

An Archaeological Watching Brief at St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire



View north from site showing Crich Stand memorial

ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/8

OASIS No: archaeol-5239215

NHLE No: 1068597

Listed Status: Grade 1

Compiled By:

Tom Parker

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House

Portland Square

Bakewell

Derbyshire

DE45 1HB

Checked By:

Clive Waddington MCIfA

Tel: 01629 814540

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



Contents

LIST OF FIGURES	3
<i>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</i>	4
1 INTRODUCTION	4
2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	5
3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
5 METHOD STATEMENT.....	8
6 RESULTS	8
7 FINDS.....	11
8 DISCUSSION.....	12
9 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT.....	12
10 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY	12
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	12
REFERENCES	13
APPENDIX 1- CONTEXT REGISTER	14
APPENDIX 2- PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER.....	14
APPENDIX 3- FIGURE 2.....	24
APPENDIX 4- FIGURE 7	25
APPENDIX 5- WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	26
APPENDIX 6- OASIS FORM	27

List of Figures

FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION.....	6
FIGURE 2. SITE PLAN.....	25
FIGURE 3. PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING ORGAN PIPE	8
FIGURE 4. SOIL PROFILE (001) + (002)	8
FIGURE 5. SOIL PROFILE (011).....	9
FIGURE 6. COFFIN HANDLES FOUND DURING EXCAVATION OF TRENCH A.....	17
FIGURE 7. TRENCH PLAN WITH HUMAN REMAINS LOCATIONS	26

Executive Summary

Project Name: St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire

Site Code: SMC16

Planning Authority: Amber Valley Borough Council

Location: Crich, Derbyshire

Geology: Monsal Dale Limestone Formation falling off on all sides to Eyam Limestone Formation

NGR: SK 34797 54652

Date of fieldwork: December (22/12/2015) – January (13/01/2016-14/01/2016)

Date of Report: January 2016

In December 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by David Howard of Crich PCC to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks around the Grade I listed (NHLE no. 1068597) St Mary's Church in Crich, Derbyshire. Topsoil and underlying deposits were removed in a channel of c.800mm depth for the laying of a water pipe. In several places this trench encountered human remains all of which came from previously disturbed burials. The associated finds and features showed that this disturbance has been a regular occurrence in the church yard from an early stage.

1 Introduction

1.1 In December 2015 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by David Howard of Crich PCC to undertake an archaeological watching brief to oversee groundworks associated with a new water pipe for Grade I listed (NHLE no. 1068597) St Mary's Church in Crich, Derbyshire.

2 Location and Geology

2.1 The site is centred at SK 34801 54660 (Figure 1) to the north-west of Cromford Road a short distance from the village centre. It is close to the top of the hill, with the site sloping on all sides away from the church itself.

2.2 The site is located on a small outcrop of Monsal Dale Limestone, representing sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 326 to 331 million years ago in the Carboniferous period in a local environment dominated by shallow carbonate seas. This falls off on all sides to the Eyam Limestone Formation which dominates the local geology and represents another sedimentary rock formed during the same period under the same local environment of shallow carbonate seas.

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 The church dates back to 1135 AD according to documentary evidence and underwent modifications in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. There is also a record of a chantry or possible earlier chapel set within the churchyard dedicated to St Thomas the Martyr in the cartulary of Darley Abbey. This mentions that the hill on which the church stands was possibly known as St Thomas' Hill. It is unknown, however, whether this chapel was a predecessor or a chantry, as its first mention in record appears in 1280. The location of this chapel within the churchyard is unknown (Cox 1879, 47).

3.2 Within the churchyard there is also known to have been an engine house which would have provided air for the organ within the church via large subterranean pipes. These can still be seen within the church tower, although the engine house is long gone (personal observation and pers. comm. David Howard, Crich PCC).

3.3 The church also contains several tombs dating back to the 14th, 16th, 17th and 19th centuries with the earliest of these suspected to be the tomb of Sir William de Wakebridge dating to approximately 1369.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The primary objective of the watching brief was to ensure that any potential archaeological remains which might be encountered during the course of the groundworks were not destroyed and could be properly recorded and interpreted before rapid reburial on site by the vicar, Reverend Brooks.

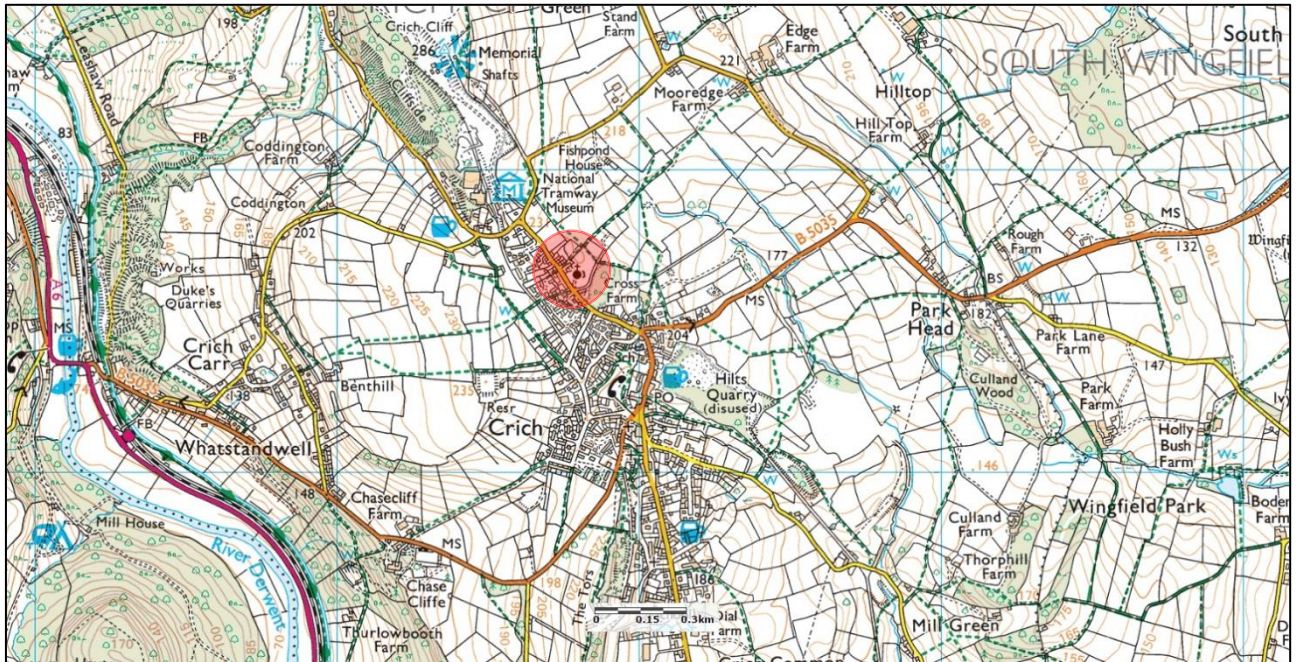


Figure 1. Map of Crich showing the general site location (circled) of St Mary's Church (Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420).

5 Method Statement

5.1 The excavation area consisted of two trenches (A and B), each c.0.3m wide with A being approximately 53.6m long and B being 6.5m long. The topsoil was removed in a thin strip along the proposed course of the water pipe by a mechanical digger equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. The depth of excavation did not exceed 800mm. Where topsoil ran into an area of stone slab paving formed from laid gravestones (009) the stones were first lifted in their entirety from the area before excavation took place.

5.2 Where remains were encountered mechanical excavation was halted and assessment by hand undertaken to determine whether the remains represented an extant grave or a site of previous disturbance. These remains were then carefully lifted, recorded and placed in the care of Mr Brooks for reburial before groundworks were allowed to resume.

5.3 The first half of this watching brief was carried out in December 2015 and during this stage the only remains found in any number were from the south-west corner of the church tower in context (002). When the watching brief resumed in January 2016 it was realised that the potential for human remains in the area to be excavated was potentially much higher than previously anticipated, with modern graves being in close proximity. As a result, during the January 2016 phase of this watching brief, the section of trench A between the south-west corner of the church tower and the modern tarmac path was divided into sections, with finds bagged discretely to each of these sections

(see figure 7). This allowed further analysis of volume of bone by area rather than ascribing all bones to the one context in which the most were found.

5.4 The Watching Brief was carried out by ARS Ltd in accordance with the WSI (see Appendix 5). This involved continuous monitoring during selected ground works, with visits agreed on site, and in discussion with Dave Barret, in order to monitor the full course of groundworks through the area of the graveyard.

6 Results

6.1 The dark grey-brown loam which comprised the topsoil (001) was removed by machine to a maximum depth of 300mm. The topsoil overlay a mid orange-brown sandy clay (002) substratum or 'subsoil'. Overlying topsoil (001) in places overlain by a path (009). In parts of the site where topsoil had been paved over with repurposed gravestone slabs, only a small lens of topsoil was extant beneath before deposit (002) was encountered.

6.2 Deposit (002) contained frequent angular limestone cobbles and occasional disarticulated human bone fragments, which are thought to be present across the site. Both modern and less recent pipe and service trenches have cut into deposit (002) (Figure 3). To the north-west of the church numerous pipes and services are visible that are likely to be associated with the 20th century extension of the vestry, and to the south of the church there is truncation of this layer by large clay pipes associated with providing air for the organ, as well as a substantial tarmac pathway joining the church's main entrance with Cromford Road (see Figure 7).

6.3 At the south-west corner of the church tower, approximately 2m from the base of the stonework in trench A, a substantial quantity of disturbed human remains was encountered comprising 75 fragments. These were discounted as being from an *in situ* burial, however, on account of the notable absence of certain bones, the depth of location (0.4-0.6m) and the position of burial. The bones, although in poor condition, include those of a woman based on surviving skull fragments in this particular assemblage.

6.4 Trench B, which extended from the south side of the church tower to join trench A, was shown to contain very little in terms of human remains, with the majority of associated finds coming from the area around the confluence of the two trenches. It was excavated largely by hand with the purpose of following and utilising the course of the existing organ pipes for the laying of new water pipes. These pipes would originally have fed air into, and out of, the organ via an engine house. This is supposedly located near the current junction of paths south-west of the church (David Howard Pers. comm.), however no evidence for this structure was located whilst excavating in this area. The organ pipes exited the church at two different levels, approximately 1.5 m apart and with 0.3 m difference in depth. This necessitated the trench to be excavated

to the level of the base of the deepest pipe, at c.0.78m depth, in order for the water pipes to be fed through the organ pipes into the trench.

6.5 Trench A ran from an existing 20th century drainpipe north of a small kitchen extension built in the 20th century jutting from the north aisle of the church. From this point it followed a diagonal path between the north aisle and the church tower before turning south and skirting the church tower along the gravestone pathway. This route continued veering slightly south-east to follow the path before merging with Trench B. Following this junction the trench ran south-east across an area of open ground to where the tarmac path ran south-west towards Cromford Road.



Figure 3. Photograph showing organ pipe exiting the church within the topsoil layer in a wide pipe trench (scale = 1m).



Figure 4. Soil Profile showing the dark grey brown topsoil overlying the mid orange-brown substratum (scale = 1m).



Figure 5. Tarmac pathway overlying bedding deposit (scale = 1m).

7 Finds

7.1 Human Remains

The human remains discovered were grouped according to date and location, with excavation in December having all the remains grouped together, and the January excavation material being grouped by area using numbered bags. The results of this can be seen below in tables 1 - 10

- Bag 1 assemblage produced evidence for a minimum of two individuals based on mandible fragments recovered.
- Bag 2 assemblage produced evidence for a minimum of four individuals based on the amount of humerus fragments recovered.
- Bag 3 assemblage produced evidence for a minimum of one individual.
- Bag 4 assemblage produced evidence for a minimum of one individual.
- Bag 7 assemblage produced evidence for a minimum of one individual.
- Bag 8 assemblage produced evidence for a minimum of one individual.
- Bag 11 assemblage produced evidence for a minimum of one individual.
- Bag 12 assemblage produced evidence for a minimum of one individual.
- The assemblage from the December excavation produced evidence for a minimum of one individual.

In all of these cases the minimum number of individuals is based on the recovery of certain bones, however, it is possible that more than two individuals are represented in some cases, particularly amongst the larger assemblages and those with greater amounts of indeterminate bone.

The remains recovered were for the most part highly fragmentary and had been previously disturbed in all cases, likely by the re-use of grave plots by gravediggers or the installation of water services. They varied in depth from 0.2 m to 0.8 m with the majority being found in the substratum deposit (002) and a small amount coming directly from the base of the topsoil (001). The remains consist of a variety of long bones and cranial fragments as well as ribs, pelvic fragments, vertebrae and phalanges (see Tables 1-10 below).

Table 1 - Bag 1 – of Trench A excavated on 13/01/16 (See Figure 7 for location of recovery)

Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	21	1	Large variety of fairly well preserved cranial fragments, primarily parietal bone with some frontal and occipital bone fragments.
Mandibular	2	2	One near complete mandible, small and gracile with an intact molar and incisor, one heavily degraded fragment.
Vertebrae	6	1	Large variety of vertebral fragments.

St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief

Rib	0	0	N/A
Long bone	30	unknown	1 Femural fragment, 1 complete radius, 1 humerus fragment, the rest unable to identify due to poor condition.
Phalanges	6	1	6 complete phalanges (hands or feet)
Indeterminate	10	unknown	Ten indeterminate fragments.
Pelvis	0	0	N/A
Total	75 fragments		

Table 2 - Bag 2 – From Trench A excavated on 13/01/16 (see Figure 7 for location of recovery)

Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	18	1	Fairly large variety of fairly well preserved cranial fragments, primarily parietal bone with some frontal and occipital bone fragments.
Madibular	2	1	One fragmented mandible with intact first molar and canine. One heavily degraded fragment with intact molar.
Vertebrae	1	1	Single Thoracic vertebrae fragment.
Rib	5	1	2 fragments from primary and secondary ribs, and 3 more degraded fragments indeterminate.
Long bone	29	4	3 Femur fragments, 7 humerus fragments, 1 clavicle fragment, 1 radius fragment, 1 Tibia fragment, 1 Fibula fragment. The remaining 15 long bones were unable to be sorted on account of heavy degradation.
Phalanges	1	1	1 complete phalange (hands or feet)
Pelvis	4	1	4 heavily degraded pelvic fragments.
Indeterminate	12	unknown	12 unidentified fragments.
Total	72 fragments		

Table 3 - Bag 3 – From Trench B excavated on 13/01/16 (see Figure 7 for location of recovery)			
Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	4	1	1 large occipital fragment, 1 large parietal fragment, the remaining two fragments are indeterminate.
Madibular	0	0	
Vertebrae	0	0	
Rib	1	1	1 indeterminate rib fragment
Long bone	13	1	1 Femur fragment, 1 Humerus fragment, 1 Tibia fragment, the remaining 10 are indeterminate due to the level of degradation.
Phalanges	1	1	1 complete phalanges (hands or feet)
Indeterminate	1	unknown	1 unidentified fragment.
Pelvis	0	0	
Total	20 fragments		

Table 4 - Bag 4 – From the confluence of Trench A and Trench B – north side excavated on 13/01/16 (see Figure 7 for location of recovery)			
Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	3	1	3 indeterminate cranial fragments
Madibular	0	0	
Vertebrae	0	0	
Rib	0	0	
Long bone	0	0	
Phalanges	0	0	6 complete phalanges (hands or feet)

St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief

Indeterminate	0	0	Eight unidentified fragments, three may be additional small cranial fragments
Pelvis	1	1	1 fragment of coxal bone with surviving acetabulum
Total	4 fragments		

Table 5 - Bag 7 – From the confluence of Trench A and Trench B – south side excavated on 14/01/16 (see Figure 7 for location of recovery)

Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	2	1	Small indeterminate fragments
Mandibular	0	0	
Vertebrae	4	1	Four thoracic vertebrae recovered semi-articulated.
Rib	6	1	6 indeterminate rib fragments, 1 with tubercle still remaining.
Long bone	13	1	1 Femur fragment, 1 Humerus fragment, 3 Radius fragments and 1 Tibia fragment. The remaining 7 fragments were indeterminate.
Phalanges	0	0	
Indeterminate	2	unknown	2 unidentified fragments
Pelvis	2	1	2 large Ilium fragments.
Total	29 fragments		

Table 6 - Bag 8 – From Trench A excavated on 14/01/16 (see Figure 7 for location of recovery)

Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	38	unknown	Large variety of fairly well preserved cranial fragments, primarily parietal bone with some frontal and occipital bone fragments.
Mandibular	1	1	1 fragmented mandible with 2 intact molars.

St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief

Vertebrae	3	unknown	3 indeterminate highly degraded vertebrae fragments.
Rib	6	unknown	6 indeterminate highly degraded rib fragments
Long bone	17	1	2 Femur fragments, 1 Humerus fragment, 2 Clavicle fragments and 2 Radius fragments. The remaining 10 long bones fragments are indeterminate.
Phalanges	0	0	
Indeterminate	14	unknown	14 unidentified fragments
Pelvis	3	unknown	3 indeterminate highly degraded pelvic fragments.
Total	82 fragments		

Table 7 - Bag 11 – From Trench A excavated on 14/01/16 (see Figure 7 for location of recovery)

Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	2	1	2 heavily degraded cranial fragments
Madibular	0	0	
Vertebrae	0	0	
Rib	0	0	
Long bone	7	1	2 Humerus fragments, 1 Radius fragment, 1 Fibula fragment. The remaining 3 fragments are indeterminate.
Phalanges	0	0	
Indeterminate	0	0	
Pelvis	0	0	
Total	9 fragments		

Table 8 - Bag 12 – From Trench A excavated on 14/01/16 (see Figure 7 for location of recovery)			
Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	1	1	1 possible parietal fragment.
Madibular	0	0	
Vertebrae	0	0	
Rib	0	0	
Long bone	2	unknown	2 indeterminate long bone fragments
Phalanges	1	1	1 complete phalanx (hands or feet)
Indeterminate	0	0	
Pelvis	4	1	1 Large coxal fragment with surviving acetabulum, 3 indeterminate smaller fragments.
Total	8 fragments		

Table 9 - Bag 14 – Bones recovered within the church on 13/01/16 and 14/01/16			
Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	1	1	1 occipital fragment.
Madibular	0	0	
Vertebrae	0	0	
Rib	1	1	1 indeterminate highly degraded fragment
Long bone	3	1	1 Clavicle fragment, 1 radius fragment, 1 indeterminate fragments.
Phalanges	2	1	2 complete phalanx (hands or feet)

St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief

Indeterminate	4	unknown	4 unidentified fragments
Pelvis	0	0	
Total	11 fragments		

Table 10 - Bones recovered during initial excavation – December 2015

Element	Number of fragments.	Min No. Individuals	Notes
Cranial	58	unknown	Primarily composed of very highly degraded fragments which are mostly indeterminate. Some larger fragments represent pieces of occipital, frontal and parietal bone.
Mandibular	1	1	1 complete mandible with 2 lateral incisors and 1 central incisor intact.
Vertebrae	6	1	6 cervical vertebrae
Rib	1	1	1 fragment likely a primary or secondary rib.
Long bone	27	1	2 Femur fragments, 3 Humerus fragments, 1 Clavicle fragment, 2 Radius fragments, 1 Ulna fragment, 1 Tibia fragment and 2 Fibula fragments. The remaining 15 fragments were indeterminate.
Phalanges	3	1	3 complete phalanges (hands or feet)
Indeterminate	51	unknown	Unidentified, highly degraded fragments.
Pelvis	0	0	
Scapula	1	1	1 scapula fragment
Total	148 fragments		

7.2 Ironwork



Figure 6. Coffin Handles found at St Mary's Church (scale = 100mm).

Four coffin handles and five iron nails were recovered and are summarised below. These handles represent coffin furniture from four different coffins and the nails are also likely residual finds from disturbed burials.

Handle 1 (Far left) This represents the best-preserved handle featuring a rectangular bail grip attached to a single decorative lug by a pair of brackets. Although quite heavily corroded the lug appears roughly cut and features a small 'heart shaped' cut close to one of the grips. This is a fairly generic swing handle, with slight moulding of the grip ends to ensure the handle would not swing far past 90 degrees. This seems to indicate that it is probably quite a late example of this handle type, probably from the mid 19th century, as early handles of this type are generally known to have been manufactured without this moulded brace and would have been able to swing a full 180 degrees.

Handle 2 (Centre left) This handle represents another bail grip, this time without any of the associated parts. It is again heavily corroded, particularly at one end where the attachment to the brackets is no longer visible. This handle does not show any sign of a moulded grip and would have been able to swing a full 180 degrees, indicating that this is likely an earlier handle than 1 and 3.

Handle 3 (Centre right) This handle is also a bail grip found without associated brackets or lug(s). It has, however, got a moulded end to ensure its swing could not exceed 90 degrees, putting it into a likely later phase of manufacture and use than handles 2 and 4.

Handle 4 (Far right) Another bail grip swing handle, this time without moulded ends. This likely precedes handles 1 and 3 although its exact dating is uncertain. None of these handles are likely to be later than the early 20th century, however, iron handles have been mass manufactured in England since the mid 18th century and in use since long before that. As a result, and because of the generic designs represented here, the earliest date for these handles is difficult to state, although handles 1 and 3 seem unlikely to predate the mid 19th century.

The five nails are fairly representative of coffin nails in general. At least three of these have rectangular shafts and this could be due to the process of smithing nails by hand which would likely give them a pre-18th century date, or these rectangular shafts could be accounted for as sprues where excess cast metal has been filed away. This would place them anywhere after 1769 and likely earlier than the start of the 20th century. Overall they are in too poor condition to be certain about the cause of their rectangular shafts but they can all be said to be earlier than the start of the 20th century.

7.3 Pottery

Eight fragments of pottery were recovered as summarised in Table 1. The pottery represents utilitarian wares (brown/black-glazed coarseware) and refined earthenwares (white ware) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food.

Type	Date range	No.	Comment
Midlands Purple type ware	15 th – 16 th century	1	Bodysherd with patchy external glaze
Slipware	Late 17 th – 18 th century	1	Pie-crust rimsherd with white on red slip
Brown/black-glazed coarseware	Late 18 th – 19 th century	5	Bodysherds
Whiteware	Late 19 th – 20 th century	1	Undecorated bodysherd

Table 1. Summary of pottery assemblage characteristics.

Clay tobacco pipe

A plain stem fragment of clay tobacco pipe with a stem bore measuring 3/16" of late 18th – 19th century date was recovered from works within the church.

The ceramic assemblage is small in size and not unusual in any respect for this site, and is thus of no further analytical potential. The finds have therefore been reburied in the churchyard.

7.4 Glass

A fragment of clear window glass and a fragment of clear bottle glass, both probably of 20th century date, were recovered from works being done within the church.

7.5 Animal Bone

Two teeth were found as a part of this assemblage. Both belong to sheep with one having been identified as a second molar and the other one a molar of indeterminate position.

8 Discussion

8.1 During the course of the watching brief fragmentary and previously disturbed human remains were uncovered. In discussion with the Diocesan Advisory Archaeologist, the Parochial Church Council and the reverend of the church it was decided that the remains were to be removed to allow the drainage to be installed. The remains were likely disturbed by both previous construction at the site and by the digging of graves pre-1700, before which it was common practice to repeatedly re-use burial plots. The remains will be re-interred on the site by Reverend Brooks at a later date. As the remains were previously disturbed, little can be said about the date or nature of the burials. The presence of pottery dating between the 15th and the 20th century shows that this ground has been disturbed regularly and repeatedly over the last 600 years and the presence of bones in all levels including the topsoil shows the high level of disturbance which is likely to have happened in only the past 200 years. In most cases the remains are impossible to date securely, but it is clear from the levels at which they are found and the associated artefacts that none are likely to be later in date than the mid-19th century, with much of the later material of the 19th and 20th centuries being closely associated with construction trenches on the site.

9 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

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

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 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project including David Howard, who commissioned and oversaw work on site, and Reverend Brooks who visited site in order to coordinate with the works there.

References

British Geological Survey. 2015. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 28 July 2015]

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014a. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014b. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Cox, J. 1879. *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol IV. Chesterfield : Palmer and Edmunds.

Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS). 2002. *Site Manual*. London, Museum of London.

St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief

Appendix 1 - Context Register

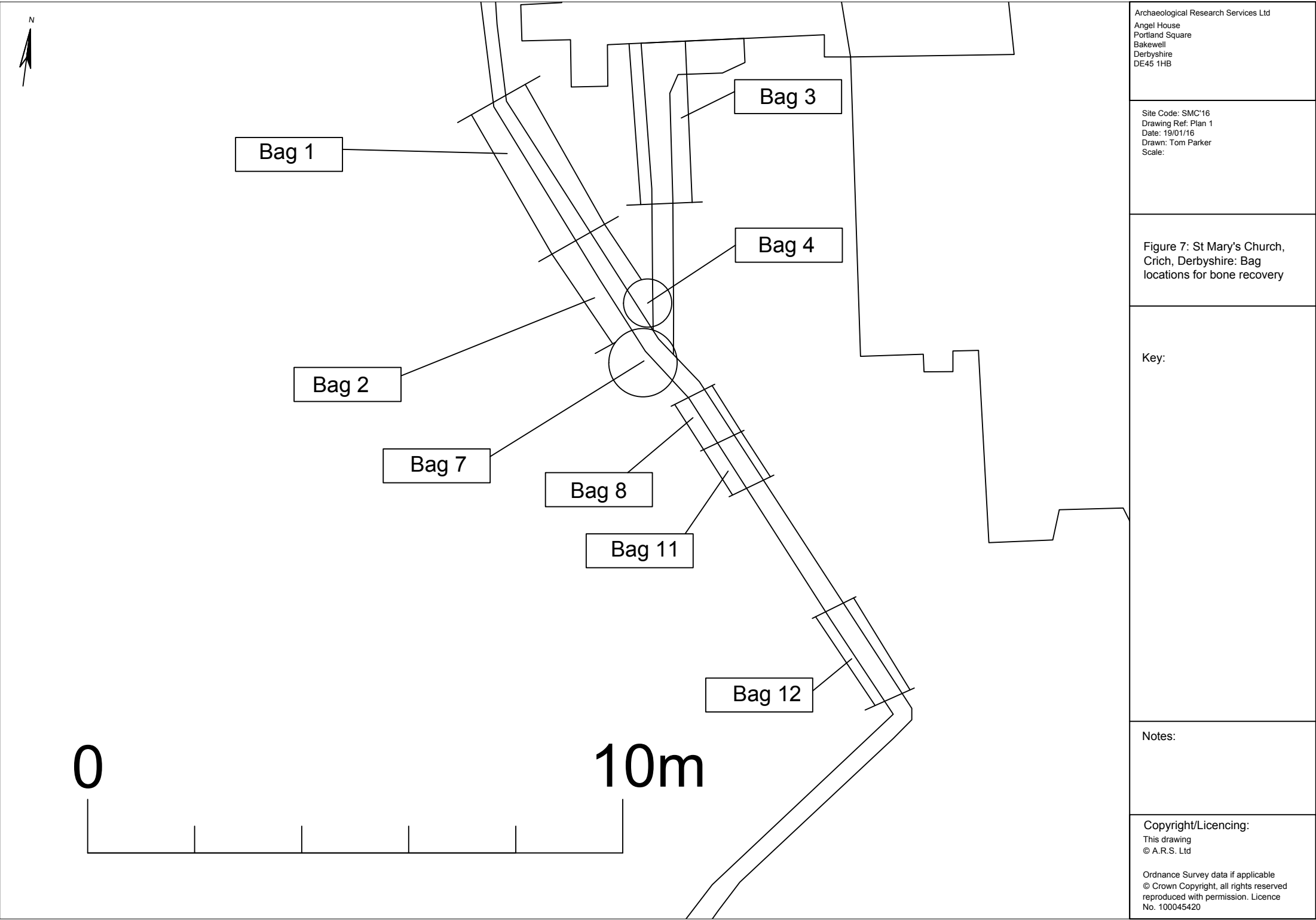
Context No.	Description
001	Dark grey brown loamey topsoil
002	Mid orange brown sandy clay deposit representing graveyard earth
003	Cut for western organ pipe
004	Dark grey brown sandy silt bedding deposit for western organ pipe
005	Cut for eastern organ pipe
006	Dark grey brown sandy silt bedding deposit for eastern organ pipe
007	Cut for modern drainage pipe
008	Dark grey brown sandy silt bedding deposit for drainage pipe
009	Gravestone pathway
010	Tarmac pathway
011	Light yellow brown silty sand bedding deposit for tarmac pathway

Appendix 2- Photograph Register

Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description
1	SE		009	Working shot – Graveyard path 009 being lifted
2	E		009	Working shot – Graveyard path 009 being lifted
3	NE	2m		Course of trench pre-arrival, December 2015
4	SE	1m	009	Working shot – Graveyard path 009 being lifted
5	SE	1m	001	Working shot – excavation of trench north of path.
6	SW	1m	001	Working shot – excavation of trench north of path with bones visible in topsoil.
7	SW			Working shot – excavation of trench into area of path, with pre-arrival trench in foreground.
8	SE		002	Working shot – excavation of trench along course of path with deposit 002 visible at base of trench.
9	SW	1m	001	Working shot – Soil profile of trench A northern end under gravestone path 009.
10	SW	1m	001	Working shot – Soil profile of trench A northern end under gravestone path 009.
11	S	1m	002	Working shot – excavation of trench along course of path with deposit 002 visible at base of trench.
12	E	1m	007	Shot of modern drainage pipe running through the trench with dark bedding deposit.
13	SE	0.2m	002	Shot of bones in section of trench.
14	SW	1m	002	Soil profile at confluence of Trench A and Trench B.
15	SW	1m	002	Soil profile at confluence of Trench A and Trench B.
16	NE	1m		Fragmented box tomb base found in topsoil of Trench A.
17	W		007	Shot of modern drainage pipe running under gravestone pathway 009.
18	W	1m	007	Shot of modern drainage pipe running under gravestone pathway 009.
19	NE	1m	003	Western organ pipe running out from the church

St. Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire: Archaeological Watching Brief

				tower.
20	NW		002	Trench A south of the junction with Trench B.
21	E		001 + 002	Soil profile of Trench A south of the junction with Trench B.
22	W	1m	001 + 002	Soil profile of Trench A south of the junction with Trench B, note other half of box tomb base in section.
23	SW			Interior of church tower showing the organ pipe leaving the church (in use as conduit for new water pipes).
24	N			View north from the graveyard showing Crich Stand on the hill nearby.
25	SE	1m	010 + 011	Profile of tarmac pathway and bedding deposit.
26	SE	1m	010 + 011	Profile of tarmac pathway and bedding deposit.
27	NE	1m		Working shot showing course of trench along the side of pathway 010.
28	SW	1m		Working shot showing course of trench along the side of pathway 010.
29	S			Elevated shot of site taken from the church tower, showing the course of the trench at the south west corner of the church.
30	S			Elevated shot of site taken from the church tower showing the confluence of Trench A and Trench B.
31	W			Elevated shot of site taken from the church tower showing the area of trenching through the gravestone pathway undertaken in January. Blue hose marks the end of the December 2015 section.
32	NW			Elevated shot of site taken from the church tower showing the course of the trench excavated in December 2015 as disturbed ground.
33	N			View north from the tower showing proximity of the church to the hilltop at Crich Stand.
34	SW			Elevated shot of site taken from the church tower showing the course of the trench along the tarmac pathway.
35	N			Elevated shot of site taken from the church tower showing where the December 2015 section of trenching adjoined the pre-arrival section (left open).
36	N			Elevated shot of site taken from the church tower showing where the December 2015 section of trenching adjoined the pre-arrival section (left open).
37	E			View east from the tower showing the land falling off in that direction.



St Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

2016



© Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2016

Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

on behalf of

Crich PCC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	BACKGROUND	1
2.1	Site Location and Geology.....	1
2.2	Historical and Archaeological Background.....	2
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	2
3.1	Regional Research Aims and Objectives	2
3.2	Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives	2
4	WATCHING BRIEF.....	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
4.1	Methodology	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5	Recording.....	3
6	FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE	5
7	REPORT.....	5
8	MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS	6
9	STAFFING	6
10	ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	ERROR! BOOKMARK NOT DEFINED.
9.1	Deposition Guidelines	7
9.2	OASIS.....	7
11	GENERAL ITEMS	8
10.1	Health and Safety.....	8
10.2	Insurance Cover	8
10.3	Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation	8
10.4	Publication	8
12	REFERENCES.....	8
FIGURES		10



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at St Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire, consisting of groundworks to be undertaken within the cemetery to accommodate insertion of new 'foul' drainage pipes to feed from a proposed disabled toilet within the church.

1.2 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the archaeological works to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at St Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire, in accordance with guidance from Dave Barrett, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

2 BACKGROUND

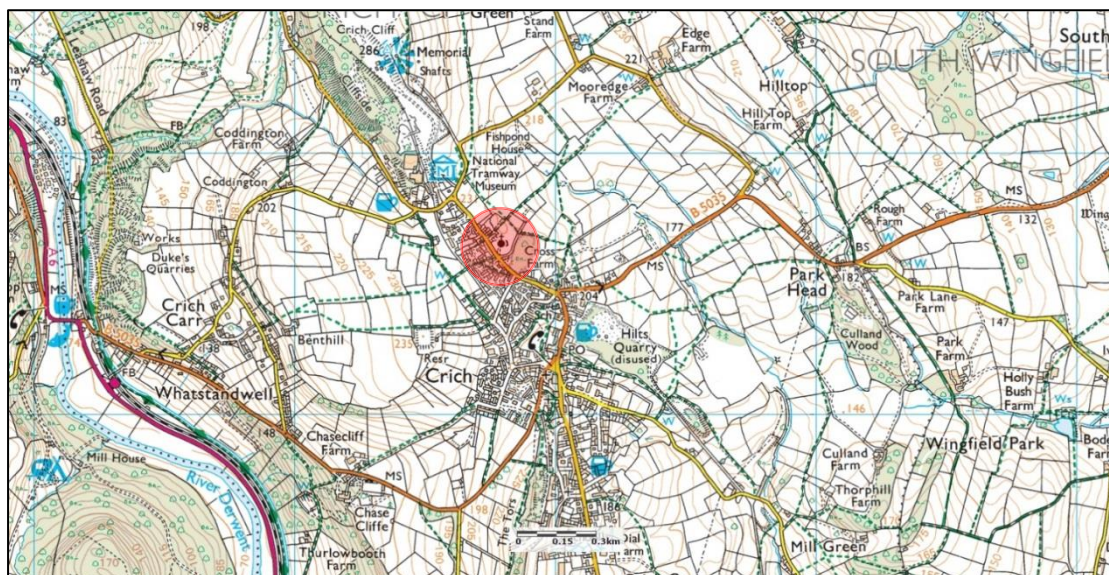


Figure 1: Map of Crich showing the general site location (circled) of St Mary's Church. (Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420).

2.1 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The site is centred at SK 34801 54660 (Figure 1) to the north west of Cromford Road, a short distance from the village centre. It is close to the top of the hill, with the site sloping on all sides away from the church itself.

2.1.2 The site is located on a small outcropping of Monsal Dale Limestone, representing sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 326 to 331 million years ago in the carboniferous period in a local environment dominated by shallow carbonate seas. This falls off on all sides to the Eyam Limestone Formation which dominates the local geology and represents another Sedimentary Bedrock formed 326 to 331 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period under the same local environment of shallow carbonate seas.

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The church dates to 1135 according to documentary evidence, and underwent modifications in the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries. There is also record of a chantry or possible earlier chapel set within the churchyard dedicated to St Thomas the Martyr in the cartulary of Darley Abbey; this mentions that the hill on which the church stands was possibly known as St Thomas' Hill. However it is unknown whether this chapel was a predecessor or a chantry, its first mention in records coming in 1280. The location of this chapel within the churchyard is unknown (Cox, 1879, 47).

2.2.2 Within the churchyard there is also known to have been an engine house which would have provided air for the organ within the church via large subterranean pipes. These can still be seen within the church tower though the engine house is long gone (pers. comm. David Howard, Crich PCC).

2.2.3 The church also contains several tombs dating back to the 14th, 16th, 17th and 19th centuries with the earliest of these suspected to be the tomb of Sir William de Wakebridge dating to approximately 1369.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 Research topics identified in the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al* 2012, 116) include investigating the morphology of rural settlements, investigating graveyards and other burial sites and investigating the development of social and religious building types, which have assisted in informing the objectives for the archaeological works outlined below.

3.2 Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The principal aim of the programme of archaeological works is to recover and record any potential archaeological remains associated with use of the graveyard since the founding of the church as well as any evidence for the early chapel of St Thomas and looking for any remains of the engine house which once existed in the graveyard. Any remains will be recorded and analysed during the course of development as part of an archaeological watching brief.

3.2.2 The following objectives will contribute towards accomplishing this aim:

- ♦ To provide an assessment of the survival of archaeological remains associated with burials and memorials on the site and assess any necessary mitigation strategy, including watching brief and/or preservation of archaeological remains.
- ♦ To record the nature, extent and data of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the early chapel of St Thomas or the late 19th – early 20th



century engine house on site followed by, on completion of the on-site works, post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication, and archiving.

4 WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Archaeological monitoring will not entail excavation beyond the total areas exposed by the proposed works. Arrangement will be made to avoid any tracking of machinery across recently excavated areas until the areas have been checked and cleared by a representative of ARS Ltd. If significant archaeological features are identified, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor, will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.2 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist at all times during any ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief. The on-site 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 upon pro forma context sheets. All significant architectural features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

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.

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).

4.6 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. 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.



4.7 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008) and *Code of Conduct* (2012). The records will follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS) (2002).

4.8 In the unlikely event that human remains are discovered, they 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.

4.9 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.

4.10 A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4.11 Should archaeological remains be encountered for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard, then work on site shall cease and the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor shall be notified immediately. Site works will not recommence until resources are in place to secure preservation *in situ* or adequate archaeological treatment of the relevant remains.

5 RECORDING

5.1 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 ClfA guidance and the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

5.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. 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.

5.3 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).

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

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

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



5.7 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.

6 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

6.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. All finds of medieval and earlier date will be collected as a matter of course. Discarded artefactual materials will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see Archive Deposition below).

6.2 Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996).

6.3 Collection and policies for structural remains and industrial residues have been set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993). The presence of such materials within a context will be recorded even where comprehensive retention is not considered appropriate.

6.4 The representative from ARS Ltd will inspect and monitor the upcast spoil from the site investigations.

6.5 If significant waterlogged deposits are found, which are judged to be of palaeoenvironmental significance in relation to archaeological deposits, contingency will be set aside to allow for retrieval and assessment of such samples.

7 REPORT

7.1 Following completion of the archaeological works, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ♦ Non-technical executive 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 WSI and 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 will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

8 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

8.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works to be given to the Derbyshire Diocesan Archaeological Advisor:

Dave Barrett
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539774.

8.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

9 STAFFING

9.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, General Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Officer will be Tom Parker, Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd.

9.2 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

- ♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA or
Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA



♦ Romano-British pottery:	Ruth Leary
♦ Samian Ware:	Gwladys Monteil
♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
♦ Clay pipes, glass and metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Elise McLellan
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick, Durham University

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 Deposition Guidelines

10.1 Should significant finds or stratigraphy be generated, then an accession number will be requested from the Derby Museum, and a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by Derby Museum). The archive will be deposited in line with *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives: Museums in Derbyshire* (2003), and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

10.2 The Diocesan Archaeological Advisor 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 Diocesan Archaeological Advisor informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

10.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along that will be attached with the report.

10.5 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).

11 GENERAL ITEMS

11.1 Health and Safety

11.1 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 our 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 and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

11.2 Insurance Cover

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

11.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

11.4 Publication

11.4 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

12 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2015. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [Accessed 19th January 2016].

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.



Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014d. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014e. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014f. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Cox, J. 1879. *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*, Vol IV. Chesterfield : Palmer and Edmunds.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 2012. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. London, The Stationery Office

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*. Nottingham.

Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS). 2002. *Site Manual*. London, Museum of London.

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

Museums in Derbyshire 2014. *Addendum to the 2003 Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives*. Matlock, Derbyshire County Archaeological Services.

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*.



FIGURES



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: archaeol5-239215

Project details

Project name	St Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Watching brief carried out between December 2015 and January 2016.
Project dates	Start: 22-12-2015 End: 14-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	CEMETARY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COFFIN FITTING Uncertain
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Listed Building Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE AMBER VALLEY CRICH St Mary's Church, Crich, Derbyshire
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 34801 54660 53.087721051939 -1.480330529148 53 05 15 N 001 28 49 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	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Tom Parker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Diocese

Name of sponsor/funding body Crich PCC

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Derbyshire HER

Digital Contents "Human Bones", "Metal"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"

Paper Archive recipient Derbyshire HER

Paper Contents "Ceramics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Map", "Plan", "Report"

Entered by Tom Parker (tom2@archaeologicalresearchsevice.com)

Entered on 19 January 2016

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