

The Red Lion Public House, Fritchley: An Archaeological Watching Brief



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An Archaeological Watching Brief at the Red Lion Public House, Fritchley

ARS Ltd Report

April 2015

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

In March 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a detached three-bedroom dwelling in Fritchley, Derbyshire.

Foundation trenches were dug up to 1.20m in depth through the topsoil (101), which contained various post-medieval finds such as pottery and clay pipe, and into the natural substrata (102) and (103). Four post-medieval archaeological features were identified. All features were dated to between the 18th - 20th centuries.

1. Introduction

1.1 In March 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a detached three-bedroom dwelling behind the Red Lion Public House in Fritchley, Derbyshire (Figure 1), as required by Steve Baker, the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. The work was carried out as a condition of the planning permission (ref. no. AVA/2014/0842).



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

2. Location and Geology

2.1 The site is centred at NGR SK 3583, 5295 (Figure 1). It lies behind the Red Lion Public House close to the centre of Fritchley. The underlying geology of the site is Mudstone, Siltstone and Rough Sandstone of the Millstone Grit Group, with overlying superficial deposits of Diamicton till (BGS 2015).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 The site is located within the Fritchley Conservation Area, and is adjacent to the Congregational Chapel, a Grade II Listed Building (SMR 1356149) (See Figure 2)

3.2 The chapel was constructed in 1841 using ashlar and coursed square gritstone, with ashlar fronts and a hipped slate roof

3.3 The Red Lion pub lies on the location of two cottages dating to 1688. These were pulled down and replaced by the Red Lion in the 1930s (Clark 2011).

4 Methodology

4.1 The watching brief area had already been stripped of turf prior to the commencement of monitoring, exposing the topsoil. Ten foundation trenches were excavated at depths of between 1m and 1.20m (see Figure 2). A service trench was then excavated at 1m in depth between the north easterly corner and the north wall.

4.2 All groundworks were undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, with the exception of the service trench which was partially hand dug. All digging was carried out under archaeological supervision.

4.3 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.

4.4 A photographic record was maintained including photographs of the excavated groundworks. All photographs were of digital format.

4.5 Where archaeological features and/or deposits were identified, a sufficient quantity was excavated by hand to ensure any material was recovered for analysis. All features investigated were photographed and drawn in section at an appropriate scale. The locations of features were marked on a plan of the site.

5 Results

5.1 Extending 0.90m from the south edge of the foundation trenches, a pale grey made ground consisting of compacted gravel (110) 0.10m in depth overlay the very dark black-brown sandy silt topsoil (101). The rest of the site was overlain by only the topsoil, with a maximum depth of 0.35m. Most of the finds were located in the topsoil.

5.2 Directly below the topsoil lay a yellow-grey silty sandy clay sterile subsoil with areas mottled with topsoil (102). At its maximum, the subsoil (102) was 0.40m in depth. The subsoil (102) was discontinuous and was not present across the entirety of the site.

5.3 Beneath (102) lay an orange-yellow sandy clay deposit (103). Where (102) was not present, (103) lay directly underneath (101).

5.4 Cut into (102) and (103) was a large sub-circular pit with a pale yellow-brown sandy clay fill mixed with topsoil. It measured 1.24m in length and 0.45m in depth. (see Figure 3 for location, and Figure 9 for sections). Within this, various post-medieval finds of pottery, clay pipe, glass, along with the partial remains of a dog were recovered.

5.5 Located in the north westerly corner of the foundation trenches lay a deposit of sub-angular stones (106) (see Figure 3), varying in shape and size from 50mm x 50mm to 250mm x 100mm in length and depth, and similar to those used to construct the surrounding stone structures (boundary wall, chapel) (see Figures 5 and 9). The cut [1-7] was shallow with steep sides, and contained the fill (113) which was redeposited topsoil around the stones (106). The stones lay on top of (103). Only 0.60m of the length of the feature was exposed in the trench with a height of 0.45m below the topsoil. Lying 0.50m below the topsoil, within (113), was a broken pig tooth.

5.6 In the south-westerly corner of the foundation trenches, a loosely compacted deposit of red brick rubble and red-brown clayey sand, 0.30m in depth, lay directly under the topsoil and on top of (103). It extended 1.60m from the corner of the foundations (see Figure 3). There were occasional charcoal inclusions. This most likely represented a demolition deposit or levelling deposit of imported material, as the watching brief did not identify a local source for this deposit.

5.7 A possible pit feature F111 was cut into (103), and filled with redeposited topsoil (111). The cut [112] was curved, and was 0.30m at its maximum depth (See Figure 9). F111 was situated 1.30m south from the northern boundary wall. A concentration of post-medieval finds was recovered.

6. Finds Reports

Dr. Robin Holgate

6.1 Pottery

6.1.1 A total of 28 fragments of pottery were recovered (see table) from contexts (101), (104) and (105).

6.1.2 The pottery represents late medieval and 17th – 20th century utilitarian wares (e.g. brown/black-glazes ware and stone ware) and refined wares (e.g. blue-and-white transfer printed earthenware plate and white earthenware lid fragments) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink.

6.1.3 With the exception of the late medieval fragments, the pottery assemblage comprises mass-produced pieces which are in no way unusual; parallels can be formed on most sites in the region yielding 17th – 19th century material.

		101	104	111
Buff Sandy Ware	Late 13 th – 15 th century			1
Midlands Purple Ware	15 th – 16 th century		1	
Brown salt-glazed stoneware	17 th – 18 th century		1	1
Slipware	Late 17 th – 18 th century	1		
Late Blackware	18 th – 19 th century		1	
Brown Stoneware	18 th – 19 th century	2		
Brown/black glazed earthenware	18 th – 19 th century		4	1
Mocha ware	19 th – early 20 th century			2
Blue-and-white transfer-printed earthen ware	19 th – early 20 th century	4	1	2
White earthen ware	19 th – early 20 th century			4
Flower pot	19 th – early 20 th century		1	1
Total		7	9	12

Table 1. Pottery Assemblage

6.2 CBM

Three fragments of late 19th – 20th century roof tile were recovered from contexts (111) (one fragment) and (105).

6.3 Glass

Eight fragments of 19th – 20th century glass were recovered (see Table 1). The bottle glass, including a ‘marble’ bottle stopper, representative of fizzy drinks bottles.

Type	Context		
	101	104	111
Clear window glass	-	1	1
Light green bottle glass	4	2	-

Table 2. Glass.

6.4 Metal

A copper alloy thimble from context (101), along with a piece of lead from a window pane and several fragments of an iron door hinge from context (111), of 19th – 20th century date were recovered.

6.5 Slag

One piece of blast furnace slag came from context (101)

6.6 Plastic

A button fragment and a ‘L’oreal, London’ plastic container for ‘The Hair Colour’ (the application) dating to the late 20th century were recovered from context (101)

6.7 *Clay Tobacco Pipe*
Mike Wood

6.7.1 *Introduction*

Twenty-seven fragments of clay tobacco pipe stems weighing 42g were recovered during archaeological work at Fritchley in Derbyshire. The finds date between the 17th and 19th century.

6.7.2 *Methodology*

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible, stems have 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. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 3.

Context	Deposit	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
101	Topsoil	c.1682-1850	11	4	23	5/64"	A mix of broken stems all of similar stem bore diameter which suggest a mid 18 th century date. One of the stems retains a small unstamped foot. There are four bowl fragments, three of which are thick walled, plain and rather abraded and probably of later 17 th or the first half of the 18 th century in date. The final bowl fragment is much thinner and retains fluted decoration, which is typical of late 18 th century to mid 19 th century pipes.
111	Fill of pit [112]	c.1780-1800	3	-	5	4/64"	Three snapped stems, one of which retains the base of a bowl, and although the foot is missing, this is typical of pipes from the late 18 th century.
104	Fill of pit [105]	c.1840-1880	8	1	14	4/64"	A group of abraded plain stems and a single fragment of broken bowl. The bowl retains a simple leaf pattern along the front seam, which is typical of decoration seen on mid late 19 th century pipes

Table 3. Clay tobacco pipe.

6.7.3 *Discussion*

The assemblage contains a mix of unstratified pipe stems and bowls from topsoil 101 and a small 19th century group from pit [105]. The pipes from topsoil 101 are quite mixed in date and condition, with some abraded late 17th century bowl fragments as well as 18th century stems and a fragment of 19th century bowl. Such a mix is not uncommon, particularly for the topsoil around an established publichouse.

The feature (104) producing clay pipes included a mid-late 19th century bowl; however the stems in particular were rather abraded and may have been deposited in the pit after being exposed to the elements for some time.

6.7.4 *Recommendations for further work*

No further work is recommended, with the assemblage dominated by plain stems and bowls. No maker's marks are present and there is little opportunity for further study. All of the artefacts could be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection or archived.

6.8 *Animal Bone Report*

Milena Grzybowska

6.8.1 *Material*

A small amount of animal bone and teeth were hand-collected from an undated feature F106 and from contexts (101) and (104), both dated to the post-medieval period.

6.8.2 *Methods*

The analysis follows *Animal bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice*, by English Heritage (Baker and Worley, 2014).

The bones were identified and where a bone fragment could not be attributed to a species, a broader taxonomic category was used. Speciation of the avian remains was based on Tomek and Bocheński (2009). The state of surface preservation was scored using a four stage system (excellent, good, fair and poor).

Age was established on the basis of epiphyseal fusion. Sex assessment was attempted based on the presence of morphological traits. A zone recording system was applied (Dobney and Rielly 1988). Taphonomic marks were identified, including butchery, gnawing, root etching, burning. Pathological changes were noted when present and the measurements of skeletally mature elements followed Von den Driesch (1976).

6.8.3 *Results*

The full inventory of the disarticulated and articulated animal remains per context is presented in *Appendix I*.

6.8.4 *Disarticulated remains*

The animal bone assemblage contained remains of pig (*Sus scrofa*) and domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus* dom.) as well as elements of medium and large mammal. The brown staining of the pig canine suggested that only the tip (50mm) of the tooth was erupted – this would indicate a sub-adult individual. It was possible to establish the male sex of the animal based on the morphology of the tooth. Animal bones from feature F101 displayed multiple butchery marks, including sawing and cutting. These remains represented butchery refuse and food waste. None of the elements showed taphonomic marks except for dry bone fractures.

6.8.5 *Animal Bone Group*

Context (104), dated to the Post-medieval period, produced a partially (30%) preserved skeleton of a dog (*Canis familiaris*) that included mandible, teeth, vertebral column, scapula, ribs, fore-limbs and hind-limb, all partially preserved. Unfused proximal humeral epiphyses and incompletely fused caudal endplates of vertebrae indicated a sub-adult individual. The surface preservation was classified as excellent. Two fragments of distal ribs (zone 3 in Dobney and Reilly 1988) displayed active new bone formation on the pleural aspect of the elements (*Figure 2*). The remaining elements of the skeleton did not manifest further pathological changes to the bone. No butchery marks, root etching, trampling nor gnawing have been observed suggesting burial immediately after death. Dry bone fractures indicated post-depositional disturbance of the skeleton, mostly prior excavation.



Figure 2. New bone formation on the pleural aspect of ribs, context (104).

6.8.6 *Discussion and recommendations*

Due to the good preservation of the assemblage it was possible to identify domesticated species that included pig, dog and domestic fowl. The assemblage of disarticulated animal bone comprised of meat bearing and non-meat bearing elements. It represented butchery refuse and food waste.

The incomplete dog skeleton showed characteristics indicating post-depositional disturbance of the burial. No further analysis is recommended for this animal remains assemblage.

7. Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 The watching brief was carried out to mitigate the effect of the development upon any archaeological remains. No material was found that directly links to the listed building. It is possible that the structure identified in (106) may represent a wall foundation or possibly an incomplete surface, however this could not be ascertained with any certainty due to the small amount of the remains exposed. The archaeological remains uncovered at the site illustrate mainly modern activity linked to domestic activities. The presence of medieval pottery at the site hints at a longer history of occupation around the site, however no features were uncovered which could be shown to provide a source for this pottery.

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

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

9. Statement of Indemnity

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.

10. Archive Deposition

Digital and paper copies of the report have been submitted to the Derbyshire Environmental Record. The OASIS record for the site has been completed and a copy of the report uploaded to OASIS.

11. Acknowledgements

Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work, in particular Terry Harby for commissioning the watching brief, Jim Slack of Manvers Building Contractors for providing access to the site, and Steve Baker, Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist for his assistance and advice.

12. References

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Title: Figure 3. The Red Lion, Fritchley.
Extent of Excavation

Scale: 1:100 @ A3
Drawn by: MFC

Key:



Section line points



Extent of red brick layer(108)



Unexcavated areas within dwelling

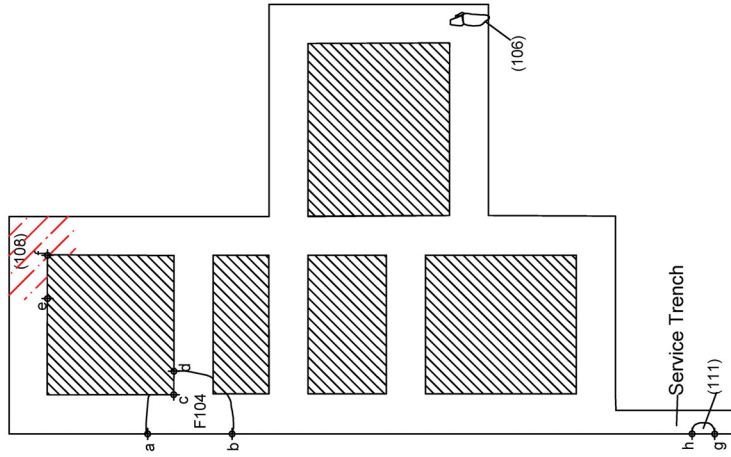
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Red Lion P. H.

Red Lion P.H. Car park

Chapel



Wall with road beyond





Figure 4. East and West facing sections of (104). Scale = 1 x 0.3m.



Figure 5. Possible wall foundation/surface (106). Scale = 1 x 0.3m.



Figure 6. S facing section showing brick rubble layer. Scale = 1 x 0.3m.



Figure 7. Service trench facing north. Scale = 0.3m.



Figure 8. North facing blank trench. Scale = 0.3m.

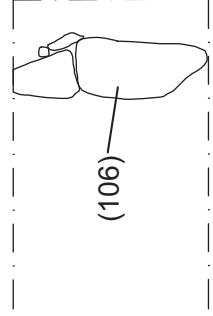
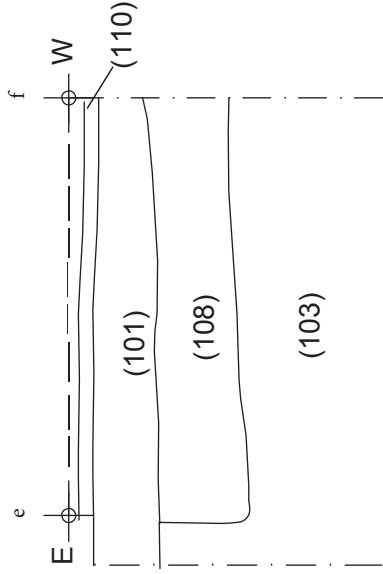
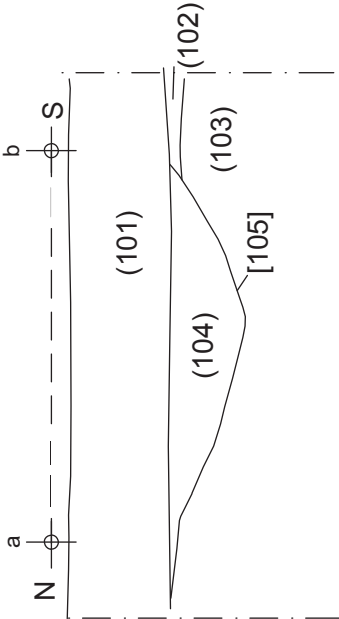
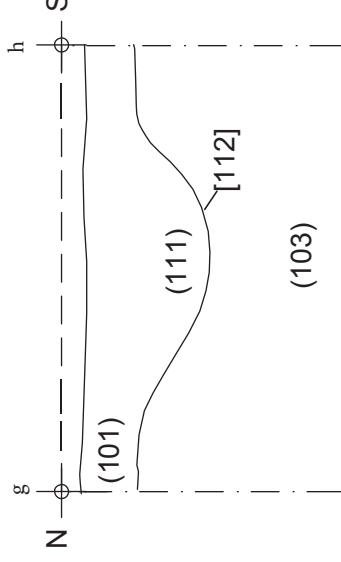
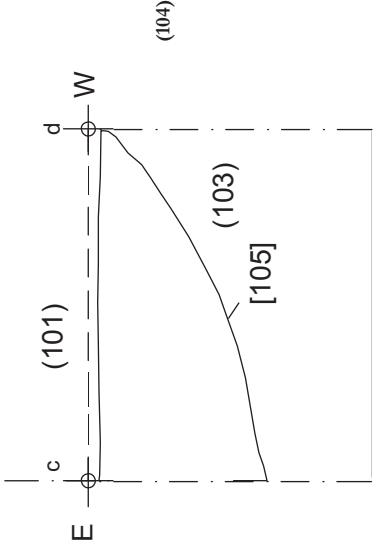
Title: The Red Lion, Fritchley.
 Section drawings with plan of
 F106.

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Appendix I

Table 4. Inventory of animal bone.

Context	Dating	Taxon	Element	Ageing	Sexing	Measur.	Pathology	Taphonomy	Surface preserv.
<i>Countable</i>									
101	Post-med	<i>Gallus gallus f. domestica</i>	Proximal humerus, L	-	-	-	-	Dry bone fracture	Good
101	Post-med	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Proximal 1 st phalanx	fused	-	-	-	Dry bone fracture	Good
106	undated	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Lower canine, L	?erupting (brown discoloration)	M	-	-	-	Good
<i>Uncountable</i>									
101	Post-med	Medium mammal	Scapula blade	-	-	-	-	Dry bone fracture	Good
101	Post-med	Medium mammal	Long bone shaft	-	-	-	-	Transverse saw marks, longitudinal split, diagonal cut mark x 1	Good
101	Post-med	Large mammal	Vertebra	-	-	-	-	Multiple saw marks	Good
<i>Animal Bone Group</i>									
104	Post-med	<i>Canis familiaris</i>	R mandible + teeth (C/p1/p2/p3), L mandible; loose lower L canine, loose upper R+L canines, 1 cervical vertebra, 2 thoracic vertebrae, 2 caudal vertebrae, R+L ribs, R scapula, R+L humerus, R+L ulnae, R femur, L V metatarsal	unfused proximal HUM, fused distal HUM, fused distal FEM, fused MTTV fully erupted lower C/p1/p2/p3 caudal endplates fusing	-	SCA SLC:27.12/ GLP:30.82 HUM Bd:34.77/ SD:13.48 FEM Bd:33.19	Two distal ribs (zone 3) displayed new bone formation on the pleural aspect	Dry bones fractures	Excellent

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-210207

Project details

Project name	Watching brief at the Red Lion, Fritchley
Short description of the project	In March 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd.) was commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks associated with the construction of a detached three-bedroom dwelling in Fritchley, Derbyshire, as required by Steve Baker, the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. Foundation trenches were dug up to 1.20m in depth through the topsoil (101), containing various post-medieval finds such as pottery and clay pipe, and into the natural substrata (102) and (103). Four post-medieval archaeological features were identified. All features were dated to between the 18th - 20th centuries.
Project dates	Start: 23-03-2015 End: 24-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE AMBER VALLEY CRICH The Red Lion, Fritchley
Postcode	DE56 2FT
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 3569 5300 53.072722 -1.46723 53 04 21 N 001 28 02 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown

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	Chris Scott
Project supervisor	Ben Dyson

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	n/a
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Entered by	Megan Fletcher-Cutts (megan@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	30 April 2015

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Red Lion Public House, Fritchley, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief



Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

1 Introduction

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at The Red Lion Public House, Front Street, Fritchley, Belper, Derbyshire, DE56 2FT, which consists of the demolition of an existing garage and the construction of a three bedroom detached dwelling. The site is centred at NGR SK 35839, 52950 (Figure 1). The underlying geology of the site is Mudstone, Siltstone and Rough Sandstone of the Millstone Grit Group (BGS 2015).

1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the works through a successful appeal (Application Reference: AVA/2014/0842) made by Architectural Services on behalf of Mr Terry Harby of Fritchley, Belper. Condition numbers 9, 10 and 11 of the planning permission requires that:

“9) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. 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 and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and reporting;*
- 3) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 4) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5) Nomination of a competent person or persons/ organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- 10) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (9) above.*
- 11) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation reporting has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 10 and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.”*

1.3 The document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the archaeological monitoring to be undertaken during a watching brief by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at The Red Lion Public House, Front Street, Fritchley, in accordance with guidance from Steve Baker, the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

1.4 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (CLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the

proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publically accessible.



2 Background

- 2.1 The site is located within the Fritchley Conservation Area, and is adjacent to the Congregational Chapel, a Grade II Listed Building (SMR 1356149). This building, constructed in 1841, is constructed of ashlar and coursed square gritstone, with ashlar fronts and a hipped slate roof. Due to the sites location within the Conservation Area and proximity to a Listed Building, there is a possibility of post-medieval remains associated with the Chapel within the site.

3 Objectives

- 3.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological remains encountered during the course of the groundwork are not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.
- 3.2 The watching brief will involve continuous monitoring during ground works, to be re-assessed, and potentially to take place on an intermittent basis, depending upon the nature of the deposits encountered on site, with visits to be agreed on site, and in discussion with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, in order to monitor an appropriate proportion of groundwork elements or focused upon areas of identified potential. This will generally be at the beginning of each operation, at agreed points throughout the operation, and in response to any significant deposits being unearthed.

4 Fieldwork methodology

- 4.1 All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. 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.
- 4.2 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist during ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief. The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site. The archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.
- 4.3 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 and the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance upon pro forma context sheets (this will include at a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present).
- 4.4 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. All significant archaeological features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

- 4.5 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). Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid-19th century.
- 4.6 Site photography will be in high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography will include general site shots, shots of the excavation area and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.
- 4.7 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. Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered. 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.
- 4.8 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2013a).
- 4.9 Any human remains discovered 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 and in discussion with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.
- 4.10 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures.
- 4.11 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. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd. is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist requirements.
- 4.12 A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

Finds Processing and Storage

- 4.13 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the CIFA (2013b) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.
- 4.14 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.
- 4.15 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.
- 4.16 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.
- 4.17 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.
- 4.18 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Derby Museum prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.
- 4.19 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

5 Monitoring Arrangements

- 5.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works will be given to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist:
Steve Baker
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773.
- 5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

- 5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation.

6 Staffing

- 6.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Christ Scott BA MA MCIFA, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Ben Dyson, Assistant Projects Officer at ARS Ltd.
- 6.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.
- Flint and prehistoric pottery: Robin Holgate MCIFA
 - Romano-British pottery: Ruth Leary
 - Samian ware: Gwladys Monteil
 - Roman small finds: Lisa Watling
 - Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Chris Cumberpatch or Robin Holgate MCIFA
 - Clay pipes: Mike Wood MCIFA
 - Industrial Remains: Chris Scott MCIFA
 - Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan
 - Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
 - Radiocarbon dating: SUERC
 - Finds conservation: Jenny Jones, Durham University

7 Report

- 7.1 Following completion of the watching brief, Archaeological Research Services 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 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 9.4 below).

8 Archive Deposition

- 8.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Derby Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2003) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and its 2014 addendum.
- 8.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number will be produced for the site. In addition, 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 the Derby Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with the CIFA (2013c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and Museums of Derbyshire (2003) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. 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.
- 8.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see 4.13-4.19 above).
- 8.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.
- 8.5 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 General Items

Health and Safety

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

compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

Insurance Cover

- 9.2 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

10 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

11 Publication

- 11.1 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.

12. References

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Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. London, The Stationery Office.

English Heritage 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation (second edition)*. Centre for Archaeology (Guideline).

Museums in Derbyshire 2003. *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives*. Matlock, Derbyshire County Archaeological Services.

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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.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.