

## Erewash Museum and Gardens, Ilkeston.

### An Archaeological Excavation.



Drain running east-west across the site with manhole cover in the foreground.

**ARS Ltd Report No. 2015/60**

May 2015

Planning ref:

Oasis no: archaeo15-211335

**Compiled By:**

Elise McLellan

Angel House

Portland Square

Bakewell

DE45 1HB

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

**Checked By:**

Dr Robin Holgate MCIFA

Tel: 01629 814540

Fax: 01629 814657

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



## **Erewash Museum and Gardens, Ilkeston.**

### **An Archaeological Excavation.**

**ARS Ltd Report 2015/60**

May 2015

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

#### **Contents**

	List of Figures.....	3
	List of Tables.....	3
	Executive Summary.....	4
1.	Introduction.....	5
2.	Location and Geology.....	5
3.	Archaeological Background.....	6
4.	Method Statement.....	6
5.	Results.....	7
6.	Finds Report .....	16
7.	Animal Bone Report.....	17
8.	Discussion and Conclusions.....	18
9.	Publicity Confidentiality and Copyright.....	19
10.	Archiving and Publication.....	19
11.	Acknowledgements.....	20
12.	References .....	20
	Appendix I: Detailed Site Plans	
	Appendix II: Context and Feature Register	
	Appendix III: Photograph Register	
	Appendix IV: Written Scheme of Investigation	
	Appendix V: OASIS Register	

© ARS Ltd 2015

## List of Figures

1.	Site location.....	5
2.	Proposed building extension.....	6
3.	Pre-excavation photograph .....	7
4.	Buried brick surface (F104).....	9
5.	Buried brick surface (F104).....	10
6.	Coarse building material from F104 .....	14
7.	F105, F107, F112.....	11
8.	Stone cut drain (F105).....	12
9.	Pit (F107).....	13
10.	Shallow depression (F115).....	13
11.	Pre-excavation photograph .....	14
12.	Water service manhole.....	15
13.	Sewer service manhole.....	15
14.	Buried stone and brick surface (F112) .....	17
15.	Buried stone and brick surface (F112) .....	18
16.	Coarse building material from (110).....	19
17.	Historical ordinance survey map.....	22

## List of Tables

1.	Pottery assemblage.....	20
2.	Glass assemblage.....	20
3.	Animal bone assemblage.....	21

## ***Executive Summary***

*Project Name: Erewash Museum and Gardens, Ilkeston*

*Site Code: EMU'15*

*Location: Erewash Museum and Gardens, Ilkeston*

*Geology: Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (British Geological Survey 2015).*

*NGR: SK4655 4180*

*Date: April 2015*

*In April 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd undertook an archaeological investigation at Erewash Museum and Gardens on behalf of Erewash Borough Council. The investigation took the form of a strip, map and sample investigation.*

*Two buried archaeological surfaces were identified: a buried brick surface at a depth of 0.18m and a buried brick and stone surface at a depth of 1.05m. Three additional features, a linear feature, a pit feature and a shallow pit-like feature, were identified cut into the natural clay deposit and sandstone. Finds consisted of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries pottery, ceramic building material and glass with some animal bone and a single mussel shell.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 This report describes an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation undertaken at Erewash Museum and Gardens, Ilkeston in 2015 by Archaeological Research Services Ltd on behalf of Erewash Borough Council and Purcell. In April 2015 a 6x7m area was stripped to expose underlying archaeological deposits.

## 2 Location and Geology

2.1 Erewash Museum and Gardens is located in Ilkeston, Derbyshire (Figure 1) centred at NGR SK4655 4180. Excavation was undertaken in the location of a proposed extension to an existing stable building (Figure 2). The 6x7m excavated area is located directly southwest of the current stable building.

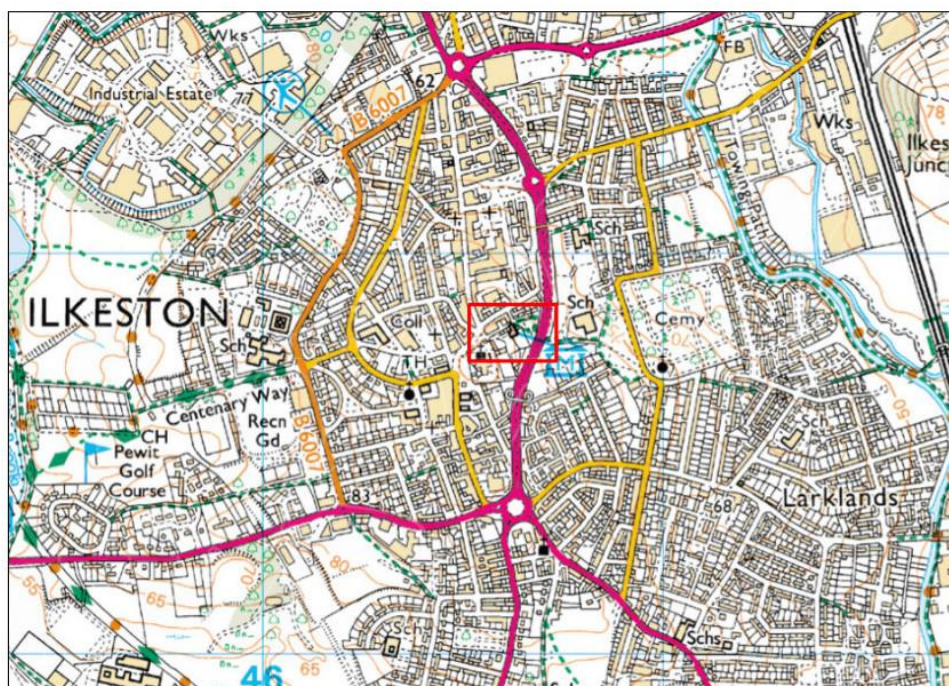


Figure 1: Site location. Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420

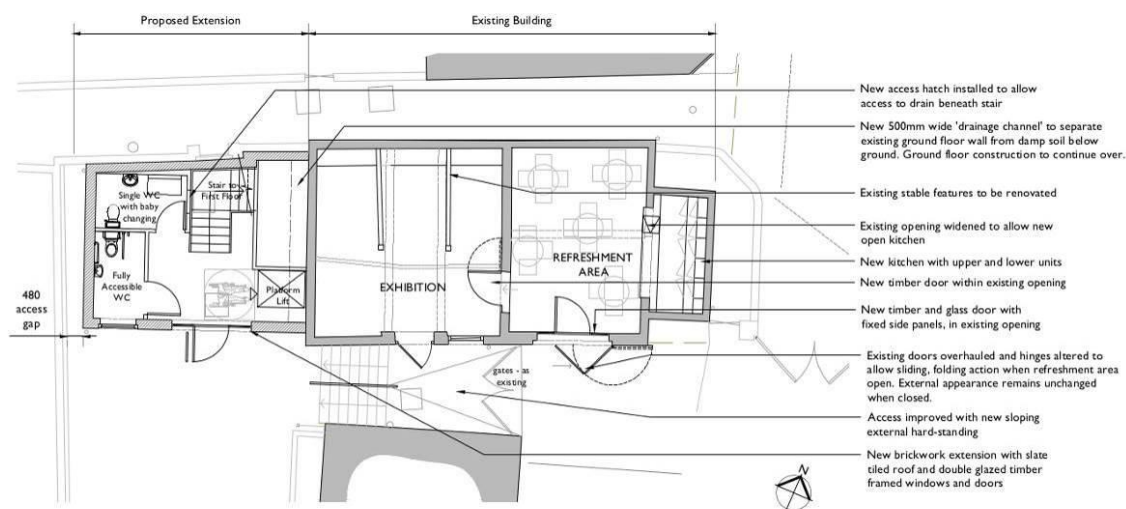


Figure 2. Proposed extension of existing stable building, shown in plan.



Figure 3. Pre-excitation photograph showing the excavation area facing west. The herringbone paving bricks were removed prior to excavation, exposing the levelling sand deposit (101), and manhole covers. To the right is the base of a brick staircase which was also removed prior to excavation. Scale 1m.

- 2.2 The underlying geology of the site is the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation composed of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (BGS 2015). The identified natural deposit was a compact yellow clay with frequent gravel intrusions.

### 3. Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Prior to archaeological investigation by ARS Ltd, a single test pit was excavated in the central part of the proposed building in order to investigate the below-ground stratigraphy and assess the likely archaeological potential of the site. The test pit demonstrated that the surface of the natural sandstone bedrock lies at  $\approx 0.3\text{m}$  depth at the pit's eastern edge; in the western part of the pit the bedrock has been cut away by an archaeological feature whose backfill included 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragments.
- 3.2 This demonstrated that there was potential for archaeological features to be present, excavated into bedrock. These were most likely to be of post-medieval date, as no evidence for medieval activity was encountered during excavation of the test pit.

### 4. Method Statement

- 4.1 The area of the building footprint, measuring  $\approx 7\text{m}$  by  $\approx 5\text{m}$ , was stripped down to the first archaeological horizon or underlying bedrock in order to determine if any archaeological remains survive on the site.
- 4.2 Hard standing, unstratified modern material was removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision.

A paved herringbone surface of unmortared bricks and a modern mortared brick staircase were removed prior to archaeological evaluation. Subsequent modern material was removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits

- 4.3 The areas were appropriately cleaned using hand tools in order to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.4 All archaeological features within the stripped area were drawn and planned to capture any structural features with hand annotation of the plots to record structure details and composition, supplemented with a photographic record using a digital colour camera.
- 4.5 All features and deposits were excavated sufficiently to determine their character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.
- 4.6 Isolated, discrete features such as pits not belonging to structures or industrial activities were 50% sampled.
- 4.7 Representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, were recorded for specialist analysis where appropriate.
- 4.8 All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment was prepared before commencement on site.
- 4.9 The site was recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.
- 4.10 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) was made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings were drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate
- 4.11 A photographic record of all contexts was taken using a digital colour camera, and included a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. All photographs were recorded in a photograph register.

## **5. Results**

- 5.1 Excavations at Erewash Museum and Gardens produced several buried features and surfaces, as well as small finds including 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries pottery and glass, and a varied animal bone assemblage. The nature of the archaeology differed in the south-western and north-eastern halves of the excavated area. The north-eastern half, which lies adjacent to the current stable building, contained several modern and archaeological structures relating to the stable building. This included a buried floor surface, wall structures and a modern brick and concrete staircase. The south-western half of the site contained less disturbed archaeological features, including a buried brick surface and several features cut into the natural deposits. Water and

sewer services, including two manholes, ran across the middle of the excavated area, also interrupting previous deposits.

- 5.2 In the south-western portion of the site, a herringbone paved surface of unmortared bricks was removed prior to archaeological monitoring. Beneath this was a deposit of sterile sand (101), probably a levelling deposit spread prior to the laying of the herringbone brick surface. Beneath this levelling deposit, at a depth of 0.18m, a buried brick surface was uncovered (F104). This surface extended over much of the western corner of the excavated area, and became less consolidated nearer to cuts for modern water and sewer services. The surface was composed of several types of brick and occasional irregular pieces of sandstone (Figure 6).



Figure 4. Buried brick surface (F104) facing north-west. Scale 2m x 1m.

- 5.3 Directly beneath the buried brick surface (F104) was a dark grey sandy silt deposit (102) which contained pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone and glass. This context (102) was directly above the natural yellow clay (109). Several features were cut into the natural (109) and filled with deposits which resembled context 102 (Figure 7).
- 5.4 A linear feature, *c.*0.45 m in width, ran east to west across the excavated area. A 1.2m long slot was excavated across the feature. The slot was 0.24m deep and contained semi-decomposed leaf litter in addition to brick, pottery and glass similar to that found in context 102. The fill of F105 was similar to context 102 except for the presence of semi-decomposed leaf litter, which was only found in the fill of F105. A possible cap stone was encountered and left *in-situ* (Figure 9). The base of the linear feature was cut into the natural sandstone bedrock. The shape and presence of semi-decomposed leaf litter suggests this feature represents a drain cut into the natural sandstone.





Figure 5. Buried brick surface (F104) facing south-west. Scale 2m x 1m.



Figure 6. Types of coarse building material used in F104. From left to right: sandstone, saddleback coping bricks, curved drainage bricks, grey and red unfrosted bricks and red machine-made bricks.



Figure 7. Archaeological features cut into natural deposits in the south-western portion of the site. To the left is a concrete wall footing, a linear feature is visible in the centre (F105) and two small pits (F107) and (F115) are present in the upper right corner.



Figure 8. South-east facing section of the slot dug across feature 105. The possible capstone may be seen to at the bottom right of the slot. Scale 1m.

- 5.5 A small pit (F107), 0.45m in diameter, was also cut into the natural sandstone. The northern corner of this pit was partially truncated by the concrete footing of a modern brick path boundary wall (Figure 9). The pit was 50% sampled. The pit contained a grey silt deposit similar to context (102) with some patches of ashy sand. No archaeological material was recovered from this feature.



Figure 9. South facing section of F107. Scale 0.25m.



Figure 10. Investigation slot into F115. The patch was very shallow and likely the result of a naturally occurring depression in the underlying deposit.

- 5.6 Another small patch oval patch of darker soil was identified within the natural clay next to F107. The fill of this patch (115) was a dark grey clay very similar to (102). The fill was extremely shallow, and this feature may represent a naturally occurring hollow in the natural deposits (Figure 10).
- 5.7 The south-western portion of the site was excavated to a depth of 0.45m below the top of the paved herringbone surface, exposing several archaeological features cut into the natural sandstone bedrock. This was also the impact depth required for the construction of the building extension, and thus no further excavation was required.
- 5.8 Along the centre of the site there was a large amount of modern disturbance in the form of services and manholes. Two manholes were present for access to water and sewer lines. These manholes will be incorporated into the building extension, and were therefore left *in situ*. Soils around the manholes were excavated to a depth of 0.5m, the impact depth of the excavation. Natural bedrock was encountered at 0.5m on either side of the manholes (Figure 12). The sewer and water pipes were located within context 102.



Figure 11. Pre-excitation photograph facing north-west showing manhole locations and brick boundary walls of a modern path leading to the wooden door. Scale 1m.



Figure 12. Manhole for water service and the concrete staircase foundation, cut into yellow natural clay (109).



Figure 13. The manhole for sewer maintenance, post-excitation to a depth of 0.5m. The manhole was left *in-situ*, along with the water pipes visible just to the fore of the manhole.

- 5.9 The north-east portion of the site was heavily disturbed by the modern construction of a brick staircase with a large concrete foundation. The brick and mortar staircase was constructed from a double course of mortared, unfroged bricks, with the interior spaced filled by gravel, sand and coarse building material. A drain constructed from similar bricks was present in the eastern corner of the excavated area, running from drainpipe of the current stable building to the sewer manhole. The base of the modern staircase and the drain were removed by machine. Beneath

them, at a depth of 0.5m from the original herringbone brick surface, was a large concrete foundation which extended over the entire north-eastern portion of the excavated area. Due to the difficulty posed by removing this concrete foundation, the concrete was only removed in areas where the foundations for the building extension required further excavation. Where no further excavation was required, the concrete was left *in-situ*. Where removal was necessary, the concrete foundation was broken and removed by machine. Beneath the concrete foundation was a 0.6m thick deposit of brick and stone rubble mixed with soil (110). Beneath this rubble deposit, at a depth of 1.05m, a buried archaeological surface was identified (F112). This feature consisted of a buried surface of several large rectangular stones surrounded by laid, unfrogged bricks with no evidence of mortar. The removal of the rubble deposit (110) also revealed the existence of two buried brick walls on two sides of the buried stone and brick floor (F112). The rubble deposit (110) seems to have been used to fill this buried structure. Various ceramic building material was present in (110, including red bricks (some of which were unfrogged) and sandstone blocks (Figure 16).



Figure 14. The buried stone and brick floor (F112) in the eastern corner of the excavated area. A brick wall can be seen extending from the stone and brick floor up to the current herringbone paving bricks. A second brick wall, to the right, has been partially truncated by the sewer manhole and concrete staircase foundation.

Scale 1m.



Figure 15. F112 showing the cut and removed bricks to the left, along the current stable wall. Scale 1m.

- 5.10 A cut was present along the current stable wall. This cut was made for the modern installation of asbestos boards along the base of the wall. Monitoring was not possible during the removal of the boards. The trench dug for the installation of the boards had cut into the buried floor surface (F112) and the bricks from F112 nearest to the stable building wall had been removed (Figure 16).



Figure 16. From left to right: unfrosted red brick, potted red brick and a shaped sandstone block, representative of the types of coarse building material present in context 110.

## 6. Finds Report

Dr Robin Holgate MCIFA

### 6.1 Pottery

A total of 52 fragments of pottery (see Table 1) were recovered from contexts (102), (105) and (115). With the exception of one fragment of Midlands Purple type ware, the pottery represents 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries utilitarian wares (brown/black glazed earthenware bowls, stoneware bottles and a bowl/jug) and refined wares (black-and-white transfer-printed plates and a bowl, including pieces with willow pattern decoration) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food. The pottery assemblage comprises mass-produced wares which are in no way unusual; parallels can be found on most sites in the region yielding 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries material.

Artefact Type	Date	Artefact Count by Context		
		102	105	115
Midlands Purple type ware	Late 16 <sup>th</sup> -early 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries			1
Yellow-glazed earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	1		1
Brown stoneware	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	8	1	
Brown/black glazed earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	2	2	
Transfer-painted earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> century	14		
White ware	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	21		1
<b>Total</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 1. Pottery assemblage.

### 6.2 Glass

Eleven pieces of glass of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries date were recovered (see Table 3) from contexts (102) and (115). Two other fragments of light green fizzy drink bottles of 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries date, one with the word “SHARDLOW” and the other with “GOODALL” embossed on them, were recovered from unstratified upper deposits on the site.

Type	Artefact Count by Context	
	102	115
Clear window glass		1
Clear bottle glass	2	
Light green bottle glass	3	
Dark green bottle glass	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 2. Glass Assemblage.

### 6.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

Five fragments of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered from context (102). The fragments were 6mm in width with a 1.5mm diameter bore (one fragment), 7mm in width with a 1.5mm diameter bore (three fragments) and 8mm in width with a 2.5mm diameter bore (one fragment).

### 6.4 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

One roof tile fragment of 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries date from context (102) and one fragment of dark-brown glazed drainage pipe of late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries date from context (113) were recovered.



6.5 *Metal work*

A copper alloy door knob from context (110) and an iron hook from context (113), both of late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries date, were recovered.

6.6 *Mussel Shell*

A mussel shell was recovered from context (102).

6.7 *Recommendations for future work*

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 finds could, therefore, be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection, archived or discarded.

**7. Animal Bone Report**

Milena Grzybowska

7.1 *Material*

Material consisted of a small amount of hand-collected animal bone and teeth. Specimens were retrieved from context (102), which was dated to the Post-medieval/Modern period.

7.2 *Methods*

The assessment 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. The state of surface preservation was scored using a four stage system (excellent, good, fair and poor). Specimens were considered ageable when the stage of epiphyseal fusion or tooth/mandible wear stage could be established and when foetal/neonatal bones could be identified. Specimens were deemed measurable when at least one measurement (following Driesch, 1976) could be applied to a skeletally mature element. Presence of taphonomic marks were noted, including butchery, gnawing and burning.

7.3 *Results (Table 3.)*

The animal bone assemblage contained remains of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit/hare and galliform, as well as elements of medium, large and small mammal. Overall preservation of the specimens was fair to good, some showed indicators of moderate weathering stages. Animal bones displayed multiple gnawing (mainly rodent) and some butchery marks. Most of the large-medium mammal bones derived from subadult individuals, which severely reduced the amount of measurable specimens.

#### 7.4 Conclusions

Due to overall good assemblage preservation it was possible to identify a wide range of domesticated species. Nearly all the bones displayed marks indicative of rodent gnawing. The assemblage represented butchery/consumption food waste that have been disturbed by multiple post-depositional taphonomic factors. No further analysis is recommended for this assemblage, which can be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection, archived or discarded.

Taxon	Element	Age	Sex	Measurab le	Taphono my	Preservati on
?Cattle	Femur	Y	N	N	Butchery	Good
Sheep/goat	MTT	N	N	N	Gnawing	Good
Sheep/goat	MTT	Y	N	N	Gnawing	Good
Sheep/goat	MTT	Y	N	N	Gnawing	Good
Sheep/goat	Humerus	N	N	N	Gnawing, Butchery	Fair
Pig	Tooth	N	N	N	-	Good
Hare/rabbit	Pelvis	Y	N	Y	-	Good
Hare/rabbit	MTT	Y	N	Y	-	Good
Galliform	Tarsometatarsus	N	N	N	-	Fair
Large mammal	Ribs	N	N	N	Gnawing	Fair
Large mammal	Vertebra	N	N	N	-	Good
Medium mammal	Rib	N	N	N	Gnawing	Good
Medium mammal	Long bone shaft	N	N	N	Butchery, Gnawing	Fair
Medium mammal	Femur	Y	N	N	-	Fair
Medium mammal	Calcaenum	Y	N	N	-	Fair
Small mammal	Vertebrae	N	N	N	Butchery	Good
Bird	Long bone shafts	N	N	N	Gnawing	Fair

Table 3. Animal bone assemblage.

## 8. Discussion and Conclusions

8.1 Excavations at Erewash Museum and Gardens have identified several phases of archaeological features. Small finds date the identified features to the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The two pits (F115 and F107) and the drain (F105) cut into the natural sandstone in the south-western portion of the site represent the earliest features identified. In addition to a fragment of Midlands Purple type ware, several fragments of 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries pottery were recovered from the shallow pit and rock-cut drain. These features were probably created prior to this date, and subsequently filled in during the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries by similar deposits which formed context (102).

8.2 Context (102) also contains 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries pottery, indicating it was probably deposited during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, filling previous cut features. Kitchen waste was probably included in this fill, as a mussel shell and variety of animal bone was recovered from this context. A range of domestic animals are represented in the

animal bone assemblage, including pig, cattle and sheep or goat. Hare or rabbit were identified along with a Galliform tarsometatarsus; these species may represent the consumption of domesticated rabbits and birds such as chickens, or possibly the consumption of wild game species. Rodent gnawing was observed on a large number of animal bone specimens, supporting the interpretation of this assemblage as the result of kitchen waste.

- 8.3 The buried brick surface, (F104) in the south-western corner of the excavated area lay directly above context (102). This brick surface represents a previous surface of the stable yard, likely laid in the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This feature was directly overlain by the modern levelling deposit and herringbone paved surface.
- 8.4 The buried stone and brick surface (F112) in the eastern corner of the excavated area, at a depth of 1.5m, was likely associated with the stable building. The brick walls on two sides suggest this was an extension of the stable building. An Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1879-1880 and published in 1884 shows buildings where the stable appears to extend further south-west (Figure 18). F112 and the two buried walls may be related to this past extension. The soil and rubble fill of this structure (110) contained a copper alloy door knob of late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries date, providing a time period for the in-filling of this buried structure. The concrete slab and brick staircase laid above it are a modern construction related to the current use of the site as a museum.

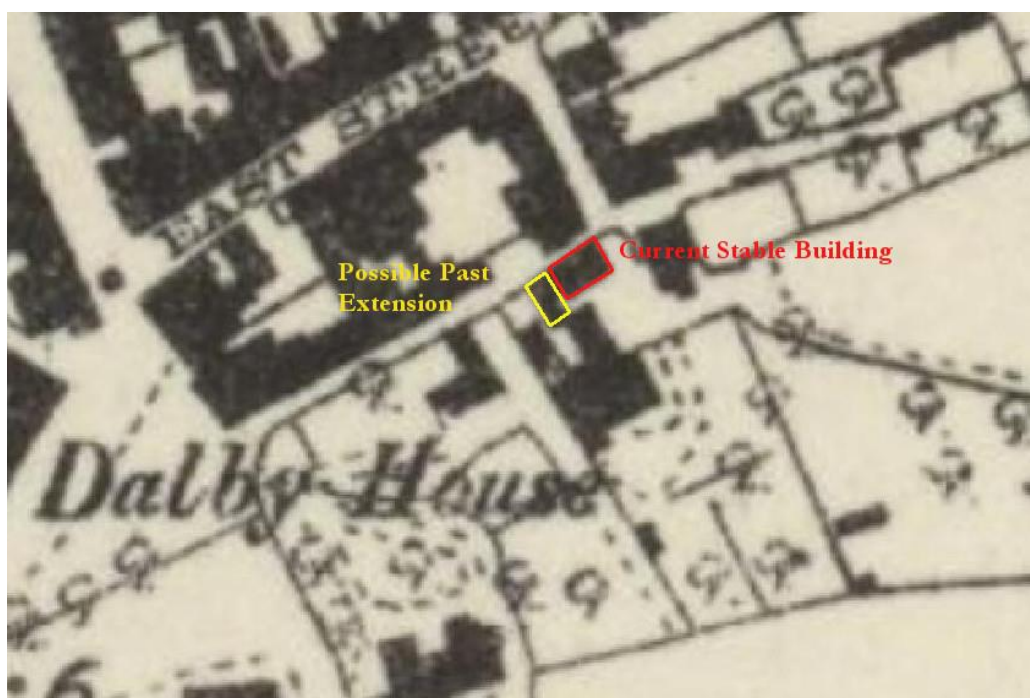


Figure 17. Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1879-1880 and published in 1884, showing a possible past extension to the current stable building.

## 9. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

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

## **10. Archiving and Publication**

- 10.1 Digital and paper copies of the report have been submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 10.2 A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

## **11. Statement of Indemnity**

- 11.1 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.

## **12. Acknowledgements**

- 12.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular Laura Highton of Purcell for commissioning the archaeological works on behalf of Erewash Borough Council; the staff and volunteers at Erewash Museum and Gardens for their kind assistance and advice; and Steve Baker, the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, for his advice.

## **13. References**

Baker, P., Worley, F. 2014. *Animal bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice*, English Heritage.

British Geological Survey 2015. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available online at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNav> [Accessed 5<sup>th</sup> May 2015].

Driesch, A. von den. 1976. *A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Bulletin 1.

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012 *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. University of Nottingham and York Archaeological Trust.

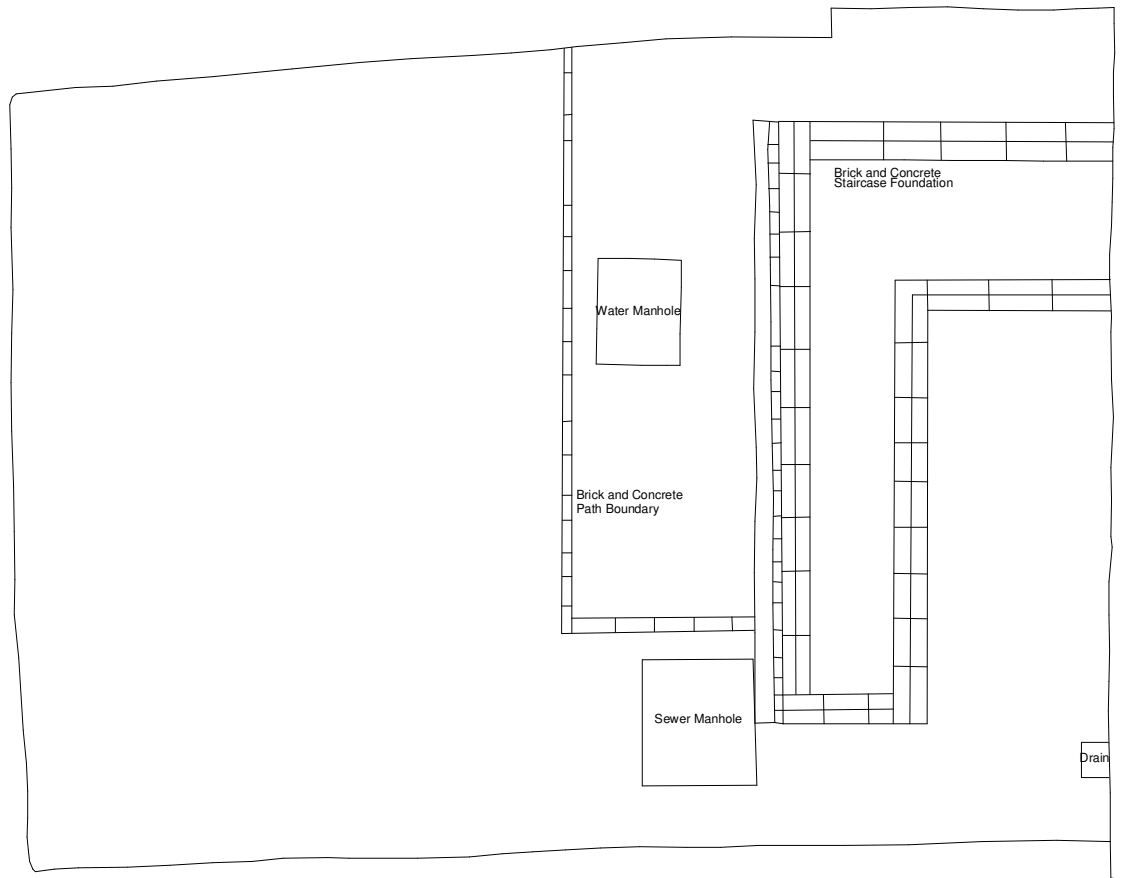
## **APPENDIX I – SITE PLANS**

A pre-excavation site plan was drawn at 1:50, and subsequent plans were drawn at 0.18m, 0.4m, and 1.05m.

The north-west facing soil section was drawn at 1:50.

Title: Erewash Museum and Gardens  
Scale: Pre-Excavation Plan  
1:50

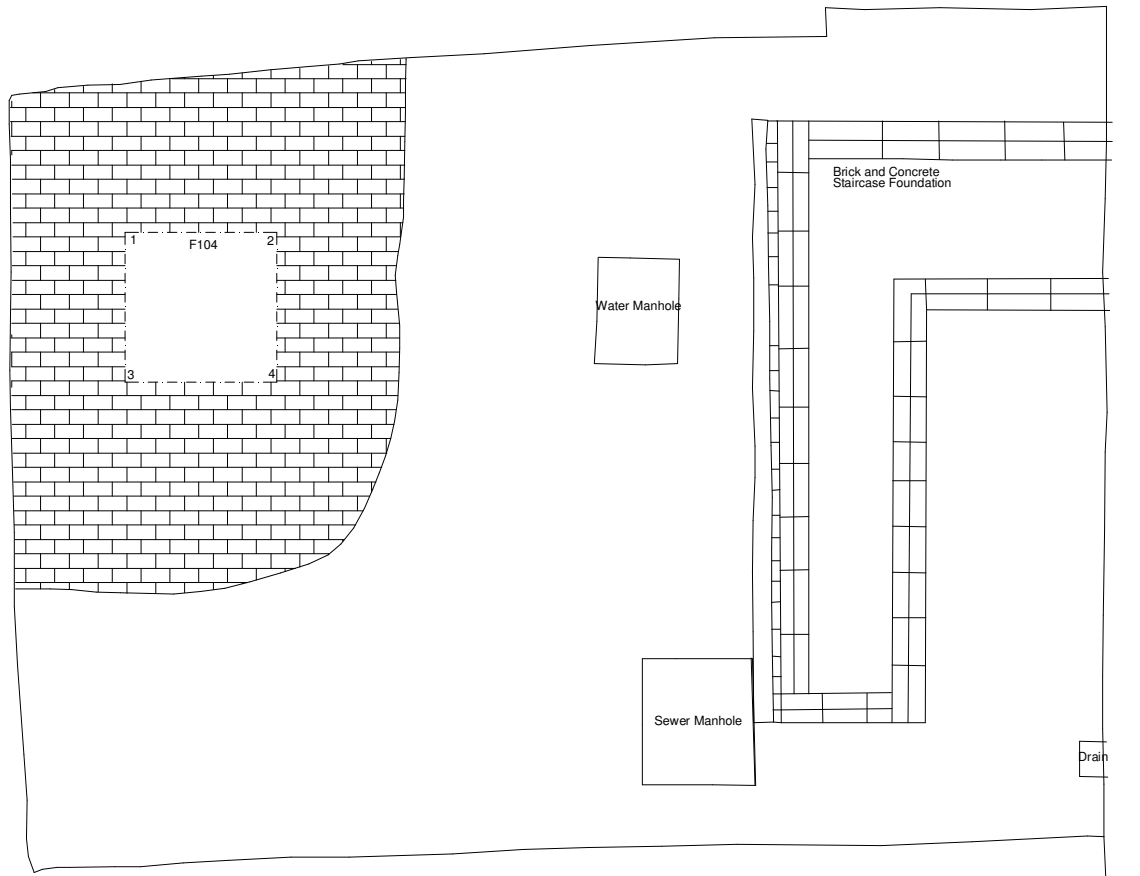
Key:




Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420

Title: Erewash Museum and Gardens  
Scale: Excavation at 0.18m depth  
Plan at 1:50  
Brick detail at 1:20



Key:



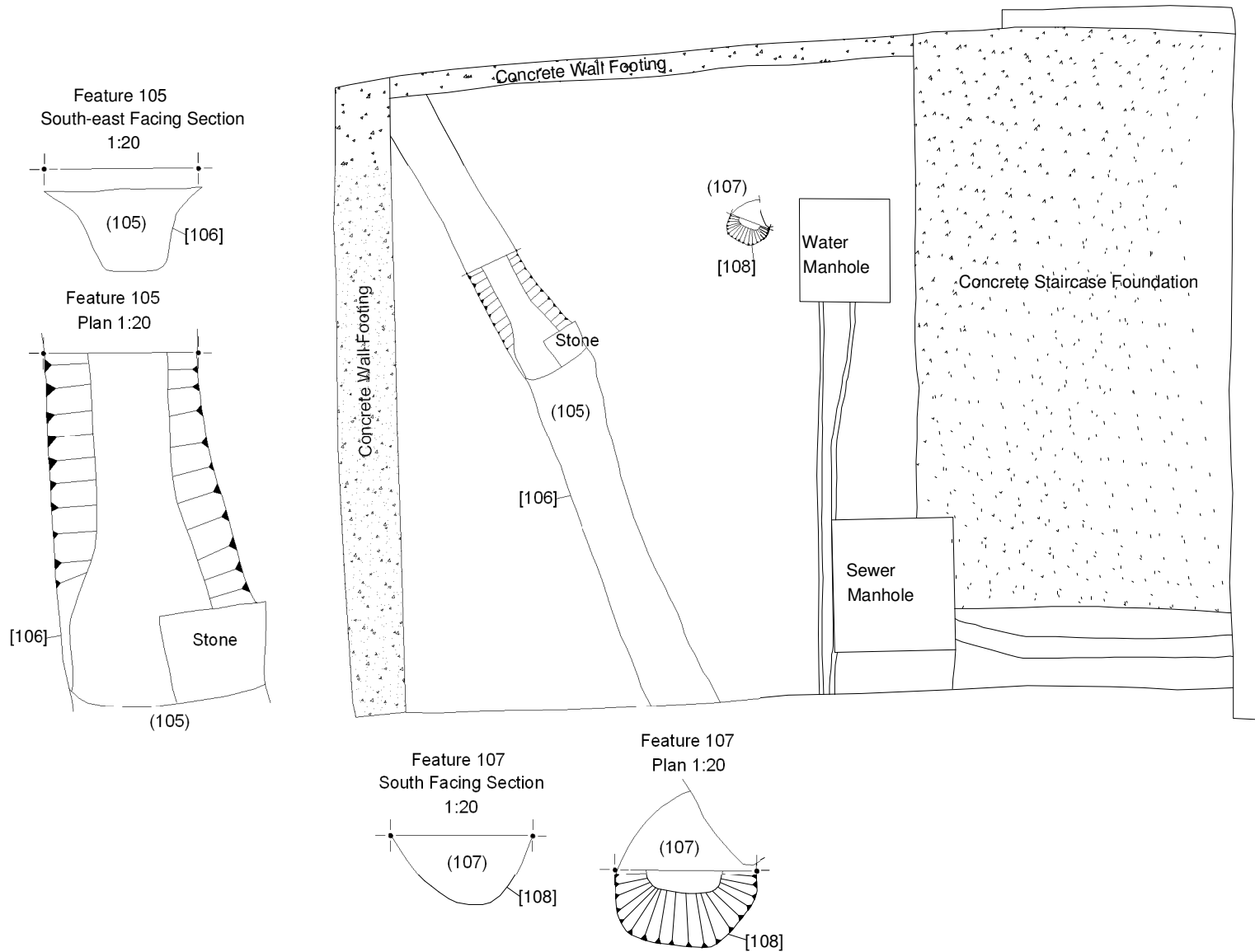
F104 Detail of laid brick



Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420

Key:





Title: Erewash Museum and Gardens  
Depth 1.05m

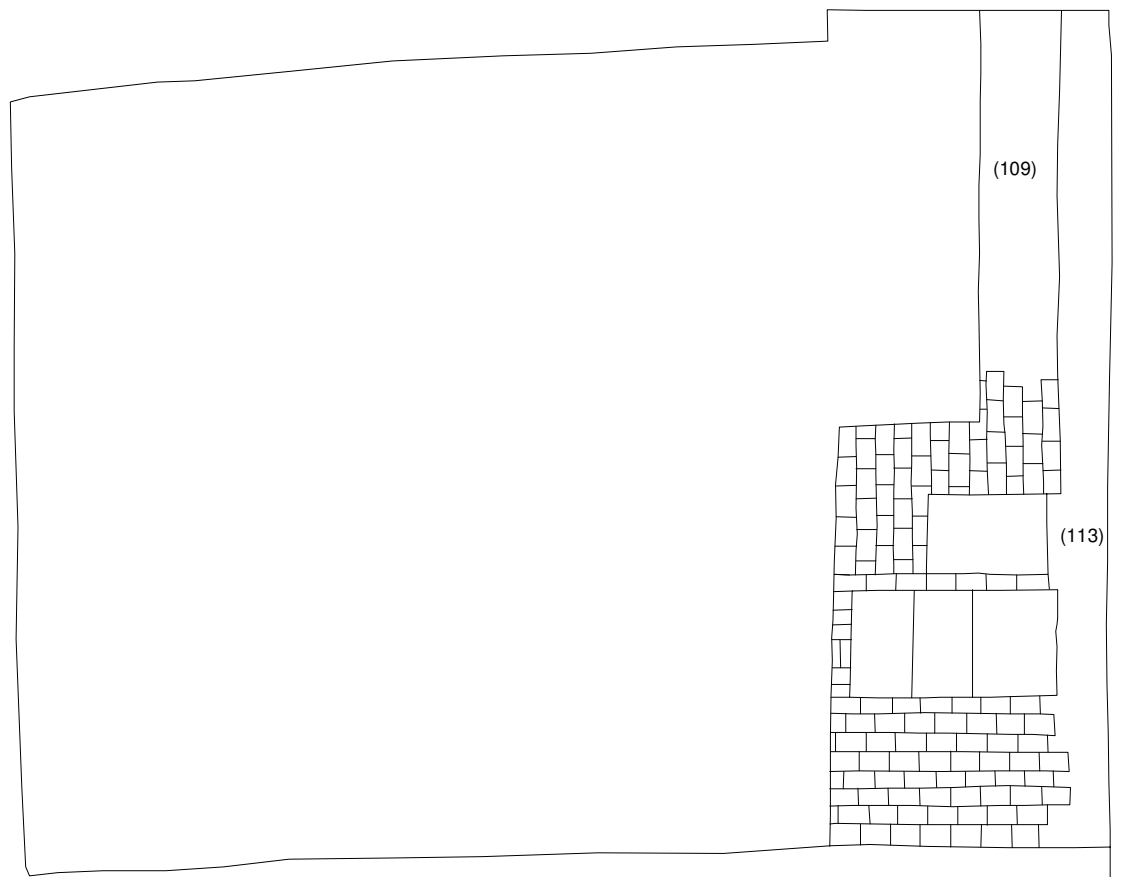
Scale: 1:50

Key:

Area excavated to a depth of 1.05m.

Brick and stone floor (F112).

Natural (109) and disturbed (113) deposits.

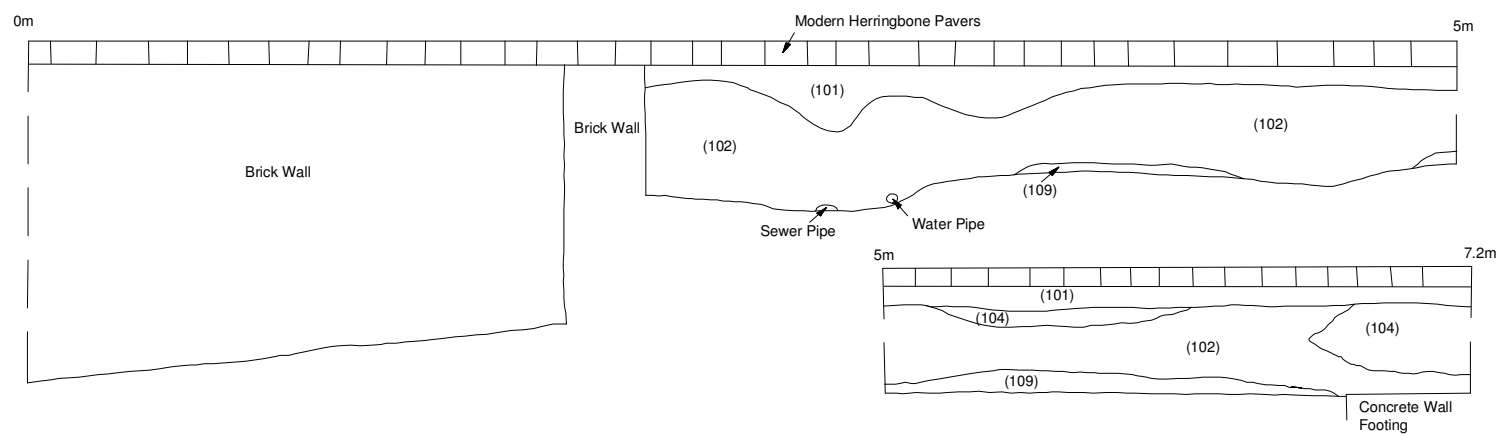


Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420

Title: Erewash Museum and Gardens  
Northwest Facing Section  
Scale: 1:50

Key:



Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420

## APPENDIX II – CONTEXT AND FEATURE REGISTER

Context/Feature No.	Description	Maximum Depth
101	Yellow sand, no inclusions. Levelling deposit.	0.1m
102	Dark grey sandy silt, small finds of pottery, coarse building material, glass and animal bone.	0.3m (rarely 0.5m in cut features and beneath services)
F103	L-shaped brick and concrete modern staircase	0.5m
F104	Buried surface of laid brick in south-western section of excavated area	0.18m
105	Fill of F105, a linear feature with an east to west orientation. Dark grey sand and silt, likely the same as (102)	0.65m
106	Cut of F105	0.65m
107	Fill of F107, a small round pit. Grey silt, similar to (102)	0.55m
108	Cut of F107	0.55m
109	Natural deposit, compact yellow clay with frequent gravel intrusions	unknown
110	Medium brown sandy soil with large amounts of brick and stone rubble.	1.05m
F111	Concrete foundation of modern staircase	0.5m
F112	Stone and brick buried floor beneath (110)	1.05m
113	Fill of cut for installation of asbestos boarding. Medium brown sandy fill with small brick fragment inclusions	Unknown, extends deeper than 1.2m
114	Cut for 113	Unknown, extends deeper than 1.2m
F115	Fill of a very shallow depression, likely a natural hollow. Fill is likely the same as (102)	0.4m
116	Cut for 115	0.4m

**APPENDIX III – PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER**

Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
1	W	1m	(101)	Pre-excavation	BD	22/04/15
2	W	1m	(101)	Pre-excavation	BD	22/04/15
3	N	1m	(101)	Pre-excavation	BD	22/04/15
4	NE	1m	(101)	Pre-excavation	BD	22/04/15
5	NW	1x2m	(101) (104)	F104 – brick surface	EM	22/04/15
6	SW	1x2m	(101) (104)	F104 – brick surface	EM	22/04/15
7	W	-	(104) (102)	Working shot – removal of F104	EM	22/04/15
8	SW	-	(104) (102)	(102) beneath F104	EM	22/04/15
9	NE	1m	-	CBM from F104	EM	22/04/15
10	W	-	(102) (109)	Post-excavation SW area (F105 and F107)	EM	22/04/15
11	NW	-	(102) (109)	Post-excavation SW area (F105 and F107)	EM	22/04/15
12	SW	-	(102) (109)	Post-excavation SW area (F105 and F107)	EM	22/04/15
13	W	1m	(102) (109)	F105 SE facing section	EM	22/04/15
14	N	0.25m	(102) (109)	F107 S facing section	EM	22/04/15
15	NE	0.25m	(101) (102) (109)	Investigation into shallow scoop	EM	22/04/15
16	NW	-	-	Carriage house floor	EM	24/04/15
17	SE	1m	(101) (102) (109)	NW facing section 5-7.1m	EM	24/04/15
18	SE	1m	(101) (102) (109)	NW facing section 4-5m	EM	24/04/15
19	SE	1m	(101) (102) (109)	NW facing section 3-4m	EM	24/04/15
20	E	1m	(101) (102) (109)	NW facing section 3-4m	EM	24/04/15
21	NE	1m	(102) (109)	Sewer manhole and water pipes	EM	24/04/15
22	SW	-	(102) F111	Water manhole and concrete foundation (F111)	EM	27/04/15
23	SW	-	(102) F111	Water manhole and concrete foundation (F111)	EM	27/04/15
24	W	-	(102) F111	Water manhole and concrete foundation (F111)	EM	27/04/15
25	-	1m	-	CBM from (110)	EM	27/04/15
26	SE	1m	F112	F112 – buried floor	EM	28/04/15
27	NE	1m	F112 (113)	F112 – buried floor	EM	28/04/15
28	SE	1m	F112 (113)	NW facing section 0-1.85m	EM	28/04/15
29	SE	1m	F112	Flagstones in F112	EM	28/04/15
30	NW	1m	(110) (109)	Post-excavation N corner	EM	28/04/15
31	SE	1m	F112 (113)	Post-excavation E corner	EM	28/04/15
32	NW	1m	(110) (109)	Post-excavation N corner	EM	28/04/15

## APPENDIX IV –WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Erewash Museum, Erewash, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for strip, map and sample excavation



Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd

### 1 Introduction

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at Erewash Museum, High Street, Erewash, Derbyshire, DE7 5JA which consists of an extension to and refurbishment of an existing stable building to accommodate new visitor toilets, platform lift and stair access to the hayloft (first floor). The site is centred at NGR SK4655 4180 (Figure 1). The underlying geology of the site is Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (BGS 2014).

1.2 Planning permission has been granted for the works (Ref. ERE/0913/0005) made by Erewash Borough Council. Condition number 6 of the planning permission requires that:

*“a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved Written Scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The Scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and*

- i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- ii. The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- iii. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- iv. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/ organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 6(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 Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 6(a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.”*

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation details the strip, map and sample excavation to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) during ground works phase of the proposed development, with the building footprint first stripped to an archaeological level to allow recording and excavation to take place before ground works re-commence.

1.4 The aim of the programme of work 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 archive generated) publically accessible.

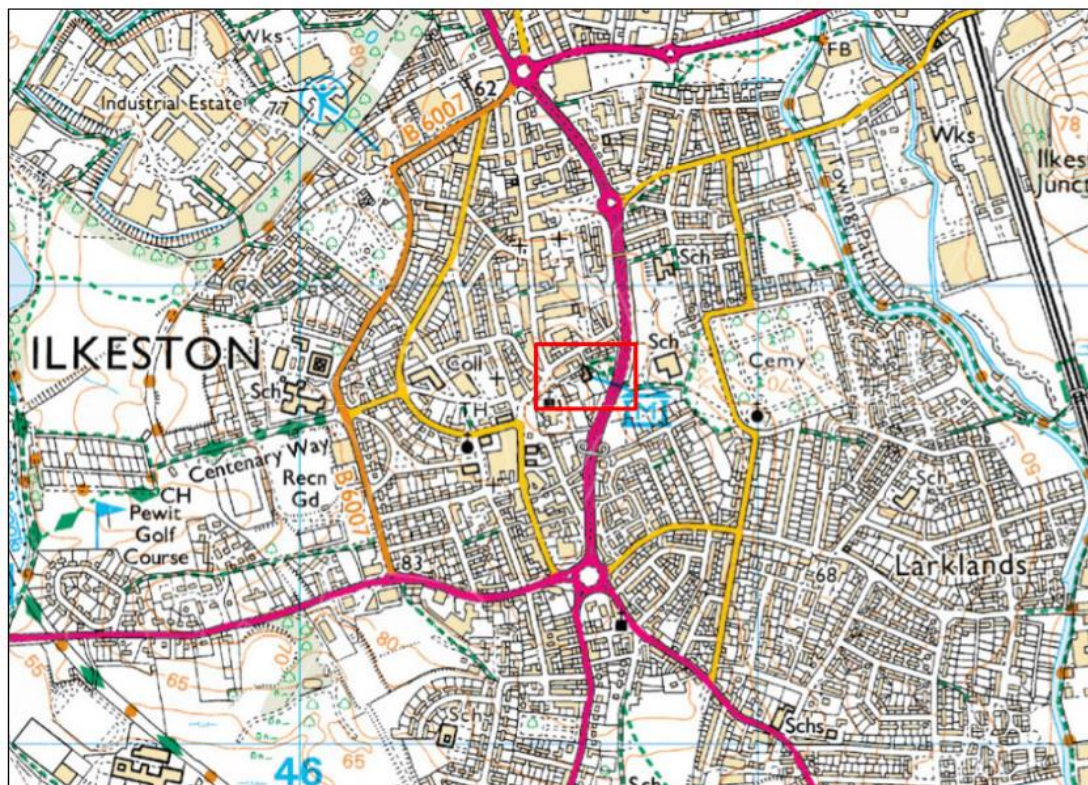


Figure 1. Location of site (highlighted in red)  
(Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420)

## 2 Archaeological background

2.1 A single test pit was excavated in the central part of the proposed building in order to investigate the below-ground stratigraphy and assess the likely archaeological potential of the site. The test pit demonstrated that the surface of the natural sandstone bedrock lies at  $\approx 0.3\text{m}$  depth at the pit's eastern edge; in the western part of the pit the bedrock has been cut away by an archaeological feature whose backfill includes 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery fragments.

2.2 This demonstrates that there is potential for archaeological features to be present, excavated into bedrock from  $\approx 0.3\text{m}$  depth. These are most likely to be of post-medieval date, as no evidence for medieval activity was encountered. However, given the site's location at a historic frontage it is possible that medieval remains are also present.

## 3 Objectives

3.1 The objectives of the programme of work are to recover and record through strip, map and sample excavation any archaeological features encountered during the ground works for the building extension.

3.2 Achieving these objectives will involve a phased programme of works as follows.

- Strip, map and sample excavation to be undertaken.
- On completion of the on-site archaeological works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving to be carried out.

#### **4 Strip, map and sample excavation**

4.1 The area of the building footprint, measuring c.6m by c.5m, is to be stripped down to the first archaeological horizon or underlying bedrock in order to determine if any archaeological remains survive on the site.

4.2 ARS Ltd will provide suitably qualified and experienced archaeologists to undertake the strip, map and sample excavation in accordance with the IfA (2013a) *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* and *Code of Conduct* (2014).

4.3 Hard standing, unstratified modern material and topsoil 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.

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

4.5 All archaeological features within the stripped area should be planned using a Total Station (Leica TCR 307 reflectorless model) to capture any structural features with hand annotation of the plots to record structure details and composition, supplemented with a photographic record using a digital colour camera.

4.6 Any features and deposits will be excavated sufficiently to determine their character, stratigraphy and relationship to other features and attempts made to obtain dating evidence.

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

4.8 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working process will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate.

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

4.10 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.

#### **Recording**

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

4.12 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. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

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

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

4.15 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using a digital colour camera, and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. 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.

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

#### **Finds Processing and Storage**

4.17 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the IfA (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*.

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

4.19 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.

4.20 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.

4.21 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.

4.22 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Derby Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

4.23 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 historic building survey and 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 Report**

6.1 Within two months of the completion of the watching brief, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following.

6.2 Within two months of the completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following as a minimum.

- Non-technical summary of the background to the project and the findings of work undertaken
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- An outline of the methodology employed
- A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- A descriptive and illustrated developmental account of the excavated and recorded features, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence
- Specialist assessment of the various categories of artefacts recovered
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections.
- Conclusions
- Recommendations for the retention or discard of archive material
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location

- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the approved scheme of works (WSI)
- A copy of the OASIS form.

6.3 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).

## **7 Archive deposition**

7.1 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 repository museum which in this case is Derby Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with the IfA (2013c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* and Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*, 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.

7.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see 4.17-5.21 above).

7.3 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.

7.4 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).

## **8 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme**

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

## **9 Publication**

9.1 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.

## 10 References

British Geological Survey. 2014. <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>. [Accessed 16<sup>th</sup> December 2014].

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2012. *The National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2013a. *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2013b. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2013c. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Institute for Archaeologists. 2104. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

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*.

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-211335**

### Project details

Project name	Erewash Museum and Gardens
Short description of the project	Strip, map and sample excavation at Erewash Museum and Gardens, on the site of an extension to the current stable building.
Project dates	Start: 22-04-2015 End: 28-04-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	TOWN HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE EREWASH ILKESTON Erewash Museum and Gardens
Postcode	DE7 5JA
Study area	35.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 446626 341803 52.9028822161 -1.33591137971 52 54 10 N 001 20 09 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project director/manager	Chris Scott
Project supervisor	Elise McLellan
Type of sponsor/funding body	District Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Erewash Borough Council
Entered by	Elise McLellan (elise@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	15 May 2015

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page