

Sunningdale Park, New Tupton, Derbyshire

Archaeological evaluation



General view of the site with the evaluation trench during excavation, looking west.

ARS Ltd Report No. 2014/101

August 2014

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Executive Summary

Project Name: Sunningdale Park, New Tupton, Derbyshire – Archaeological trial-trenching evaluation

Site Code: SPT'14 (evaluation)

Planning Authority: Derbyshire County Council

Location: Land to the south of Sunningdale park and Birkin Park, Birkin Avenue, New Tupton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire

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

NGR: SK 3917 6595

Date: August 2014

In August 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mitchell & Proctor Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Sunningdale Park, New Tupton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The evaluation consisted of one trial trench within the site of the proposed development. The evaluation revealed clear evidence of open-cast mining activities within the site which would have impacted upon the possible Roman road. It is suggested, therefore, that no heritage assets are present within the site due to former substantial disturbance.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 In August 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mitchell & Proctor Architects to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the south of Sunningdale Park, New Tupton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire (Fig. 1). The evaluation forms part of a planning application for the construction of new dwellings at the site aforementioned. The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist has recommended a study of open-cast mining abandonment plans and an archaeological evaluation to establish the presence/absence, level of preservation and significance of remains of Ryknield Street Roman road within the site. This recommendation is in line with government guidance as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework 2012* (DCLG 2012) paragraph 128 (DCLG 2012, 30) and follows the guidelines stipulated by the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2013).

Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.2 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) indicates that the application site crosses the line of the Ryknield Street Roman road, a major Roman route running north-south through the Midlands (HER 144406, 99016). The line of Ryknield Street is reasonably well established in the Tupton area with a Scheduled stretch of surviving *agger* bank close to Brassington Lane, 600m to the south, and another at Redleadmill Brook some 500m north is known to have run through the site. Although parts of the site have been subject to open-cast mining, the Roman road and other archaeological remains may survive on parts of the site. The line of Ryknield Street in the Tupton area has been impacted by open-cast coal extraction during the 20th century. In particular, a long stretch to the south between the proposal site and Tupton Youth Centre has been largely removed. This open-cast mining operation may have extended into the current proposal site.

Method Statement

- 1.3 A detailed project design – Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) – was prepared by ARS Ltd which was subsequently approved by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (Appendix 3).
- 1.4 The work outlined in this WSI is designed to evaluate the impact of the proposed development on archaeological remains. The objectives of the evaluation were to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character and extent of any remains relating to Ryknield Street Roman road at the site.

2. Results

- 2.1 A study of open-cast mining for the Tupton area was undertaken prior to a field evaluation trenching. The Coal Authority records were consulted to establish whether open-cast mining took place within the proposed development area. The relevant record consisted of a scanned map (dated 21/07/2014) showing the location of open-cast mining carried out in 1943 in the Tupton area. This includes a section immediately south of the proposed development site which extends southwards to Tupton Youth Centre. The map's legend refers to it as:

Area believed to have been worked

Approximate date worked: 1943

Average coal thickness 5' – 9"

At a depth of about 20' – 0"

- 2.2 Although the Coal Authority records does not indicate mining activities within the site, the 1930s Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) shows several large pits within and around the site which might have been associated with sporadic open-cast mining but were not systematically recorded by the Coal Authority. Based on the results of this study, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council recommended a trial trenching evaluation across the putative line of the Roman road. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the 6th August 2014 and led by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano of ARS Ltd. A single trench was excavated within a field where new buildings are proposed to be constructed (Fig. 2). The trench was situated across the line of the putative Roman road identified on several Ordnance Survey maps and aligned east to west immediately parallel to the north boundary where remnants of an earthwork within the line of the Roman road appears depicted on the 1970s Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 3). The trench also targeted an additional line of the putative Roman road based on the projection of the Scheduled earthworks in Old Tupton south of the proposed development site. Detailed summary of the trench records is presented in Appendix 1. An assessment of the artefacts retrieved from the excavation follows this section. The dates of pottery considered below are thus based on such an assessment.
- 2.3 The trench measured 54 metres in length (E/W), 2 metres in width and reached an overall depth of 1.20 metres. The stratigraphic sequence comprised a layer of topsoil (101), consisting of a dark brown firm silty clay with an overall thickness of 450mm which produced 18th – early 20th centuries pottery. The topsoil overlay a series of deposits composed of yellow clay (102) and coal (103) with a combined thickness of 400 to 500mm which in turn overlay a dark brown hard silty clay deposit with an average thickness of 350mm from where artefacts of 18th – early 20th centuries were also retrieved. This sequence extended throughout the entire trench although becoming deeper towards the centre and much thinner to the east of the trench. Contexts (102), (103) and (104) appear to be the result of a deliberate backfilling of large pit/s which might have been

associated with open-cast mining. Therefore, no evidence of a Roman road was identified in the trench. The natural sub-stratum (105) composed of light yellowish hard clay with a predominantly prismatic and blocky structure was established within the entire trench at an approximate depth of 1.20 metres below the present ground level.

3. Finds assessment

– Dr Robin Holgate MIfA, FSA

- 3.1 All of the finds from the site came from either the topsoil (101) or the backfill (104) resulting from open-cast mining.

Pottery

Introduction

- 3.2 The pottery fragments from the site were examined by the author on 8th August 2014. In total 5 potsherds (Table 1) were recovered from the site.

Context	Description	No. of fragments	Comments	Date
101	Black/brown-glazed ware	1	Rim 'sherd of dish	18 th - 19 th centuries
101	Brown stoneware	1	Rim 'sherd of lidded storage jar	19 th century
101	Blue-and-white 'willow pattern' transfer-printed earthenware	1	Base 'sherd of plate	19 th - early 20 th centuries
104	Brown stoneware	2	Rim and body 'sherds	19 th century

Table 1: Pottery.

Discussion

- 3.3 The pottery represents 18th – early 20th centuries utilitarian wares (black/brown-glazed ware, stoneware and slip-coated ware) and refined earthenwares (transfer printed) used for the storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink. These mass-produced potsherds are in no way unusual and parallels can be found on most sites producing 18th and early 20th centuries material.

Recommendations for further work

- 3.4 Post-medieval regional research objectives for 'developing further the study of ceramic assemblages' and 'exploring the evidence for continuing non-factory

trades and industries' highlight relevant topics of further research as "studies of individual assemblages which offer the chance to contribute to biographies of households and individuals" (Knight *et al.* 2012, 119) and archaeological studies in conjunction with economic historians and geographers to "illuminate the scale and use of buildings and associated rubbish deposits, economic and demographic factors, and the topographic context" (Knight *et al.* 2012, 132). This assemblage, though, is small in size and not unusual in any respect for a site of this nature, and is thus of no potential for further analysis. The potsherds could, therefore, be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection, archived or discarded.

Clay pipe

Introduction

- 3.5 One stem fragment of clay pipe was recovered from the fill of the west pit (104).

Methodology

- 3.6 The stem fragment (Table 2) has been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide.

Assemblage

Context	Description	No of fragments	Stem Ø	Date
104	Stem fragment	1	Stem 7mm, bore 1.5mm	18 th - 19 th centuries

Table 2: Clay pipe fragment.

Discussion

- 3.7 The stem bore is relatively small and typical of 18th - 19th centuries examples.

Recommendations for further work

- 3.8 No further work is recommended. The artefact could be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection, archived or discarded.

4. Discussion

- 4.1 One trial trench was excavated within the site of the proposed development. The trench was situated across the line of the putative Roman road. The excavation revealed a series of deposits which appear to be the result of a deliberate

backfilling of large pit/s that might have been associated with open-cast mining. These deposits extended throughout the entire trench; therefore, no evidence of a Roman road was identified in the trench as the existing records of the Roman road identified in close proximity of this area refers to it as a road with side ditches, 17 feet wide, comprising a layer of flat stones resting on a foundation of rammed gravel and clay (Pastscape 2014).

- 4.2 The natural sub-stratum (105) composed of light yellowish hard clay was established within the entire trench at an approximate depth of 1.20 metres below the present ground level although its former upper horizon might have been disturbed during open-cast mining.
- 4.3 The artefacts retrieved dating from 18th – early 20th centuries are residual and bear little significance.
- 4.4 Based on the results described above, the trial trenching evaluation revealed clear evidence of open-cast mining activities within the site which would have impacted upon the possible Roman road. It is suggested, therefore, that no heritage assets are present within the site due to former substantial disturbance.

5. Archive Deposition

- 5.1 A small amount of artefacts was retrieved from the evaluation trench although these are of little significance and may be discarded following consultation with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, and the curator of the relevant museum. Thus, an archive deposition may not be required. However, a hard copy of the report will be submitted with the Derbyshire HER and an online OASIS record will be also completed and uploaded detailing all the relevant information about the project.

6. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 6.1 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).

7. Statement of Indemnity

- 7.1 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.

8. Publication

- 8.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication.

9. Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular Tim Stubbins of Mitchell & Proctor Architects for commissioning the archaeological work; and Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist of Derbyshire County Council for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

10. References

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Appendix 1- Archaeological records

Trench Number	Context Number	Type	Description
1	101	Layer	Topsoil, dark brown firm silty clay
1	102	Deposit	Yellow clay re-deposited
1	103	Deposit	Seam of re-deposited coal
1	104	Deposit	Dark brown hard silty clay deposit
1	105	Layer	Natural sub-stratum, hard yellow clay

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DE45 1HB

Site Code: SPT14
Drawing Ref:
Date: 13 August 2014
Drawn: AMO
Scale: Plan 1:200@A3
Section 1:20@A3

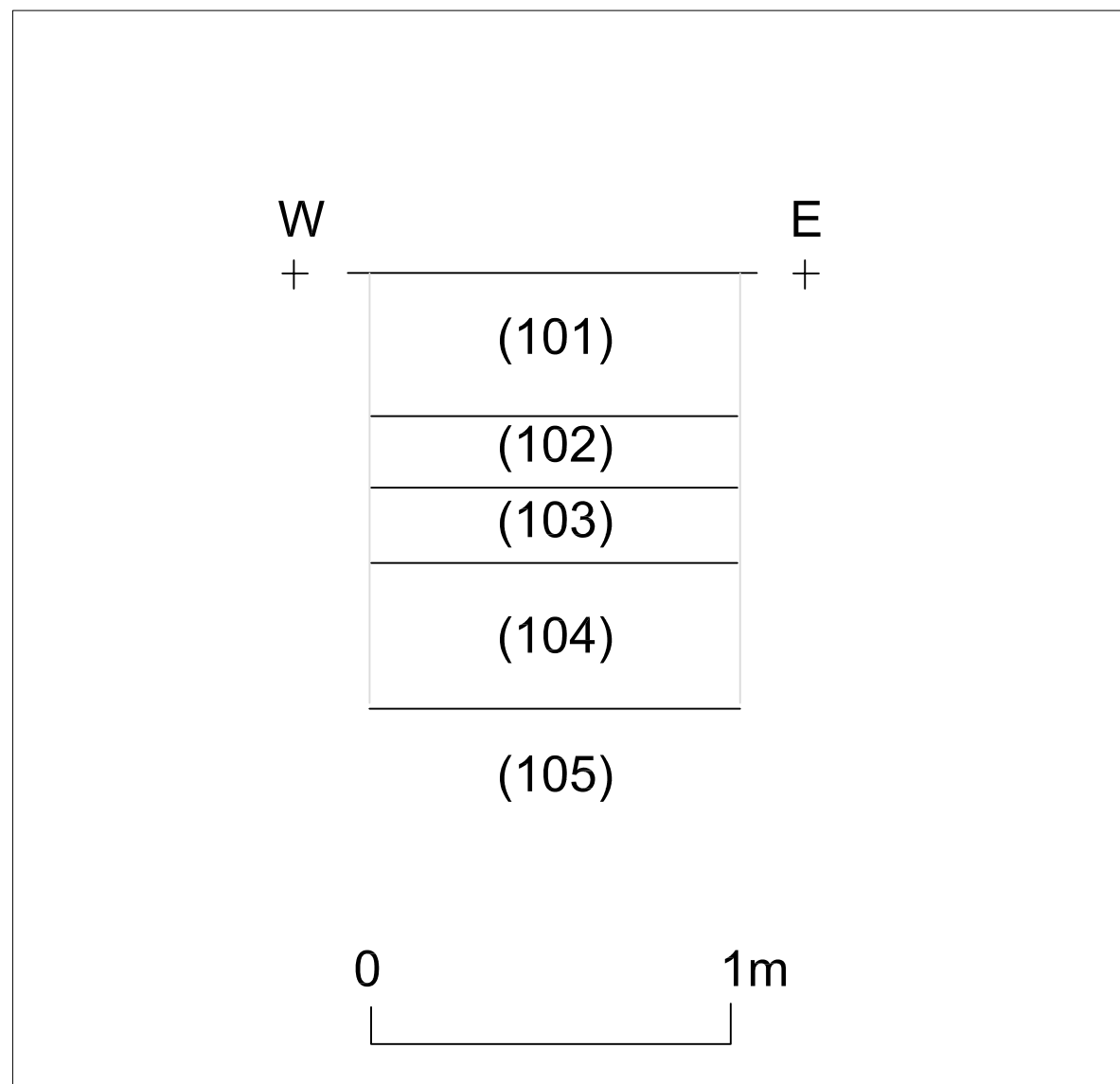
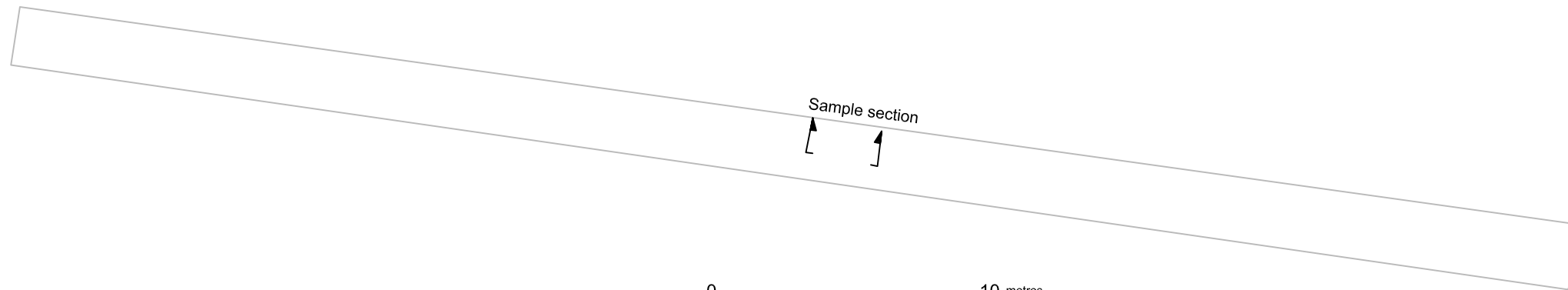
Drawing 1:
Plan of trench and
sample section

Key:

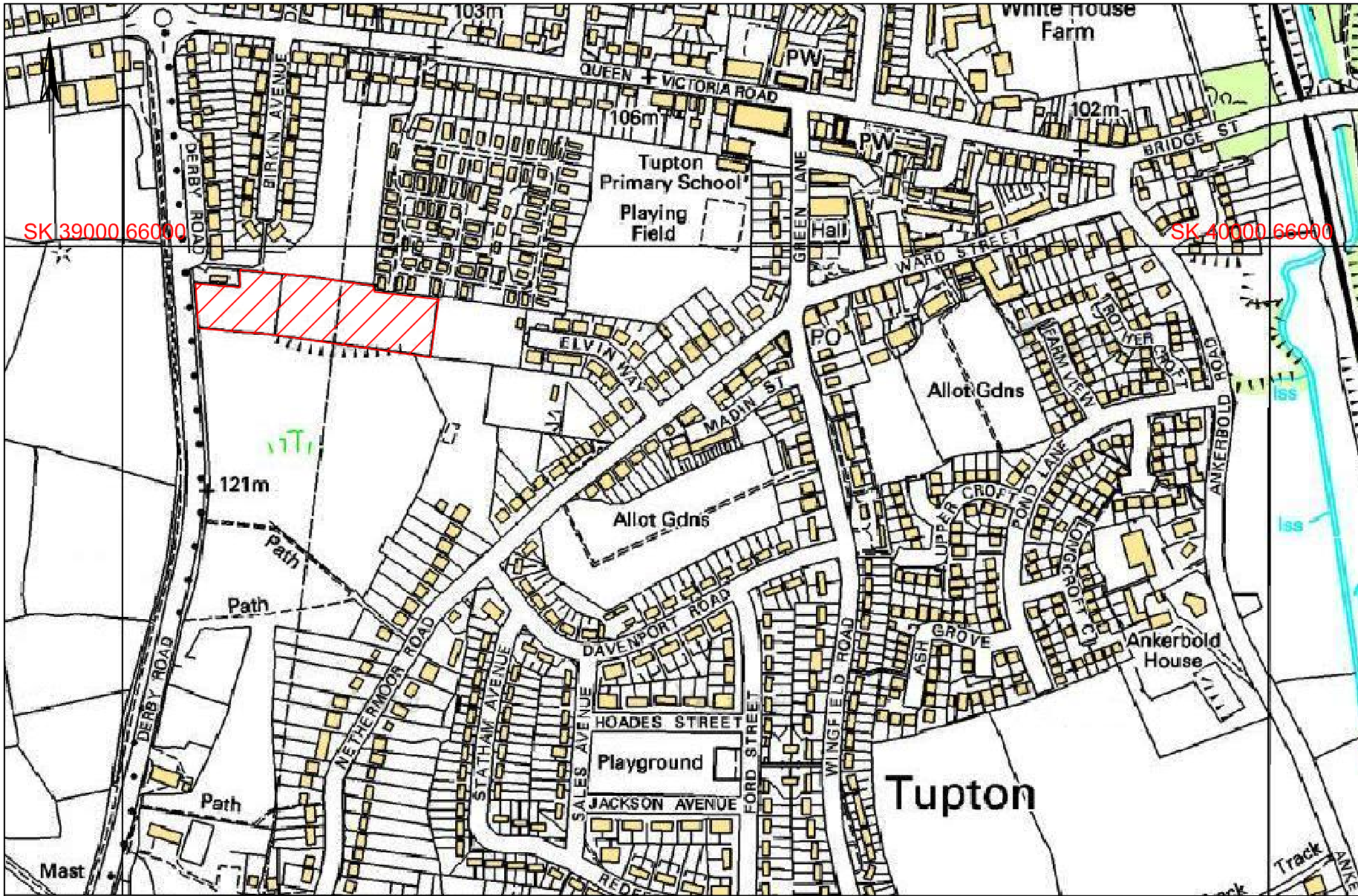
Notes:

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Appendix 2- Figures



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Site Code: SPT14
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 13 August 2014
 Drawn: AMO
 Scale: 1:5000@A4

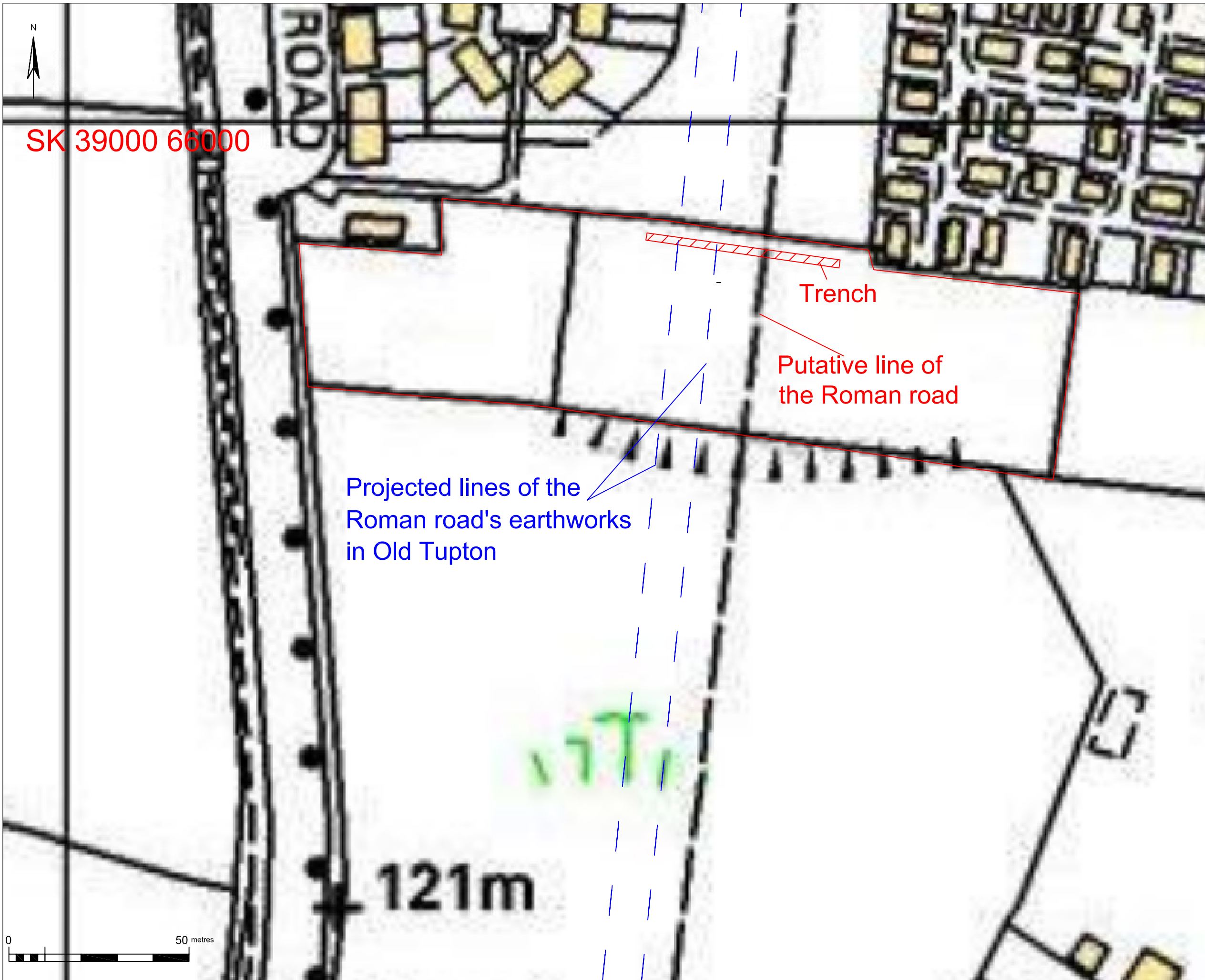
Figure 1:
 General site location

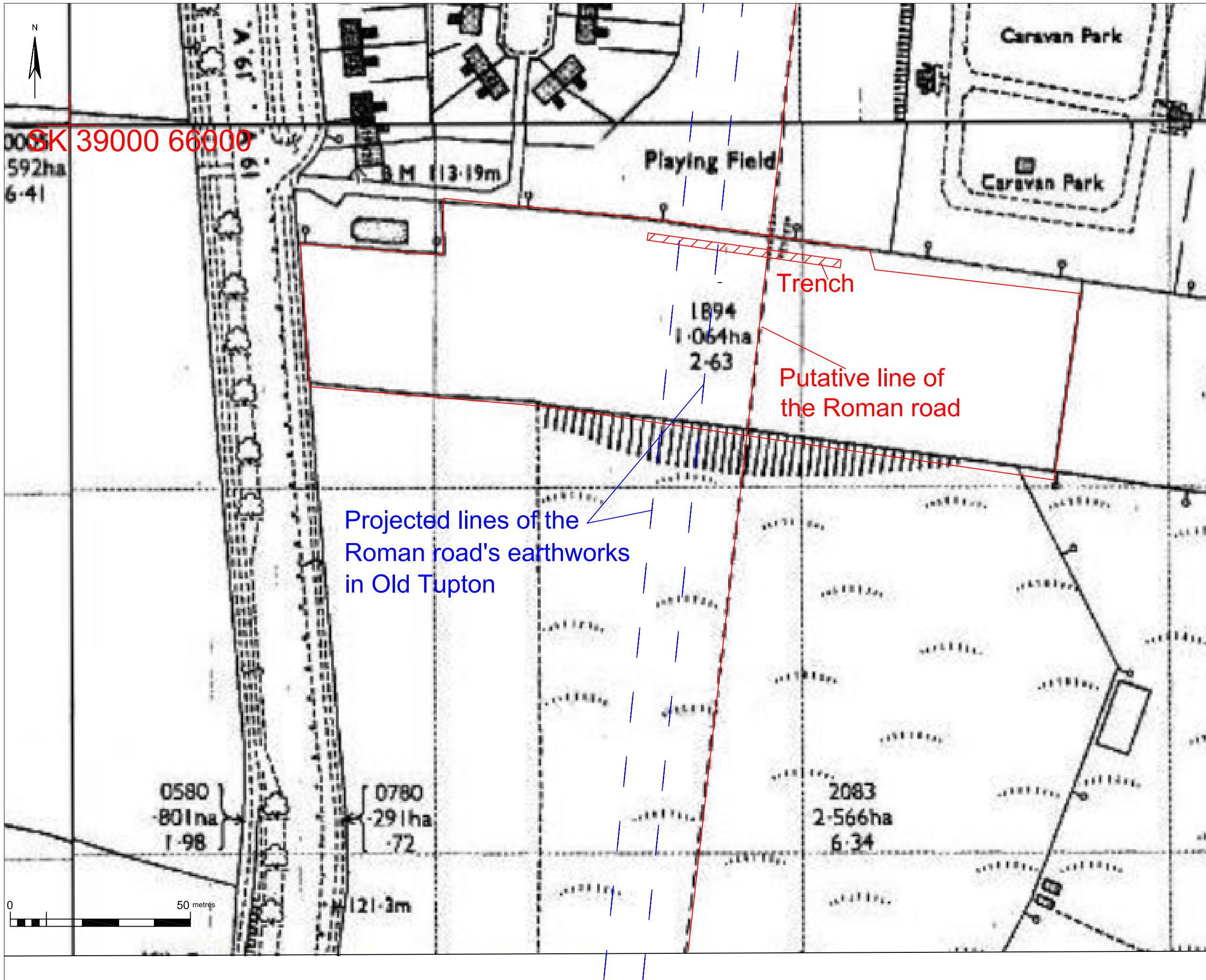
Key:
 Site

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Site Code: SPT14
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 13 August 2014
 Drawn: AMO
 Scale: 1:1000@A3

Figure 3:
 Trench location plan
 over the 1970s OS map

Key:
 [Red outline] Site boundary
 [Red hatching] Trench

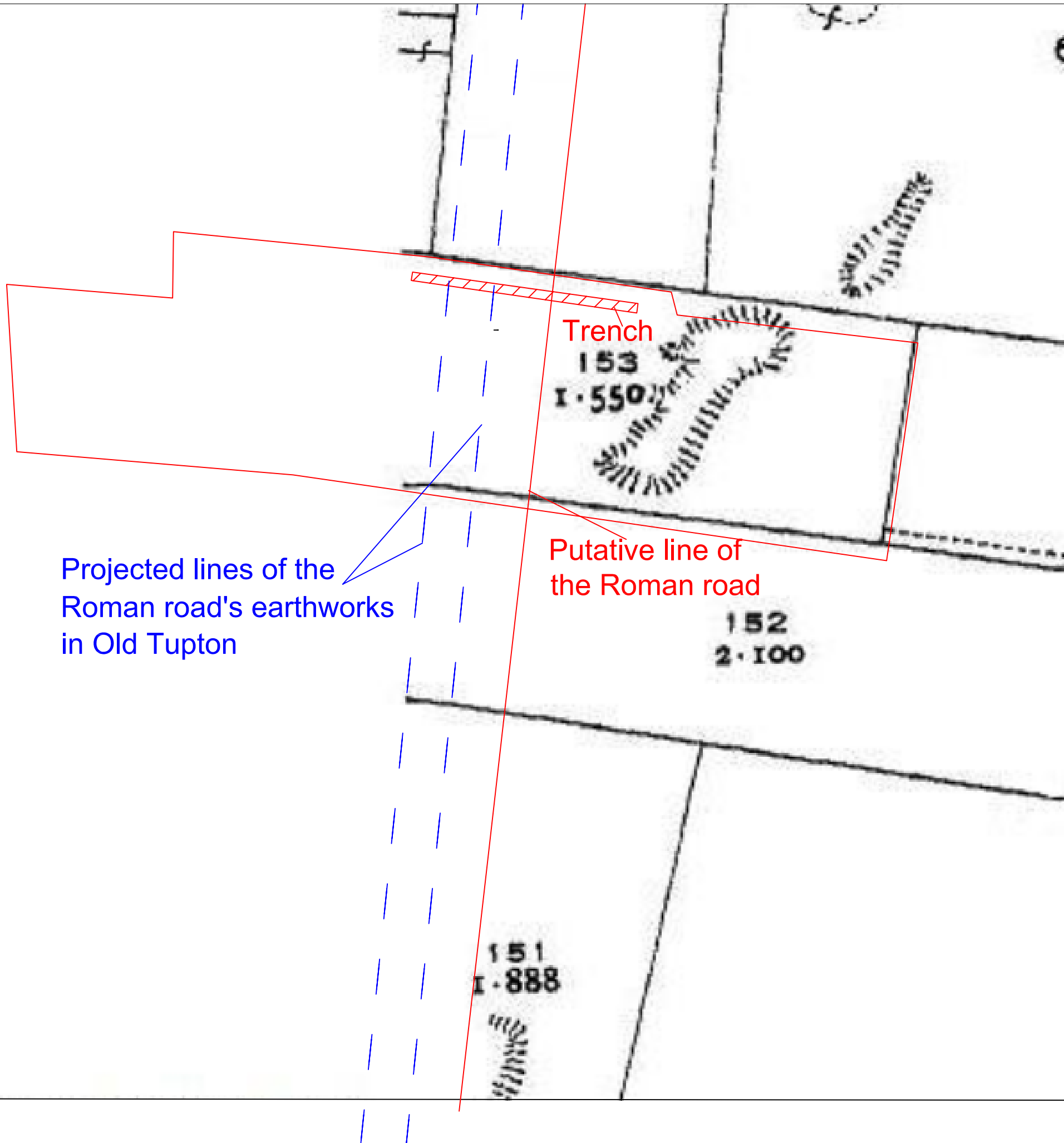
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Site Code: SPT14
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Figure 4:
Trench location plan
over the 1930s OS map

Key:

-  Site boundary
-  Trench

Notes:

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Figure 5: General view of the trench, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 6: Western area of the trench, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 7 : Detail of the south facing section, looking north-east (scale 1m).



Figure 8: Central area of the trench, looking west (scale 1m).



Figure 9: Eastern end of the trench (scale 1m).

Appendix 3- Specifications and OASIS FORM

Land south of Sunningdale Park, New Tupton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation trenching



1 Introduction

1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relates to the proposed housing development on land to the south of Sunningdale Park, New Tupton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire. The site currently consists of three small fields and is centred at SK3922 6589. The underlying solid geology comprises Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (British Geological Survey 2014).

1.2 Planning consent is being sought for a proposed housing development. The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist has recommended a study of open-cast mining abandonment plans and an archaeological evaluation to establish the presence/absence, level of preservation and significance of remains of Ryknield Street Roman road within the site.

1.3 This WSI details the programme of work to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) for this study and archaeological evaluation of the site.

2 Background

2.1 The application site crosses the line of the Ryknield Street Roman road (HER 144406, 99016), a major Roman route running north-south through the Midlands. The line of Ryknield Street is reasonably well established in the Tupton area with a Scheduled stretch of surviving *agger* bank close to Brassington Lane, 600m to the south, and another at Redleadmill Brook some 500m north 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. The line of Ryknield Street in the Tupton area has been impacted by open-cast coal extraction during the 20th century. In particular, a long stretch to the south between the proposal site and Tupton Youth Centre has been largely removed. This open-cast mining operation may have extended into the current proposal site.

3 Objectives

3.1 The objective of the study and archaeological evaluation is to determine if any remains relating to Ryknield Street Roman road survive at the site.

4 Historical study

4.1 The open-cast mining abandonment plans will be consulted to establish the exact extent of open-cast mining on the site. If the plans indicate that mining did not take place covering the entire site then evaluation trenching is required to determine if any

remains relating to Rykniel Street Roman road survive at the site.

5 Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 Depending on the outcome of the study of open-cast abandonment plans, a linear trench up to 50m in length and 1.6m wide is to be excavated perpendicular to and across the line of the route thought to have been taken by the Rykniel Street Roman road through the proposed development site. It might be necessary to extend or excavate one or two further trenches to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains associated with Rykniel Street surviving on the site.

5.1.2 Any alterations to trench size or location will be discussed with, and agreed with, the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist before implementation.

5.2 Objectives

5.2.1 The objective of the evaluation trenching is to identify and assess archaeological features associated with the Rykniel Street Roman road that may survive on the site of the proposed development in order to inform:

- the location, extent and potential significance of buried archaeology features on the site;
- the nature and date of any archaeological features encountered.

5.2.2 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2013a) and with the IfA *Code of Conduct* (2014).

5.3 Evaluation Trenching Methodology

5.3.1 Topsoil and unstratified modern material will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

5.3.2 The areas will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

5.3.3 All spoil removed during ground works will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Any finds so recovered will be recorded and their location noted on a site plan at a relevant scale. The finds will be retained and recorded.

5.3.4 All archaeological features will be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective.

5.3.5 Isolated, discrete features such as pits and postholes not belonging to structures or industrial activities will be 50% sampled, although if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

5.3.6 Sampling of linear features such as ditches and gullies relating to transport or

agricultural activity will be sufficient to determine their character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.

5.3.7 Any deposits relating to funerary/ritual activities, such as burials and cremation deposits, will be 100% excavated. Domestic/industrial activity (such as walls, postholes, floors, hearths) will be sufficiently excavated to understand their form and function and to recover potential dating evidence and artefact and ecofact assemblages.

5.3.8 Area deposits such as buried soils or middens, will be hand excavated at a minimum 10%. Subsequent excavation by machine will be considered. Large intrusions, such as reservoirs, will be sufficiently excavated by machine, within safe limits, to provide information on their character.

5.3.9 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

5.3.10 Discovery of any human remains will be reported to the coroner and excavated following receipt of the appropriate Ministry of Justice Guidelines.

5.3.11 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 10 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the English Heritage Scientific Adviser will be taken as appropriate.

5.3.12 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. Deep sections such as those across ditches or pits will be shored as necessary. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

5.4 Recording

5.4.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 OS base map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

5.4.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate.

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

5.4.4 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

5.4.5 A photographic record will be produced. All images will be taken in black and white print and digital format, and will contain a graduated photographic scale. The main photographic archive will comprise 35mm b/w SLR print film, supplemented by digital

SLR (minimum 12 megapixels). A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

5.4.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

5.3 Finds Processing and Storage

5.5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in compliance with the IfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2013b) and those set out by UKIC (1990).

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

5.5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

5.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

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

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

6. Monitoring Arrangements

6.1 ARS Ltd will give the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist two working week's notice (or less if otherwise agreed) of the commencement of fieldwork.

6.2 ARS Ltd will afford access to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist or their representative at all times, for the purposes of monitoring the programme of archaeological works.

6.3 Should complex archaeological features be discovered, these would be sampled excavated and recorded to a sufficient extent to characterise them in agreement with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

6.4 ARS Ltd will maintain regular communication with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist to ensure that the project aims and objectives are met.

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7 Report

7.1 Following completion of the evaluation 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
- 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 WSI
- A copy of the OASIS form

7.2 Within the report:

- All plans will be clearly related to the national grid.
 - All levels will be quoted relative to ordnance datum.

7.3 If significant archaeological remains are identified the report will include:

- Detailed description and plans (at 1:50 scale) of any areas which provided significant archaeological information, all feature plans and sections (at 1:10 or 1:20 scale), select artefact illustrations, photographs and an overall site plan showing all recorded archaeological features.
- Finds quantification and assessment, including specialist recommendations for retention/discard of material, with appropriate justification.
- Assessment of any palaeo-environmental samples taken.
- A summary of the extent, depth and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site.

7.4 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record in bound and PDF/A format, and will be submitted to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

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 Publication

9.1 In the event of significant remains being encountered and excavated, there will be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form. In this instance a suitable programme and timetable for publication and dissemination will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders.

10 Standards and project management

10.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Registered Organisations are continuously assessed to ensure that the highest standards of work are carried out, in line with the *Code of Conduct* of the IfA (2012). In addition to our key management staff, who have achieved the highest grade of corporate IfA

membership, many of our field staff also hold corporate grade membership.

10.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording: this will ensure that appropriate decisions regarding excavation and sampling will be made in the field. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

11 Health and Safety

11.1 A full health and safety risk assessment will be carried out prior to each episode of fieldwork commencing. All people working on the site will be briefed on the safety requirements whilst working on-site and given access to a copy of the risk assessment and all ARS Ltd staff working on the site will undergo a Health and Safety induction. ARS Ltd maintains a strict health and safety policy, as well as having Contractors Health and Safety Assessment Scheme (CHAS) Accreditation. The appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Chris Scott.

12 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

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

13 References

British Geological Survey. 2014. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available online at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNav> [Accessed 25th July 2014].

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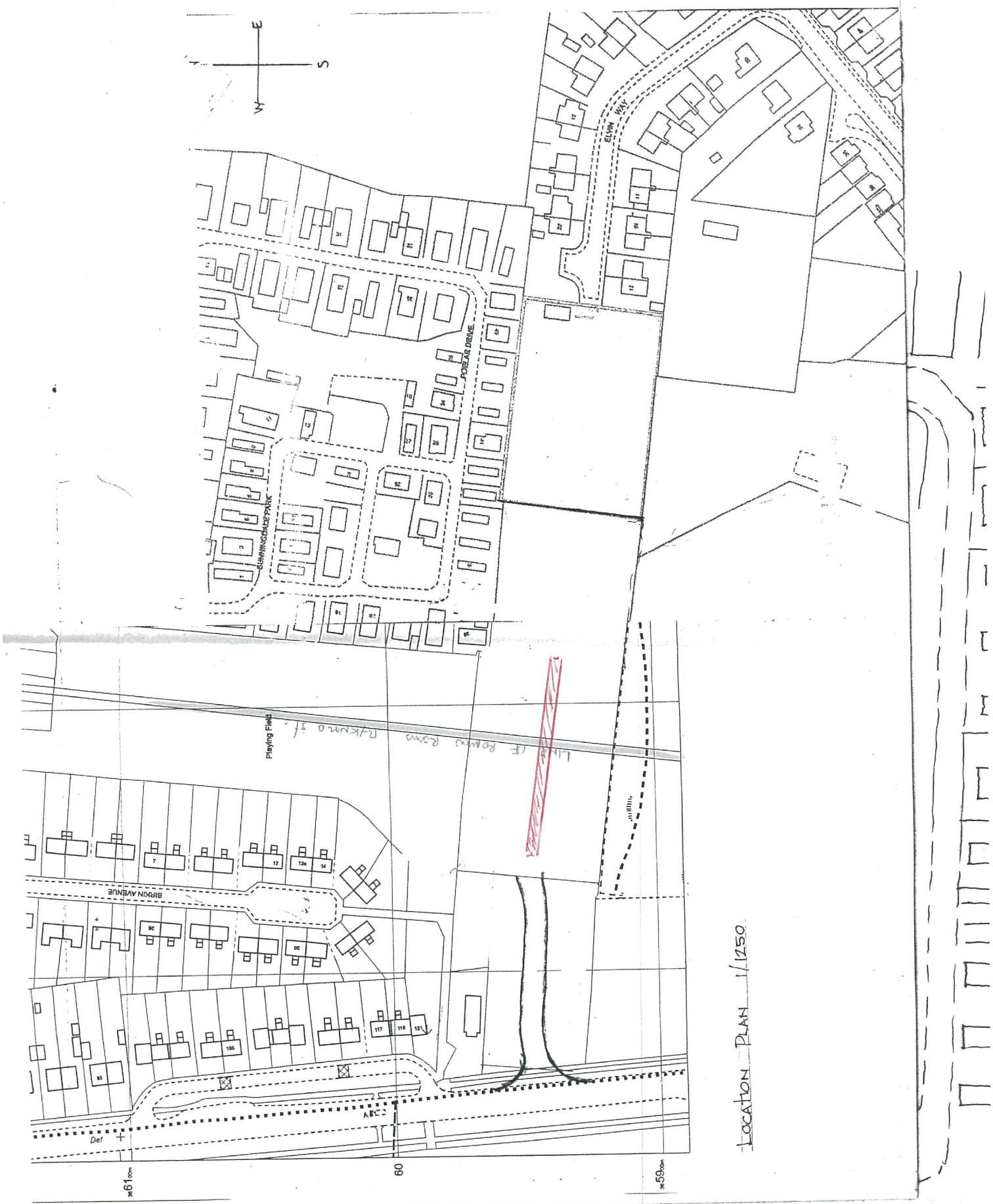
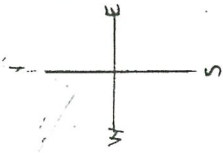
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Society of Museum Archaeologists. 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.



LOCATION PLAN 1/1250

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeo15-187366

Project details

Project name	Sunnington Park, New Tupton, Derbyshire. Archaeological evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation trench was excavated on land to the south of Sunnington Park, New Tupton, near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, prior to a proposed housing development. The application site crosses the line of the Rykniel Street Roman road which is reasonably well established in the Tupton area. The evaluation trench was positioned across two possible lines where the putative road may be located. However, it revealed that the site has been substantially disturbed by previous open-cast mining and thus no remains of a Roman road were extant on site.
Project dates	Start: 06-08-2014 End: 07-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	FIELD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE CHESTERFIELD CHESTERFIELD Sunnington Park, New Tupton, Derbyshire
Study area	1000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 3917 6595 53.1889101713 -1.41371330435 53 11 20 N 001 24 49 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Sunningdale Park, New Tupton, Derbyshire. Archaeological evaluation
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 August 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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