

Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Derbyshire.

Archaeological Watching Brief and  
Evaluation



Working shot of the excavation of Trench 1.

**ARS Ltd Report 2014/72**

May 2014

OASIS ID: archaeol5-178883 and archaeol5-181929

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***Executive Summary***

*Project Name: Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Chesterfield*

*Site Code: MLW 14*

*Planning Authority: Derbyshire County Council*

*Location: Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Chesterfield*

*Geology: Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (British Geological Survey 2014).*

*NGR: SK 3940 6695*

*Date: May 2014*

*In May 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by Inspire Design & Development Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief and evaluation at land off Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Derbyshire. The watching brief was carried out during ground-works relating to a geotechnical survey prior to a proposed housing development. The evaluation was carried out upon completion of the geotechnical survey.*

*Four test pits were monitored within the south-western area of the site where the course of a putative Roman road may be present as the remaining area appears to have been disturbed by former opencast mining activities. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified within the relevant test pits. The natural sub-stratum, consisting mainly of clay with laminations of coal seams, was encountered within all the four test pits at an overall depth of 300mm below the present ground level which was composed of topsoil, with the exception of Test Pit 17; the natural horizon in this test-pit was identified at a depth of approximately 700mm, indicative of there being disturbance in the area, probably related to former opencast mining activities. As a result of this evidence of disturbance, Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council suggested that four evaluation trenches be opened in the south-west corner of the site. These were originally intended to measure 50m in length by 2m in width. However, after consultation, the length of the trenches was shortened to measure between 24m and 40.5m in length.*

*No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed during the monitoring of the geotechnical test pits or the excavation of the archaeological evaluation trenches.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In May 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Inspire Design & Development Ltd. to undertake an archaeological watching brief and evaluation on land off Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Derbyshire (centred at NGR SK 3940 6695, figures 1-4). The watching brief was carried out during ground-works for a geotechnical survey prior to a proposed housing development and the evaluation was carried out upon completion of the geotechnical survey.

1.2 The archaeological watching brief and evaluation has been carried out under the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012), *'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs'* (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and a Written Scheme of Investigation issued by Archaeological Research Services Ltd. which was subsequently approved by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist of Derbyshire County Council (Appendix I).

1.3 The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes "...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment..." (DCLG 2012, 30). The Planning for the Historic Environment: Historic Environment Planning Practice Guide (PPS5) now superseded by the NPPF, is still the only detailed extant Historic Environment guidance) and is a much more in-depth document than the policy statement itself. This practice guide "supports the implementation of national policy, but does not constitute a statement of Government policy" (DCLG/DCMS/EH 2010, 6). This document has been presented by English Heritage as a 'live' document and is therefore intended to be subject to future changes as techniques and practice develop.

## 2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1 A Roman road is known to have run through the site. Although parts of the site have been subject to opencast mining, it is possible that the Roman road and other archaeological remains may survive on parts of the site.

## 3 Method Statement

3.1 The objective of the watching brief and evaluation was to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the monitoring of four geotechnical test pits and four archaeological evaluation trenches on the site of the proposed housing development were recorded and interpreted.

3.2 ARS Ltd. provided an archaeological officer at all times during the ground-works. A toothless ditching bucket was used at all times. The on-site archaeologist was given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate and fully record any exposed archaeological features. Adequate time was allowed for the recording of any such features.

- 3.3 Where any features of potential archaeological significance were identified by the archaeologist, all further excavation was carried out by hand.
- 3.4 The archaeologist inspected and monitored the entire excavation of the relevant test pits as specified in the WSI.
- 3.5 A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained during the watching brief and all significant archaeological remains were recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations were recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. All significant architectural features were photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.
- 3.6 Where archaeological features and/or deposits were identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features were investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed. All features thus investigated were recorded in plan and section and any significant archaeological finds recovered were retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified were 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 observable, was recorded.
- 3.7 A plan of the excavated areas was maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings were carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts were recorded using a single context recording system. The site archive included plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Where archaeological features were identified then the locations and height AOD of the features were accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.
- 3.8 The watching brief and evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the respective guidance by the Institute for Archaeologists, such as the Code of Conduct (2014), Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2013a) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2013b).
- 3.9 ARS Ltd. ensured that heavy plant or machinery was not operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains had been recorded.
- 3.10 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

## **4 Results**

### **4.1 Watching Brief**

4.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was undertaken on the 7<sup>th</sup> May 2014 to observe the ground-works associated with the geotechnical exploration of four test pits (TP17, TP18, TP24 and TP25) located within the south-western area of the site (Figure 3-4) as the remaining area appears to have been disturbed as a result of opencast mining to extract coal between the mid to the third quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.1.2 The general stratigraphic sequence consisted of a thin layer of topsoil with an overall thickness of 300mm which in turn overlay the natural undisturbed sub-stratum composed of light yellowish-brown hard clay. Lower layers included bluish clay and occasional bands of thin coal. The test pits measured approximately 3 metres in length, 600mm in width (determined by the mechanical excavator's toothless bucket) and the depth varied according to the underlying geology encountered although TP18, TP24 and TP25 reached an overall depth of 3 metres whereas TP17 was only excavated down to 700mm.

4.1.3 Test pit 17 (Figure 5) revealed several thin layers of what appears to be backfill from former mining activities. This trench was extended eastwards reaching an overall length of 8 metres. The natural sub-stratum was encountered at approximately 700mm below the present ground surface (Figure 3). No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified.

4.1.4 Test pits 18, 24 and 25 (Figure 6, 7 and 8) were devoid of any archaeological features, deposits or artefacts and the general stratigraphic sequence applied to them except for TP25 which appeared to have a rather thin and even interrupted lens of sub-soil composed of mid reddish-brown silty clay over the natural sub-stratum (Figures 4-6).

## **4.2 Archaeological Evaluation**

In total, four archaeological evaluation trenches (Figures 3-4) were excavated. These were originally intended to each measure 50m in length, but after consultation with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, the lengths of the trenches was reduced, as described below.

### **4.2.1 Trench 1**

4.2.1.1 Trench 1 (Figures 9-11) measured 24m in length and achieved a maximum overall depth of 0.50m.

4.2.1.2 The stratigraphic sequence (Figure 11) of Trench 1 comprised fine mid orange-brown clay silt topsoil (101) that displayed a thickness of between 0.38 and 0.46m. Immediately underlying the subsoil deposit the natural geology (102) was encountered, comprising mottled pale yellow and grey stiff clay with frequent angular sandstone inclusions and patches of charcoal flecks. One large irregular patch measuring 1.7m in length and exceeding the width of the trench comprising silty topsoil like material was observed within the geology, which is considered to be the backfill of an open-cast mine.

4.2.1.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 1.

### **4.2.2 Trench 2**

4.2.2.1 Trench 2 (Figures 12-14) measured 40.5m in length and achieved a maximum overall depth of 0.40m. The trench was situated 10m to the south of the original intended location due to the presence of a back-filled test-pit in the original intended location.

4.2.2.2 The stratigraphic sequence (Figure 14) of Trench 2 comprised fine mid orange-brown clay silt topsoil (201) that displayed a thickness of between 0.31 and 0.36m. Immediately underlying the subsoil deposit the natural geology (202) was encountered, comprising mottled pale yellow and grey stiff clay with frequent angular sandstone inclusions and patches of charcoal flecks. Two large irregular patches measuring 3.2m and 2.4m in length and exceeding the width of the trench comprising silty topsoil like material were observed within the geology, and are considered to be the backfill of an open-cast mine.

4.2.2.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 2.

#### **4.2.3 Trench 3**

4.2.3.1 Trench 3 (Figures 15-17) measured 26.5m in length and achieved a maximum overall depth of 0.45m. The trench was placed approximately 30m to the west of its original intended location so that it was situated over the projected course of the Roman road.

4.2.3.2 The stratigraphic sequence (Figure 17) of Trench 3 comprised fine mid orange-brown clay silt topsoil (301) that displayed a thickness of between 0.28 and 0.35m. Immediately underlying the subsoil deposit the natural geology (302) was encountered, comprising mottled pale yellow and grey stiff clay with frequent angular sandstone inclusions and patches of charcoal flecks.

4.2.3.3 No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 3.

#### **4.2.4 Trench 4**

4.2.4.1 Trench 4 (Figures 18-25) measured 25m in length. The natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.35-0.40m. An investigation slot, measuring 9m in length by 0.8m in width was placed in the western end of the trench over an area that was identified as a possible exposed section of the Roman road. The investigation slot reached a maximum overall depth of 1.45m.

4.2.4.2 The stratigraphic sequence of Trench 4 comprised fine mid orange-brown clay silt topsoil (401) that displayed a thickness of between 0.38 and 0.46m. Immediately underlying the subsoil deposit the natural geology (402) was encountered, comprising mottled pale yellow and grey stiff clay with frequent angular sandstone inclusions and patches of charcoal flecks.

4.2.4.3 In the western end of the trench, a possible north-south aligned linear feature was identified that was initially thought to be an exposed section of the Roman road. The feature measured 8m in width and appeared to be in direct line and in accordance with the proposed position of the known Roman road. An investigation slot measuring 9m in length was placed across this in order to determine its form and character.

4.2.4.4 The investigation slot initially measured 0.8m in depth. After excavating into the deposit it became clear that it was in fact an area of natural geology. Two natural narrow coal seams flanked the edges of a concentration of sub-angular sandstone pebbles and cobbles, making it appear like a linear feature, however investigation proved it to be a variation in the natural. After consultation with Steve Baker,

Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, it was agreed that the investigation slot be deepened in order to fully determine the nature of the deposits within the trench. The slot was deepened to an overall maximum depth of 1.45m, at which point the water table was broached. The concentration of sandstone continued beyond the base of the investigation slot.

4.2.4.5 No finds or features of archaeological significance were encountered in Trench 4.

## **5 Discussion**

5.1 There was some evidence for open cast mining observed in the geotechnical test-pits and the archaeological evaluation trenches, however no archaeological evidence was observed during the watching brief or evaluation.

5.2 The possible section of Roman road identified in Trench 4 proved to be a variation in the natural geology. Previous descriptions of the Roman road in Wingerworth describe an area of flat stone upon a bed of clay and rammed gravel (Pastscape 2014). Upon investigation, the stones observed in Trench 4 continued well over 1m in depth and there was no evidence of a clay or gravel base.

5.3 No finds or features of archaeological interest were observed during the watching brief or evaluation.

## **6 Archive Deposition**

6.1 Following consultation with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, and the curators of the relevant museums, it has been determined that no archive deposition is required. An online OASIS record will be completed and uploaded detailing all the relevant information about the project.

## **7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

7.1 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).

## **8 Statement of Indemnity**

8.1 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.



## **9 Acknowledgements**

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work, in particular Lee Barnes of Inspire Design and Development Ltd. and Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

## **10 References**

British Geological Survey. 2014. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available online at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNav> [Accessed 27<sup>th</sup> May 2014].

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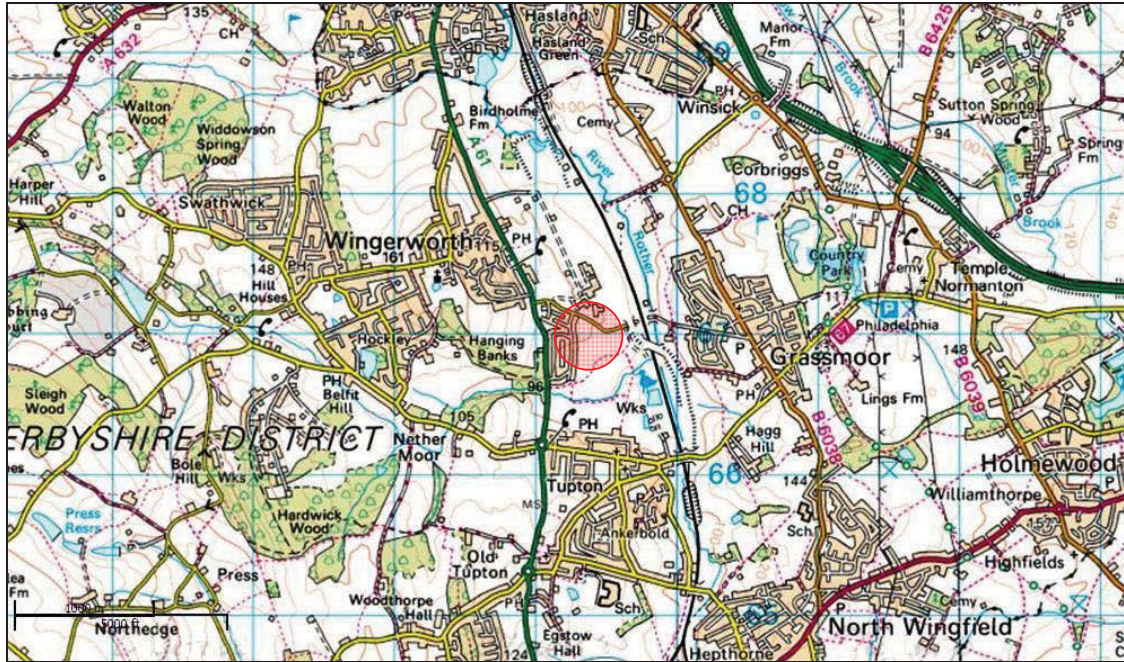
Institute for Archaeologists. 2013a. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation. Available online at: <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/IfASG-Excavation.pdf> [Accessed 28<sup>th</sup> May 2014].

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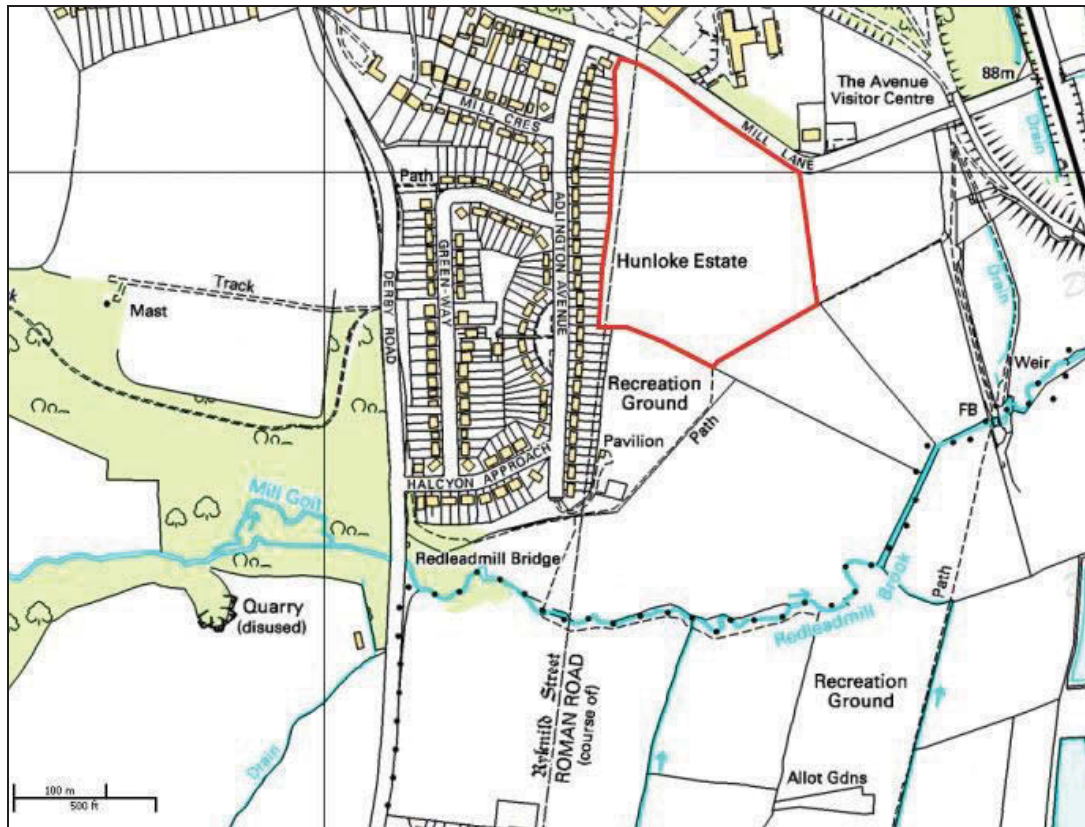
Pastscape. 2014. Ryknild Street. Available online at: [http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob\\_id=1047337&sort=4&search=all&criteria=ryknild%20street&rational=q&recordsperpage=10&p=0&move=p&nor=23&recfc=0](http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1047337&sort=4&search=all&criteria=ryknild%20street&rational=q&recordsperpage=10&p=0&move=p&nor=23&recfc=0) [Accessed 30<sup>th</sup> may 2014].

Appendix I – Figures



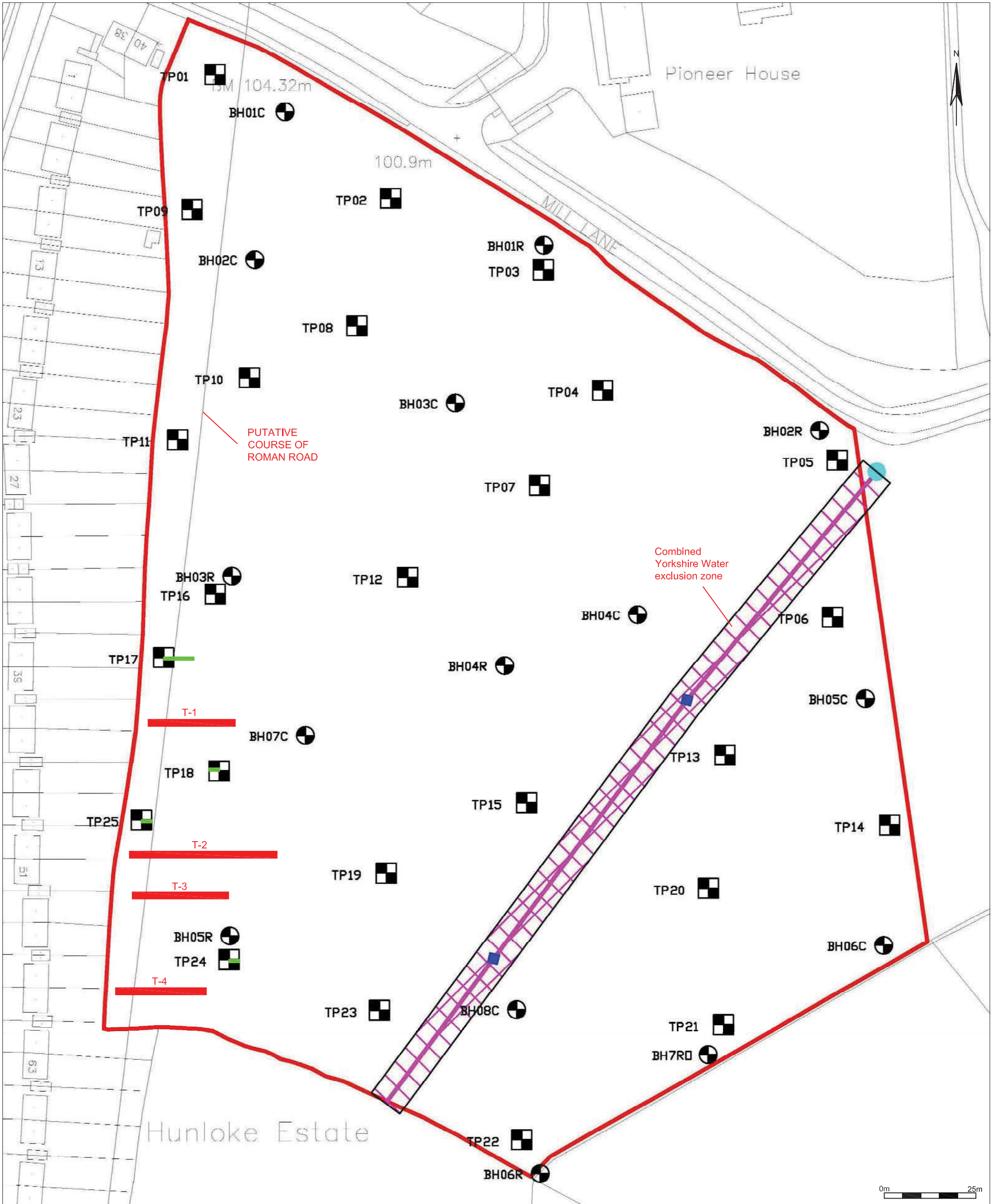
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Figure 1: General site location (circled).

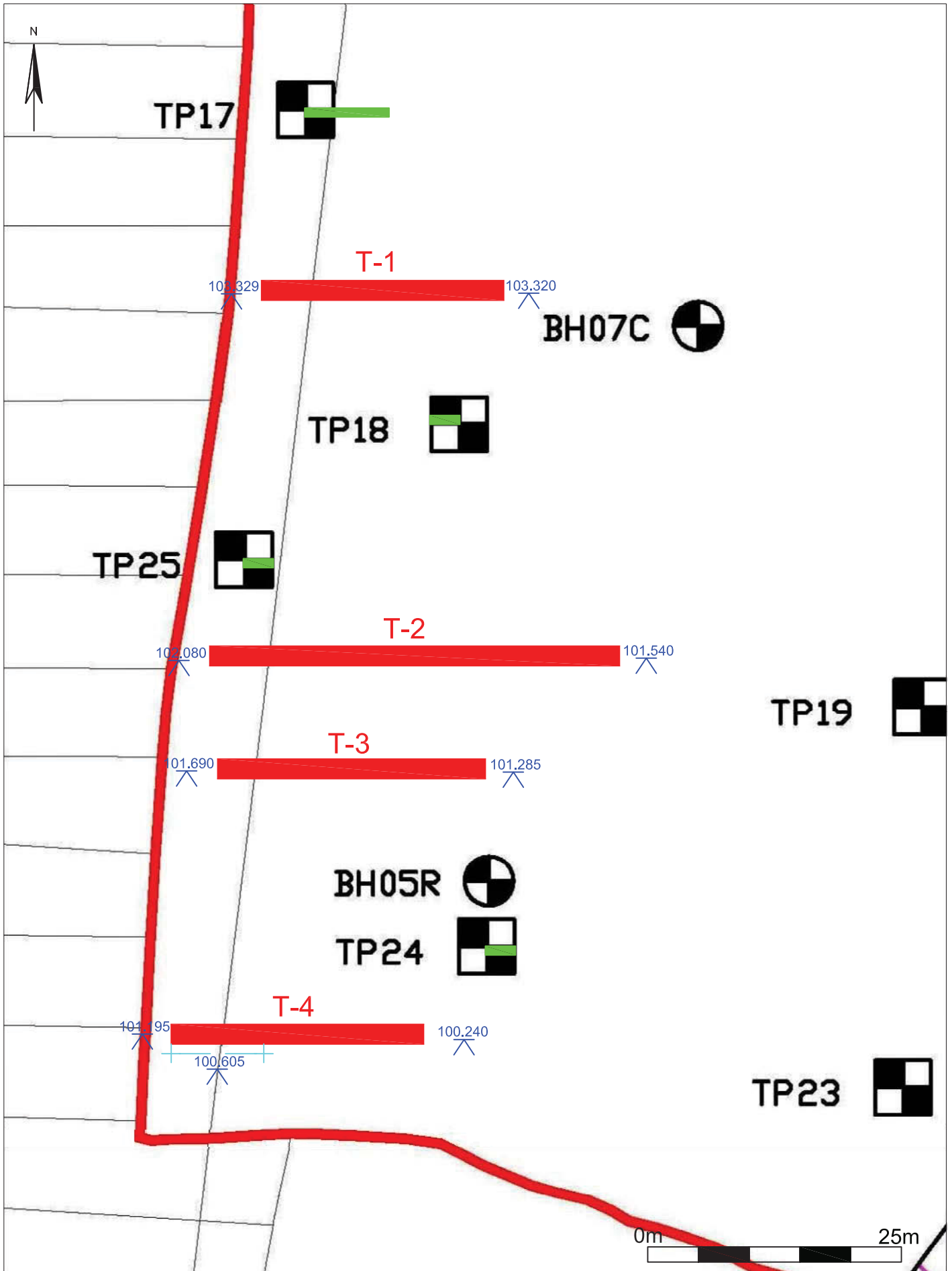


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Figure 2. Detailed location of site (outlined in red). Note the projected course of the Roman Road running along the western edge of the site.



<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd          Angel House          Portland Square          Bakewell          Derbyshire          DE45 1HB</p>	<p>Figure 3:          Location of the monitored test pits and evaluation trenches          over the geotechnical survey plan</p>	<p>Site boundary</p> <p>Evaluation trench</p> <p>Monitored test pits</p>	<p>Copyright/Licensing:          This drawing          © A.R.S. Ltd</p>
<p>Site Code: MLW'14          Date: 30th May 2014          Drawn: LS          Scale: 1:1000@A3</p>	<p>Notes:</p>		<p>Ordnance Survey data if applicable          © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved          reproduced with permission. Licence          No. 100045420</p>



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 DE45 1HB

Site Code: MLW'14  
 Date: 30th May 2014  
 Drawn: LS  
 Scale: 1:1500@A4

Figure 4:  
 Detailed site plan

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Monitored test pits

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Figure 5: Test-pit 17, looking north-east. Scale 1m.



Figure 6: Test-pit 18, looking north. Scale 1m.



Figure 7: Test-pit 25, looking north. Scale 1m.



Figure 8: Test-pit 24, looking north. Scale 1m.



Figure 9. Trench 1 looking east, post-excitation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 10. Trench 1 looking west, post excavation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 11. Example section of Trench 1. Scale 1m.



Figure 12. Trench 2 looking east, post-excitation. Scale 2x1m.





Figure 13. Trench 2 looking west, post-excavation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 14. Example section of Trench 2. Scale 1m.



Figure 15. Trench 3 looking east, post excavation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 16. Trench 3 looking west, post excavation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 17. Example section of Trench 3. Scale 1m.



Figure 18. Trench 4, pre-excavation shot of the possible Roman road. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 19. Pre-excitation shot of the possible Roman road. Scale 2m.



Figure 20. Pre-excitation shot of the possible Roman road. Scale 2m.



Figure 21. Investigation slot into the possible Roman road. Scale 2m.



Figure 22. Investigation slot into the possible Roman road. Scale 2m.



Figure 23. Deepened Investigation slot into the possible Roman road. Scale 2m.




Figure 24. Deepened Investigation slot into the possible Roman road. Scale 2m.

Title: Trench 4 section  
Scale: 1:40 @A4

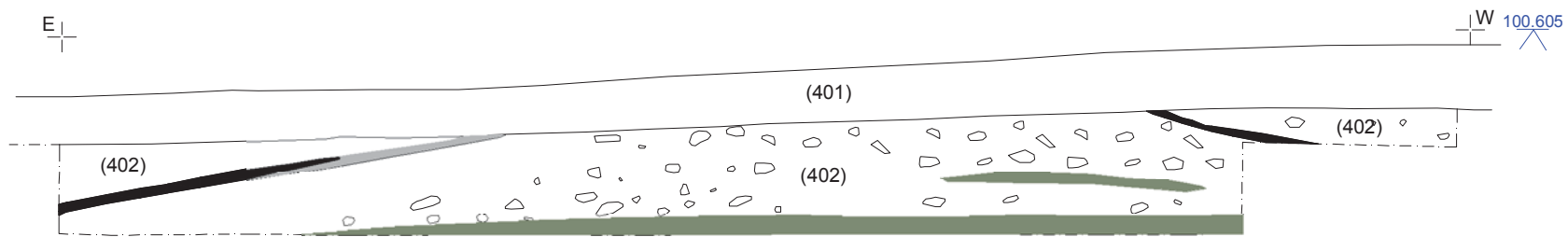
Figure

Key:

 Coal Seam

 Natural grey clay

 Iron Panning



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**Appendix II- Context Register**

<b>Trench No.</b>	<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	101	Deposit	Topsoil
1	102	Deposit	Natural geology
2	201	Deposit	Topsoil
2	202	Deposit	Natural geology
3	301	Deposit	Topsoil
3	302	Deposit	Natural geology
4	401	Deposit	Topsoil
4	402	Deposit	Natural geology



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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeo15-178883**

### Project details

Project name	Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief on land off Mill Lane, Wingerworth, during a geotechnical survey. Four test pits were monitored within the south-western area of the site where a putative course of a Roman road may be present. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified.
Project dates	Start: 07-05-2014 End: 08-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	FIELD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE CHESTERFIELD CHESTERFIELD Mill Lane, Wingerworth
Study area	1000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 3940 6695 53.197882627 -1.4101475491 53 11 52 N 001 24 36 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	Robin Holgate

director/manager

Project supervisor Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive Exists? No

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Derbyshire. Archaeological watching brief

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mora-Ottomano, A.

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bakewell

Entered by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 13 May 2014

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-181929**

### Project details

Project name	Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	In May 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by Inspire Design and Development Ltd. to undertake an evaluation at land off Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Derbyshire. The evaluation was carried out upon completion of a geotechnical survey and watching brief. Four test pits were previously monitored within the south-western area of the site where the course of a putative Roman road may be present as the remaining area appears to have been disturbed by former opencast mining activities. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified within the relevant test pits. The natural substratum, consisting mainly of clay with laminations of coal seams, was encountered within all the four test pits at an overall depth of 300mm below the present ground level which was composed of topsoil, with the exception of Test Pit 17; the natural horizon in this test-pit was identified at a depth of approximately 700mm, indicative of there being disturbance in the area, probably related to former opencast mining activities. As a result of this evidence of disturbance, Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council suggested that four evaluation trenches be opened in the south-west corner of the site. These were originally intended to measure 50m in length by 2m in width. However, after consultation, the length of the trenches was shortened to measure between 24m and 40.5m in length. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed during the monitoring of the geotechnical test pits or the excavation of the archaeological evaluation trenches.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2014 End: 30-05-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	OASIS ID: archaeol5 – 178883 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None

Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE CHESTERFIELD CHESTERFIELD Mill Lane, Wingerworth
Postcode	S42 6NQ
Study area	3.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 3930 6699 53.198221 -1.411599 53 11 53 N 001 24 41 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	n/a
Paper Contents	"none"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief and Evaluation at Mill Lane, Wingerworth,

Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Mora-Ottomano, A. and Strafford, L

Other  
bibliographic  
details ARS Ltd Report 2014/72

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Place of issue or  
publication Bakewell

Description A4 colour spiral bound

Entered by Laura Strafford (laura@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 19 June 2014

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Mill Lane, Wingerworth, Chesterfield, Derbyshire

## Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief



### 1 Introduction

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed housing development on land off Mill Lane, Wingerfield, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The site is centred at SK4394 36695.

1.2 Planning consent has been granted for the proposed housing development on condition that a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological works is submitted to and approved in writing by the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

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

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

### 2 Background

2.1 A Roman Road is known to have run through the site. Although parts of the site have been subject to open cast mining, the Road and other archaeological remains may survive on parts of the site.

### 3 Objectives

3.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological features, including those relating to a Roman Road, encountered during the excavation of four trial trenches on the site of the proposed housing development 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 or by hand once any overlying concrete and stone has been removed. Archaeological monitoring will not entail excavation beyond the total areas exposed by the development works. Arrangement will be made to avoid any tracking of machinery across recently stripped 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 Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, 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 Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist 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 Prior notice of the commencement of the works will be given to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

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6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals 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 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 should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 8.4 below).

7.3 If the watching brief reveals no archaeologically-significant finds or features/stratigraphy, then the report to the HER will be the only record required, and therefore 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 Weston Park Museum, Sheffield 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 Weston Park 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 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 Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist 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 Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

## **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**

Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2012. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS). 2002. *Site Manual*. London, Museum of London.

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.