

**Church of All Saints, Ockbrook,
Derbyshire: An Archaeological
Watching Brief**



ARS Ltd Report 2014/67
April 2014

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Compiled By:

Ben Dyson BA, MLitt
Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Angel House
Portland House
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Checked By:

Dr. Robin Holgate MifA
Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657
admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Church of All Saints, Ockbrook, Derbyshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by Erewash Borough Council to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Church of All Saints in Ockbrook, Derbyshire where an 18m section of the churchyard boundary wall was to be replaced between the graveyard and Church Farm.

The site is located towards the southern end of Ockbrook village, approximately 5 miles east of Derby. The site lies within the churchyard of the Church of All Saints and is concentrated on a section of boundary wall between the graveyard and Church Farm to the north of the Church.

Ground-works were subject to a condition set by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor "That works are to be carried out under the supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists and according to a watching brief which is submitted to the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for approval prior to the commencement of any work."

The archaeological watching brief encompassed two phases of ground-works. Firstly along the eastern section of the wall, just over 9m in length, fourteen gravestones were removed that had been concreted into position on the churchyard side of the boundary wall. Removal of the gravestones was necessary in order to remove the old boundary wall and its footings. Latterly, the western section of the old boundary wall, again around 9m in length, was removed so that a trench could be dug along the entire 18m for the placement of a new concrete footing for the replacement wall. No gravestones were placed along the line of the wall in the western part of the site.

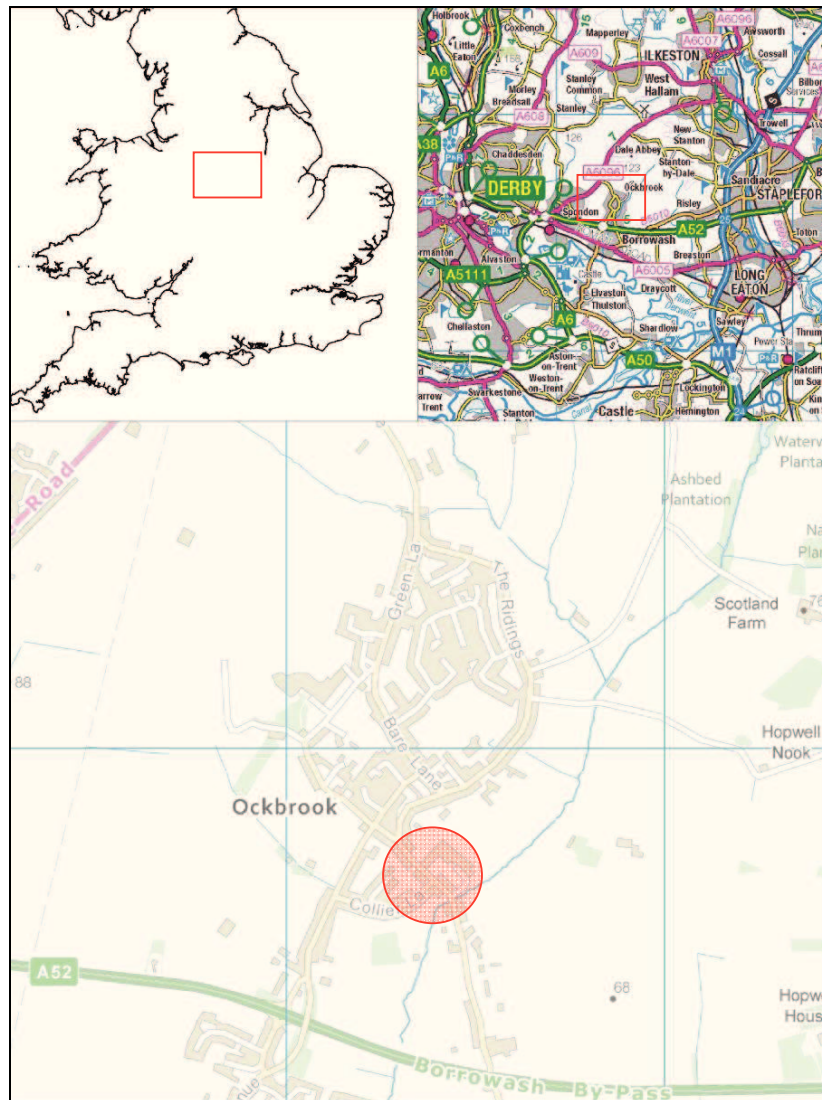
The remains of the wall were overgrown and mixed in with a thick layer of topsoil. Given the proximity of the wall and the church grounds there was the potential that archaeologically significant remains might be encountered that might be associated with the graveyard. Material was removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket and no archaeologically significant features or artefacts were encountered during the ground-works other than one fragment of late medieval pottery, a spread of modern building materials, broken 18th - 20th centuries pots/berds, glass fragments and a single metal object, interpreted as a possible coffin handle.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

In April 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by Erewash Borough Council and with approval from the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the Church of All Saints, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. A section of the churchyard boundary wall was to be replaced between the graveyard and Church Farm with material being removed that might uncover archaeologically significant remains associated with the graveyard.

The site is located in the southern part of Ockbrook Village and is situated approximately 5 miles east of Derby. The site is centred at SK 42389 35722.



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Figure 1. General location of site

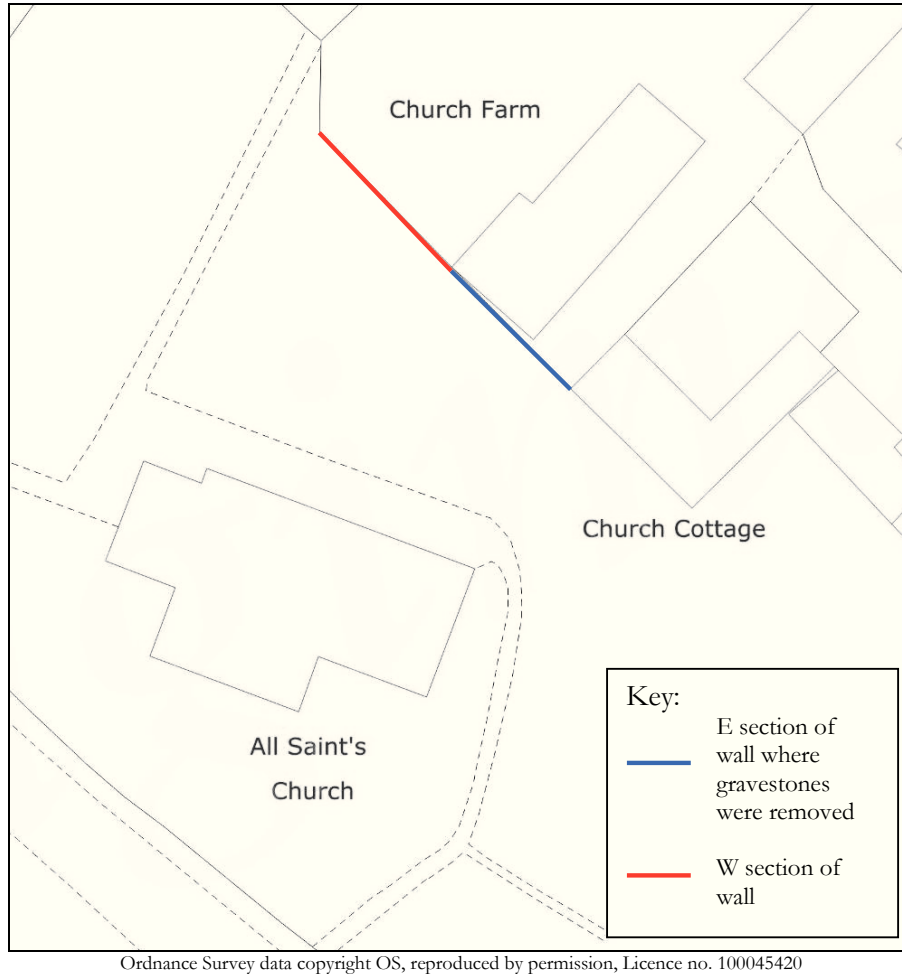


Figure 2 Site Location Plan

1.2 Geology and soils

The local geology of the area consists of alluvium deposits of clay, sand and gravel formed in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey 2014).

2. METHODOLOGY

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken during ground-works associated with the removal of a section of an existing boundary wall between the churchyard of the Church of All Saints and Church Farm.

The watching brief monitored all ground-works related to the removal of gravestones along with the removal of the collapsed boundary wall and its footings along the eastern section of the site. Ground-works were also monitored along the western section of the site during demolition and removal of the wall and its footings up to the predetermined limit of excavation. Monitoring of the removal of topsoil and subsoil along the entire length was observed down to the natural substratum.

Archaeological remains were excavated and recorded within the working area by a qualified archaeologist and in accordance with the standards outlined in the *Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct* (IfA 2013a), *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2013b) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (IfA 2013c).

3. RESULTS

3.1 Gravestone removal along eastern phase

Fourteen large gravestones constituted the line of the boundary wall along the eastern stretch of the site. These were concreted in place between the original line of the boundary wall and the edge of the graveyard. Removal of the gravestones and their concrete footing revealed a thin layer of topsoil (101) overlying a graveyard retaining wall made of a mixture of bricks, sandstone rocks, breezeblocks and slates rendered with the concrete that had held the gravestones in place. This retaining structure (102) was encountered across the full length of the eastern phase of the ground-works and probably extends behind the western phase, but due to a slight kink in the boundary wall this was not observed any further than the western extent of the eastern phase.

In front of (102) were the lower brick courses and sandstone block footings of the boundary wall which were to be removed. The wall had all but collapsed and was very overgrown enabling a quick removal with a machine.

Below (102) and the wall footings a levelling layer of rubble backfill was encountered. It was from this layer (103) that all of the finds came from, including pottery of the 18th and 19th centuries, one sherd of late medieval pottery, fragments of 18th and 20th centuries glass and a single iron object interpreted as a door or box handle, possibly a coffin handle given the proximity to the graveyard and the general disturbed nature of (103).

This layer directly overlay the natural clay substratum (104), which was the final context to be observed during the ground-works.

3.2 Boundary wall and footing removal along western phase

The western stretch of the site consisted of a more robust section of the boundary wall, which in places necessitated the use of a jackhammer to break up the concrete and sandstone block footings. Removal of the wall and footings revealed a very simple stratigraphy in the section through the graveyard edge. This consisted of topsoil (101), a levelling deposit (103) and the natural substratum (104). As mentioned previously, (102) did not extend into the western phase of the ground-works due to a slight kink in the boundary wall moving away from the graveyard edge.

Finds were again limited to a single context, the levelling layer of (103), with further instances of 18th and 20th centuries pottery, a mixture of building materials and occasional glass fragments.

The watching brief observed the excavation of the natural substratum down to the level where the new foundation slab will lie for the new wall and no further features or artefacts were encountered.

4. Finds Assessment

All of the finds came from (103), the backfill/levelling deposit beneath the footings of the boundary wall.

4.1 Pottery

Description	Sherd Count	Date
Reduced sandy ware	1	Late medieval
Black/brown-glazed ware	17	18 th -20 th century
Slip-coated buff ware	1	Mid-18 th – 19 th century
Mocha ware	1	18 th – 19 th century
Pearl-glazed ware	4	18 th – 19 th century
Green-glazed earthenware	2	20 th century

The pottery represents late medieval and 18th-20th centuries utilitarian wares (black/brown-glazed ware) and refined earthen wares (slipware, earthenwares and mocha ware) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink.

4.2 Glass

Two window pane fragments and three fragments of bottle glass (two clear and one green) of 19th-20th centuries date were recovered, along with 12 glass bathroom tesserae of 20th century date.

4.3 Metalwork

An iron door or box (coffin?) handle of 19th or 20th century date was recovered.

4.4 Discussion

With the exception of the late medieval 'sherd the finds are in no way unusual and parallels can be found on most sites producing material dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. As there is no further research value within the assemblage, the finds will be discarded.

5. CONCLUSION

In April 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief within the grounds of the Church of All Saints, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Ground-works included the removal of a number of gravestones and a section of the existing boundary wall in preparation for the laying of a new ground slab and construction of a new wall.

Ground-works were subject to a condition set by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor “That works are to be carried out under the supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists and according to a watching brief which is submitted to the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for approval prior to the commencement of any work.”

The archaeological watching brief encountered no significant archaeological remains other than a small assemblage of 18th-19th centuries pottery and glass fragments, two sherds of late medieval pottery and an iron object interpreted as a handle, perhaps from a coffin given the proximity to the graveyard and the disturbed nature of the context from which it came.

6. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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).

7. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

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.

8. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

A digital and paper copy of the report will be submitted to the Derbyshire HER.

The OASIS record for the site will be completed and a copy of the report uploaded to OASIS.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Research Services Ltd. would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular Tom Haddock of Erewash Borough Council for commissioning the work, Steve Woods and Ian of Highfield Building Services for undertaking the ground-works in liaison with the archaeologist on-site and Dave Barrett (Diocesan Archaeological Advisor) for his advice.

10. REFERENCES

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IfA 2013b. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Available online at: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_watching.pdf [Accessed 25th February 2014].

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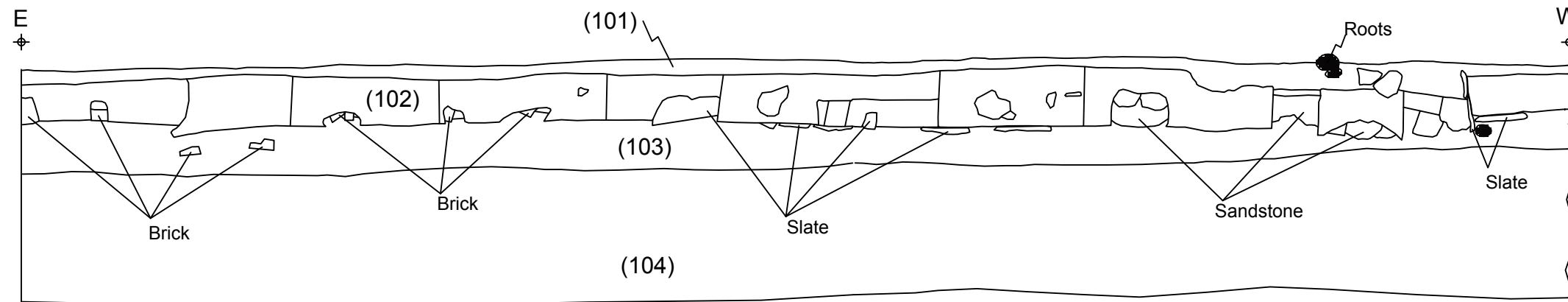
Appendix I – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description
101	Topsoil
102	Graveyard retaining wall in E phase of wall removal
103	Backfill/levelling layer with frequent building debris and all finds
104	Natural clay substratum

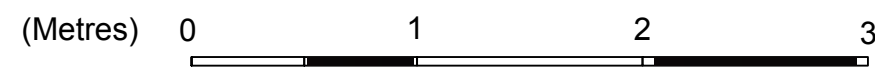
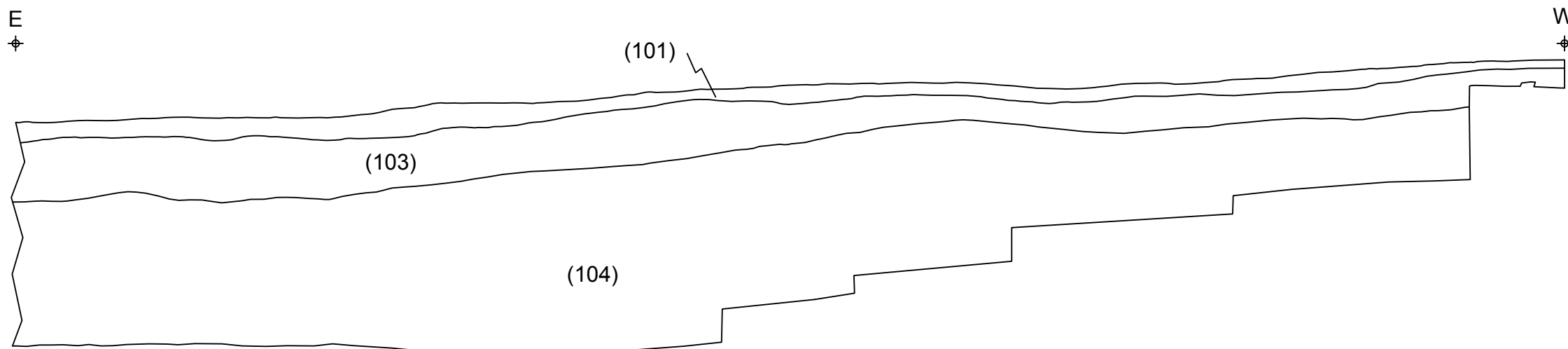
Appendix II – Drawings Register and Drawings

Drawing No.	Description
1	N facing section of graveyard after wall removal – eastern end
2	N facing section of graveyard after wall removal – western end
3	W facing section through boundary wall at eastern limit of excavation
4	E facing section through boundary wall at western limit of excavation

NORTH FACING SECTION OF GRAVEYARD AFTER WALL REMOVAL - EASTERN END



NORTH FACING SECTION OF GRAVEYARD AFTER WALL REMOVAL - WESTERN END

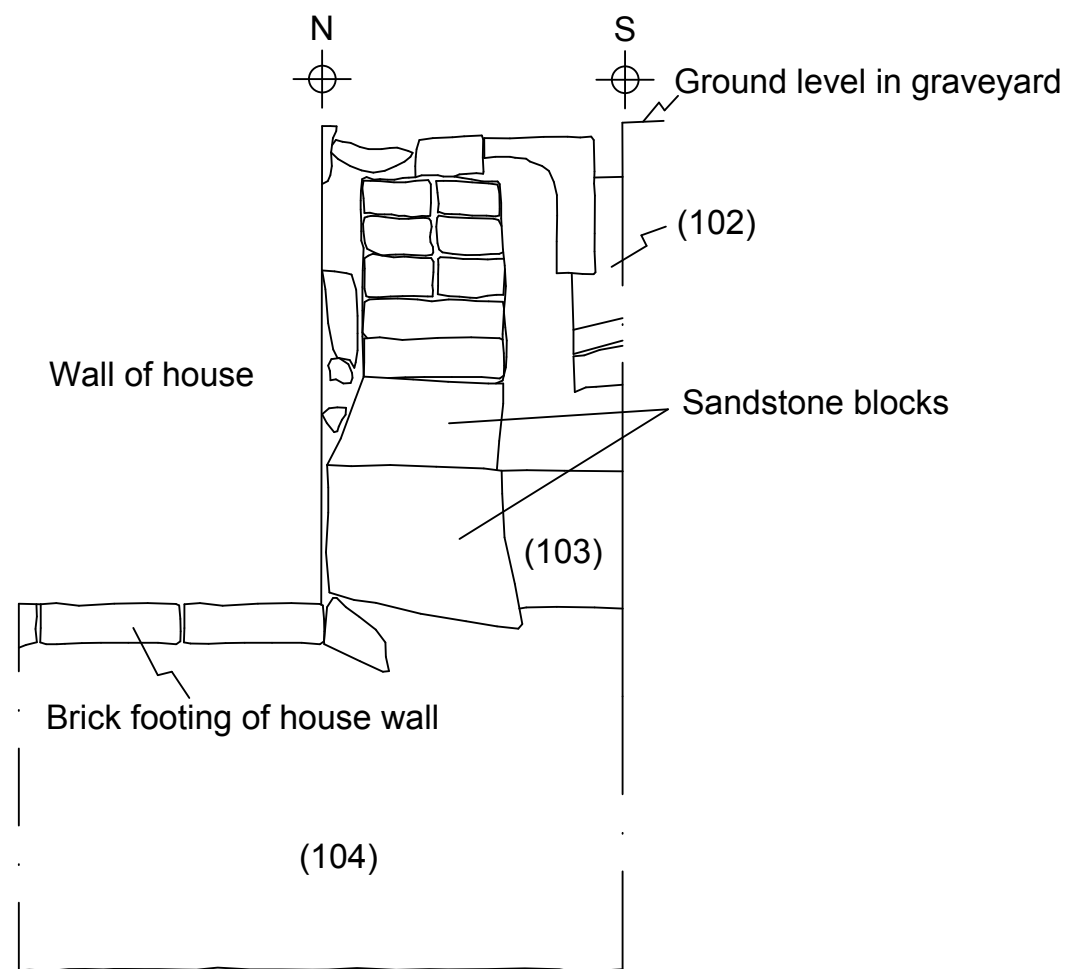


Key:

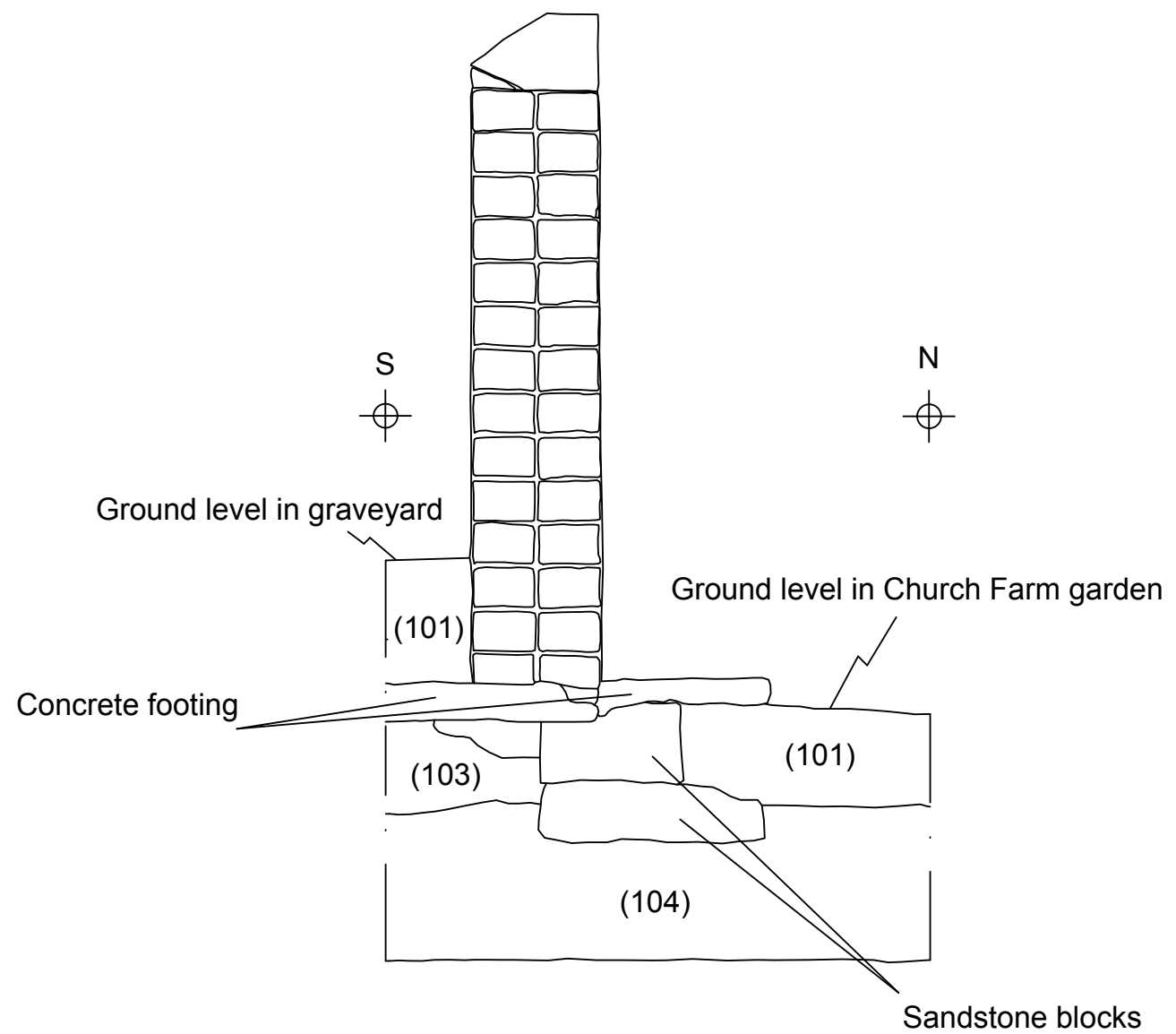


Key:

W FACING SECTION THROUGH BOUNDARY WALL
AT EASTERN LIMIT OF EXCAVATION



E FACING SECTION THROUGH BOUNDARY WALL
AT WESTERN LIMIT OF EXCAVATION



Appendix III – Photographic Register and Site Photos

Photograph No.	Direction	Scale	Description
1	E	1x1m	Gravestones and wall prior to removal
2	W	1x1m	Gravestones and wall prior to removal
3	W	1x1m	Gravestones and wall prior to removal
4	S	1x1m	N facing section of eastern end prior to removal
5	NE		Gravestones prior to removal
6	SE		Working shot - gravestone during removal, exposing (102)
7	E		Working shot – exposing top of (104)
8	E	1x1m	W facing section through old boundary wall
9	S		Working shot – removal of western boundary wall footings
10	E	1x1m	Eastern end of wall, gravestones and footings removed
11	W	2x1m	Western end of wall removed
12	W	1x1m	E facing section through old boundary wall
13	S	2x1m	N facing section of western end, wall removed
14	S	2x1m	N facing section of eastern end, wall removed
15	W	2x1m	Bottom of trench ready for footings of new wall



Photo 1 - Gravestones and wall prior to removal, looking east



Photo 2 - Gravestones and wall prior to removal, looking west



Photo 3 - Gravestones and wall prior to removal, looking west



Photo 4 - North facing section of eastern end prior to removal, looking south



Photo 5 - Gravestones prior to removal, looking north east



Photo 6 - Working shot - gravestone during removal exposing (102), looking south east



Photo 7 - Working shot – exposing top of natural substratum (104), looking east



Photo 8 - West facing section through old boundary wall, looking east



Photo 9 - Working shot – removal of western boundary wall footings, looking south



Photo 10 - Eastern end of site with gravestones and wall footings removed, looking east



Photo 11 - Western end of site with wall removed, looking west



Photo 12 - East facing section through old boundary wall, looking west



Photo 13 - North facing section of western end with wall removed, looking south



Photo 14 - North facing section of eastern end with wall removed, looking south



Photo 15 - Bottom of trench ready for footings of new wall, looking west

Church of All Saints, Ockbrook, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief



1 Introduction

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the replacement of a section of boundary wall at the Church of All Saints, Ockbrook, Derbyshire (Figure 1).

1.2 Ground works during the course of these works will entail the removal of a section of the existing boundary wall and its footings between the churchyard and Church Farm to enable the laying of a new foundation slab and a replacement section of wall.

1.3 Approval for the works was granted subject to the following:
“That works are to be carried out under the supervision of an appropriately qualified archaeologist who is a Member of the Institute for Archaeologists and according to a watching brief which is submitted to the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for approval prior to the commencement of any work.”

1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation details the programme of work to be undertaken during an archaeological watching brief at the site.

1.5 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any heritage assets encountered during the works in the specified area are recorded and interpreted.

2 Background

2.1 The site is centred at SK 42389 35722.

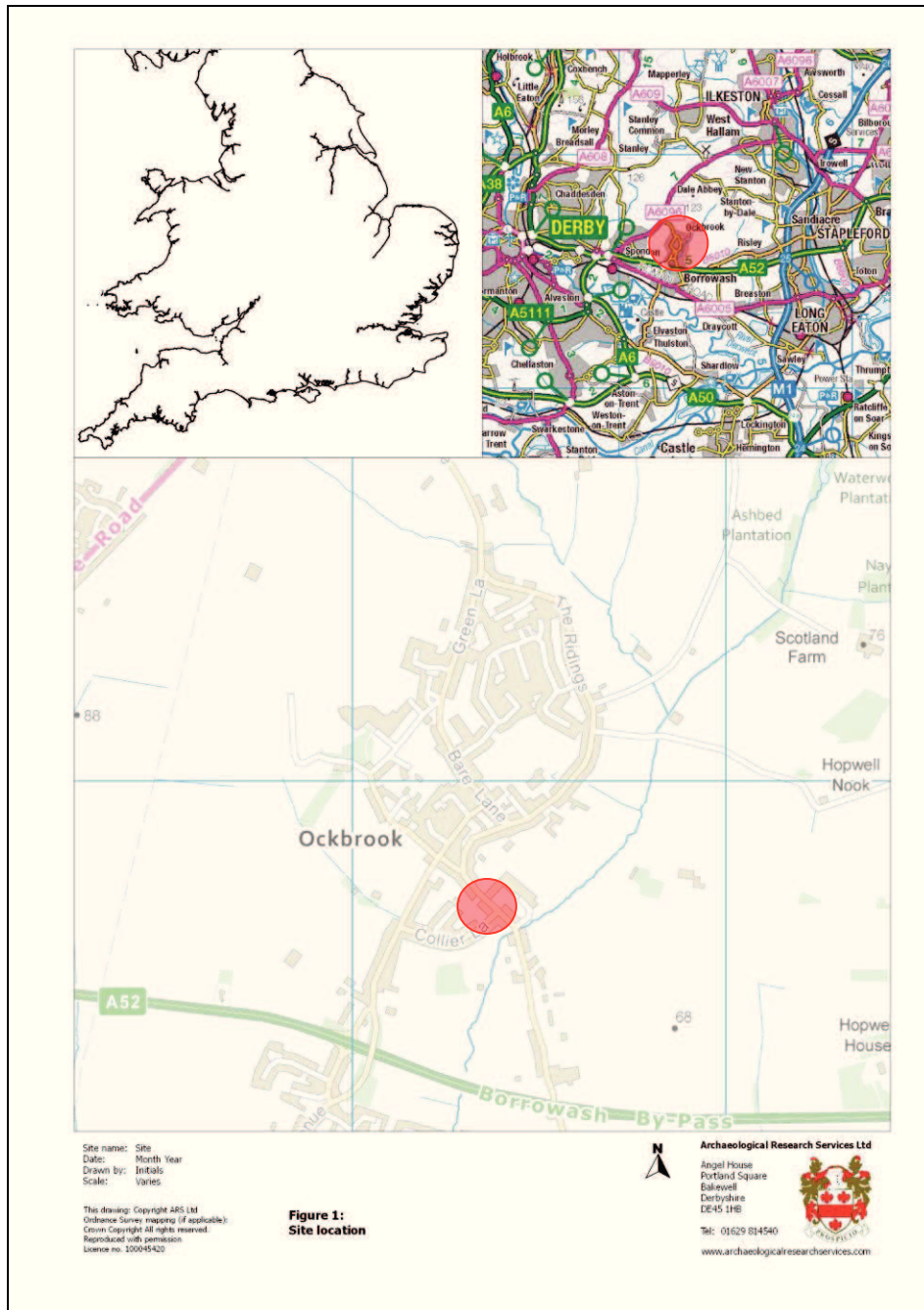


Figure 1. Location of site (highlighted in red)
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3 Objectives

3.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the ground works in the specified area are recorded and interpreted.

4 Fieldwork methodology

4.1 Watching brief

4.1.1 All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Archaeological monitoring will not entail excavation beyond the total areas exposed by the proposed works. Arrangement will be made to avoid any tracking of machinery across recently excavated areas until the areas have been checked and cleared by a representative of Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd). If significant archaeological features are identified, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.1.2 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times during any ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief. The on-site 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.

4.1.3 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief plus all significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. All significant architectural features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

4.1.4 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. All features thus investigated will be recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified will be photographed and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded.

4.1.5 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

4.1.6 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system. The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

4.1.7 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008) and *Code of Conduct* (2012). The records will follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS) (2002).

4.1.8 In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, they will initially be left *in-situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations.

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

Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

4.1.10 A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4.1.11 Should archaeological remains be encountered for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard, then work on site shall cease and the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor shall be notified immediately. Site works will not re-commence until resources are in place to secure preservation *in situ* or adequate archaeological treatment of the relevant remains.

5 Artefact and ecofact collection and recording

5.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. All finds of medieval and earlier date will be collected as a matter of course. Discarded artefactual materials will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see Archive Deposition below).

5.2 Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996).

5.3 Collection and policies for structural remains and industrial residues have been set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993). The presence of such materials within a context will be recorded even where comprehensive retention is not considered appropriate.

5.4 The representative from ARS Ltd will inspect and monitor the upcast spoil from the site investigations.

5.5 If significant waterlogged deposits are found, which are judged to be of palaeoenvironmental significance in relation to archaeological deposits, contingency will be set aside to allow for retrieval and assessment of such samples.

6 Monitoring arrangements

6.1 Ideally, at least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works will be given to the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

Dave Barratt
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY

Tel: 01629 539774

6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor throughout the course of the work.

7 Report

7.1 Within two months of the completion of the watching brief, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- 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
- Recommendations for the retention or discard of archive material
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the approved scheme of works (WSI)
- A copy of the OASIS form.

7.2 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

7.3 If the watching brief is blank, then the report to the HER will be the only record required, and needs to include a good selection of photographs.

8 Archive deposition

8.1 Should significant finds or stratigraphy be generated, then an accession number will be requested from the Derby Museum, and a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by Derby Museum). The archive will be deposited in line with *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives: Museums in Derbyshire* (2003), and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

8.2 The Diocesan Archaeological Advisor 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 Diocesan Archaeological Advisor informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

8.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along that will be attached with the report.

8.4 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).

9 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

9.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

10 Publication

10.1 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.

11 References

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OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-177839

Project details

Project name	Church of All Saints, Ockbrook, Derbyshire. Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	A section of boundary wall was to be replaced between the Church of All Saints and Church Farm. A planning condition necessitated an archaeological watching brief to be completed during the ground-works to ensure that any significant archaeology was recorded as the existing wall and footings were removed. Other than a spread of modern pottery and building materials only a single late medieval potsherd was found in a backfill/levelling layer beneath the wall.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2014 End: 03-04-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	CHURCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE EREWASH OCKBROOK AND BORROWASH Church of All Saints
Study area	20.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 42389 35722 52.9169260043 -1.36951405516 52 55 00 N 001 22 10 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project director/manager Robin Holgate
Project supervisor Ben Dyson

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Archive Exists? No
Paper Archive recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Church of All Saints, Ockbrook, Derbyshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s) Dyson, B.
Date 2014
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Place of issue or publication Bakewell, Derbyshire

Entered by Ben Dyson (ben.dyson@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on 28 April 2014

OASIS:

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