

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at
South Wilford Primary School,
Nottingham**



View south of a service trench.
ARS Ltd Report No. 2016/116
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An Archaeological Watching Brief at South Wilford Primary School, Nottingham

ARS Ltd Report 2016/116

August 2016

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Archaeological Watching Brief at South Wilford Primary School, Nottingham

Site Code: SWN16

Planning Authority: Nottingham City Council

Planning Ref: 15/03160/PFUL

Superficial Geology: Gunthorpe Mudstone within the Mercian Mudstone group.

NGR: SK 4922 7655

Date of Fieldwork: June 2016 - August 2016

Date of Report: August 2016

In June 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Faithful & Gould to undertake an archaeological watching brief at South Wilford Primary school, Nottingham.

Planning consent (15/03160/PFUL) has been granted by Nottingham City Council for the construction of a new class room block at South Wilford Primary school, Nottingham. A condition of this consent, stipulated under the National Planning Policy Framework, required archaeological works as part of the development. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ARS Ltd as part fulfilment of this condition to ensure that any potential archaeological remains on site encountered during the course of ground works were not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted.

Monitoring of on-site works was mounted on an intermittent basis between July and August 2016. During the course of monitoring no archaeological features were identified. A small amount of fragmented pottery and glass was recovered from unstratified topsoil deposits and the backfill of the grubbing out of a hedgerow (010) which date to the 19th-20th centuries.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Planning consent (15/03160/PFUL3) was granted in May 2016 for the construction of a new school room block at South Wilford Primary School, Main Road, Nottingham, NG11 7AL.

1.1.2 The site lies within the immediate area of the medieval settlement of Wilford which is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086.

1.1.3 Evidence of Roman and Iron Age occupation is known from the immediate area. Chance finds of roman coins have been made in the area and a Neolithic stone axe has been found within the immediate vicinity of the classroom block.

1.1.4 The site lies adjacent to a Grade II listed building (listing no 1270640) and associated boundary wall representing a former school house and associated class block dating from 1736. Ordnance Survey shows that the area of the site comprised open fields until the end of the Great War (1918) and was then used until 1938 as allotments. The land then reverted to open fields until the present school was built; the proposed development area is vacant on all maps.

1.1.5 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012) and a condition, Condition 7 of planning consent required the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, during the course of the development.

1.1.6 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS) was commissioned in June 2016 by Faithful & Gould to undertake an archaeological watching brief at South Wilford Primary School, Nottingham.

1.3 The watching brief was enacted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (2014a) and Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014b) by Caitlin Halton Assistant Project Officer at ARS Ltd during July and August 2106, the project was managed by Reuben Thorpe.

2 SITE LOCATION. LANDFORM AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The site lies at around 25m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), some 165m to the east of the River Trent, in an area of mixed residential housing and green open space centred on NGR SK 56731 37370 (Figure 1).

2.2 The development area encompasses an area of just under 274m² consisting of hard standing and soft play area forming part of the school playground

2.3 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member which formed during the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot desert. This solid geology is overlain by superficial deposits of Hemington Member sand and silt and gravel (BGS 2016).

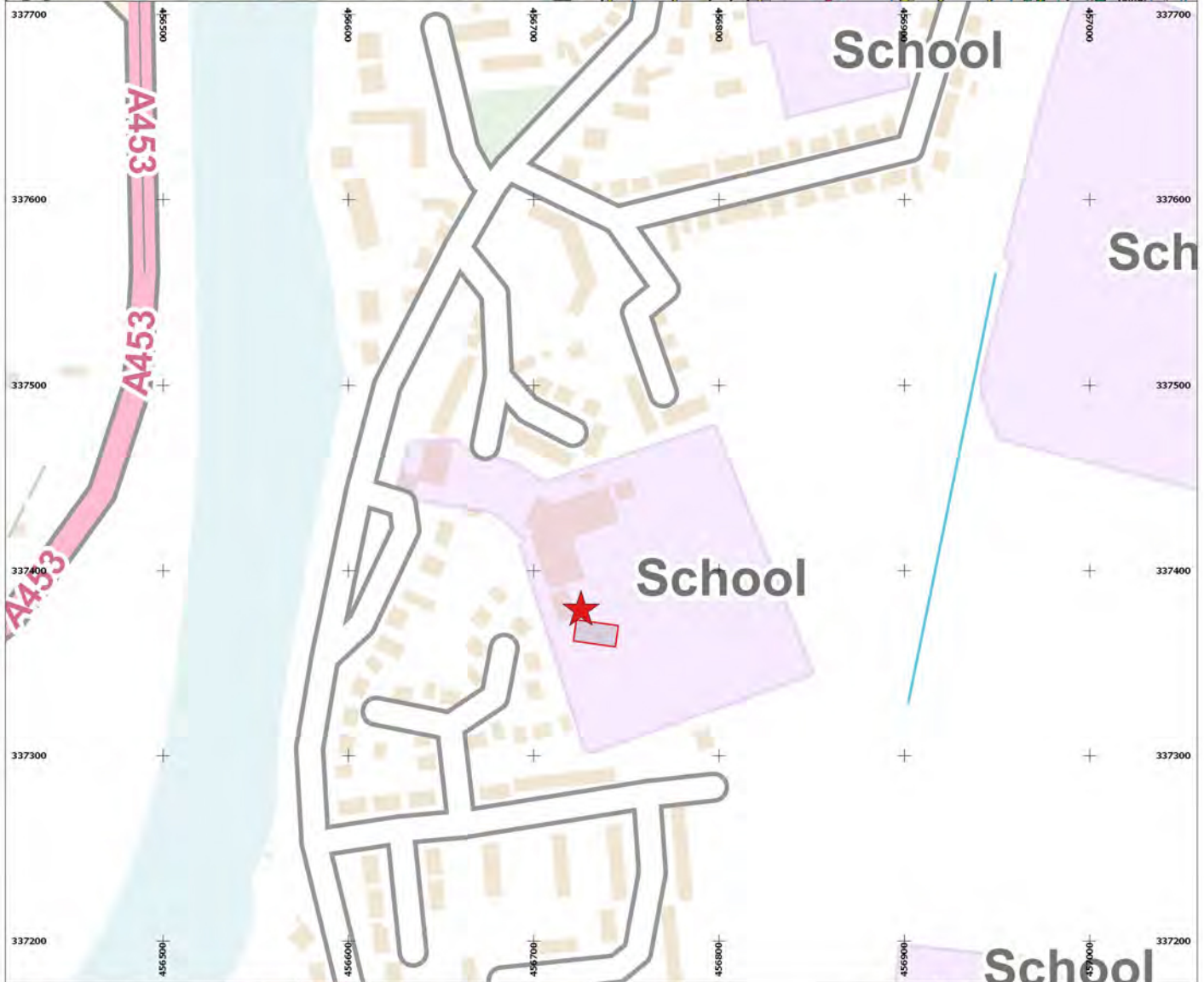
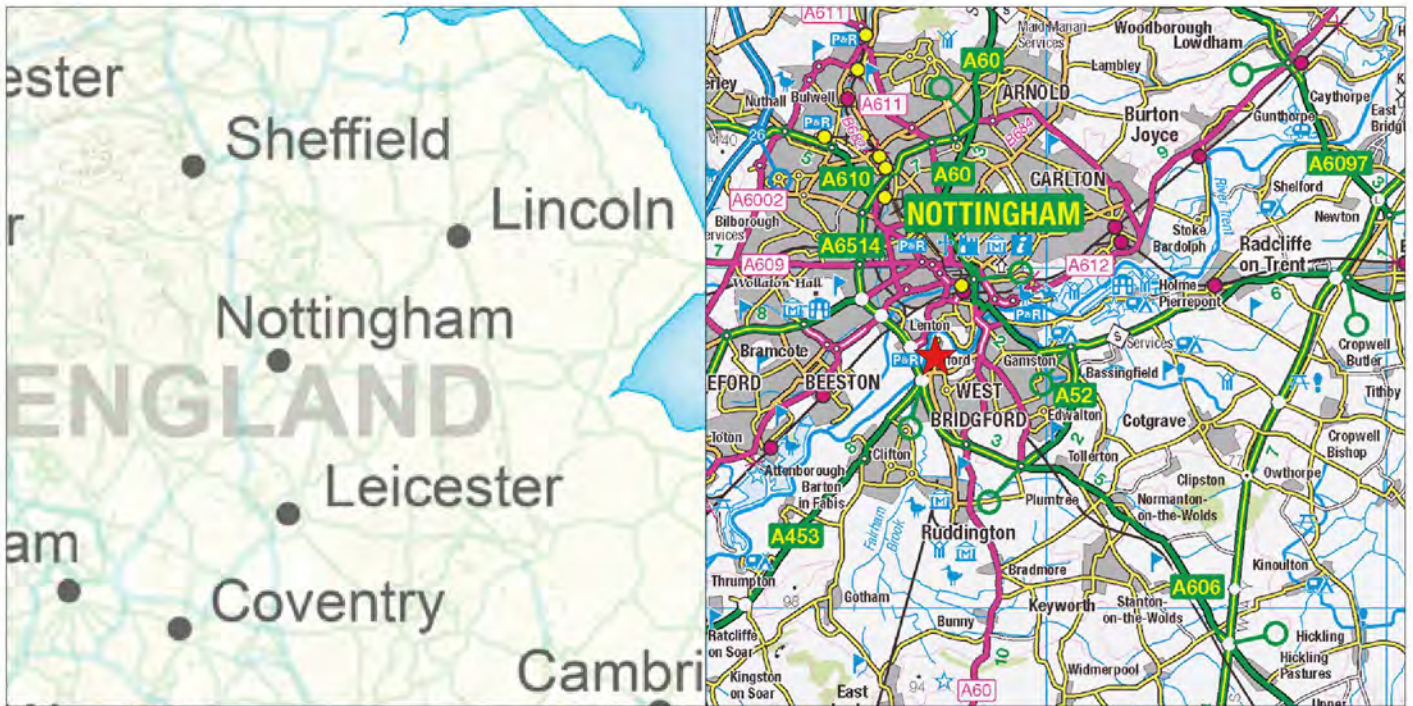
3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies within the immediate area of the medieval settlement of Wilford, which is believed to predate the Norman Conquest and is referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 771) as belonging to William Peverill.



3.2 Previous archaeological work, less than 100m to the west-south-west of the site, has revealed several undated pits and a gully (Clay 2005, 2-3). Evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation is also known from the area.

3.3 Chance finds of archaeological objects have been made in the area including the discovery of two caches of Roman coins, the first in the 17th century and a second discovery, of a late Roman hoard, in the 19th century. Additionally a Neolithic stone axe has been found approximately 60m to the south-west-south of the site.

3.4 The Wilford C of E Endowed School was founded and endowed as a charity school by Benjamin Carter in 1736. It consists of a former school house and an adjoining classroom block. The classroom block, dates to 1868 and is attached at right angles, parallel to the street. The brick boundary wall is also nineteenth century in date, with brick coping and square gate piers.



Site name: South Wilford Primary School
 Date: May 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: Varies

-  Site location
-  Area of watching brief



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**Figure 1:
 Site location**

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the footprint of development and to record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The watching brief followed the methodology set out in the WSI (see Appendix II) which had been approved prior to the commencement of the works by the City of Nottingham Archaeologist.

6 RESULTS

6.1 The observed depositional sequence of the site, observed during the monitoring of the excavation of foundation trenches and service runs largely demonstrated previous ground works associated with the construction of the school building and play areas adjacent and to the north and the creation and landscaping of soft play areas to the south.

6.2 In the north-western part of the site makeup deposits comprising bricks and fragmented bricks (001) and pale yellow dolomite hard-core (002) was observed overlying the geological natural(007) (Figure 3 and 6, section2). These deposits formed a makeup layer and base for the asphalt surface of the playground.



Figure 2. West facing section of trench (scale = 0.5m graduations)



Figure 3. South facing section of foundation trench (scale = 0.5m graduations).



Figure 4 South west facing section of foundation trench (scale = 0.5m graduations).

6.3 Moving further south, topsoil (001) was observed to have also formed over makeup (002)(Figure 6 sections 3 and 4), while toward the playing field and soft play area to the south, topsoil (001) was observed overlying the natural ground (007)(Figure 5). Pottery retrieved from the topsoil (001) represents 19th-20th centuries' utilitarian wares (Stoneware) and refined earthen wares.



Figure 5. South west facing section of trench (scale = 0.5m graduations)

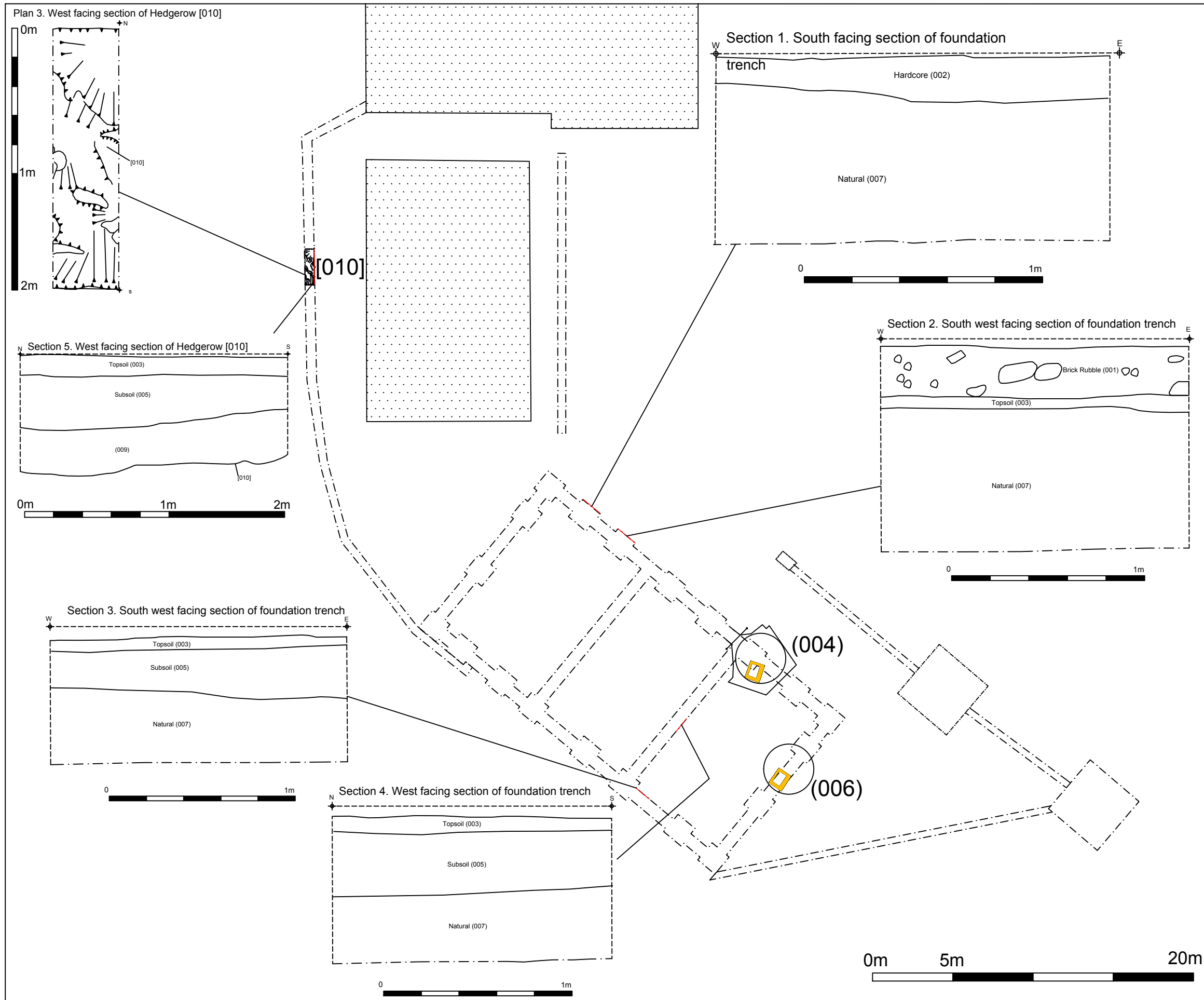


Figure 6. Plan of site

- Key:
- Area of excavation
 - String line
 - Existing building

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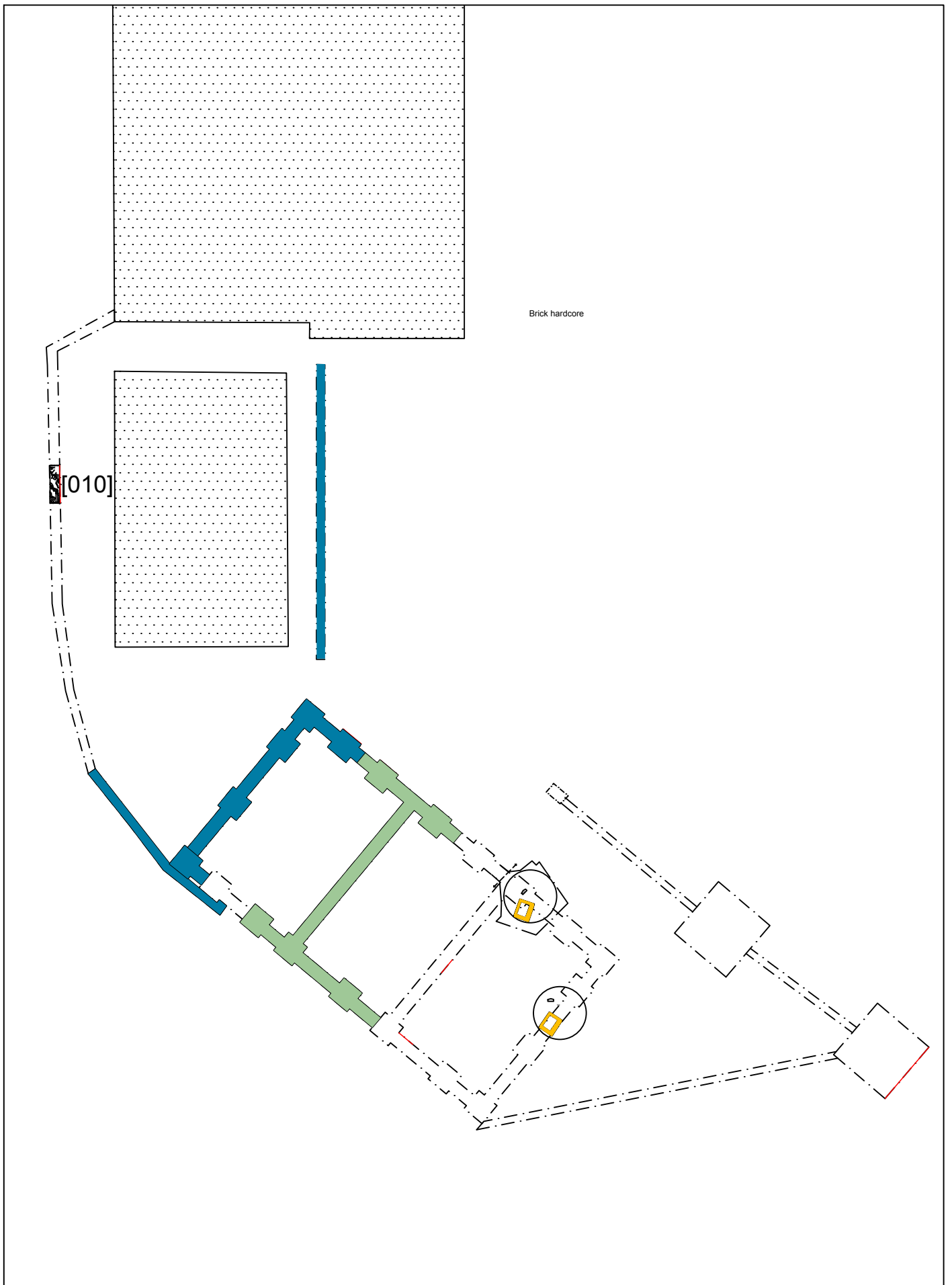








Figure 7. Plan of site showing ground formation
 Scale: 1:300@A4

Key:

-  Area of excavation
-  String Line
-  Existing school Building

-  Brick hardcore
-  Modern deposits of hardcore/dolomite
-  Topsoil and Natural Substratum



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6.4 Two modern soak aways (004) and (006) were identified and removed under archaeological supervision during the course of the groundworks.

6.5 These soakaways were formed of pre-cast sectional concrete pipe 3m in diameter and 2m deep (Figures 8-9) with a circular concrete cap.



Figure 8. Modern Soak away (004) (scale = 0.5m graduations).



Figure 9. Modern soak away (006) (scale = 0.5m graduations).

6.6 The remnants of the bedding trench of a hedgerow [010], which had been previously grubbed out was identified and excavated to the west of the existing school building (Figure 6). The single fill (009) representing the disuse and removal of hedge itself comprised a mixture of silt and coal fragments similar to (008). Ceramics and glass were recovered from (009).



Figure 10. Hedgerow [010] on the western extent of the proposed development (scale = 0.5m graduations).

7 SPECIALIST REPORTS

7.1 Finds Assessment

Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

7.1.1 A small quantity of artefacts dating to the 19th-20th centuries came from unstratified topsoil deposits (003) and the infill (009) of hedgerow [010].

The Pottery

7.1.2 A total of 17 fragments of pottery were recovered and are summarised in Table 1.

7.1.3 The pottery represents 19th-20th century utilitarian wares (stoneware) and refined earthenwares (whiteware – including fragments of blue-and-white/polychrome transfer-printed earthenware plates, a saucer and jar/bowl lids) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food.

| Artefact type | Date range | Artefact count by context | |
|---|---|---------------------------|-------|
| | | (003) | (009) |
| Brown/black-glazed earthenware | 19 th century | 2 | - |
| Brown stoneware | Late 19 th -early 20 th centuries | 1 | - |
| Whiteware, including blue-and-white transfer-printed ware | Late 19 th -20 th centuries | 4 | 10 |
| TOTAL | | 7 | 10 |

Table 1. The ceramic material.

The Ceramic Building Material

7.1.4 One tile fragment probably of 19th-20th centuries date, was recovered from the topsoil (003).

The Glass

7.1.3 Eight pieces of glass of late 19th-20th centuries date were recovered: a marble and three fragments of dark green (two fragments) and clear bottles from (003) and two fragments of dark green bottles, a fragment of a clear glass bowl and a clear glass droplet from hedgerow (009).

Animal Bone

Caitlin Halton MSci

7.1.4 Two identifiable fragments of animal bone were recovered from hedgerow (009). Of these, one was identified as belonging to a cow (Lumbar vertebrae) and the other, an indeterminate and poorly preserved small mammal bone. Butchery marks and areas of animal gnawing were identified on the cow vertebrae. These remains are likely to represent post-consumption products.

Discussion

7.1.5 The artefacts represented on site 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

8.1. The watching brief encountered no archaeological features.

8.2. The pottery, glass and animal bone identified in the back fill of the hedgerow identified on the western extent of the site date to late 19th-20th centuries

9 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

9.1 All publicity will be handled by the client.

9.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd retains 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 works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards.

10.2 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, comprising largely of domestic items and discarded material, is comparable with material commonly found on sites of this nature in the region, and is of limited archaeological significance. An archive has not therefore been produced. A copy of the report will be deposited with the Nottinghamshire Historic Environment Record and made available through the Archaeological Data Service.

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank those involved with this work, in particular David Foster, Site Manager and especially Scott Lomax, Nottingham City Archaeologist for his prompt advice and support.

13 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX I: - CONTEXT REGISTER

An Archaeological Watching Brief at South Wilford Primary School, Nottingham

| Context | Type | Description/ <i>Interpretation</i> | Measurements |
|---------|-----------|---|---------------------------------|
| 001 | Deposit | Orange Brick rubble consisting of ½ and whole unfrogged bricks in the northern areas of the foundation trench. <i>This was used as a hard-core below the modern Asphalt.</i> | Maximum thickness of 0.30m |
| 002 | Deposit | pale yellow or orange dolomite deposit consisting of stones and sand. Underlies asphalt underlay (008). <i>Modern hard-core used for levelling ground.</i> | Maximum thickness of 0.22m |
| 003 | Deposit | Mid-dark brown sandy silt with small stone inclusions. <i>Topsoil</i> | 0.40 - 0.44m thickness |
| 004 | Structure | Three rings of Pre-cast sectional concrete pipe with a concrete cap. <i>Modern concrete soak away.</i> | 3m diameter with a depth of 2m. |
| 005 | Deposit | Mid brown loamy deposit with occasional inclusions of small stones. Underlies (003) in the eastern extent of the PDA. <i>Subsoil</i> | Maximum thickness of 0.38m |
| 006 | Structure | Three rings of Pre-cast sectional concrete pipe with a concrete cap. <i>Modern concrete soak away.</i> | 3m diameter x 2m (d). |
| 007 | Deposit | Light orangey brown sand with stone inclusions. <i>Natural geology</i> | - |
| 008 | Deposit | Black gritty silt with coal inclusions. <i>Modern deposit used as a base layer for Asphalt</i> | 50mm thickness |
| 009 | Deposit | Fill of hedgerow [010] comprises of black gritty silt with coal inclusions, similar to (008). Underlies Subsoil (005). <i>Fill of Hedgerow [010]</i> | 2.25m (w) x 0.46m (d) |
| 010 | Cut | Cut of hedgerow in the western extent of the proposed development with vertical edges and an irregular base. | 2.25m (w) x 0.46m (d) |

APPENDIX II: - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

South Wilford Primary School, Main Road, Nottingham NG11 7AL.

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
*Archaeological Watching Brief***

May 2016



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www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Nottingham City Council

Date of compilation: May 2016

Compiled by: Reuben Thorpe MCIfA

Planning Reference: 15/03160/PFUL

Local Authority: Nottingham City Council

Site central NGR: SK 56731 37370

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Nottingham City Council. It details a scheme of works for an Archaeological Watching Brief in satisfaction of planning consent (15/03160/PFUL3) for the construction of new class room block at South Wilford Primary School, Main Road, Nottingham, NG11 7AL (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site lies within the immediate area of the medieval settlement of Wilford and is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. Evidence of Roman and Iron Age occupation is known from the immediate area. Chance finds of roman coins have been made in the area and a Neolithic stone axe has been found within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area proposed classroom block.

1.1.3 The site lies adjacent to a Grade II listed building (listing no 1270640) and associated boundary wall representing a former school house and associated class block dating from 1736. Ordnance Survey shows that the area of the site comprised open fields until the end of the Great War (1918) and was then used until 1938 as allotments. The land then reverted to open fields until the present school was built, the proposed development area is vacant on all maps.

1.1.4 Previous archaeological work taken in concert with map evidence and historical data suggests the potential for archaeological remains to be preserved within the development area.

1.1.5 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012), and in line with Policy BE16 of the Local Development Plan.

1.1.6 Planning permission has been granted for development of the site subject to condition, Condition 7, which requires the following.

No development involving the breaking of ground shall take place within the site boundaries unless a written specification for the implementation of an archaeological watching brief, during the course of the development, has first been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The specification shall include arrangements for:

- (a) the recording of any finds made during the watching brief and for the preparation of a final report;*
- (b) the deposition of the records of finds, and any significant finds, capable of removal from the site, in a registered museum;*
- (c) proposals for the publication of a summary of the final report in an appropriate journal.*

1.1.7 The following WSI describes the objectives and the methods to be employed in the Watching Brief and has been produced in accordance with a *Brief for*



Archaeological Watching Brief issued by the acting Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist on the 11th May 2016 (Lomax 2016 pers comm).

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The footprint of the proposed class room is outlined in Figure 1. It encompasses an area of just under 274m². The site comprises hard standing and soft play area forming part of the school playground. The site is centred at NGR SK 56731 37370 (Figure 1).

1.3 Topography

1.3.1 The site lies at around 25m aOD some 165m to the east of the River Trent in an area of mixed residential housing and green open space.

1.4 Geology

1.4.1 The solid geology of the PDA comprises mudstone of the Gunthorpe Member, formed during the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot deserts. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Hemington Member sand and gravel and silt and gravel (BGS 2016).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site lies within the immediate area of the medieval settlement of Wilford, which is believed to predate the Norman Conquest and is referred to in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Williams and Martin 1992, 771) as belonging to William Peverill.

2.2 Previous archaeological work less than 100m to the west-south-west of the site revealed several undated pits and a gully (Clay 2005, 2-3). Evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation is also known from the area.

2.3 Chance finds of archaeological objects have been made in the area including the discovery of two caches of Roman coins, the first in the 17th century and a second discovery of a late Roman hoard in the 19th century. Additionally a Neolithic stone axe has been found approximately 60m to the south-west-south of the site of the proposed development area.

2.4 The Wilford C of E Endowed school was founded and endowed as a charity school by Benjamin Carter in 1736. It consists of a former school house and an adjoining classroom block. The classroom block, dates to 1868 and is attached at right angles, parallel to the street. The brick boundary wall is also nineteenth century in date, with brick coping and square gate piers.



3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. Given the proximity of the site to the medieval settlement of Wilford and the presence of other archaeological features in the vicinity it is possible that the Watching Brief at South Wilford Primary School may have an as yet undefined potential to contribute to several areas outlined in *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012). Though undefined specifically, broadly these may contribute to developing understanding of the Iron Age, Roman and Early Medieval and Medieval periods, specifically:

- 4.5: Development of Late Iron Age settlement and their articulation with settlement in the Roman Period
- 4.6: Iron Age Field Systems and boundaries
- 4.8, 4.9, 4.10 Iron Age Economy and landscape: Finds, industry and exchange: Social relations and society
- 5.4: Rural Settlement patterns in the Roman Period
- 5.5: Roman agricultural economy
- 6.1: Roman – Anglo-Saxon transition
- 6.4: Saxon rural settlement pattern
- 6.5: Development of Anglo-Scandinavian Nottingham
- 6.7: Agricultural economy and rural landscape
- 7.1: Development of Anglo-Scandinavian settlements after Norman Invasion
- 7.2: Medieval Rural Settlement
- 7.6: Medieval Industry and Trade
- 7.7: Landscape and food production.

3.2 Watching Brief Objectives

3.2.1. The objectives of the Watching Brief will be to:

- ♦ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the footprint of development.
- ♦ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ♦ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.

4 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY



4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Watching Brief coverage will specifically involve continuous monitoring during ground works on the footprint of the development which covers an area of just under 274m². The need for continual attendance may be re-assessed, depending upon the nature of the deposits encountered on site. Visits will be agreed on site and in discussion with the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist.

4.1.2 In addition and as outlined in the *Brief for Archaeological Watching Brief* issued by the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist:

Attendances will also be made during groundworks which may affect archaeological remains must be undertaken with archaeological supervision to ensure the identification and recording of any archaeological features or deposits that may be encountered and to note the absence of such features/deposits where they are not present.

4.1.3 Archaeological Research Services Ltd acknowledges that it is the responsibility of the Acting City Archaeologist to monitor the archaeological works. Reasonable notice (no less than 5 working days) shall be provided to the Acting City Archaeologist to arrange a monitoring visit.

4.2 Watching Brief Methodology

4.2.1. All elements of the archaeological Watching Brief will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and will follow the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).

4.2.2. All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

4.2.3 The watching brief comprises archaeological supervision and monitoring of all ground works. Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the Museum of London Archaeology Recording Manual (MoLAS) (2002).

4.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.2.5 The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site and will be given, at his/her request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated and allowed for recording any such features.



4.2.6 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the Watching Brief then a sufficient quantity of said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

4.2.7 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required and in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Historic England 2011). Advice from the Historic England Regional Science Adviser will be taken if appropriate.

4.2.8 Should human remains be encountered they will initially be left in-situ and, removal if deemed necessary will be undertaken once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist.

4.2.9 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to

Nottingham City Council Coroners Service,
The Council House,
Nottingham NG1 2DT,
(Tel 0115 841 555)

in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer and the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.2.10 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.2.11 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

4.2.12 Regular contact will be maintained 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.

4.2.13 Any unexpected discoveries will be notified to the Acting City Archaeologist and the developer at the earliest opportunity.

4.2.14 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.

4.2.15 Site photography will be in high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography and in monochrome print. Photographic images will comprise



general site working shots, images of the excavation area and separately images of individual features and groups of features. Photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register.

4.2.16 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.

4.2.17 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

4.2.18 The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height above Ordnance Datum (aOD) of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

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. Artefacts from all stratified archaeological entities or suspected archaeological entities will be collected.

5.3 Bulk finds will be washed and 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 the recipient museum which, in this case, is Nottingham City Museums and Galleries 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 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works will be given to the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist:

Scott Lomax
Nottingham City Museums and Galleries
Waterworks Building
Castle Boulevard
Nottingham
NG7 1FB

Tel: 0115 876 1854.

6.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work. The client will afford reasonable access to the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation

7 STAFFING

7.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Megan Fletcher-Cutts, Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd.

7.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: | Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA |
| ◆ Romano-British pottery: | Ruth Leary |
| ◆ Samian ware: | Gwladys Monteil |
| ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: | Dr Chris Cumberpatch |
| ◆ Clay pipes: | Mike Wood MCIfA |
| ◆ Industrial Remains: | Chris Scott MCIfA |
| ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: | Elise McLellan |
| ◆ Molluscs: | Dr Andy McWilliams |
| ◆ Human and animal bone: | Milena Grzybowska |
| ◆ Radiocarbon dating: | SUERC |



- ◆ Finds conservation: Dr Jenny Jones, Durham University

8 REPORT

8.1 Following completion of the watching brief, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include,

- ◆ A non-technical 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
- ◆ A summary narrative of the results
- ◆ An interpretive synthesis of the results placing them in their local, regional and national context.
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - ◆ Specialists reports
 - ◆ Finds
 - ◆ Environmental
 - ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic Data
 - ◆ Context summary tables with processual interpretation
 - ◆ Stratigraphic Matrices
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form

8.2 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 Nottingham City Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see 9.4 below).

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION



9.1 Should the project produce archaeologically significant finds, then the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity and an accession number will be produced for the site.

9.2 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 with Nottingham City Museums and Galleries).

9.3 The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

9.4 The Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist and the Museum Curator at Nottingham City Museums and Galleries will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive.

9.5 The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

9.6 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

9.7 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.

9.8 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).

10 GENERAL ITEMS

10.1 Health and Safety

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 out 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. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

10.2 Insurance Cover



ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

10.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Nottingham City Archaeologist.

10.4 Publication

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 Acting Nottingham City Archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

10.5 Copyright

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

11 REFERENCES

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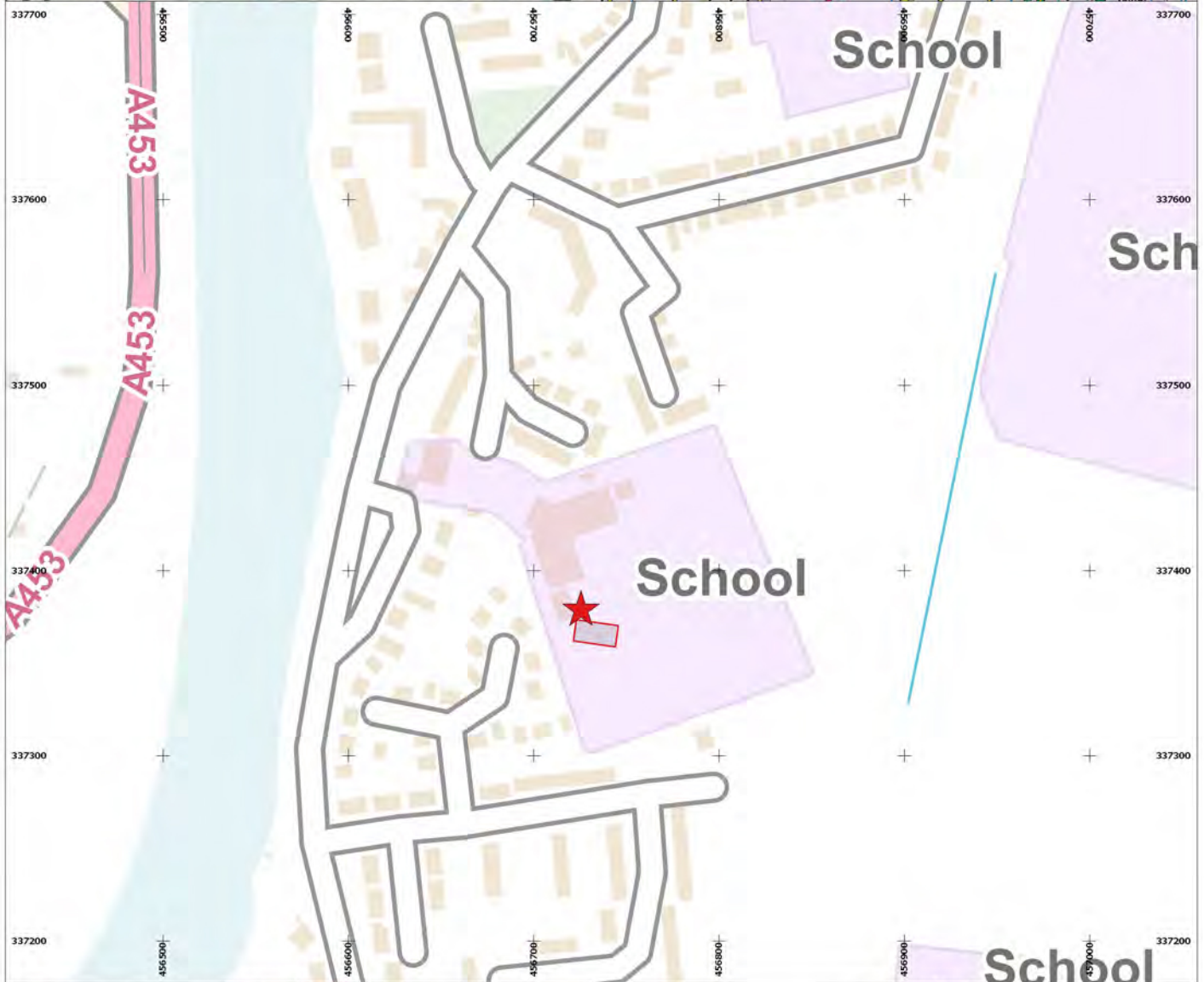
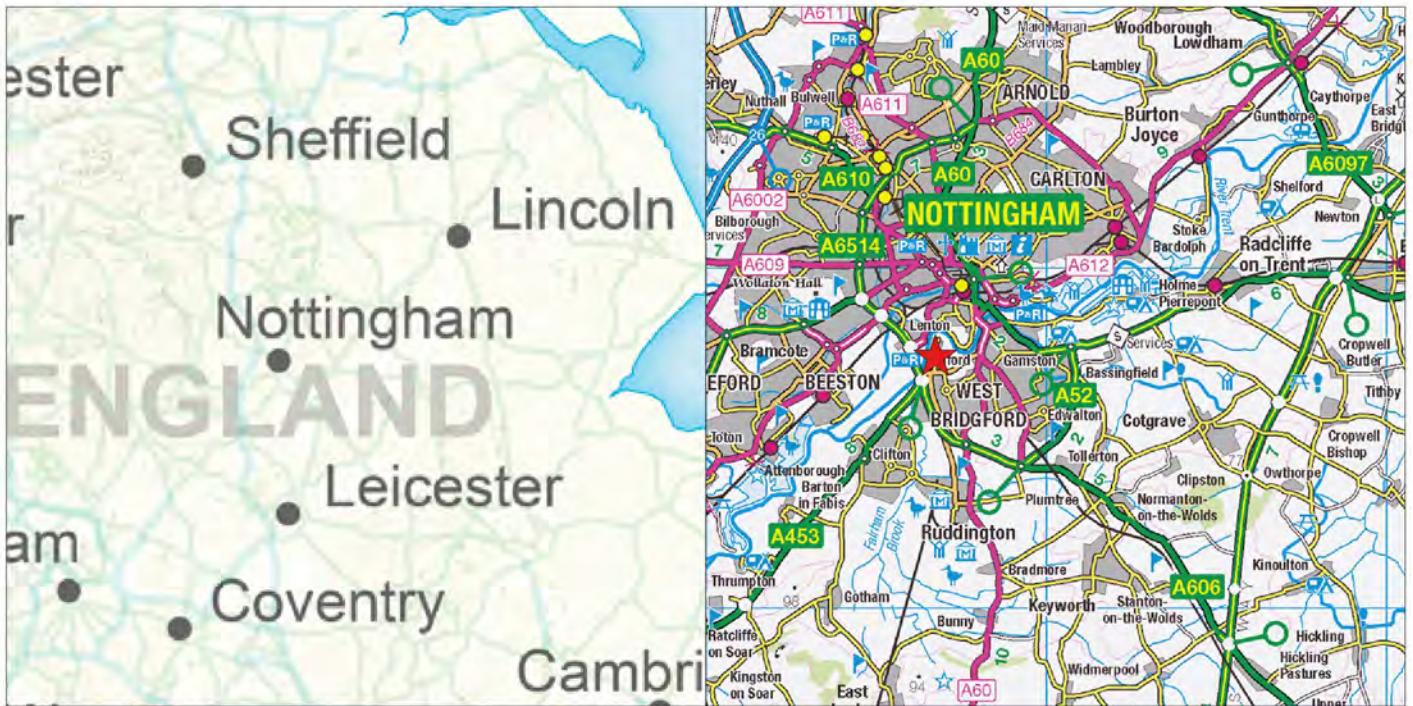
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FIGURES





Site name: South Wilford Primary School
 Date: May 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: Varies

-  Site location
-  Area of watching brief



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB
 Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



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

APPENDIX III:- 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: archaeo15-260481

Project details

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Project name | An Archaeological Watching Brief at South Wilford Primary School, Nottingham |
| Short description of the project | In June 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Faithful and Gould to undertake an archaeological watching brief at South Wilford Primary school, Nottingham. Planning consent (15/03160/PFUL) has been granted by Nottingham City Council for the construction of a new class room block at South Wilford Primary school, Nottingham. A condition of this consent, stipulated under the National Planning Policy Framework, required archaeological works as part of the development. An archaeological watching brief was undertaken by ARS Ltd as part fulfilment of this condition to ensure that any potential archaeological remains on site encountered during the course of ground works were not destroyed without first being recorded and interpreted. Monitoring of on-site works was mounted on an intermittent basis between July and August 2016. During the course of monitoring no archaeological features were identified. A small amount of fragmented pottery and glass was recovered from unstratified topsoil deposits and the backfill of the grubbing out of a hedgerow (010) which date to the 19th-20th centuries |
| Project dates | Start: 15-06-2016 End: 03-08-2016 |
| Previous/future work | Not known / Not known |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Monument type | NONE None |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Modern |
| Significant Finds | GLASS Modern |
| Investigation type | ""Watching Brief"" |
| Prompt | Planning condition |

Project location

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Country | England |
| Site location | NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NOTTINGHAM NOTTINGHAM South Wilford Primary school, Nottingham |
| Postcode | NG11 7AL |
| Study area | 274 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | SK 56731 37370 52.930416707766 -1.155927824897 52 55 49 N 001 09 21 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 | Reuben Thorpe |
| Project supervisor | Caitlin Halton |

Project archives

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Physical Archive Exists? | No |
| Digital Archive Exists? | No |
| Paper Archive recipient | Nottingham City HER |
| Paper Contents | "none" |
| Paper Media available | "Report" |

Project bibliography 1

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | An Archaeological Watching Brief at South Wilford Primary School, Nottingham |
| 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 | 22 September 2016 |

OASIS:

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

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page