

# An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Clements Church, Horsley, Derbyshire



St Clements Church, Horsley, Derbyshire

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Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Clements Church,  
Horsley, Derbyshire**

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2016/16**

February 2016



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Prepared on behalf of: St Clements Church Horsley PCC

Date of compilation: February 2016

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**Executive Summary**

*In February 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by St Clements Horsley PCC to undertake an archaeological watching brief at St Clements Church, Horsley. The archaeological watching brief was requested by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for Derbyshire, Dave Barrett. The monitoring was carried out during groundworks for a new sewerage system.*

*The work involved the excavation of one narrow pipe trench (Trench 1) running west from the westward wall of the nave, south of the bell tower. Trench 1 was linked to a wider trench (Trench 2) running north-south parallel to the south wall of the church, excavated for the installation of a trench-arch drainage system. Prior to the watching brief the floor level inside the south porch of the church was reduced for the installation of a disabled access ramp. Upcast soil from excavations within the south porch was inspected for archaeological remains.*

*Several isolated, disarticulated human bones were uncovered during the excavation of Trenches 1 and 2, along with a small amount of pottery, glass, clay pipe and iron nails. All finds from Trenches 1 and 2 were recovered from the topsoil layer. Several human bones were also identified in the upcast soil from excavations inside the south porch, which likely also represent disarticulated remains due to the small number of elements which appear to be from multiple individuals. All human remains identified during the watching brief are to be reburied by St Clements Church Horsley PCC.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In February 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by St Clements Horsley PCC to undertake an archaeological watching brief at St Clements Church, Horsley. The archaeological watching brief was requested by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for Derbyshire, Dave Barrett. The watching brief was carried out by Elise McLellan of ARS Ltd on the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2016.

### *Location and Geology*

1.2 The monitored area was situated immediately south of the church building, centred at NGR SK 37544 44495 (Fig. 1). The underlying geology of the site is sandstone of the Wingfield Flags Formation (British Geological Survey 2015).

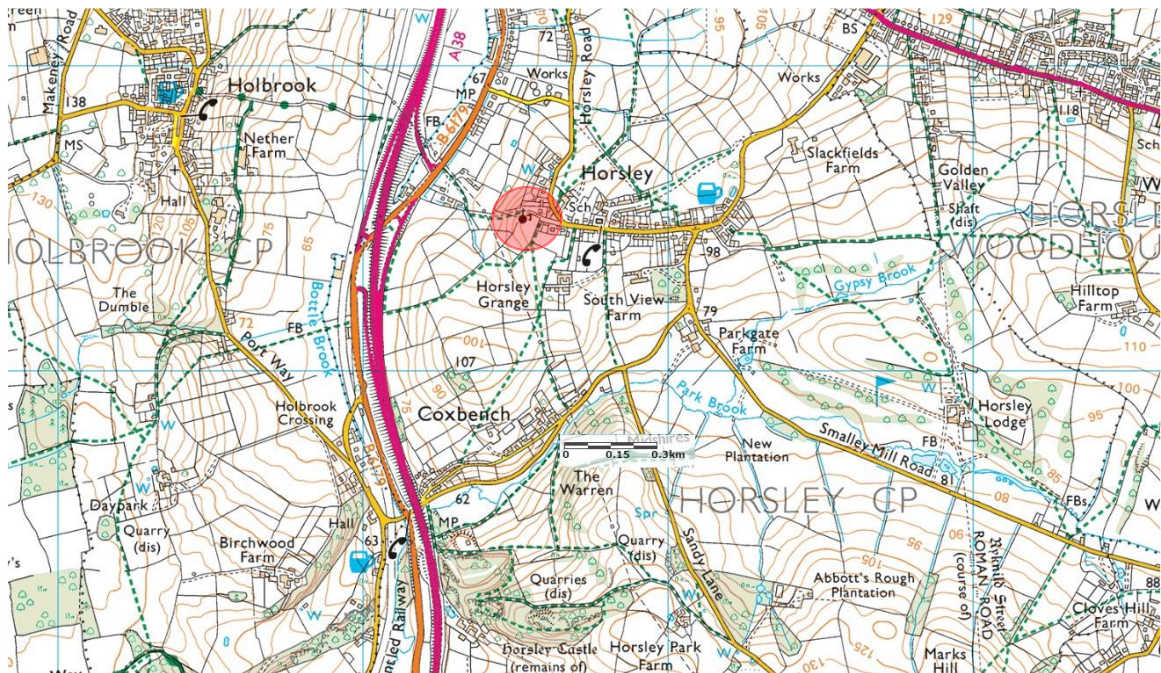


Figure 1 – Site Location

(Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

### *Archaeological and Historical Background*

1.3 The church dates to c.1210 AD according to documentary evidence, and underwent modifications in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The south porch, part of the current works, is 15<sup>th</sup> century although the inner door is early 14<sup>th</sup> century (Historic England 2015). Further work was carried out from 1858-60 restoring the church, part of which had been “ruthlessly destroyed in 1838” (Kerry 1888, 16-17). The church is now Grade I listed (No. 1109138).

1.4 To the south of the site is Horsley Castle, a 12<sup>th</sup> Century fortification and later a royal fortress under King John. While early historical accounts (Cox 1879) attribute St Clements Church to the 14<sup>th</sup> century Norman barons of Horsley Castle, it is now more widely accepted that the church dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, although potentially still associated with the castle. It is also thought that the church could likely pre-date the

castle as an Anglo-Saxon site (Kerry 1888), however this claim has not been investigated in the field or established.

## **2. Method Statement**

2.1 All groundworks were undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or by hand. Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on those areas exposed by the development works. Arrangement was made to avoid any tracking of machinery across recently stripped areas until the areas were checked and cleared by ARS Ltd. A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

2.2 A brief was prepared by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor Dave Barrett and from this a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd which was adhered to throughout the project (see Appendices IV and V). The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014a) and Code of Conduct (2014b). The on-site archaeologist was given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time was allowed for recording.

2.3 Discovery of human remains was reported to a representative of the Parish Council. Permission was obtained to excavate the remains, which were then placed in the custody of the Church Warden for later re-interment at the site.

## **3 Results**

3.1 Two trenches were excavated west of the church building. Trench 1 was a narrow pipe trench 0.3m in width and 9.7m in length, which ran from the western church wall south of the bell tower westwards away from the church. Trench 1 was linked to Trench 2, the location of a planned trench-arch drainage system. Trench 2 was 1m in width and 9.4m in length and ran northwards parallel to the west wall of the church. Trenches 1 and 2 were excavated to a maximum depth of 0.6m. Both trenches are shown on the trench plan (Appendix III). A yellow sandy made ground deposit upcast during the previous installation of a disabled access ramp in the south porch was also examined for archaeological material.

### *Topsoil*

3.2 The topsoil (101) covered the whole of the observed area and averaged a depth of 0.25m. It consisted of medium-coarse very dark brown sandy silt. The topsoil contained frequent inclusions of building debris including sandstone and brick, as well as isolated finds of glass, 15<sup>th</sup> century - modern pottery, clay pipe and human remains.

### *Subsoil*

3.3 The subsoil (102) was the same across the observed area to a maximum depth of 0.6m. It consisted of medium-coarse light yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of angular sandstone pebbles and stones.



Figure 2. Topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) observed in Trenches 1 and 2

#### *Made Ground*

3.4 A made ground deposit (103) was encountered prior to the archaeological watching brief during groundworks inside the south porch. This made ground deposit was located beneath the flagstones of the south porch floor. A small amount of this made ground was removed for the construction of a wheelchair access ramp, and was retained. Upon commencing the archaeological watching brief, the on-site archaeologist examined this upcast soil for any archaeological remains. A small amount of human remains were identified in this made ground deposit. The deposit consisted of a coarse yellow sand.

#### *Human Remains*

3.5 A small assemblage of human remains was recovered from the topsoil (101) and also from made ground within the south porch (103). Photographs and a register of the remains were completed on-site prior to reburial. Table 1 provides a list of all skeletal elements recovered.

3.6 A total of 66 skeletal fragments were recovered from the topsoil (101) of Trenches 1 and 2 (Figure 3). These represent the remains of at least two individuals, however it is likely a much higher number of individuals is represented. The fragments consisted largely of appendicular skeletal elements, particularly long bone shaft fragments and phalanges. The majority of the recovered elements were fragments, the

only complete elements were phalanges and a single floating rib. It is likely that these remains represent disturbed material which was re-deposited in the topsoil of the churchyard, along with small amounts of building debris. It is likely that all the topsoil surrounding the church contains similar concentrations of disturbed human remains.

3.7 A total of 25 skeletal fragments were recovered from the upcast made ground (103) from below the flagstones of the south porch (Figure 4). A total of at least two individuals is represented based on vertebrae of markedly differing sizes. The majority of these remains are axial skeletal elements, particularly pelvis and rib fragments. Many more fragile elements such as vertebrae were preserved in this context than in the topsoil (101).



Figure 3. Human remains from context (101). Scale = 150mm.



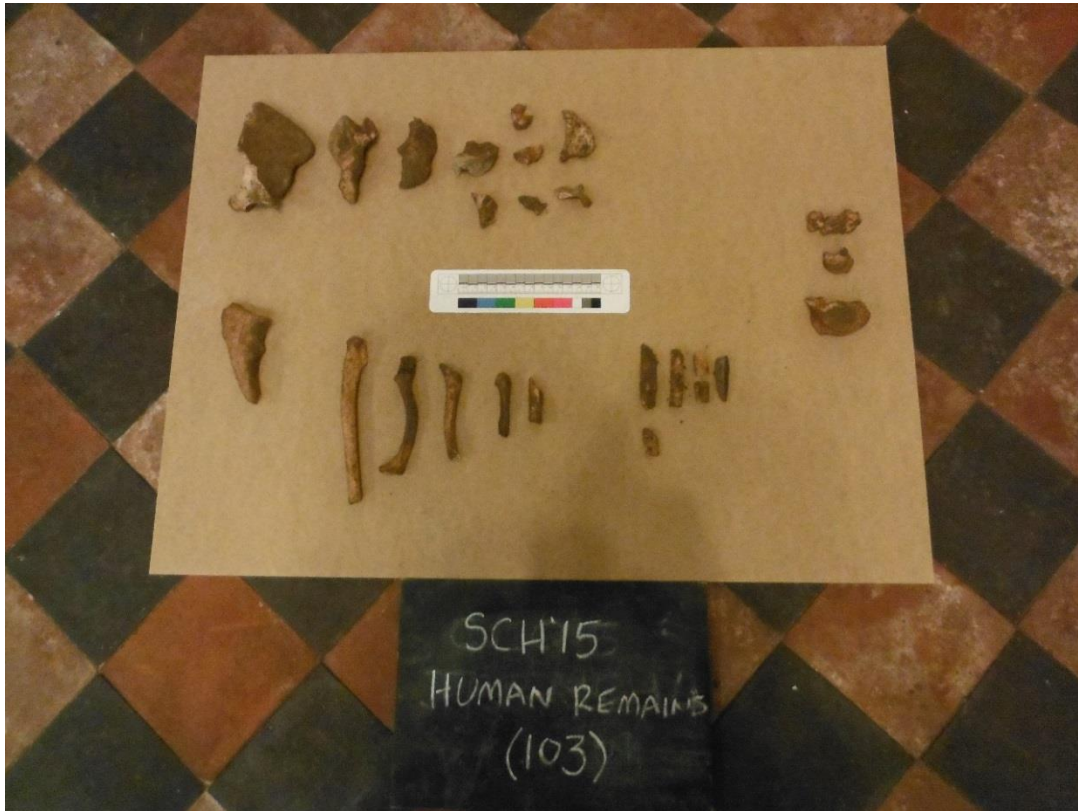


Figure 4. Human remains from context (103). Scale = 150mm.

Element	Number	MNI
<b>Topsoil (101)</b>		
Femoral fragments	3	2
Indeterminate large long bone fragments	15	unknown
Ulnae	2	2
Indeterminate small long bone fragments	7	unknown
Phalanges	10	1
Calcaneous	1	1
Rib fragments	12	1
Maxillary fragments	1 (including three teeth)	1
Cranial fragments	6	unknown
Indeterminate fragments	9	unknown
<b>Made Ground (103)</b>		
Small long bones and fragments	5	unknown
Pelvis fragments	10	1
Rib fragments	6	1
Vertebrae	3	2 (based on difference in size)
Indeterminate	1	unknown

Table 1. Human remains assemblage

#### 4 Finds Assessment

Robin Holgate MClfA, FSA

4.1 A small quantity of finds came from the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 2, context (101).

##### *Pottery*

4.2 Thirteen fragments of pottery were recovered as summarised in Table 2. 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 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century	2	Bodysherds with external glaze
Yellow-glazed coarseware	Late 17 <sup>th</sup> -18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	Basesherd
Brown/black-glazed coarseware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century	6	Rimsherd, basesherd and bodysherds
White-glazed stoneware	19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	Bodysherds of jars
Brown-glazed stoneware	19 <sup>th</sup> century	1	Basesherd of small bottle

Table 2. The pottery assemblage

##### *Clay tobacco pipe*

4.3 Two plain stem fragments of clay tobacco pipe with a stem bore measuring 3/16" of late 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered.

##### *Glass*

4.4 Seven fragments of clear/light green window glass, two a fragments of light green bottle glass and two fragments of clear bottle glass, all probably of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries date, were recovered.

##### *Ironwork*

4.5 Five iron nails, probably of late 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries date, were recovered.

#### 5 Discussion and Conclusions

5.1 A total of 91 human skeletal fragments were recovered during archaeological monitoring, all of which were isolated and disarticulated. These were recovered from two contexts, the topsoil (101) of Trenches 1 and 2 west of the church, and the made ground (103) beneath the flagstones of the south porch.

5.2 The south porch was a 15<sup>th</sup> century addition to the church, however due to the disarticulated, redeposited nature of the remains they may not be associated with any specific building phase. The human remains may have been incorporated into the sandy made ground deposits during many later phases of renovation and restoration, therefore a date cannot be assigned to these remains.

5.3 Like the remains from (103), the human remains from the topsoil (101) of Trenches 1 and 2 represent isolated skeletal elements redeposited in the topsoil. It is not possible to assign a date to these remains, as they may represent disturbed remains from a wide time span. This is supported by the pottery finds, which range in date from the 15<sup>th</sup> century to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is likely that the human remains and small finds have accumulated in topsoil deposits over a long period of activity in the churchyard, and that the topsoil elsewhere in the vicinity of the church contains a similar low concentration of human remains, pottery and other small finds.

## **6 Archiving and Publication**

6.1 Digital and paper copies of this report will be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

6.2 A copy of this report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

## **7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

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

## **8 Statement of Indemnity**

8.1 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.

## **9 Acknowledgements**

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project. In particular the Parish Council of St Clements Horsley, Anthony Short and Partners and Dave Barrett, the Diocesan Advisor.

## 10 References

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Kerry, C. 1888. 'Annals of Horeston and Horsley'. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Volume 10, 16-17.

**Appendix 1- Context Register**

Context Number	Description
101	Topsoil in Trenches 1 and 2
102	Subsoil in Trenches 1 and 2
103	Made ground beneath the flagstone floor of the south proch

**Appendix 2- Photograph Register**

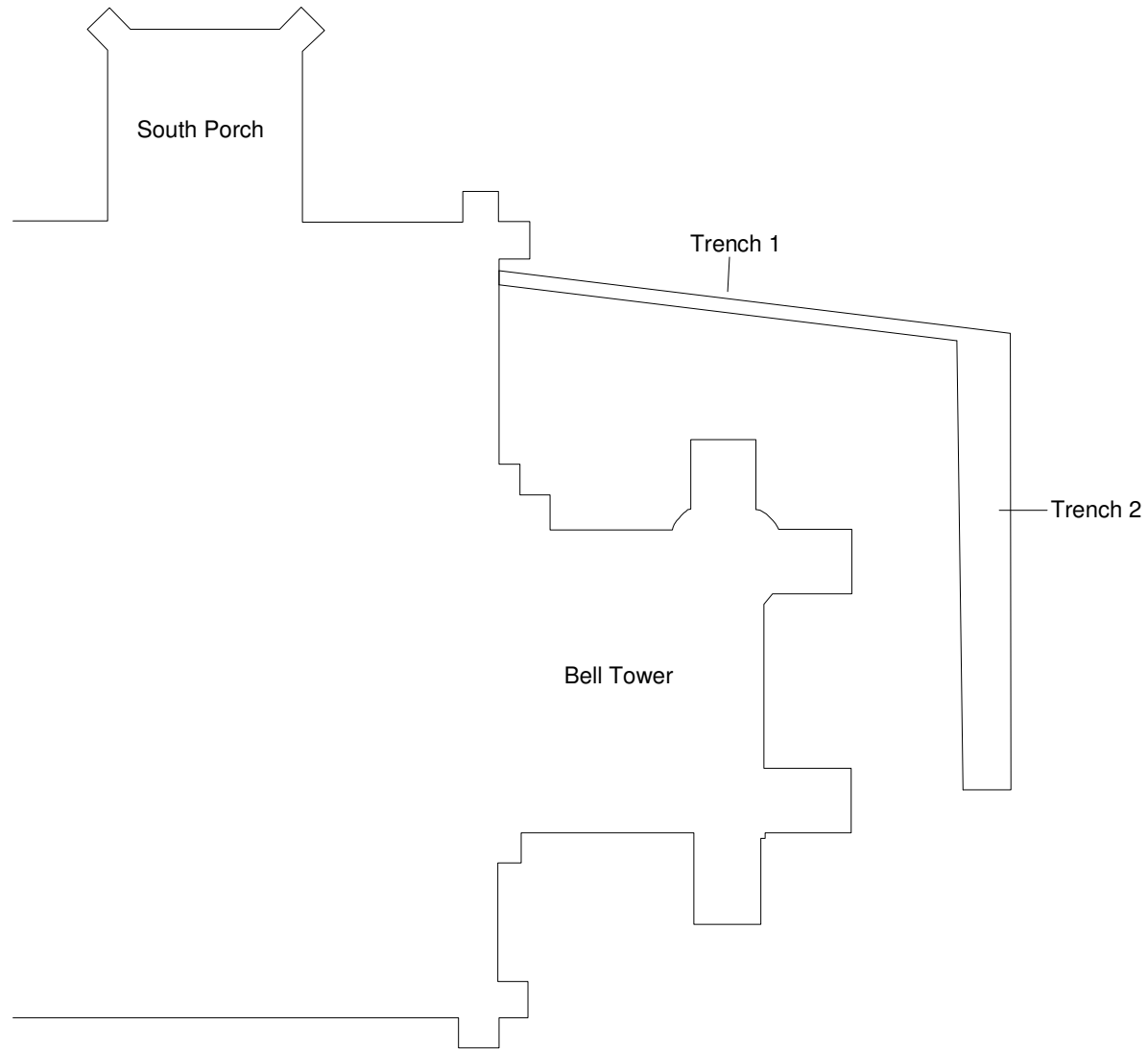
Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description
01.	N			General view St Clements Church
02.	N			General view St Clements Church
03.	E	1m	(101) (102)	Stratigraphy Trench 2
04.	E	1m	(101) (102)	Stratigraphy Trench 2
05.	N	1m x 1m	(101) (102)	Trench 2 Post-Excavation
06.	N	1m x 1m	(101) (102)	Trench 2 Post-Excavation
07.	SE	1m x 1m	(101) (102)	Trench 1 Post-Excavation
08.	SE	1m x 1m	(101) (102)	Trench 1 Post-Excavation
09.	SE	1m x 1m	(101) (102)	Trench 1 Post-Excavation
10.	SE	1m x 1m	(101) (102)	Trench 1 and church wall Post-Excavation
11.		15cm	(103)	Human Remains
12.		15cm	(103)	Human Remains
13.		15cm	(101)	Human Remains
14.			(101)	Phalanges and Calcaneous
15.		15cm	(101)	Cranial fragments and small longbones
16.		15cm	(101)	Large long bone fragments
17.			(101)	Rib fragments
18.		15cm	(101)	Human Remains

Appendix III

Trench Plan St Clements Church, Horsley

Scale: 1:150

Key:



N



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Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
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## **St Clement's Church, Horsley, Derbyshire**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation**

2016



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**on behalf of  
Horsley PCC**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at St Clement's Church, Horsley, Derbyshire, consisting of groundworks to be undertaken within the graveyard to accommodate insertion of new 'foul' drainage pipes to feed from a proposed disabled toilet within the church and installation of an access ramp on the south side of 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 Clement's Church, Horsley, Derbyshire, in accordance with the brief provided by Dave Barrett, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor.

## 2 BACKGROUND

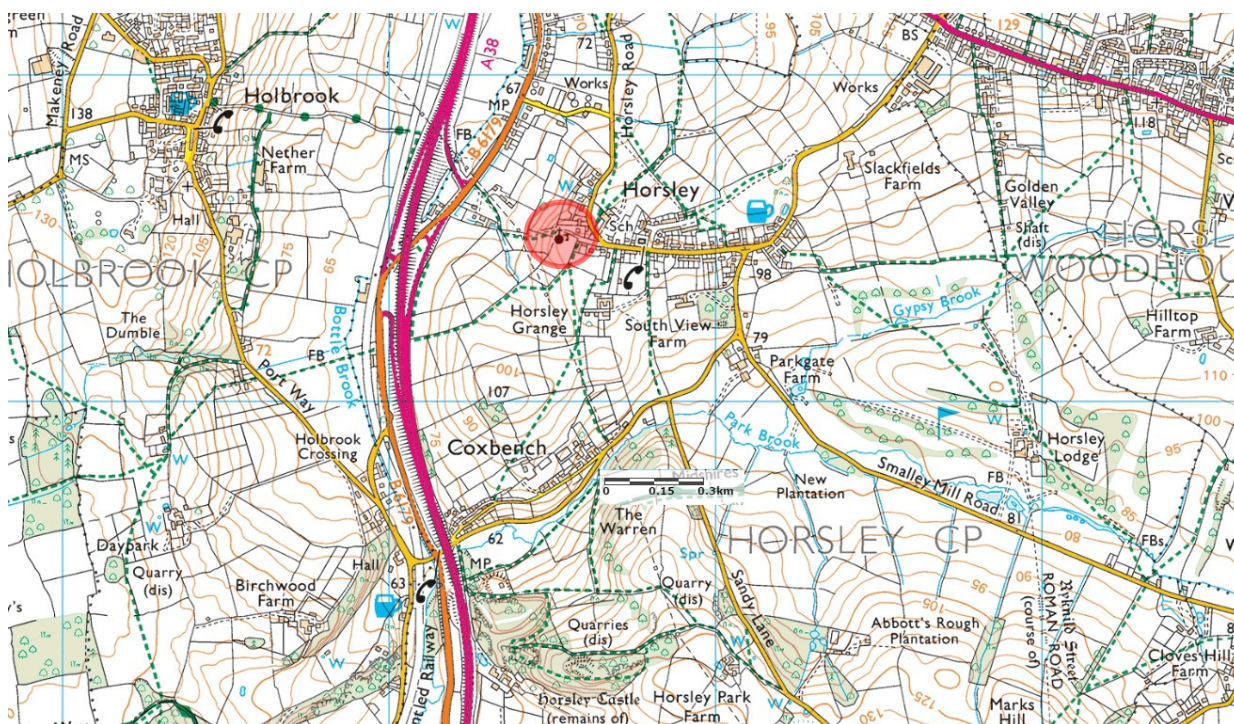


Figure 1: Map of Horsley showing the general site location (circled) of St Clement's Church. (Ordnance Survey Data © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100045420).

### 2.1 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The site is centred at SK 37544 44495 (Figure 1) accessed via Church Street, a short distance from the main road through the village (Horsley Road). It is perched on the top of a gentle slope running down from the village to the current route of the A38 to the west, commanding good views of the surrounding countryside.

2.1.2 The site overlies an area dominated by Wingfield Flags, a Sandstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 312 to 313 million years ago in the



Carboniferous period under a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas.

## 2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The church dates to c.1210 according to documentary evidence, and underwent modifications in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. Further work was carried out in the 19<sup>th</sup> century restoring the church part of which had been “ruthlessly destroyed in 1838” (Kerry, 1888, 16-17).

2.2.2 To the immediate south-west of the churchyard is Horsley Grange, represented in records from the 14<sup>th</sup> century as a medieval grange. There are however no obvious remains in this area and it is unlikely that this area would have impeached on the area of the churchyard.

2.2.3 To the east of the site Rykniel Street Roman road runs within two kilometres, and scatters of Roman pottery have been found in the area of Horsley Lodge.

2.2.4 To the south of the site is situated Horsley Castle, a 12<sup>th</sup> Century fortification, later a royal fortress under King John. While early historical accounts (Cox, 1879) attribute the church to the Norman barons of the castle in the 14<sup>th</sup> century, it is now more widely accepted that the church dates to the 13<sup>th</sup> century, potentially still being associated with the castle. It is also thought that the church could likely pre-date the castle as an Anglo-Saxon site (Kerry, 1888) however this claim requires a great deal of investigation before speculation can safely be made.

## 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. 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 past secular activities on the site.

## 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 Tony Brennan, Operations 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<br>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

Cox, J. 1879. *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*. Vol. IV. 243-7.

Kerry, C. 1888. '*Annals of Horeston and Horsley*'. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. Volume 10, 16-17.

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

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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.

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

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



## **BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

**SITE NAME: St Clements Church, Horsley**

**NGR: SK 37534449 (centre)**

**ISSUED BY: Dave Barrett, Diocesan Archaeological Advisor**

**DATE: 2 September 2015**

**Refer to drawings:-**

**Q70 site location plan, Q70-22 existing, Q70-23 proposed, Q70-26 trench arch detail**

### **1 Introduction**

1.1 A faculty has been received for works at St Clements Church Horsley.

1.2 Because of the archaeological interest in the site, archaeological monitoring of the groundworks is required

1.3 This document is a specification for the archaeological programme defined in 1.2, and will allow the archaeological contractor to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for approval by the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor before works commence.

### **2 Background**

2.1 A church is recorded in Domesday at Horsley and elements of the current church date back to c.1200. There is also work of the 13<sup>th</sup> and major changes made in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Further work was carried out in the 19<sup>th</sup> century including a new roof, removal of the top of the spire and the laying of floor tiles. The pews, rood screen and pulpit were all replaced..

2.2 The works covered by this brief relate to the creation of disabled access involving the lifting of floor slabs in the entrance porch, the creation of a servery and toilet in the south aisle and the construction of a trench arch drainage system in the churchyard. Details are set out in the attached document.

### **3 Objectives**

3.1 The archaeological programme should aim to record any features or artefacts of archaeological interest.

### **4 Methodology**

#### ***Archaeological monitoring (watching brief)***

4.1 The archaeological contractor will monitor all elements of development groundworks.

4.2 Archaeological monitoring will not entail excavation beyond the total areas exposed by the development works.

4.3 Where a mechanical excavator is to be used for ground excavation work, it must be fitted with a toothless bucket (toothless ditching bucket for area stripping). Excavation must be carried out in successive level spits with opportunities for archaeological inspection.

4.4 This will be *continuous* monitoring with an archaeologist present during all phases of ground excavation in target areas. The archaeological contractor and groundworks contractor must communicate effectively to ensure that the relevant elements are covered promptly and fully by archaeological attendance. Working methods to ensure this must be set out in the WSI.

4.5 The on site archaeologist(s) must be given the opportunity to stop work where necessary in order to enter the excavations and inspect the surfaces revealed. Where archaeological features or deposits are present then time must be allowed for the archaeologist(s) to carry out the appropriate hand-cleaning and recording before work recommences.

4.6 The archaeologist should inspect and monitor the upcast spoil from the excavations. All pottery of early 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date should be retained, whether stratified or not. Other material should be noted in terms of quantity, stratigraphic location and fabric/ware type.

**4.7 Below-ground stratigraphy and soils are of relevance in understanding the land-use history and evolution of the site. These should be recorded, photographed and interpreted even where no archaeological finds or features are present.**

4.8 Where significant archaeological features or finds are present then full archaeological excavation and recording should be carried out as per 'general procedures' below.

4.9 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 re-commence until resources are in place to secure preservation *in situ* or adequate archaeological treatment of the relevant remains.

***General procedures for excavation and recording***

4.10 All archaeological fieldwork, recording of archaeological features and deposits and post-excavation analysis should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and to follow the guidance provided in *Archaeological Science at PPG16 Interventions* (English Heritage 2003).

4.11 Decisions made on the methods and strategies for sampling features should be based upon the nature and extent of any deposits which are revealed. These decisions should be made in consultation with the diocesan archaeology advisor. As a minimum guideline, discrete features should be half-sectioned in the first instance; linear features should be sampled a minimum of 20% along their length (each sample section not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section if the feature is less than 10m long. In addition, the deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features should be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

4.12 Archaeological features are to be excavated and recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation, and should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written pro forma sheets. Sufficient EDM/Total Station survey must take place to allow all features to be located accurately with relation to the National Grid and Ordnance Datum. Individual features will be planned at 1:20 where additional detail is required. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. All plans, sections and profiles will be related to Ordnance Datum, in metres. Drawing conventions should follow the MoLAS *Archaeological site manual* (2004).

4.13 For brick/stone structures, the record should include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins). Brick samples should be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.

4.14 Site photography should be in 35mm b/w print film, duplicated by either 35mm colour slides or high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography should include general site shots, shots of each trench, and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs must include a suitable photographic scale and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

4.15 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. All pottery of early 18<sup>th</sup> century or earlier date should be retained, whether stratified or not. Other material should be noted in terms of quantity, stratigraphic location and fabric/ware type. All retained finds and palaeo-environmental samples should be treated in accordance with the EH guidance document *A strategy for the care and investigation of finds (1995)* and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*. Assessment and analysis of finds and palaeo-environmental samples will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

4.16 Palaeo-environmental remains are not anticipated. If deposits of palaeo-environmental potential are encountered then a recognised specialist/English Heritage RSA will visit the site to suggest a sampling strategy, which will be adopted. Contingency provision should be made for the scientific dating of samples, where this contributes to the research aims of the project.

4.17 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, samples will be taken to identify macroscopic technological residues in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001) and *Science for Historic Industries* (English Heritage 2006).

4.18 Any articulated human remains encountered must initially be left *in situ*. If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant Ministry of Justice, Diocesan and other regulations, as appropriate. A strategy for the excavation, analysis, retention and/or reburial of a) disarticulated and b) articulated human remains will need to be developed and specified in the WSI. The cataloguing and analysis of all human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by a suitably qualified osteoarchaeologist.

4.19 Contingency provision will be made for additional specialist advice, eg for finds analysis, analysis of palaeo-environmental or industrial samples, X-radiography and conservation.

4.20 The appointed archaeological contractor should undertake a site risk assessment and operate at all times with due regard to health and safety regulations.

## **5 WSI and monitoring**

5.1 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) should be formulated by potential contractors and submitted to the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for approval. This document forms an agreed scope of works, and should explicitly cover all the requirements of this brief:

5.2 The work will be carried out by appropriately qualified and experienced staff. CVs should be submitted to the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor for approval. Details of staff numbers and their relevant experience should be included, plus their responsibilities in carrying out the work.

5.3 Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed with, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor before implementation

5.4 During the course of the fieldwork the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor may undertake monitoring visits. One week's prior notice of the commencement of fieldwork should therefore be given, including the name and contact number of the archaeologist on site.

5.5 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor should contact the Diocesan Archaeology Advisor and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit.

## **6 Report**

6.1 The preparation of the report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

6.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork a full report will be produced and copies submitted to the client, the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and the Derbyshire HER. As a minimum, a summary or interim statement should be available 6 weeks after completion of fieldwork, and a full report within 3 months.

6.3 The report should include as a minimum,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusion
- Supporting illustrations at appropriate scales, all to include levels tied to Ordnance Datum. Drawings should follow the conventions developed in the MoLAS *Archaeological Site Manual* (1994)
- Illustrative site photography, including key features and working shots
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices, including as a minimum a basic quantification of all artefacts, ecofacts and structural data.
- Index to archive and details of archive location; confirmation of archive transfer arrangements including a provisional timetable for deposition.
- A statement of where and when the project is to be published (see 8.1 below)
- References
- A copy of the OASIS form
- A copy of this brief

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

## **7 Archive deposition**

7.1 From the outset of the project arrangements should be made for the archive, consisting of record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of all reports along with an index to the archive to be deposited in accordance with the procedures set out in *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (Museums in Derbyshire 2003). Prior contact should be made with Derby Museum and Art Gallery using the notification form at Appendix 1 of this document, and an accession number drawn and notified in the WSI.

7.2 Arrangements should be made for transfer of title of the material archive to be granted at the earliest possible time, ideally before commencement of fieldwork, in line with English Heritage guidance *Safeguarding Archaeological Information* (2011).

7.3 The Diocesan Archaeological Advisor and museum curator must be notified in writing on completion of fieldwork, with a brief summary of the archive material, and a proposed timetable for the project report. The report must include an archive statement, with an index to the archive and details of its location.

7.4 The Diocesan Archaeological Advisor must be informed in writing on final museum deposition of the site archive.

7.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: archaeol5-241290**

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at St Clements Church, Horsley, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological watching brief during ground works for the installation of a new sewerage and drainage system. Two c.9.5m trenches were excavated to the west of St Clements Church, Horsley. Several isolated, disarticulated human bones were identified, along with small amounts of 19th-20th centuries glass, pottery and clay pipe. All small finds were located in the topsoil. All human remains were reburied. No other finds or features were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2016 End: 01-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	CHURCH Medieval
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Uncertain
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE AMBER VALLEY HORSLEY St Clements Church
Study area	15 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 37544 44495 52.996154598864 -1.440556743446 52 59 46 N 001 26 26 W Point

### Project creators

Name of	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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Organisation  
Project brief originator Diocesan Archaeologist  
Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Project director/manager Dr. Robin Holgate  
Project supervisor Elise McLellan  
Type of sponsor/funding body Parochial Church Council  
Name of sponsor/funding body St Clements Church Horsley PCC  
  
Entered by Elise McLellan (elise@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)  
Entered on 2 February 2016

## OASIS:

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

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