

Land off Portland Road, Shirebrook, Derbyshire: An Archaeological Evaluation Report

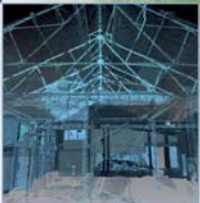
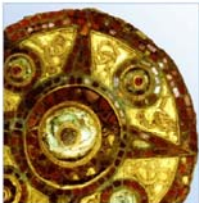
Planning Application: 11/00262/FULMAJ

National Grid Reference Number: SK 5287 6758

AOC Project No: 31091

Site Code: PRO13

Date: September 2014



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Land off Portland Road, Shirebrook, Derbyshire:

An Archaeological Evaluation Report

On Behalf of: Tesco Property Services,
Tesco House,
Delamare Road,
Cheshunt,
Hertfordshire
EN8 9SL

National Grid Reference (NGR): SK 5287 6758

AOC Project No: 31091

Date of Fieldwork: 25th September - 27th September 2013 and 18th
February - 19th February 2014

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Date: September 2014

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group, on behalf of Tesco between the 25th September and 27th September 2013 and 18th to the 19th February 2014, at land off Portland Road, Shirebrook, Derbyshire. The evaluation consisted of four machine-excavated trenches, three measuring 20m by 1.8m and one measuring 30m by 1.8m.

The natural horizon across the site was a stony brown orange clay silt, which becomes more clayey towards the north of the site. A moat, indicated on maps of the area up to 1918, was identified in Trenches 1, 4 and 5. The feature measured up to 6.25m wide and 1.10m deep. The moat itself appeared to have been heavily truncated and was filled with 19th and 20th century artefacts. Over lying the moat is up to 3m of made ground which also contained 19th and 20th century artefacts. A stone wall, thought to date to the early 20th century was identified in Trench 1.

No further significant archaeology was observed in any of the trenches.

Due to the lack of significant archaeological deposits encountered it is recommended that no further archaeological fieldwork be undertaken. The results of the evaluation will be summarised for inclusion in the Local Archaeology Round-up and published via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) website. On completion of the project, the archive, consisting of paper records, drawings and digital photographs, will be deposited with Weston Park Museum/Museums Sheffield.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological evaluation, consisting of four evaluation trenches excavated in advance of a proposed redevelopment of land off Portland Road, Shirebrook, Derbyshire; the site is centred on SK 5287 6758 (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The site is located to both the south of Portland Road in the centre of Shirebrook. This site measures 2.9 hectares in size and is irregularly shaped.
- 1.1.3 The site is bounded to the north by residential properties and car parks, to the east by a park, fire station and electrical sub station, to the south by a footpath, residential dwellings and the roads Market Close and Market Street. The site is bounded to the west by Victoria Street and residential properties. The site is currently occupied by a public house, a playground, parkland and residential properties.
- 1.1.4 The proposed development scheme comprises the demolition of current on-site buildings and the construction of a food store with associated landscaping and car parks, as well further retail store units and highway works.

2.1 Planning Background

- 2.1.1 The local planning authority is Bolsover District Council. Archaeological advice to the district is provided by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council.
- 2.1.2 The site does not contain any listed buildings or scheduled monuments; however it has been noted that the site contains a moated manor (Derby HER ref. 12150).
- 2.1.3 Planning was granted with an archaeological condition attached in order that the archaeological implications of the development can be fully considered. This states:
- No development shall take place until an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of fieldwork has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority.*
- 2.1.4 A Heritage Assessment was compiled and submitted in support of a previous outline planning application (CgMs 2010).
- 2.1.5 Following discussions with Steve Baker, it was deemed that an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was required. In response to this, a Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2013) set out the methodology for the archaeological evaluation and was approved by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council, prior to the start of work on site.

1.3 Geology and Topography

- 1.3.1 The solid geology of the site, as shown by the British Geological Survey (BGS 1979), comprises Magnesian Limestone, with Permian Mudstones occurring a short distance to the east.
- 1.3.2 The Heritage Assessment prepared for the site (CgMs 2010) describes the Magnesian Limestone as being overlain by a brown loamy soil with limestone fragments and a few pebbles. Also, a zone through the centre of the site and running off to the east is described as comprising alluvium.
- 1.3.3 Historic maps (CGMS 2010) show a ditched water course draining from a spring line eastwards into the study site where it fed the medieval moat. These maps show the ditched water course diverted around the northern edge of the moat and then in to a pond to the north-east of the moat. The

stream is culverted eastwards beneath a field before resuming as an open drain, flowing east to join the River Meden. The course of this stream is now culverted beneath the site.

- 1.3.4 The site is located in a broad, shallow valley, the valley is drained by a brook that runs east into the River Meden (it used to feed the medieval moat). In general the site slopes from north-west to south-east, but varies across the site. The levels in the north-west of site are around 84.40mOD and slope to the east to between 81-82mOD.

2. Historical and Archaeological Background

The following information is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC 2013) compiled in advance of the works described in this report.

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 2.1 The main focus of Palaeolithic activity in the Bolsover region is around Cresswell Gorge to the north-east of Bolsover, which contains the only palaeolithic cave art found in Britain. Closer to the site, only a single possible work flint has been found in the Shirebrook area (Hart, 1981).
- 2.2 While the magnesian limestone plateau near Bolsover is relatively rich in Mesolithic activity with occupation sites in caves and a possible flint working industry, the area around Shirebrook has produced far less finds. No Mesolithic activity has been recorded near the site.
- 2.3 Similarly, Neolithic activity in the region focuses on cave dwellings, with very little activity being noted near Shirebrook and no finds being noted close to the site. Bronze Age activity is also very limited in the region with no finds recorded in the vicinity of the site.
- 2.4 Iron Age activity in the region is relatively well represented and characterised by landscape clearance and development with small farmsteads being common (CgMs 2010). Shirebrook has very little Iron Age activity with no finds recorded close to the site.

Roman (c.AD 43 – 410)

- 2.5 Roman activity in the Bolsover District shows a continuation from the Iron Age, with rural farmsteads and villas dominating activity. A small aisled building, possibly a villa, was excavated in the 1950s to the north of the site; the nature and extent of this site remains unclear.

Early Medieval (c.AD 410 – 1066) and Medieval (c.AD 1066 – 1485)

- 2.6 Very little early medieval activity has been noted in the Bolsover region and less still at Shirebrook itself; it may have been a small hamlet within the parish of Pleasley (CgMs 2010) but little else is known.
- 2.7 The site contains a moated manor of uncertain medieval date (CgMs 2010). The manor is first recorded as being held by the Bec family of Pleasley, passing to the Harcourts of Newnham in 1311, and to the Leakes in 1422 (Derby HER ref. 12150), while these families did not live at the manor, subtenants must have. The manor is mentioned in various documentary sources (CgMs 2010) which indicate that a moated manor stood on the site by the early 16th century. Documentary sources allude to the manor possibly being the home of the Deb Lowes family who changed their name to Shirebrook (CgMs 2010).
- 2.8 In more general terms, moated manors were common in England during the 13th and 14th centuries, usually consisting of a building platform on which the manor stood surrounded by the moat. The moats were often not defensive in function but formed part of fish pond systems as well as defining the occupation area in the centre of the manor.

- 2.9 It is unclear to what extent 20th century truncation of the site has affected the remains of the manor; significant truncation in some areas of the site is expected.

Post-Medieval (c.AD 1485 - Modern)

- 2.10 By the 16th century the manor is known as Ashbourne Farm which was sold along with 103 acres of land to the Free Grammar School of Queen Elizabeth in Ashbourne in 1613. The farm remained in the school's possession until 1901 (CgMs 2010). The first cartographic source to show the moat is the 1884 Ordnance Survey Map (CgMs 2010).
- 2.11 The Victoria County History for Derbyshire (VCH 1905) includes the comment that '*At Ashbourne Farm are the faint traces of a small moat, apparently of homestead character*'. The moat was still visible on the 1918 OS Map (CgMs 2010) despite some areas having been truncated. By 1938 the moat is no longer visible amid a paddling pool and greyhound track have been built and a stream can be seen crossing the site, which may have drained the moat.
- 2.12 Shirebrook remained a small rural settlement for much of the 19th century, a windmill is noted on the 1841 Tithe Map (Derby HER ref. 12538) to the east of the site but few other buildings of note existed.
- 2.13 In the final years of the 19th century the village was transformed into a model colliery village. In 1896 two mineshafts were sunk by the Shirebrook Colliery Company and within two years the model village was under construction. The expansion of the settlement was fast and, despite typhoid epidemics and high infant mortality the population soared from 567 in 1891 to 6,200 in 1901 (CgMs 2010). Population pressure perhaps explains the sale of Ashbourne Farm in 1901.
- 2.14 The site did not alter significantly until 1976 by which time the greyhound stadium was closed and residential development had taken place across much of the western portion of the site. By this time the stream had been culverted and the paddling pool replaced by a playground.

3. Strategy

3.1 Aims of the Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable Steve Baker, archaeological advisor to Bolsover District Council, to make an informed decision on the planning application, and any possible requirement for further mitigation works.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- To establish if evidence for medieval activity survived at the site
 - To establish if evidence of post-medieval activity survived at the site.
 - To establish if evidence for the moated manor survived on site and if so to establish the date and nature of the monument.
 - To establish the extent to which modern truncation had affected the remains.

3.1.3 The final aim was to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions. This will be accomplished through deposition of the record with OASIS and the ADS website.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 A written scheme of investigation prepared by AOC Archaeology (AOC 2013) defined the site procedures for the archaeological evaluation. Due to the presence of Japanese Knotweed on site and its treatment, the site works were split into two phases. Following the first phase of works on site, which consisted on the excavation of three trenches, (Trenches 3, 4 and 5), the number of trenches to be excavated within the second phase, was reduced to a single trench by Steve Baker. This was due to the establishment of the moat within the previous phase and the depth of made ground present on the site. All work was carried out in accordance with local and national guidelines (IfA 2009 & 2010, EH 2006 & 2009a-c, MoL 1994, UKIC 1983 & 1990).

3.2.2 The first phase of evaluation (Trenches 3, 4 and 5), were carried out between 25th and 27th September 2013, whilst the final trench (Trench 1) was excavated on the 18th and 19th February 2014.

3.2.3 A unique site code for the project (**PRO 13**) was assigned to the project and was used as the site identifier. Museums Sheffield were notified of the project prior to the fieldwork.

3.2.4 The levels for the trenches were established using a differential Trimble GPS, which also accurately plotted their location.

3.2.5 The evaluation was conducted by the author under the overall management of Catherine Edwards, AOC Project Manager. The site was monitored by Steve Baker, archaeological advisor to Bolsover District Council.

4. Results

4.1 Trench 1

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
100	1.00m	81.80m – 80.80m	Very mixed dark grey silt clay
101	0.60m	80.80m – 80.20m	Black ashy silt, 19/20 th century building rubble
102	0.21m	80.20m – 79.99m	Orange ash and clinker
103	0.50m	79.99m >	Natural subsoil, brown orange silt clay with variable stone inclusions

4.1.1 Trench 1 was located at the eastern boundary of the site, oriented northwest-southeast. It measured 30m by 1.80m, at its base and 34m x 4.00m at top (Figure 3, Plate 1).



Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south

- 4.1.2 The lowest deposit in Trench 1 was natural stony brown orange silt clay (103), lying at between 80.30m and 79.99m OD (Plate 1). This has been interpreted as the natural horizon. Cutting into (103) was cut by ditch [104], which measured 5.20m wide and 1.10m deep. The cut was sharply sloped and was filled by (107), brown grey silt clay with inclusions of large irregular limestone pieces. The uniform nature of the deposit, along with the quantity of large stones (40%), suggests the material was dumped into the ditch as a one episode deliberate backfill.
- 4.1.3 The moat was partially covered by (102), which was made up of orange ash and clinker up to 0.21m thick. This material was approximately 1.40m in diameter. Above this, at 80.80m OD was made ground (101), a black ashy silt containing 19th and 20th century rubble, glass, pottery, a shoe and metal. This 0.60m thick material is thought to have been used to landscape the area prior to the building of the White Swan public house.



Plate 2: Trench 1 section of moat [104] looking east

- 4.1.4 Cut into (101) at the north of the trench was a stone wall (106) (Figure 3, Plate 3) which was orientated northwest – southeast. At its northern end the wall was 0.55m wide and ran for 5m, continuing on to the north. It was made up of sandstone, faced on the outside of the wall. A further stretch of wall to the south was similarly orientated but up to 0.90m wide with sandstone faced sides and a centre filled by a mixture of brown silt, crushed brick and mortar. The gap of 2m between the two walls may represent an entrance/egress. The wall was aligned similarly to the fence that marks out the limits of the site and is thought to represent an earlier version of this boundary which is visible on the 1938 OS map but was not present at the time of the 1918 OS map.



Plate 3: Trench 1 wall [106] looking south

- 4.1.5 The final context in this trench was mixed dark grey silt clay (100), an imported topsoil up to 1.00m thick which covered the entire area and surfaced at around 81.80m OD.

4.2 Trench 3

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(300)	0.06m	82.22m – 82.16m	Tarmac
(301)	0.14m	82.16m – 82.02m	Limestone gravel
(302)	0.22m	82.02m – 81.80m	Grey sand
(304)	0.80m	81.80m – 81.00m	Made ground. Black ashy silt containing building rubble and 19/20 th century artefacts.
(305)	0.19m	81.00m – 80.81m	Mixed pink/grey mortar and ash
(306)		80.81m	Natural subsoil. Yellow brown silt clay

4.2.1 Trench 3 was located to the north of the site, in the car park to the west of the old White Swan public house, and was oriented roughly north west-south east. It measured 20m by 2m (Figure 2, Plate 4).



Plate 4: Trench 3 looking north west.

4.2.2 The lowest deposit in the trench was yellow brown silt clay (306), lying at an upper height of 80.81m. This was overlain by a layer of pink/grey mortar and ash (305) that was up to 0.19m deep and which surfaced at 81.00m OD (Plate 5). This was only visible in the southern end of the trench and ran for 1.9m. Above this was a 0.80m thick layer of made ground (304) which was made up of black ashy silt that contained building rubble and 19/20th century artefacts including bottles, shoes, pottery and a bucket. This material is thought to have been used to landscape the area prior to the building of the White Swan public house.

4.2.3 A row of un-bonded, frogged bricks (303) were visible in the section of the north west of the trench laying on top of the made ground at 81.80m OD. These may have been part of a yard or path.

Above this was a layer of sand and gravel (302 and 301), which was overlaid by tarmac (300) which was at the top of the trench between 82.22mOD (north) and 82.12mOD (south).

4.2.4 No significant archaeological features were present and no finds were collected from any deposits.



Plate 5: Trench 3 Section looking south west

4.3 Trench 4

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(400)	0.10m	83.17m – 83.07m	Turf and brown clay silt imported topsoil
(401)	0.40m	83.07m – 82.67m	Fine orange sand.
(402)	0.50m	82.67m – 82.17m	Limestone hardcore
(410)	0.91m	83.07m – 82.16m	Loose rooty brown clay silt, similar to topsoil
(403)	1.30m	82.17m – 80.87m	Mixed rubble and redeposited topsoil
(409)	0.34m	82.16m – 81.82m	Coal ash
(408)	0.95m+	81.82m – 80.87m	Natural. Stony brown orange clay silt

4.3.1 Trench 4 was located in the eastern part of the site and was targeted on the western part of the moat of the enclosed farmstead. It was orientated roughly east - west and measured 20m by 2m at its base but was stepped out at the top (Figure 3 and Plate 4).



Plate 6: Trench 4 showing moat looking south west

- 4.3.2 The lowest deposit was natural stony brown orange clay silt (408), lying at an upper height of 81.82mOD (Plate 7). Cutting into this, approximately 6.90m from the west end of the trench, was cut [406] measuring 6.25m wide. The cut is thought to be the heavily truncated remains of the moat. The moat was backfilled with a stony mid brown grey clay silt (407) overlaid by (405), a dark brown clay silt that was 0.27m thick. Finds recovered from the ditch were dated to the 19th and 20th century including brick, concrete and metal. The ditch profile in section indicated horizontal truncation had been carried out on site.
- 4.3.3 Overlying [406] was made ground (404), a black ashy silt containing 19th and 20th century rubble and other artefacts such as glass, pottery, shoes and metal. This material was very similar to (104), (304) and (501) described which is likely to relate to the construction of the White Swan public house in the 1920's.
- 4.3.4 Above (404) was (403) a rubble layer mixed with topsoil, measuring 0.70m thick. This was directly overlaid by (402), a limestone hardcore containing concrete that measured up to 0.50m thick which was in turn overlaid by (401) a fine orange sand that was up to 0.40m thick. Within the very east of the trench coal ash (409) abutted (403) and was covered by (410), a loose rooty brown clay silt similar to the topsoil. This again indicates intrusive activity.
- 4.3.5 Overlying the made ground deposits was topsoil layer (400), a brown clay silt that was covered in grass and gravel. The top of the trench was at 83.17m at the west end and 81.54m at the east end.



Plate 7: Trench 4 section looking north

4.4 Trench 5

Table of the stratigraphic sequence

Context No	Depth	Height of Deposit (mOD)	Description/Interpretation
(500)	0.50m	82.55m – 82.05m	Mid brown clay silt topsoil with gravel and grass
(501)	0.75m	82.05m – 81.30m	Black ashy silt containing 19/20 th century artefacts and building rubble
(502)	0.50m	81.30m – 80.80m	Stony brown orange clay silt, derivative of subsoil
(505)	0.80m+	80.80m+	Natural subsoil. Stony brown orange clay silt

- 4.4.1 Trench 5 was located towards the south east corner of the site. It was orientated north west-southeast and measured 20m by 2m (Figure 4) and was targeted on the southern section of the moat enclosing the known farmstead.
- 4.4.2 The lowest deposit was natural stony brown orange clay silt (505), lying at an upper height of 80.80mOD (Plate 8).



Plate 8: Trench 5 looking southeast

4.4.3 The natural subsoil was cut by the moat ditch [504] (Figure 3), measuring 5.80m wide and up to 0.65m deep (Plate 9). The ditch was filled by dark grey silt clay (503) which was made up of 40 - 50% large limestone cobbles. This was a uniform deposit that appeared to have been backfilled and dumped into the ditch in one action. Within the ditch were 19th and 20th century artefacts indicating significant disturbance. Finds artefacts included concrete, brick, metal and pottery dating to the 19th-20th century including examples of stoneware and glazed Midlands ware. Overlying the ditch was (502), a stony brown orange clay silt, possible a redeposited natural. Above (502) was made ground (501), a black ashy silt containing 19th and 20th century artefacts that was very similar to (104), (304) and (404) discussed above. This was covered by (500), a topsoil of mid brown clay silt recorded at an upper height of 81.56m at the southern end and 82.55m at the northern end.



Plate 9: Trench 5 section looking north east

5. Finds

- 5.1 During the course of the archaeological investigation a sample of 19th, 20th century and modern artefacts were recovered from the evaluation trenches. This included pottery sherds including stoneware, Midlands ware and porcelain, complete glass bottles, brick, tile and animal bones. These have been logged but we are recommending discard due to the commonality of the finds and the later dates. No environmental samples were taken.

6. Conclusion

- 6.1 The evaluation successfully characterised both the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological potential of the site.
- 6.2 The geology of the site was made up of orange brown clay silt which contained more clay to the north. This deposit varied in height from 81.82mOD to 79.99mOD.
- 6.3 The moat which was thought to have been located on site was identified within the evaluation trenches. The moat appears on the 1918 Ordnance Survey map, but looks to have been removed by 1938. The ditch itself measured between 5.80m and 6.25m wide and at its deepest it measured 1.10m deep. The ditch fill varied slightly in each trench, with Trench 5 containing a single fill which was approximately 50% large limestone cobbles whilst in Trench 4 two fills were identified. In most cases however the backfill contained remains dating to the 19th and 20th century indicating significant later activity and /or disturbance.
- 6.4 No original subsoil's or buried soils were recorded, indicating again the significant landscaping carried out on site. The made ground deposits were clearly laid to make the ground good in order for later developments, such as the White Swan public house in 1924 and the house estate erected in the 1970's.
- 6.5 The wall identified in Trench 1 is thought to be an earlier version of the extant boundary fence that runs parallel to it to the east and may date to the early 20th century.
- 6.7 Discussions between the on site supervisor and the archaeological advisor indicated no further work would be required due to the truncated nature of the moat on site, the lack of medieval dated finds and the depth of the archaeological deposits identified on site not being likely to be impacted upon during works to construct the Tesco store. This is also AOC's recommendation. The final decision in regards to the requirement for further archaeological fieldwork lies with Steve Baker, archaeological advisor to Bolsover District Council.

7. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 7.1 Due to the nature of the results at this stage of the archaeological investigation, publication is expected to be limited to a summary in the local archaeological Round-up and publication via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix B).
- 7.2 On completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited with Museums Sheffield. Until this time the archive will be retained at AOC's premises.

8. Bibliography

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Cartographic Sources

- 1884 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
- 1918 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
- 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500
- 1960 Ordnance Survey 1:2,500

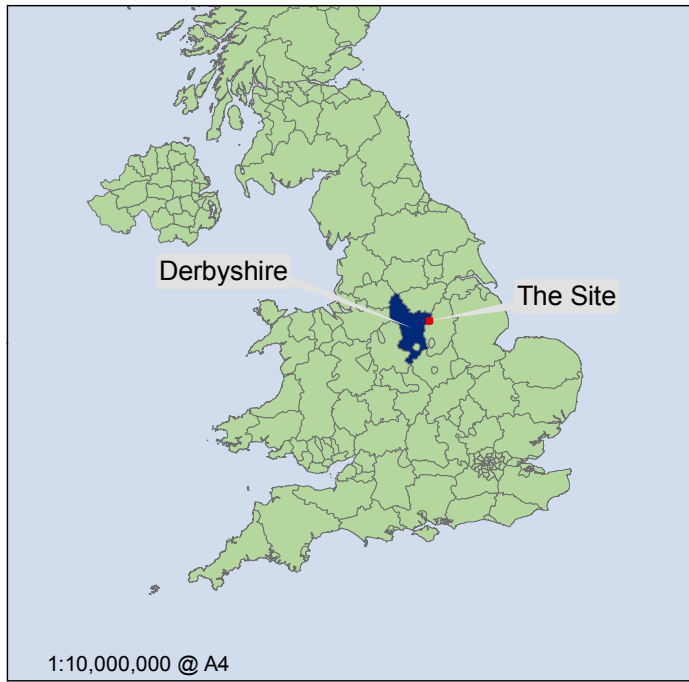
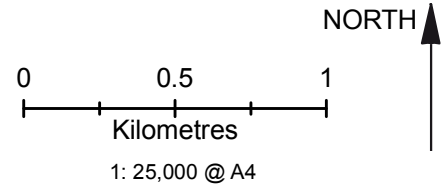
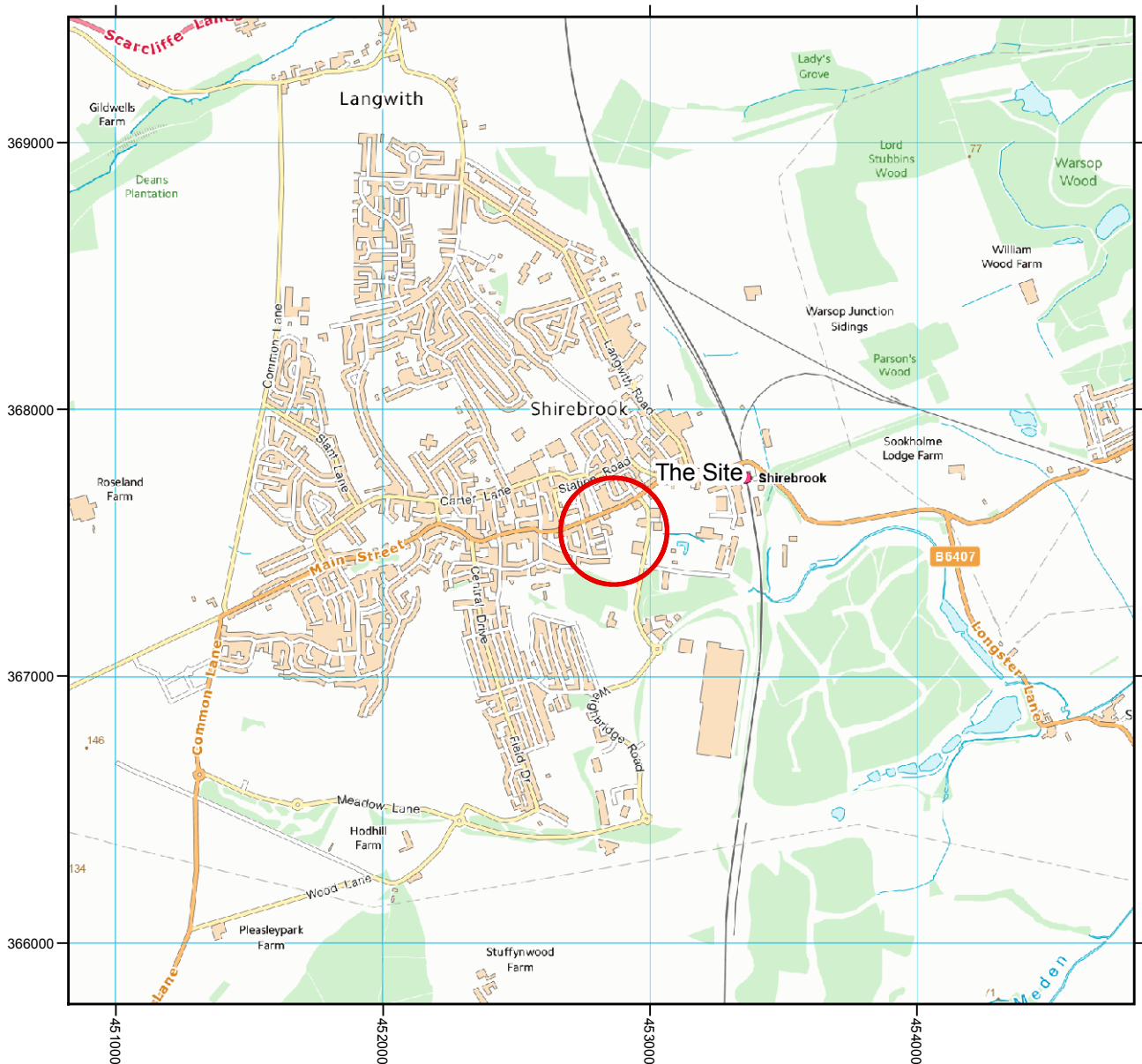


Figure 1: Site Location



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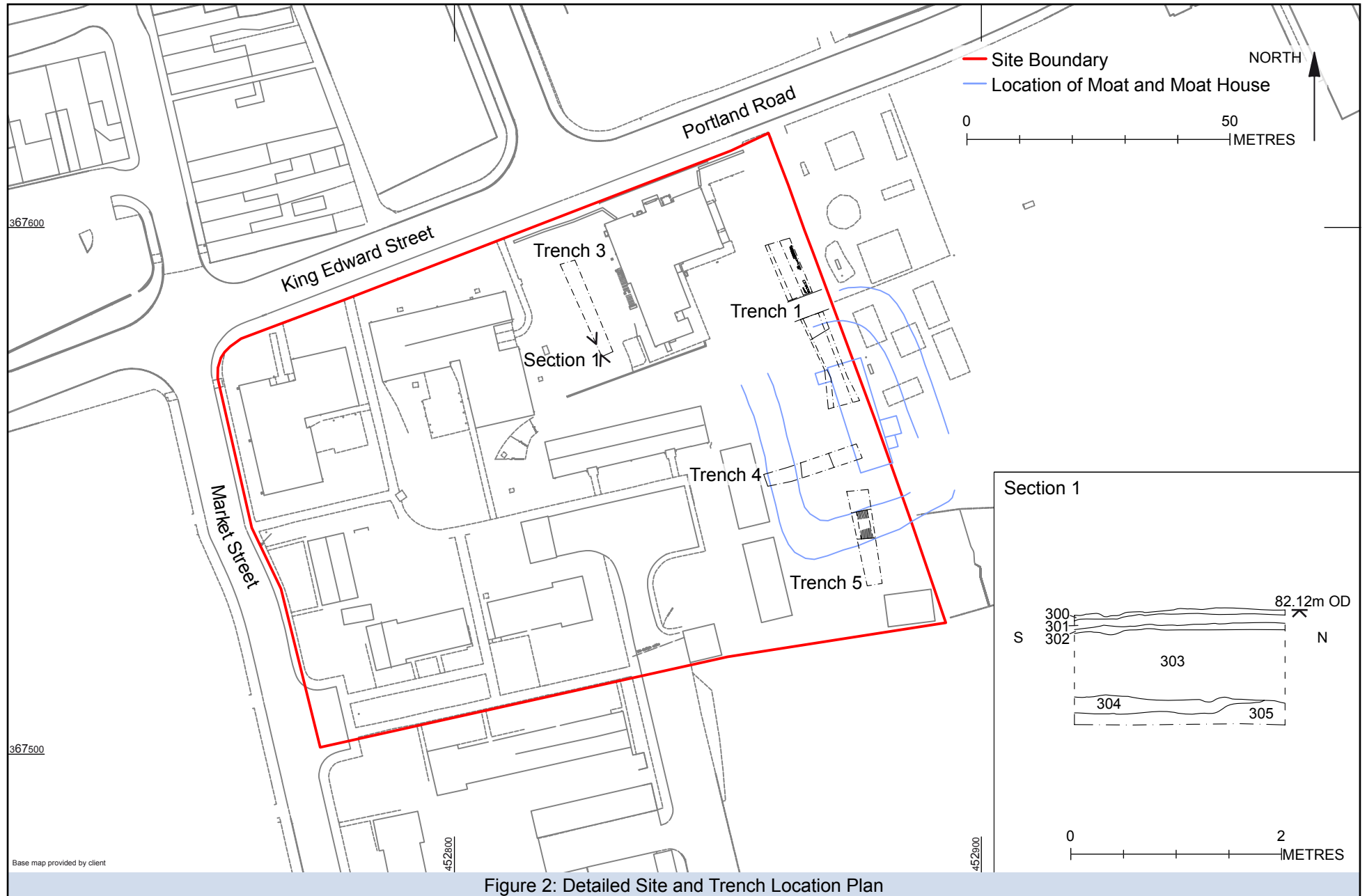


Figure 2: Detailed Site and Trench Location Plan

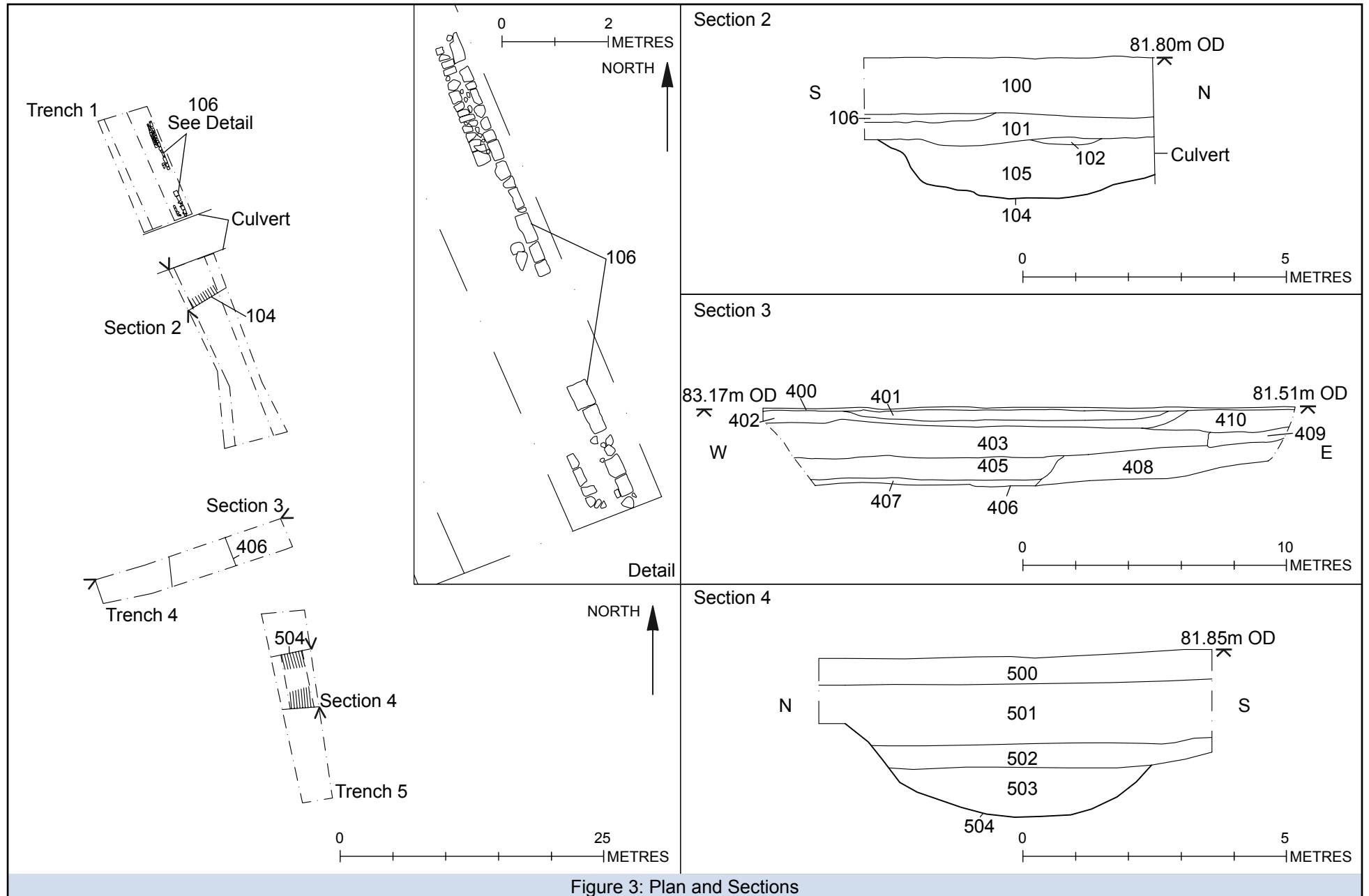


Figure 3: Plan and Sections

Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth
(100)	Very mixed dark grey silt clay	30m	1.80m	1.07m
(101)	Made ground. Black ashy silt, 19/20 th century building rubble	30m	1.80m	0.60m
(102)	Orange ash and clinker	2.50m	1.80m	0.16m
(103)	Natural subsoil. Brown orange silt clay with variable stone inclusions	20m	1.8m	Unknown
(104)	Cut of ditch. Gradual sloping sides, flat base	5.20m	1.80m	1.10m
(105)	Fill of ditch. Irregularly shaped and sized stones in brown grey silt clay.	5.20m	1.80m	1.10m
(106)	Wall. Random sandstone blocks and frogged bricks.	9.60m	0.90m	0.30m
(107)	Orange ash and clinker	1.40m	1.40m	0.14m
(300)	Tarmac	20m	2m	0.06m
(301)	Limestone gravel	20m	2m	0.22m
(302)	Grey sand	20m	2m	0.10m
(303)	Row of un-bonded frogged bricks	3.80m	1.40m	0.11m
(304)	Made ground. Black ashy silt containing building rubble and 19/20 th century artefacts.	20m	2m	0.80m
(305)	Mixed pink/grey mortar and ash	1.90m	2m	0.19m
(306)	Natural subsoil. Yellow brown silt clay	20m	2m	Unknown
(400)	Turf and brown clay silt imported topsoil	20m	2m	0.10m
(401)	Fine orange sand.	20m	2m	0.40m
(402)	Limestone hardcore	20m	2m	0.50m
(403)	Mixed rubble and redeposited topsoil	20m	2m	1.30m
(404)	Black ashy silt containing 19/20 th century artefacts and building rubble	20m	2m	0.78m
(405)	Fill of moat ditch. Stony mid brown grey clay silt. Unexcavated.	6.25m	2m	Unknown
(406)	Cut of moat ditch Unexcavated.	6.25m	2m	Unknown
(407)	Dark brown clay silt	20m	2m	0.17m
(408)	Natural subsoil. Stony brown orange clay silt	20m	2m	Unknown
(409)	Coal ash	3m	1.80m	0.34m
(410)	Loose rooty brown clay silt, similar to topsoil	5.50m	2m	0.91m
(500)	Mid brown clay silt topsoil with gravel and grass	20m	2m	0.50m
(501)	Black ashy silt containing 19/20 th century artefacts and building rubble	20m	2m	1.30m

(502)	Stony brown orange clay silt, derivative of subsoil	5m	2m	0.35m
(503)	Dark grey clay silt fill of moat, 40-50% large limestone cobbles	5.80m	2m	0.65m
(504)	Cut of moat, gradual sloping sides, flat base.	5.80m	2m	0.65m
(505)	Natural subsoil. Stony brown orange clay silt	20m	2m	Unknown

Appendix B – OASIS Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-113037

Project details

Project name Tesco Shirebrook

Short description of the project Archaeological evaluation involving the excavation of four trenches revealing a moat which had been heavily truncated and backfilled during the 19th and 20th century.

Project dates Start: 25-09-2012 End: 01-04-2014

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference 31091 - Contracting Unit No. codes

Any associated project reference POR12 - Sitecode codes

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use Woodland 6 - Parkland

Current Land use Other 5 - Garden

Monument type MOAT Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMICS Post Medieval

Significant Finds GLASS Post Medieval

Significant Finds CERAMICS Modern

Significant Finds GLASS Modern

Methods & "Targeted Trenches"
techniques

Development type Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition

Position in the
planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location DERBYSHIRE BOLSOVER SHIREBROOK Land off Portland Road

Study area 2.90 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 5279 6755 53.2021148972 -1.20960653635 53 12 07 N 001 12 34 W Point

Height OD /
Depth Min: 79.99m Max: 81.82m

Project creators

Name of
Organisation AOC Archaeology

Project brief
originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design
originator AOC Archaeology

Project
director/manager Paul Mason

Project
director/manager Catherine Edwards

Project supervisor John Winfer

Type of
sponsor/funding developer
body

Name of
sponsor/funding Tesco Stores Ltd
body

Project archives

Digital Media "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
available

Paper Archive TBC
recipient

Paper Archive ID POR13

Paper Media "Context
available sheet", "Map", "Matrices", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

Paper Archive Weston Park Museum not receiving archives for this area at the present time
notes

Project
bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title LAND AT PORTLAND ROAD, SHIREBROOK, DERBYSHIRE: AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

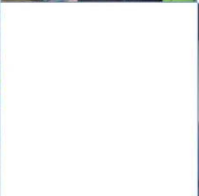
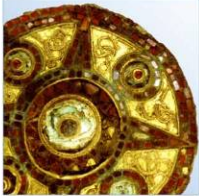
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