

Archaeological Monitoring At 22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire



Posthole cluster (F001) cut into the natural sand and gravel.

ARS Ltd Report No-2016/114

OASIS No: archaeo15-259449

Compiled By:
Elise McLellan with Tim Cobbold
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
DE45 1HB

Checked By:
Reuben Thorpe MCIfA
Tel: 01629 814540
admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

**Archaeological Monitoring at 22 Milton Road,
Repton, Derbyshire**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2016/114

August 2016
(revised September 2016)



© Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2016
Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, DE45 1HB
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Petar Stanojevic
Local Authority: South Derbyshire District Council
Date of compilation: August 2016
Compiled by: Elise McLellan with Tim Cobbold
Checked by: Reuben Thorpe MCIfA

List of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	4
1 INTRODUCTION	5
2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	6
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	6
4 METHOD STATEMENT.....	6
5 RESULTS	7
6 FINDS ASSESSMENT	11
7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS	15
8 ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION.....	15
9 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT.....	15
10 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY	16
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	16
12 REFERENCES	17
APPENDIX I- CONTEXT REGISTER	18
APPENDIX II- HARRIS MATRIX.....	19
APPENDIX III- PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER	20
APPENDIX IV: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	21
APPENDIX V: OASIS RECORD	34

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site Location. (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).	5
Figure 2. Possible location of the Repton Priory tithe barn on the Wyatts map of 1762. Image taken from the Repton Village History Group (2016, 7) report on efforts to locate the tithe barn.	6
Figure 3. Post pit (F001) pre-excavation.	7
Figure 4. Posthole cluster (F001), post-excavation.	8
Figure 5. West facing section of shallow pit feature [F003].....	9
Figure 6. Shallow pit feature (F003), post-excavation.Linear Ditch/Gully [F007]	9
Figure 7. East facing section of the ditch or gully feature (F007).....	10
Figure 8. Unstratified dressed stone fragment.	10
Figure 9. Site plan.....	11
Figure 10. Detailed site plan	12
Figure 11. Plans and sections	13

Executive Summary

Project Name: Archaeological Monitoring at 22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire

Site Code: REP'16

Superficial Geology: Triassic Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Tarpurley Siltstone Formation

NGR: SK 430735 326985

Date of Fieldwork: July 26th-29th 2016

Date of Report: August 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by Petar Stanojevic to undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the erection of a replacement dwelling at 22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire.

A planning application had been granted by South Derbyshire County Council for the erection of a replacement dwelling. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks as a condition of the planning permission to ensure that any archaeological remains encountered were recorded and interpreted prior to removal. Repton Local History Group helped identify this plot as the likely location of a tithe barn visible on a map of 1762. It was possible that archaeological remains associated with a tithe barn may have been present.

Archaeological remains of three features were encountered. These included a large posthole cluster containing 16th to 17th century pottery, a round pit containing medieval pottery, and a linear ditch or gully running across site. The presence of medieval pottery and charcoal within the pit feature attests to the presence of human activity on the site from the medieval period onwards. The posthole cluster forms a 90° corner of a post-build structure, which may with caution be equated to the south-west corner of the tithe barn or a subdivision within it. The presence of 16th-17th century pottery within the postholes points to a 16th or 17th century construction date with a 'construction by' date of 1762 represented in the evidence from historic mapping.

1 Introduction

1.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) in July 2016 during groundworks for a proposed erection of a replacement dwelling in satisfaction of planning consent (Ref: 9/2016/0199).

1.2 Research by the local Historical Group had established that the village's tithe barn stood in what is now the back garden of 22 Milton Road. It was therefore possible that remains of the barn, or other associated archaeological remains, could be located within the footprint of the development.



Figure 1: Site Location. (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

2 Location and Geology

2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the PDA is outlined in Figure 1 above. The site comprises the footprint of a residential development to the south of Milton Road and north of Askew Grove. The site is centred at NGR SK 430735 326985 (Figure 1). The site lies at 50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) 50 m to the east of the medieval core of Repton.

2.2 The solid geology of the site comprises Triassic siltstone, mudstone, and sandstone of the Tarpорley Siltstone Formation (BGS 2016).

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The Anglo-Saxon origins of Repton are well known with the village dating back to at least the 7th century AD.

3.2 Research by the Repton Village History Group (2016) has established that the Repton Priory tithe barn, which may have had a medieval origin, stood just south of the area of excavation. The Repton Village History Group (2016) have identified this building on a detailed map of the parish dating to 1762 (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Possible location of the Repton Priory tithe barn on the Wyatts map of 1762. Image taken from the Repton Village History Group (2016, 7) report on efforts to locate the tithe barn.

4 Method Statement

4.1 All groundworks were undertaken by hand or by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on those areas exposed by the development works and arrangement was made to avoid tracking

machinery across recently stripped areas until checked and cleared by ARS Ltd. Health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

4.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (2014b). The on-site archaeologist was given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time was allowed for recording.

4.3 A full methodology is outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation at the rear of this report.

5 Results

(Appendix I and II)

5.1 Contextual detail is presented in Appendix I while the stratigraphic sequence is tabulated in Appendix II.

5.2 At the southern end of the development area, outside the footprint of development, the topsoil (009) physically overlay the natural sands and gravels (005). Beneath the footprint of the building a rubble makeup, (006) overlay the natural sands and gravels (005).



Figure 3. Post pit (F001) pre-excitation.

5.3 Three features (F001), (F003), and (F007) were identified beneath the topsoil, cut into the natural sands and gravels (005) (Figure 10).

Post-pit (F001)

5.4 The bases of three postholes [F001], located in the southeast corner of the development area, were recorded within the cut of a wider post-pit (002), which had been cut into the natural sand and gravels (005). Post-pit (002) was filled by a single fill (001) (Figure 3, Figure 4).

5.5 The posthole bases within post-pit [F001] together formed a 90 degree angle, signifying an engaged post, representative of the corner of a building. The eastern limit of the feature was not identified as it continued beyond the limit of excavation.



Figure 4. Posthole cluster (F001), post-excavation.

5.6 A single piece of pottery was retrieved from within the backfill of post-pit [F001] and is of local manufacture dating to the 16th and 17th centuries.

Pit (F003)

5.7 The remains of circular pit [F003] were located towards the centre of the development area, dug into the natural sand and gravels (005) with a single fill (003). Pit [F003] truncated the western end of ditch/gully [F007] and had itself been truncated on its northwest side by modern intrusion.

5.8 Two pieces of heavily abraded pottery, broadly dating to the medieval period, were recovered from the fill of pit [F003].



Figure 5. West facing section of shallow pit feature [F003].



Figure 6. Shallow pit feature (F003), post-excitation. Linear Ditch/Gully [F007]

Ditch/Gully F007

5.9 A ditch/gully [F007], cut into the natural sands and gravels, ran to the east from the east side of pit [F003] up to the edge of the development area. This ditch [F007] was truncated at its western edge by pit [F003].

5.10 No artefacts were found within the single fill (007) of ditch [F007].



Figure 7. East facing section of the ditch or gully feature (F007).

Dressed Stone Fragment

5.11 A fragment of dressed stone roughly 0.75m in length, 0.25m in width and 0.2m in height was found during the monitoring of groundworks. No associations as to provenance could be derived.



Figure 8. Unstratified dressed stone fragment.

Figure 9. Site plan
Scale: 1:300 @A4

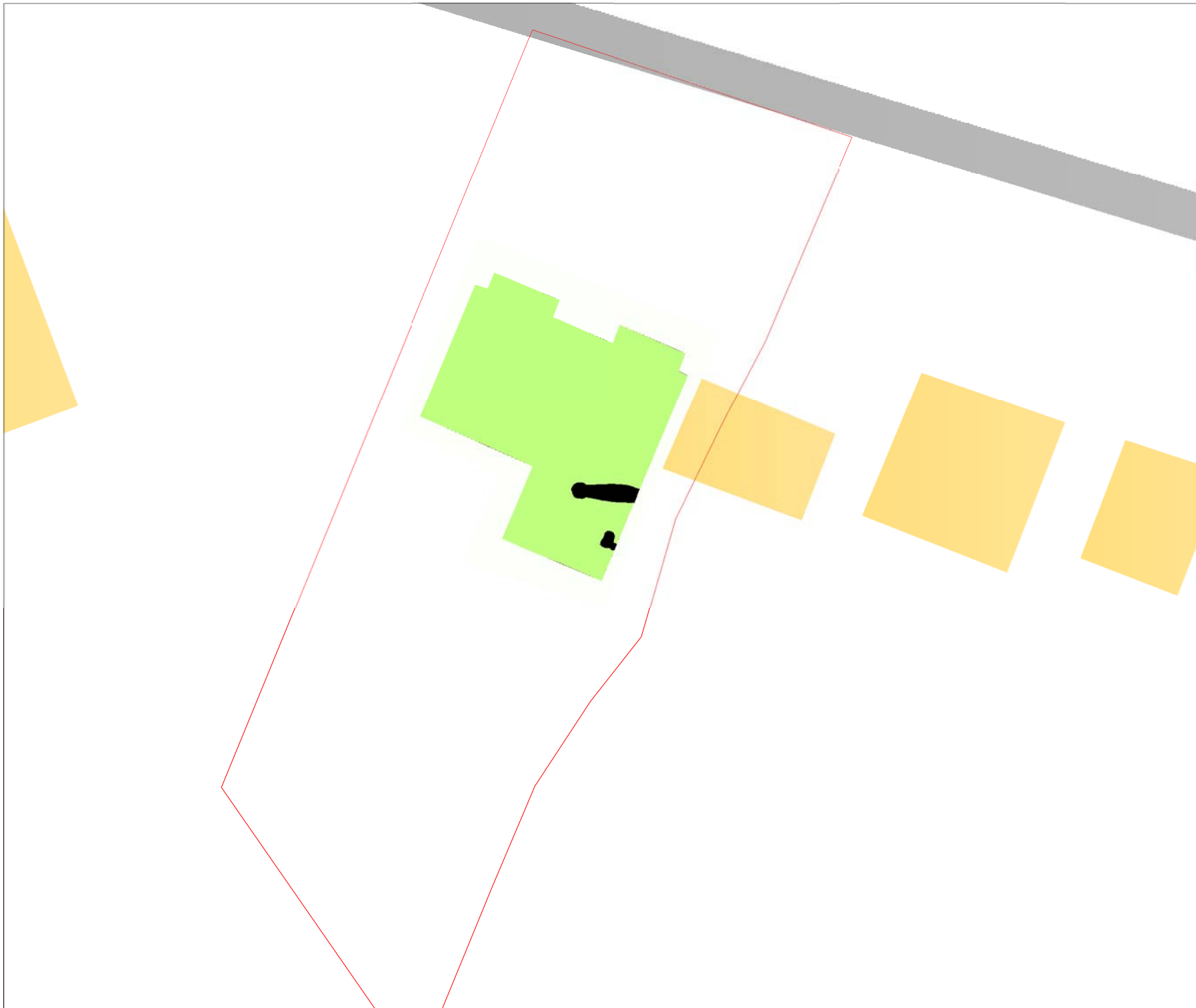
Key:



Site plot outline



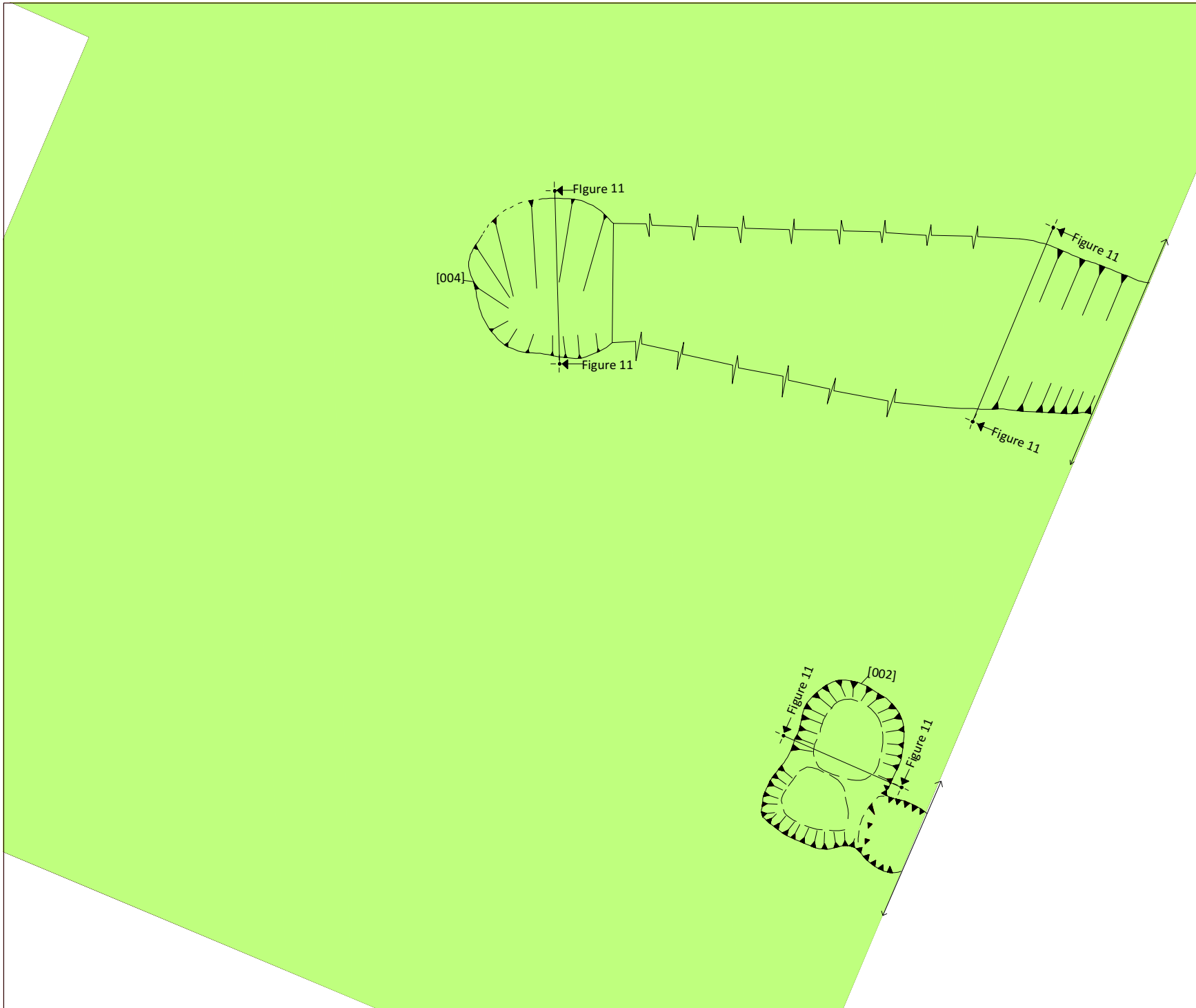
Watching brief area
(archaeological features shown
in black)




Copyright/ Licencing
This Drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduction with permission.
Licence No. 100045420

Figure 10. Detailed site plan
Scale: 1:30@A4



Key:

 Indeterminate edge



Copyright/ Licencing
This Drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduction with permission.
Licence No. 100045420

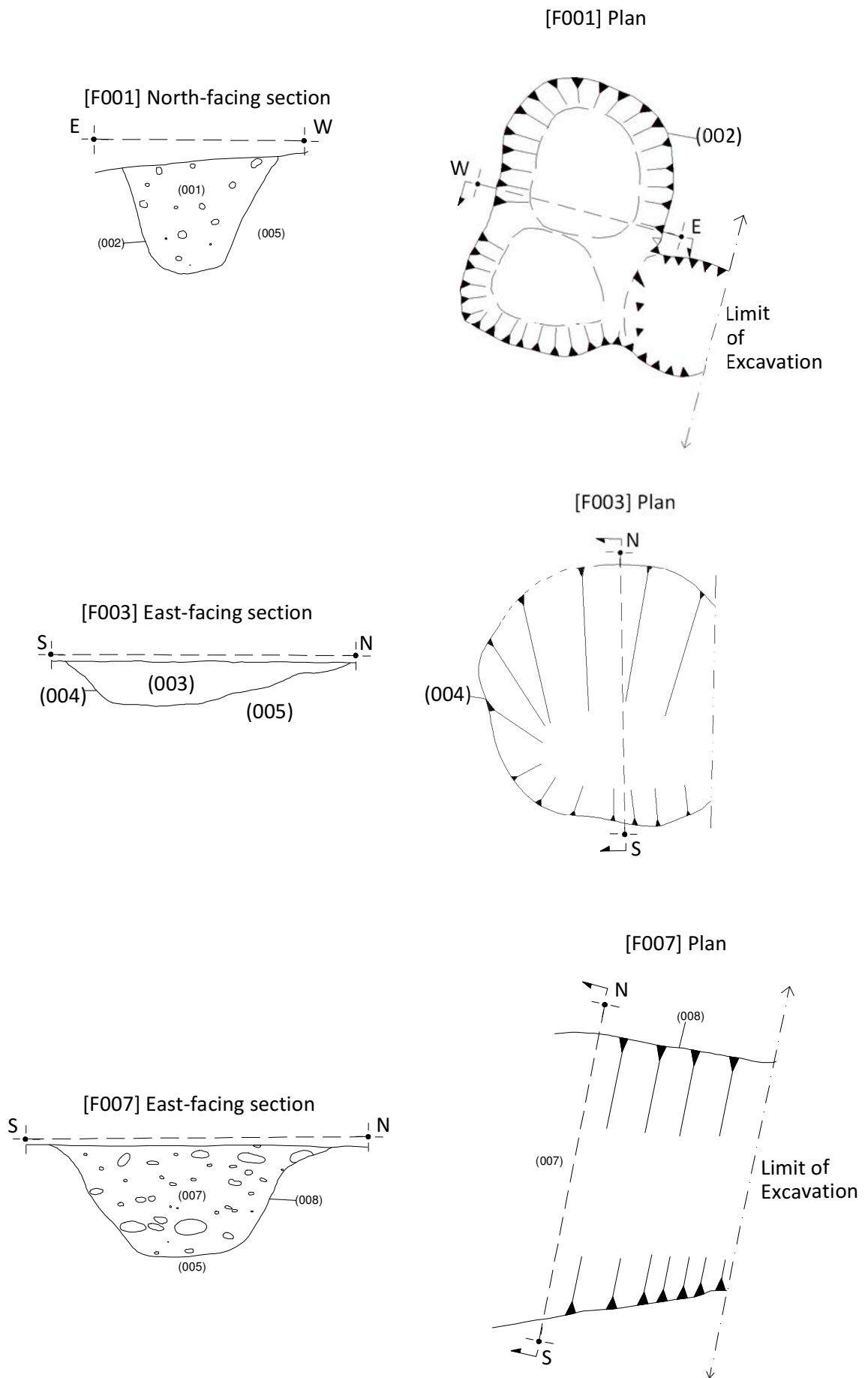


Figure 11. Plans and Sections
Scale: 1:20@A4

Key:



Copyright/ Licencing
This Drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
reproduction with permission.
Licence No. 100045420

6 Finds Assessment

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

Introduction

6.1 Three sherds of pottery resulting from excavations at 22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire were examined by the author on 3rd August 2016. The details are summarised in the catalogue below.

Catalogue

6.2 A single pottery sherd was recovered from the fill of the post-pit [F003]. This one sherd of pottery (18 grams) has a very hard, dense dull red to dark grey fabric with lighter streaks containing moderate, well-sorted, quantities of fine quartz up to 0.5mm in diameter. The sherd has all the characteristics of a Midlands Purple ware vessel dating to the later 16th or early 17th century. Given the proximity of Repton to Ticknall, the location of numerous potteries which manufactured this type of pottery (Spavold and Brown 2005), it is probable that this is the source of the sherd.

6.3 Two sherds of pottery were recovered from pit [F003]. These heavily abraded but joining sherds (5 grams) have a soft, pale orange, sandy fabric containing abundant fine sub-rounded quartz grains up to 0.5mm with fine black grit of a similar size and occasional rock fragments up to 1mm. Although clearly of medieval date, a precise date range cannot be attributed to the sherd, in part because of its abraded condition but mainly because of the rather poor state of our current knowledge of medieval pottery in south and central Derbyshire, as discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004).

Discussion

6.4 Beyond indicating the presence of Medieval and later Post-Medieval activity on or close to the site of the excavation, the ceramics can be used to provide a *terminus post-quem* date for the disuse/infilling of post-pit [F001] and the infilling of pit [F003].

6.5 The pottery assemblage should be deposited in its entirety in the appropriate local museum or finds repository where it will be available to researchers in the future

7 Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks revealed three archaeological features: a pit, a posthole cluster, and a linear ditch or gully. The presence of charcoal and small amounts of medieval and 16th to 17th century pottery indicated that there had been human activity from at least the medieval period onwards at or near the site.

7.2 The postholes within post-pit [F001] formed a 90° angle, forming the corner of a post-built structure which might be equated to the southwest corner of the tithe barn itself or to a subdivision within it. The presence of 16th to 17th century pottery within post-pit [F001], which as a feature may relate to the erection of the posts, points to a 16th or 17th century construction date with a *construction by* date of 1762 represented in the historic map evidence.

7.2 The earlier medieval pottery within pit [F003] is possibly residual in this instance, its manufacture and use predating the initial infilling of the pit. However, the fact that conjoining sherds were discovered may indicate the presence of refuse within the burgrave plot or the movement and collection of broken ceramic vessels and their re-deposition in tertiary contexts.

7.4 A sequence of Medieval activity within the boundaries of the site has been identified representing pit digging, the creation of land boundaries and the probable construction of the Tithe barn, the latter possibly in the 16th century.

8 Archiving and Publication

8.1 Digital and paper copies of this report will be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

8.2 A copy of this report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

9 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

10 Statement of Indemnity

10.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

11 Acknowledgements

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular Petar Stanojevic for commissioning the work, the Repton Local History Group for identifying the site's archaeological potential and Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist for his advice.

12 References

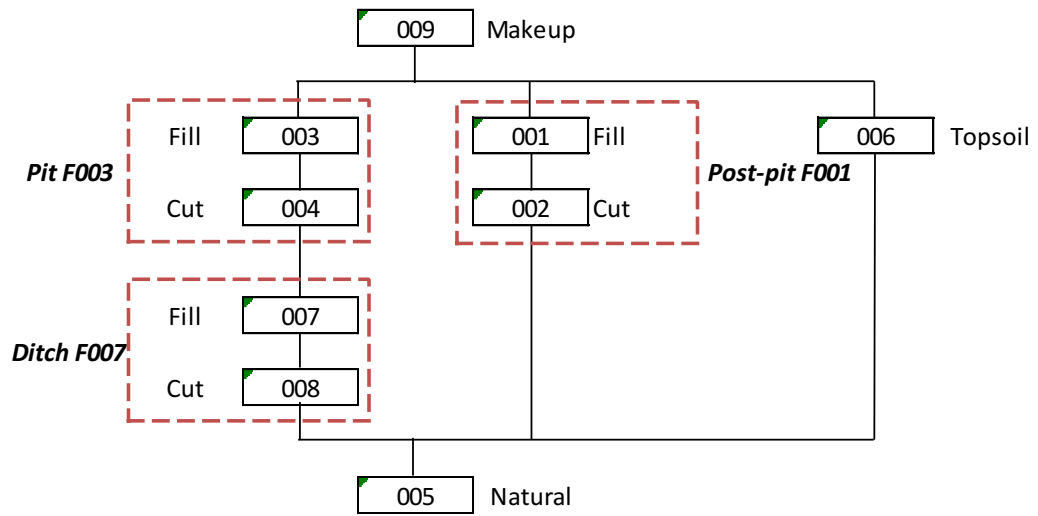
- British Geological Survey. 2016. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [Accessed 25th May 2016].
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014a. *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, Reading.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014b. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists
- Cumberpatch, C.G. 2004. *Medieval pottery production in Derbyshire: a review*. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal 124; 86 – 112.
- Repton Village History Group. 2016. *Repton's Tithe Barn: The story of tracking down the Repton Priory Tithe Barn*. Available online at: http://www.reptonvillage.org.uk/history_group/repton_tithe_barn_v1.pdf [Accessed 17th August 2016].
- Spavold, J and Brown, S. 2005. *Ticknall Pots and Potters*. Landmark. Collectors Library

Archaeological Monitoring at 22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire

Appendix I- Context Register

Context	Feature	Interpretation	Description
001	[001]	Fill	Single fill of <i>post-pit</i> , Feature [001] comprising a light greyish brown sandy silt 0.92m long, 0.57m wide and 0.41m deep.
002	[001]	Cut	Cut of <i>post-pit</i> , Feature [001], comprising three post-holes with nearly vertical sides within a wider <i>post-pit</i> that formed a 90° angle forming the corner of a wooden structure cut into natural sand and gravel (005) and filled by (001).
	[001]	Post-pit	Post-pit comprising construction horizon (002) (possibly even the post-extraction) and post-hole disuse (001). It was located in the southeast corner of the development area and was dug into the natural sand and gravels (005). The feature was oriented north-south and returned to the east. The eastern limit of the feature was not identified as it continued beyond the limit of excavation. Post-pit (F001) contained one piece of pottery, locally manufactured dating between the 16 th and 17 th centuries.
003	[003]	Fill	Single pit fill comprising a dark grey-mid brown silty-sand with 30% poorly sorted, small-medium sized, rounded pebbles and stones and infrequent very small pieces of charcoal. Fill of pit cut (004).
004	[003]	Cut	Cut of shallow pit [F003] between 2m and 2.2m wide and up to 0.4m deep. The north side of the cut was fairly steep, while the south side had a fairly gently sloping side to a rounded, concave, base. It was filled by (003) and cut into sands and gravels (005).
	[003]	Pit	Ovoid pit between 2m and 2.2m wide and up to 0.4m deep and truncated from above. The north side of the cut had fairly a steep side, while the south side had a fairly gently sloping side to a rounded, concave, base. Cuts Ditch [007] and is cut by modern drainage, The use/disuse deposit of this pit contained two pieces of heavily abraded pottery, broadly dating to the medieval period.
005	N/A	Layer	Natural sands and gravels
006	N/A	Layer	Rubble made ground
007	[007]	Fill	Single fill of cut (008) Ditch [007] consisting of light reddish brown sandy silt with 40% moderately sorted, rounded pebbles and sparse charcoal flecks.
008	[007]	Cut	Ditch/gully cut into (005) it was 6.1m long, a maximum width of 0.96m, and a maximum depth of 0.37m. The feature had fairly steeply sloping sides with the south side being slightly less steep than the north leading to a rounded base.
	[007]	Ditch	Ditch/gully cut into (005) 6.1m long and 0.96m and 0.37m deep running northwest to southeast. It was truncated by Pit [003]
009	N/A	Layer	Topsoil

Appendix II- Harris Matrix



Appendix III- Photograph Register

Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
01	N	2m	001	F001 pre-excavation	TC	26/07/2016
02	N	2m	001	F001 pre-excavation	TC	26/07/2016
03	N	-	006	Excavation area	TC	26/07/2016
04	S	-	001	F001 half-sectioned	TC	26/07/2016
05	W	-	006	Excavation area	TC	26/07/2016
06	N	-	006	Working shot of excavation	TC	27/07/2016
07	N	-	006	Working shot of excavation	TC	27/07/2016
08	N	-	006	Working shot of excavation	TC	27/07/2016
09	E	2m	007	F007 pre-excavation	TC	27/07/2016
10	W	2m	007	F007 pre-excavation	TC	27/07/2016
11	S	0.5m	001	F001 half-sectioned	TC	27/07/2016
12	S	1m	001	F001 half-sectioned	TC	27/07/2016
13	E	2m	003	F003 half-sectioned	TC	27/07/2016
14	E	2m	003	F003 post-excavation	TC	27/07/2016
15	W	1m	007	F007 half-sectioned	TC	27/07/2016
16	E	-	001	F001 post-excavation	TC	27/07/2016
17	E	-	001	F001 post-excavation	TC	27/07/2016
18	N	-	006	Working shot	TC	28/07/2016
19	S	-	006	Excavated area	TC	28/07/2016
20	-	0.25	-	Worked stone fragment	TC	28/07/2016
21	-	0.25	-	Worked stone fragment	TC	28/07/2016
22	-	0.25	-	Worked stone fragment	TC	28/07/2016
23	NE	-	005	Excavated area	TC	28/07/2016
24	E	2m	005	Excavated area	TC	28/07/2016
25	SW	-	005	Excavated area	TC	28/07/2016

22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring
May 2016**



© Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2016
Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of:	Petar Stanojevic
Date of compilation:	May 2016
Compiled by:	Reuben Thorpe MCIfA
Planning Reference:	9/2016/0199
Local Authority:	South Derbyshire District Council
Site central NGR:	SK 430735 326985



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf Mr Petar Stanojevic. It details a scheme of works for archaeological monitoring of groundworks in satisfaction of planning consent 9/2016/0199 for the erection of a replacement dwelling at 22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire NGR SK 430735 326985.

1.1.2 Research by the local Historical Group has established that the village's tithe barn stood in what is now the back garden of 22 Milton Road. It is therefore possible that remains of the barn – or other associated archaeological remains – could be located within the footprint of the current development.

1.1.3 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012), paragraph 141 outlines a requirement:

to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

1.1.4 Planning permission has been granted for development of the site subject to condition, Condition 3, which states:

No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives; and:

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works

- The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material.

This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

1.1.5 This WSI has been prepared to fully comply with the stipulations of planning consent. It describes the objectives and the methods to be employed and has been approved by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.



1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the PDA is outlined in Figure 1. The site comprises the footprint of a residential development to the south of Milton Road and north of Askew Grove. The site is centred at NGR SK 430735 326985 (Figure 1).

1.3 Topography

1.3.1 The site itself lies at 50m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) 50 m to the east of the medieval core of Repton.

1.4 Geology

1.4.1 The solid geology of the PDA comprises interbedded pebble conglomerates and reddish brown sandstones formed during the Triassic Period. At this location the solid geology is overlain by Holme Pierrepont Sand and Gravel and glacial head deposits of gravel, sand and clay (BGS 2016).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The anglo-saxon origins of Repton are well known with the village dating back to at least the 7th century AD.

2.2 Research by the Repton Village Historical Group has established that the village's tithe barn which may have had a medieval origin stood on the site.

2.3 The barn is shown on a detailed map of the parish dating from 1762.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. Though it is likely that the remains of the Tithe Barn lie outside the footprint of development it is possible that remains associated with the barn or other archaeological remains may be encountered both in the footprint of development and in the groundworks associated with development.

3.1.2 There is potential therefore for research topics identified in East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012) to be addressed namely:

- 7.1 and 7.2 the development of Medieval Repton.
- 8.1 morphology and function of Post-Medieval Buildings.

3.2 Project type Objectives

3.2.1. The aims and objectives of the archaeological monitoring will be to:

- ◆ Identify any archaeological features and deposits encountered during ground works.
- ◆ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.



4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Archaeological monitoring will involve continuous monitoring during ground works associated with construction and provision of services and the excavation of the extended building footprint. The number and frequency of attendances may, depending on the nature of the deposits encountered on site, be re-assessed to potentially take place on an intermittent basis. In such a case visits will be agreed on site and in full consultation with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

4.2 Watching Brief Methodology

4.2.1. All elements of the archaeological monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and will follow the CIfA's Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014b).

4.2.2. All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

4.2.3 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken either by hand or by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.2.4 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.2.5 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist requirements.

4.2.6 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.2.7 The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site and will be given, at his/her request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated / allowed for recording any such features.

4.2.8 Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the *Site Recording Manual* of Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS) (2002).



4.2.9 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

4.2.10 The archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

4.2.11 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or landuse regime, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller.

4.2.12 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.

4.2.13 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present column sampling may be considered.

4.2.14 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to provide an evaluation of the type of preservation that may be present.

4.2.15 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.16 Any human remains will initially be left in-situ and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken following once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.



4.2.17 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner

Dr Robert Hunter

St Katherine's House,

St. Mary's Wharf

Mansfield Road

Derby

Derbyshire

DE1 3TQ

Tel: 01332 613014

Finds Liaison Officer

Alastair Willis

Museum and Art Gallery

The Strand

Derby

Derbyshire

DE1 1BS

Tel: 01332 641 903

4.2.18 The Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

5 RECORDING

5.1 The site will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

5.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate scale and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

5.3 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

5.4 The heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

5.5 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

5.6 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.



6 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

6.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

6.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded.

6.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged. Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

6.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

6.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Derby Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

6.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 At least five working days notice shall be provided before the commencement of works will be given to the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

Steve Baker
Derby and Derbyshire Development
Control Archaeologist
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773

7.2 ARS Ltd will liaise at frequent intervals with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist during the course of the work.



8 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

8.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Caitlin Halton Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd. An outline timetable for project implementation is presented below

Task	Task Description	Commencement date
1	Agree WSI	
2	Enabling works and undertake watching brief	Week 1
3	Specialist reporting	Commence within 2 weeks of completion of fieldwork
3	Full report preparation and submission	Within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork dependent on Task 3
4	Archive Deposition	Within 3 months of completion of fieldwork

Table 1. Outline timetable for project implementation

8.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery: Ian Rowlandson
- ◆ Samian ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Clay pipes: Mike Wood MCIfA
- ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan
- ◆ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

9 REPORT

9.1 Following completion of the watching brief, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following.

- ◆ Non-technical summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project



- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
- ◆ Specialist Reports
- ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form

9.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 10.4 below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is Derby Museums and Galleries. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives* from Derbyshire at Derby Museums

10.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Derby & Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity and an accession number produced for the site.

10.3 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd. This will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data.

10.4 The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013e) Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Derby & Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Derby &



Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

10.5 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see Section 6 above).

10.6 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

10.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

11 GENERAL ITEMS

11.1 Health and Safety

11.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

11.2 Insurance Cover

11.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

11.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

11.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

11.4 Publication

11.4.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity

11.5 Copyright



11.5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

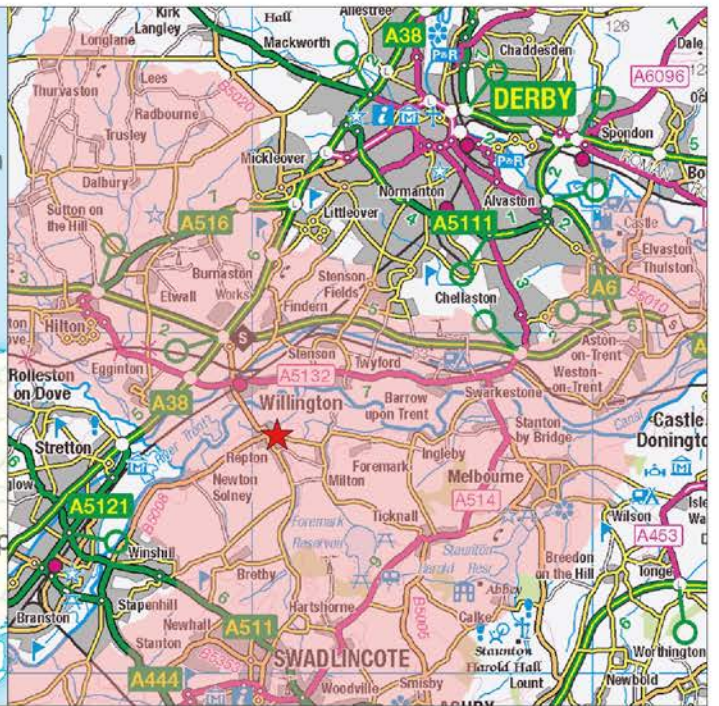
12 REFERENCES

- British Geological Survey 2015. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [Accessed 26th May 2015].
- Campbell, G., Moffett, L., and Straker, V. 2011. Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd edn). Portsmouth: Historic England
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014c. Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 2012. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. London, The Stationery Office.
- Department of Culture Media and Sport (DCMS). 2008. *Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (Second Revision)*. London, The Stationery Office.
- Knight, D., Vyner, B., and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Nottingham
- Museums in Derbyshire 2016. *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museums*. Derbyshire County Archaeological Services.
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.



FIGURES





Site name: 22 Milton Road, Repton
 Date: May 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: Varies

 South Derbyshire District	 Site plot outline	
 Site location	 Watching brief area	

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

Figure 1:
Site location

Summary for archaeol5-259449

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol5-259449
Project Name	22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire
Sitename	
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	
Planning Id	9/2016/0199
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project Dates	27-Jul-2016 - 29-Jul-2016
Location	22 Milton Road NGR : SK 30735 26985 LL : 52.8395064112635, -1.54516804860515 12 Fig : 430735,326985
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Derbyshire District : South Derbyshire Parish : Repton
Project Methodology	Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by Petar Stanojevic to undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the erection of a replacement dwelling at 22 Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire. A planning application had been granted by South Derbyshire County Council for the erection of a replacement dwelling. Archaeological monitoring was carried out during groundworks as a condition of the planning permission to ensure that any archaeological remains encountered were recorded and interpreted prior to removal. Repton Local History Group helped identify this plot as the likely location of a tithe barn visible on a map of 1762.
Project Results	It was possible that archaeological remains associated with a tithe barn may have been present. Archaeological remains of three features were encountered. These included a large posthole cluster containing 16th to 17th century pottery, a round pit containing medieval pottery, and a linear ditch or gully running across site. The presence of medieval pottery and charcoal within the pit feature attests to the presence of human activity on the site from the medieval period onwards. The posthole cluster forms a 90° corner of a post-build structure, which may with caution be equated to the south-west corner of the tithe barn or a subdivision within it. The presence of 16th-17th century pottery within the postholes points to a 16th or 17th century construction date with a 'construction by' date of 1762 represented in the evidence from historic mapping.
Keywords	CERAMIC - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus CERAMIC - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	Derbyshire County Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	E, McLellan, T, Cobbold
HER Identifiers	

