

All Saints Church, Elton, Derbyshire.

**Report on a watching brief
undertaken during drainage works.**



ARS Ltd Report 2007/5
February 2007

Compiled By:
Jessika Shakarian
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Checked By:
Dr. Richard Chatterton

Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657
admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

All Saints Church, Elton, Derbyshire.

**Report on a Watching Brief
undertaken on Drainage Works.**

ARS Ltd Report 2007/5

February 2007

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Contents

Executive Summary.....	2
1. Introduction.....	3
2. Location and Geology.....	3
3. Background.....	5
4. Aims of the Project.....	5
5. Methodology.....	6
6. Summary of the Results.....	6
7. Burial Results.....	10
8. Conclusions.....	16
9. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright.....	16
10. Statement of Indemnity.....	16
11. Acknowledgments.....	16
References.....	17
Appendix One PDNPA Brief.....	18
Appendix Two Context register and Harris Matrix....	23

List of Figures

1.	Location of Elton.....	3
2.	Map of Elton.....	4
3.	View of completed soakaway four.....	6
4.	View of wall in trench four.....	8
5.	Plan showing soakaways and related trenches.....	9
6.	View of burial one.....	10
7.	View of burial two.....	11
8.	View of skull (008).....	12
9.	View of burial three.....	12
10.	View of burial four.....	13
11.	View of burial four covered.....	13
12.	Plans of burials one and two.....	14
13.	Plans of burial three and four.....	15

Executive Summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ARS Ltd on behalf of the Parochial Church Council of All Saints Church, Elton acting through the architect firm Anthony Short and Partners. The watching brief took place during the month of January 2007 and comprised the observing all ground works in relation to the installation of a new drainage system. The drainage system included four soakaways with related trenches and one french drain.

During the work the remains of four articulated burials were encountered which had not been marked by headstones. Each burial was recorded and left in situ. Where necessary the construction of a wooden box over the remains enabled them to be further protected.

A sandstone wall was uncovered on the west side of the tower. The wall, believed to be an exterior wall, could possibly date from the previous church which was demolished in 1805 after the spire collapsed.

1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned on behalf of the Parochial Church Council to undertake a watching brief during the installation of new underground drainage. Due to the antiquity of the site it was believed that intended ground works may disturb unmarked burials and other associated features such as buried vaults or foundations associated with existing or earlier phases of the church. The new drainage system connects four new soakaways via drainage channels to existing down pipes located at various points around the church and the placement of a french drain around the northern side of the tower.

2. Location and Geology

2.1 Elton is located 3km west of the B5056 Ashbourne to Bakewell Road (SK 222 612) (Figs1 and 2).

2.2 Elton lies on the mudstone and shale interface between the Ashover Gritstone Series to the north and the dolomitised limestone to the south (B.G. S. 1978)

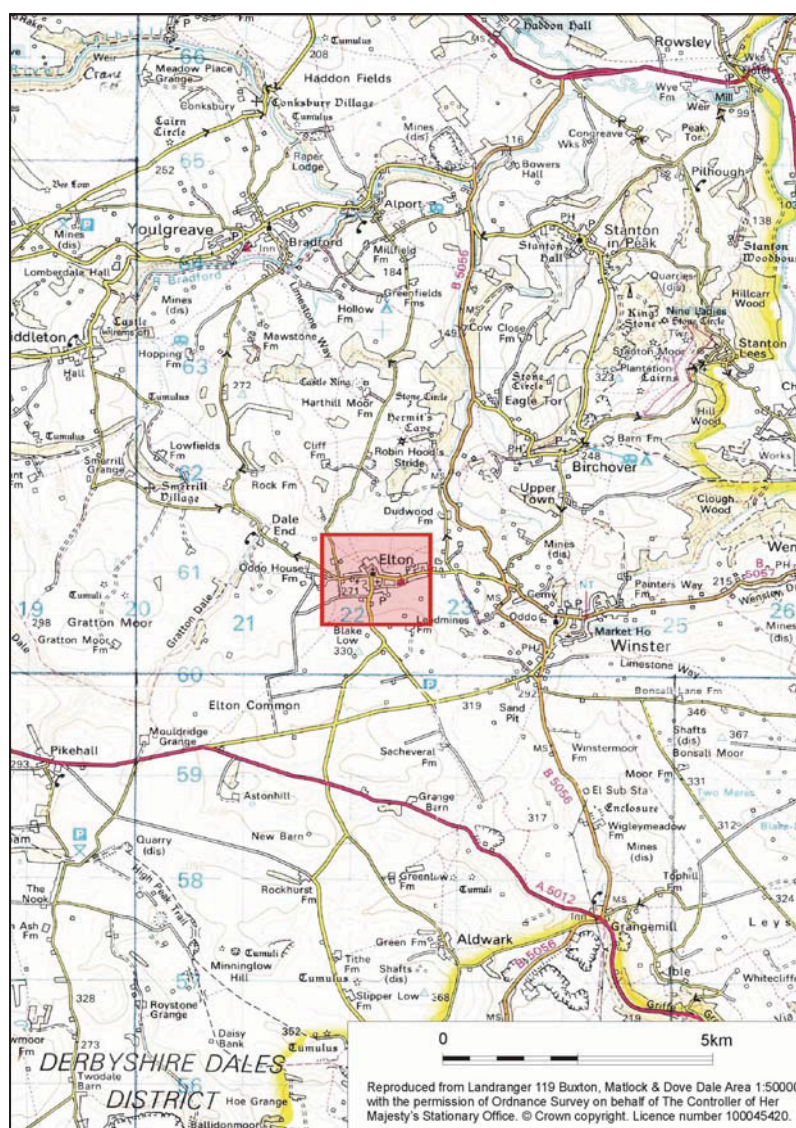


Figure 1. Location of Elton.



Figure. 2 Map of Elton showing All Saints Church and graveyard.

3. Background

- 3.1 Previous archaeological fieldwork undertaken at Elton revealed areas of prehistoric occupation (Radley and Cooper 1968). An assemblage of flint found during fieldwork in the fields surrounding Elton suggested a flake rather than a blade industry, and was suggested to date from the later part of the Neolithic-Early Bronze Age (Radley and Cooper 1968, 43). The density of the tools was thought to suggest a permanent settlement and a number of burnt flints indicated the use of hearths nearby (Radley and Cooper 1968, 39). Four other smaller concentrations of Neolithic finds, recovered from the same neighbourhood at Green Low and Calton Hill, were suggested to represent small family groups practising hunting, herding and farming in the area (Radley and Cooper 1968, 45).
- 3.2 Etymologically, the name Elton can be traced to the Anglo-Saxon period. Elton is a typical habitative place name combining two elements relating to the village. The second element -tun or -ton meaning fenced area or enclosure is often joined with the name of the person who founded the settlement or the important person who lived there (Gelling 1997, 122), in this case, Alle or Ella which was a common Anglo-Saxon name.
- 3.3 The parish of Elton, at the time of the Domesday Survey, belonged to Henry de Ferrers and was one of the five chapelries of Youlgrave given to the Abbey of Leicester by Robert Colle during Henry II's reign (1154-1189) (Cox 1877, 346). In the reign of Edward I (1272 – 1307) Elton was held by the Foljambe family and remained with them until the reign of Elizabeth I (1558 – 1603). The church dating from this period, known as St. Margaret's, was known to consist of a nave, side aisles, a south porch, chancel and a tower with a low broached spire at the west end (Cox 1877, 349).
- 3.4 After the reformation, the families of Elton had to attend services at Youlgrave because the church's income was too small to support a priest. The Bishop of Southall granted permission in June 1695 for three villagers to mine for lead under the church on condition that all the profits were returned to the church (Cox 1877, 348). It is believed the lead mining weakened the structure causing the spire to collapse and crush the building on 28th February 1805 (Cox 1877, 348). The church was rebuilt in 1812 and now consists of an unbuttressed western tower with battlements. When the east windows were inserted a few years later several fragments of the old chapel were found to be built into the wall (Cox 1877, 349). The existing building is now grade II listed.

4. Aims of the Project

- 4.1 The project undertaken was an archaeological watching brief, as stipulated in the brief supplied by the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). The aims were as follows:
- To supervise the excavation of the four soakaways, any associated drainage trenches and the french drain along the northern edge of the tower.
 - To ensure any archaeological features were fully recorded and interpreted.
 - To alert all interested parties to the possible destruction of archaeological features.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The drainage trenches were dug manually with a spade to a maximum depth of 0.53m and a width of 0.4m to accommodate pipes with a diameter of 0.1m. The drainage pipes connected to existing down pipes from the church and were attached to four soakaways that were 1.2m in width and varied in depth up to 1.5m deep (Fig. 3).



Figure 3. View of completed soakaway four.

- 5.2 All archaeological deposits were recorded on *pro forma* context sheets and accompanied by drawn and photographic records. Drawn plans were made at a scale of 1:10. All features identified were photographed in monochrome print and colour slide format and were supplemented with digital photographs.
- 5.3 On the discovery of human remains the ARS Ltd officer halted the excavation and cleaned around the remains sufficiently to identify whether they were articulated or disarticulated. Whenever possible the positioning of the trenches and soakaways were moved in order to avoid human remains and all articulated human remains were left *in situ*. Following consultation with the Vicar and the Senior Development Control Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park Authority; any exposed *in situ* remains were covered in a wooden box. The remains were cleaned, photographed, their position planned and then re-covered with the same deposit that had been excavated from immediately above the burial.

6. Summary of results

- 6.1 Soakaway one was located on the east side of the church and connected to an existing disused drain pipe located on the east side of the church (Fig. 5). The soakaway was placed in an area that avoided disturbing any human remains and was excavated to a depth of 1.29m. The topsoil (002) was a fine grain, sandy soil with inclusions of small stones, fragmentary disarticulated human bone, animal bone, modern pottery and glass (002). Below this was a deposit of clay (013)

which was dark bluish grey (GLEY 2 4/1) in colour and was excavated to a thickness of 0.53m. The maximum depth of this context was not determined.

- 6.2 Soakaway two was located 4.76m from the north wall of the church and 6m from the north-west corner of the extension to the north of the church (Fig. 5). The position of the soakaway was altered in order to avoid disturbing any burials and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m. The drainage trench, positioned to the east of the soakaway, ran for a total length of 10.23m and connected with down pipes located on the north-west corner of the extension and the north-east corner of the church building. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.53m and a maximum width of 0.3m. Below the turf was a layer of coal waste (015) which had a maximum thickness of 0.06m. This deposit was likely to have been waste from a boiler house, now used as a storeroom, at the back of the church. Below this was a layer of clay and sandstone rubble (012) which was found to have a maximum thickness of 0.82m. The rubble in this layer is likely to be fallen masonry debris associated with the demolition of the earlier church. The current church appears to have been built on top of this deposit (012) which may have been used as a levelling layer. The deposit contained sherds of 19th century pottery, glass and a piece of clay pipe stem probably dating from the 18th or 19th century. Below this, natural clay (013) was uncovered and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.2m from the top of the context.
- 6.3 Soakaway three was located 6.12m west of soakaway two and 5.5m from the north-west corner of the tower (Fig. 5). Drainage trenches connected the soakaway to the french drain and a down pipe located on the north-west corner of the church. The trenches had a total length of 6.21m and were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.36m and a maximum width of 0.33m. The topsoil (002) was found to have a maximum thickness of 0.84m whilst excavating the soakaway. The finds within this context consisted of animal bone, a decorated floor tile and a glass bottle stopper, all probably dating from the 19th century. Whilst excavating the soakaway a layer of clay (006), which was dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) in colour, was found at a depth of 0.98m below the surface of the ground. This deposit was found to contain burial two (007), located in the north-west corner of the soakaway. The soakaway was left at a depth of 1m and the remains were covered with a wooden box and left *in situ*.
- 6.4 Soakaway four was located on the west side of the church, 4.95m from the south-east corner of the tower (Fig. 5). The drainage trench for this soakaway was located on the south-west side of the church and ran for a total length of 18.55m. The trench had a minimum depth of 0.28m at the east end and a maximum depth of 0.53m at the west end. Burial one was located within the topsoil (002) in the side of the trench. When excavating the soakaway the disturbed ground (016) was found to have a depth of 0.92m, and within this context burial three was uncovered. A layer of clay (010), which was dark yellowish brown in colour (10YR 4/3), was found 1m below the surface of the ground and was excavated to a depth of 0.22m below the top of the context, before encountering burial four (011). The soakaway was left at a depth of 1.22m from the ground level and the remains were covered with a wooden box and left *in situ*.
- 6.5 A substantial sandstone wall (003) was uncovered within trench four, 0.85m from the west corner of the tower (Figs. 4 and 5). The wall appeared to run parallel with the present tower wall suggesting that it could be the remains of an earlier

church tower. Only a 0.4m wide section of the wall was exposed as this was the maximum extent of the trench (Fig. 4). The width of the wall, which was 0.96m and consisted of two outer courses of ashlar sandstone blocks with an inner core of smaller stones. The extent of the wall below the ground was undeterminable but at a depth of 0.44m below the surface of the ground the blocks were angled slightly outwards. This chamfering technique was used to aid the drainage of rainwater on external walls (Parsons 1998, 52).



Figure 4. View of wall discovered within trench four looking east (Scale: 0.5m).

- 6.6 The french drain which was located along the northern edge of the tower was connected to soakaway three (Fig. 5). The drain was 4.67m in length and 0.42m wide with a maximum depth of 0.38m. The topsoil (002) contained some fragments of animal bone and a piece of clay pipe stem probably dating from the 18th or 19th century.

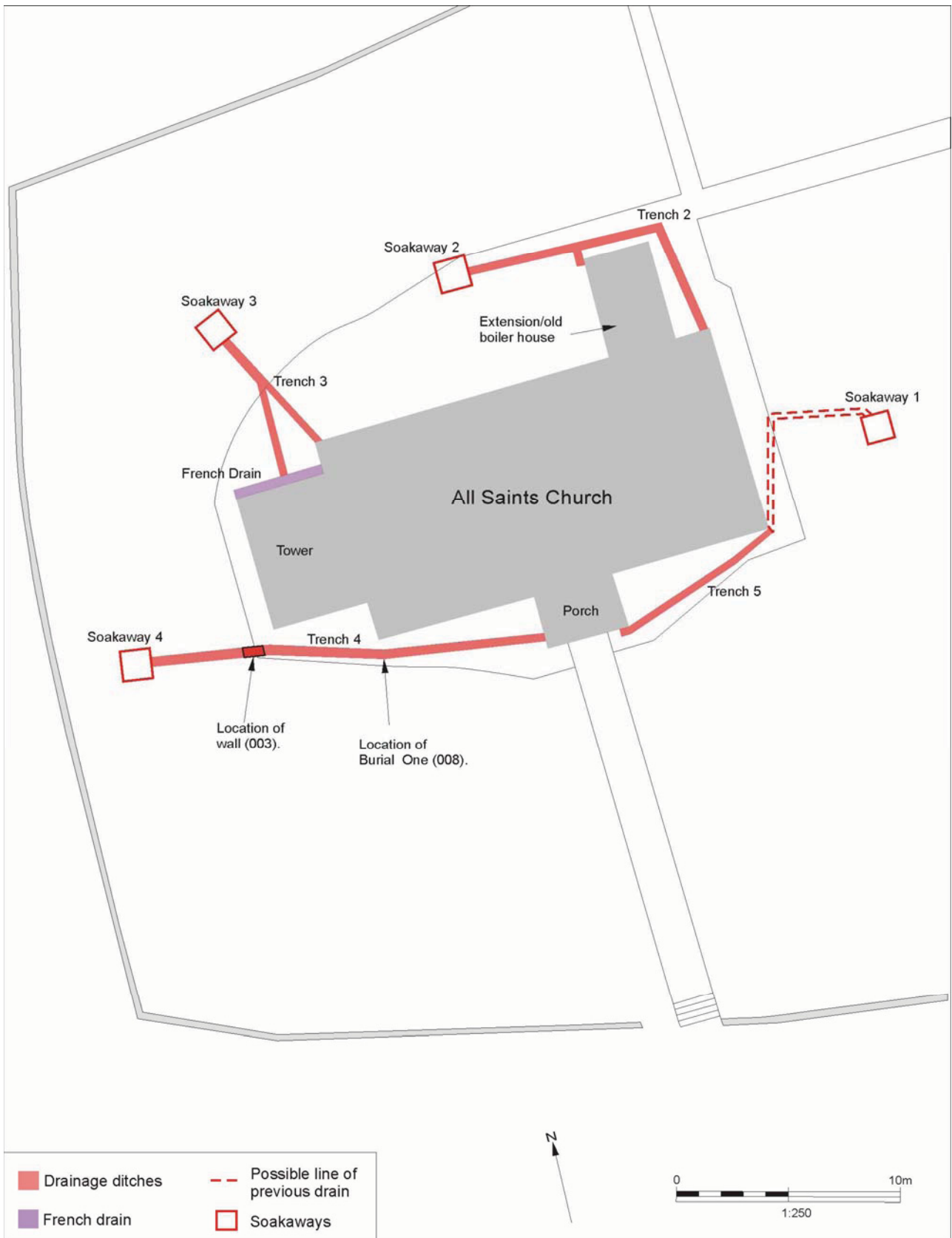


Figure 5. Plan of Elton church showing the location of the soakaways and associated drainage trenches.

6.7 Trench five was located on the south-east side of the church (Fig. 5) and was connected to the existing drainage pipe used for soakaway one. The trench ran for a total length of 8.16m from the east side of the porch to the south-east corner of the church building. The trench had a maximum depth of 0.4m and a maximum width of 0.38m. The finds found within the topsoil (002) included disarticulated human bone, animal bone, 19th century pottery sherds, glass and a cigarette case lid from a brand known as 'Egyptian Beauties'. These Mignon cigarettes were produced by the Poulides Bros. in New York from 1897-1944 (www.wclyn.com – a website tracing the social history of the cigarettes in America). The case probably found its way to Elton during the Second World War.

7. Burial Results – 'Human Bone Analysis' by Alex Thornton

7.1 Burial one (005) was located within trench four, 0.48m south from the west corner of the main church building and 7.72m west from the west side of the porch. The remains were positioned in the side of the trench and could not be fully excavated without extending the trench (Fig. 6). The remains uncovered consisted of the left tibia and fibula and the bones from the left foot. The tibia's epiphyseal ends were not fused which happens during puberty. This suggests that the remains were from a juvenile under the age of 16 years old. Part of a disarticulated female pelvis was found close to the burial but it was not possible to state whether it was connected. The burial was recorded and left *in situ*.



Figure 6. View of burial one (Scale: 0.25m)

7.2 Burial two (007) was located in the north-west corner of soakaway three. The position of the skeleton suggested that the headstone for this burial had been lost as the remains were in line with other headstones close by. The remains were supine and extended and consisted of the distal ends of both tibia and fibula, the bones from the right foot and left calcaneus and talus of an adult. The remains were found within a clay deposit (006) (Fig.7). Related to these remains a metal

artefact, probably a coffin handle, was uncovered. The remains were covered with a wooden box and left *in situ*.



Figure 7. View of burial two (Scale: 0.25m).

- 7.3 Whilst digging soakaway four a disarticulated skull (008) was uncovered 0.72m below the surface of the ground. Further excavation revealed articulated remains, directly beneath the skull (Burial 3), at a depth of 1.1m below the surface of the ground. It was impossible to state whether the skull was related to the burial as it could have been deposited at a later date. The skull was aligned north-south and was laid on its' left side, partially face down (Fig. 8). Some disarticulated pieces of jaw with teeth were located close by and were possibly related to this skull.
- 7.3.1 Burial three (009) consisted of both the left tibia and femur of an adult (Fig. 9). The remains were located within the side of the soakaway and could not be uncovered without extending the trench. Both the skull (008) and burial three were located within the topsoil (002).



Figure 8. View of skull (008) (Scale: 0.25m).



Figure 9. View of burial three (Scale: 0.25m).

- 7.4 Burial four was located in the south-east corner of soakaway four, 1.46m below the surface of the ground (Fig. 10). The remains were supine and extended and consisted of 13 vertebrae, ribs, the left humerus and radius and part of the pelvis of an adult. The arms were extended up and across the face which is an unusual position and suggests the possibility that the remains had been moved. The remains were located within a clay deposit (010) found at 1.4m below the surface of the ground. The remains were covered with a wooden box and left *in situ* (Fig. 11).



Figure 10. View of burial four (Scale: 0.25m).

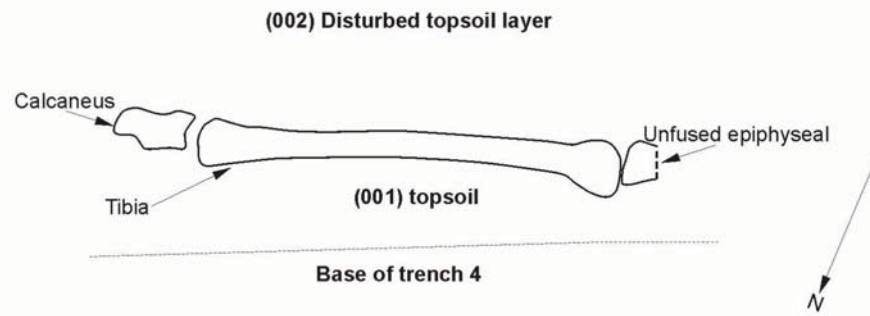
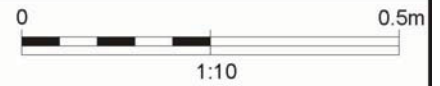


Figure 11. View of burial four covered by the wooden box - shows proximity of burial three above.

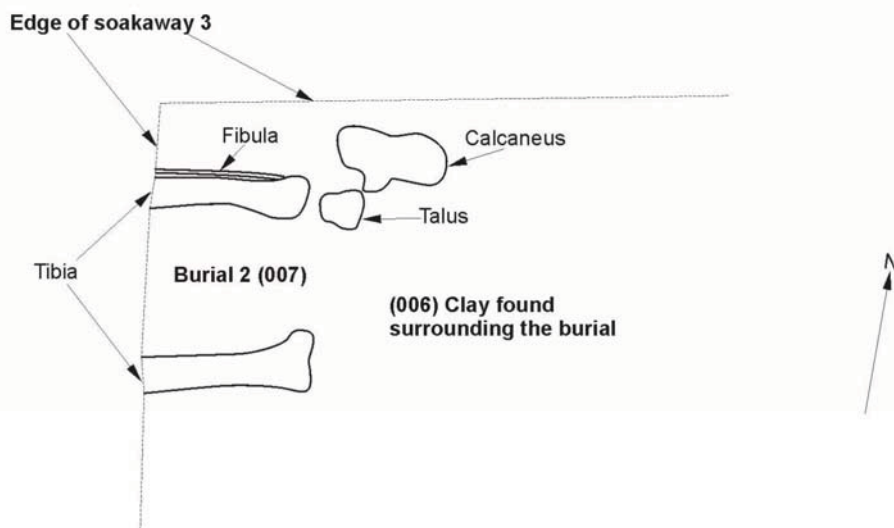


Figure. 12
Plans of burials 1 and 2.

On behalf of
Anthony Short and Partners



Plan of Burial 1

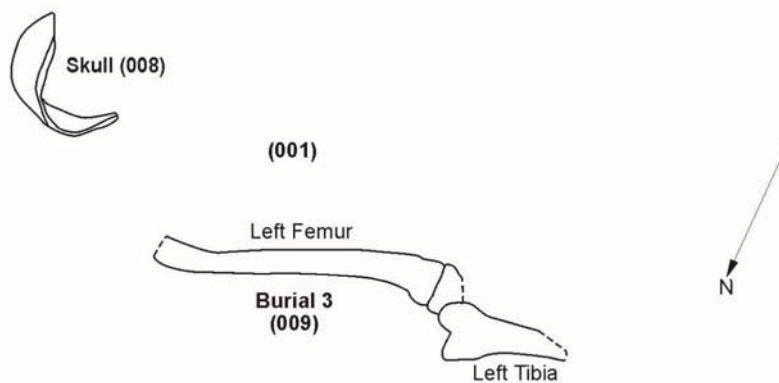
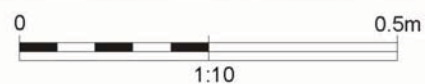


Plan of Burial 2

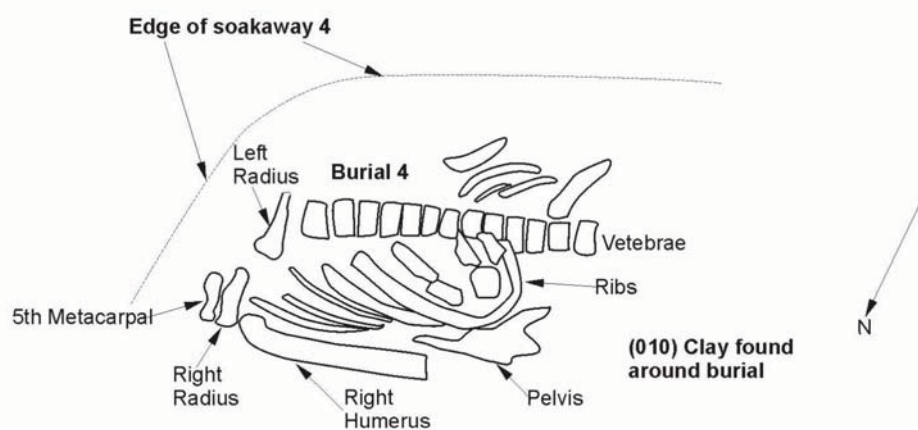


Figure. 13
Section of Burial 3 with (008).
Plan of Burial 4.

On behalf of
Anthony Short and Partners



Section showing skull (008) and Burial 3 in soakaway 4.



Plan of Burial 4 in soakaway 4.

8. Conclusions

- 8.1 The work undertaken at Elton revealed the remains of four articulated burials. None of these burials were marked with a headstone which suggests they either date from the early church or that their headstones were moved in more recent times. A number of headstones were leant against the church, indicating many had been moved from their original position. It would seem reasonable to suggest that this is responsible for the occurrence of unmarked graves discovered in the churchyard.
- 8.2 The discovery of a substantial sandstone wall on a similar alignment as the present tower suggests that it could be the remains of the previous tower. Its size and construction implies it was an exterior wall. However, plans of the old church do not correspond with the position of this wall but rather show that the new tower directly overlay the old towers foundations. The discovery of the wall may mean that the plans were not totally accurate, which is not uncommon, or that the wall found represents part of an unrecorded construction of an unknown date.

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. Statement of Indemnity

- 10.1 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.

11. Acknowledgements

- 11.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved in the running of the project, especially Liz Walker of Anthony Short and Partners, the Reverend David Truby of Elton Church, Alastair Scrivener, Sarah Whiteley of the PDNPA, and Ashbrook Roofing and Supplies Ltd.

References

- Anderson, J. 1984. *Churches of Derbyshire*. Derby.
- British Geological Survey. 1978. *Buxton:England and Wales Sheet 111*, Solid and Drift Edition.
- Cox, J. Rev. 1877. *Note on the Churches of Derbyshire: Vol II High Peak and Wirksworth*. Chesterfield.
- Cox, J. Rev. 1907. *Memorials of old Derbyshire*. London.
- Gelling, M. 1997. *Signposts to the past*. Phillimore and Co.
- Parsons, D. 1998. *Churches and Chapels: Investigating places of worship*. Council for British Archaeology.
- Radley, J. and Cooper, L. 1968. A Neolithic site at Elton: An experiment in field recording. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 88: 37-46.
- Shopland, N. 2005. *Archaeological Finds: A Guide to Identification*. Tempus.

APPENDIX ONE

**PDNPA brief for archaeological work undertaken at
All Saints Church, Elton.**

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING AT ALL SAINTS CHURCH, ELTON, DERBYSHIRE

Proposal: Installation of new drainage system.

NGR: SK 223 610

Location: Main Street/East End, Elton

Area of Proposal site: see enclosed plan showing church location and location of works

Geology: Carboniferous limestone

Land use and vegetation cover: churchyard.

1 Summary of proposed works:

- 1.1. All Saints Church, Elton, is to undergo a range of refurbishment works including re-slating of all roofs, replacement of rainwater goods, masonry repairs and new underground drainage involving the installation of four soakaways. Because of the antiquity of the site on which the church stands it has been recommended that an archaeological watching brief be undertaken during the excavation of the soakaways and associated drainage channels.
- 1.2. This document is the brief for archaeological monitoring at All Saints Church, Elton.
- 1.3. It should be used by archaeological contractors as the basis for the preparation of a detailed archaeological project specification. In response to this brief contractors will be expected to provide details of the proposed scheme of work, to include the anticipated working methods, timescales and staffing levels.
- 1.4. The detailed specifications will be submitted for approval to the Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team. The client will be free to choose between those specifications which are considered adequately to satisfy this brief.

2. Archaeological and Historical background

- 2.1 During Henry II's reign (1154 – 1189) Elton was one of five chapelries of Youlgrave, which were given to the Abbey of Leicester along with the mother church, by Robert Colle.

In 1358 Godfrey Foljambe and William de Sapurtone obtained a licence to assign two ox-teams and half of the land in Gratton to the warden of the altar of the Blessed Margaret, to celebrate a daily mass during their lifetime and one for their souls after death.

After the reformation the small income to the chapel would not support a priest, and the Lord of the Manor claimed all rents. At this time families in Elton had to attend services at Youlgrave. In reply to a petition to the Bishop of Southall three villagers were granted permission to mine for lead beneath the church on the condition that all profits were returned to the church.

During the early 18th century it is known that the building consisted of a nave, side aisles, south porch, chancel and a tower with a broached spire. Extensive mine workings however had led to subsidence and the walls were not perpendicular having been propped and clamped for many years. On 28th February 1805 the original structure collapsed. Over the following seven years money was raised for the rebuilding of the church through the collection of subscriptions and tithes, and in 1812 the ruined church was taken down and rebuilt. The existing building is grade II listed.

- 2.2 The trenches associated with the provision of the new drainage may disturb burials and other associated features such as buried vaults, particularly within, and close to, the church its self. Foundations associated with existing or earlier phases of the church might be encountered.

3 Requirement for work

- 3.1 The objective of the watching brief should be to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the course of these works are recorded and interpreted.
- 3.2 Any adjustments to the brief for the project should only be made after discussion with the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team.
- 3.3 The following details should be given in the contractor's specification:
- 3.3.1 A project timetable must be agreed for the various stages of work;
- 3.3.2 The staff structure and numbers must be detailed, this should include lists of specialists and their roles in the project;
- 3.3.3 It is expected that all on-site work will be carried out in compliance with relevant Health and Safety Legislation and that due consideration will be given to site security;
- 3.3.4 The recovery and recording strategies used must be described in full.
- 3.3.5 An estimate of time and resources allocated for post-excavation work and report production.

4 Fieldwork methodology

- 4.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

-
- 4.2 The archaeological monitoring should involve:
- 4.2.1 archaeological supervision of the excavation of the each of the four soakaways and associated drainage pipe trenches, and the french drain along the northern edge of the tower (see architect's plan Q63-04a).
 - 4.2.2 appropriate recording of any archaeological contexts encountered during the above activities.
- 4.3 It is assumed that the disturbance and removal of any human remains in the course of the proposed works will be covered by an appropriate faculty and that any remains so disturbed will be collected sensitively and reinterred close to their original location as soon as possible by person(s) other than the archaeological contractor. In the event that the archaeological contractor is required to collect any human remains for reinterment, then the contractor must ensure that such works are covered by a faculty or must otherwise comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains.
- 4.4 Access to the site should be afforded to the developer's nominated archaeological contractor at all reasonable times.
- 4.5 Heavy plant or machinery shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeological contractor on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location. Where archaeological remains are observed by contractors or plant operators they shall immediately notify the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 Reasonable prior notice (a minimum of 10 working days) of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor. The Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team should be notified of the chosen archaeological contractor in advance of the watching brief.
- 4.7 The archaeological contractor should be suitably qualified and experienced, and be acceptable to the Peak District National Park Authority following consultation with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist or her representative.

5 Monitoring Arrangements

- 5.1 The Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the Peak District National Park Authority or her nominated representative will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least five working days notice prior to the commencement of the work.

6 Archive

- 6.1 Upon completion of fieldwork samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot-dated and properly stored. A field archive shall be

compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the repository museum).

- 6.2 After agreement with the landowner, the field archive should be deposited with Buxton Museum. The archaeological contractor should contact : Ros Woodward, Curator of Archaeology, Buxton Museum and Art Gallery, Terrace Road, Buxton (telephone number: 01298 24658) at the beginning of the project, to arrange this.

7 Report

- 7.1 A report shall be produced to include background information, a summary of the works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, and an assessment of the importance of the archaeology found. The report should also include:
- 7.1.1 A location plan showing all excavated areas with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads;
 - 7.1.2 Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans; and sections;
 - 7.1.3 Specialist descriptions of artefacts or ecofacts;
 - 7.1.4 An indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;
 - 7.1.5 Data files relating to measured survey should be provided as both a print out and in an electronic format to be agreed with the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record.
- 7.2 Copies of this report are to be deposited with the Parochial Church Council, the Diocesan Advisory Committee, the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team and the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record.

The Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record is taking part in the pilot study for the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS)* project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the National Park Authority. Contractors are advised to contact the Derbyshire SMR prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application or being otherwise submitted to the Derbyshire SMR in response to a statutory duty or requirement the SMR may place the information on a website. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the Derbyshire SMR.

APPENDIX TWO

Context register and Harris Matrix.

Context Register.

Context	Dimensions	Munsell number	Inclusions	Description
001	All over the site	—	Roots.	Layer of turf found all over the site.
002	All over the site.	10 YR 3/6 Dark yellowish brown.	Disarticulated human bone, animal bone, modern pottery, clay pipe, floor tile.	Disturbed topsoil deposit which included Burial 1 and 3 and (008).
003	960mm x 300m x 440mm Trench 4	—	—	Sandstone wall found within trench four consisting of two outer courses of ashlar blocks and an inner core. Base angled away for drainage suggesting exterior wall. Possibly previous church tower.
004	5m x 4m Trench 4	10 YR 3/1 Very dark grey.	—	Imported soil underneath the pebble path on the south side of the church.
006	820mm x 660mm Soakaway 3	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown.	Burial two was located within this layer of clay at a depth of 1m in soakaway 3.	Deposit of clay associated with Burial two but does not appear to be a grave cut.
010	340mm x 200mm Soakaway 4	10 YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown.	Burial four located within this layer of clay at a depth of 140mm in soakaway 4.	Deposit of clay associated with Burial four but does not appear to be a grave cut.
012	Close to the church (approximately 5m).	—	Broken masonry sandstone, clay pipe, modern pottery.	Deposit represents demolition rubble from previous church.
013	All over the site.	GLEYS 2 4/1 Dark bluish grey.	Small stones.	Natural clay found across the site.
014	360mm x 48mm Soakaway 1	10 YR 4/2 Yellowish Brown.	Animal bone, sandstone (Approximately 230mm x 500mm)	Disturbed deposit of clay found at a depth of 1m in soakaway 1.
015	Full extent unknown - found close to the church on the north-east side.	Black	—	Coal waste deposit associated with the old boiler house at the rear of the church on the north-east side. Approximately 10mm deep.

Context Register for skeletons.

Context	Location	Bones Exposed	Age and Sex
005	Trench 5	Left tibia and fibula, left foot bones.	Juvenile – Tibia epiphyseal ends are unfused. ≤ 16 years. Possibly female due to the disarticulated pelvis found with the remains.
007	Soakaway 3	Distal ends of both tibia, both fibula, right foot and left calcaneus and talus.	Adult.
008	Soakaway 4	Skull.	Adult.
009	Soakaway 4	Left tibia and femur.	Adult.
011	Soakaway 4	Vertebrae, left humerus, radius, part of pelvis.	Adult.

