

## An Archaeological Evaluation at Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire



Working shot of the excavation of Trench 1.

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***Executive Summary***

*Project Name: Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire*

*Site Code: MRR 14*

*Planning Authority: South Derbyshire District Council*

*Location: Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire*

*Geology: Etwall sand and gravel member - sand and gravel (superficial) and Bromsgrove sandstone formation - mudstone (bedrock geology) (British Geological Survey 2014).*

*NGR: SK 311 267*

*Date: May 2014*

*In May 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of RJK Projects Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire, prior to development. The proposed development consists of the construction of 33 new dwellings and associated access works.*

*Three trenches were excavated during the evaluation, each measuring 30m in length by 2m in width. Evidence of ridge and furrow was observed in Trench 2, along with ceramic finds from the topsoil and subsoil deposits from all three trenches, representing residual finds dating from the late thirteenth to early twentieth centuries.*

## **1 Introduction**

1.1. In May 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of RJK Projects Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire. The evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of 33 new dwellings and associated access (planning reference 9/2013/1053).

1.2. The site is located to the south of Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire, and is situated in a field to the east of Repton Primary School. The site is centred at SK 311 267 (figure 1).

## **2 Historical and Archaeological Background**

2.1 The Development Control Archaeologist for Derby and Derbyshire had confirmed that 'Given the archaeological importance of Repton, and the scatter of early finds in the vicinity... [the site has] a low-medium potential ..to contain previously unknown archaeological remains. The location of the site on the fringes of the Trent Valley and to the south of Bronze Age funerary monuments on Askew Hill suggests an enhanced potential for Prehistoric activity. There are also Portable Antiquities Scheme records of Saxon metalwork from c. 250m east of the site (Mortimer 2014).

2.2 A geophysical survey undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology for CgMs on the land to the immediate south of the current site did not identify any features of obvious archaeological interest (Mortimer 2014).

## **3 Method Statement**

3.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of proposed development, and to record any features or deposits at an appropriate level. The evaluation work was designed to ascertain whether there were any archaeological constraints that would affect the planned development.

3.2 The trenches were opened by machine using a toothless ditching bucket in level spits. All machine excavation was carried out under careful archaeological supervision. Where any features of potential archaeological significance were identified by the archaeologist, all further excavation was carried out by hand.

3.3 A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained during the archaeological evaluation and all significant archaeological remains were recorded and/or retrieved. The deposits were recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. Each context was recorded on pro-forma records which included the following: character and contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers. A photographic record was maintained in digital and black and white print film format, with appropriate scales.

3.4 A plan of the excavated areas was maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings were carried out at an appropriate scale. 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.

3.5 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the respective guidance by the Institute for Archaeologists, such as the Code of Conduct (2014) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2013).

3.6 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

## **4 Results**

Three trenches were excavated in total. All trenches produced some ceramic material from both the topsoil and subsoil deposits. In addition, Trench 2 also displayed ephemeral traces of ridge and furrow.

### **4.1 Trench 1**

4.1.1 Trench 1 (figures 4, 5 and 6) measured 30m in length (north to south) by 2m in width (east to west) and achieved a maximum depth of 0.85m.

4.1.2 The stratigraphic sequence of Trench 1 comprised a thin layer of topsoil (101) comprising fine light grey-brown silt, present throughout the entirety of the trench with a minimum depth of 0.30m and a maximum thickness of 0.45m and contained occasional inclusions of pottery and CBM.

4.1.3 Immediately underlying the topsoil (101) was fine mid-orange sandy-silt subsoil (102). This deposit was present across the entirety of the trench with a minimum thickness of 0.40m and a maximum thickness of 0.60m, becoming notably deeper toward the northern end of the trench. Occasional CBM fragments were present in the subsoil. Immediately underlying the subsoil (102) was the natural geology (103) comprising medium pale orange sandy silt with frequent iron-panning, manganese and occasional sub-rounded pebbles.

4.1.4 No features of archaeological interest were encountered in Trench 1.

### **4.2 Trench 2**

4.2.1 Trench 2 (figures 7 to 12) measured 30m in length (east to west) by 2m in width (north to south) measuring 0.65m in depth at the eastern end, becoming deeper to achieve an overall maximum depth of 1.10m at the western end.

4.2.2 The stratigraphic sequence of Trench 2 comprised a thin layer of topsoil (201) comprising fine light grey-brown silt, present throughout the entirety of the trench with a maximum thickness of 0.40m and contained occasional inclusions of CBM.

4.2.3 Immediately underlying the topsoil (201) was fine mid-orange sandy-silt subsoil (202). This deposit was present across the entirety of the trench with a minimum thickness of 0.20m at the eastern end and a maximum thickness of 0.85m at the

western end. Immediately underlying the subsoil (202) was the natural geology (209) comprising medium pale orange sandy silt with frequent iron-panning, manganese and occasional sub-rounded pebbles.

4.2.4 Cut into the natural geology (209), three ephemeral ridge and furrow traces (figures 10, 11, 12 and 13) were observed; [203] filled by (206); [204] filled by (207) and [205] filled by (208). Both [203] and [204] were very shallow, with [203] measuring 0.05m in depth and [204] measuring 0.10m in depth. Due to the similarity in nature and dimensions of [205] to the two excavated features, [205] was left unexcavated. In all three cases the fill of the cuts was identical, comprising mid-orange fine sandy silt, very similar to the subsoil. All three furrows measured between 1.10 and 1.40m in width and were oriented roughly north to south.

### 4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 Trench 3 (figures 13, 14 and 15) measured 30m in length (north to south) by 2m in width (east to west) and achieved a maximum overall depth of 0.45m.

4.3.2 The stratigraphic sequence of Trench 3 comprised a thin layer of topsoil (301) comprising fine light grey-brown silt, present throughout the entirety of the trench with a maximum thickness of 0.40m and contained occasional inclusions of pottery and CBM.

4.3.3 Immediately underlying the topsoil (301) was fine mid-orange sandy-silt subsoil (102). This deposit was present across the entirety of the trench with a fairly uniform maximum thickness of 0.15m. Immediately underlying the subsoil (302) was the natural geology (303) comprising medium pale orange sandy silt with frequent iron-panning, manganese and occasional sub-rounded pebbles, with a notably higher concentration of pebbles at the southern end of the trench.

4.3.4 No features of archaeological interest were encountered in Trench 1.

### 4.4 Finds Assessment

#### 4.4.1 Pottery

*Dr. Robin Holgate MIFA, FSA*

4.4.1.1 All of the finds came from topsoil (101), (201) and (301) and subsoil (102). The finds recovered from the evaluation trenches are detailed in Table 1, below.

Table 1. Pottery recovered during the evaluation

Artefact Type	Date	Category	Artefact count by context			
			(101)	(102)	(201)	(301)
Buff Sandy ware	Late 13 <sup>th</sup> – 15 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Body	-	1	-	-
Midlands Purple ware	15 <sup>th</sup> - 17 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Body	2	-	-	1

Midlands Yellow ware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Body	-	-	-	2
Slip-coated ware	18 <sup>th</sup> century	Rim	1	-	-	-
Brown stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Rim	1	-	-	-
Brown/black glazed earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Rim	-	-	-	1
		Body	-	-	-	3
White earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	Base	1	-	-	-
TOTAL			5	1	-	7

4.4.1.2 The pottery represents late medieval, early post-medieval and 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries utilitarian wares (e.g. black/brown-glazed ware and stoneware) and refined wares (white earthenware) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink.

#### 4.4.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

4.4.2.1 CBM was recovered from all the trenches from a range of topsoil and subsoil deposits. The material recovered is represented in Table 2, below.

Table 2. CBM recovered during the evaluation

Artefact Type	Date	Artefact count by context			
		(101)	(102)	(201)	(301)
Brick fragments	17 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	-	1	1	1
Roof tile fragments	17 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	1	-	-	1
TOTAL		1	1	1	2

#### 4.5 Finds Discussion

4.5.1 The finds are by no means unusual in any respect for a site of this nature; parallels can be found on most sites producing materials dating to the 14<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. There is limited research value within the assemblage.

#### 5 Discussion

5.1 Little archaeological evidence was observed during the evaluation. The pottery and CBM recovered from the topsoil and subsoil deposits across the trenches indicate likely activity in the area from the late medieval period, but as these are all residual

fragments and were not found within any secure features it is difficult to ascertain any further information from them.

5.2 The three ridge and furrow marks located in Trench 2 suggest that the field has a history of agriculture. The lack of dating evidence retrieved from the furrows makes it difficult to determine a date, however.

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

## **6 Archive Deposition**

6.1 It is recommended that the finds recovered from the site can either be kept as a teaching collection or discarded. A final copy of the report will be submitted to the Derbyshire HER and an online OASIS record will be completed (Appendix III) together with an uploaded copy of the report.

## **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 Simon Mortimer of CgMs Consulting 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].

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



Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Code of Conduct. Available online at:  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/IfA-BYLAWS-Code-of-Conduct.pdf> [Accessed 28<sup>th</sup> May 2014].

Mortimer, S. 2014. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Work: Land at Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire*. Newark: CgMs Consulting. Unpublished client document. CgMs ref. SM/17313/01.

Appendix I – Figures

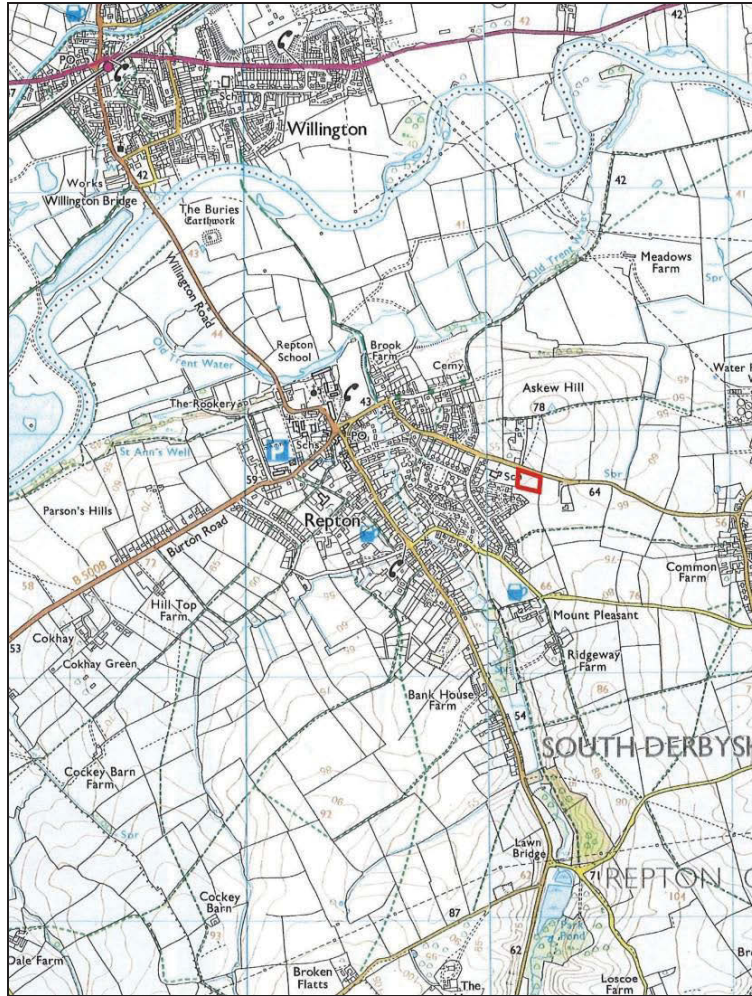


Figure 1. Location of the site (outlined in red).

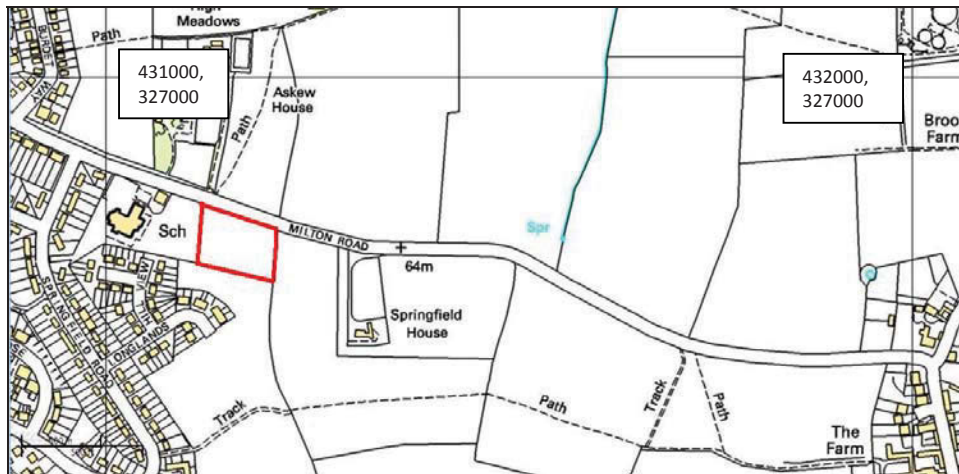
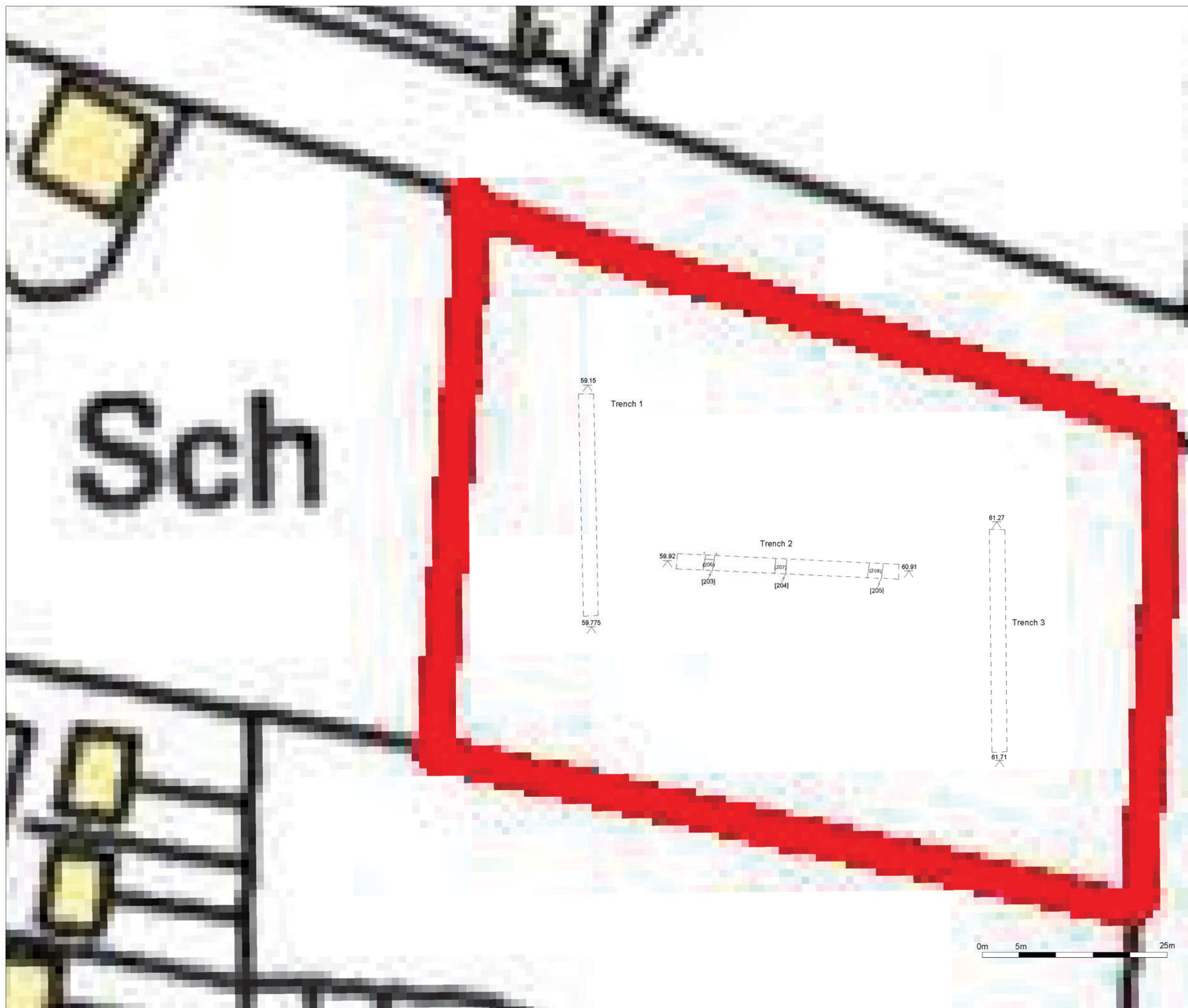


Figure 2. Detailed location of the site (outlined in red).

Figure 3. Trench locations  
Scale: 1:500@A3

Key:

 Site boundary



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Figure 4. Example section of Trench 1. Scale 1m.



Figure 5. Trench 1 looking north, post-excavation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 6. Trench 1 looking south, post-excitation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 7. Trench 2 looking west, post excavation. Scale 2x1m.





Figure 8. Trench 2 looking west, post excavation. Note furrow [206] in the foreground. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 9. Ridge and furrow [203], Trench 2. Scale 1m.





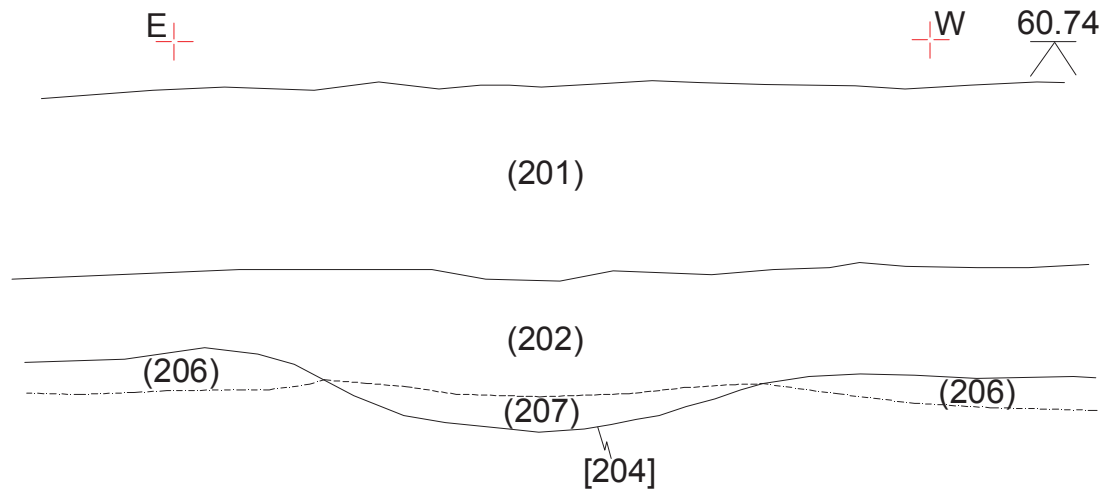
Figure 10. Ridge and furrow [204], Trench 2. Scale 1m.



Figure 11. Ridge and furrow [205], Trench 2. Scale 1m

Title: Section of furrow [204], Trench 2  
Scale: !:20@A4

Figure 12.



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Figure 13. Trench 3 looking north, post-excitation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 14. Trench 3 looking south, post-excitation. Scale 2x1m.



Figure 15. Example section of Trench 3. Scale 1m.

#### Appendix II- Context Register

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Description
1	101	Deposit	Topsoil
1	102	Deposit	Subsoil
1	103	Deposit	Natural geology
2	201	Deposit	Topsoil
2	202	Deposit	Subsoil
2	203	Cut	Cut of ridge and furrow
2	204	Cut	Cut of ridge and furrow
2	205	Cut	Cut of ridge and furrow
2	206	Fill	Fill of [203]
2	207	Fill	Fill of [204]
2	208	Fill	Fill of [205]
2	209	Deposit	Natural geology
3	301	Deposit	Topsoil
3	302	Deposit	Subsoil
3	303	Deposit	Natural geology

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**OASIS ID: archaeo15-179844**

### Project details

Project name	Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	In July 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. were commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of RJK Projects Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land at Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire, prior to development. The proposed development related to the construction of 33 new dwellings and associated access works. Three trenches were excavated during the evaluation, each measuring approximately 30m in length by 2m in width. Evidence of ridge and furrow was observed in Trench 2, along with ceramic finds from both the topsoil and the subsoil of Trenches 1 and 2.
Project dates	Start: 20-05-2014 End: 20-05-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE REPTON Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire
Postcode	DE65 6EE
Study area	1000.00 Square metres
Lat/Long Datum (other)	sk 311 267

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	CgMs
----------------------	------

Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Laura Strafford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Evaluation at Milton Road, Repton, Derbyshire
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Entered on	27 May 2014

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF  
INVESTIGATION  
for ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK**

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**LAND AT MILTON ROAD  
REPTON  
DERBYSHIRE**

**MAY 2014**

Planning • Heritage

Specialist & Independent Advisors to the Property Industry

**Planning Authority:  
South Derbyshire District Council**

**Site centred at:  
SK 311 267**

**Author:  
Simon Mortimer MA<sub>(Oxon)</sub> MIfA**

**Report Status:  
DRAFT**

**Issue Date:  
15<sup>th</sup> May 2014**

**CgMs Ref:  
SM/17313/01**

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location and Description**

1.1.1 Planning permission has been granted, by South Derbyshire District Council for 'erection of 33 dwellings with formation of a new vehicular access and associated works on land at SK3126 1679 Milton Road, Repton, Derby'.

1.1.2 The planning permission (9/2013/1053) contains a condition (13 a, b and c) stating that:

'a) No development or other operations shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and until any pre-start element of the approved WSI has been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
2. The programme for post investigation assessment
3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and
5. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the WSI

'b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological WSI approved under condition (a).'

'c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological WSI approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.'

1.1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been produced by Simon Mortimer MA MIfA of CgMs Consulting on behalf of RJK Projects Ltd. It is subject to approval by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby and Derbyshire. It is acknowledged that should the site contain significant archaeological remains there will be a requirement for further archaeological mitigation measures that may require agreement of a further WSI. In the event that the site contains no significant archaeological remains (as seems likely) no further archaeological works will be required. Should the archaeological interest in the site be limited it is hoped that any additional works



could be carried out within the auspices of this document and the fieldwork completed in one tranche.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND & ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

- 2.1 During the pre-determination discussions held with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby and Derbyshire in February 2014 confirmed that the heritage interest in the current site could be safeguarded through an archaeological condition.
- 2.2 The Development Control Archaeologist for Derby and Derbyshire had confirmed that 'Given the archaeological importance of Repton, and the scatter of early finds in the vicinity... [the site has] a low-medium potential ..to contain previously unknown archaeological remains. The location of the site on the fringes of the Trent Valley and to the south of Bronze Age funerary monuments on Askew Hill suggests an enhanced potential for Prehistoric activity. There are also Portable Antiquities Scheme records of Saxon metalwork from c. 250 m east of the site.
- 2.3 A geophysical survey undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology for CgMs on the land to the immediate south of the current site did not identify any features of obvious archaeological interest.

### **3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

#### **3.1 Aims and Objectives**

3.1.1 The objectives of the programme of archaeological investigation are:

- To establish the presence/absence of features, deposits and/or finds of archaeological interest. If present to provide sufficient information regarding the character, origin, date, preservation and significance of the possible archaeological features/deposits and/or finds to determine the need for and scope of any further works;
- to ensure the appropriate investigation and recording of any archaeological remains encountered;
- to disseminate the results of the archaeological investigation, and advance understanding of the site's archaeology as appropriate,
- to produce a site archive (for deposition with an appropriate museum – if appropriate).

#### **3.2 Research Framework**

3.2.1 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by '*East Midlands Heritage: A research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment*' (compiled on behalf of the region's historic environment community by D. Knight, B. Vyner and C. Allen) and the earlier Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands '*The Archaeology of the East Midlands*' edited by N. Cooper (2006).

3.2.2 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's '*Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE)*' first published in 2008.

#### **3.3 Standards**

3.3.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, all work will be undertaken in accordance with the Code of Conduct and the Standards and Guidance issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA).

3.3.2 Of particular relevance to the programme of works are –

- *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (1995, revised 2008)
- *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2010)

#### **4.0 STRATEGY**

- 4.1 The current archaeological programme of works is based on excavation of archaeological trial trenches, to assess the archaeological potential of the site, plus associated reporting and archiving.
- 4.2 The strategy provides for excavation and investigation of three trial trenches (each 30 m by 2 m with provision for a further trench measuring 10 m by 2 m (to be used as necessary). The trenching scheme (shown in Figure 2) has been designed to assess to give coverage across the site ie there are no known features targeted.
- 4.3 This trial trenching strategy forms an initial phase of conditioned evaluation. Should significant archaeological remains be present within the site (which appears unlikely based on the information available at present) further archaeological mitigation works will be required, further to agreement of an additional WSI.
- 4.4 A written report will be prepared detailing the findings of the archaeological investigation, and the project data will be ordered into an archive. If the results are negative, as seems likely then no archive will be deposited with the museum. The Derby Museum and Art Gallery have been notified of the intention to undertake the works. If the results are more significant than anticipated then the Derby Museum and Art Gallery will provide an Accession number and the archive will be deposited within them.
- 4.6 Any variations to this strategy will be discussed and agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist prior to their implementation.

## **5.0 METHODS STATEMENT**

### **5.1 Pre-commencement**

- 5.1.1 Derby Museum and Art Gallery has been notified of the project. An Accession Number will only be provided if it is clear that the project will generate an archive requiring deposition. If an archive is deposited it will be created and deposited in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards.
- 5.1.2 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.1.3 The Development Control Archaeologist will be given notice of commencement of works on site.

### **5.2 Archaeological Investigation (Trial Trenching)**

- 5.2.1 It is proposed to excavate three archaeological trial trenches in the locations indicated on Figure 2. Each trench measures 30 m by 2 m. Contingency provision is included for a further trench measuring 10 m by 2 m.
- 5.2.2 Trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 5.2.3 For all trenches, topsoil and modern overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator (appropriate to the job – there is likely to be c. 0.5m overburden on average) using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation will proceed to the top of the uppermost archaeological horizon or the surface of natural, undisturbed, geology. The spoil generated during the trenching will be mounded away from the edges of each trench. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or when archaeological features/deposits are identified. The nature of these deposits will be assessed by hand excavation.
- 5.2.4 Each trench will be cleaned by hand as appropriate to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features will be assessed by limited sample excavation, sufficient to establish their character and date. This will typically require half-sectioning of discrete features and excavation of 20% by length of linear features (minimum section width 1m) avoiding targeting intersections.

- 5.2.5 The immediate findings of the trial trenches will be discussed with the Development Control Archaeologist – through telephone and email and/or a site meeting. These discussions will agree the need for and scope of any contingency work.
- 5.2.6 Given the limited nature of this project it is hoped that the trenches could be opened and backfilled on the same day. Unless very significant archaeology is found the fieldwork is unlikely to take more than 2 days.
- 5.2.7 No trenches will be backfilled without prior approval of the Development Control Archaeologist.

### **5.3 Recording Methods & Standards**

- 5.3.1 The trenches will be recorded at an appropriate scale by measured drawing and photography and will be located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). The recording system is based on the Museum of London's Archaeological Site Manual (1994). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.3.2 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 5.3.3 Environmental sampling will be in line with English Heritage guidelines on environmental sampling (2011) and will be directed to a representative range of context type from each phase, and examine:
- Survival of material
  - Key archaeological contexts
- 5.3.4 A suitable specialist will, if necessary, make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling. An appropriate strategy will be developed on site should such remains be exposed in consultation with a suitably qualified specialist and, if necessary, with the English heritage advisor – Jim Williams (see paras 5.3.7 and 5.3.12 below).
- 5.3.5 Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.

- 5.3.6 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered they will be left *in situ* until such time as further mitigation works are required. If this is not possible then further consultation with a suitable specialist will determine methods for recovery.
- 5.3.7 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary, following receipt of the required Ministry of Justice licence. Investigation and excavation of human remains will be undertaken by, or under supervision of, suitably experienced specialist staff and in accordance with IFA Guidelines ("*Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*" Roberts, C & McKinley, J 1993 – IFA Technical Paper 13; "*Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains*" ed Brickley, M & McKinley, J 2004 – IFA Paper 7). The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties. The cataloguing and analysis of all human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by a suitably qualified osteoarchaeologist.
- 5.3.8 The site plan will relate all archaeological features exposed to the National Grid and levels will be expressed relative to Ordnance Datum. Data capture for site plans will be by measured survey, electronic distance measurement, or a combination of techniques. Data-capture for site plans will as standard be capable of reproduction at a scale of 1:50; more complex features or areas of complex archaeological remains will be recorded at greater resolution (for reproduction at 1:10, or 1:20 as necessary). The sections of excavated archaeological features will be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20).
- 5.3.9 All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered and to indicate those features or deposits requiring further stratigraphic clarification by excavation.
- 5.3.10 A photographic record (35mm SLR monochrome print and 35mm SLR colour slide / SLR colour digital, >7 megapixel resolution) will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;

- the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
- the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- groups of features where their relationship is important;
- all trench bases and a typical trench section.

5.3.11 If potentially significant archaeological contexts are identified, a palaeo-environmental sampling strategy will be implemented. The strategy will include the routine sampling of undisturbed, securely dated deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains, and sampling of deposits and features identified as having a high palaeo-environmental potential. The sampling strategy would be anticipated to include programmes of sampling and assessment for charred plant macrofossils, molluscs, animal and human bone. A detailed strategy will be developed in consultation with an environmental specialist and the Development Control Archaeologist after an initial phase of site planning and characterisation has been completed. The resulting site-specific environmental sampling strategy will be documented and reviewed periodically. The environmental specialist will conduct or commission, as appropriate, programmes of scientific investigation in conjunction with the fieldwork, the results of which will be presented in the final publication or report. They will also ensure that the strategy evolves on site by seeking to ensure that bulk samples taken in the initial stages of the project are processed quickly and the results fed back to inform the excavation strategy. All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011).

5.3.12 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (principally radiocarbon dating), where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is necessary for development of the subsequent mitigation strategy. Where *in situ* timbers are found to survive in good condition, samples will be taken for dendrochronological determination following procedures presented in the English Heritage document *Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*.

5.3.13 All registered finds will be processed and packaged according to standards of good practice. In accordance with current English Heritage guidelines, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be submitted for X-radiography and stabilisation where appropriate.



## **5.4 Post-excavation**

5.4.1 Both the Development Control Archaeologist and the relevant museum curator will be informed in writing of the completion of fieldwork.

5.4.2 Following completion of the archaeological fieldwork, a programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis and reporting will be undertaken. Post-excavation work will comprise the following:

- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- cataloguing of photographic material and labeling of slides that will be mounted on appropriate hangers;
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

5.4.3 Unless otherwise agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological investigations will be prepared within three weeks of the completion of site works (dependant on receiving specialist reports).

5.4.4 The report will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- a copy of the OASIS form;
- an archive statement giving summary of contents, location, accession number and proposed date for final deposition (unless it is agreed that no archive deposition is necessary);
- full contents listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the investigation;
- an introductory statement;
- the aims and purposes of the archaeological work;
- a description of the topography and geology of the area;
- a description of the methodologies used during the investigation;
- an objective summary statement of the findings;
- a site location plan and plans of each of the areas investigated showing the archaeological features exposed (to include AOD levels);
- sections of the excavated archaeological features (to include AOD levels);

- a phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features;
- an interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their local and regional context, including a statement of significance;
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site;
- photographs to include general site images (including blank trenches) and key archaeological features, reproduced at 5" by 4";
- a full context list [appendix];
- full quantification of artefacts and ecofacts [appendix];
- a publication statement including a proposed timetable, location and scale of publication;
- Specialist reports will include recommendations for retention/discard of material. It is noted that should significant material be recovered it should be retained and assessed alongside any further material recovered from any subsequent phase of works

5.4.5 Copies of the archaeological fieldwork report will be sent to the client for approval, and then the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby and Derbyshire and to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record in both paper and digital form. The digital submission to the Historic Environment Record will include the full site report (in PDF format) and indexed copies of all digital site photography. The OASIS online report form for the fieldwork will be updated and completed. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS site.

## **5.5 Archive and Publication**

5.5.1 Following completion of fieldwork, the archaeological fieldwork contractor will provide an estimate of the size of the archive and programme for deposition to the Development Control Archaeologist and relevant museum curator. It is likely that there will be no requirement to deposit an archive – however if the results warrant it the archive will be prepared in accordance with the museum guidelines and the Development Control Archaeologist will be informed in writing of final deposition of the archive.

5.5.2 Following acceptance of the report by the Local Planning Authority, an ordered archive (if appropriate) of both object and paper elements will be prepared according to the recommendations in *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (Derby Museum and Art Gallery 2003) and *Archaeological Archives A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007). This excludes items of gold and silver which by law must be reported to Her Majesty's Coroner. If finds are made of gold or silver these will, if possible, be removed to a safe place. Such finds will be

reported immediately to the local Coroner and to the local Finds Liaison Officer (within 14 days) in accordance with the 1997 Treasure Act. Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day, suitable security will be arranged.

- 5.5.3 Notes or articles describing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal and/or national journals, dependant on the nature of the results. As a minimum a summary of the results of the fieldwork will be submitted to the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal within two years of completion of the fieldwork.

## **6.0 GENERAL MATTERS**

### **6.1 Timetable & Personnel**

- 6.1.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced fieldwork contractor working under the overall direction of CgMs Consulting. CgMs Consulting is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and the appointed contractor will also be similarly accredited.
- 6.1.2 Details of the timetable and CVs of key personnel will be provided to the Development Control Archaeologist on request. Work will be undertaken under the management of a suitably qualified archaeologist (MIfA or equivalent).
- 6.1.3 The fieldwork will commence on Tuesday 20<sup>th</sup> May. The fieldwork is likely to be completed within 1-2 days, and a report produced within 4 weeks of completion (subject to receipt of specialist reports).

### **6.2 Monitoring**

- 6.2.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this Written Scheme of Investigation, and to the satisfaction of South Derbyshire District Council and South Derbyshire District Council's Development Control Archaeologist.
- 6.2.2 The Development Control Archaeologist will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site's manager. They will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the District Council's Planning Department and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this Scheme of Investigation. The Development Control Archaeologist will also be responsible for considering any changes to the scope of investigation; any such alterations should be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

### **6.3 Insurance**

- 6.3.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £2m.

## **6.4 Health & Safety**

- 6.4.1 All works will be in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice.
- 6.4.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices.
- 6.4.3 A site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded prior to the commencement of work on site.
- 6.4.4 A continuous process of dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken and if significant hazards are identified a specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.
- 6.4.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features or remains will be recorded by photography, at a safe distance.





Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Proposed trenches