

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
the B&M Home Store extension,  
Belper, Derbyshire**



Central Methodist Chapel, Belper, Derbyshire

**ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/41**

**OASIS ID - archaeol5-253941**

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Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd



# An Archaeological Watching Brief at the B&M Home Store extension, Belper, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report 2016/41

July 2016



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## List of Contents

Executive Summary.....	3
1 Introduction.....	4
2 Site Location.....	4
3 Landform Geology and Soils.....	4
4. Historical and Archaeological Background.....	4
5. Methods.....	9
6. Results.....	9
7. Finds Assessment.....	11
8. Discussion and Conclusions.....	17
9. Archiving and Publication.....	17
10. Publicity, Confidentiality, and Copyright.....	17
11. Statement of Indemnity.....	17
12. Acknowledgements.....	18
13. References.....	18
Appendix I: Context Register and Site Matrix.....	19
Appendix II: Photograph Register.....	20
Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigation.....	22
Appendix IV: OASIS Record.....	53

**List of Figures**

Figure 1. Site Location.....	6
Figure 2. Site plan and monitored area .....	7
Figure 3. Site plan and trench locations .....	8
Figure 4. Trench 2 section showing bands of made ground deposits .....	10
Figure 5. Made ground deposits in Trench 3 .....	10
Figure 6. Black lens of (015) within redeposited reddish subsoil (004).....	11
Figure 7. Worked stone architectural fragment, possibly for a plinth or grave marker, from context (003).....	14

**List of Tables**

Table 1. Metal coffin fitting assemblage. ....	13
Table 2. The ceramic material.....	15
Table 3. Human remains assemblage .....	16

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*Project Name: An Archaeological Watching Brief at the B&M Home Store extension, Belper, Derbyshire*

*Site Code: BMB'16*

*Planning Authority: Amber Valley Borough Council*

*Planning Ref: AVA/2014/1120*

*Superficial Geology: Ashover Grit*

*NGR: SK 34569 47309*

*Date of Fieldwork: March-July 2016*

*Date of Report: July 2016*

*Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Henry Boot Developments Ltd, in March 2016, to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the B&M store extension, Belper, Derbyshire. The watching brief was undertaken to satisfy a planning condition imposed on development by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (Planning Ref. AVA/2015/0651). The watching brief monitored all groundworks within the area of a previous Methodist cemetery. The majority of the human remains had been exhumed previously in 1994, prior to the construction of the B&M store. The primary purpose of the archaeological watching brief reported on here was to ensure any further remains were recovered and appropriately reinterred. The groundworks consisted of the excavation of three 2m wide foundation trenches to a maximum depth of 2.2m, and a 0.5m wide drainage trench to a maximum depth of 2m.*

*Disarticulated remains of several individuals, and de-contextualised coffin furniture were recovered during the archaeological watching brief and were residual within reworked deposits. These reworked deposits also contained large amounts of building material. The human remains recovered during this watching brief represent residual and redeposited remains that had been previously disturbed and subsequently reinterred.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In March 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Henry Boot Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the B&M Home Store extension, Belper, Derbyshire (Figure 1). The watching brief was undertaken in satisfaction of planning condition recommended by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (Planning Ref. AVA/2015/0651).

1.2 The watching brief monitored all groundworks within the area of a previous Methodist cemetery (Figure 2). These comprised the excavation of three 2m wide foundation trenches with a maximum depth of 2.2m and an additional 0.5m wide drainage trench which had a maximum depth of 2m.

1.3 The primary purpose of the watching brief being to ensure that any further remains present were recovered and appropriately reinterred.

## **2 SITE LOCATION**

2.1 The site lies on the western side of Belper, centred on NGR SK 34569 253941 (Figure 1) and is situated approximately 65m above Ordnance Datum.

2.2 The existing B&M Home Store is located within the site adjacent to the northern boundary, with a service yard located in the north-east corner. The south of the site is currently in use as the store's car park while a landscaped area of grassland, trees and shrubs is located along the western boundary.

2.3 A Morrisons foodstore and associated petrol station are situated to the south and south-east of the site. Directly to the east is a retail outlet, beyond which is the Central Methodist Church. North of the site are several commercial and industrial buildings including the vacant former Thornton's Factory. Directly west of the site is a skate park, beyond which lies an area of open fields known as Belper Meadows.

## **3 LANDFORM GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

2.2 The solid geology of the area comprises/consists of sandstone of the Ashover Grit formation. This sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 314 to 315 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period in a local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas (BGS 2016).

## **4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 The former cemetery located within the development area was associated with the Grade II listed Central Methodist Chapel (NMR78439), which fronts onto Chapel Street (Figure 2). The chapel was built in 1807, replacing a chapel located further to the north.

4.2 A churchyard associated with the Methodist Chapel is depicted on the Belper Survey maps from 1820, and is definitively extended to within the development area on the Tithe Map for Belper from 1844.

4.3 The churchyard within the development area is first labelled as a burial ground on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of 1880, though the last official burial

there is believed to have taken place in 1856, although subsequent burials may have taken place.

4.4 The 1951-1971 OS Maps show that the development area was no longer being used as a burial ground, and was instead used as a car park.

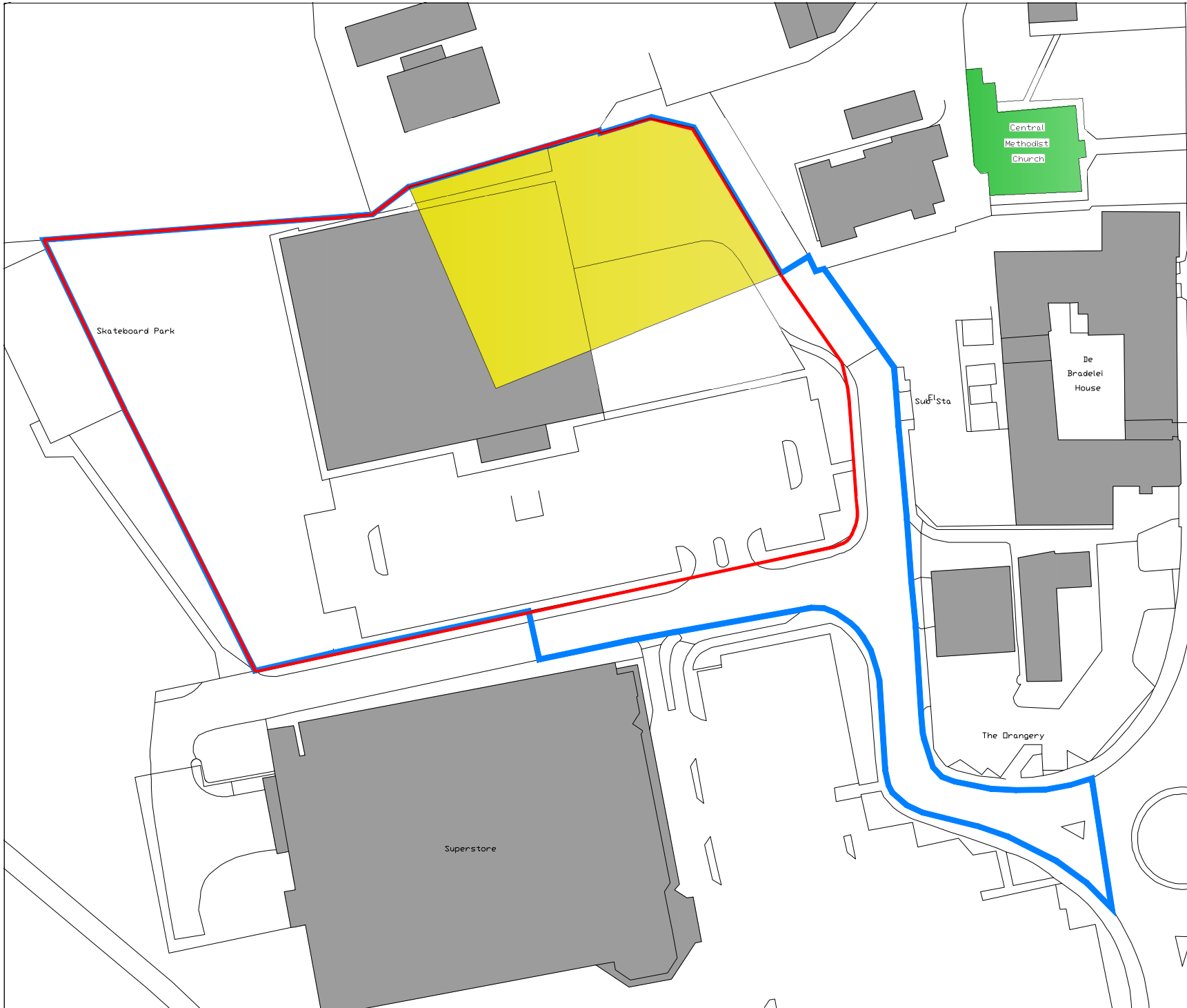
4.5 In 1994 archaeological works were undertaken to exhume the known burials from the area of the cemetery in advance of the construction of the B&M Home Store. The area of the cemetery was used as a car park and no ground works were undertaken in this area during the construction of the original B&M store.



Figure 1. Site Location  
(Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).



Figure 2. Site plan and monitored area  
Scale: 1:1000000



- Key:
- Planning application boundary
  - Site ownership boundary
  - Monitored area
  - Central Methodist Church



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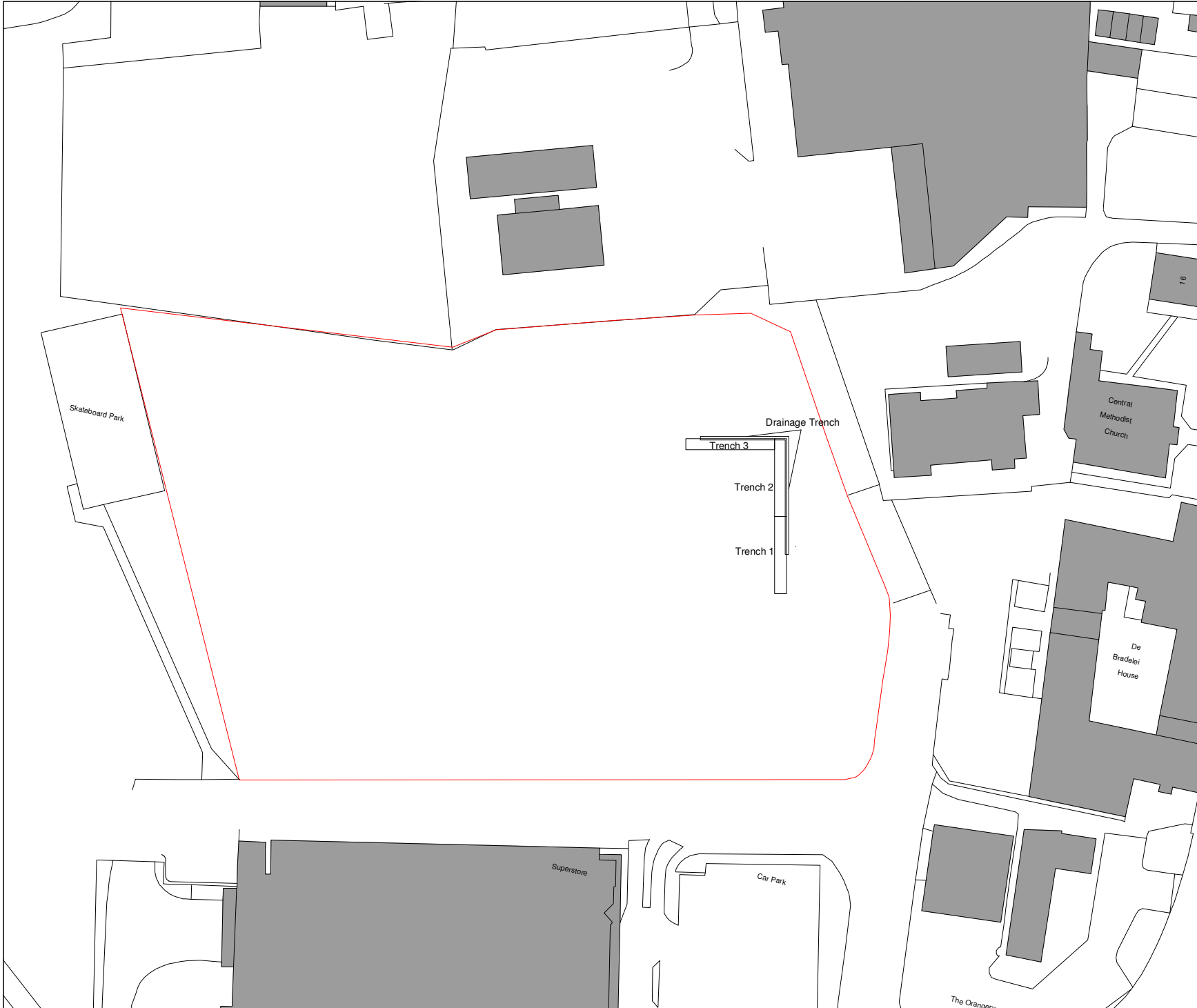


Figure 3. Site plan and trench locations.

Key:

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## **5. METHODS**

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

5.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014a) and Code of Conduct (2014b). The on-site archaeologist was given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time was allowed for recording.

5.3 A license for the removal of human remains was obtained from the Ministry of Justice following the posting of appropriate advertisements. All removal of remains was undertaken within this license, and will be reinterred prior to 31 March, 2018.

5.4 A complete method statement is to be found in Appendix III.

## **6. RESULTS**

### *Foundation Trenches*

6.1 Three 2m wide foundation trenches were excavated within the extent of the former cemetery to a depth of 2.2m. All three trenches revealed a similar sequence of modern hardstanding over made ground of between 1m-1.5m depth. A reddish undisturbed clay, representing the undisturbed natural strata was encountered 1.8m below the current ground level.

6.2 The made ground deposits contained quantities of building rubble and consisted of two main deposits, a grey silty sand (003) with frequent building rubble inclusions overlay a light red brown sandy silt (004), representing re-deposited natural subsoil.

6.3 These made ground deposits were present in broad layers across the site and were separated by an uneven interface between them (Figures 4 and 5) caused by the levelling up of the site with a combination of redeposited material and building rubble with redeposited subsoil.

6.4 The majority of the human remains, as well as the pottery, glass, clay pipe, and metalwork were recovered from context (003).

6.5 The scattered and disarticulated nature of the human remains indicates that these remains were residual within deposit (003) and had been previously disturbed and re-incorporated. It is likely this deposit (003) represents the redeposition of the fill of the burial ground mixed with demolition material from surrounding buildings. This redeposited material was further intermixed with layers of redeposited subsoil. This may be attributable to the 1994 works to exhume the human remains from the burial ground, which, from the shape and profile of the made ground deposits (003; 004) in section, appears was undertaken using a mechanical excavator.



Figure 4. Trench 2 section showing bands of made ground deposits



Figure 5. Made ground deposits in Trench 3



Figure 6. Black lens of (015) within redeposited reddish subsoil (004)

6.4 Deposits of black silty sand and gravel (015) were observed as lenses within made ground deposits (003; 004) (Figure 6). These lenses were deposited during infilling but themselves may represent degraded tarmac and ballast from the former car park surface.

#### *Drainage Trench*

6.5 A narrow, 0.5m wide and 2m deep drainage trench was excavated adjacent to and slightly overlapping trenches 2 and 3 (Figure 3). A very similar sequence of made ground deposits was also encountered here, with pottery and human remains recovered from deposit (003).

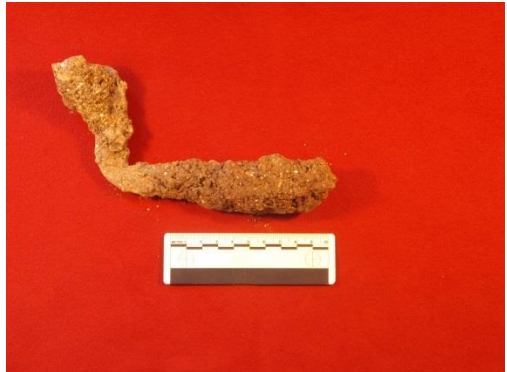


## **7. FINDS ASSESSMENT**

*Elise McLellan*

### *Metal*

7.1 A total of eight metal coffin fittings were recovered from made ground deposits. These consisted of seven coffin handles and a single coffin nail. The coffin handles were all of the swing-bail handle variety, mainly consisting of only the grip portion of the handle. Swing-bail coffin handles are the most common type of coffin handle during the 19<sup>th</sup> century prior to 1880-1890 (Pokines & Symes 2013), confirming the known date of use of the burial ground. The level of corrosion on the coffin handles varies from heavy to almost absent. Two coffin handles (6 and 7) with almost no corrosion are

identical, and may be from the same coffin. The two larger, more robust coffin handles (1 and 2) were also the most heavily corroded.

Item	Description	
Handle 1	Large, robust partial swing-bail coffin handle. Part of the handle grip, total length 175mm. Heavily corroded.	
Handle 2	Large, robust swing-bail coffin handle. Includes handle grip and left lug. Total length 158mm. Heavily corroded.	
Handle 3	Small swing-bail coffin handle grip. Total length 125mm. Moderately corroded	





<p>Handle 4</p>	<p>Small partial swing-bail coffin handle grip. Total length 108mm. Moderately corroded</p>	
<p>Handle 5</p>	<p>Small partial swing-bail coffin handle grip. Total length 107mm. Moderately corroded</p>	
<p>Handle 6</p>	<p>Two swing-bail coffin handles. Total length 132mm each. Very little corrosion and some intact metallic finish. Handles are possibly from a single burial, as they are identical in form and preservation.</p>	
<p>Handle 7</p>		
<p>Nail 1</p>	<p>Single coffin nail, heavily corroded. Total length 53mm.</p>	

Table 1. Metal coffin fitting assemblage.

## *Stone*

7.2 Fragments of dressed building stone were common in the made ground deposit (003), which may emanate from a wall that enclosed the cemetery (Davies 2014, 26). One architectural fragment was more complete (Figure 6). This was shaped to form a small base, possibly for a plinth or grave marker.



Figure 7. Worked stone architectural fragment, possibly for a plinth or grave marker, from context (003).

## *Pottery*

*Dr Robin Holgate MCI(A), FSA*

7.3 A total of 14 fragments of pottery were recovered, as summarised in Table 2. The pottery represents 19<sup>th</sup> century utilitarian wares (stoneware) and refined earthenwares (whiteware – including fragments of blue-and-white transfer-printed earthenware plates, a bowl and a lid) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food.



Artefact type	Date range	Artefact count by context		
		Trench 1 Unstratified	Trench 2 Unstratified	(003)
Brown/black-glazed earthenware	19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	1	-
Brown stoneware	19 <sup>th</sup> century	2	3	-
Mocha ware	19 <sup>th</sup> –early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	1	-	-
Whiteware, including blue-and-white transfer-printed ware	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	-	1	4
TOTAL		5	5	4

Table 2. The ceramic material.

#### *Clay Tobacco Pipe*

7.4 Four plain stem fragments with stem bores measuring 1mm, probably of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, were recovered from the unstratified deposits of Trench 2 (three fragments) and (003).

#### *Glass*

7.5 One fragment of dark green bottle glass of 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from the unstratified deposits of Trench 2.

#### *Human Remains*

##### *Caitlin Halton*

7.6 A total of 280 disarticulated fragments of human bone were recovered from made ground (003) (Table 3), from all trenches.

7.7 The human remains were in a moderate to good state of preservation. It was possible to identify a minimum number of seven individuals, including three adults, a sub-adult, two children and one infant.

Skeletal Elements	Trench / Number of Fragments				Total
	1	2	3	Drainage trench	
Cranium	0	9	45	0	54
Mandible	0	1	0	0	1
Clavicle	0	3	5	0	8
Scapula	1	1	2	0	4
Ribs	3	34	30	0	67
Sternum	0	1	0	0	1
Vertebrae	0	1	1	0	2
Humerus	3	6	8	1	18
Radius	1	2	3	0	6
Ulna	1	6	2	0	9
Metacarpal, Phlanges	0	22	3	0	25
Pelvis - Ilium	1	0	1	0	2
Pelvis - Ischium	0	0	0	0	0
Pelvis - Pubis	0	0	0	0	0
Sacrum	0	0	1	0	1
Femur	0	1	7	1	9
Tibia	1	2	6	2	10
Fibula	0	2	6	0	8
Patella	0	0	0	0	0
Metatarsal/Tarsal	1	3	0	1	5
Unidentifiable	0	9	40	0	49
Total					280

Table 3. Human remains assemblage

### *Animal Bone*

7.8 Six fragments of animal bone were identified within made ground (003). Of these fragments, two fragments were identified as belonging to domesticated pig. A scapula and possible rib were identified as belonging to an indeterminate large mammal, both displayed cut marks indicative of butchery. An indeterminate mammal bone and a single bird bone were also recovered.

### *Discussion*

7.9 The human remains exhumed from the site will be reinterred on the current grounds of the Central Methodist Chapel, Belper. The finds of pottery, metal, glass and

clay pipe are not unusual in any respect for an urban site of this nature. No further analysis is required. None of the finds require conservation and all the material could be archived or is suitable for discard.

## **8. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

8.1 The deposits encountered during the archaeological watching brief represent a mix of made ground (003) and redeposited subsoil (004). These contexts were observed in wide bands with some large bucket scoops visible in the section face.

8.2 The finds recovered from the redeposited made ground (003) were of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, and confirm the known use of the cemetery between approximately 1820 and 1856. The swing-bail variety of coffin handles recovered is also consistent with mid-19<sup>th</sup> century burials. Some late 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century pottery may have been deposited after the known use of the cemetery.

8.3 The human remains represent a minimum of seven individuals. Adults, sub-adults and children were represented. These remains will be re-interred within the current burial ground of the Central Methodist Chapel, Belper.

8.4 The natural subsoil was also disturbed by the exhumation works and subsequently redeposited as backfill (004), resulting in bands of orange and red-brown sandy silt in the encountered sequence.

8.5 It is recommended that archaeological monitoring take place during any future groundworks in the area of the burial ground, as it is extremely likely that more human remains would be encountered.

## **9. ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION**

9.1 Digital and paper copies of this report will be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along that will be attached with the report.

9.2 A copy of this report and the photographic record will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

## **10. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND COPYRIGHT**

10.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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

## **11. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

11.1 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.

## **12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

12.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with this work, including Kirsten Holland of WYG Planning & Environment, Steve Tonkinson and Phil Sutton for their assistance and advice.

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**APPENDIX I: CONTEXT REGISTER AND SITE MATRIX**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Description</b>
001	1, 2 and 3	Concrete yard surface covering the extent of the site.
002	1, 2 and 3	Very light yellow brown gravel covering the extent of the site. Bedding deposit for (001)
003	1, 2 and 3	Grey brown silty sand with frequent red brick and worked stone inclusions. Present across the excavated area in bands of varying thickness, usually roughly 0.6-1.5m thick. Made ground deposit
004	1, 2 and 3	Light red brown silty sand. Present across the excavated area in bands of varying thickness, usually roughly 0.5-1.0m thick. Natural subsoil.
005	2	Grey brown silty sand made ground. Same as (003).
006		VOID
007	2	Grey brown silty sand made ground. Same as (003).
008	1 and 2	Thick light red brown silty sand, 0.7-1.0m in thickness. Same as (004).
009	1	Grey brown sandy silt with frequent red brick, mortar and ceramic building material inclusions. Deposit was roughly 2.3m in width and 1.15m in depth. Same as (003).
010		VOID
011	1	Grey brown sandy silt with frequent red brick, mortar, ceramic building material and worked stone inclusions. Deposit was roughly 2m in width and 1.5m in thickness. Same as (003).
012		VOID
013	2	Grey brown silty sand. Located below (002) and above (004). Same as (003).
014		Unstratified finds
015	2 and 3	Black silty sand with brick and ceramic building material inclusions. Present in very thin lenses, c.0.1-0.3m in thickness below (003) and above (004).

**APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER**

Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
01	W	1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 1 section	TP	14.03.16
02	W	1m x 1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 1 section	TP	14.03.16
03	W	1m x 1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 1 section	TP	14.03.16
04	W	1m x 1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 1 section	TP	14.03.16
05	W	1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 1 section	TP	14.03.16
06	W	-	002	Hard-standing surface (101) removed	TP	14.03.16
07	SW	-	002	Hard-standing surface (101) removed	TP	14.03.16
08	SW	1m	002	Hard-standing surface (101) removed	TP	14.03.16
09	E	-	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
10	E	-	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
11	N	-	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
12	W	-	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
13	S	-	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
14	E	2m	001, 002, 003	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
15	E	2m	001, 002, 003	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
16	W	2m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
17	S	2m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
18	S	2m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
19	S	1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2 section	TP	23.03.16
20	N	2m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
21	N	2m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
22	E	2m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
23	E	2m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
24	N	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
25	S	1m	001, 002, 003	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
26	S	1m	001, 002, 003	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16

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27	W	1m x 1m	001, 002, 003	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
28	W	1m x 1m	001, 002, 003	Trench 2	TP	23.03.16
29	NE	-	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2, post-excavation	MFC	09.04.16
30	E	1m x 1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2, post-excavation	MFC	09.04.16
31	SE	1m x 1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2, some foundations poured	MFC	09.04.16
32	SE	1m x 1m	001, 002, 003, 004	Trench 2, some foundations poured	MFC	09.04.16
33	E	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2, northern extent	MFC	15.04.16
34	NE	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2, northern extent	MFC	15.04.16
35	SE	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2, northern extent	MFC	15.04.16
36	SE	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2, northern extent	MFC	15.04.16
37	S	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2, northern extent	MFC	15.04.16
38	SE	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 2, northern extent	MFC	15.04.16
39	W	0.25m	003	Worked stone from (003)	MFC	15.04.16
40	NW	0.25m	003	Worked stone from (003)	MFC	15.04.16
41	SE	-	-	Factory building east of development area	EM	09.05.16
42	N	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 3, south facing section	EM	09.05.16
43	N	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 3, south facing section	EM	09.05.16
44	S	1m	001, 002, 003, 004. 015	Trench 3, north facing section	EM	09.05.16
45	W	-	-	Central Methodist Chapel, Belper	EM	01.07.16

**APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**





# Henry Boot Developments Ltd

## B&M Store Extension, Belper

### Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief

**October 2015**

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**Document Control**

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Issue	Date	Status
1	Sept 2015	External Draft
2	Sept 2015	Revised Draft following consultee comments
3	Oct 2015	Final Issue
4		



## Contents Page

1.0	Introduction.....	1
2.0	Site Location, Description and Proposed Development.....	1
3.0	Archaeological Background .....	2
4.0	Aim of Archaeological Watching Brief .....	3
5.0	Monitoring Location.....	4
6.0	Monitoring Strategy and Methodology .....	5
6.1	Archaeological Monitoring.....	5
6.2	Contingencies and Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries .....	7
6.3	Strategy Review.....	8
7.0	Recording.....	8
7.1	Written and Graphic Records .....	8
7.2	Finds and Samples .....	9
8.0	Archive Consolidation and Post-Excavation Work.....	9
9.0	Reporting .....	10
9.1.1	Report Distribution.....	11
10.0	Programme.....	12
11.0	Contractor and Staffing .....	13
12.0	Health and Safety .....	13
13.0	Monitoring and Quality Control.....	14
14.0	Archive.....	14





15.0 Copyright ..... 15

16.0 Resolution of Issues ..... 15

17.0 Further Information ..... 16

18.0 References ..... 17

**Appendix Contents**

Appendix A – Location Plan

Appendix B - Designers Risk Assessment

Appendix C – Museum Notification Form

Appendix D - Report Conditions





## 1.0 Introduction

Archaeological monitoring in the form of a watching brief is required during groundworks associated with the construction of a store extension at Chapel Street, Belper, Derbyshire. These works will be required to satisfy a planning condition recommended by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist on planning application AVA/2015/0651 which states that:

*"No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) 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:*

- The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works*
- 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."*

*Reason: To ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded.*

This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by Kirsten Holland, Associate – Archaeology & Heritage at WYG, on behalf of Henry Boot Developments Ltd. WYG is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

This WSI covers the above site only and relates only to the above requirement pertaining to the site in question. It does not address the archaeological requirements for subsequent development of further areas or phases. A copy of this WSI, along with any additional method statements must be available on site.

## 2.0 Site Location, Description and Proposed Development

The development site is located to the west of Chapel Street, Belper, Derbyshire. The site is centred on grid reference SK 34555 47300 (434555, 347300) and is at approximately 65m above Ordnance Datum. The site, which extends to 1.1 hectares, is broadly rectangular in shape and is currently occupied by B&M Home Stores. The existing B&M Home Store unit, which has a floorspace of 2,323 sq.m gross, is located centrally within the site, adjacent to the northern boundary of the site. The store's car park, which provides 128 spaces is situated directly to the front of the store and occupies the southern part of the site. The store's service yard is situated on the north east of the site and a landscaped area, mainly comprising grassland with trees and shrubs along the boundary, is located on the western part of the site.

A Morrisons foodstore is located to the south of the site, with the associated petrol filling station located to the south east of the site. A retail outlet store is located to the east. Commercial and industrial uses are



located to the north of the site, including the vacant former Thornton's Factory. A skateboard park bounds the west of the site, beyond which there are open fields, known as Belper Meadows.

The planning application seeks full planning permission for the reconfiguration and extension of the existing B&M Home Store unit to create two Class A1 retail units. Unit 1 will be located on the western part of the site and will provide 1,996 sq.m gross floorspace. An associated external garden centre (604 sq.m gross) will be located adjacent to the west of the store. Unit 2 will be located on the eastern part of the site and will provide 1,718 sq.m gross floorspace. Customer car parking will remain on the southern part of the site. The car park will be reconfigured to provide 150 spaces in total, including eight disabled spaces and eight parent/toddler spaces. The existing access and egress points and the one-way system within the car park will remain. The existing servicing access route from the eastern boundary of the store will be retained and the service yard for both stores will be located on the north east of the site. A turning circle will be provided in order that service vehicles can reverse into the service bays for either store, while a sheltered delivery area will be introduced. The existing secure wall and fencing along the northern boundary of the site and surrounding the service yard will be retained in order to ensure safety for users of the proposed retail units. A new fence will be installed around the garden centre compound. A plan of the proposed new layout can be seen in Appendix A.

### 3.0 Archaeological Background

The development site lies outside the historic medieval and industrial core of Belper. It is considered to have a negligible background potential for archaeological remains and this has been further reduced by late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century development within the site. This notably includes a hosiery factory which extended across much of the southern part of the site in the 1930s.

The north-eastern part of the site is partially located over the site of a former Methodist burial ground associated with the Central Methodist Chapel and dating from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century onward (HER 17070). The former burial ground is within the footprint of the proposed eastward extension to the existing building.

Research on the burial ground has been completed for an adjacent planning application (AVA/2014/1120 compiled by Trent and Peak Archaeology). The Methodist chapel is shown on a survey of Belper dating to 1820. The churchyard at this time is shown to be tightly aligned to the west of the chapel building and outside of the development site boundary. The Belper tithe map (1844) shows a larger churchyard or land



plot associated with the chapel extending westwards and into the boundary of the development site. This land plot may have been in use as a burial ground but it is not annotated as such on the map.

The 1880 Ordnance Survey map is the first to label the churchyard plot as a burial ground. The depiction of the site on Ordnance Survey mapping remained largely unchanged, with the exception of construction of buildings to the west and south of the site, until 1968 when the burial ground was no longer annotated as such. The last official burial is believed to have been in 1856 although burials may have taken place after this date.

The site of the burial ground was used as a car park from the 1960s until 1994 when the existing store was built. As part of these works burials from the burial ground were exhumed and reburied within a garden area to the immediate north of the Methodist Church. Scanned copies of the notice of intention to exhume have been seen by Trent and Peak Archaeology at the Methodist Church. In addition, local newspaper articles from June 1994 make reference to the exhumation and reburial of human remains and Trent and Peak Archaeology made contact with the retired Methodist minister of the church.

The available information indicates that the burial ground was subject to significant clearance in 1994 when the existing store and access road were constructed. There is however no exhumation plan or records of the exact numbers of burials, burial locations or depths of intervention/burials to confirm this beyond doubt. It is unlikely that human remains are present within the footprint of the proposed development, although it is not impossible that unmarked graves were missed during the 1994 works.

## 4.0 Aim of Archaeological Watching Brief

The aim of the Archaeological Watching Brief during development works is to provide a precautionary level of monitoring to ensure that any human remains disturbed by construction works are identified, recorded, recovered and reburied in line with legal requirements and best practice measures. The watching brief will also identify and record any other significant archaeological remains in a manner proportionate to their significance.

There is no requirement for monitoring to record the hosiery factory or other modern features. These will be recorded in summary form as part of the works to provide a general record of the watching brief but will not be subject to archaeological recording or investigation.



The archaeological monitoring will be of a comprehensive nature, whereby the archaeologist shall be present during all ground disturbances, beyond breaking hardstanding. This programme of work will result in the preparation of a report and an ordered archive.

Specific objectives of the archaeological monitoring are to:

- Identify any inhumations or cremations;
- Excavate, record and recover any inhumations or cremations;
- Excavate, record and recover any associated artefacts or coffin furniture associated with the inhumations or cremations;
- Make provision for the reburial of human remains in an appropriate location;
- Identify, excavate and record any other significant archaeological remains in line with NPPF paragraph 141;
- Report the results of the investigation; and
- Compile and deposit a site archive at a suitable repository.

The archaeological monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines: Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2014), and the English Heritage guidelines: Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (2005).

## 5.0 Monitoring Location

The described development works requiring archaeological monitoring are as follows:

- Excavation of foundations for extensions to existing building; and
- Any further groundworks beyond the breaking of hardstanding.

Any groundwork or ground disturbance, beyond breaking up hardstanding, will be carried out under the supervision of the site archaeologist. The scope of this work includes: monitoring the removal of building





layers, topsoil and subsoil down to the construction depth, surface of the natural geology or natural horizon within the stated location (whichever is encountered soonest).

## 6.0 Monitoring Strategy and Methodology

### 6.1 Archaeological Monitoring

Suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist(s) will be in attendance during all groundworks beyond the breaking of hardstanding to identify, record and recover any archaeological or human remains present in a timely manner. Although hard standing may be broken and removed without archaeological supervision all subsequent ground disturbance will be monitored.

Topsoil and subsoils will be stripped mechanically using a suitable mechanical excavator, such as back-acting mechanical excavator or tracked 360, fitted with a wide, toothless (flat bladed) grading bucket, under close supervision of an archaeologist at a ratio of one archaeologist to each excavating machine. Where compacted deposits or surfaces require the use of a toothed bucket, this may be employed but excavation should revert to the use of a flat bucket as soon as practicable.

Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously under archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon, formation level, or natural subsoil or geology, whichever is encountered first. Mechanical excavators and other construction plant should not track or drive over an area that has been stripped until an archaeologist has confirmed that no human remains are present. Archaeological monitoring shall cease when excavations have reached final construction depth or natural subsoils or gravels, whichever is encountered soonest.

The machine must be halted should potential grave cuts or human remains be encountered. Following identification of grave cuts excavation must proceed by hand until human remains or formation levels are reached. In the event that human remains are identified the archaeologist **must** be given reasonable time to investigate, record and recover these remains and associated artefacts.

All works will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines: Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (2005). The human remains will be cleaned and recorded through written, photographic and drawn methods prior to lifting. The minimum standards in the 2005 English Heritage guidelines (Annex S3) will be adhered to. Where a burial lies partially beyond the limits of excavation, only that part of the skeletal remains within the excavation



area should be lifted with the remainder being left *in situ*. This is in accordance with the 2005 English Heritage guidance (Annex E5, 2005).

Disarticulated, re-deposited bone should be given a separate context number and be bagged separated from *in situ* articulated remains. *In situ* articulated bone should be bagged and labelled separately by skeletal area (skull, torso, arm, leg, hand and foot) and the left and right sides respectively. Human bone will be washed, dried, marked and packaged in accordance with best practice guidelines.

Their excavation and lifting of human remains will be undertaken under licence from the Ministry of Justice. The need for a Ministry of Justice Licence applies to both inhumation and cremated remains. The archaeological contractor is responsible for obtaining a licence should human remains be identified and will ensure compliance with any conditions appended to it. A formal decision on whether the 1981 Disused Burial Ground Act or 1857 Burial Act would apply to identified human remains is currently being sought from the Ministry of Justice. This decision will be communicated to the applicant and archaeological contractor and they must ensure the relevant licence, notifications and conditions are complied with as necessary.

The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 will be followed with regard to any finds that might fall within its purview. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner, the Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) the landowner and the County Archaeologist, as required by the procedures as laid down in the Treasure Act Code of Practice 2002. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the find(s) from theft. Objects defined as treasure under the Act, must be reported to the local coroner. A Treasure Receipt (obtainable from either the FLO or the DCMS website) must be completed and a report submitted to the Coroner's Office and the FLO within 14 days of understanding the find is Treasure.

A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to establish their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features. Excavation and sampling strategies will be proportionate to the archaeological significance of the features identified and be sufficient to mitigate harm to the archaeological record and reasonably record and characterise features. It is anticipated that the extent of excavation will be limited by the width of foundation trenches. Where features are exposed within larger areas of excavation (e.g. service areas) a sufficient sample should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence of each feature, down to naturally occurring deposits.



The following sampling policy is recommended, however, should the archaeologist on site believe that this should be varied due to the specific circumstance of the identified remains then they should contact WYG and discuss with DCC to resolve the issue in line with the contingency procedure in Section 6.2:

- A 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes;
- A 50% sample should be taken of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m;
- A 25% sample should be taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m, but this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile;
- A 20% sample should be taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice. The junctions and intersections of linear features should be removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship; and
- Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.

## **6.2 Contingencies and Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries**

Should unexpectedly extensive or complex archaeological remains, or significant numbers of human burials be uncovered (including cremation burials), the scope of this project design should be reviewed to determine the most appropriate recording and sampling strategy. Should this be required, the locations and extent of additional excavation will be agreed by all parties on site.

In the event of a review of the project design being required, The Contractor will urgently contact the client or their consultant with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter with the client and the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist. This is likely to require an on-site meeting between the relevant stakeholders to review the archaeological remains on-site and identify a way forward.

Any variations to this project design will be put in writing and agreed by the relevant stakeholders including the client and the contractor.



### **6.3 Strategy Review**

The strategy will be held under continuous review during on-site archaeological monitoring. Should the strategy be considered unsuitable by the Contractor, then an alternative strategy will be proposed. This strategy will be communicated to the client in the first instance and agreed by all parties subject to the procedure in Section 6.2.

## **7.0 Recording**

### **7.1 Written and Graphic Records**

Full and proper records (written, graphic, electronic and photographic) should be made for all recovered human remains as appropriate, using pro forma record sheets/ forms as applicable. Any human remains encountered will be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. Each inhumation or cremation will be recorded by means of a written, drawn and photographic record. If no remains are identified the stratigraphy of each foundation trench will be recorded in a written description and photographic records as appropriate.

All excavated deposits will be fully recorded by detailed written context records on pro-forma sheets giving details of their location, composition, dimensions, shape, any relationships, finds and samples. The records will be cross referenced to other elements of the record and any other relevant contexts.

All features will be recorded on at least one plan, normally at 1:20 scale and at least one section drawing of a feature, normally at 1:10 scale (1:20 if necessary due to size). A complete post excavation plan of the area is to be prepared at an appropriate scale if deemed necessary. All drawings are to include co-ordinate data, as is necessary for the accurate location of the area planned or the section drawn and spot-heights related to the Ordnance Survey Datum.

All excavated features and deposits will be photographed using colour digital photography taken on a digital SLR camera with a minimum of a 10 megapixel resolution. Additional site photographs should be taken as appropriate to place excavated features within the wider context. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption.



## 7.2 Finds and Samples

All finds associated with human remains will be recovered will be recorded by context. Significant finds should be recorded by context and include a spot height and be photographed in situ. All retained artefacts shall be removed from site for specialist examination and analysis and, if deemed necessary, conservation. Cleaning of objects may take place on site, or upon removal as is deemed appropriate. All recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds will be in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (2014) and Watkinson and Neal (1997).

Soil samples from the grave floors should be taken in sub-samples from the head, torso and leg/foot area. These samples will be wet sieved and sorted to recover loose teeth and small bone fragments. All environmental or other samples taken will be recorded by context. Details of the samples will be included in the context records and drawings as appropriate.

## 8.0 Archive Consolidation and Post-Excavation Work

The site archive will contain all the data collected during the monitoring, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:

- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary; and
- all retained artefacts will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with any requirements of the recipient museum.

Human remains will be recorded and assessed by a suitably qualified osteoarchaeologist in line with best practice guidelines and in proportion to their significance. All retained artefacts will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. All retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains. The potential for further analysis of human remains, artefacts and samples will be assessed.

The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage, 1991; Appendix 3) and 'Guidelines for the



preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage' (UKIC 1990). In addition to the site records and artefacts, the archive shall contain:

- site matrices where appropriate;
- a summary report synthesising the context record;
- a summary of the artefact record; and
- a summary of the environment record.

The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate. The Contractor will make provisional arrangements for the deposition of the site archive with an appropriate museum, or suitable repository agreed with Derbyshire County Council.

Provision will be made for the reburial of human remains at a suitable location. If possible this should be within the small garden area to the rear of the cottage, directly north of the church, where the recovered remains from the previous phase of burial ground clearance have been reburied. If this not possible an alternative Methodist burial ground location should be sought, or suitable agreement on an alternative reburial site be reached with the local Methodist authorities.

## 9.0 Reporting

Regular progress reports will be provided to the clients consultant on behalf of the client for the duration of the site works. Additional reports will be provided should unexpectedly significant archaeological remains be recorded, or human remains be identified.

A preliminary report of the archaeological monitoring shall be required within 2 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. This will include a written summary of the key findings, as well as initial interpretation of their potential significance, as appropriate. This report will be supported by drawings and photographs as necessary.

A full report shall be required within four weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report shall be prepared in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines. As a minimum the report shall contain the following information:



- A title page, with the name of the project, the name of the contractor and author(s) of the report, the title of the report and date of the report and grid reference;
- A non-technical summary of the findings;
- A description of and a background to the nature of the works, including dates of fieldwork;
- A brief description of the site location (including grid references) and site history;
- Description of the methodology employed and explanation of any agreed variations to the brief;
- The layout, total area and purpose of the monitoring, supported by a location plan;
- The results of the monitoring including an summary assessment of the human remains identified;
- A catalogue and brief post–excavation assessment of each category of artefact recovered during excavation;
- Identification of the proposed location for reburial of the human remains;
- A summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
- References and bibliography of all sources used; and
- An appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded.

The report will be supported by an overall plan of the excavated area, indicating the location of human remains identified and excavated, with supporting section drawings where appropriate. The report will be further illustrated by general site photographs to place the excavated area within context.

### **9.1.1 Report Distribution**

The Contractor will submit one copy of the draft report initially for review by the client or their consultant, who will also consult the County Archaeologist during this review period. The Contractor will rectify any defects and make any amendments as identified by the client and shall subsequently submit the final report within 2 weeks of the clients comments.



Two final reports will be required. A digital copy of the report shall also be provided. Copies of the report should be produced and submitted to:

- the commissioning body (pdf);
- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (one bound hard-copy and in digital (pdf/A) on CD);
- Museum accepting the archive (hard copy); and
- Archaeological Data Service, OASIS (pdf).

## 10.0 Programme

The commencement date for monitoring is still to be confirmed but will be notified to the curator as soon as possible. The duration of the archaeological works will be dependent upon the nature of remains encountered, and the progress of onsite ground works by the developer. The Archaeological Contractor will inform the Derbyshire Council Archaeologist of the start date of the work (at least 10 working days before) and arrange for monitoring visits to be undertaken.

The main contractor will allow appropriate time and physical working space to enable the archaeological contractor to undertake archaeological recording as defined in this document. This may have a direct impact on the wider works programme, which the main contractor must recognise.

It should be noted that human remains must be treated with “due care and reverence” within the terms of the 1857 Burial Act and within any conditions imposed by a Ministry of Justice Licence. The archaeological contractor is responsible for obtaining the licence should human remains be identified and will ensure compliance with any conditions appended to it. A formal decision on whether the 1981 Disused Burial Ground Act or 1857 Burial Act would apply to identified human remains is currently being sought from the Ministry of Justice. This decision will be communicated to the applicant and archaeological contractor and they must ensure the relevant licence, notifications and conditions are complied with as necessary.

The Contractor will provide verbal progress reports during works, on the completion of fieldwork and on request from WYG and the DCC Archaeologist during the course of the field work. Other reporting will be consistent with the timetable described above. Draft reports will be submitted to the client or their consultant for checking and comment.





## 11.0 Contractor and Staffing

The Contractor will undertake the archaeological watching brief, associated excavation and reporting. The archaeological contractor will be a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, or be expected to demonstrate that they have equivalent experience, capability and quality management systems in place. The project will be under the overall control of an appropriately qualified and experienced Project Manager. The on-site monitoring archaeologist should be an osteoarchaeologist, or be sufficiently experienced in the identification, excavation and assessment of human remains to undertake the works with confidence and to the required standards. An osteoarchaeologist should be available to provide specialist advice.

Details of the proposed project team, including specialists will be provided prior to the commencement of works to confirm the proposed team are acceptable. Senior staff and specialists must demonstrate an appropriate level of experience and expertise, and should preferably be Members of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA).

## 12.0 Health and Safety

Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation. All archaeologists or archaeological organisations undertaking the fieldwork should ensure that they, or any proposed sub-contractors, are appropriately qualified and adequately insured to undertake such projects.

The Contractor will be required to liaise with the client with regard to health and safety matters. The Contractor will prepare and abide by a project and site specific method statement and risk assessment. A designers' risk assessment is included in Appendix B of this document.

Should human remains be identified within the excavations, appropriate screening should be put in place to shield the excavations from casual viewing by members of the public. Preservation of soft tissue is not anticipated within this context. Should soft tissue be identified specific procedures, as identified within the archaeological contractors risk assessment and method statement, should be implemented to deal with the recovery and storage of these remains.



## 13.0 Monitoring and Quality Control

Monitoring does not and should not take the place of proper self-regulation. The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by their client or their consultant and Derbyshire County Council, in its role as curator of the county's archaeology.

A programme for monitoring the fieldwork will be agreed in advance of the commencement of fieldwork.

The representatives of DCC and the client will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time. The representatives will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all open areas, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use.

## 14.0 Archive

Provision will be made for the deposition of the site archive with the Derby Museum and Art Gallery. The notification form has been sent to Spencer Bailey, Derbyshire Museum and Art Gallery and a copy is included in Appendix C.

If the watching brief produces archaeological results the museum curator and Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist will be informed and an accession number obtained. Recommendations on the retention and/or discard of elements of an archive will be set out explicitly within the post-excavation report with reference to relevant regional and national research agendas as appropriate to justify the recommendations. Decisions regarding the significance of the archive and the appropriate level of deposition will be made by the museum curator and Development Control Archaeologist.

The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in Brown (2007) '*Archaeological Archives: A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*', the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014) and the *Museums in Derbyshire, Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003) and interim guidance (2014). The Derbyshire procedures include detailed information on the preparation, conservation, marking, labelling and packaging of archive material to be deposited.

Should the watching brief result in a negative result a hard copy archive does not need to be deposited with the museum. A copy of the report will be lodged with the HER, OASIS and digital photographs uploaded to OASIS or ADS-Easy as outlined below.



The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards and Robinson 2000). The digital photographic record will be deposited with the OASIS record for archives of less than 50 images, or ADS-Easy for archives of greater than 50 images.

The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, DCC, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to DCC for HER enhancement purposes.

## 15.0 Copyright

Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive and DCC, as both client and curator, to use such documentation for their statutory and educational functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'.

Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

## 16.0 Resolution of Issues

In the event of issues arising regarding the implementation of this specification or the scope of the evaluation excavation these will be resolved in the first instance by contacting the client or their agent who will facilitate a resolution through contact with the key stakeholders. Should the issue not be resolved remotely, a meeting will be held between key stakeholders to facilitate discussion of the issues and identification of a suitable strategy to be agreed by all parties.



## 17.0 Further Information

Further information on this Written Scheme of Investigation can be obtained from:

Kirsten Holland  
Associate – Archaeology & heritage  
Arndale Court  
Otley Road  
Headingley  
Leeds  
LS6 2UJ

Tel: 0113 219 7109  
Kirsten.holland@wyg.com



## 18.0 References

Brown, DH (2007) *Archaeological Archives A Guide To Best Practice In Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*

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

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014) *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief.*

Derbyshire County Council (2003) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives. Museums in Derbyshire.*

Derbyshire County Council (2014) *Archaeological archives in Derbyshire – interim guidance note (DRAFT).*

English Heritage (1991) *Management of Archaeological Projects 2*

English Heritage (2005) *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*

Museums and Galleries Commission (1994) *Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections*

Richards, J. and Robinson, D. (2000) *Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork: Guide to Good Practice.* AHDS <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/goodguides/excavation/>

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. (1997) *First aid for finds: practical guide for archaeologists.* Rescue and United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section, 3rd Edition.



# Appendices





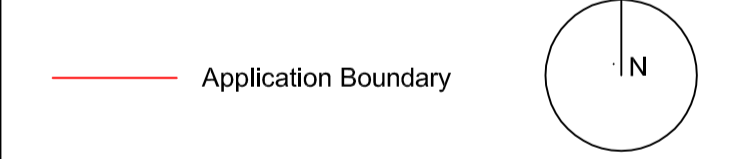
## **Appendix A – Location Plan**



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Rev	Description	By	CHK	Date



Project  
Chapel Street, Belper

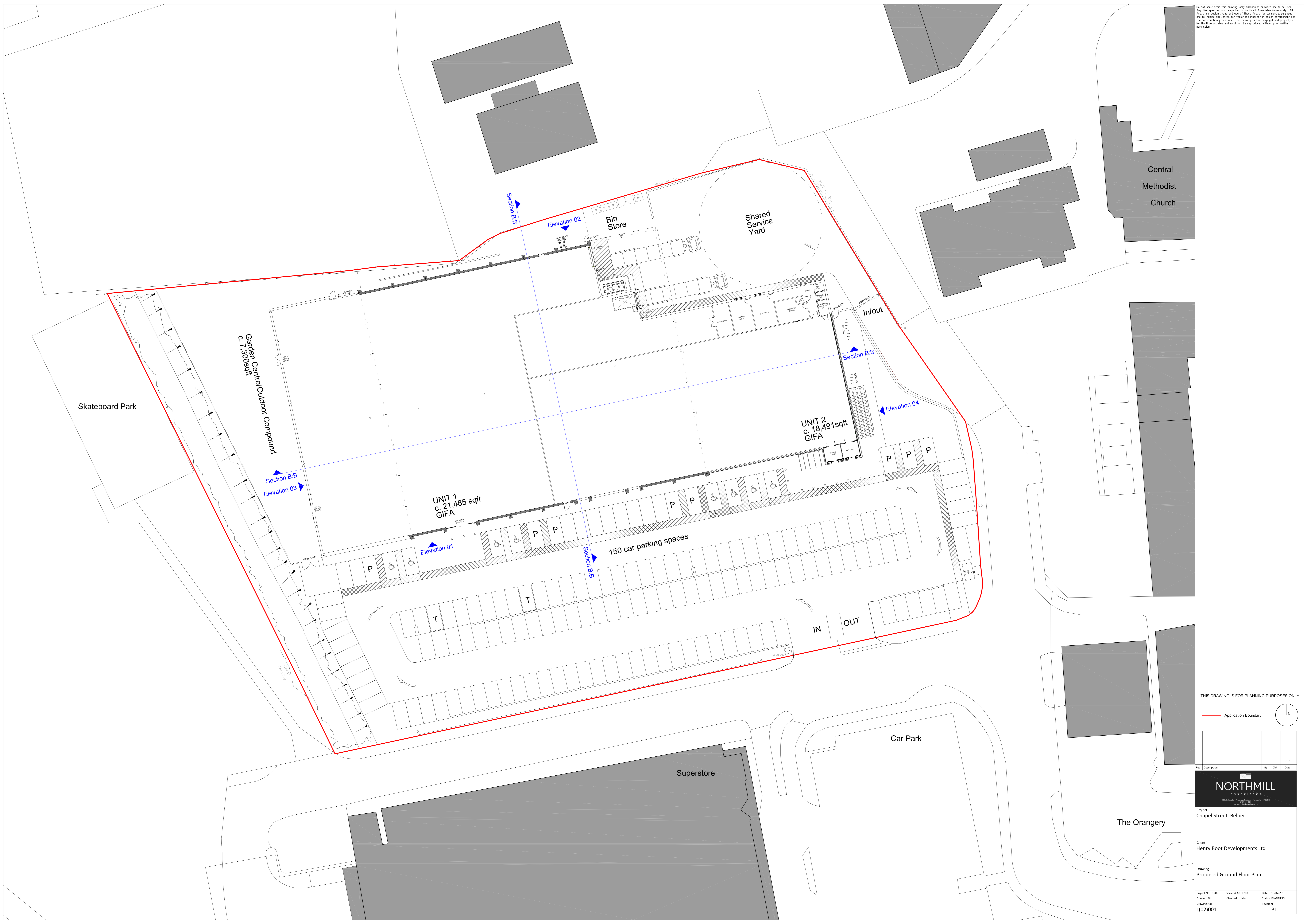
Client  
Henry Boot Developments Ltd

Drawing  
L(00)001

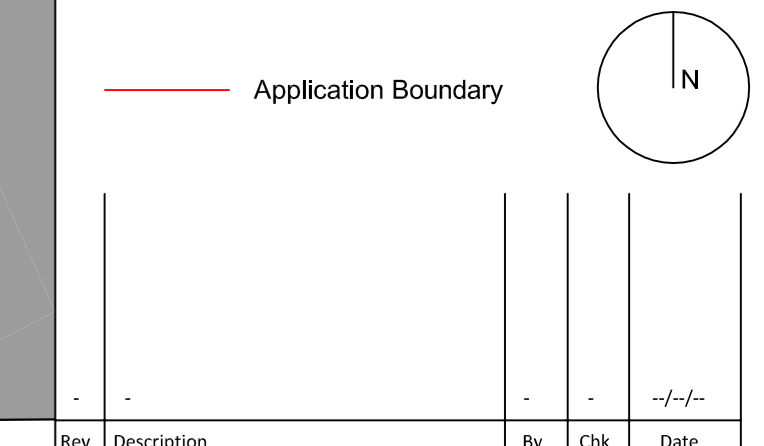
Project No: 2340 Scale @ A1 1:1250@A3 Date: 14/07/2015  
 Drawn: DL Checked: MW Status: PLANNING  
 Drawing No: Site Location Plan Revision: P1



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Rev	Description	By	CHK	Date

**NORTHMILL ASSOCIATES**

Project: Chapel Street, Belper

Client: Henry Boot Developments Ltd

Drawing: Proposed Ground Floor Plan

Project No: 2340	Scale: @ A3 1:200	Date: 15/07/2015
Drawn: DL	Checked: HW	Status: PLANNING
Drawing No: L(02)001		Revision: P1



## **Appendix B - Designers Risk Assessment**





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		Fax:	0113 275 0623	Web:	www.wyg.com	Approved by:	Steve Mustow
Project Name:	B&M Store Extension	Project Number:	<b>A088598</b>	Scope of Design Work:	<b>Archaeological Watching Brief</b>	Issue Number:	<b>1</b>
						Issue Date:	<b>01/10/15</b>

Hazard Ref No.	Project Stage	Hazard Description <i>(transfer all hazards from Form 1 identified in potential significant risk column and provide project specific detail of hazard)</i>	Risk Level Before Design Mitigation	Design Alteration / Action <i>(to eliminate hazard or reduce risk)</i>	Risk Level After Design Mitigation	Significant Residual Risk	
						Comments / Additional Information for the Contractor and Others <i>(including information on 'who' might be harmed and how)</i>	Shown On
1	C	Collapse of excavation	Medium	Excavations only to take place to depth required to complete construction. Deep excavations will not be entered unless appropriately stepped or shored. Excavation stability will be monitored.	Low	Procedures to monitor trench stability to be identified and implemented in method statement. Requirement to be included in contract documentation. Trenches to be stepped if required	
2	C	Contact with moving plant, vehicles, machinery	Medium	Principal Contractor to implement traffic management systems and contractors to keep to pedestrian routes. Working areas for archaeological investigation to be fenced off. Plant to be taken into account in risk assessment. Appropriate PPE to be worn.	Low	Procedures to be included in method statement. All staff to be briefed including plant operatives.	
3	C	Live services (incl. underground and overhead)	Medium	Service plans to be obtained by Principal Contractor and excavation locations reviewed in relation to services.	Medium	Excavation to proceed with caution across site. CAT and Genny scans to be completed.	
4	C	Slips, trips and falls	Medium	Good housekeeping to be maintained. Excavations to be fenced off with high visibility fencing.	Low	Appropriate footwear to be worn. Personnel to be briefed.	
5	C	Manual handling	Medium	Topsoil stripping to take place by machine as required.	Low	Manual handling training to be given to all staff.	
6	C	Contamination	Low	Principal Contractor to advise on contamination potential. Significant contamination risk from human remains not anticipated.	Low	Principal Contractor to include procedures on contamination and brief contractor. Procedures to be included in method statement should potential contamination associated with human remains be identified.	

**\*KEY:**

Project Stage <i>(When risk will occur)</i>	Determining Risk - PART 1 <i>(Potential Significant Risk)</i>				Determining Risk - PART 2 <i>(Confirm Significant Risk)</i>		Risk Control Hierarchy	Residual Risk Shown On
	Foreseeable consequences		Likelihood of exposure to hazard		<input type="checkbox"/> Potential Significant Risk <i>(consider questions below)</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Not Significant Risk  <b>Is the risk?</b> - Not likely to be obvious to a competent contractor / designer  - Unusual  - Likely to be difficult to manage effectively	Consider ERIC - If possible <b>ELIMINATE</b> the hazard completely - <b>REDUCE</b> the risk to a more acceptable level - <b>INFORM</b> workforce/others - As a last resort, <b>CONTROL</b> the residual risk  Also consider the 'Principles of Prevention' (see WYG Designer Procedure or CDM ACoP: Appendix 7)		
C Construction	Ill Health	Injury	Frequent	Probable			Occasional	Remote
M Maintenance/Use/Cleaning*			Exposure to the hazard will occur frequently during the activity.	Exposure to the hazard can be expected to occur during the activity; it will occur several times.	Exposure to the hazard will occur occasionally during the activity.	Exposure to the hazard will seldom occur during the activity. (freak event - no known history)		
D Demolition	Multiple fatalities	Multiple fatalities						
	Single fatality	Single fatality						
	Chronic or acute ill health	Major injury / permanent disability						
	Minor health effects	Minor injury						
	No known health effect	No injury						



## **Appendix C – Museum Notification Form**







## **Appendix D - Report Conditions**





**Written Scheme of Investigation, B&M Store Extension, Belper, Derbyshire**

This report is produced solely for the benefit of **Henry Boot Developments Ltd.** and no liability is accepted for any reliance placed on it by any other party unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

This report is prepared for the proposed uses stated in the report and should not be relied upon for other purposes unless specifically agreed by us in writing. In time technological advances, improved practices, fresh information or amended legislation may necessitate a re-assessment. Opinions and information provided in this report are on the basis of WYG using reasonable skill and care in the preparation of the report.

This report refers, within the limitations stated, to the environment of the site in the context of the surrounding area at the time of the inspections. Environmental conditions can vary and no warranty is given as to the possibility of changes in the environment of the site and surrounding area at differing times.

This report is limited to those aspects reported on, within the scope and limits agreed with the client under our appointment. It is necessarily restricted and no liability is accepted for any other aspect. It is based on the information sources indicated in the report. Some of the opinions are based on unconfirmed data and information and are presented accordingly within the scope for this report.

Reliance has been placed on the documents and information supplied to WYG by others, no independent verification of these has been made by WYG and no warranty is given on them. No liability is accepted or warranty given in relation to the performance, reliability, standing etc of any products, services, organisations or companies referred to in this report.

Whilst reasonable skill and care have been used, no investigative method can eliminate the possibility of obtaining partially imprecise, incomplete or not fully representative information. Any monitoring or survey work undertaken as part of the commission will have been subject to limitations, including for example timescale, seasonal, budget and weather related conditions.

Although care is taken to select monitoring and survey periods that are typical of the environmental conditions being measured, within the overall reporting programme constraints, measured conditions may not be fully representative of the actual conditions. Any predictive or modelling work, undertaken as part of the commission will be subject to limitations including the representativeness of data used by the model and the assumptions inherent within the approach used. Actual environmental conditions are typically more complex and variable than the investigative, predictive and modelling approaches indicate in practice, and the output of such approaches cannot be relied upon as a comprehensive or accurate indicator of future conditions.

The potential influence of our assessment and report on other aspects of any development or future planning requires evaluation by other involved parties.

The performance of environmental protection measures and of buildings and other structures in relation to acoustics, vibration, noise mitigation and other environmental issues is influenced to a large extent by the degree to which the relevant environmental considerations are incorporated into the final design and specifications and the quality of workmanship and compliance with the specifications on site during construction. WYG accept no liability for issues with performance arising from such factors.

October 2015

WYG Environment Planning Transport Ltd.

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-253941**

### Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief at the B and M store extension, Belper, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	In March 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Henry Boot Developments Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at the B and M store extension, Belper, Derbyshire. The watching brief was undertaken to satisfy a planning condition recommended by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (Planning Ref. AVA/2015/0651). The watching brief monitored all groundworks occurring within the area of a previous Methodist cemetery. The majority of the human remains were exhumed from the cemetery in 1994, prior to the construction of the B and M store. The primary purpose of the current archaeological watching brief was to ensure any further remains were recovered and appropriately reinterred. The groundworks consisted of the excavation of three 2m wide foundation trenches with a maximum depth of 2.2m. The remains of multiple individuals, along with associated coffin handles and nails, were recovered during the archaeological watching brief. All the remains encountered during the watching brief were disarticulated and located within made ground deposits. These made ground deposits also included a large amount of building material including brick and worked stone. The human remains had been previously disturbed by construction activity, possibly representing unmarked graves missed during the 1994 works.
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2016 End: 09-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	NONCONFORMIST CEMETERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COFFIN FITTING Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE AMBER VALLEY BELPER B and M store
Postcode	DE56 1AR
Study area	30 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 34569 47309 53.021652330364 -1.484583908665 53 01 17 N 001 29 04 W Polygon

### Project creators



Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	WYG Planning and Environment
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Tony Brennan
Project supervisor	Elise McLellan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Entered by	Elise McLellan (elise@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	6 June 2016

## OASIS:

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

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