

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
Radbourne Hall, Radbourne,
Derbyshire.**



View west of Radbourne Hall.

ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/42

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**Archaeological Research
Services Ltd**

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, Derbyshire.

ARS Ltd Report 2016/42

May 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: An Archaeological Watching Brief at Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, Derbyshire

Site Code: RBH'16

Planning Authority: South Derbyshire District Council

Planning Ref: 9/2015/1098 and 9/2015/1099

NGR: SK 28664 35654

Date of Fieldwork: February 2016

Date of Report: March 2016 with revisions May 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Peregrine Bryant LLP to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, Derbyshire. The watching brief was carried out in February 2016 as part of a condition of planning permission (9/2015/1098) and listed building consent (9/2015/1099) for the erection of a timber clad structure within the service yard of Radbourne Hall to facilitate the installation of a new biomass boiler and brick chimney.

The watching brief monitored the excavation of a strip across the area in which the boiler was to be installed, covering a total space of c.9.2m x 16.4m with a deeper trench excavated in places to support the foundations.

The watching brief identified features relating to the northern wing of the Hall from the 18th and 19th centuries. A scullery was identified with associated features along with floor levels and wall treatment of a pantry. Fragmentary surface preservation to the north-west, coupled with a shallow depth of development restricts what can be said about 19th century rooms to the north-west though structural elements were in evidence and are preserved below the depth of development.

The fragmentary remains of a brick built drain truncated by eighteenth century foundations was in evidence and represents the earliest archaeology encountered on site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Peregrine Bryant LLP to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, Derbyshire. The watching brief was carried out as part of a condition of planning permission (9/2015/1098) and listed building consent (9/2015/1099) for the erection of a timber clad structure within the service yard of Radbourne Hall to facilitate the installation of a new biomass boiler and brick chimney.

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site is located at SK 28664 35654 approximately 7km to the west of Derby in the village of Radbourne (Figure 1). The excavation area comprised an exterior yard of limestone “sets”. The solid geology of the area is mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group (British Geological Survey 2016).

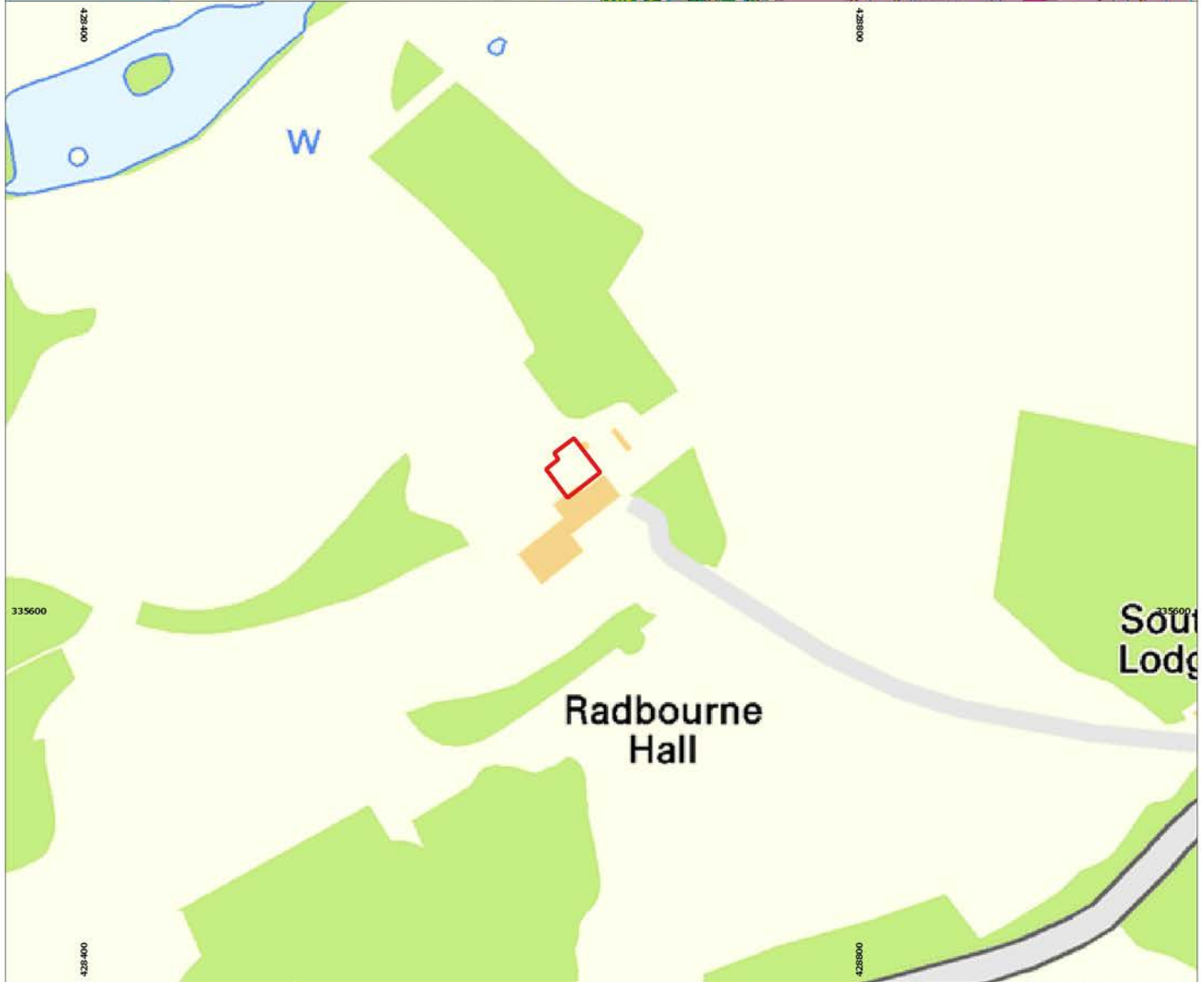
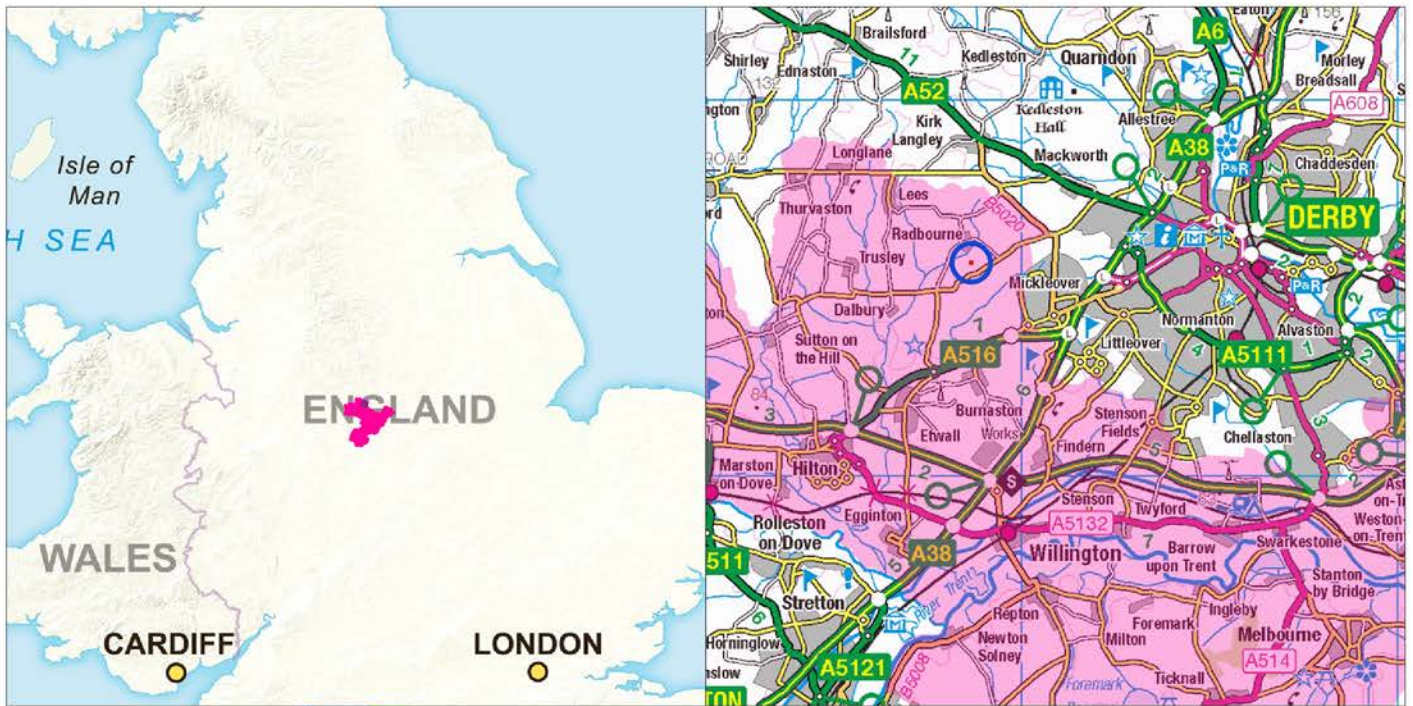
3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Radbourne Hall was built c.1739 possibly by William Smith the Younger as a country house for German Pole, of the Chandos-Pole family. The Chandos family held the Manor of Radbourne from the time of the Norman Conquest before passing it to the Pole family in the mid-14th century (Burke 1863; PB 2015). The house was extended in 1865 (Figure 11) though this was largely reduced in the 1960s. Radbourne Hall sits within an expansive park designed by William Emes and is a Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1334517).

3.2 All works undertaken in this project took place in and around the footprint of the 1865 Victorian wing of the building.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to record the extent and condition of archaeological features and deposits identified within the excavation for the new boiler house.



Site name: Radbourne Hall, Radbourne
 Date: January 2016
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**



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- Site Boundary
- South Derbyshire District

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).

5.2 The watching brief covered an area of c.0.04ha and was located within the footprint of the Radbourne Hall Victorian wing, which was demolished in the 20th century.

5.3 The full methodology, agreed in advance with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, is provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in Appendix III at the rear of this report.

6. RESULTS

The Excavated Area

6.1 The excavated area was initially stripped to a depth of c.0.18m with deeper trenches excavated to a depth of c.0.8m for the foundations of the new boiler house (Figure 2).

6.2 The archaeological features uncovered confirm a structural sequence of construction and demolition attested in historical map sources represented by the Emes Estate map of 1790 (Figure 10), the Ordnance Survey Map of 1888 (Figure 11) and the R.W. Chandos-Pole map of the house drawn in 1892 (Figure 12). Much of this sequence, however, was revealed in the section of the foundation trenches for the installation of the boiler room and was below the depth of development (Figure 6).

6.3 A deposit of overburden (101), which comprised tarmac and stone sets for an exterior yard surface, overlay a levelling deposit (102) on which the yard was based. This overlay wall footings [103; 105; 106; 107; 108; 110; 113; 115; 117; 125], floor surfaces [111; 114; 116; 124; 126] and drains [118; 119; 120] (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Excavation Area from the south-east, Note drain [120] at bottom of frame.

Phase 1: Radbourne Hall before c.1790

6.4 The earliest feature on site appeared to be the remains of a demolished brick drain [120] which drained from south-west to north-east (Figure 4). This drain, which was made of unfrogged handmade bricks, was represented entirely by its basal courses with no trace of its foundation trench or the level from which it was built.



Figure 4: The eastern section of brick drain [120] from the south (scale 2m).

Phase 2: Radbourne Hall c. 1790

6.5 Drain [120] was truncated to the east by wall [113] which was represented entirely by the base of foundation trench (127) and the truncated remains of a rubble and mortar raft foundation [113] (Figure 5).

6.6 To the north the wall footings of the hall [107] and an ancillary building to the north-east [115] extant at the time of the Emes estate map of 1790 were clearly represented (Figure 2 and Figure 8). Substantial brick walls [107; 115] were made of unfrogged handmade bricks and were preserved to a height of 0.6m.

6.7 Wall [107] appeared to abut wall foundation [113] as evidenced by the straight mortar joint in (Figure 5) where [107] had been built against [113] at this course.



Figure 5: Detail of external wall [107] and relationship with [113] from the north-east (scale 1m)

6.8 To the north only the north-east corner of an ancillary building [115] evidenced in the 1790 map was present (Figure 3, Figure 8).

6.9 Immediately to the south an interior basement room of the hall was defined by wall [103]. Wall [103] was also built of handmade, unfroged, bricks, it abutted wall [113] and created a room 4.9m long and 1.85m. The room was floored with lime washed bricks [128] (Figure 6).

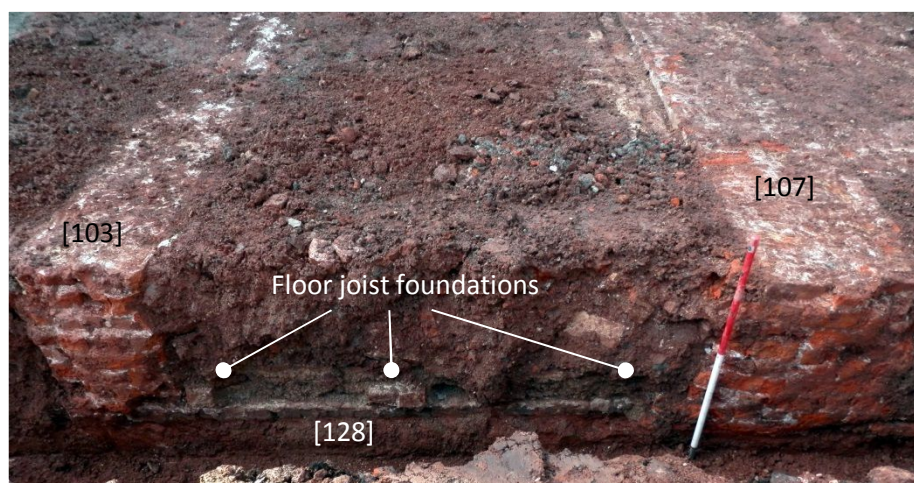


Figure 6: Walls [103] left and [107] right with basement floor [128] in section (scale 1m).

Phase 3: Rebuild c. 1865

6.10 The reconfiguration of the building c. 1865 was represented by the addition of two rooms against what had been the northern exterior wall of the hall [107] and the western exterior wall of ancillary building [115].

6.11 The most easterly of these rooms was provided in its earliest phase with a flagged floor on a brick foundation (Figure 7) and its interior faced with limewashed mortar (Figure 8).



Figure 7: The internal floor of the north-eastern room inserted in the 1865 rebuild (foreground). Note broken sandstone slab above brick floor with wall [107] in the background (scale graded in divisions of 0.5m).



Figure 8: Limewashed mortar on the south-west facing elevation of [115] (scale 1m).

6.12 To the west a further room was defined by the edge of excavation and wall [125]. A substantial degree of truncation was present in this part of site and what

archaeology remained lay below the depth of development. This precluded detailed investigation of the sequence. Brick wall [125] abutted [107] to the south.

6.13 The basement room defined by [107; 103] had a shell wall [105; 106] of brick inserted into it which was contiguous with the construction of the foundations for a fireplace (104) and ashpit (102) (Figure 3) that also appeared to incorporate the foundations for a back boiler. It is likely that this room, at this point, had a wooden floor some 0.4m lower than this foundation as brick pad foundations for floor joists were apparent in section (Figure 6).

Phase 4: Post c. 1865 modifications

6.14 Subsequent addition in the northwest corner of the excavation area witnessed the insertion of a brick floor [111] against wall [125] possibly also intimating a threshold communicating to the west. It appears that, following the disuse of this room, a buttress [108] was inserted over brick floor [111] probably signifying the reuse of wall [125] as a garden wall (Figure 3).

6.15 The corner of wall [107; 113] also appears to have been buttressed at some point after the disuse of the earliest floor of is room with a substantial brick foundation [117] established over [111]. This wall and wall [110] were relatively modern insertions (Figure) having been built freestanding on the flagged brick floor of this room it having been backfilled and levelled up with lean-mix floor substrate.



Figure 9: Modern wall [110] and levelling up of lean mix floor substrate.

7 FINDS ASSESSMENT

Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

A small quantity of finds came from contexts (102) and (120). A selection of the glassware and bonework found in context (120) is illustrated in Figure 13.

Pottery

7.1 Fourteen fragments of pottery were recovered as summarised in Table 1. The pottery represents 19th – 20th centuries utilitarian wares (brown-glazed stoneware) and refined earthenwares (whiteware) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food.

Artefact type	Date range	Artefact count by context	
		(102)	(120)
Brown-glazed stoneware	19 th century	1	1
Whiteware, including blue-and-white transfer-printed ware	Late 19 th – 20 th centuries	-	12
TOTAL		1	13

Table 1. The ceramic material.

Clay tobacco pipe

7.2 Three plain stem fragments with stem bores measuring 5/16" and 4/16" of 18th – 19th centuries date and a fragment of an upright bowl of late 19th century date were recovered from context (120).

Glass

7.3 Six fragments of clear/light green window glass, one fragment of light green bottle glass and nine fragments of clear bottle glass, all of 19th-20th century date, were recovered from context (120).

Bonework

7.4 Two toothbrush handles and one scrubbing brush handle of animal bone dating to the 19th-early 20th centuries date, were recovered from (120).



Figure 13: Two bone handled toothbrushes, the front and back bone scales of a nail brush and a small bottle base fragment likely to represent a perfume bottle, all from context (120).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The watching brief identified elements relating to the construction sequence of part of the northern range of Radbourne Hall.

8.2 Wall footings [113] and [107] correspond with the exterior walls of the building as standing at 1790 (Figure 10). A basement service room is attested in this phase as is an ancillary building to the north. This rebuilding truncated an exterior arched drain [120].

8.3 The Victorian renovation of this wing of the building c. 1865 saw the insertion of a fireplace into this room and the incorporation of what had been an ancillary range within a wider footprint (Figure 11).

8.4 The 1892 plan of this wing describes latrines and bathrooms above a butlers pantry and scullery and it is suggested that the northern room inserted against what had been the exterior wall represents the pantry. The basement room to the south into which a fireplace was inserted is interpreted as being the scullery.

9 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

9.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

9.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

10 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

10.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

11 ARCHIVE and Report Deposition

11.1 The finds, coming largely from secondary deposits and consisting of domestic items and discarded material, is comparable with material commonly found on sites of this nature in the region, and is thus of limited archaeological significance. An archive has not therefore been produced. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record and made available through the Archaeological Data Service.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work, in particular the ground keepers of Radbourne Hall for providing access and assistance.

13 REFERENCES

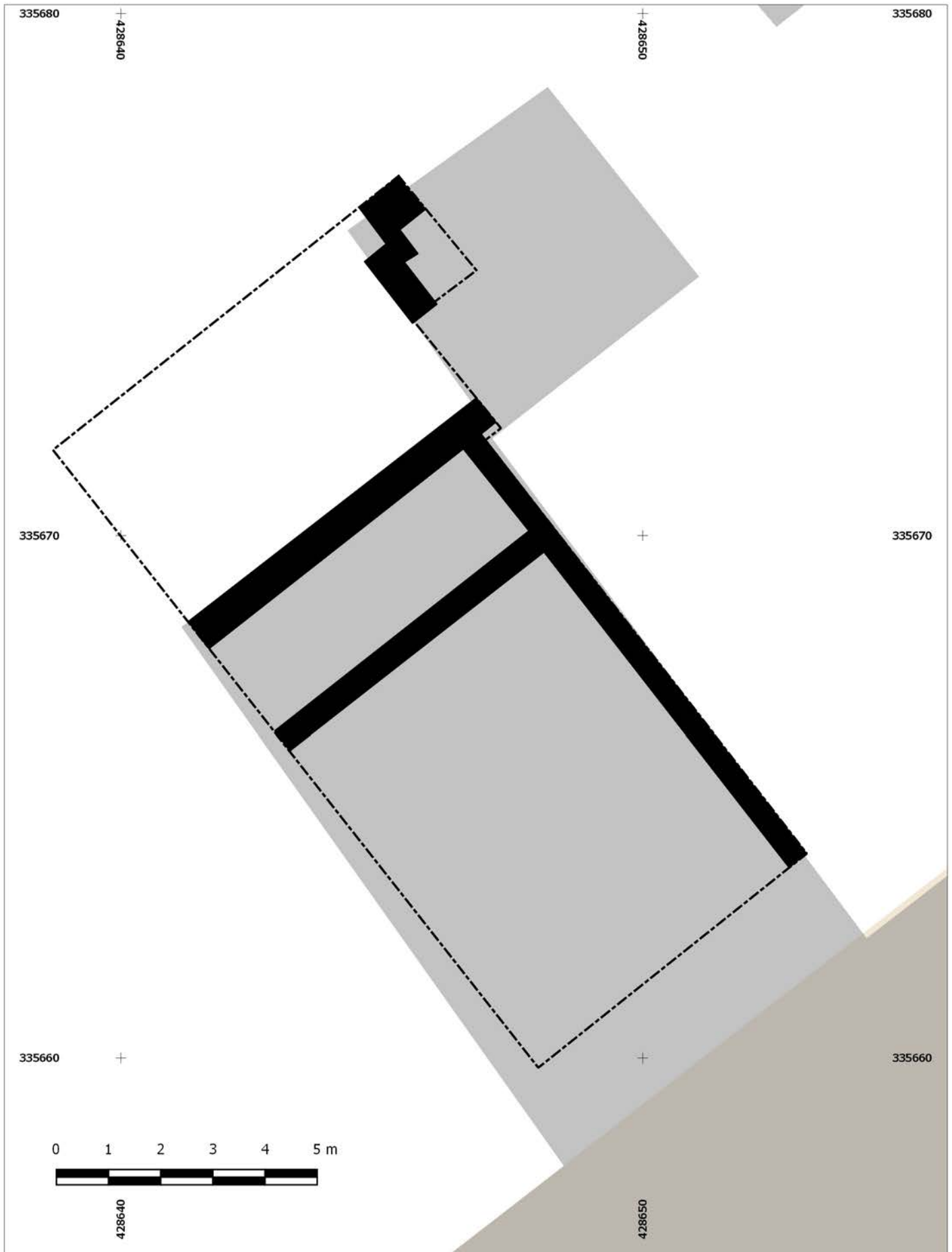
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Site name: RBH16
 Date: May 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: as scaled

 Excavation area  Outline of Hall from Emes plan of 1790
 Recorded walls



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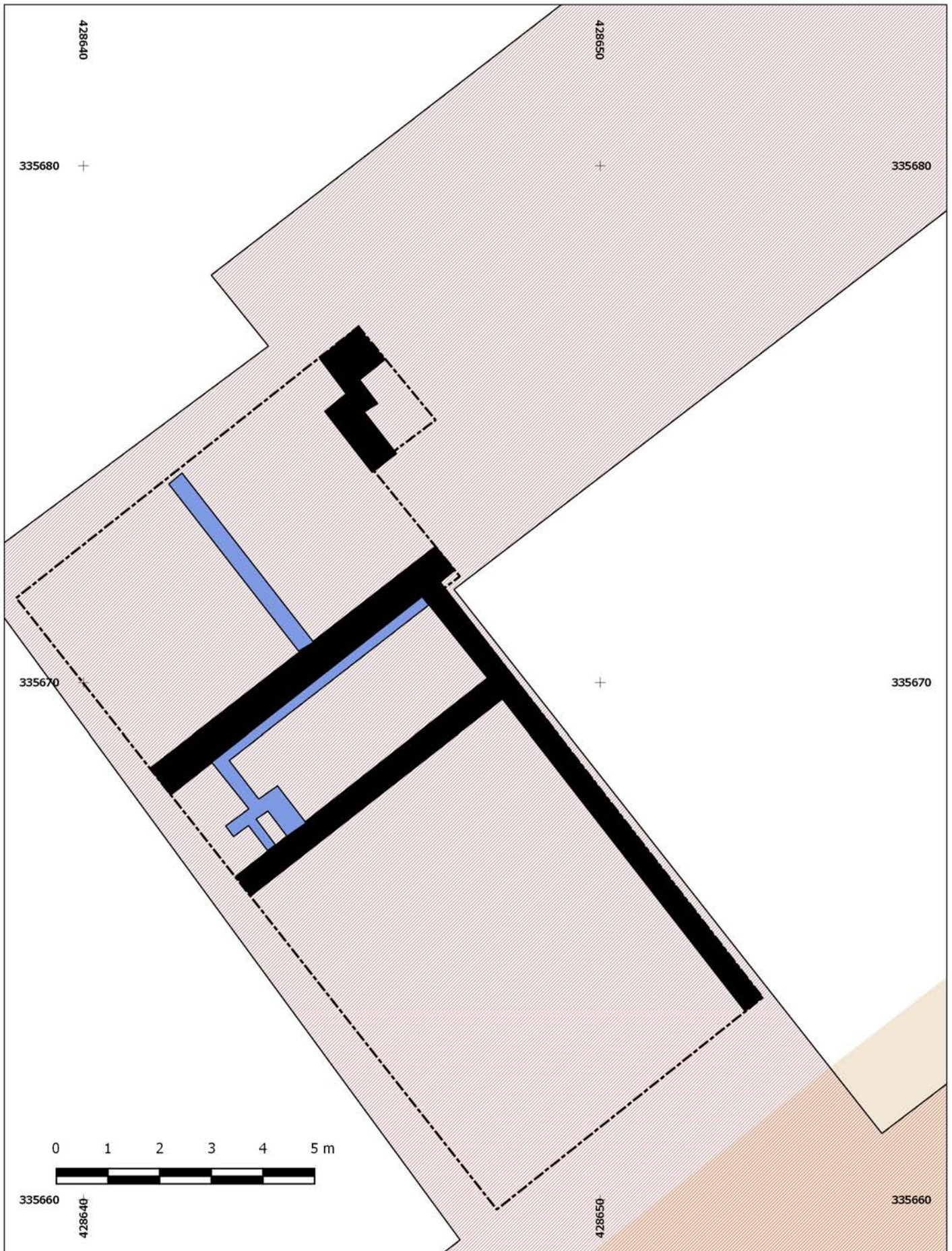
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Figure 10:
Geo-referenced outline of the Hall in 1790, after the Emes Estate map with the archaeology overlain.



Site name: RBH16
 Date: May 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: as scaled

- Excavation area
- 1865 insertions
- 1790 walls
- Outline of Hall 1888



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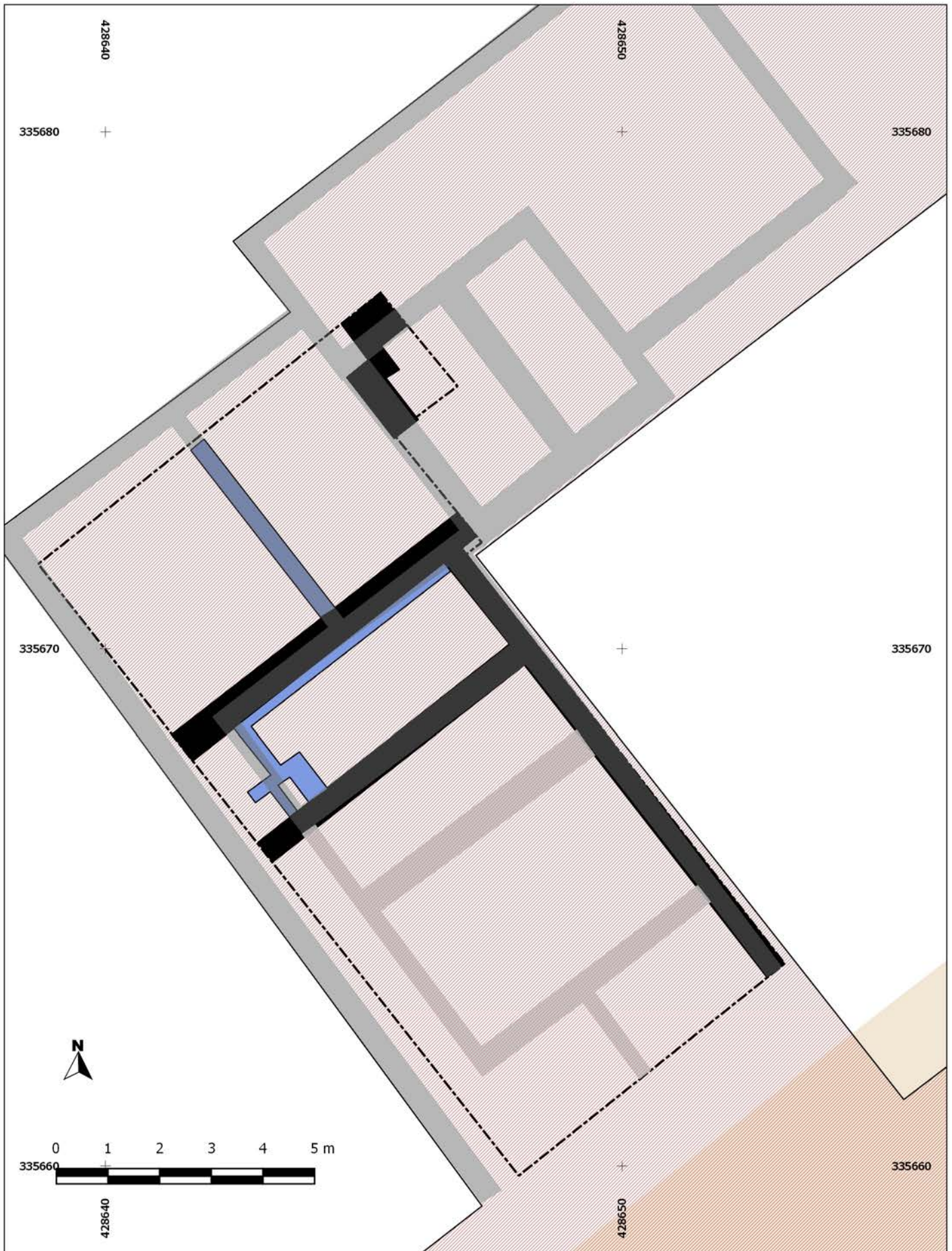
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Figure 11:
Geo-referenced outline of the Hall in 1865, after the Ordnance Survey map of 1888 with the archaeology overlain.



Site name: RBH16
 Date: May 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: as scaled

- Excavation area
- 1865 insertions
- 1892 ground floor
- 1790 walls
- 1888 Outline
- 1892 basement

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Figure 12: Geo-referenced outline of the Hall in 1892 after the Ordnance Survey map of 1888. Basement and ground floor rooms of 1892 Chandos-Pole map overlain.

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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REGISTER

Context	Description
101	Hard-standing cobble surface covering the extent of the excavation area formed of stone setts approximately 120 x 130 x 90mm. Overlies made ground deposit 102.
102	Course yellow and grey sandy clay made ground with brick and mortar inclusions constituting a possible demolition layer. Depth of deposit varies but has an average depth of 103mm. Depth generally exceeds the average where the deposit is seen to have filled structures.
103	Red brick wall consisting four skins of handmade bricks bonded by lime mortar, each measuring c.120 x 220 x 80mm. Total width of the wall was 0.52m and total visible length was c.6.8m. Where exposed during excavation the wall extended to a depth of 8 courses (c.0.64m).
104	Red brick structure formed of two divided rows of handmade bricks of various sizes, some of which are blackened. These front onto a large stone slab (c.0.99 x 0.32m) and possibly represent a hearth.
105	Red brick wall formed of two leaves of red brick each measuring approximately 225 x 65 x 105mm and running for a length of four stretchers and visible to a depth of two courses. This wall measures a total of c. 1.25 x 0.3m with an approximate depth of c.0.13m.
106	Red brick wall formed two skins of unfrosted, handmade red bricks measuring c. 230 x 110 x 56mm. Runs parallel to wall (107) with a gap between the two of c.40mm and two returns running a short distance (0.38m and 0.58m) from the western half of the wall. The eastern half features a further addition in the form of a short (1.49m) single skinned wall running parallel to the main wall and connected by two further single skinned returns. Two more returns branch off this wall in turn. The total length of wall (106) was c.6.35m and it had a total width of c. 0.21m.
107	Red brick wall formed of six skins of unfrosted, handmade brick, each measuring c.230 x 110 x 65mm and bonded by lime mortar, surviving to a depth of eight courses. The size of this wall suggests it was likely associated with load bearing. The wall had a total length of c.7.61m and width of 0.71m and extended to a depth of approximately 0.52m
108	Red brick wall formed of two skins of handmade, unfrosted brick, each measuring c.230 x 110 x 65mm, bonded by lime mortar and surviving to a depth of two courses. Total length of wall was c.1.27m and had a width of c.0.61m and depth of c.0.13m
109	Red brick Flue formed of a brick base a single skin wide with two parallel curved lines of brick laid on top to a height of two courses before another single skin of brick was laid as a cap on top all bonded by lime mortar. Each brick measured c. 230 x 110 x 65mm, giving the structure a total depth of c. 260mm and width of 230mm. The total length of the structure was c.0.96m.
110	Red Brick wall formed of two skins of unfrosted, handmade bricks each measuring c.230 x 110 x 65mm and bonded by lime

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	mortar in an English garden bond. The wall survives to a depth of 7 courses and is wider at the southeast end where it briefly consists of three skins of brick. The total length of the wall is 3.1m with another smaller branch of wall 125 being grouped as part of 110 also running for 0.42m a short distance to the NW.
111	Red brick floor abutting wall 107, covering a total area of 0.7 x 1.2m with further extensions running SE along the side of 108. The upper surface is covered in lime mortar and the northeast side of the structure is rendered to match an adjacent patch on the north west end of wall 107. The bricks which make up the feature also measure 230 x 110 x 65mm and are handmade and unfrogged.
112	Fine dark blue/grey silty clay deposit extending to approximately 1m deep across the site, interpreted as having been a levelling deposit overlying the natural subsoil.
113	Wall foundation formed of a mortar deposit approximately 0.25m deep and running for c. 10.93m. Oriented NW-SE.
114	Three stone blocks oriented NE-SW laid adjacent to wall 125. These blocks measure various sizes, the largest being 0.45 x 0.28m, another being 0.3 x 0.23m and the smallest being 0.18 x 0.16m. The average depth of these blocks is 0.12m. There is no mortar bonding and the blocks are not very tightly arranged.
115	Red Brick wall formed of 5 skins of unfrogged handmade bricks measuring approximately 230 x 114 x 65mm and bonded by lime mortar. The wall runs for c. 1.6m before a return emerges for c. 1m. In all places the wall is only 0.6m thick. The wall is edged on the south west side by narrow bricks with white mortar measuring c. 230 x 65 x 70mm.
116	Red brick surface formed of unfrogged handmade bricks each measuring 222 x 110 with an unknown depth. The surface is bonded by a yellowish lime mortar and the surface has a total length of 0.86m and width of 0.63m. Interpreted as a possible path surface which may have been truncated by a later wall.
117	Red brick wall formed of 6 skins of unfrogged handmade brick each measuring c. 230 x 110 x 65mm and bonded by lime mortar and extant to a depth of 8 courses. The wall is also rendered on the SE side, matching the similar areas of render on wall 107 and structure 111. The total length of the wall is c. 1.4m and width is c. 0.82m with a depth of c. 0.52m.
118	Stone lined brick box consisting of a brick chamber formed of 4 courses of bricks a single skin thick running parallel with a thin stone cover and lining and openings at the base and in the centre of the north west side. Total visible extent is c. 0.3 x 0.29m. Likely associated with the beginning of either a heating duct or a drain.
119	Slate lined red brick structure with drain to the northeast formed of unfrogged handmade bricks each measuring c. 230 x 65 x 108mm and bonded by lime mortar. The structure was 7 skins wide and measured a total length of c. 0.9m and width of c. 0.5m.
120	Red brick drainage gully formed of unfrogged handmade bricks each measuring c. 230 x 110 x 64mm in an unmortared structure. The drain runs for a total length of c. 5.01m and has a width of c. 0.31m. It is filled by deposit (121) and overlies made ground deposit (112).

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121	Fine dark grey silty clay fill of drainage gulley 120 containing a number of finds.
122	Fine mid-brown clay representing the natural subsoil of the site.
123	Fine mid grey silty clay fill of flue 109 with some charcoal and mortar inclusions.
124	Red brick floor underlying 103 and 107 at the base level of wall 107. The bricks measure 110 x 65mm although the length is uncertain all bonded by lime mortar and with a thick (70mm) covering of mortar on the upper surface of the floor to the northeast of wall 107 and c.20mm covering the surface between 103 and 107. The total width of the area between 103 and 107 is c. 2.25m although the length is unknown as the floor was never exposed fully.
125	Red brick wall formed of 2 skins of unfrogged handmade brick each measuring c. 230 x 110 x 65mm extant to a depth of 5 courses (c. 0.33m) and with a length of c. 2.9m.
126	Red brick floor to the east of 109 formed of unfrogged handmade red bricks each measuring c. 230 x 110 x 65mm and bonded and covered with lime mortar. The floor is a single course thick laid over the made ground and measures a total length of 0.85m on its longest side, with two sides measuring 0.7m and the remaining shorter side measuring 0.6m.

APPENDIX II. WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, Ashbourne

Written Scheme of Investigation

2016



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on behalf of

Peregrine Bryant LLP

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, Ashbourne, DE6 4LZ, which consists of the erection of a timber clad structure within the service yard to facilitate the installation of a new biomass boiler with a new brick chimney.

1.2 Planning Permission (9/2015/1098) and Listed Building Consent (9/2015/1099) has been granted by South Derbyshire District Council to allow for the development works.

1.3 Condition number 2 of the planning permission and listed building consent requires that:

'A) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives; and

- ◆ *a) The programme and methodology of the site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*
- ◆ *b) The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis publication & dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.*

1.4 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 Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, in accordance with guidance from Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

1.5 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publically accessible.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The site is located c.7km to the west of Derby in the village of Radbourne and is centred at NGR SK 28664 35654 (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The underlying geology of the site is composed of mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group, which formed 200 to 251 million years ago during the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot deserts (BGS 2016).



2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 A heritage statement was produced by Peregrine Bryant LLP as part of the planning application and includes a historical background of Radbourne Hall. Radbourne Hall is a Grade I Listed Building (NHLE 1334517) and was built c.1739 possibly by William Smith the Younger as a country house for German Pole, of the Chandos-Pole family. The Chandos family held the Manor of Radbourne from the time of the Norman Conquest, and was later passed to the Pole family in the mid-14th century (Burke 1863; PB 2015). The hall was added on to in 1865 and was later restored and reduced in the 1960s. Radbourne Hall sits within an expansive park designed by William Emes.

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, 113) include investigating developments in 17th-18th century estate and garden design and their landscape context, which have assisted in informing the objectives for the archaeological works outlined below.

3.2 Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any potential archaeological remains associated with the demolished Victorian extension of Radbourne Hall that may be encountered during the course of groundworks are not removed without first being recorded and interpreted.

3.2.2 The watching brief will involve continuous monitoring during ground works, to be re-assessed, and potentially to take place on an intermittent basis, depending upon the nature of the deposits encountered on site, with visits to be agreed on site, and in discussion with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, in order to monitor an appropriate proportion of groundwork elements or focused upon areas of identified potential.

4 WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The site of the watching brief covers an area of c.0.04ha and sits within the footprint of the Victorian wing, which was demolished in the 20th century.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b). The records will follow



standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) (2002).

4.2.2 All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.2.3 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist during ground works on the site associated with the erection of the boiler room to undertake a watching brief. The on-site archaeologist will be fully appraised of the archaeological potential of the site. The archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

4.2.4 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.

4.2.5 Any human remains discovered will initially be left in-situ and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

4.2.6 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008) procedures.

4.2.7 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded. Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd. is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist requirements.

4.2.8 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.3 Recording

4.3.1 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.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 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).

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

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

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

4.3.7 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.

5 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClFA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

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

5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

5.5 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.



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

5.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

6 REPORT

6.1 Following completion of the archaeological works, ARS 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.

6.2 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.

7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works to be given to the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist:

Steve Baker
Derbyshire County Council



Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773.

7.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

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

8 STAFFING

8.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Tom Parker, Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd.

8.2 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:	Dr 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



9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 Deposition Guidelines

9.1.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Derby Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2003) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and its 2014 addendum.

9.1.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number will be produced for the site. In addition, a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the Derby Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013d) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and Museums of Derbyshire (2003) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

9.1.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

9.2 OASIS

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

9.2.2 The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).



10 GENERAL ITEMS

10.1 Health and Safety

12.1 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.

10.2 Insurance Cover

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

10.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

10.4 Publication

12.4 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.

11 REFERENCES

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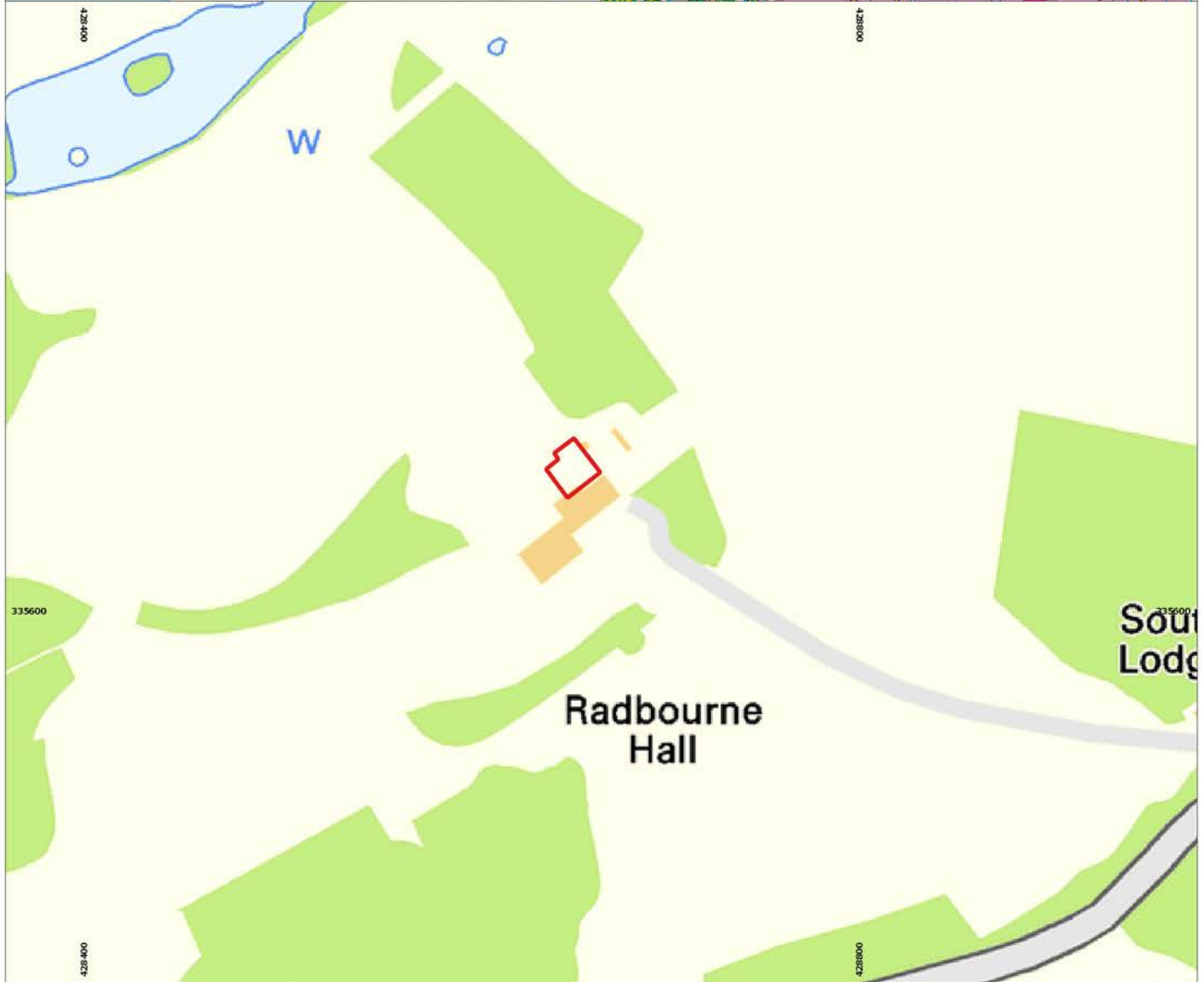
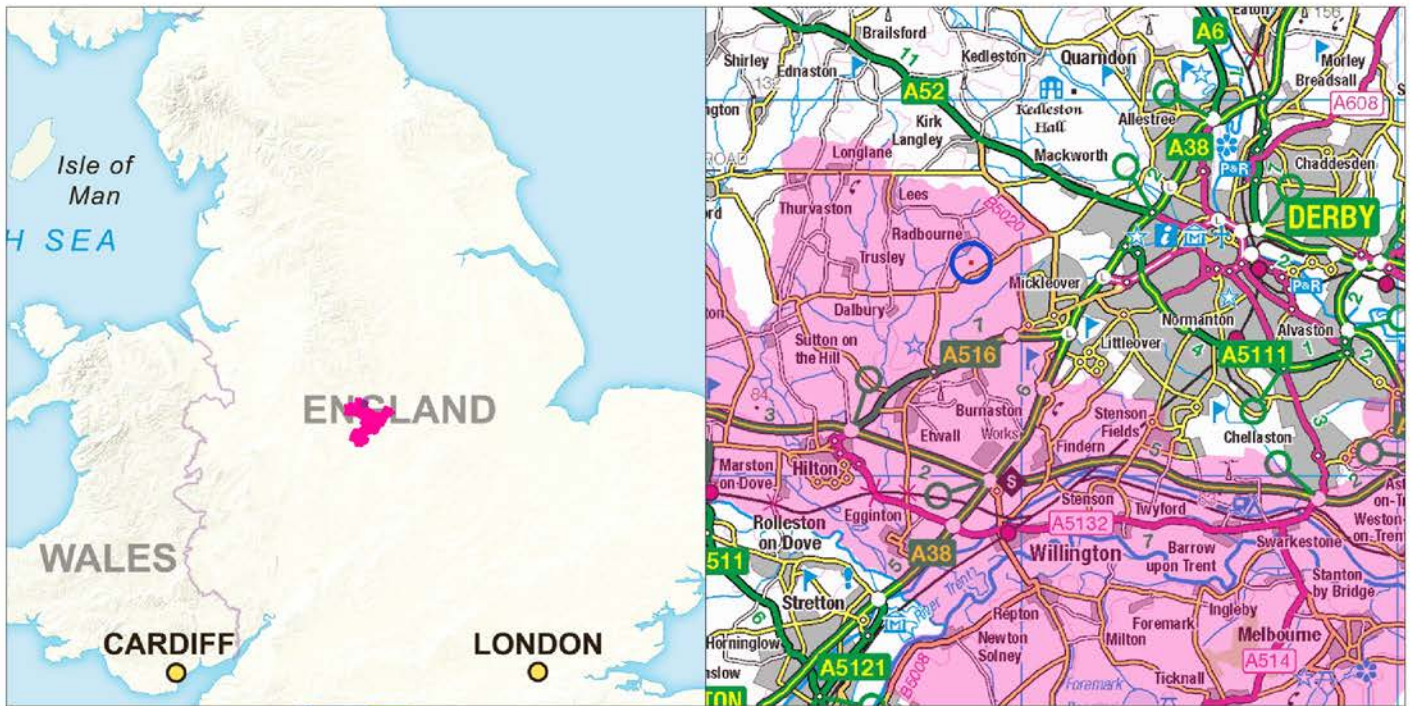
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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.



FIGURES





Site name: Radbourne Hall, Radbourne
 Date: January 2016
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

Figure 1:
Site location

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

- Site Boundary
- South Derbyshire District



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 Portland Square
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APPENDIX III. OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-247182

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Report for an archaeological watching brief undertaken during works at Radbourne Hall in Winter-Spring of 2016.
Project dates	Start: 15-02-2016 End: 19-02-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1334517 - NHLE No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Woodland 6 - Parkland
Monument type	COUNTRY HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NA None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE RADBOURNE Radbourne Hall
Postcode	DE6 4LZ
Study area	0.04 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 28664 35654 52.917222680698 -1.573655466701 52 55 02 N 001 34 25 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Tony Brennan
Project supervisor	Elise McLellan
Project supervisor	Richard Walker
Project supervisor	Antony Brown

Type of sponsor/funding body developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive Exists? No
Paper Archive recipient Derbyshire HER
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title An Archaeological Watching Brief at Radbourne Hall, Radbourne, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s) Parker, T., Thorpe, R.
Date 2016
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bakewell

Entered by Tom Parker (tom2@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on 2 June 2016

OASIS:

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

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