Archaeological Excavations at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire

View south showing backfilled mineshaft and associated enclosure walls.

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2019/2

January 2019

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Executive Summary

Project Name: *Archaeological Excavation at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire*
Site Code: *MLAEX 18*
Planning Authority: *North East Derbyshire District Council*
Planning Ref: *NED/17/0020/OL*
Location: *Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire*
Geology: *Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Bowland Shale Formation.*
NGR: *SK 435063 363352*
Date of Fieldwork: *22nd-30th October 2018*
Date of Report: *January 2019*

In October 2018, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Roger Hollingworth to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire.

Excavations were focussed on an area of former lead mining activity and were undertaken between the 22nd and 30th October 2018. They revealed three backfilled mineshafts and associated enclosure walls, as well as fragmentary remains of a small building, previously identified in archaeological trial trenching (Cobbold, 2018) and in historic map regression (Burpoe 2017). Other features were also identified on the site and included a calf burial, tree boles representing land clearance, and field enclosure gullies.

1 Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

A planning application has been approved by North East Derbyshire District Council (Planning consent (*NED/17/0020/OL*)) for a residential development and associated access at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire (Figure 1).

Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (MHCLG 2018). Paragraph 199 of NPPF requires that:

> *'Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assests to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.'*

Planning condition 22, attached to planning consent, required pre-commencement archaeological works including Historic Map Regression (Burpoe 2017) Geophysical Survey (Durkin 2017), archaeological evaluation trenching, (Cobbold 2018) and finally strip map and record excavation, the subject of this report.

1.2 Site Location

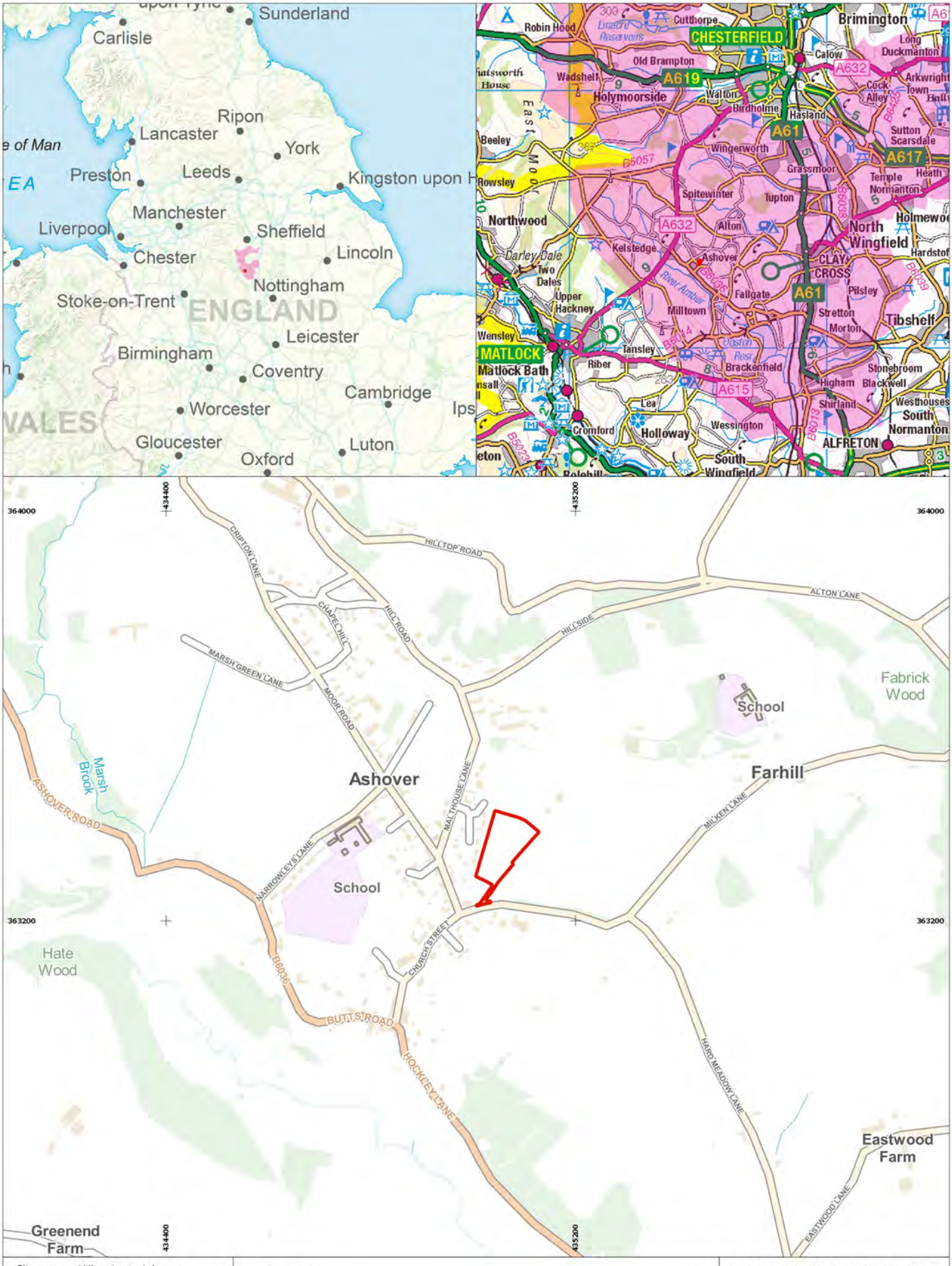
The site lies just under 6km to the north-east of Matlock and 7.5km to the south-west of Chesterfield. The development area covers 0.98ha, sited to the north-east of Ashover village, behind the Black Swan Public House, and is centred at SK 2435063 363352.

1.3 Land Form, Geology and Soils

The site itself comprises a roughly rectangular field which slopes from *c.* 195m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north towards Milken Lane *c.* 190m aOD to the south. The site is bounded on all sides by a mixture of stonewalling, hedgerows, stock-proof fencing and timber fencing (Figure 1).

The underlying solid geology consists of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Bowland Shale Formation – a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 313 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by superficial Head deposits (BGS 2018).

The underlying solid geology within the southernmost part of the development area comprises mudstone of the Widmerpool Formation, formed approximately 326 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by sub-aqueous slopes. This is overlain by superficial head deposits (BGS 2018) belonging to the Bardsey Soil Association (713a), which are cambic stagnogley soils (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Carboniferous mudstone with interbedded sandstone, and are characterised as 'Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged loamy over clayey and fine silty soils over soft rock, and some well drained coarse loamy soils over harder rock (CU 2017).



Site name: Milken Lane, Ashover
Date: March 2017
Drawn by: MB
Scale: Varies

Figure 1:
Site location

N

Site Boundary

North East Derbyshire District

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1.4 Historical and Archaeological Background

The site lies adjacent to the medieval core of Ashover. Historic mapping suggests that the lower part of the site, to the south, may have been within smaller enclosures possibly originating as medieval crofts north of the junction of Milken Lane and Moor Road. The Historic Environment Record (HER) for Derbyshire records a former lead mine to the north of Lime Tree House, off Malthouse Lane (HER 33627). The 1803 map of 'several mines' in Ashover shows the 'Rhodes vein' running through the site, with a building shown towards the site's northern boundary probably associated with mining. There are also find spots of prehistoric and Romano-British material in the village, including a beehive quern around 170m to the south-west and prehistoric rock art 210m to the west (Baker 2017).

Archaeological Research Services Ltd undertook a geophysical survey of land on Narrowleys Lane and Moor Road, between c. 400m to the north-west of the site, (Durkin 2014, 2017a). Here, survey revealed a small number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin as well as evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, but these have not been tested by field evaluation.

1.5 Previous Archaeological Work

Previous archaeological works, undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd comprised a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) (Burpoe, 2017), a Geophysical Survey (Durkin, 2017b) and archaeological trial trenching (Cobbold, 2018).

Historic map regression for the site was undertaken by ARS ltd. (Burpoe 2017), following the submission of the outline planning application. This demonstrated that in 1779, at the time of the Ashover Inclusion Award, the development area was still an area of open land. By the time of the 1816 Ashover Poor Rate map the development area had been enclosed into a system of strip fields. Map regression suggests the development area remained enclosed in this manner until at least the time of the 1879-1880 County series map, but by the time of the 1898-1899 County Series map 3 the earlier field boundaries appear to have fallen out of use. Certainly by the time of the 1917 County Series map the field was enclosed in the manner that exists to this day.

A geophysical survey (Durkin 2017b) did not reveal any definite evidence of significant buried archaeological remains, but did reveal a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

Subsequent archaeological evaluation trenching, undertaken in May 2018 (Cobbold, 2018), confirmed the presence of archaeological remains identified in the HIA (Burpoe 2017), and demonstrated the remains of Lead mining activity.

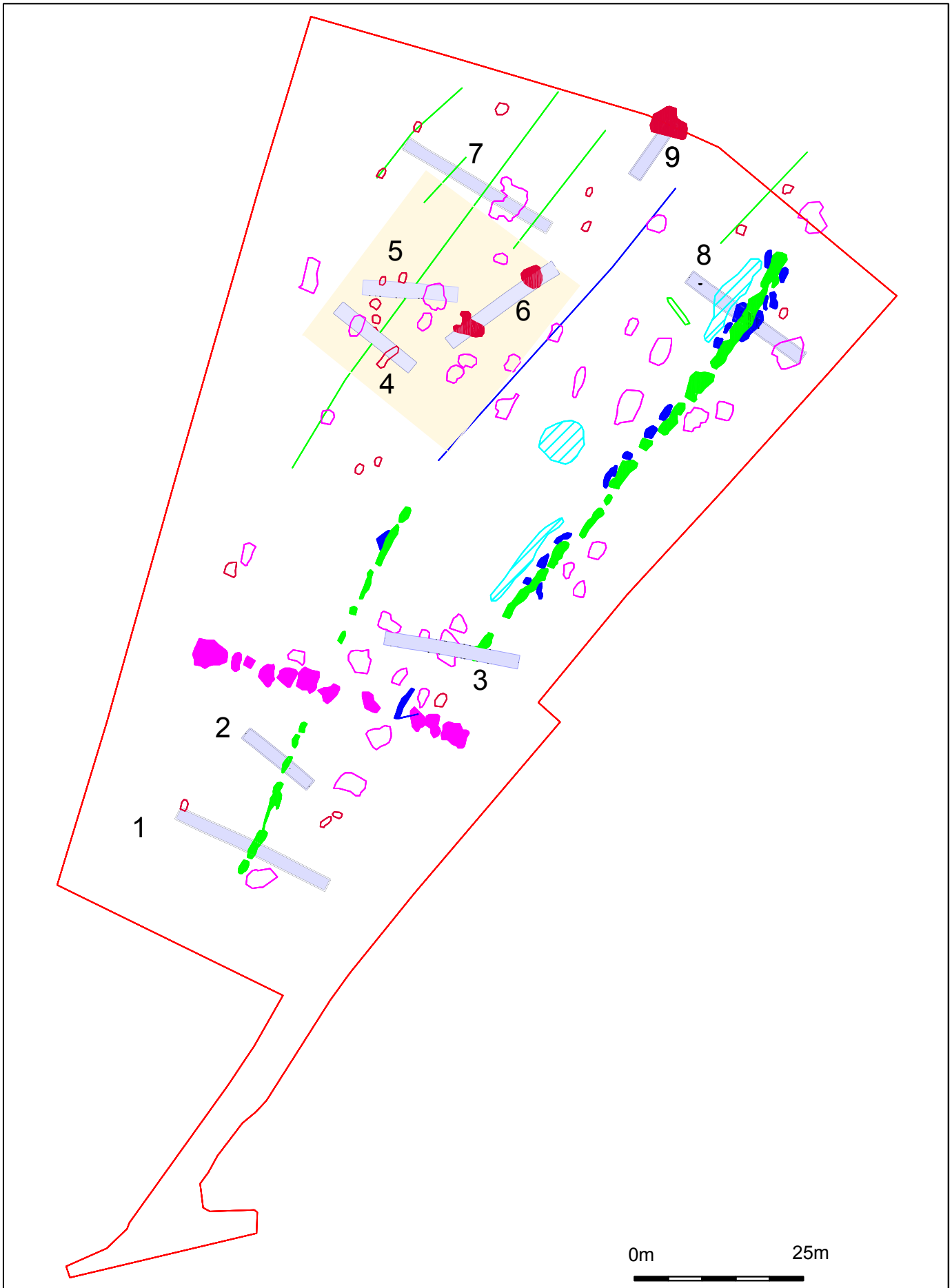


Figure 2: Site plan overlaying evaluation trenches and Geophysic results
Scale: As shown @A4

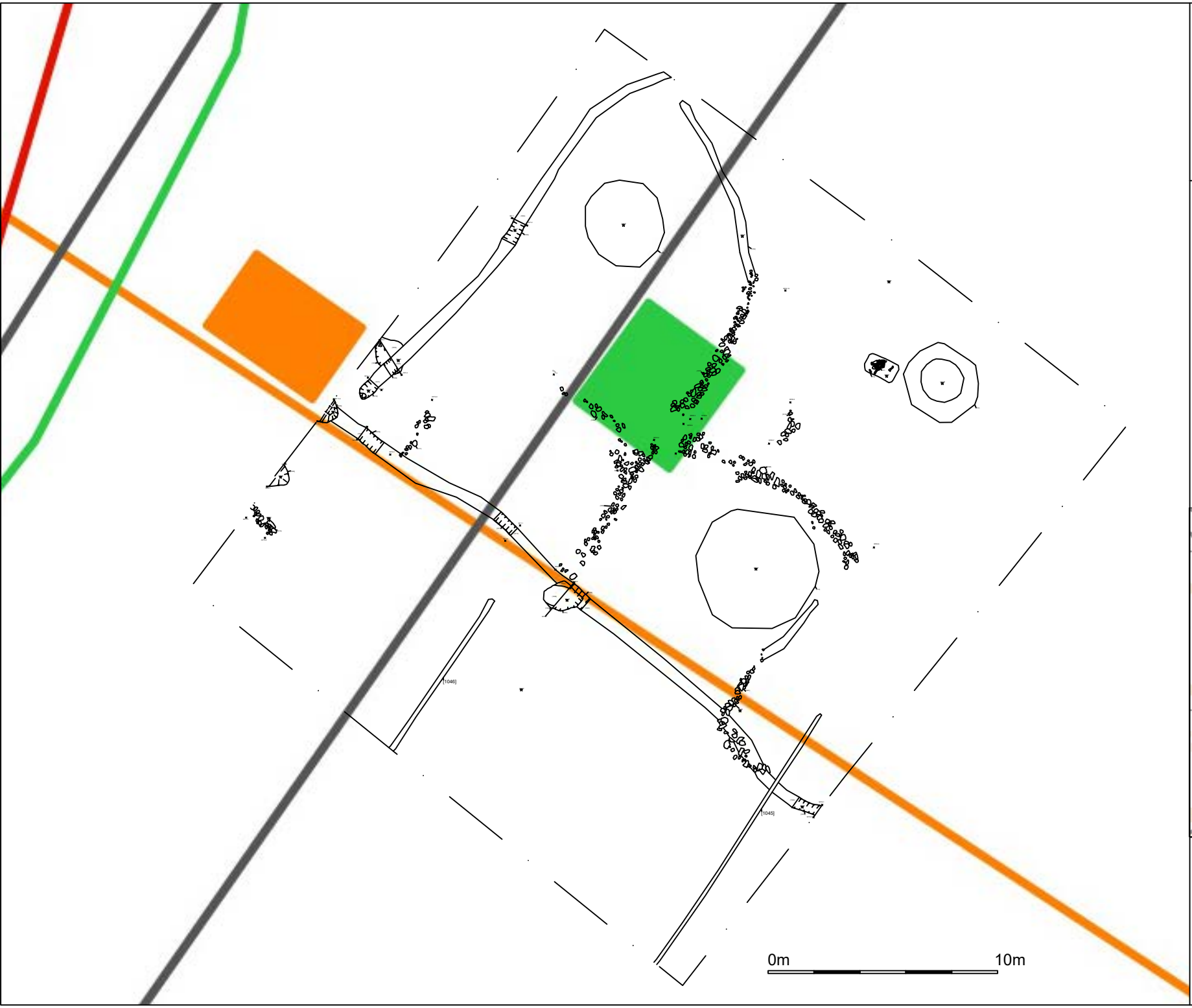
Key:

Site Boundary

Area of excavation

Evaluation trenches

N



Title: Figure 3. Site plan.
Scale: As shown @A4.

Edge of excavation area

19th century potential field boundary

Rhodes Vein

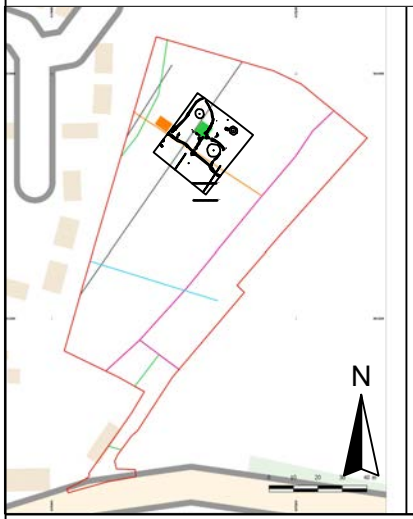
Site Boundary

1851 Tithe

Structures (site of)

19th century

1851 Tithe



2 Project Aims and Objectives

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

The archaeological excavations were adjudged to have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in *East Midlands* Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight et al. 2012), namely:

How can we develop further our records of mines and surface features associated with extractive industry and their relationship with markets, settlements and transport? (p. 122).

2.2 Strip, Map and Record Excavations

The objectives of the Strip, Map and Record Excavations were to:

- Identify the archaeological features and deposits within the areas opened up.
- Excavate and record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Establish the relative sequence and likely dating of encountered archaeological features and deposits.
- Recover samples appropriate for scientific dating aimed to achieving 3.1.2.
- Establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of surviving archaeological deposits to inform the research aims outlined in section 3.1.

3 Method Statements

3.1 Introduction

The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), complete with the addenda that encompassed all stages of fieldwork, is appended to this report in Appendix II, for ease of reference a summary of the methods is presented here.

3.2 Professional Standards

All archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with CIfA's Code of Conduct (2014a), Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (2014b) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (2014c).

A full risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of each stage of the work and was continually reviewed.

3.3 Excavation

Topsoil and subsoil were removed by mechanical excavator, with a toothless ditching bucket, in level spits, to the first archaeological horizon under continuous archaeological supervision.

All excavation areas were hand cleaned to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features.

All features/deposits were excavated by hand in the reverse order in which they had been formed/deposited and were recorded in accordance with the practices and

principles of modern stratigraphic excavation (Harris 1979, 1993) and to industry standards, outlined in the *Archaeology Recording Manual* of the Museum of London (Roskams 1980, Spence 1990; 1993; Westman 1994, MOLA 2002).

Linear features such as ditches and gullies were sampled to a minimum of 10% of their length in hand excavated sections away from intersections and terminals. Discreet features such as pits and post holes were sampled to a minimum sample size of 50%.

3.4 Recording

The site was tied to Ordnance Survey using a Leica survey grade GPS with a tolerance of 0.025m.

A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic) was compiled for all work on pre-printed record sheets.

Each excavated unit of stratigraphy was ascribed a unique, individual, context number.

Finds recovered during hand excavation were recorded and stored separately, by the unique context from which they came, and were identified to that context by unique context number.

A full, measured, drawn record was compiled, with all archaeological features drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and/or 1:10 if recorded in section/profile/elevation.

The cardinal points of all section lines were coordinated in to the Ordnance Survey X,Y,Z datum.

The level above Ordnance Datum (aOD) of all archaeological deposits and features was recorded and transferred to the drawn record.

A full photographic record of the excavations was compiled using a 14.2 megapixel DSLR Nikon D3100 camera. The photographic record encompasses all archaeological entities encountered. In addition key relationships between entities, where these helped to demonstrate sequence or form, were also recorded. A clearly visible, graduated, metric scale is included in all record shots.

A supplementary record of working images has also been made to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were during excavation.

A stratigraphic matrix was compiled for all excavations where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures were encountered.

3.5 Sampling

Environmental sampling was targeted, on a judgement basis, toward those deposits which were sealed and stratigraphically secure that had the potential to provide environmental evidence, evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence, or evidence on human health or land use regime. Here, either a minimum sample size of 40 litres was taken or the entire deposit was collected as a bulk sample.

In all instances sampling was undertaken in accordance with guidance outlined by English Heritage in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al*. 2011).

Fills of archaeological features from the Milken Lane were sampled on a judgement basis with contexts targeted for sampling where it was adjudged evidence relating to diet, economy, land use patterns, dating or environment may be retrieved.

3.6 Finds Processing and Storage

All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds has been carried out in accordance with the CIfA (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.*

All collected artefacts have been cleaned, processed, identified and bagged by material type and by context and a record and an archive comprising an index of their type and quantity by context made.

All objects have been stored in appropriate materials in appropriate storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information.

3.7 Post-Excavation

All artefacts were cleaned air dried, quantified, appropriately packaged and indexed.

Palaeo-environmental samples were processed, and the resulting residues dried in air and then analysed and quantified (See Section 5.3.

All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds has been carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2014d) 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.

All objects have been appropriately stored to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information.

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

The following section provides a narrative description of the archaeological features and deposits encountered on the site and should be read in conjunction with the figures presented in the body of the report. Detailed descriptions and contextual detail are presented in the Context Summary Tables at the rear of this report in Appendix I.

The topsoil (1000) over the site characteristically comprised a dark greyish-brown clay-silt with occasional small spherical water rolled pebbles. It overlay the subsoil (1001) of a fine orangey-brown clay-silt with occasional coal inclusions in its matrix. The geological natural was encountered between 191.94-191.78 aOD.

The footprint of the excavation encompassed an area some *c*.862m2 previously sampled in trenches 4, 5 and 6.

4.2 The Sequence

4.2.1 Introduction

The following section provides a detailed synthetic narrative of the excavated sequence related by phase. Summarised tables in the appendices further aid the context data, photographs and illustrations within this section.

4.2.2 Phase I Field Boundaries (18-19th)

(Figure 4)

Enclosure 1	*Gully 1:* ***Construction*** *[1010; 1013; 1039 and 1043].* ***Use/disuse*** *(1012; 1014; 1040; 1044)* Gully 2: ***Construction*** [1003; 1008 and 1016]. ***Use/disuse*** (1004; 1009; 1017). Tree bole removal [1005] (1006).

Table 1. The Features and context ascribed to Phase 1.

Summary

This phase (Table 1, and see Figure 5) witnesses the marking out, or creation, of field enclosures with the excavation of shallow gullies in the 18th or early 19th century.

Enclosure 1

Enclosure 1 was defined to the south by Gully 1 and to the west by Gully 2. Gully 1 was sampled in four excavated segments [1010; 1013; 1039; 1043], and was aligned north-west to south-east. It extended across the excavation area for *c.*27m and was 0.60m wide and between 90mm and 0.12m deep. Its single fill (1012; 1014; 1040; 1044) of mottled blueish-grey silty clay, represented natural silting.

Gully 2 [1003; 1008; 1016] was aligned north-east to south-west and extended from the north-eastern edge of excavation to the south for *c.*19m before terminating [1016]. The gully had a shallow 'U' profile characterised by vertical sides, and was between 0.47m and 0.54m wide and 0.19m to 0.23m deep. A single clay pipe stem was present within fill (1004) of [1003] which dated to the 18th century.

The southern end of Gully 2 demonstrated a degree of land clearance prior to enclosure represented by its truncation of tree bole [1005] which was 1.66m long, 1.40m wide and 0.18m deep. It contained a single fill (1006), of orange-grey silty clay and had an uneven base.

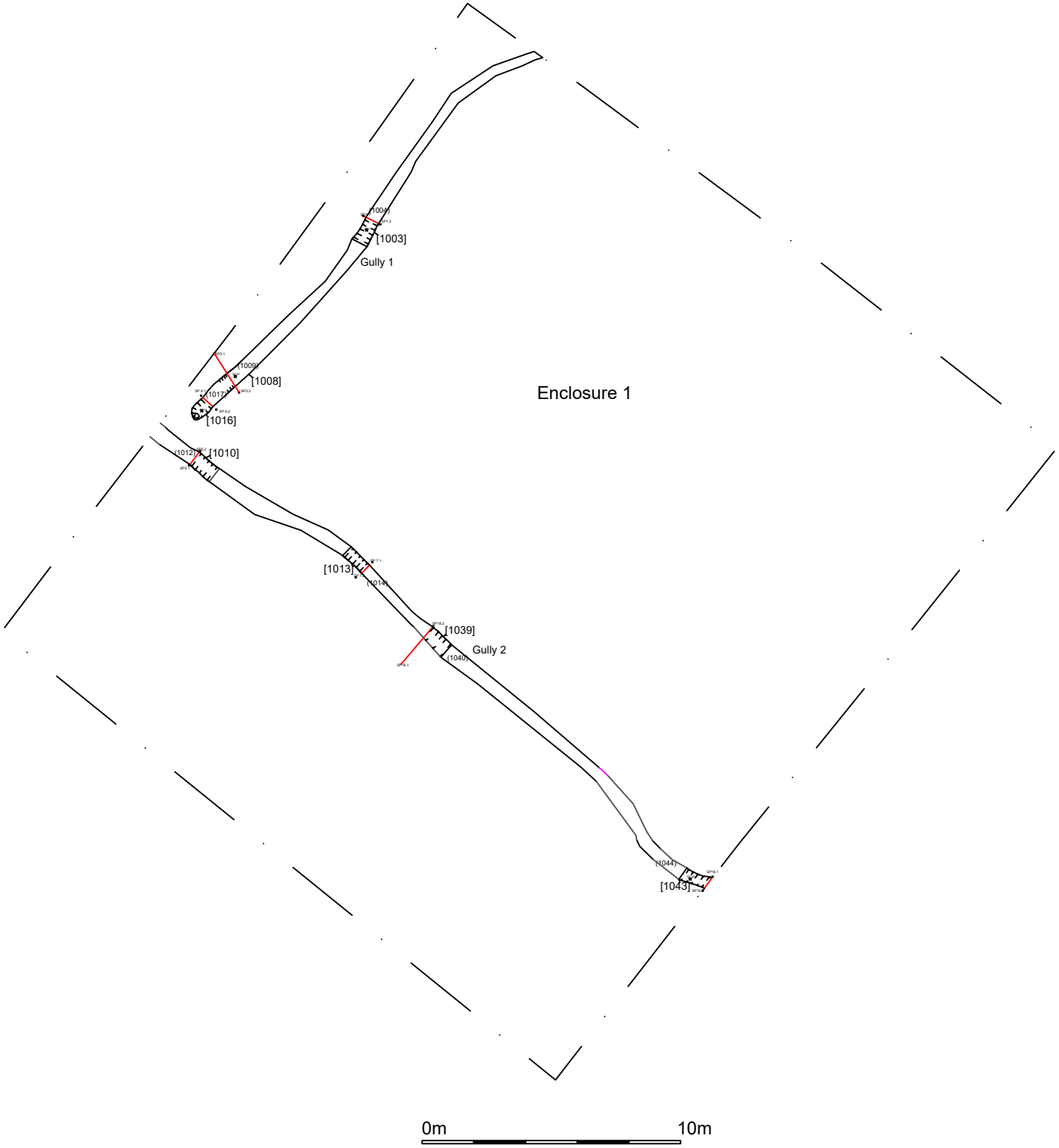


Figure 4. Phase I plan showing gulllies
Scale: As shown @A4

Key:

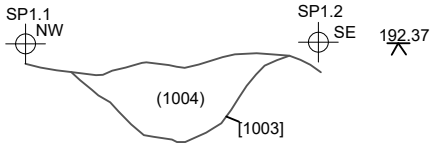
aOD

Section

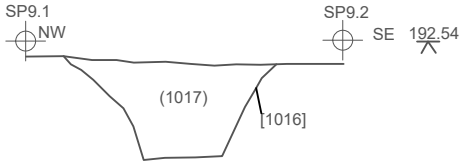
Edge of excavation

N

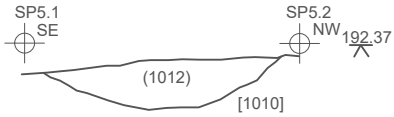
SW facing section of Gully 1 [1003]



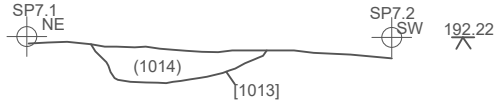
SW facing section of Gully 1 Terminus [1016]



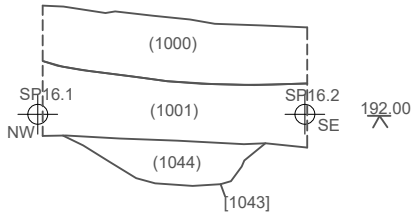
ENE facing section of Gully 2 [1010]



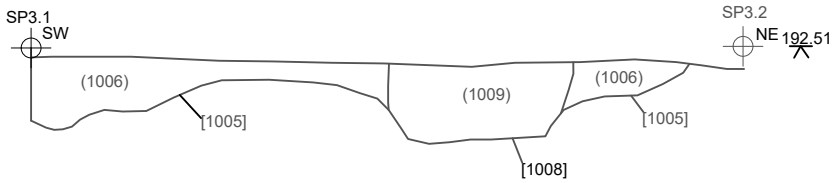
NW facing section of Gully 2 [1013]



SW Facing section of Gully 2 [1043]



SW facing sections of Treebole [1005] and Gully 1 [1008]



SE Facing section of Pit [1037] and Gully 2 [1039]

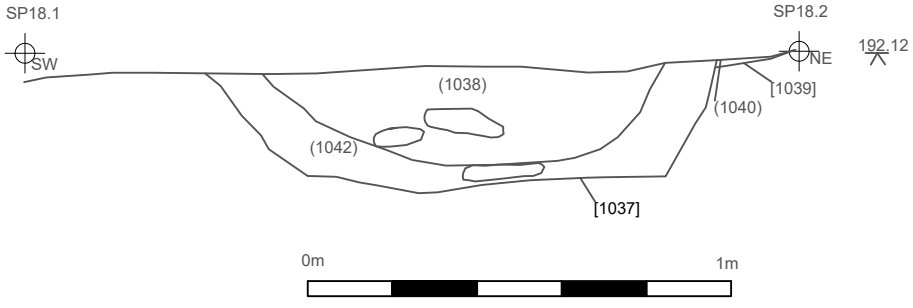


Figure 5 . Sections of Gullies, Pit [1037] and Treebole [1005]
Scale: As shown @A4

Key:

aOD

Section point

Edge of excavation

N

Figure 6. View east of excavated segment of Gully 1 [1010] (scale = 0.2m).

Figure 7. View east of excavated segment of Gully 1 [1013] (scale = 0.2m).

Figure 8. View east of excavated segment of Gully 1 [1039] (scale = 0.2m).

Figure 9. View east of excavated segment of Gully 1 [1043] (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 10. View north-east of excavated segment of Gully 2 [1003] (scale = 0.2m).

Figure 11. View north-east of excavated segment [1008] of Gully 2 and tree bole removal [1005] (scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 12. View north east of terminus [1016] of Gully 2 (scale = 0.2m).

4.2.3 Phase II Building, Mineshafts and Enclosure walls

(Figure 13)

Building 1	*Wall: (1011; 1056; 1057; 1058)*
Enclosure 2	*Mineshaft: [1034]; Enclosure walls (Coe) (1019; 1048; 1018)*
Enclosure 3	*Mineshaft: [1007]; Enclosure walls (Coe) (1053]; (1018; 1054)*
Enclosure 4	*Mineshaft: [1032]; Enclosure walls (Coe) (1041; 1048)*

Table 2. The Features and context ascribed to Phase 2.

Summary

This phase demonstrates the onset of lead mining within the development area, which superseded and directly overlay earlier field enclosure, represented by three mineshafts, each within their own walled enclosures, and the construction of a building (Building 1) initially identified during the evaluation trenching (Cobbold, 2018).

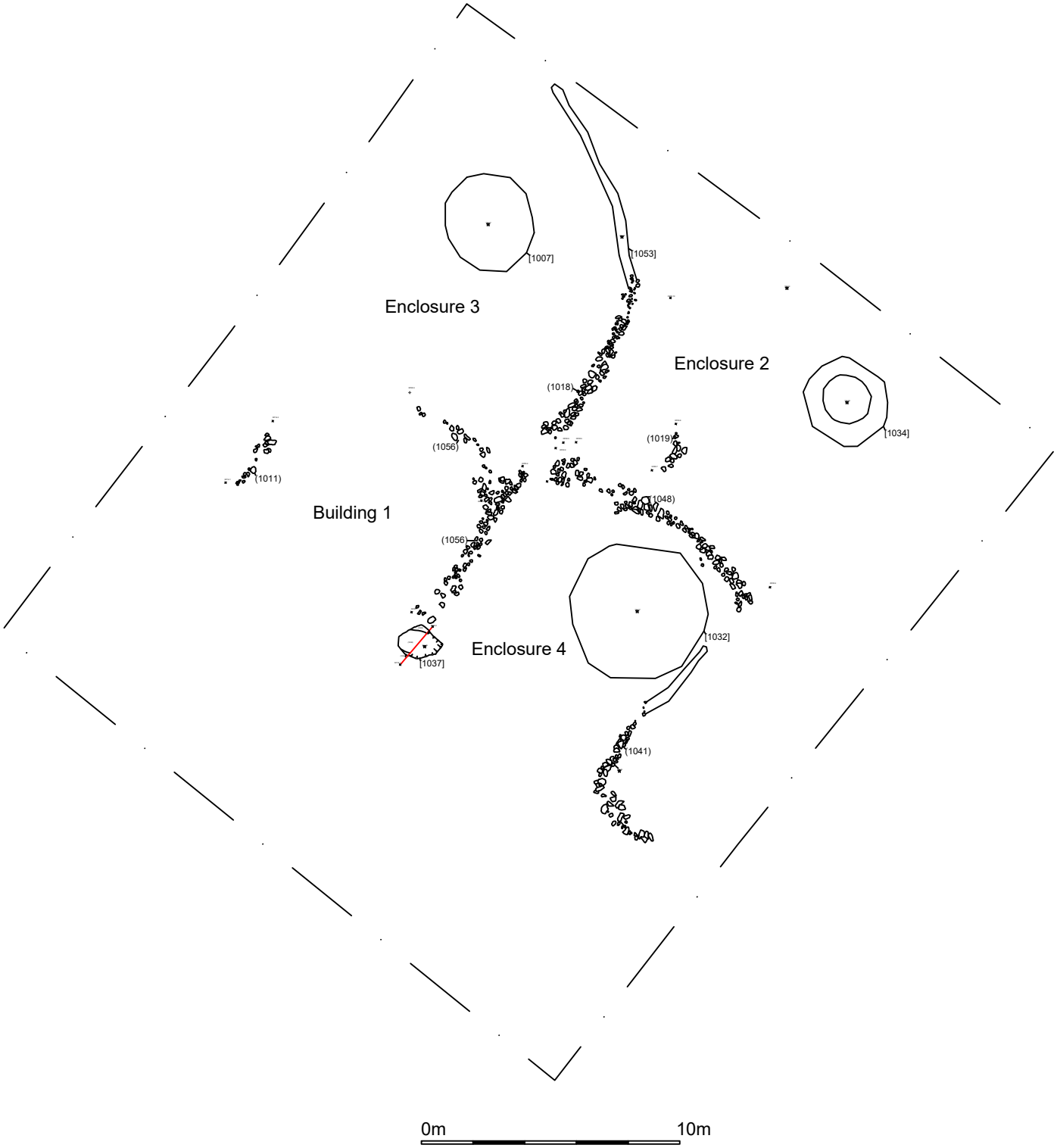


Figure 13 . Phase II plan
Scale: As shown @A4

Key:

aOD

Section

Edge of excavation

N

Building 1

Building 1 lay to the south of Enclosure 3 and to the west of Enclosure 4 with a footprint of probably of *c.* 80m^2. It appears to have been a single storey, open plan building defined to the north-west, north-east and south-east by drystone built sandstone rubble walls and was probably open to the south-west. Wall foundation [1011] defined the north-western part of Building 1, it was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was built of unmortared sandstone rubble, laid random coursed, which survived to the height of a single course some 0.5m wide and 1.4m long. It was overlain by the remnants of a foundation trench fill (1058), a coarse textured sandy silt.

The northern and eastern extent of Building 1 was defined by wall foundation [1056] which was also built of unmortared sandstone rubble, laid random coursed, which survived to the height of a single course. It was *c.* 0.6m wide and extended to the south-east for *c*. 2m before returning to the south for a length of *c*. 9m. It too was overlain by the remnants of a foundation trench fill (1057), a coarse sandy silt.

Figure 14. The eastern and northern wall of Building 1 looking north-east ,showing wall foundation (1056) curving round towards the north-west (scale 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Enclosure 2

Enclosure 2 lay in the north-eastern quarter of the excavated area and was defined by enclosure walls (1018; 1019; 1048), which respected a mineshaft [1034] (now backfilled). These remains were interpreted as the fragmentary remains of *Coes* or ; small sheds built to surround a shaft in order to serve as a shelter and to accommodate miners' equipment. Barnatt and Penn (2004) have observed that the majority of *Coes*, are usually fragmentarily preserved as remnants of the stone footings and collapsed walls.

The western edge of Enclosure 2 was defined by wall foundation [1018] which ran north-west to south-east, was *c*. 15m long and *c.* 0.8m wide and respected mineshaft [1034] to the east and [1007] (Enclosure 3) to the west. Wall [1018] which was built of unmortared limestone rubble, was overlain by foundation trench fill (1054), a sandy silt with fragments of broken limestone and fluorspa within a foundation trench [1053].

The southern edge of Enclosure 2, and the northern edge of Enclosure 4 was defined by wall [1048] which was aligned north-west to south-east. It was *c*. 9m long and *c.* 0.5m wide and respected mineshaft [1032] to the south. It was built of irregular sized and shaped limestone rubble in a matrix of sandy silt with small broken angular limestone fragments.

Within Enclosure 2 mine shaft [1034] was *c.*4m in diameter and was filled by (1035) with a central weathering cone of topsoil. A clay pipe stem was recovered from the surface of [1034], dating to the 17th century.

Figure 15. View south-east showing the southern wall [1048] of Enclosure 2 to the north surrounding mineshaft [1032] (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations)

Figure 16. View north-east showing mineshaft [1034] (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations)

Figure 17. View north-east showing wall foundation [1019] (scale 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Enclosure 3

Enclosure 3, to the west of Enclosure 2 was defined by wall [1018] (see Enclosure 2 above) and robber trench [1053] to the east, and the northern wall [1056] of Building 1 to the south. Mineshaft [1007] lay to the west of wall [1018] and was 3.6m in diameter.

Figure 18. View north-north-east showing the primary fill (1054) of the enclosure wall surrounding mineshaft [1007] (scale = 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 19. View north-east showing the remains of enclosure wall (1018) at the eastern edge of Enclosure 3 (scale = 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 20. Mineshaft [1007] in Enclosure 3 from the south-west. Scale 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.

Enclosure 4.

Enclosure 4 was defined to the west by the eastern wall [1056] of Building 1 (see above), to the north by Enclsure 2 and wall [1048] (see above) to the east by wall [1041] and enclosed mine (1032) which was 5.3m in diameter.

Figure 21. View south-east showing wall foundation (1056) with mineshaft [1032] in the background. (Scale = 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Figure 22. View north-east showing mineshaft [1032] with wall [1048] in the background (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

Wall [1041] was built of limestone rubble in a matrix of sandy silt, with small broken angular limestone fragments. It was *c*. 7m long and between *c.* 0.3-0.8m wide and enclosed mineshaft [1032].

Figure 23. View north-north-west showing wall (1041) surrounding mineshaft [1032].

A pit, [1037] lay at the south-western corner of Enclosure 4 and was probably contemporary with the construction of Enclosure 4 and Building 1. Its primary fill (1042) and secondary fill (1038) possibly represent backfilling of a post pit following post-extraction.

Figure 24. View north-west of post pit [1037] (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

4.2.4 Natural and modern features

Two modern drainage gullies [1045; 1046], aligned north-east to south-west were identified between 8m and 13m long, 0.18m wide and 0.12m deep and may represent land drains.

Figure 25. View north-north-east of gully [1045] (scale = 0.2m).

A shallow rectangular pit [1023] within Enclosure 2 contained the partially articulated remains of a calf.

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Figure 26. View north of pit [1023] with calf skeleton *in-situ* (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

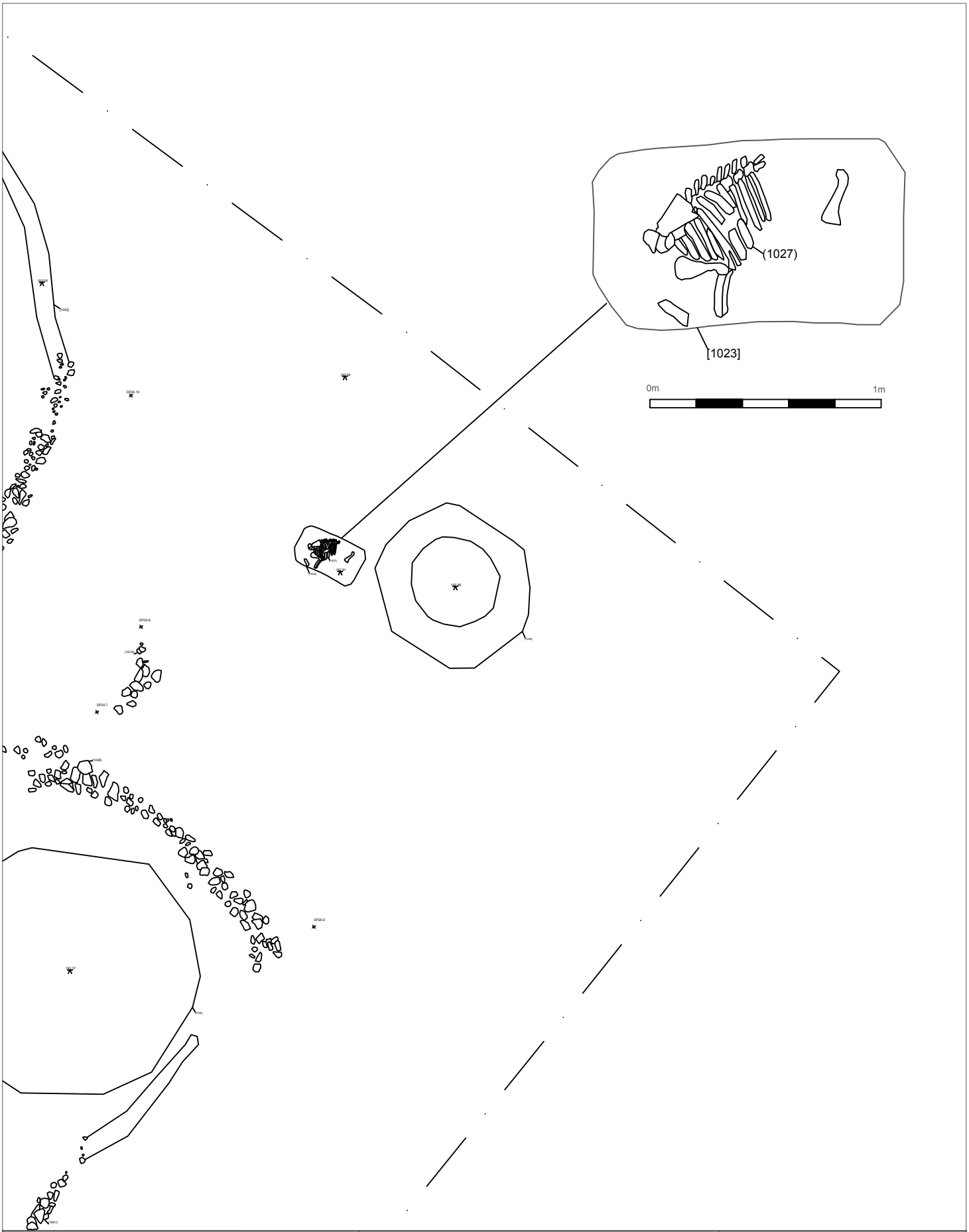

Figure 27. Plan of pit burial showing cattle skeleton (1027).
Scale: As shown @A4

Key:

Edge of excavation

N

Further to the south-west, circular pits [1020] and [1049] were excavated which are interpreted as tree boles.

Tree bole [1020] was 0.58m long, 1.20m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a primary fill (1022) and secondary fill (1021) bothg of which resembled the overlying topsoil/subsoil which weathered in subsequent to tree removal.

Figure 28. View north-west of tree bole [1020] (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Tree bole [1049] was 0.60m long and 1.20m wide and 0.22m deep. It contained a single fill (1050).

Figure 29. View north-west of tree bole [1049] (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

A stone filled pit (1015) was uncovered at the south-western edge of excavation. It was *c.* 1.5m long and *c.* 0.5m wide and its fill (1059) contained angular limestone rubble in coarse greyish-brown sandy-silt (1059), it contained a clay pipe stem dating to the 18th century and is interpreted as representing a robbed dry stone wall or rubble filled tree extraction pit.

Figure 30. View north-east showing (1015) (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

5 The Assemblages

5.1 The Faunal Assemblage

Milena Grzybowska

5.1.1 Introduction

The material consisted of hand-collected articulated bone from pit [1023] and disarticulated specimens from wall foundation [1015] (0.5g) and animal burial backfill (1024) (24.7g). The bones were identified by species or a broader taxonomic group where possible. The state of surface preservation was scored using a five stage system (poor, bad, moderate, good, and excellent). Estimation of age of present individuals was based on mandibular wear, following Payne's procedures (Payne 1973, 1987) and epiphyseal fusion of bones following Silver's guidelines (Silver 1969). The analysis follows *Guidelines for best practice* (Baker and Worley 2013 English Heritage). Distinction between sheep and goat elements were based on criteria advised by Halstead and Collins (2002).

5.1.2 Results

Overall surface preservation of articulated and disarticulated bone was good. All the medium brown elements not affected by heat showed weathering characteristics such as cracking and flaking. Animal bone inventory is presented in Table 1.

Context	Taxon	Element
1015	Small mammal	Long bone shaft
1024	Sheep/goat	R mandible with M2 and M3
1027	Cattle	Skull (25%) including R mandible; sternum; 6 cervical vertebrae; 12 thoracic vertebrae; 3 lumbar vertebrae; 9 right ribs; 8 left ribs; R: scapula, humerus, ulna, radius, patella, femur; L: scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, metacarpal; 3 anterior first phalanges, 4 anterior second phalanges, 2 anterior distal third phalanges; 2 posterior second phalanges;

Table 3. Inventory of animal bone

Animal bone group

Animal bone group 1027 consisted of a portion of articulated immature cattle (*Bos taurus*). The remains included partially preserved spine, ribcage, right and left forelimbs and right hind leg. Stage of epiphyseal fusion of bones (Table 4) indicated that the individual was 10-12 months old at the time of death. No butchery marks were identified. Metric analysis was not performed due the immaturity of all the available long bones.

Element	Fusion – proximal end	Fusion – distal end
Scapula	U (tuber scapulae)	-
Humerus	U	F (condyles), U (epicondyles)
Radius	F	U
Ulna	U	-
Femur	U	U
Metacarpal	F	-
First phalanx	U	F
Second phalanx	U	F
Third phalanx	U	F

Table 4. Skeleton 1027 epiphyseal fusion data

Disarticulated bone

Two fragments of disarticulated animal bone were analysed. Backfill (1024) of the cattle burial F1023 contained a fragment of a right sheep (*Ovis aries*) mandible with second and third permanent molars showing wear 9A and 8G wear stage, respectively, which indicated the individual was 3-4 years old at the time of death. Foundation wall (1015) included a fragment of transversely hacked oxidised long bone shaft of a small mammal.

5.1.3 Conclusions

Surface preservation of cattle skeleton 1027, combined with its unbleached colour suggests the animal was deposited just below the ground surface. Fragment of a sheep mandible, presenting identical weathering features, was likely an unintended addition to the burial. Calcined small mammal element was butchered and exposed to temperatures higher than 600˚C prior to its deposition and represents consumption waste. The weight of the specimen is currently insufficient to undertake radiocarbon dating (APABE 2013). These remains have no further research potential and can be discarded.

5.2 Palaeoenvironmental Analysis

Luke Parker

5.2.1 Introduction

Palaeoenvironmental analysis was undertaken on 160L of bulk sample taken from the fills of four archaeological features. 40L of fill was recovered from each sampled archaeological feature.

5.2.2 Methods

Bulk fill samples were processed via water floatation through graduated sieves with the smallest being 300 µm. Heavy residues were cleaned and searched for archaeological finds and non-floating palaeoenvironmental remains. Flots were weighed, air dried, and scanned using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). The presence of uncharred organic material was noted and identified, utilising plates and guides from Martin and Barkley (2000) and Cappers et al. (2006), as well as comparison with a modern reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The quantity of uncharred material was estimated as a proportion of the processed flot. As the site was free-draining and without evidence for long-term water saturation of sediment, non-charred organic material was discounted as being modern contamination.

5.2.3 Results

The results of processing the bulk samples recovered from sampled archaeological features are given below in table 5. None of the four sampled archaeological fills yielded identifiable palaeoenvironmental remains. Recovered organic remains were almost exclusively limited to uncharred and modern material. What charred material was recovered was either too fragmented to permit species identification or had become heavily eroded by post depositional processes.

Sample	Context	Context Description	Flot Wt (g)	Flot Contents
1	1017	Fill of ditch terminus	9.98g	Entirely composed of uncharred rootlets; three 8-12mm fragments of indeterminate charred material
2	1021	Fill of pit/tree bole	2.44g	Entirely composed of uncharred rootlets; abundant worm egg cases; three 8-12mm fragments of indeterminate charred material
3	1024	Fill of pit	11.46g	95% uncharred rootlets; five 8-12mm fragments of indeterminate charred material; 5% <2mm charred fragments; abundant worm egg cases
4	1038	Secondary fill of pit	27.59g	60% uncharred rootlets and indeterminate ligneous material; >20 uncharred blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus L.*) seeds; 40% <2mm charred fragments; abundant worm egg cases

Table 5: Recovered organic material from sampled archaeological fills.

The large quantity of uncharred organic material and etymological remains in the form of worm egg cases is reflective of bioturbation which have introduced non-palaeoenvironmental material into the archaeological assemblages. This bioturbation introduces contamination and taphonomic uncertainty for the very small quantity of charred palaeoenvironmental material that is present. What little charred material was

recovered cannot be identified to any degree due to the high degree of fragmentation and erosion.

There was no recovered palaeoenvironmental material which could be identified and so develop interpretations from, nor what could be considered taphonomically reliable. The recovered organic material have no further research potential and cannot provide any palaeoenvironmental insights towards further understanding the archaeological remains of the site and as such can be discarded.

5.3 Clay pipe and marble

Gary Taylor MCIfA

5.3.1 Introduction

The clay pipes were analysed in accordance with guidelines prepared by Davey (1981). Three fragments of clay pipe weighing a total of 6g were retrieved. The data is summarised in Table 6 below.

A single other find weighing 4g was recovered from the fill of an animal burial pit (1024) (Table 6).

5.3.2 Results

Context	Bore diameters, /64”						Total	Wt(g)	Comments	Context date
	9	8	7	6	5	4				
1004					1		1	2	Stem	18th century
1015					1		1	3	Stem	18th century
1035			1				1	1	Stem, abraded	17th century
Totals			1		2		3	6		

Table 6. Quantification of Clay Pipe.

A small assemblage of clay pipe fragments, of 17th to 18th century date, was recovered from Phase I gully fill (1004), and the possible remnants of a drystone wall or tree extraction pit (1015), and the fill of mineshaft (1035). They are probably fairly local products.

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt(g)	Context date
1024	ceramic	Clay marble	1	4	Late post-medieval

Table 7. Summary of results.

A toy marble made of fired clay perhaps of 18th-19th century, date was retrieved. This was found on the top of the calf skeleton (1027) ribs and though initially thought to be

a musket ball is of fired clay, rather than lead, and so unsuitable as ammunition (a lead shot of similar size would weigh in the region of 12-15g).

5.3.3 Curation and Archiving

Other than providing tentative dating evidence, and indications of smoking at the site, the clay pipe is of limited potential and can be discarded.

The toy marble provides some tentative dating evidence and may indicate a childs attachment to the calf while alive. Other than the significance of its context of deposition it is of no further research potential and can be discarded.

6 Archive

A digital, paper and artefactual archive has been prepared by ARS Ltd, in line with the CIfA (2014d) 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 Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives*. The project archive, consisting of this final report, site records, high resolution digital photographs and associated plans will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

An OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ has been completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

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

8 Statement of Indemnity

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.

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Appendix I: Context Summary Tables

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
1000	Deposit	A fine textured, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded pebbles. *Represents Topsoil.*	0.25m	193-39-192.11m
1001	Deposit	A fine textured, mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional coal inclusions. *Represents Subsoil.*	0.50mm-0.1m	192.07-191.93m
1002	Deposit	A fine textured mottled grey, orange and yellow sandy clay with occasional sandstone boulders. *Represents Natural.*	Across area	192.94-191-78m
1003	Cut	A linear feature orientated NE-SW with a sharp break of slope at top, convex sides, which sharply form a flat base. *Represents a probable Ditch/Drainage gully, probable 18th century due to clay pipe within its fill.*	1m+ x 0.54m x 0.19m	192.30-192.12m
1004	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish grey clayey-silt deposit comprising rare charcoal flecks, possible clinker and a clay pipe. Fill of [1003]. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.54m x 0.19m	192.30-192.12m
1005	Cut	A sub circular shaped feature with a sharp break of slope, concave sides and an uneven base. *Represents a probable Tree Bole, truncated by Ditch [1008].*	1.40 x 1.66 x 0.18m	192.47-192.30m
1006	Fill	A medium textured light orangish grey silty-clay deposit with no notable inclusions. Fill of [1005]. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1.40 x 1.66 x 0.18m	192.47-192.31m

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
1007	Cut	A large circular feature. Represents a mineshaft (unexcavated).	3.6m circumference	192.97m
1008	Cut	A linear feature aligned NE-SW with a sharp break of slope, near vertical sides which sharply break into a flat base. Probable 18th Century due to clay pipe found within (1004) of slot [1003] further North. *Represents a probable Ditch/Drainage gully.*	1m+ x 0.47 x 0.23m	192.46-192.27m
1009	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish grey clayey-silt deposit comprising rare charcoal flecks. Fill of [1008]. *Represents natural low energy silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.47 x 0.23m	192.46-192.27m
1010	Cut	A linear feature aligned ENE-WSW with a sharp break of slope, concave sides which graudually form a flat base. *Represents a probable Ditch/drainage gully.*	1m+ x 0.60 x 0.12m	192.33-192.20m
1011	Structure	A deposit aligned NNE-SSW		
1012	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish blueish-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of probable ditch/gully [1010]. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.60 x 0.12m	192.33-192.20m
1013	Cut	A liner feature aligned ENE-WSW with a sharp break in slope at top, moderately sloping on the North side, gently sloping on the South into a flat base. (1047) is	1m+ x 0.44 x 0.09m	192.19-192.11m

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
		contained within the cut to the west of the slot. On same alignment as [1010]. *Represents a probable Ditch/drainage gully.*		
1014	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish grey silty clay deposit with no notable inclusions. Same as (1012). *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.44 x 0.09m	192.19-192.11m
1015	Structure	A deposit aligned NW-SE. Uncovered to the south-west of wall foundations. It was aligned north-west to south-east and was *c.* 1.5m long and *c.* 0.5m wide. The deposit was also unmortared and had been built from irregularly sized and shaped stones and comprised a coarse textured greyish-brown sandy-silt fill (1059) which contained a clay pipe stem, dating to the 18th century. Possible structural remains of a dry stone wall.	1.57 (L) x 0.56 (W)	191.99m
1016	Cut	A linear feature aligned NE-SW with a sharp break of slope, convex sides which sharply break into a flat base. Probable 18th Century due to clay pipe found within (1004) of slot [1003]. *Represents the terminus of a probable Ditch/Drainage gully.*	1m+ x 0.53 x 0.25m	192.48-192.24m
1017	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish blueish-grey clayish silt comprising 2 large stones (*c.* 0.20m x 0.15m) and rare charcoal flecks. Fill of ditch terminus [1016]. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.53 x 0.25m	192.48-192.24m

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
1018	Structure	Aligned north-west to south-east, respected mineshaft [1007]. It comprised irregular sized and shaped unmortared stones, which probably represent an interface of wall removal, and overlay primary fill (1054); a sandy silt with small broken angular limestone and occasional chunks of fluorspa within a cut [1053].	15m long and *c.* 0.8m wide	193.07m
1019	Structure	A deposit aligned NE-SW, unmortarted irregular sized and shaped stones, backfilled with (1058).	1.4m (L) x 0.50m (W)	192.93m
1020	Cut	A circular shaped feature with none perceptible break in slope, gentle sloping and concave sides, gradually forming a rounded base. Truncates the subsoil and linear running ENE-WSW. *Represents a Tree Bole.*	0.55m+ X 1.20m X 0.22m	192.42-192.20m
1021	Fill	A fine textured mid brown silt comprising 20% possible burnt stone? The secondary fill of Tree Bole [1020]. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	0.55m+ X 1.10m x 0.14m	192.42-192.29m
1022	Fill	A fine textured mid orangish blue/grey silty-clay. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	0.58 x 0.35m x 0.90mm	192.30-192.20
1023	Cut	A sub rectangular shaped feature with a gradual break in slope with gently sloping sides which gradually form a flat base. *Represents a Pit, created as a shallow grave for a sheep.*	1.42m x 0.83m x 0.14m	192.95-192.81

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
1024	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish brown clayey-silt comprising occasional small stones. Represents likely backfill deposited after animal carcass was placed within pit [1023].	1.42m x 0.83m x 0.14m	192.95-192.81
1025		void		
1026		void		
1027	Skeleton	Remains of a partially articulated skeleton. Probably a sheep.		
1028	Cut	A square feature with rounded corners, sharp break in slope, steeply sloping sides which sharply form a flat base. *Represents a geo-test pit.*	1m x 1m x 0.30m	192.00-191.70
1029	Fill	A fine-coarse textured greyish-blue/orange silt/gravel fill of [1028]. Same as (1031). *Represents multiple layers of naturally deposited fills within geo-test pit.*	1m x 1m x 0.30m	192.00-191.70
1030	Cut	A square feature with rounded corners, sharp break in slope, steeply sloping sides which sharply form a flat base. Same as [1028]. *Represents a geo-test pit.*	1m x 1m x 0.27m	192.62-192.35
1031	Fill	A fine-coarse textured greyish-blue/orange silt/gravel fill of [1030]. Same as (1029). *Represents multiple layers of naturally deposited fills within geo-test pit.*	1m x 1m x 0.27m	192.62-192.35

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
1032	Cut	A large circular feature. Represents a mineshaft (unexcavated).	5.3m circumference	192.37
1033	Fill	A medium textured dark greyish-black clayey-silt with frequent gravel stones, moderate amount of broken slate, frequent broken limestone chunks. *Represents fill of mineshaft [1032] (unexcavated).*	5.3m circumference	192.37
1034	Cut	A large circular feature. Represents a mineshaft (unexcavated).	3.4m in circumference	192.88
1035	Fill	A medium textured dark greyish-black clayey-silt with frequent gravel stones and occasional reddish-orange CBM and sandstone chunks. *Represents the outer fill of mineshaft [1034] (unexcavated).*	3.4m in circumference (0.60-0.70m in width)	192.88
1036	Fill	A medium textured dark greyish-black clayey-silt with frequent gravel stones and moderate broken slate fragments. *Represents the fill of mineshaft [1007] (unexcavated).*	3.6m circumference	192.97
1037	Cut	A sub-circular shaped feature with sharp break of slope, steeply sloping sides, sharply forming an uneven, flat base. Truncates Ditch [1039]. *Represents a Pit, possible relation to lead mining works within the area*.	1.30m x 1.27m x 0.32m	192.08-191.76
1038	Fill	A medium textured dark brown clayey-silt comprising 3	1.30m x 1m x 0.25m	192.08-

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
		large stones and 5% small-medium sized stones and rare amount of charcoal. *Represents the secondary fill of Pit [1037], probable waste disposal due to charcoal and wood found within.*		191.81
1039	Cut	A linear feature aligned SE-NW with a gradual break in slope, gentle sloping sides which gradually form a flat base. Truncated by Pit [1037], same as [1043]. *Represents a probable Ditch/possible drainage gully.*	1m + x 0.63m x 0.11m	192.09-191.99
1040	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish greyish blue silty clay with no notable inclusions. Fill of [1039]. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.63m x 0.11m	192.09-191.99
1041	Structure	A deposit aligned NW-SE. Comprised irregular sized and shaped unmortared limestone blocks, in a matrix of sandy silt, with small broken angular limestone fragments. It was *c*. 7m long and between *c.* 0.3-0.8m wide and respected mineshaft [1032].	*c.* 7m (L) X 0.45-0.90m (W)	192.16
1042	Fill	A fine mid brownish-grey silty-ash comprising 1 large stone. Primary fill of Pit [1037], possibly a layer of ash mixed with silt, may be deliberately deposited within Pit as a waste deposit? *Represents deliberate backfill in the form of waste.*	1.30m x 1.27m x 0.11m	192.08-191.76
1043	Cut	A linear feature aligned NE-SW with a sharp break in slope, convex side on the southern edge and a gradual	1m+ x 0.51m x 0.11m	191.93-

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
		break in slope, gently sloping side on the northern edge, both forming a flat base. *Represents a probable Ditch/possible drainage gully, same as [1039].*		191.82
1044	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish-grey/blue silty clay with rare charcoal flecks, no other notable inclusions. Single fill of Ditch [1043]. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.51m x 0.11m	191.93-191.82
1045	Cut	A linear feature aligned N-S with a sharp break in slope at top, concave sides, gradually forming a rounded base. Same as [1046]. *Represents a modern drainage gully from the mid 20th Century.*	1m+ x 0.18m x 0.12m	192.09-191.97
1046	Cut	A linear feature aligned N-S with a sharp break in slope at top, concave sides, gradually forming a rounded base. Same as [1045]. *Represents a modern drainage gully from the mid 20th Century.*	1m+ x 0.18m x 0.12m	192.04-191.92
1047	Deposit/Fill	A light whitish-grey ash deposit, overlaying linear running ENE-WSW, possible fill of linear ditch, situated near slot [1013].	0.74m (L) x 0.51m (W)	192.2
1048	Structure	A deposit aligned NW-SE	*c.* 7.70m (L) x 0.60 (W)	192.72-192.35
1049	Cut	A circular shaped feature (one half seen as beyond the limit of excavation) with a gradual break in slope, sloping	0.60m+ x 1.20m x 0.22m	192.27-

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
		sides which gradually form a flat base. *Represents a Tree Bole.*		192.06
1050	Fill	A fine-medium textured mid greyish-brown clayey-silt with no notable inclusions. Fill of Tree Bole [1049]. *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	0.60m+ x 1.20m x 0.22m	192.27-192.06
1051	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish-brown silty clay with no notable inclusions. Fill of [1045].Same as (1052). *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.18m x 0.12m	192.09-191.97
1052	Fill	A medium textured mid orangish-brown silty clay with no notable inclusions. Fill of [1046]. Same as (1051). *Represents natural silting in the form of disuse.*	1m+ x 0.18m x 0.12m	192.04-191.92
1053	Cut	Represents construction cut for wall in relation to the mineshaft.	*c*. 8.2m x 0.42m x 0.11m	193.06-192.85
1054	Fill	A crumbly matrix of small angular/broken limestone in an orangish-black sandy silt. *Represents fill of [1053].*	*c*. 8.2m x 0.42m x 0.11m	193.06-192.85
1055	Fill	A medium textured mid brownish-black silty-clay with occasional redposited yellow natural clay and occasional small gravel inclusions. Represents inner fill of mineshaft [1034].	1.95m in circumference	192.88
1056	Structure	A deposit aligned NE-SW. Represents the probable	*c*. 4.3m in length west-south-west to east-north-east and	192.72-

Context Number	Type	Context description	Measurements	aOD
		structural remains of a building.	c.4.6m south x *c.* 0.6m in width	192.35
1057	Fill	A coarse textured mid orangish-brown silty clay with no notable inclusions. Fill of (1056). *Represents backfill.*	0.4m (W)	192.75-192.35
1058	Fill	A coarse textured mid orangish-brown silty clay with no notable inclusions. Fill of (1019). *Represents backfill.*	1.4m (L) x 0.50m (W)	192.93
1059	Fill	A coarse textured greyish-brown sandy-silt fill which contained a clay pipe stem, dating to the 18th century. *Represents initial silting of (1015).*	1.57 (L) x 0.56 (W)	191.99

Appendix II: Written Scheme of Investigation

Archaeological Works at land at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of:	Geoplan Ltd.
Compiled by:	Alexis Thouki
Date of compilation:	September 2018
Planning Reference:	(NED/17/00200/OL)
Local Authority:	North East Derbyshire District Council
Site Centre NGR:	SK 35052 63330

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd has been commissioned by Geoplan Limited to undertake strip, map and sample archaeological excavations, on land off Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire (Figure 1) NGR SK 435063 363352.

1.1.2 Previous archaeological works on the site (Durkin 2017, Cobbold 2018) confirmed the presence of archaeological deposits and features related to historic mining activity within the site which would be affected by and development.

1.1.3 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process. Paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012) outlines a requirement *to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

1.1.4 Planning permission has been granted for development of the site subject to condition 22, which requires:

> *22 No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and*
>
> *1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
>
> *2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
>
> *3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
>
> *4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
>
> *5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
>
> *6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

1.1.5 The works described in this WSI forms the fourth phase of works related to the site. The first phase comprised Desk Based Assessment (Burpoe 2017) the second comprised geophysical survey (Durkin, 2017), the third comprised trial trench evaluation in July 2018 (Cobbold, 2018).

1.1.6 This WSI has been prepared following consultation with Steve Baker, Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (ADCC) and in its final issued form has been agreed by the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The Village of Ashover, in North-east Derbyshire, lies *c.*8.5 km south-west of Chesterfield and *c.*5.6 Km north-west of Matlock. The site itself lies slightly to the north-east of the centre of the village, behind the Black Swan Public House.

1.3 Site Description, Topography and Geology

1.3.1 The site encompasses some 0.98Ha and comprises a single field that narrows towards the south-west. It rises gently from *c.* 189m above Ordnance Datum (a OD) in the south-west to *c.* 195m a OD in the north. The site is bounded on all sides by a combination of traditional drystone walls, hedgerows, stock-proof and timber fencing and is centred on NGR SK SK 35052 63330 (Figure 1).

1.3.2 The underlying solid geology at the northern end of the site consists of Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone of the Bowland Shale Formation – a Sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 313 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. This is overlain by superficial Head deposits (British Geological Survey 2018).

1.3.3 The underlying solid geology within the southernmost part of the site comprises mudstone of the Widmerpool Formation, formed approximately 326 to 335 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by sub-aqueous slopes.

1.3.4 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the Bardsey Soil Association (713a), which are cambic stagnogley soils (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Carboniferous mudstone with interbedded sandstone, and are characterised as 'Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged loamy over clayey and fine silty soils over soft rock. Some well drained coarse loamy soils over harder rock (CU 2017).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 Historic mapping suggests that the southern part of the site may preserve evidence of medieval crofts, north of the junction of Milken Lane and Moor Road.

1.4.2 Historic map regression (Burpoe 2017), suggests that, by 1779 at the time of the Ashover Inclusion Award, the site comprised open land. However, the 1816 Ashover Poor Rate map shows the site had been enclosed into strip fields. The site appears to have remained enclosed in this manner until at least the time of the 1879-1880 County series map. However, by the time of the 1898-1899 *County Series* map the earlier field boundaries appear to have fallen out of use. Certainly by the time of the 1917 County Series map the field was enclosed its present form. (Burpoe 2017).

1.4.3 Geophysical survey of the site in 2017 (Durkin 2017) did not reveal definite evidence of significant buried archaeological remains but did reveal a number of anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

1.4.4 Archaeological evaluation trenching (Cobbold 2018) has demonstrated remains of historic lead mining on the site. The Derbyshire HER records a former lead mine to the north of Lime Tree House off, Malthouse Lane (HER 33627). The 1803 map of *'several mines' in Ashover* shows the 'Rhodes vein' running through the site,

with a building shown towards the site's northern boundary probably associated with mining.

1.4.5 Chance finds of prehistoric and Romano-British material have been made in the village, including a beehive quern around 170m to the south-west and prehistoric rock art 210m to the west.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 Archaeological excavations have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight et al. 2012), namely:

> *6.5.2 How can we develop further our records of mines and surface features associated with extractive industry and their relationship with markets, settlements and transport?* (p. 122)

2.2 Strip, Map and Record Excavation Objectives

2.2.1 The aims and objectives of the Strip, Map and Record excavations will be to:

- Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform established aims and objectives and identify if additional aims might be achieved.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Professional Standards

3.1.1 All elements of the archaeological works 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 Excavation (2014b).

3.1.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their project roles and have appropriate experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

3.1.3 Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

3.1.4 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.

3.1.5 A risk assessment will be undertaken and completed before commencement of the work. All work will be undertaken in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work act (1974). Health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The excavation area forms a square encompassing 512m^2 centred on Trenches 4, 5 and 6 (Figure 2). This area will however be expanded as necessary and as required by the Brief from the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County council:

> *"Contingency for incremental expansion where evidence if found to run outside the stripped area…until we have a convincing buffer to any significant archaeology"*

3.2.2 A contingency will be provided for by the client to allow expansion of the excavated area where evidence is found to run outside the stripped area in tranches of up to 5m at a time. This contingency, if such is required, will be invoked during initial site stripping to remove any need for re-machining of the area.

3.2.3 Top soil will be excavated by machine using a toothless ditching bucket to the upper level of any surviving archaeological horizon under constant archaeological supervision. No machinery will track over stripped areas until they have been signed off by ARS Ltd.

3.2.4 Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately if necessary and will in all circumstances be stored at least 1m away from the trench edges.

3.2.5 Following the removal of topsoil and overburden and following the initial site clean a member of the Peak District Mines Historical Society will visit site to advise on any mining/processing remains encountered.

3.3 Excavation, Sampling and Recording

3.3.1 Following stripping, the site will be appropriately cleaned by hand to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

3.3.2 Archaeological features will be mapped/drawn and tied into Ordnance Survey supplemented with a photographic record.

3.3.3 All archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded in plan at 1:20 and/or in section at 1:10 or other suitable and appropriate scale.

3.3.4 Once the area has been stripped, cleaned and recorded, consultation, if necessary will take place with the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy.

3.3.5 All hand excavated spoil will be visually scanned to recover small finds. Any finds recovered in this way will have their provenance from within the site recorded in three dimensions. The finds will be retained and recorded.

3.3.6 In general all recording will follow the letter, spirit and practice outlined in the Site Recording Manual (DUA 1990, MOLA 2004) and in ARS Ltd's recording and procedures manual.

3.3.7 The written record will be compiled on pre-printed recording forms and will be compiled for all archaeological entities. The base unit of recording will be the *context* an individual/indivisible unit of stratigraphy. Each unit of stratigraphy will be individually and uniquely identified and individually interpreted by processual association.

3.3.8 All records sheets, plans and photographs will have full indices prepared for them.

3.3.9 Site photography will be in high resolution digital photography. Photography will include general site shots, images of the excavation area and photographs of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

3.3.10 The site archive will include plans and sections, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records (or their electronic equivalent).

3.3.11 Any human remains will be left in-situ with removal undertaken once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations. In the event of such discoveries the client and the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist will be informed.

3.3.12 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner
5-6 Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S41 7SL
Tel: 01246 201391

Finds Liaison Officer
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS
Tel 01332 641 903

3.4 Finds Processing and Storage

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

3.4.2 Bulk finds which are not discarded 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.

3.4.3 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).

3.4.4 All finds processing, conservation work and storage will be carried out in accordance with the CIfA (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.*

3.4.5 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.

3.4.6 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.

3.4.7 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Weston Park Museum prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner (DCMS, 2018).

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

4 REPORTING, ARCHIVE AND TIMETABLE

4.1 Reporting

4.1.1 Following completion of Strip map and sample excavation, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include,

- 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
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the OASIS form

4.1.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

4.2 Archiving

4.2.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Weston Park Museum, Sheffield. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives*.

4.2.3 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number obtained for the site. In addition, a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the Weston Park Museum, Sheffield).

4.2.4 The archive will be deposited in line with the CIfA (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 Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council and the Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

4.2.6 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.

4.2.7 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).

4.3 Timetable

4.3.1 An updated outline timetable for the proposed works is given below. This timetable is indicative and is contingent upon the completion of archaeological work to agreed specifications to the satisfaction of the local planning authority. More time will be allowed if necessary to ensure satisfactory completion of archaeological recording.

Task No	Description	Expected/actual Commence	Expected/actual Duration	Expected/actual end date
1	Excavation and Recording	16.10.18	1 week	23.10.18
2	Reporting	24.10.18	Within 3 months of completion of Task 1 fieldwork	
3	Archive deposition		Within 6 months of completion of Task 2	

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will undertake the works described here to all relevant professional and legal standards. The Project Manager will be responsible for internal monitoring and quality control. Implementation of archaeological works will be monitored on behalf of Derbyshire County Council by the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (ADC) who will be regularly updated on the progress of works.

5.2 At least one weeks prior notice of the commencement of the ground works will be given to the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council:

Steve Baker
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773.

5.3 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.4 The client will afford reasonable access to the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation.

6 STAFFING

6.1 The Project Manager for the excavation will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA, Senior Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Caitlin Halton Assistant Project Officer at ARS Ltd.

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

- Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr. Robin Holgate

♦ Romano-British pottery:	Dr. Phil Mills
♦ *Terra Sigillata*:	Gwladys Monteil
♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr. Chris Cumberpatch
♦ Clay pipes:	Graham Taylor MCIfA
♦ Lead Mining Remains	Adam Russell Peak District Mining Historical Society
♦ Mining Industrial Remains/Processing	Dr. Roger Doonan
♦ Industrial Remains:	Dr. Rod Mackenzie MCIfA
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
♦ Molluscs:	Dr. Andy McWilliams
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick, Durham University

7 PUBLICATION

7.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal or another appropriate archaeological journal for publication.

8 GENERAL ITEMS

8.1 Health and Safety

8.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all 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.

8.2 Insurance Cover

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

8.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

8.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

8.4 Publicity and Copyright

8.4.1 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).

9 REFERENCES

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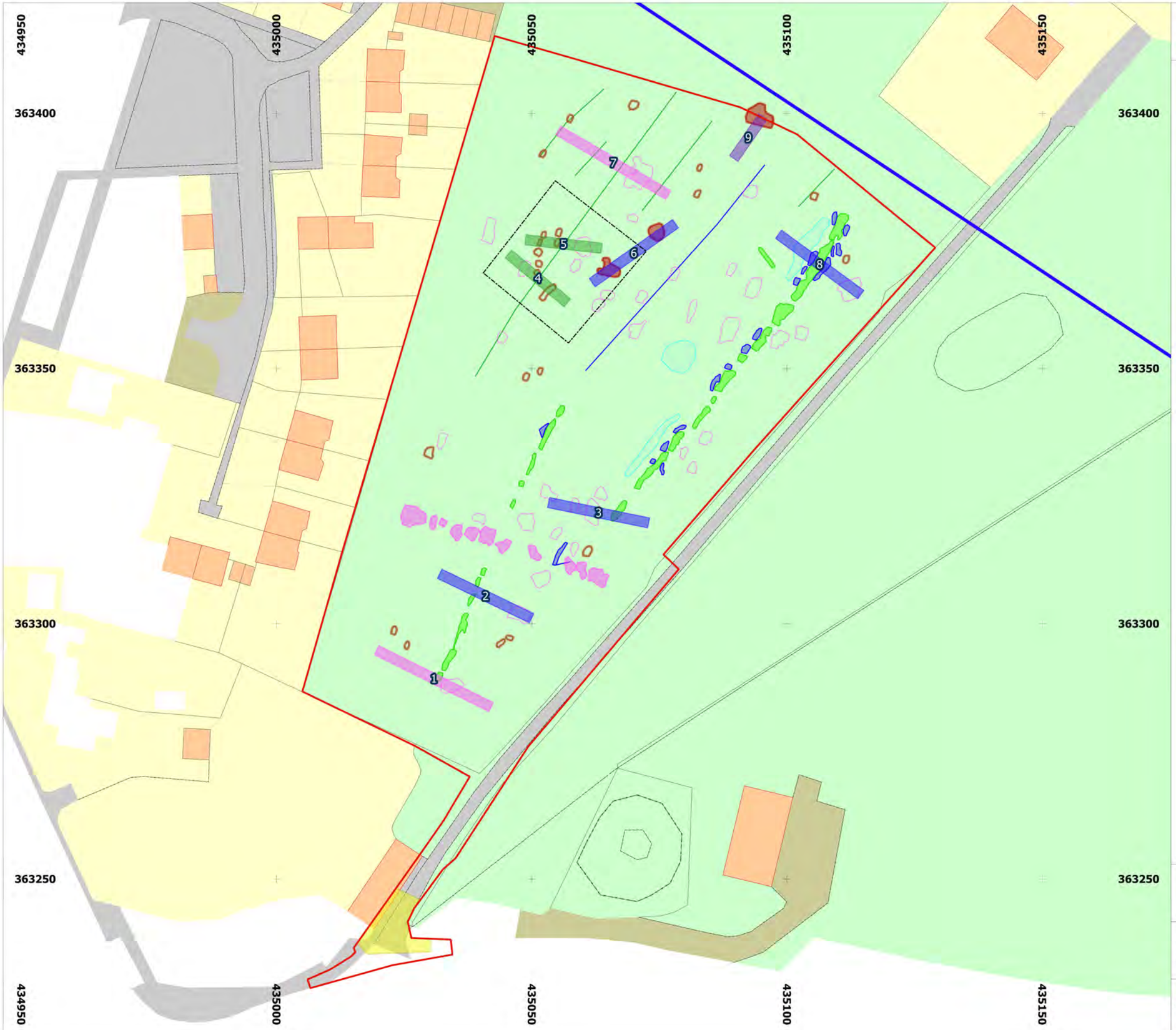
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage.*

10 FIGURES

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Site Code: Ashover Milken Lane Date: March 2017 Drawn:RD Scale: As shown	**Figure 1** Site Location Key: Site location Red line boundary (RLB) North East Derbyshire District	Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright 2014. All rights reserved. Licence No. 100022432.

Figure 2: Trench location plan



- Site boundary
- 15m x 2m trench
- 20m x 2m trench
- 25m x 2m trench
- 5m x 2m trench
- Contingency (Watching Brief)
- Water main (approx.)
- Excavation_Area

0 10 20 30 40 50 m

N

Site name: Milken Lane, Ashover
Date: February 2018
Drawn by: AB
Scale: 1:750 @ A3

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

Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Appendix III: Oasis form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: archaeol5-341038

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavations at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	In October 2018, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Roger Hollingworth to undertake an archaeological excavation on land at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire. The site lies adjacent to the medieval core of Ashover. Archaeology is a material concern within the planning process and a condition of planning consent (NED/17/0020/OL) for residential housing required that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken and concluded prior to occupation. Previous works on this site by Archaeological Research Services Ltd encompassed a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) (Burpoe, 2017), a Geophysical Survey (Durkin, 2017b) and archaeological trial trenching (Cobbold, 2018). Excavations were focussed on an area of former lead mining activity and were undertaken between the 22nd and 30th October 2018. They revealed three backfilled mineshafts and their associated enclosure walls, along with the fragmentary remains of a small building, previously identified by archaeological trial trenching (Cobbold, 2018). Other features were also identified on the site and included a shallow burial pit, treeboles, and gullies.
Project dates	Start: 22-10-2018 End: 30-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE NORTH EAST DERBYSHIRE ASHOVER Archaeological Excavation at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire

Study area	0.98 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 435063 363352 52.922349166586 -1.352814500208 52 55 20 N 001 21 10 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Derbyshire Dales District Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor	Kylie Bassendale

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	N/A
Physical Archive ID	N/A
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","other"
Physical Archive notes	N/A
Digital Archive recipient	N/A
Digital Archive ID	N/A
Digital Media available	"Text"
Digital Archive notes	N/A
Paper Archive recipient	N/A
Paper Archive ID	N/A
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Section"
Paper Archive notes	N/A

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	A forthcoming report
Title	Archaeological Excavation at Milken Lane, Ashover, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Bassendale, K

Entered by	Kylie Bassendale (kylie@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 28 January 2019

OASIS: