

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 High street, Repton, Derbyshire



View north overlooking groundworks.

ARS Ltd Report No.2016/73

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**An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 High Street, Repton,
Derbyshire**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2016/73

May 2016



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Prepared on behalf of: Dr Brian Hands

Date of Report: May 2016

Compiled by: Caitlin Halton

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Planning Reference: 9/2015/0435

Local Authority: South Derbyshire District Council

Site central NGR: SK 30385 26790

Contents

LIST OF FIGURES	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
1 INTRODUCTION.....	5
2 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	5
3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
5 METHOD STATEMENT	5
6 RESULTS	8
7 CERAMIC REPORT	9
8 DISCUSSION	17
9 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT	17
10 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY	17
11 ARCHIVE AND REPORT DEPOSITION.....	17
12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	17
REFERENCES	17
APPENDICES	19
APPENDIX 1 - CONTEXT REGISTER	20
APPENDIX 2- WITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	21
APPENDIX 3- OASIS FORM.....	35

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location.

Figure 2. Site plan.

Figure 3. View north west of foundation trench (scale = 0.5m graduations & 0.25m north arrow).

Figure 4. View north across the footing trenches (scale = 0.5m graduations).

Figure 5. Pottery recovered from topsoil (001)(scale = 0.01m graduations).

Figure 6. Pottery recovered from topsoil (001)(scale = 0.01m graduations).

Tables

Table 1. Pottery

Table 2. Kiln furniture

Table 3. Floor and Wall tile

Executive Summary

Project Name: Land at 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire

Site Code: HSR 16

Planning Authority: South Derbyshire District Council

Location: High Street, Repton, Derbyshire, DE65 6JF

Geology: Mudstone of the Bromgrove Sandstone Formation

NGR: SK 30385 26790

Fieldwork Date: February 2016

Report Date: May 2016

In February 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Dr Brian Hands to undertake an archaeological watching brief associated with the groundworks for the erection of a single storey detached garage.

A planning application had been granted by South Derbyshire District Council for the erection of a detached garage. A watching brief was carried out as a requirement of the planning permission to ensure that any potential archaeological remains encountered during the course of groundworks was recorded and interpreted prior to removal. Particular attention was given to identifying any surviving medieval and post-medieval remains, however no archaeological features were encountered. Residual pottery from the topsoil ranging from the 18-20th century is likely to represent manufacturing waste from local potteries during the 18th-19th centuries.

1 Introduction

In February 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Dr Brian Hands to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire. A planning application had been granted by South Derbyshire District Council for the erection of a detached garage. The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).

2 Location and Geology

2.1 The site is centred at NGR SK 30385 26790 (Figure 1). The underlying geology of the site comprises mudstone of the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation, formed in the Triassic Period, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2015).

3 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 The historical and archaeological background is set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in Appendix 3.

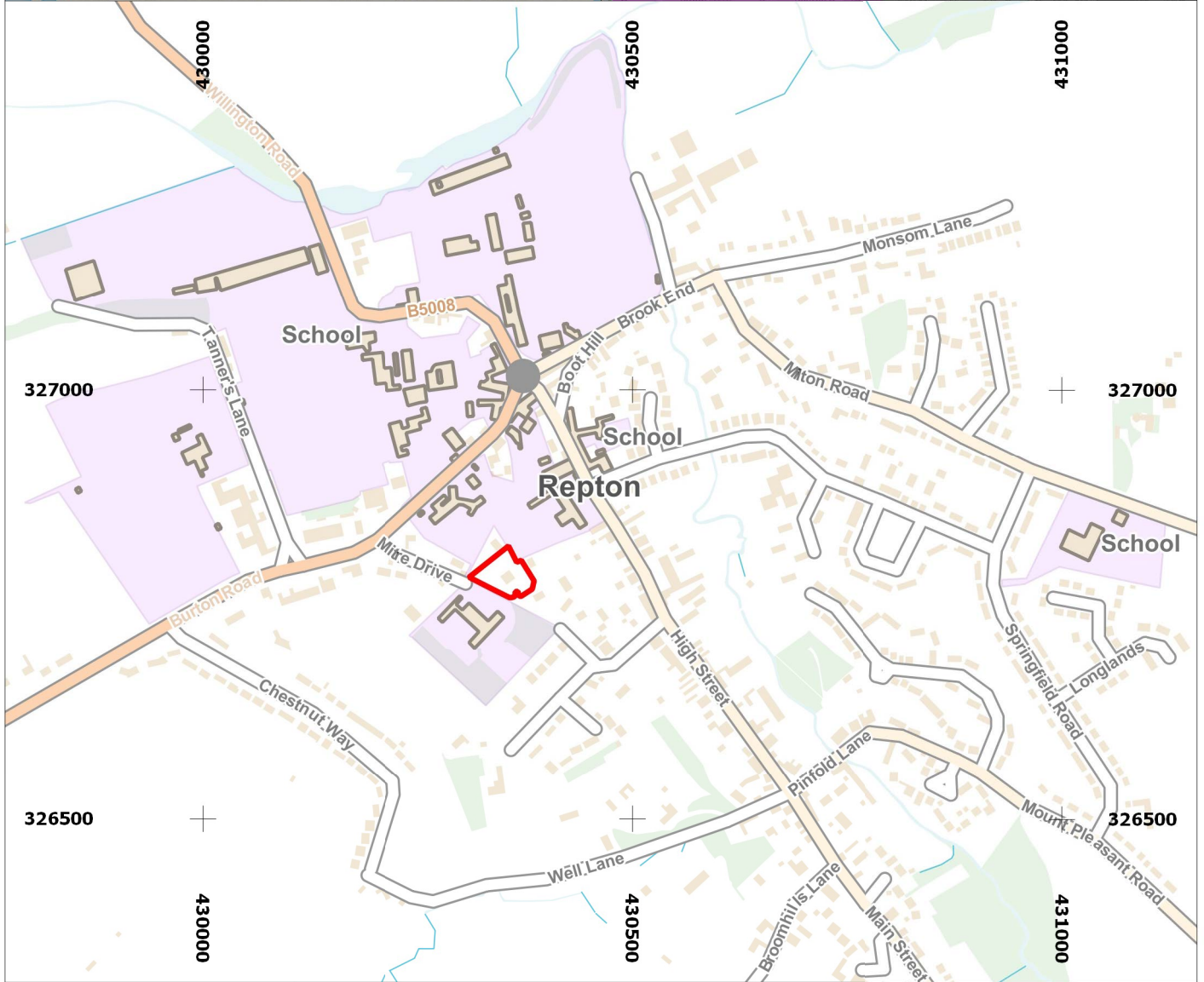
4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 The overall aim of the watching brief was to ensure that any potential archaeological remains encountered during the course of the groundworks were recorded prior to removal.

4.2 The research topic identified in the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) for the provisioning of the medieval 'ton' and the morphology of rural settlements of the high medieval period (1485-1750) period is relevant to this work should any medieval remains be present.

5 Method Statement

5.1 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the detailed method set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (See Appendix 3).



Site name: 24 High Street, Repton
 Date: February 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: Varies

South Derbyshire District
 Application boundary

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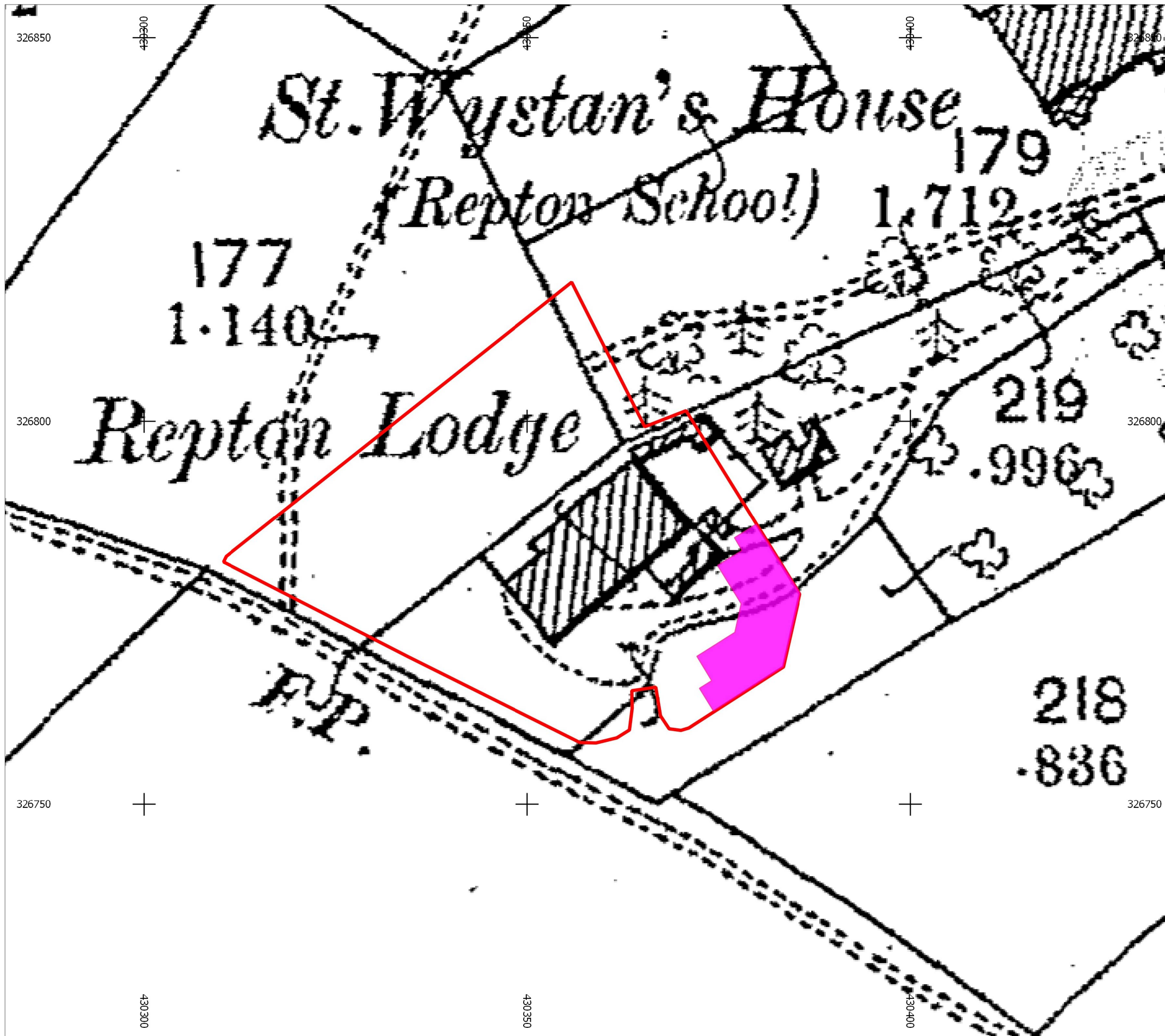
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**Figure 1:
 Site location**



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**Figure 2: Permitted groundworks
overlain over the OS 1901 25 inch map**

-  Site boundary
-  Proposed new build
(Planning ref. 9/2015/0435)



Site name: 24 High Street, Repton
 Date: February 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:500 @ A3

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6 Results

6.1 The stratigraphic sequence of the site comprised dark brown silty topsoil (001) with an average thickness of 0.2m, overlying the natural dark red clay substratum (002). Pottery retrieved from topsoil (001) was of three distinct elements; biscuit fired wares, kiln wasters and finished wares dating to c. 18th-20th century.



Figure 3. View north west of foundation trench (scale = 0.5m graduations & 0.25m north arrow).



Figure 4. View north across the footing trenches (scale = 0.5m graduations)

7 Ceramic Report

Cumberpatch, C.G.

7.1 The site produced an assemblage of pottery from the topsoil (001) adjacent to the site of Repton Lodge. The pottery assemblage consisted of 190 sherds weighing 2068 grams representing a maximum of 185 vessels (Table 1). The assemblage consisted of three distinct components; biscuit fired wares, kiln wasters and finished wares, some of which may themselves be wasters.

7.2 Biscuit firing is the first stage of firing in the manufacture of refined earthenwares and takes place after the forming of the vessels and the application of decoration and precedes the second, glost, firing which takes place after the biscuit fired wares have been glazed. In the case discussed here, the decoration took the form of the application of slip bands and lines and, in the case of Mocha ware, the creation of the dendritic patterns on the slipped bands by the use of a weak acidic solution or 'tea'. The biscuit-fired wares included both white and cane-coloured bodies, some plain and some decorated, with coloured slip bands (Table 1). The range of vessel forms was limited with bowls predominating in both categories and other common forms were either absent or represented by only single sherds.

7.3 The finished pottery included plain and transfer printed Whiteware and Bone China, Banded ware and Cane Coloured ware (plain and slip banded). The latter included at least two examples of kiln wasters resulting from two vessels becoming stuck together during the glost firing and many of the sherds, particularly those from large, plain-rimmed bowls, were shattered and flaked. It was not possible to determine how many of these sherds should be considered as associated with the biscuit fired wares and how many were simply fortuitously associated with them. The number of similar forms, particularly the large bowls, would seem to suggest that they were derived from the same source and had failed at a later stage in the manufacturing process. The same may apply to the finished Banded wares but the presence of the sherds of Stoneware and perhaps the Bone China and finished Whitewares might be considered fortuitous.

7.4 Dating evidence was poor. Cane Coloured wares (including Mocha wares) and Banded wares were manufactured widely from the last decade of the 18th century and throughout the 19th century. They occur widely and regularly on 19th century sites, forming a significant proportion of most pottery assemblages of the period. The Bone China and Whiteware sherds were all of a mid to late 19th or early 20th century type and it was notable that Pearlwares (c.1780 – 1840) were absent. On these grounds a mid to late 19th century date is suggested for the assemblage.



Figure 5. Pottery recovered from topsoil (001)(scale = 0.01m graduations).



Figure 6. Pottery recovered from topsoil (001)(scale = 0.01m graduations).

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 High street, Repton, Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Banded ware	1	4	1	Rim	Bowl	Diffuse blue band w/ grey lines above & below	LC18th – C19th	Whiteware body
1	Banded ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Diffuse grey line ext	LC18th – C19th	Whiteware body
1	Banded ware (biscuit)	7	27	6	Rim	Bowl	Blue slip band w/ brown slip lines above & below	LC18th – C19th	Whiteware body
1	Banded ware (biscuit)	3	13	3	BS	Hollow ware	Blue slip band w/ brown slip lines above & below	LC18th – C19th	Whiteware body
1	Banded ware (biscuit)	1	3	1	BS	Carinated bowl	Brown slip line filling groove ext above carination	LC18th – C19th	Whiteware body
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	1	15	1	Rim & handle	Cup/mug	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	1	108	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Thick walled bowl w/ plain rim
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	4	49	4	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Plain bowl rims
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	3	14	3	Rim	Bowl	Clubbed rim	LC18th – C19th	Rounded clubbed rim
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	16	92	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Body sherds of various thickness
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	6	96	6	Ring foot base	Bowl	Rounded ring foot bases	LC18th – C19th	Various sizes of vessels
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	4	179	4	Ring foot base	Bowl	Shattered ring foot bases	LC18th – C19th	Various sizes of vessel
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	2	13	2	BS	Carinated bowl	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	BS w/ carination
1	Biscuit-fired Whiteware	1	3	1	Rim	Bowl	Round clubbed rim	LC18th – C19th	
1	Bone China	1	2	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Hand-painted flora design w/ lustre band & wavy line below rim	LC18th – C19th	
1	Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/mug	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	
1	Bone China	1	3	1	Rim	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Bone China	1	5	1	Footring base	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	
1	Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	
1	Bone China	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	
1	Bone China	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	
1	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware	1	30	1	Rim	Ink bottle	Brown salt glaze ext	C19th – EC20th	
1	Cane Coloured ware	1	29	1	Rim	Kitchen bowl	Relief moulded panels ext; white slip int	LC19th – C20th	
1	Cane Coloured ware	2	16	2	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Wasters; sherds stuck together
1	Cane Coloured ware	28	174	28	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Shattered body sherds & fragments; vessel forms not clear
1	Cane Coloured ware	14	283	14	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Plain bowl rims of varying sizes
1	Cane Coloured ware	3	29	2	Flat base	Dish	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	
1	Cane Coloured ware	1	9	1	Ring foot base	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Rounded ring foot base
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	1	32	1	Spout	Teapot	Moulded ribbing ext	LC18th – C19th	
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	13	74	13	BS/Flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Shattered fragments of biscuit-fired cane coloured ware
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	12	142	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Body sherds from various bowls etc in biscuit-fired ware
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	6	186	6	Rim & BS	Bowl/dish	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Plain round rims from large, thick-walled bowls

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	2	13	1	Ring foot base	Cup/bowl	Rounded ring foot base	LC18th – C19th	Biscuit-fired cane coloured ware
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	2	41	2	Ring foot base	Bowl	Rounded ring foot base	LC18th – C19th	
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	3	24	3	Flat base	Bowl?	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	2	38	1	Rim	Dish	Wide everted rim w/ shallow groove int	LC18th – C19th	Deep bowl w/ wide everted rim
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	1	39	1	Rim	Dish/server	Wide flat rim w/ shallow ridge int	LC18th – C19th	Wide everted rim
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	1	15	1	Rim?	U/ID	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	
1	Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	1	5	1	Rim	Bowl	Folded clubbed rim w/ cavity	LC18th – C19th	
1	Colour Glazed ware	1	4	1	BS	Bowl?	Dark blue glaze int & ext	LC18th – C19th	
1	Mocha ware (biscuit)	1	16	1	Rim	Bowl	Blue Mocha tree on a white slip band ext; groove below rim	LC18th – C19th	Cane coloured ware biscuit-fired body
1	Mocha ware (biscuit)	1	22	1	Rim	Bowl	Bands of discoloured blue/brown & white slip w/ blue Mocha tree ext	LC18th – C19th	Biscuit-fired Cane Coloured ware body; discoloured
1	Relief Banded ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Relief band ext	MC19th – C20th	
1	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware	1	9	1	Rim	Bowl	White slip band w/ blue lines above & below	LC18th – C19th	
1	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin brown line ext	LC18th – C19th	
1	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	3	28	2	Rim	Bowl	Deep incised lines w/ blue slip	LC18th – C19th	Cane Coloured ware body

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Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	1	8	1	Rim	Dish	White slip line on lip & blue band on body	LC18th – C19th	Cane Coloured ware body
1	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue, white & brown slip bands ext	LC18th – C19th	Cane Coloured ware body
1	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	1	4	1	Rim	Hollow ware?	Part of a blue band ext	LC18th – C19th	Cane Coloured ware body
1	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	3	19	3	BS	Hollow ware	Blue slip lines & white slip bands ext	LC18th – C19th	Cane Coloured ware body
1	Slip Banded Cane Coloured ware (biscuit)	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Blue slip lines w/ narrow brown & white slip bands	LC18th – C19th	Cane Coloured ware body
1	Stoneware	1	11	1	BS	Jar	Grey salt glaze int & ext	C19th – EC20th	
1	Stoneware	1	5	1	BS	Bottle	Grey glaze ext only	C19th – EC20th	
1	TP Bone China	1	4	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Two Temples	MC19th – C20th	
1	TP Bone China	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Two Temples	MC19th – C20th	
1	TP Whiteware	1	11	1	Footring base	Plate	Two Temples	MC19th – C20th	Double footring
1	TP Whiteware	1	6	1	Rim	Plate	Asiatic Pheasants?	MC19th – C20th	
1	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	Rim	Mug/jug	Two Temples	MC19th – C20th	
1	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	Flatware	Willow?	MC19th – C20th	
1	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Flatware	Two Temples border?	MC19th – C20th	
1	TP Whiteware	1	12	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	U/ID design w/ floral elements over stylised curvilinear patterns	MC19th – C20th	Finely printed design
1	TP Whiteware	1	1	1	Rim	Flatware	Stylised leaf pattern border	LC19th – C20th	
1	TP Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	U/ID	U/ID design int	MC19th – C20th	

An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 High street, Repton, Derbyshire

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	TP Whiteware	1	5	1	BS	Flatware	U/ID landscape design int	MC19th – C20th	
1	TP Whiteware	1	2	1	Rim	Plate	U/ID TP design int only	MC19th – C20th	
1	Unglazed Red Earthenware	1	14	1	Rim	Flower pot	U/Dec	LC19th – C20th	Short collared rim
1	Whiteware	3	27	3	BS	Jar	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	
1	Whiteware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	
1	Whiteware	1	4	1	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	
1	Whiteware	1	1	1	Flake	Flatware	U/Dec	MC19th – C20th	Internal flake
	Total	190	2068	185					

Table 1. Pottery (Cumberpatch 2016)

7.5 The kiln furniture

Table 2 lists the fragments of saggars and kiln rod which formed part of the assemblage. The saggars have the typical coarse granular texture that is typical of 18th and 19th century examples of the form. The kiln rods, in both cane coloured and white bodies, were used for a variety of purposes within the kiln including sealing saggars lids, propping up saggars stacks and other occasions where a rod or flattened rod would contribute to the integrity and stability of the kiln load.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Kiln rod	11	154	11	Fragments	Rod	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Cane coloured & white kiln rod fragments
1	Kiln rod	12	108	12	Fragments	Rod	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Squashed & flattened rod in a cane coloured body
1	Kiln rod	1	32	1	Fragment	Rod	U/Dec	LC18th – C19th	Double flattened rod
1	Saggars	1	107	1	Base	Saggars	N/A	LC18th – C19th	
1	Saggars	3	58	3	BS	Saggars	N/A	LC18th – C19th	
	Total	28	459	28					

Table 2. Kiln furniture (Cumberpatch 2016).

7.6 The floor and wall tile

Table 3 lists the fragments of floor and wall tile associated with the assemblage. In both cases they appear to be of a later date than the pottery and kiln waste and their presence may be entirely co-incident.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1	Floor tile	1	32	1	Fragment	Floor tile	U/Dec	C20th	Triangular buff floor tile
1	Wall tile	1	21	1	Fragment	Wall tile	White glazed tile	C20th	
	Total	2	53	2					

Table 3. Floor and wall tile (Cumberpatch 2016).

7.7 Discussion

As none of the sherds bore a makers mark or any other identifying feature, it is impossible to determine either the origin of the pottery or the date range, beyond the general date suggested above. Repton lies between Derby, Swadlincote, Church Gresley and Burton-on-Trent in an area that was home to a considerable number of 18th and 19th century potteries, the majority of which could have, or are known to have, produced Whitewares and Cane Coloured wares (Brown 1994, 131-143). Waste from such factories was a marketable commodity with uses in the road building and construction industries where it was used as hard core in foundations and for the 'making of ground' prior to building. This may be the most likely source of the assemblage considered here and further work at the local level might identify the purpose for which the waste was being used.

8 Discussion

8.1 The watching brief carried out during the groundworks for the erection of a garage revealed no archaeological features. Residual pottery from the topsoil ranging from the 18-20th century is likely to represent redeposited manufacturing waste from local potteries during the 18th-20th century.

9 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

9.1 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).

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 from an unknown production source, do not have much potential to contribute to future research. 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 who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular Dr Brian Hands for commissioning the work and Steve Baker, Derbyshire County archaeologist for his advice.

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Appendices

Appendix 1 - Context Register

Context Number	Description
(001)	Black silt topsoil
(002)	Natural red clay

Appendix 2- Witten Scheme of Investigation

Land at 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire: Archaeological Monitoring

Written Scheme of Investigation

2016



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**on behalf of
Dr Brian Hands**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	BACKGROUND	2
2.1	Site Location and Geology.....	2
2.2	Historical and Archaeological Background.....	2
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
3.1	Regional Research Aims and Objectives	3
3.2	Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives	3
4	METHODOLOGY	4
4.1	Coverage	4
4.2	Methodology	4
4.3	Recording.....	5
5	FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE	5
6	REPORT.....	6
7	MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS.....	7
8	STAFFING	7
9	ARCHIVE DEPOSITION	8
9.1	Deposition Guidelines	8
9.2	OASIS.....	9
10	GENERAL ITEMS	9
10.1	Health and Safety.....	9
10.2	Insurance Cover	9
10.3	Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation	9
10.4	Publication	9
11	REFERENCES.....	10
	FIGURES	12



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to a proposed development at 24 High Street, Repton, comprising the demolition of existing outbuildings and garage and the erection of a single storey extension and a garage. These proposals have been the subject of two separate planning applications submitted to South Derbyshire District Council.

1.2 Planning Permission has been granted by South Derbyshire District Council to allow for the *Demolition of Existing Outbuildings and Garage and Erection of Single Storey Extension and Detached Garage at 24 High Street Repton, Derby (9/2015/0435)*, with an archaeological planning condition imposed with the following requirements.

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

i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;

ii. The programme for post investigation assessment;

iii. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;

iv. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;

v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and

vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).

c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To enable items of archaeological interest to be recorded, and/or preserved where possible, recognising that unacceptable impacts could arise from the outset of development

1.6 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 24 High Street, Repton, in accordance with guidance from Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.



1.7 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 proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is located at land between High Street and Mitre Drive, Repton, and is centred at NGR SK 30385 26790 (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The PDA is situated over solid geology of mudstone of the Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation, which is a Sedimentary Bedrock formed in the Triassic Period, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.1.2 There are no known archaeological remains recorded within the site boundary, but the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist has highlighted the archaeological potential of the site: *'The proposal site is within the medieval core of settlement at Repton (Extensive Urban Survey Component 6), most probably within a backplot area associated with houses along the High Street frontage. Medieval backplots were associated with domestic activity, agriculture and small-scale industrial activity, and often produce archaeological evidence in the form of rubbish pits, cess pits, tanning pits, kilns, yard and surfaces, buildings, ironworking evidence etc. The site does not appear to have been subject to substantial disturbance in the intervening period – historic maps from the 19th century show the site as garden land associated with 'Repton Lodge', a substantial house situated just west of the existing dwelling'.*

A survey of Repton dating to 1830 (DRO D2375/E/M/2/30) depicts the site as occupying undeveloped backplots at this time, but by the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition of 1881, a large building called Repton Lodge had been constructed with a number of outbuildings and gardens. It is known that Thomas Cave-Brown-Cave (1801-1854), son of Sir William Cave-Browne-Cave (9th Baronet of Stanford), resided here, and therefore the building's construction must be during the period 1830-1854. In the 1880s it was owned by a Mr. Wall who extended it eastwards in 1900 have 15 bedrooms for scholars at Repton School, and parts of the original building were demolished at this time (Dr. Hands, pers. comm.). A Mrs Hayward owned the house from the 1930s, who demolished the extension in the 1940s (Dr. Hands, pers. comm.). To the south of the demolished eastern end of the house was a large greenhouse which fell down in the late 1970s (likely to be the building depicted on the 1901 OS map reproduced on Figure 2), and there is also a 12m by 12m by 8m rainwater cistern under the drive which is thought to date from



the 1900 works by Mr. Wall, and this may have resulted in ground disturbance on the edge of the proposed new garage foundations (Dr. Hands, pers. comm.).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The regional research objectives identified in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al 2012) that are considered to be most relevant to the project are, for the high medieval period (1485-1750) period: 7C – *Investigate the provisioning of the medieval town*, and 7E – *Investigate the morphology of rural settlements*. It should be noted that other research objectives may come to the fore should any potentially earlier archaeological features be identified as a result of the geophysical survey or any further stages of evaluation/mitigation that are required.

3.1.1 The updated research agenda topics and research questions which the project can seek to address are listed below.

- ◆ 7.2 – Rural settlement.
 1. *How can we elucidate further the development of nucleated villages, and in particular the contributing of the Danelaw to changes in village morphology?*
 4. *Can we identify further the processes of settlement desertion and shrinkage, especially within zones of dispersed settlement?*
- ◆ 7.7 – The agrarian landscape and food producing economy
 4. *What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in urban, rural, and coastal communities?*

3.2 Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The objective of the archaeological monitoring of ground works is to ensure that any archaeological remains (particularly associated with medieval or post-medieval domestic, agricultural or industrial activity) 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 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The areas proposed for archaeological monitoring cover a combined area of c.0.03 ha; the new garage covering c.177m², and the new extension c.142m². These areas are illustrated on Figure 2, overlaid over the 1901 Ordnance Survey 25 inches to the mile map.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The archaeological monitoring 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 ground works involving ground reduction will comprise stripping off topsoil and/or made ground to the first archaeological horizon using a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological control and supervision, followed by recording and sample excavation of any archaeological remains encountered. 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. A watching brief will be undertaken on those groundworks involving trenching such as the excavation of the foundations and services for the new buildings.

4.2.3 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist during ground works on the site to undertake the archaeological monitoring, recording and excavation. The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised 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 archaeological monitoring, 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 Derby and 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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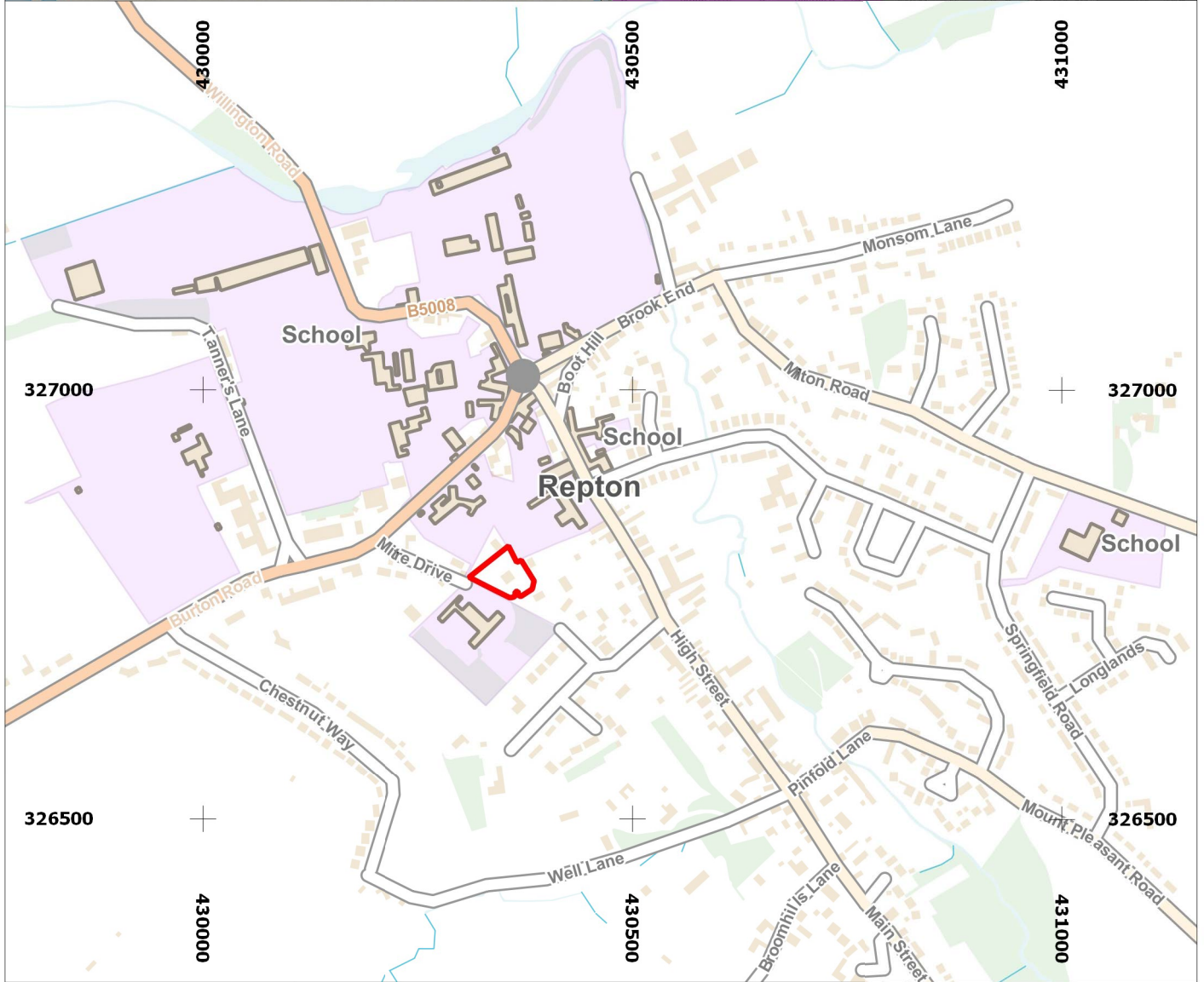


United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.



FIGURES





Site name: 24 High Street, Repton
 Date: February 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: Varies

South Derbyshire District
 Application boundary

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

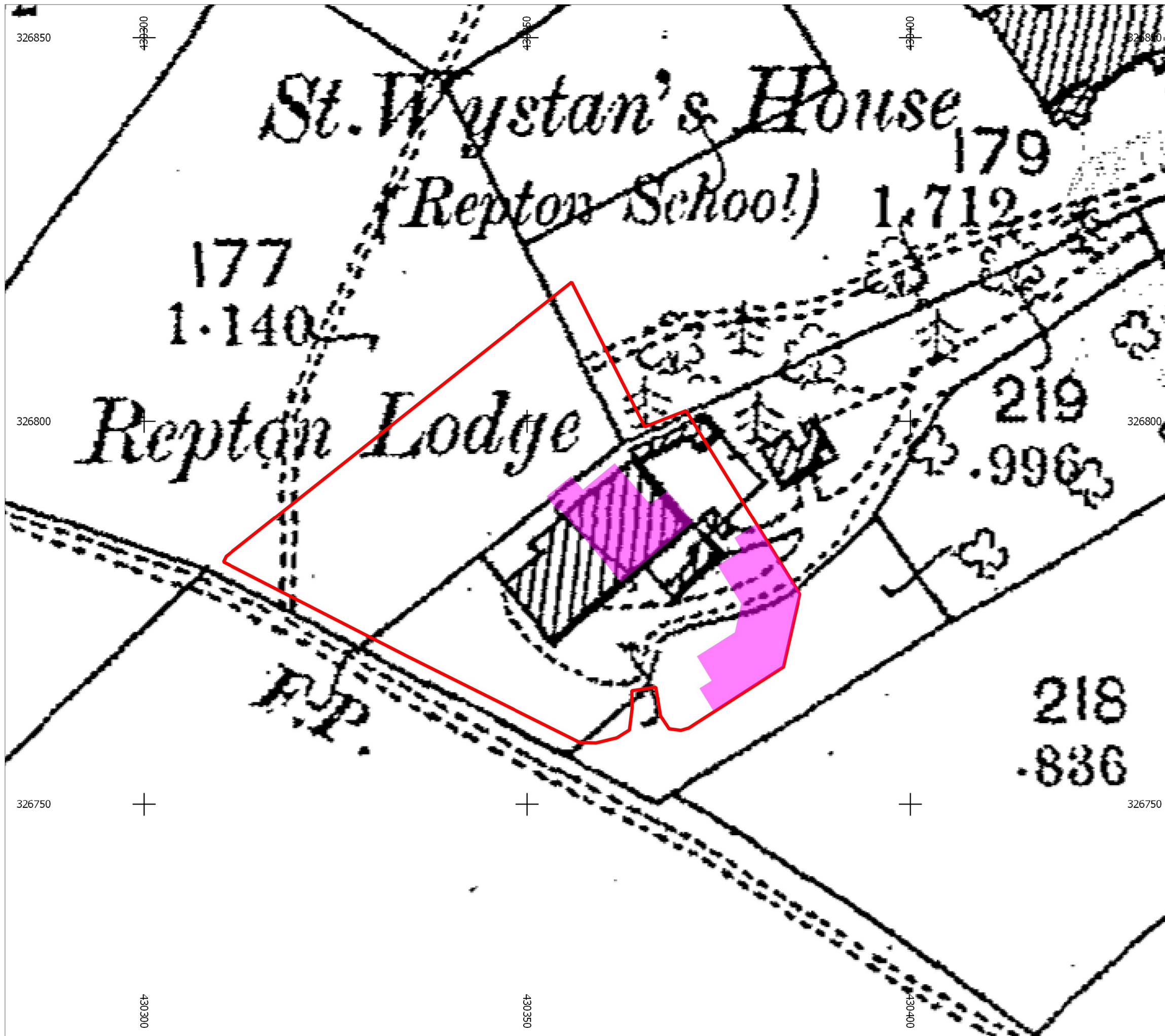
Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB





This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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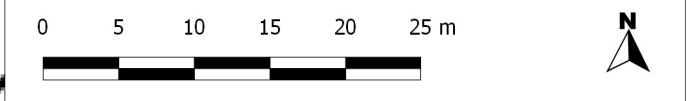
**Figure 1:
 Site location**

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www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



**Figure 2: Permitted groundworks
overlain over the OS 1901 25 inch map**

-  Site boundary
-  Proposed new build
(Planning ref. 9/2015/0435)



Site name: 24 High Street, Repton
 Date: February 2015
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:500 @ A3

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



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Appendix 3- Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-253276

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 High street, Repton, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	In February 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Dr Brian Hands to undertake an archaeological watching brief associated with the groundworks for the erection of a single storey detached garage. A planning application had been granted by South Derbyshire District Council for the erection of a detached garage. A watching brief was carried out as a requirement of the planning permission to ensure that any potential archaeological remains encountered during the course of groundworks was recorded and interpreted prior to removal. Particular attention was given to any surviving buried archaeological remains associated with Medieval and post-medieval activity. The watching brief carried out during the groundworks for the erection of a garage revealed no archaeological features. Residual pottery from the topsoil ranging from the 18-20th century is likely to represent manufacturing waste from local potteries during the 18th-19th century potteries.
Project dates	Start: 23-02-2016 End: 25-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	NA None
Monument type	NA None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE REPTON 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire
Study area	177 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 30385 26790 52.837439605365 -1.548886054129 52 50 14 N 001 32 55 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Tony Brennan
Project supervisor	Caitlin Halton

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	n/a
Paper Archive recipient	Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Halton, C
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Entered by	Caitlin Halton (caitlin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	27 May 2016

OASIS:

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