

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Land to the rear of 24 High Street,
Repton, Derbyshire

ARS Report N°: 2021/118
OASIS ID: 241259



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD
Digging with Purpose

Archaeological Research Services
Aizlewood's Mill
Nursery Street
Sheffield
S3 8GG

t. 0114 2750140

e. admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
w. www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Evaluation • Excavation • Watching Briefs • All Aspects of Fieldwork
Environmental Impact Assessment • Desk-Based Assessments • Heritage Statements • Historic Buildings
Geophysics • Geoarchaeology • Palaeoenvironment • Design and Publication



An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land to the rear of 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire

ARS LTD REPORT 2021/118



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD
Digging with Purpose

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Connect with us:  

Prepared on behalf of: Mrs Sophie Griffiths
Date of compilation: 5/8/2021
Compiled by: James Danter PCIfA
Checked by: Jim Moore MAPM
Approved for issue by: Jim Moore MAPM
Planning Reference: DMPA/2020/0828
Local Authority: South Derbyshire District Council
Site central NGR: SK 30402 26796
OASIS ID: 421259

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	An Archaeological Watching Brief on land to the rear of 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire
Site Code:	RHSR'21
Planning Authority:	South Derbyshire District Council
Planning Reference:	DMPA/2020/0828
Location:	Mitre Drive, Repton, Derbyshire, DE65 6FJ
Parish:	Repton
Hard Geology:	Helsby Sandstone Formation
Superficial Geology:	None recorded
Soil Type:	Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils
NGR:	SK 30402 26796)
Date of Fieldwork:	12 th May & 4 th August 2021
Date of Report:	5 th August 2021

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken on land to the rear of High Street, Repton, Derbyshire by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Mrs Sophie Griffiths during two separate visits in May and August, 2021. The purpose of the watching brief was to record any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains that survived on the site according to the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for this work.

The archaeological watching brief was conducted with the view to potentially identifying evidence that would inform regional research aims and objectives as outlined in Section 2 of this document.

During the course of the watching brief no archaeologically significant finds or features were encountered. Deposit (005) forms part of a probable driveway/track and wall [007] likely forms the foundations for a large greenhouse. Both likely date to the mid/late 20th century. The site is heavily disturbed by tree root systems and landscaping.

CONTENTS

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Background and Scope of Work	1
1.2	Site Location	2
1.3	Site Description	2
1.4	Geology and Soils	2
1.5	Archaeological and Historical Background	2
2	Aims And Objectives	5
2.1	Research Aims and Objectives	5
2.2	Watching Brief Aims and Objectives	5
3	Method Statement.....	5
3.1	Method	5
3.2	Professional Standards.....	5
3.3	Health and Safety	6
4	Results.....	7
4.2	Site Taphonomy and Condition of Preservation	7
4.3	Results	7
5	Discussion.....	11
6	Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright	11
7	Statement of Indemnity.....	11
8	Archive	11
9	Acknowledgements.....	12
10	References.....	12
	APPENDIX I Context Description Table	14
	APPENDIX II Oasis Form	17
	APPENDIX III Written Scheme Of Investigation	19

© ARS Ltd 2021

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Site location.	3
Figure 2. Watching brief location.	4
Figure 3: East-facing photograph showing deposit (005). Scale 2m in 0.5m graduations.	8
Figure 4: South-facing photograph showing wall [007]. Scale 2m in 0.5m graduations.	9
Figure 5: South-west facing photograph showing drain [008]	10

I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 A planning application DMPA/2020/0828 was submitted by Mrs Sophie Griffiths for the erection of a single residential dwelling and planning permission was granted by South Derbyshire District Council. Condition 8 of the planning consent required that:

- ‘a) No development, including preparatory works, shall commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and until all pre-commencement elements of archaeological fieldwork identified in the WSI have been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:
- i) *the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
 - ii) *the programme and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and records of the site investigation;*
 - iii) *provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
 - iv) *provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the WSI.*
- b) *The development shall take place in accordance with the approved WSI and shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation reporting has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved WSI and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.’*

1.1.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mrs Sophie Griffiths to undertake a watching brief on/at land to the rear of 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire (Figure 1), centred at SK 30402, 26796].

1.1.3 A watching brief (Halton 2016) was carried out on a detached garage at 24 High Street to the west of the proposal site. Although no archaeological features were identified, there were a number of finds including saggars and other kiln furniture suggesting pottery production in the vicinity.

1.1.4 The watching brief comprised the continuous archaeological monitoring of stripping the footprint of the building down to the natural geology and recording of any archaeological remains revealed during that process.

1.1.5 Works were undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (See Appendix III and took place on 12th May 2021 and 4th August 2021.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter PDA) is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1. The site is located to the rear of 24 High Street, with site access provided via a gravel drive from Mitre Drive to the south-west of the site. The site itself is bounded by a mixture of wooden fencing and mature trees, with the site itself largely comprising a grassed lawn dotted with smaller trees. The trees within the north-western and north-eastern part of the PDA are to be retained, and a tree root protection plan has been put into place for the site. The site is centred at NGR SK 30402, 26796.

1.3 Site Description

1.3.1 The area for development extends over an area of c.0.25 ha and comprises a slightly overgrown garden that is bounded on the north, east, and south sides by property fences and on the west side by a gravel track. The site slopes moderately steeply, and falls from west to east.

1.4 Geology and Soils

1.4.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA is mudstone of the Helsby Sandstone Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 242 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2021).

1.4.2 The soils of the PDA are classified as freely draining slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscapes 2021).

1.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.5.1 The following archaeological and historical background has been provided by the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist.

1.5.2 The proposal site is within the medieval core of settlement at Repton (EUS Component 6; Stroud 1999, 24), most probably within a backplot area associated with houses along the High Street frontage. Medieval backplots were associated with domestic activity, agriculture, and small-scale industrial activity, and often produce archaeological evidence in the form of rubbish pits, cess pits, tanning pits, kilns, yard and surfaces, buildings, ironworking evidence etc. The site does not appear to have been subject to substantial disturbance in the intervening period – historic maps from the 19th century show the site as garden land associated with 'Repton Lodge', a substantial house situated just west of the existing dwelling.

1.5.3 A watching brief (Halton 2016) was carried out on a detached garage at 24 High Street, west of the proposal site. Although no archaeological features were identified, there were a number of finds including saggars and other kiln furniture suggesting pottery production in the vicinity.



Site name: Rear of 24 High St, Repton
 Date: April 2021
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

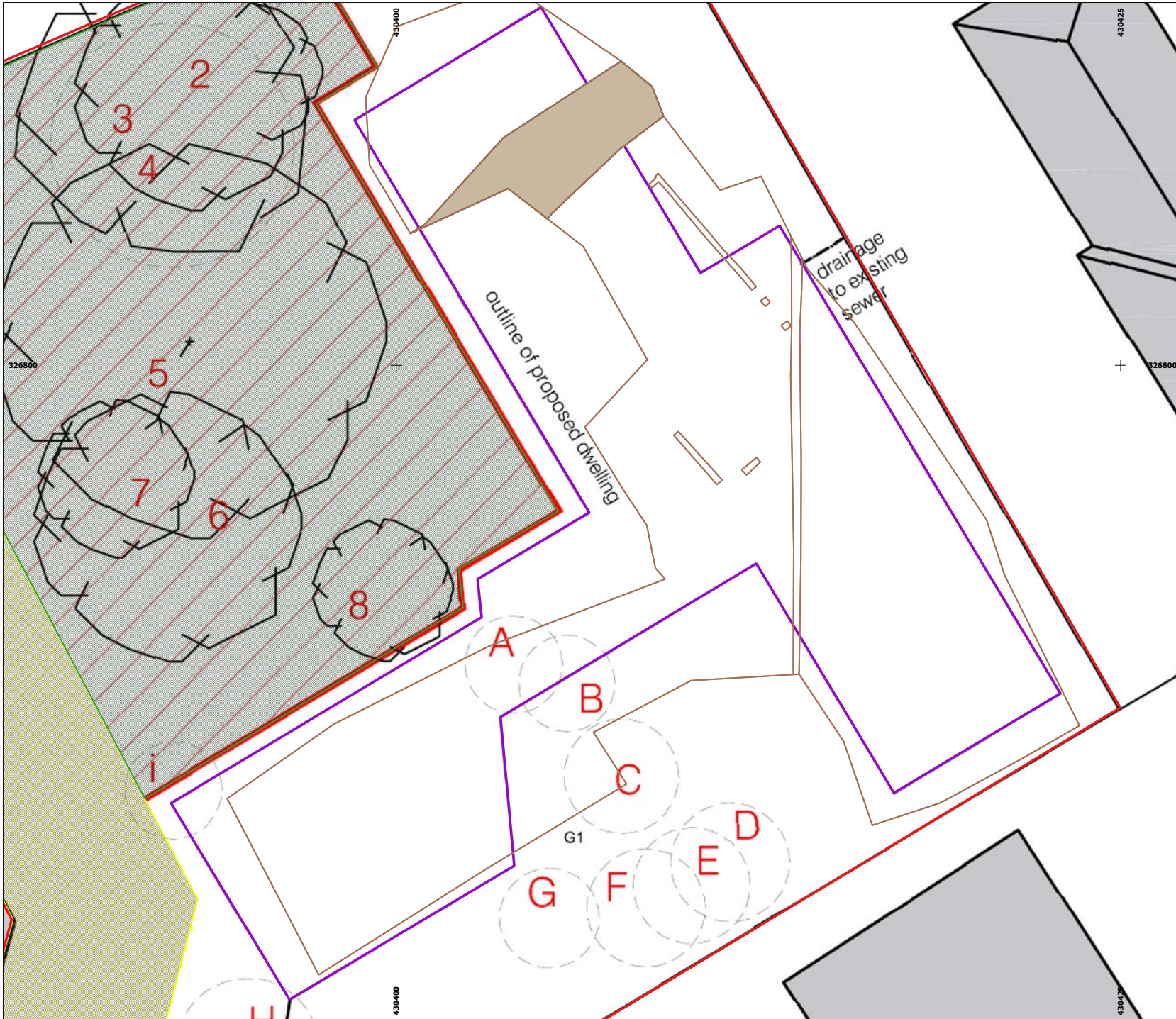
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 RESEARCH SERVICES LTD
 Digging with Purpose

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

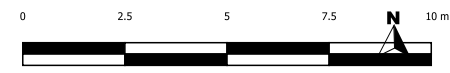
This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2021

- Site Boundary
- South Derbyshire District Council

Figure 2: Site Plan



- Site Boundary
- Proposed New Dwelling Footprint
- Restrictions**
- Existing temporary gravelled hard surfacing
- Tree Root Protection Fencing
- Site Plan with features
- Deposit (005)



Site name: Land rear of 24 High St, Repton
 Date: August 2021
 Drawn by: JD
 Scale: 1:350 @ A4

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



This drawing © ARS Ltd
 Background mapping Matthew Montague
 Architects Reference [MTR-MMA-Z1-ZZ-DR-A-010031]

Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The aims and objectives of the archaeological watching brief are outlined in detail in the WSI (see Appendix III) and are summarised below.

2.1.2 The archaeological works had the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent 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) for the medieval and post-medieval periods, most notably the following:

- ◆ 7.1.1.1 (High Medieval, Urbanism): How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman Conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas?
- ◆ 8.1.2 (Post-Medieval, Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings): How were towns organised and planned, and how did population growth impact upon their internal spatial organisation?
- ◆ 8.1.4 (Post-Medieval, Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings): What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?

2.2 Watching Brief Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief was to identify and record the possible presence/absence, location, nature, extent, survival, quality, significance and date of medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits that may exist on the proposed development site.

2.2.2 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief were as follows.

- ◆ To excavate and record the archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ To establish a relative chronological sequence and if possible, a dating framework for excavated deposits and features.
- ◆ To establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of surviving archaeological deposits to inform the research aims outlined above.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Method

3.1.1 The methodology for the watching brief is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Burpoe 2021 & Appendix III). The watching brief involved the monitoring of all sub-surface groundworks for the development (Figure 2).

3.2 Professional Standards

3.2.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CifA) *Code of Conduct* (2019) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020).

3.2.2 Regular contact was ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd was kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist.

3.3 Health and Safety

3.3.1 All works were undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.

3.3.2 A risk assessment (RA No. 034/21/B) was produced before commencement of the work and was adhered to throughout the course of the fieldwork.

4 RESULTS

4.1.1 An overall plan of the watching brief area is presented in Figure 2. A context description table is contained in Appendix I and summary text description is presented below. Photographs of the watching brief results are included in this section. Additional digital photographs are contained in the project archive.

4.1.2 The overburden across the area subject to excavation was machine excavated down to the start of the archaeological horizon or depth of development, whichever was the shallower, under continuous archaeological supervision. The depth of the excavations never exceeded 0.40m BGL.

4.2 Site Taphonomy and Condition of Preservation

4.2.1 The site comprises a slightly overgrown garden space with a few tree boles where trees have recently been uprooted as well as one large tree stump which has been used as a location for bonfires and which was not possible to remove during the watching brief.

4.2.2 The site has generally been in use as a garden associated with the Repton Lodge, though it has been subject to varying degrees of disturbance, particularly in the mid/late 20th century where the owners planted a number of flower beds and small trees.

4.2.3 When the garages were constructed to the west in 2016 much of the associated building rubble was dumped on the site and which has only been removed within the last few years. As a result, much of the topsoil, particularly towards the west of the site, has building debris mixed in such as bits of brick and gravel. When the site was cleared up topsoil was imported and spread across most of the site in order to restore it to a garden-like state.

4.3 Results

4.3.1 No features of archaeological significance were encountered during the watching brief.

4.3.2 The modern topsoil (001) was removed by a tracked eight ton mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.20m below ground level (BGL), 53.12m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north of the site, 52.51m aOD in the south of the site, and 53.94m aOD in the west of the site at which point the natural geological substrate (003) was reached. The natural substrate has been subject to heavy root disturbance which has been exacerbated by frequent bonfires resulting in charcoal flecks being found throughout.

4.3.3 This revealed deposit (005) comprised of course-textured mid grey pea gravel at a depth of 0.20m BGL, 53.30m aOD, in the north of the site.



Figure 3: East-facing photograph showing deposit (005). Scale 2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.4 Wall [007] was also revealed at this level at a depth of 0.20m BGL, 52.81m aOD, in the centre of the site. It was comprised of a single skin of mixed bricks laid in a header bond which survived to two courses in height. It was built directly into cut [006] with no foundation material and was bonded by a yellow gritty and sandy cement mortar.



Figure 4: South-facing photograph showing wall [007]. Scale 2m in 0.5m graduations.

4.3.5 Also encountered at this level was drain [008] which remains in use and ran from north to south. No attempt was made to excavate the drain in order to avoid causing damage.



Figure 5: South-west facing photograph showing drain [008]

5 DISCUSSION

5.1.1 The archaeological watching brief was conducted with the view to potentially identifying evidence which would inform regional research aims and objectives as outlined in Section 2 of this document.

5.1.2 During the course of the watching brief no significant archaeological finds, deposits or features were identified.

5.1.3 Deposit (005) forms part of a driveway or track which likely linked Repton Lodge to the west with the High Street to the east. This track was still visible above ground within the last decade and was most likely in use in the mid/late 20th century.

5.1.4 Given the thickness and variable nature of the bricks used in its construction, Wall [007] likely forms the foundation of a large greenhouse or other similar type of structure. The level of preservation was poor and there was no evidence for any features or other walls within its interior.

5.1.5 The absence of any archaeological resource from within the Watching Brief area may be attributed to the disturbance that the site has undergone, primarily from tree roots but also from 20th century landscaping activities. However, a lack of any background finds likely indicates an absence of activity from within the site generally.

5.1.6 No further archaeological work is recommended within the proposed development area due to the lack of significant archaeological remains identified during the evaluation phase.

6 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

6.1.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.1.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

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

8 ARCHIVE

8.1.1 As there were no archaeologically significant features or materials discovered during the course of the watching brief, it is not necessary to deposit an archive with Derby Museums and Art Gallery.

8.1.2 This is in line with Museums of Derbyshire (2016) Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museums and the recommendations provided

by ClfA's (2020a) 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives', and the Society of Museum Archaeologists' (1993) 'Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland'.

8.1.3 There are no artefacts and or associated material to be retained in the archive.

8.1.4 One digital PDF/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

8.1.5 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded pdf version of this report.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank the Mrs Sophie Griffiths for commissioning the works.

10 REFERENCES

Burpoe. M. 2021. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works at Land to the Rear of 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire*. Archaeological Research Services Ltd. Bakewell.

British Geological Survey 2021. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [Accessed 5th August 2021].

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) 2019. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2020a. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (Updated 01 Oct 2020)

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2020b. *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Halton, C. 2016. *An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire*. Archaeological Research Services Ltd. Report No. 2016/73.

Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Nottingham.

Museums of Derbyshire. 2016. *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museums*. Derbyshire County Council.

Society of Museum Archaeologists. 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. London: Society of Museums Archaeologists.

Soilscapes. 2021. Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, Cranfield University. Available online at: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/> [Accessed 5th August 2021]

Stroud, G. 1999. *Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: Repton.*

APPENDIX I CONTEXT DESCRIPTION TABLE

Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Palaeoenvironmental Residues	Estimated Date
(001)	N/A	Deposit	A medium-textured fairly well-sorted dark brown clayish silt deposit containing frequent rootlets and frequent small gravel / <i>Modern garden topsoil. Created within last five years as part of landscaping. Probably imported from off site.</i>	33.22m+	27.50m+	0.20m	None	N/A	Late 20 th /Early 21 st Century
(002)	N/A	Deposit	A fine-textured poorly-sorted mid brown sand deposit containing frequent building rubble. / <i>A deposit of made ground associated with the construction of the garages to the west in 2016. Waste material has been utilised as part of garden landscaping.</i>	5.10m+	0.99m+	0.20m	None	N/A	21 st Century
(003)	N/A	Deposit	A medium-textured well-sorted mid reddish brown clayish sand deposit containing frequent rootlets. / <i>Naturally-forming mudstone deposit which in this area sit on top of the sandstone geology.</i>	33.22m+	27.50m+	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
(004)	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(005)	N/A	Deposit	A coarse-textured poorly-sorted mid grey pea gravel deposit. / <i>Likely a driveway or track possibly linking Repton Lodge to the west with the High Street to the east. Track was still in place above ground within the last decade.</i>	9.39m+	2.39m	N/A	None	N/A	Mid/Late 20 th Century
[006]	N/A	Cut	A linear-shaped feature with a sharp break of slope at the top and base. Base is flat. Filled by [007]. / <i>Construction cut for wall [007].</i>	5.89m	0.21m	0.20m	None	N/A	Mid/Late 20 th Century

Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Palaeoenvironmental Residues	Estimated Date
(001)	N/A	Deposit	A medium-textured fairly well-sorted dark brown clayish silt deposit containing frequent rootlets and frequent small gravel / <i>Modern garden topsoil. Created within last five years as part of landscaping. Probably imported from off site.</i>	33.22m+	27.50m+	0.20m	None	N/A	Late 20 th /Early 21 st Century
(002)	N/A	Deposit	A fine-textured poorly-sorted mid brown sand deposit containing frequent building rubble. / <i>A deposit of made ground associated with the construction of the garages to the west in 2016. Waste material has been utilised as part of garden landscaping.</i>	5.10m+	0.99m+	0.20m	None	N/A	21 st Century
(003)	N/A	Deposit	A medium-textured well-sorted mid reddish brown clayish sand deposit containing frequent rootlets. / <i>Naturally-forming mudstone deposit which in this area sit on top of the sandstone geology.</i>	33.22m+	27.50m+	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
(004)	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(005)	N/A	Deposit	A coarse-textured poorly-sorted mid grey pea gravel deposit. / <i>Likely a driveway or track possibly linking Repton Lodge to the west with the High Street to the east. Track was still in place above ground within the last decade.</i>	9.39m+	2.39m	N/A	None	N/A	Mid/Late 20 th Century
[007]	N/A	Structure	A single skin wall comprised of mixed bricks (including handmade unfrogged red brick, machine made frogged red brick and machine made unfrogged dark grey bricks). Bricks laid in header bonds and bonded together by a yellow, gritty and sandy cement mortar. Built directly into cut [006] with no foundation material. Survives to two courses in height. /	5.89m	0.21m	0.20m	None	N/A	Mid/Late 20 th Century

Context Number	Feature Number	Context Type	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Finds	Palaeoenvironmental Residues	Estimated Date
(001)	N/A	Deposit	A medium-textured fairly well-sorted dark brown clayish silt deposit containing frequent rootlets and frequent small gravel / <i>Modern garden topsoil. Created within last five years as part of landscaping. Probably imported from off site.</i>	33.22m+	27.50m+	0.20m	None	N/A	Late 20 th /Early 21 st Century
(002)	N/A	Deposit	A fine-textured poorly-sorted mid brown sand deposit containing frequent building rubble. / <i>A deposit of made ground associated with the construction of the garages to the west in 2016. Waste material has been utilised as part of garden landscaping.</i>	5.10m+	0.99m+	0.20m	None	N/A	21 st Century
(003)	N/A	Deposit	A medium-textured well-sorted mid reddish brown clayish sand deposit containing frequent rootlets. / <i>Naturally-forming mudstone deposit which in this area sit on top of the sandstone geology.</i>	33.22m+	27.50m+	N/A	None	N/A	N/A
(004)	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
(005)	N/A	Deposit	A coarse-textured poorly-sorted mid grey pea gravel deposit. / <i>Likely a driveway or track possibly linking Repton Lodge to the west with the High Street to the east. Track was still in place above ground within the last decade.</i>	9.39m+	2.39m	N/A	None	N/A	Mid/Late 20 th Century
			<i>Probable base for a large greenhouse when land was in use as a private garden.</i>						
[008]	N/A	Cut	A linear-shaped feature orientated North-South. Filled by (009). / <i>Construction cut for modern drain which is still in use.</i>	15.00m+	0.25m	N/A	None	N/A	Late 20 th /Early 21 st Century
(009)	N/A	Fill	A medium-textured well-sorted mid brownish red clay fill of [008]. / <i>Backfill of [008] following installation of drain.</i>	15.00m+	0.25m	N/A	None	N/A	Late 20 th /Early 21 st Century

APPENDIX II OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-421259

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Watching Brief to the rear of 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	In April 2021, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned to undertake a watching brief on land to the rear of 24 High Street, Repton following the approval of a planning application for the erection of a single residential dwelling. During the course of the watching brief no archaeologically significant finds or features were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 11-05-2021 End: 04-08-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	RHSR21 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE REPTON 24 High Street, Repton
Postcode	DE65 6JF
Study area	0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 30402 26796 52.837492587116 -1.548633111219 52 50 14 N 001 32 55 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Jim Moore
Project supervisor	James Danter
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title An Archaeological Watching Brief on Land to the Rear of 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire

Author(s)/Editor(s) Danter, J

Date 2021

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bakewell

Description PDF

Entered by James Danter (archives@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 5 August 2021

OASIS:

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

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

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

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

APPENDIX III WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land to the rear of 24 High Street, Repton, South Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works

April 2021



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD
Digging with Purpose

© Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2021

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

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Mrs Sophie Griffiths

Date of compilation: April 2021

Site code: RHSR'21

Planning Reference: DMPA/2020/0828

Local Authority: South Derbyshire District Council

Site central NGR: SK 30402, 26796

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 Mrs Sophie Griffiths. It details a scheme of works for an archaeological watching brief at land to the rear of 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire, DE65 6JF.

1.1.2 A planning application (Planning Ref. DMPA/2020/0828) has been approved by South Derbyshire District Council for the erection of a single residential dwelling. Condition Number 8 of the approved planning permission requires the following:

'a) No development, including preparatory works, shall commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work (WSI) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, and until all pre-commencement elements of archaeological fieldwork identified in the WSI have been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:

- i) the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
 - ii) the programme and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and reporting;*
 - iii) provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
 - iv) provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the WSI.*
- b) The development shall take place in accordance with the approved WSI and shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation reporting has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved WSI and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.'*

1.1.3 The archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2019, 56) *'to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportional to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.'*

1.1.4 This WSI confirms the nature of the archaeological works to be undertaken by ARS Ltd at land to the rear of 24 High Street, Repton, Derbyshire comprising an archaeological watching brief in accordance with guidance from Steve Baker, Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist.

1.2 Site Description and Location

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter PDA) is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1 and covers an area of c.0.25ha. The site is

located to the rear of 24 High Street, with site access provided via a gravel drive from Mitre Drive to the south-west of the site. The site itself is bounded by a mixture of wooden fencing and mature trees, with the site itself largely comprising a grassed lawn dotted with smaller trees. The trees within the north-western and north-eastern part of the PDA are to be retained, and a tree root protection plan has been put into place for the site. The site is centred at NGR SK 30402, 26796 (Figures 1 and 2).

1.3 Geology

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA is mudstone of the Helsby Sandstone Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 242 to 247 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was previously dominated by rivers. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2021).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following archaeological and historical background has been provided by the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist.

2.2 The proposal site is within the medieval core of settlement at Repton (EUS Component 6; Stroud 1999, 24), most probably within a backplot area associated with houses along the High Street frontage. Medieval backplots were associated with domestic activity, agriculture and small-scale industrial activity, and often produce archaeological evidence in the form of rubbish pits, cess pits, tanning pits, kilns, yard and surfaces, buildings, ironworking evidence etc. The site does not appear to have been subject to substantial disturbance in the intervening period – historic maps from the 19th century show the site as garden land associated with ‘Repton Lodge’, a substantial house situated just west of the existing dwelling.

2.3 A watching brief (Halton 2016) was carried out on a detached garage at 24 High St, west of the proposal site. Although no archaeological features were identified, there were a number of finds including saggars and other kiln furniture suggesting pottery production in the vicinity, which may raise an additional element of archaeological potential.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent 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) for the medieval and post-medieval periods, most notably the following:

- ◆ 7.1.1 1(High Medieval, Urbanism): How did the major towns and smaller market towns of the region develop after the Norman Conquest, both within the urban core and in suburban and extra-mural areas?

- ◆ 8.1.2 (Post-Medieval, Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings): How were towns organised and planned, and how did population growth impact upon their internal spatial organisation?
- ◆ 8.1.4 (Post-Medieval, Urbanism: morphology, functions and buildings): What can studies of environmental data, artefacts and structural remains tell us about variations in diet, living conditions and status?

3.1.2 These aims and objectives will be revisited both during and after fieldwork in order that they may be updated as necessary.

3.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify and record the possible presence/absence, location, nature, extent, survival, quality, significance and date of medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits that may exist on the proposed development site.

3.2.2 The objectives of the archaeological watching brief are as follows.

- ◆ To excavate and record the archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ To establish a relative chronological sequence and if possible, a dating framework for excavated deposits and features.
- ◆ To establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of surviving archaeological deposits to inform the research aims outlined above.

4 WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The watching brief will involve the continuous monitoring during all sub-surface groundworks for the development (Figure 2). Should significant areas of archaeological interest be uncovered during the watching brief, discussions will be undertaken with the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist on the best archaeological mitigation strategy.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2019a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2020a).

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.

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

4.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket operating under archaeological supervision.

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

4.2.6 Contractors and plant operators must notify any observations of archaeological remains immediately to the archaeologist on site. The developer will make provision for the necessary archaeological investigation (fieldwork, post-excavation analysis, reporting and archive deposition).

4.2.7 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the change to respond appropriately and in line with the requirements of the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist.

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

4.2.9 The on-site archaeologist 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.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 Excavation will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or by hand. Where a trench is to be excavated through tarmac, a breaker will be used.

4.3.2 Excavated spoil will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

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

4.3.4 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief. All significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved.

4.3.5 If significant archaeological features are identified during these works, the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist will be notified, and a decision made as how to proceed.

4.4 Sampling, Faunal Remains, Human Remains and Treasure

4.4.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised.

4.4.2 A minimum bulk sample of 40 litres will be taken from sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits, that are adjudged to have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use

regime. A 100% bulk sample of the deposit will be taken if the deposit is less than 40 litres in volume.

4.4.3 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20 litres will be taken.

4.4.4 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

4.4.5 Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist and provision will be made for scientific dating, where justified against the project aims.

4.4.6 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or samples of them) will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) will be collected from micro-slugs (hammer scale and spherical droplets) in accordance with *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015a) and *Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking* (Historic England 2018).

4.4.7 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (such as radiocarbon dating) in specific circumstances that will apply where dating by artefacts is insecure or absent.

4.4.8 Appropriate consideration will be given to the need for any geoarchaeological assessment of buried soils and sediment sequences exposed. Where said is necessary these will be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist as field inspection may provide sufficient data for understanding site formation processes. The procedures and techniques presented in *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record* (Historic England 2015b) will be applied. Samples for laboratory assessment will be collected where appropriate, following discussion with the LCC Principal Archaeologist.

4.4.9 Sampling strategies for wooden structures should follow the methodologies presented in Historic England's *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood* (2010). For other waterlogged organic finds, guidance provided by Historic England's *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2011) will be followed.

4.4.10 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. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.4.11 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

4.4.12 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ*, covered and protected. Removal will be undertaken, if deemed necessary, once a Coroners licence has been

obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations, in line with current guidelines (English Heritage 2004; English Heritage and The Church of England 2005; APABE/English Heritage 2013; Mitchell and Brickley 2017) and in discussion with the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist.

4.4.13 All finds that may constitute ‘treasure’ under the Treasure Act, 1996, will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner
Dr Robert Hunter
St Katherine’s House
St. Mary’s Wharf
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 3TQ
Tel: 01332 613014

Finds Liaison Officer
Meghan King
Derby Museum & Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS
Tel: 01332 641903

4.4.14 The Derbyshire County Council 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.

4.5 Recording

4.5.1 The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd’s field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present.

4.5.2 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

4.5.3 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and section/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate scale and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

4.5.4 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features notes 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.

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

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

4.5.7 All heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.5.8 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with a 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition, key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

4.5.9 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

4.6 Finds Processing and Storage

4.6.1 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*.

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

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

4.6.4 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.

4.6.5 Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001), and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (English Heritage 2006a). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled, processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (English Heritage 2012).

4.6.6 Artefacts, ecofacts and deposits suitable for dating purposes will be identified and obtained in line with *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (English Heritage 1998), *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates* (English Heritage 2006b), and *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology* (English Heritage 2008b).

4.6.7 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.

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

4.6.9 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of Derby Museum and Art Gallery.

4.7 Post-Excavation and Reporting

4.7.1 A report on the results obtained will be produced by ARS Ltd and submitted to the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist, or other nominated personnel, within 8 weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will include the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary
- ◆ Introductory statement
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ An objective summary statement of results
- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

4.7.2 A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

5 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

5.1 The outline timetable for the works is as follows. This will be updated by email as the project progresses.

Task No	Task	Proposed Commencement Date
1	Archaeological watching brief	w/c 10 th May 2021
2	Post-excavation assessment, including any specialist reporting required	Immediately following Task 1
3	Report preparation and completion	Immediately following Task 2
4	Archive preparation, completion and deposition	Immediately following Task 3 and to be completed within 6 month of Task 2

5.2 All archaeological fieldwork projects are overseen by Karl Taylor MCIfA, Head of Field Archaeology at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Manager and Project Officer will be drawn from ARS Ltd's pool of experienced staff and will have demonstrable experience in their respective. Additional ARS Ltd Archaeological Officers may be allotted to the project as necessary and required.

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

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery: Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British small finds: Alex Croom
- ◆ Samian Ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Medieval and post-medieval glass, metalwork and clay pipes: Mike Wood MCIfA
- ◆ Industrial remains: Roger Doonan
- ◆ Plant macrofossils, charcoal and pollen: Luke Parker
- ◆ Human and animal bone: Milena Grzybowska ACIfA
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

6 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 At least one week's prior notice of the commencement of ground works will be given to the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist.

Steve Baker
 Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council
 Conservation, Heritage and Design Service
 Derbyshire County Council
 Shand House

Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3YR
Tel: 01629 539774

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

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

7 ARCHIVE

7.1 Archive Selection Strategy

7.1.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives as set out in this WSI (section 3 above), the *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2019b), the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) and the guidance outlined in Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museums*.

7.2 Documentary Archive

7.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive.

7.2.2 The deselected documents will be recycled, subject to final checks by ARS Ltd's Post-Excavation and Archives Officer.

7.3 Digital Archive

7.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan. This is likely to see final online deposition with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) based at York University. The key types of digital data produced will include the following:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the Written Scheme of Investigation and final report
Images	Site photography, scans of site drawings, graphics for reports, digitised drawings
Finds Data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

7.3.2 Only final copies of any digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

7.3.3 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works.

7.3.4 The project manager and digital archive repository will be consulted on the fate of any deselected material. Deselected material is expected to include duplicates and any non-final versions of data. Digital photographs will be assessed during post-excavation works and selected in line with Historic England's *Digital Image Capture and File Storage* (2015c). The deselected material will be stored on the ARS Ltd server for a period before being reviewed and deleted.

7.4 Material Archive

7.4.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in collaboration with the finds specialist during the post-excavation phase, based on addressing the aims and objectives of the project set out in this WSI, the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) and the guidance outlined in Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museums*.

7.4.2 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material can be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded as agreed by the landowner, specialists, collecting museum and planning archaeologist.

7.5 Deposition

7.5.1 Should the project produce archaeologically significant finds, then a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with Derby Museum and Art Gallery. This digital, paper and artefactual archive will comprise all the primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

7.5.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist, 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 as outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

7.5.3 One digital PDF/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be updated as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

7.5.4 The archive will be deposited in line with *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2011), ClfA's (2020c) *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*

Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museums. The archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the report.

7.5.5 The Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

7.5.6 The Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archives. The date for the deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

7.5.8 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

7.5.9 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.

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 and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation 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 (£5 million) and all-risks cover.

8.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

8.3.1 Any opportunities for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings should be sought, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

8.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

8.5 Publication

8.5.1 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 Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

8.5.2 If no other publication is recommended, a brief site summary in text format will be provided for Derbyshire Archaeological Journal's annual fieldwork round-up. This will be sent to chriswardle01@btinternet.com at the same time as submitting the final report to Derbyshire HER.

8.5.3 Provision will be made for updating the *East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework* (EMHERF) where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This would be done using the interactive digital resource at <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/> and noted explicitly in the conclusions of the relevant report.

8.6 Publicity and Copyright

8.6.1 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).

REFERENCES

- Archaeological Data Service/Digital Antiquity. 2011. *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice*.
- Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE). 2013. *Science and the dead: A Guide for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis*.
- Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE). 2017 (2nd Ed). *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*.
- British Geological Survey 2021. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [Accessed 23rd April 2021].
- Brown, D. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum.
- Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth, Historic England.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2019a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2019b. *Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2020a. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2020b. *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2020c. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.
- Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). 2008. *The Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (England and Wales)*. London, The Stationery Office.
- English Heritage. 1998. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*.
- English Heritage. 2004. *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports* (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines).
- English Heritage. 2006a. *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork*.

- English Heritage. 2006b *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates.*
- English Heritage. 2008. *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology.*
- English Heritage. 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (3rd edition)
- English Heritage. 2012. *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.*
- Halton, C. 2016. *An Archaeological Watching Brief at 24 High street, Repton, Derbyshire.* Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report No. 2016/73.
- Historic England. 2015a. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.* Historic England, London.
- Historic England (HE). 2015b. *Geoarchaeology: Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record.* London, Historic England.
- Historic England (HE). 2015c. *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice.* London, Historic England.
- Historic England (HE). 2018a. *Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking.* London, Historic England.
- Historic England (HE). 2018b. *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation.* London, Historic England.
- Knight, D., Vyner, B. and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands.* Nottingham.
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework.* London, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
- Mitchell, P.D. and Brickley, M. *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.* Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading.
- Museums of Derbyshire. 2016. *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derby Museums.* Derbyshire County Council.
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.* London: Society of Museum Archaeologists.
- Stroud, G. 1999. *Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: Repton.*
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage.*
- Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. 2001. *First Aid for Finds.* London, Rescue/ United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKICAS).

APPENDIX 1: FIGURES



Site name: Rear of 24 High St, Repton
 Date: April 2021
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 RESEARCH SERVICES LTD
 Digging with Purpose
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

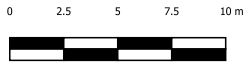
This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2021

- Site Boundary
- South Derbyshire District Council



Figure 2: Site Plan

- Site Boundary
 - Proposed New Dwelling Footprint
- Restrictions
- Existing temporary graveled hard surfacing
 - Tree Root Protection Fencing



Site name: Land rear of 24 High St, Repton
 Date: April 2021
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: 1:350 @ A4

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



This drawing © ARS Ltd

Background mapping Matthew Montague
 ArchRecls Reference [MTR-MMA-Z1-ZZ-DR-A-010031]

Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com