates on behalf of their clients to carry out a trial trench evaluation of the site, comprising 11 trenches, as part of a programme of archaeological works. A desk–based assessment (Walker 2013) and geophysical survey (Walford 2014) have already been undertaken. The desk based assessment concluded that there had been no previous archaeological works carried out at the site and that there were no archaeological sites within or adjacent to the development area. The geophysical survey identified a possible headland associated with ridge and furrow cultivation and three linear features of unknown origin. The results of the evaluation will help inform a strategy for mitigation works should this be required

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the development area. Derbyshire's Historic Environment Record (HER) lists a number of designated heritage assets (mostly post medieval listed buildings) and a number of non-designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the development area.

3.2 These included a group of undated rectilinear enclosures known as The Wolds Earthwork (HER10005), 340m to the north-west of the development area which were identified by aerial photography; finds of a Bronze Age axe hammer and tanged spearhead (HER10004 and HER10001), 1km to the south-west; finds of inscribed Roman lead ingots approximately 850km to the east and north-east (HER10082 and HER30827).

3.3 The development area lies immediately to the west of a former Second World War searchlight station known as Bailey's Trump which survives as a series of earthworks (HER10074).

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The specific aim of the evaluation was to characterise the archaeological potential of the site by investigating the possible archaeological remains identified by the geophysical survey. The general objectives were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significant and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To inform formulation of a further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Leicestershire HER.

4.2 The results of the evaluation would enable reasoned and informed recommendations to be made to the local planning authority and a suitable mitigation strategy for the proposed development to be formulated.

5 Methodology

5.1 At all times the project followed current CIfA best practice as laid out in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).

5.2 Trenches were located using GPS and excavated using a wheeled excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Eleven trenches, each 30m long and 1.8m wide were excavated within the development area in locations to investigate possible archaeological features identified by geophysical survey and test apparently blank areas.

5.3 Each trench was hand cleaned and all exposed features were investigated. A plan of any archaeological remains was produced. A written, drawn and photographic record of the trenches was maintained. Drawings were produced at a suitable scale, normally 1:10 or 1:20 for sections and 1:50 for plans. Upon completion, trenches were backfilled by the machine and loosely compacted.

6 Results

6.1 The trenches were located within four fields (Trench 01, plate 1) north-east/south-west at western extent of the site, (Trench 03, plate 2) north/south and (Trench 05, plates 3-5) north-east/south-west within the eastern half of the site.

6.2 The underlying natural substrate comprised yellow/orange sand with patches of red clay This was directly overlain by a dark greyish-brown clay subsoil 0.2m-0.4m thick

6.3 Trench 1 (Fig 4)

Posthole/Pit (0102)

6.3.1 Towards the centre of the trench there was a sub circular posthole or small pit [0102] which measured 0.30m by 0.20m by 0.05m deep. It cut the natural substrate and was filled with a light grey clay, (0103) which produced no finds.

6.4 Trench 6 (Fig 3)

6.4.1 This trench was positioned to investigate a group of linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. These proved to be post-medieval land drains.

6.5 Trench 7 (Figs 3 and 4)

Layer (0702)

6.5.1 Located approximately in the middle of the trench there was a thin layer, 0.10m thick and approximately 5m wide of loose clinker material which overlay the natural substrate and was overlain by topsoil. It is likely that this material forms the low bank previously identified by the geophysical survey.

6.6 Trench 11 (Fig 5)

Furrow (1102) and gully/furrow (1104)

6.6.1 Two parallel linear features, cutting the natural substrate, 13m apart and aligned north-west to south-east. The western most, [1102], was 2.50m wide by 0.25m deep with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a mid-orange brown sandy clay loam, (1103), with occasional charcoal flecks and angular sandstone fragments. The eastern linear, [1104] was less furrow-like with steep sloping sides and flat base. It was 1.50m wide, 0.45m deep and filled with mid orange/brown silty clay loam with occasional charcoal flecks and angular sandstone fragments. Furrow [1102] was overlain by two layers of possible levelling material, (1101) and (1107). These comprised compact orange/grey and dark grey/brown clays 0.15m-0.25m thick. Gully/furrow [1104] was overlain by topsoil.

7 Conclusions

7.1 The evaluation had identified low levels of archaeological activity comprising two undated furrows and an undated pit or small posthole.

7.2 Possible archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey and investigated by Trench 6 proved to be post-medieval land drains.

7.3 The low bank which was interpreted as a possible headland by the geophysical survey comprised a dump of clinker-type material and was not related to ridge and furrow cultivation.

7.4 The results of the evaluation would suggest that the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period and that there are no significant below ground remains present.

8 Archive and Museum Deposition

8.1 The site has produced a small archive comprising paper records and digital data.

8.2 Since no significant archaeology was encountered during the course of the evaluation and in line with the Museums in Derbyshire policy, the archive will not be deposited with the museum.

9 Bibliography

CIFA 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute For Archaeologists*

Walford, J 2014 Archaeological geophysical survey of land at Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire. MOLA Report 13/108

Walker, C 2013 Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire. Northamptonshire Archaeology report 13/108

Plates and Figures

Plate 1: Trench 1. Looking North West.

Plate 2: Small Pit [0102].

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Plate 4: Trench 3. Looking East.

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Plate 6: Trench 5 Looking West.

Plate 7: Trench 6. Looking South

Plate 8: Trench 7. Looking North

Plate 9: Trench 8. Looking North

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Plate 11: Trench 10 Looking South West

Plate 12: Trench 11. Looking South West

Plate 13: South East facing section of [1102]

Plate 14: South East facing section of [1104]

Plate 15:Oblique view of South East facing section Trench 11

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MAL
Figure 1
Scale at A4: Varies

Matlock Asker Lane
Location Map

Westlea Lodge

Pumping Station

ASKER LANE

TRENCH 1

TRENCH 2

TRENCH 3

TRENCH 4

TRENCH 5

TRENCH 6

TRENCH 7

TRENCH 8

TRENCH 9

TRENCH 10

TRENCH 11

Key:

Furrow

Land drain

MAL	Matlock Asker Lane	Revised by:
Figure 2	Trench Locations	Date: XX/XX/XXXX
Scale at A3 - 1:1000	Initials:TQ	

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TRENCH 6

TRENCH 7

MAL	Matlock Asker Lane	
Figure 3	Trenches 6 and 7 with geophysical interpretation	Revised by:
Scale at A3 - 1:200	Initials:TQ	Date: 30/09/2015

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Figure 4a - Trench 1

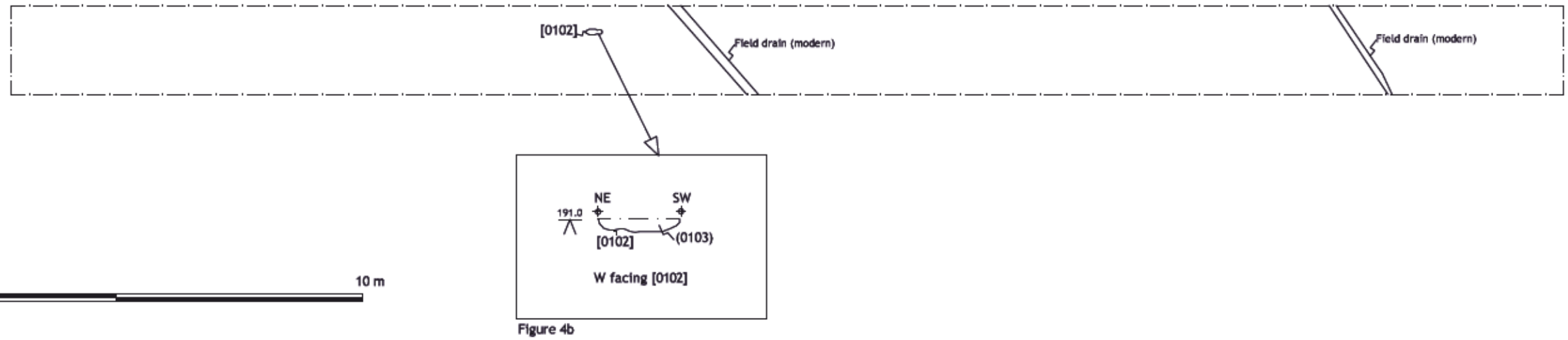

Figure 4b

0 m 10 m

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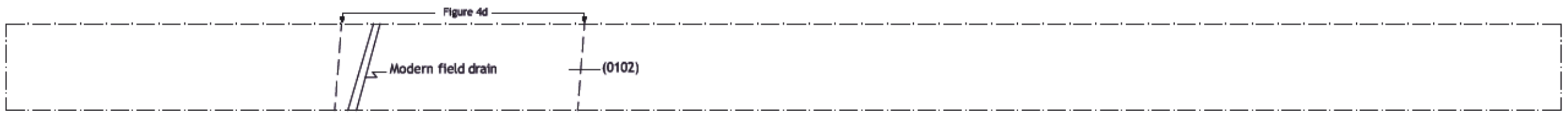
Figure 4c - Trench 7



0 m 10 m

Trent & Peak Archaeology

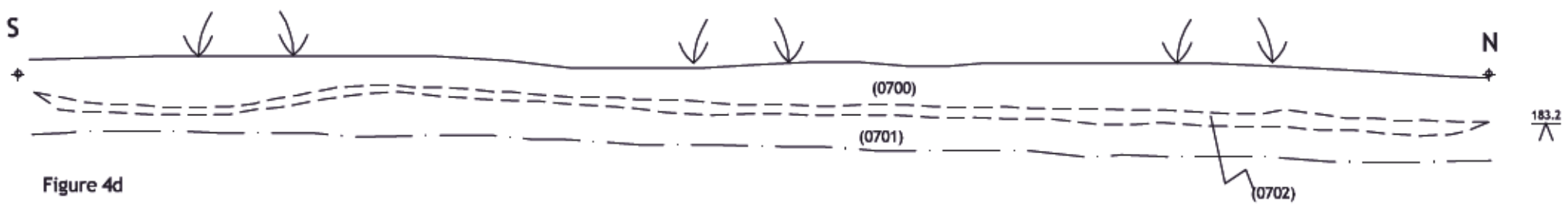


Figure 4d

0m 5m

MAL	Matlock Asker Lane	Revised by:
Figure 4	Trench 1 and 7 - Plan and sections	Date: XX/XX/XXXX
Scale at A3 - 1:100 / 50	Initials:TQ	

Figure 5a - Trench 11

0 m 10 m

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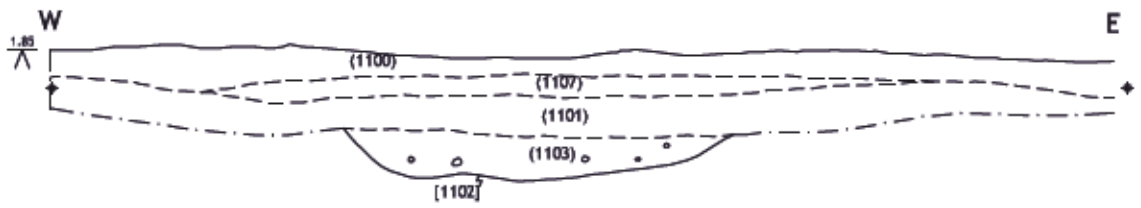

Figure 5b

0m 5m

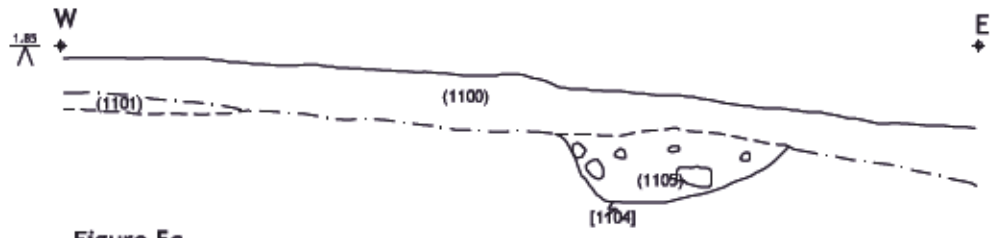

Figure 5c

MAL	Matlock Asker Lane	Revised by:
Figure 5	Trench 11 - Plan and section	Date: XX/XX/XXXX
Scale at A3 - 1:100 / 50	Initials:TQ	

Appendix 1: Summary Context List

Context	Area	Type	Description
0100	TR01	Layer	Topsoil
0101	TR01	Layer	Natural
0102	TR01	Cut	Pit Cut
0103	TR01	Fill	Fill of [0102]
0201	TR02	Layer	Topsoil
0202	TR02	Layer	Subsoil
0203	TR02	Layer	Natural
0300	TR03	Layer	Topsoil
0301	TR03	Layer	Natural
0302	TR03	Cut	Cut of Field Drain
0303	TR03	Fill	Stone lining of [0302]
0304	TR03	Fill	Fill of [0302]
0401	TR04	Layer	Topsoil
0402	TR04	Layer	Natural
0500	TR05	Layer	Topsoil
0501	TR05	Layer	Natural
0502	TR05	Cut	Cut of Field Drain
0503	TR05	Fill	Stone lining of [0502]
0504	TR05	Cut	Cut of Field Drain
0505	TR05	Fill	Stone lining of [0504]
0506	TR05	Fill	Fill of [0504]
0507	TR05	Fill	Fill of [0502]
0601	TR06	Layer	Topsoil
0602	TR06	Layer	Natural
0603	TR06	Cut	Cut of Field Drain
0604	TR06	Fill	Fill of [0603]
0605	TR06	Cut	Cut of Field Drain
0606	TR06	Fill	Fill of [0605]
0607	TR06	Cut	Cut of Field Drain
0608	TR06	Fill	Fill of [0607]
0700	TR07	Layer	Topsoil
0701	TR07	Layer	Natural
0702	TR07	Layer	Burnt/Clinker Layer
0801	TR08	Layer	Topsoil
0802	TR08	Layer	Natural
0900	TR09	Layer	Topsoil
0901	TR09	Layer	Natural
0902	TR09	Cut	Cut of Field Drain
0903	TR09	Fill	Stone lining of [0902]
0904	TR09	Fill	Fill of [0902]
0905	TR09	Cut	Cut of Field Drain
0906	TR09	Fill	Stone lining of [0905]

Context	Area	Type	Description
0907	TR09	Fill	Fill of [0905]
1000	TR10	Layer	Topsoil
1001	TR10	Layer	Natural
1100	TR11	Layer	Topsoil
1101	TR11	Layer	Leveling
1102	TR11	Cut	Furrow Cut
1103	TR11	Fill	Fill of [1102]
1104	TR11	Cut	Furrow Cut
1105	TR11	Fill	Fill of [1104]
1106	TR11	Layer	Natural
1107	TR11	Layer	Leveling

Appendix 2: OASIS data collection 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: trentpea1-224978

Project details

Project name	Matlock Asker Lane
Short description of the project	In September 2015 Trent and Peak Archaeology was commissioned by Richborough Estates on behalf of their clients to undertake an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire. The site comprised disused agricultural land divided into four fields. Eleven trial trenches were excavated within the development area in locations to investigate possible archaeological features identified by geophysical survey (Walford 2014) and to test apparently blank areas. Other than two furrows and the base of a possible posthole no archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered during the course of the evaluation. The results of the evaluation would suggest that the site has been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period and that there are no significant below ground remains present.
Project dates	Start: 07-09-2015 End: 11-09-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	Molanort1-177741 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	None - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"

Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES MATLOCK TOWN Asker Lane, Matlock
Postcode	DEF 3FT
Study area	3.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 307 604 53.139573901949 -1.541017665053 53 08 22 N 001 32 27 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 170m Max: 194m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Planning Archaeologist
Project design originator	Edmund Taylor
Project director/manager	Edmund Taylor
Project supervisor	Paul Renner
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Richborough Estates

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Asker Lane, Matlock: Results of an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Renner, P.
Other bibliographic details	112/2015
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Trent and Peak Archaeology
Description	Ring bound paper copy
Entered by	Ed Taylor (etaylor@yorkat.co.uk)
Entered on	29 September 2015

OASIS:

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

LAND OFF ASKER LANE, MATLOCK
DERBYSHIRE

Project Design and Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

September 2015

Ref: 100/2015

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Trent & Peak
ARCHAEOLOGY

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Project Design and Written Scheme of Investigation For an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Site Name: Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire
NGR: Centred on SK 307484 60717
Client: Richborough Estates
Proposed Development: Residential
Geology: Glacial Till overlying Ashover Grit (BGS 2015)
Previous Archaeological Work: Geophysical survey (Mola 2014)
Desk based assessment (Walker 2013

Outline planning has been granted for residential development of land to the south of Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire (SK 30784 60717, Planning Ref. 14/00089/OUT). The site lies in the north-east part of the town and comprises approximately 3.7ha of pasture divided into four fields.

Derbyshire County Council's Development Control Archaeologist, Mr Steve Baker, has recommended that an archaeological condition be attached to planning permission in order to secure a programme of works to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site and subsequently mitigate the damage or loss caused by the development to any below ground remains. This is in accordance with section 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012)

Trent & Peak Archaeology have been commissioned by Richborough Estates to carry out a trial trench evaluation of the site comprising 11 trenches as part of a programme of archaeological works. A desk –based assessment (Walker 2013) and geophysical survey (MOLA 2014) have already been undertaken. The desk based assessment concluded that there had been no previous archaeological works carried out at the site and that there were no archaeological sites within or adjacent to the development area. The geophysical survey identified a possible headland associated with ridge and furrow cultivation and three linear features of unknown origin. The current evaluation aims to investigate these features and test apparent blank areas. The results of the evaluation will help inform a strategy for mitigation works should this be required.

There are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the development area. Derbyshire's Historic Environment Record (HER) lists a number of designated heritage assets (mostly post medieval listed buildings) and a number of non-designated heritage assets within a 1km radius of the development area. These included a group of undated rectilinear enclosures known as The Wolds Earthwork (HER10005), 340m to the north-west of the development area which were identified by aerial photography; finds of a Bronze Age axe hammer and tanged spearhead (HER10004 and HER10001), 1km to the south-west; finds of inscribed Roman lead ingots approximately 850km to the east and north-east (HER10082 and HER30827). The development area lies immediately to the west of a former second world war searchlight station known as Bailey's Trump which survives as a series of earthworks (HER10074)

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 *The objectives of the archaeological evaluation are:*

2.1.2 To characterise the archaeological potential of the site by investigating the possible archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey.

2.1.3 To inform the design of a strategy for any subsequent mitigation works.

2.1.4 The discovery of any buried archaeological remains identified below the development area could offer an opportunity to address research priorities highlighted in the recent East Midlands Updated Research Agenda and Strategy (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012).

2.1.5 The recovery of prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon or medieval remains, depending on their nature, could 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 be analysed in the light of the research agenda set out in the above.

2.1.6 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:*** 11 trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.8 will be positioned to investigate possible archaeological features and apparently blank areas identified by the geophysical survey. This will give a total area of 594m². All works will be undertaken in close consultation with the requirement of the local planning authority (Derbyshire County Council) and to standards set out by the CIfA (2014).

2.2.2 The trial trench evaluation 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 machine excavation and their final positioning will take account of surface topography, services/safety requirements and all existing site features (fences etc).

2.2.4 All recording will result in 'the preparation of a report and ordered archive', in line with the guidelines of the CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (*Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation*)

2.2.5 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 by 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 by English Heritage (MoRPHE 2008).

3 PROJECT TIMETABLE

3.1.1 The excavation and recording of the trenches will occur over a period of up to 5 days from Monday 7th September 2015.

3.1.2 **Reporting**

A final report will 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 not liaise with landowners regarding access to the site. TPA will give at least one week's notice of the commencement of works to both the client and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

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.

5 DETAILS OF SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

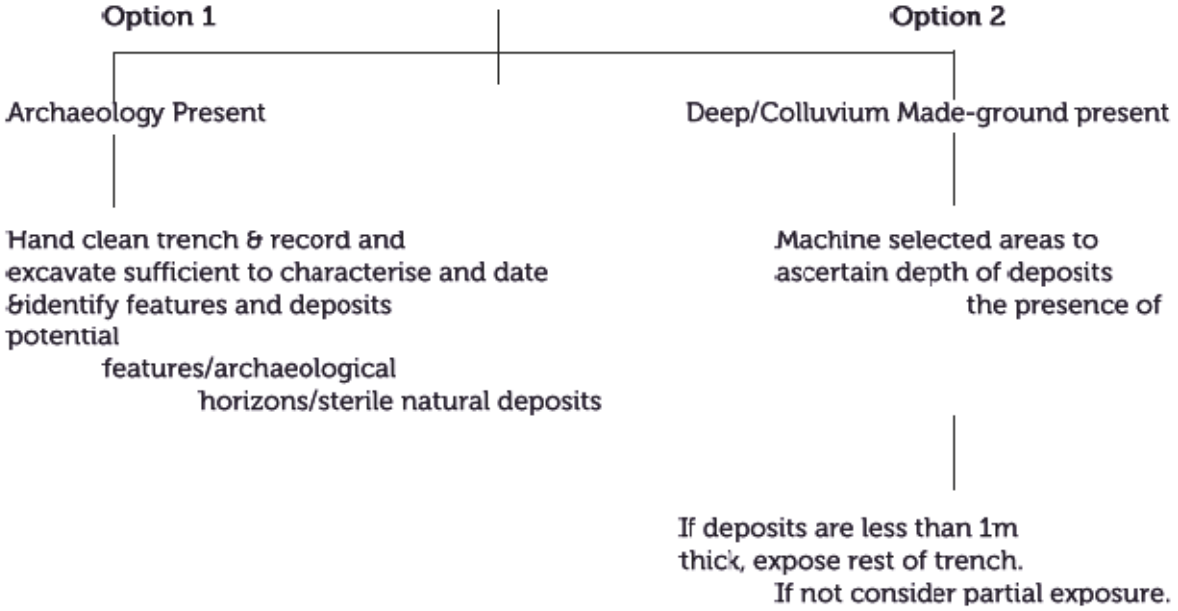
5.1 Trench Excavation

5.1.1 Excavation will be carried out with a 180º wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant 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 in their absence, 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 excavated in spits no greater than 250mm. Excavation will follow one of two potential sequences depending on the deposits present below topsoil.

Excavation Methodology- Remove turf/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, subsoil and deposits will be stacked separately at a safe distance from 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.

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 with upcast materials in the correct order and lightly compacted by the wheeled excavator.

5.2 Cleaning/Hand Excavation

5.2.1 All fieldwork will be carried out in accordance with the code of conduct of The Chartered 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 visually inspected 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 OD/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.

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 reuired.

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 Derby Museum have been informed of the commencement of the project and a Notification of Fieldwork form has been submitted (see Appendix 2). An accession number will be issued by the museum should the archive to be deposited include any finds.

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 Derby Museum subject to their approval.

5.6.4 The paper and digital archive generated by TPA will remain their property until deposited with Derby Museum.

The Development Control Archaeologist will be informed in writing on completion of the fieldwork work and upon final deposition of the archive.

5.7 Report

5.7.1. A report will be provided to the client 20 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

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.

5.8.2 The Development Control Archaeologist may make monitoring visits throughout the duration of the evaluation and will be kept informed of all significant developments during the course of the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis.

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

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

CVs can be supplied on request.

Project Manager

Ed Taylor, Project Manager TPA

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

Richard Parker, Project Supervisor
Tom Linington, Project Supervisor
Joe Goarke Project Archaeologist
Tom Hooley, Project Archaeologist

6 REFERENCES

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

BGS. British Geological survey 2015, *Geology of Britain Viewer,* http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014 *Standard and Guidance: for archaeological field evaluation*

DCLG 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework,* Department for Communities and Local Government

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

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

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

MOLA 2014 Archaeological geophysical survey of land south of Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire, Report Number 14/91

Walker, C. 2013 Archaeological desk-based heritage assessment of land at Asker Lane, Matlock, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire Archaeology Report Number 13/108

Trent & Peak ARCHAEOLOGY

MAL 1
Figure 1

Matlock Asker Lane
Proposed trench locations with magnetometer survey interpretation (MOLA 2014)
Scale at A4 - 1:2000

APPENDIX 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 2: Museum Notification Form

Notification Form – Archive Transfer

Derby Museum & Art Gallery
Notification of Fieldwork/ Transference of Archaeological Archive

Field Unit:.....Trent & Peak Archaeology.....

Anticipated Start Date:...7th September 2015.....Anticipated Deposition Date Dec 2016.....

Type of Fieldwork (*please circle*): evaluation

Site Manager:.....Ed Taylor.....English Heritage Code:.....

Site Name:.....Civil Parish: Matlock Town
Unit Reference Code……MAL1……

Type of Site Expected (*please circle*) Unknown

Quantity of Material Expected (boxes): <5

Conservation Problems Anticipated:.....Unknown.....

Waterlogged Material Anticipated: No

To be Completed by the Museum on Notification
Site Accession Number:.....Signed:.....
Labels despatched:.....Date:.....

To be Completed by the Field Unit on Transference of Archive
Archive for Site Transferred (see attached sheets)
Number of Boxes.....Signed:.....
Date:.....
Landowner(s):.....
Address(es):.....
.....
.....
Consent Request Letter Sent (date):.....Consent Received: YES/ NO
Developer (Contact name and address):.....
.....
.....

The excavating unit must also send a copy of this form to Derbyshire Archaeological Services for addition to the SMR at the time of deposit.

To be Completed by the Museum on Receipt of Archive
Archive received in Satisfactory Form
Signed:.....Date:.....
Notes - Field Unit Notes - Museum