

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND HISTORICAL BUILDING RECORDING

Land at St Peter's Churchyard, Derby

ARS Report N°: 2024/144
OASIS ID: archaeol5-532164



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Archaeological Excavation and Historical Building recording at Land at St Peter's Churchyard, Derby

ARS LTD REPORT 2024/144



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Developments Ltd
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Planning Reference: 23/01128/FUL & 23/01129/LBA
Local Authority: Derby County Council
Site central NGR: SK 35268 36000
OASIS ID: archaeol5-532164

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: St Peter's Churchyard, St Peter's Street, Derby
Site Code: SPD24
Planning Authority: Derby County Council
Planning Reference: 23/01128/FUL & 23/01129/LBA
Location: St Peter's Street, Derby, DE1 1NN
Parish: St Peter's Derby
Hard Geology: Mudstone and siltstone- Tarporley Siltstone Formation
Superficial Geology: None recorded
Soil Type: *Soilscape 20*: Loamy and clayey floodplain soils
NGR: SK 35268 36000
Date of Fieldwork: 9/10/2024 – 16/10/2024
Date of Report: 7th March 2025

The archaeological excavations and Historic Building Recording were undertaken at Land at St Peter's churchyard, Derby by Archaeological Research services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Steve Wardle of Burton Abbey developments Ltd in September 2024. The works were undertaken in support of two planning applications for the redevelopment of the site comprising of the erection of 10 market stalls, associated ancillary structures, seating areas as well as an access and entrance point to the site involving the partial demolition of an existing boundary wall.

The purpose of the archaeological works was to record the presence or absence of archaeological remains that would be affected by the development associated with the access and entrance point in the north-eastern corner of the site.

Both aspects of the archaeological works were undertaken between the 9/9/2024 and 16/9/2024, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed with the Derbyshire Development County Archaeologist

As part of the archaeological works, a Historic Building Record was required prior to the partial demolition of the existing boundary wall to create an access and entrance point to the site with steps and disabled access. The Historic Building Recording was conducted to Historic England *Level 1* standard recording, using methodology set out in the approved WSI (Halton & Nelson Viljoen 2023) and was undertaken at the same time as the excavation.

The excavation revealed a series of levelling deposits overlying the partial remains of a (probably 18th century) brick built chamber which had subsequently been backfilled with decoratively carved stone work from the destroyed mid-19th century tomb of an implicitly wealthy woman. A possible floor was found at the base of its construction cut. A construction cut for the curtilage wall was also identified.

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I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

- 1.1.1 The Scheme of archaeological works were undertaken in support of two planning applications (23/01128/FUL) and (23/01129/LBA) submitted by Burton Abbey Developments Ltd for the redevelopment of land surround St Peter's Churchyard, Derby. Planning application 23/01128/FUL involves the erection of an outdoor street food market, which will include 10 market stalls, seating areas, and associated ancillary structures, decking, and ramps. Planning application 23/01129/LBA involves the partial demolition of an existing boundary wall to create an access and entrance point to the site, with steps and disabled access. Planning permission was granted by Derby County Council. Condition 9 and 10 of the planning consent required:

Condition 9:

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

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

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

Reason: To ensure that archaeological remains and features are recorded prior to their destruction and to accord with the adopted policies of the Derby City Local Plan Part 1: (Core Strategy) and the saved policies of the adopted City of Derby Local Plan Review as included in this Decision Notice

Condition 10:

No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording (based on Historic England recording levels) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, until all on-site elements of the approved scheme have been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local

Planning Authority, and until the provision to be made for analysis, reporting, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- b. The programme and provision for post-investigation analysis and reporting*
- c. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- d. Provision to be made for appropriate archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Reason: To ensure that features of building / building archaeology importance within the building are recorded before their destruction, alteration or concealment and to accord with the adopted policies of the Derby City Local Plan Part 1: (Core Strategy) and the saved policies of the adopted City of Derby Local Plan Review as included in this Decision Notice.

- 1.1.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Burton Abbey Developments Ltd to undertake an Archaeological Excavation and a *Level 1* Historical Building Recording (HBR) at the Land at St Peter's Churchyard, Derby (Figure 1), centred at NGR SK 35268 36000 that encompassed a total area of 23m².
- 1.1.3 Previous work within the Development Area (DA) included a Heritage Impact Assessment (Craven 2021) and archaeological evaluation trenching conducted in 2023, which revealed archaeological remains beginning approximately 0.65m below ground level. These remains included disarticulated human remains and 18th to 19th century stonework (Halton 2023).
- 1.1.4 Works were undertaken in compliance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Halton & Viljoen, 2024, See Appendix IV approved by Reuben Thorpe, Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist and took place between 9/9/2024-16/9/2024.

1.2 Site Location and Description

The site, outlined in red in Figure 2, lies within the ecclesiastical parish of St Peter, Derby, and the Green Lane Conservation Area. It consists of an area of land of St Peter's churchyard, located immediate west of the St Peter's Church (NGR SK 35268 36000). The site is bounded by a wall running along the northern edge of the churchyard frontage, to the east by St Peter's Street, and elsewhere by buildings containing retail outlets, office accommodation and vehicle parking areas.

The area of impact is located in the northeast corner of the site, measuring approximately 23m² and is positioned between 52.78 and 53.30m aOD, on sloping land covered by grass and brambles.

1.3 Geology and Soils

The underlying solid geology of the PDA consists of Tarporley Siltstone Formation comprising mudstone and siltstone formed approximately 242 to 250 million years ago, in the Triassic Period, when the local environment was dominated by lakes and rivers (British Geological Survey 2024).

No overlying superficial deposits are specifically recorded within the PDA, but within the vicinity are deposits of mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial sand and gravel from the Cromerian Complex (c.900-400kya) to the south, similar but far more recent deposits of the Allenton Terrace (c.120kya) to the north and east, and Holocene alluvium of the Derwent to the east and its tributaries to the north; comprising clay, silt and sand (British Geological Survey 2024).

The soils of the PDA are classified as Soilscape 20: loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high ground water (Cranfield University 2024).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

The archaeological and historical background for the site is set out in details in the Heritage Impact Assessment (Craven 2021), and extracts of the HIA form the basis of the following summary.

A search of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed no entries recorded within the PDA or its immediate vicinity which would provide evidence for human occupation of the area earlier than the Anglo-Saxon period. Evidence derived from documentary sources has suggested that Derby originated with the establishment of the Minster Church of St. Alkmund 700m to the north, at some time between 655 and 800 CE, when a small settlement grew up around the church which was situated at what later became the street called St. Alkmund's Churchyard.

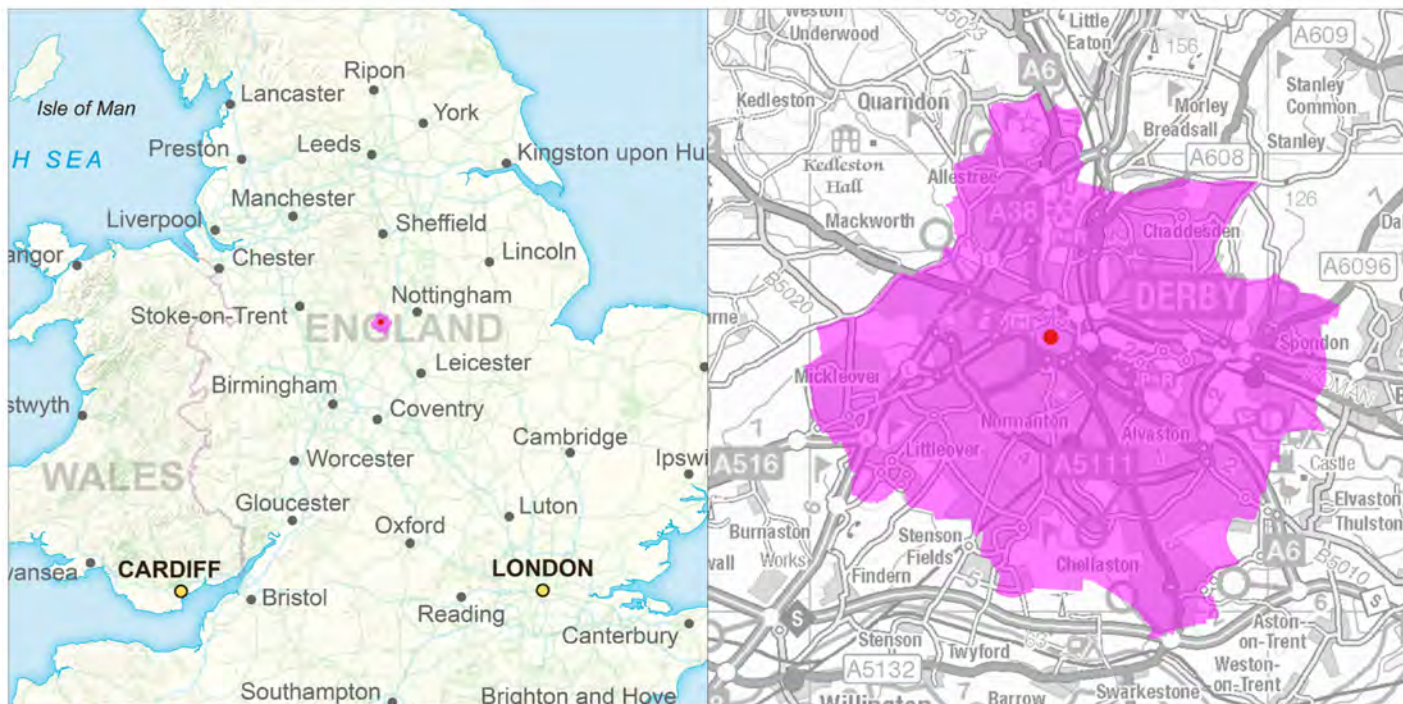
Documentary sources also indicate that St Peter's Church was founded before 1086 CE and is therefore at present the only remaining medieval church within Derby city centre. Despite the church being held in chief by Ralph Fitzhubert at the time of 'Domesday', it was vested in Hugh de Derby, Dean of the College of All Saints and St. Alkmund, on whose patrimony the church stood in 1136 CE (Darlington 1945). The main fabric of the church is medieval, although the chancel was rebuilt in 1852, with the remainder being subsequently restored in 1859. The tower was rebuilt by the end of the 19th century and the nave was subsequently extended with the addition of another bay (Craven 2021).

The PDA adjoins St Peter's Church immediately to the east and runs in a westerly direction from St Peter's Street towards Green Lane, and is known as the 'Churchyard'. It is first named as such in a charter of Darley Abbey dated 1197 CE, being the grant of one messuage (a house and the land surrounding it) in the churchyard of St Peter's Church at a rent of 4d per annum (Darlington 1945). A subsequent charter, dated between 1245 and 1261 CE, records a grant of a toft (an open space suitable for grazing) by the Abbey 'iuxta cimiterium Sancti Petri versus Aquilonem' (by the cemetery of St Peter's towards the Eagle)— 'the Eagle' being an alehouse recorded sporadically throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods up until the middle of the 19th century when the building was demolished (Pevsner 2016).

Map regression has demonstrated that the PDA was open ground throughout the later medieval and post-medieval periods before being partially occupied by a Wesleyan Methodist chapel during the middle of the 19th century. A building known as the 'Old Grammar School' was subsequently constructed on the site which was then demolished in the early 20th century. The PDA then returned to being open ground and has remained as

such until the present. During this latter period the street immediately to the north of the PDA, named after the churchyard, was widened before being partially pedestrianised in the early 1990s (Craven 2021).

Archaeological evaluation trenching undertaken by Archaeological research services Ltd in 2023 confirmed the presence of 18th to 19th century archaeological remains at a depth of approximately 0.75 and 1.5m below ground level (Halton 2023). The remains of wall foundations and carved stone were identified in trench 1, with trench 2 revealing a ditch. Disarticulated human remains were identified in the buried deposits across both trenches.



Site name: St. Peter's Churchyard, Derby
 Date: July 2024
 Drawn by: CLH
 Scale: Varies (main window 1:600@ A4)

City of Derby

Site boundary

Area of impact

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Figure 1: Site location

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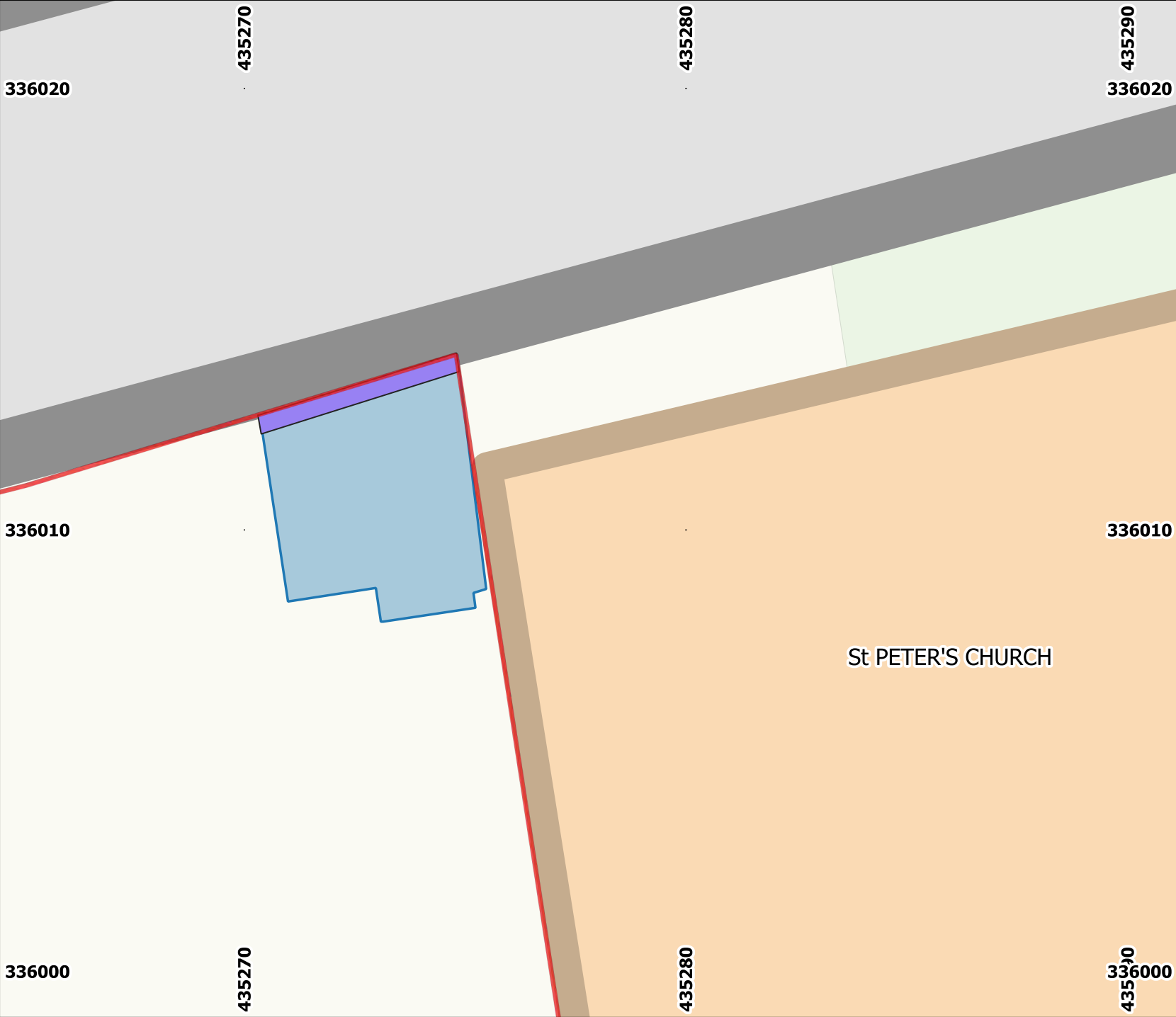


Figure 3: Excavation location

Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Area of Impact
-  Historic Building Recording



Site name: St. Peters Churchyard
Date: July 2024
Drawn by: CLH

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2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Project Aims

The aim of the fieldwork was to ‘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’ (MHCLG 2024).

2.2 Project Objectives

The objectives of excavation were as follows:

- ◆ excavate, sample, record and interpret all archaeological features and deposits found;
- ◆ recover artefacts and ecofacts to evidence the character, nature and function of the remains and provide datable materials to aid in establishing their chronological sequence and the processes of archaeological deposition;
- ◆ establish the significance of the archaeological remains;
- ◆ interpret and understand the evidence in relation to the surrounding landscape and within a wider regional and national context.

2.3 Research Aims and Objectives

The investigations were carried out with a view of addressing objectives suggested by the published research priorities set out in the *East Midland Historic Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2024), particularly for the High Medieval period (1066- 1485 CE) and Post-Medieval period (1485 – 1750 CE):

High Medieval

- ◆ 7.1.1: 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?
- ◆ 7.4.5: What local resources were used for building and maintenance and what was the environmental context and economic impact of these buildings?
- ◆ 7.5.3: Can we elucidate further the development of hospitals and colleges?
- ◆ 7.5.4: Can we shed further light upon the distribution and development of early churches or chapels and the origins and growth of the parish system?
- ◆ 7.5.6: What may we deduce from scientific analyses of cemetery populations about changes in diet, mortality and other demographic variables, both within the region and between social groups?
- ◆ 7.7.4: What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in urban, rural and coastal communities?

Post medieval

- ◆ 8.1.2: How were towns organised and planned, and how did population growth impact upon their internal spatial organisation?
- ◆ 8.1.3: What was the impact of religion, urban government, civic pride and class structures upon town planning and architecture (e.g. public buildings such as town halls or prisons and water management structures)?
- ◆ 8.6.3: How can we ensure appropriate recording of churches and chapels, graveyards, artefacts of burial and remembrance and human remains (with their major potential for elucidating diet, health and demography)?

3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Photography

A historic building recording, equating to Historic England *Level 1* standard (HE 2016), was carried out in October 2024. In line with this guidance, the building photographic record was carried out which would include the following where appropriate:

1. *A general view or views of the building in its wider setting or landscape.*
2. *The building's external appearance including oblique views to provide an impression of its size and shape, and views at right-angles to the plane of an elevation to capture individual elevations and structural details.*

4 EXCAVATION METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Introduction

The methodology for the excavation is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Halton & Nelson Viljoen 2024, Appendix IV).

4.2 Coverage

The excavation measured 4.93m x 4.2m and covered an area of 20.71m². It was located in the north-eastern area of the site, bounded to the north by the curtilage boundary wall and to the east by a modern brick wall.

4.3 Professional Standards

The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022), *Standard for archaeological excavation* (2023a), and *Universal guidance for archaeological excavation* (2023b)..

4.4 Health and Safety

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.

A risk assessment (RA No. 2024/97) was produced before commencement of the work and was adhered to throughout the course of the fieldwork.

4.5 Fieldwork

The use of GPS survey grade equipment that typically give a centimeter accuracy, dependent upon satellite visibility as outlined the WSI (Appendix IV) could not be used due to it being in a built-up area and no signal. Therefore, the excavated area was located by measuring off the church yard wall which was a fixed and identifiable feature. The area was scanned using the 3D scanner App on an iPad 12 Pro. These scans were then overlaid on the area site plan during post-excavation work.

Over burden was removed in level spits down to the archaeological horizon previously identified in the trenching (Halton 2023) using a 1 tonne machine equipped with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Historic Building Results

Harry Twining

The following section provides a formal description of the St Peter's Churchyard boundary wall (or at least the section of it under assessment), the structure subject to the historic building recording. A basic description of the structure's setting and situation has also been made. Photographs of the structure itself can be found in Appendix I.

Summary of Asset

The structure is positioned predominantly on a cardinal alignment, with a west to east longitudinal axis. For clarity, the elevations have been identified as north for the side of the wall facing the churchyard street, and south for the side facing the churchyard and associated parking area.

The stretch of wall under assessment is situated immediately west of St Peter's Church and partially encloses the grounds of the associated school and old churchyard. As stated in Section 1.2 above, the exact site location may be seen in Figure 2.

The structure was built c. mid-19th century, according to map regression for the site. At this time, it was associated as part of the boundary for the Methodist Chapel on the land immediately south of the structure, later taken up by the 'Old Grammar School'. The school was demolished at some time in the early 20th century, and the wall under assessment has existed since as part of the northern boundary of the 'churchyard', with a pedestrianised street to the immediate north.

Descriptive Overview

The St Peter's Churchyard boundary wall comprises a light grey ashlar stone capping, in the Gothic Revival style, which slants inwards to a curved point. This capping extends c. 0.47m from the main coursing of the wall to the tip. Laid below the cap-stones is a drip course, with bull-nose profile, which projects outwards from the middle wall face below.

The middle structure of the wall consists of three courses of finely worked ashlar sandstone, bonded with a lime mortar (which accounts for c.0.02m separating each block), arranged in two skins. This sandstone is of a darker and seemingly softer material than that which forms the above capping. Fine margins are engraved upon each ashlar block, surrounding a rougher chiselled inner panel. Each block is an average of 0.16m deep, yet horizontal lengths vary greatly (from 0.3m to 0.78m) depending on positioning of the blocks within the wall.

Below this middle coursing, light grey ashlar caps the footing of the wall, itself also made of light grey ashlar. The capping is slanted away from the wall, and c.0.19m deep. The footing is three courses, measuring c. 0.53m top to bottom. Although the footing is largely concealed by made ground and tarmacking on both elevations, archaeological excavation against the south elevation exposed the full footing (Halton 2024). The blocks of these courses are relatively standardised in size at c. 0.46m by 0.14m.



Figure 3. South facing elevation of the Asset



Figure 4. Site plan

- Site Boundary
- Limit of Excavation
- Context

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5.2 Excavation Results

Overview

An overall plan of the excavation area is presented in Figure 4 and Figure 12. A context description table is contained in Appendix II and summary text descriptions of key features are presented below. Plans, section drawings and photographs of the excavation results are included in this results section. Additional digital photographs are contained in the project archive.

The overburden comprised topsoil (301) and (302), buried soil/levelling deposit (322) and buried soil (309/303) and was machine excavated to a maximum depth of 0.89m at which the remains of a back filled tomb [329], a service trench [310] and a tree bole [320] were identified cut into a mottled mid orange brown sandy silt made ground deposit (304).

Modern topsoil (301) comprised a dark black clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and had a maximum depth of 0.2. This is turn sealed buried topsoil (302) and consisted of a dark greyish brown clayey silt.

Below and sealed by (302), levelling deposit (332) was a mottled, mid orange brown clayey sandy silt, 0.15m maximum in depth and sealed buried soil (303).

Buried soil (303) consisted of a dark greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small stone and brick fragments as well as disarticulated human remains (similar to (103) from evaluation trench 1, Halton 2023). This is turn overlaid (304), where the first features were identified.

Results

A heavily truncated, rectangular shaped brick structure {306} was located in the eastern portion of the site (Figure 4 -Figure 9). It measured 2.06+m in length by 1.77m wide and 0.86m externally and was truncated on the eastern edge by modern drain [310]. The construction cut [329] had a sharp break of slope, near vertical stepped sides and a flat base which appears to have stopped at possible floor (330) some 1.65m BGL (Figure 9). The remaining walls of the structure (306) were built of double skinned, unfrogged red bricks bonded by a thin layer of lime mortar (Figure 8). At most, only two courses remained on the western edge, with the southern edge being one course in depth.

The feature had been subsequently backfilled with a series of decorative and worked stone which were likely to have come from the surrounding area. The stones were placed neatly and effectively backfilling the previously excavated hole (Figure 5 - Figure 8) (see Specialist Report, section 6.3 below).

The size, shape and materials used would suggest that this structure was a brick-built mortuary structure which was disturbed and the burial removed and reinterred elsewhere. This type of structure was most common and the most popular during the post-medieval period, between 1650 and 1850 due to being cheaper than more elaborate vaults (Litten 1991).

At the base of the cut [329], a probable floor (330) was identified at a maximum depth of 1.65m BGL and appeared to extended beyond the limits of the cut (Figure 9). It was constructed from rectangular shaped limestone flags/slabs. The true extent of the surfaces could not be ascertained due to it being below the development depth. It is plausible that this was a floor of an earlier building in the area which predates brick structure {306}—perhaps suggesting a different use of the land prior to it being associated with the church.

To the east, the partial remains of brick-built wall {313} was identified on the limit of excavation and potentially demarcated the edge or section of the former grave yard (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Due to being just outside the foot print of the development, it was not excavated further.



Figure 5. View north-east of brick structure {306} backfilled stone (308) and (307) and wall {313} (scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations)



Figure 6. View north after the removal of the top layer of backfilled stone {308}, showing grave stones (scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations)



Figure 7. View north of further removal of (309) showing brick structure {306} (scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations)



Figure 8. View north-west of brick structure {306}, construction cut [329], service trench [310] (scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations)



Figure 9. View of grave cut after the removal of backfilled stonework, overlying stone surface (330) (scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations)

During the removal of deposit (304) and the remaining structural elements of {306} and the reduction of ground down to the development level depth (1.4-1.6m BGL), a rectangular shaped feature [314], rooting [316] and a series of buried soils (Figure 10) were identified.



Figure 10. View of excavation area reaching the development depth (Scale = 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations).

To the west of brick structure {306}, features [314] and [316] were identified. The most northern [316] was an oval shaped feature with uneven sides and irregular shaped base, identified and recorded as rooting action (Figure 12).

Feature [314] was identified extending from the western edge of excavations for a distance of 1m in an easterly direction (Figure 11). It measured 0.44m wide and was rectangular in shape with rounded edges, a sharp break in slope, vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled by (315); a mid-brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Several fragments of CBM and pottery was recovered from the fill (see section 6.1). This was interpreted as a possible grave cut.



Figure 11. East facing section of [314] (scale = 1 x 0.4m in 0.1m graduations)

This cut through a series of deposits below (305) and revealed a mid-brown sandy silt (324), overlying a fine textured, mottled orange brown sandy clay silt (325), some 0.15m thick. Below this, was (326) consisting of a dark brownish grey sandy silt which potentially overlaid (330) (based on what was identified in the section cut of [329])

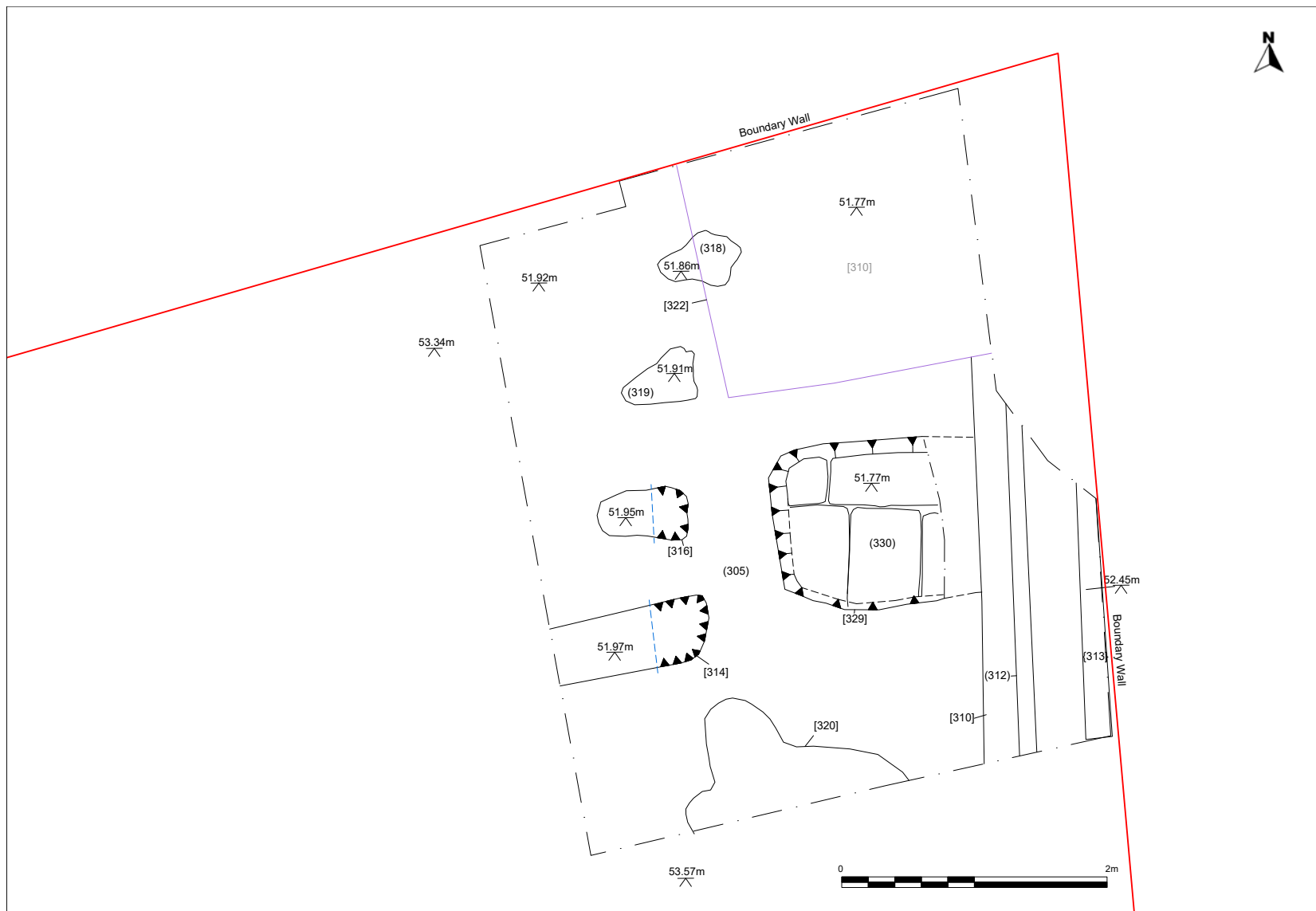


Figure 12. Plan of area after the removal of (304)

- Site Boundary
- Limit of Excavation
- Context
- Section Line

Site name:	SPD24	Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com
Date:	07/01/2025	
Drawn by:	CLH	
This drawing © ARS Ltd		



The wall

The construction cut [327] of the curtilage boundary wall was identified at 1m below ground level on the inside of the development area and was characterised by a sharp break in slope with vertical sides. The base was not identified due to the depth of development being reached. It measured 0.47m wide on the south facing elevations and had a minimum depth of 0.57m. It had been backfilled with red, unfrosted hand made machine bricks in a matrix of dark greyish brown sandy silt (328).

Hand excavation near the wall identified that the curtilage wall had been built on a brick-built kick-stepped foundation some 0.2m below the development depth.



Figure 13. View north-west of wall construction [327] (scale = 1 x 1m in 0.5m graduations)



Figure 14. View of wall foundation (no scale)

6 SPECIALIST REPORTS

6.1 The Pottery/Fired Clay/CBM

Robin Holgate MCIfA (in a change from the specialist named in the WSI, by agreement with Reuben Thorpe, Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist)

Introduction

A small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from context (315).

Methodology

The fragments of pottery and ceramic building material were gently washed with a soft bristled brush and clean water before being left to dry out completely. They were then repackaged, counted and weighed in grams before being inspected visually, identified and quantified by context.

Pottery

Three fragments of pottery weighing 66g were recovered, dating from the 18th-early 20th centuries. These comprise two bodysherds of Brown Glazed Coarseware and a basesherd of Unglazed Red Earthenware, which represent utilitarian wares primarily used for the storage and preparation of food.

Ceramic Building Material

One small fragment of handmade brick and four fragments of roof tile weighing 202g in total were recovered, which date from the 19th-early 20th centuries. The tile fragments are 12-13mm thick with an orange fabric: one surface is smooth and the other is sandy. The largest piece is 62 by 54mm in size.

Discussion

The finds date to the 19th-early 20th centuries, with the possible exception of the Brown Glazed Coarseware fragments which could date to the 18th century. The finds recovered from the site are not unusual in any respect for a site of this nature. There is no potential for further analysis on this material and it is not recommended that these finds are retained for future analysis or for long-term preservation in a museum. They can therefore be returned to the landowner or discarded as appropriate.

6.2 Human Bone

Caitlin Halton

Thirty six fragments of relatively well preserved disarticulated human bone were identified in the make up fill (303) (See below). The identification of 3 different tibia's set the minimum number of individuals to 3 (2 adults and 1 child/ young adult). The bones were not removed from site and were reburied within the site boundary away from development.

Table 1. Human Bone recovered from {303}

Number of fragments	Type
10	Long bones
3	Skull fragments
1	Mandible
6	Ribs
2	Vertebrae
12	Shaft (Ulna/Radius)
1	Pelvis
10	Shaft Bones (Humerus/ Tibia)

6.3 The Worked Stones

Mark Samuel PhD FSA MCIfA

Abstract

In 2021-2, excavation of the superficial deposits at St Peter's Churchyard revealed a limited number of sculptural fragments. These were remotely assessed by Mark Samuel PhD FSA MCIfA in 2025, using digital images and the assessment report and WSI supplied by Archaeological Research Services. The oolitic limestone fragments illustrate a wealthy female burial in a family tomb. The tomb was built by the Derby firm of builders Swinnerton and Lee. The considerable pretensions of the tomb, apparently mimicking late 16th-century Renaissance work, were not enough to preserve this tomb; destroyed after only a few decades and the coffins disturbed and emptied. An earlier brick vault {306} was opportunistically used to dispose of this material and other unrelated blocks.

Documentary research would probably throw further light on these events.

Introduction

This document deals with a group of sculpted fragments from the 'area of impact' on the request of the Development control Archaeologist Reuben Thorpe as part of the Historic England Level 1 report triggered by the partial removal of a historic churchyard wall. Condition 9 (d) required analysis of any historic evidence found. The Research Aims and Objectives (8.6.3) requires basic examination by a specialist of unfamiliar classes of material and a summary assessment of their importance (social significance is implicit if not stated outright). The group raises possible avenues of research, including social history.

Note: this report must be read in conjunction with the WSI/assessment report

Periods (and areas) of excavations may reveal much residual material (Stocker 1993, 21). This site is 'clean' in that all the stone can be regarded as deriving from an extant church graveyard.

Attention is focused on a particular group of sculpted fragments; all cut from the same stone and probably from the same structure. The surface condition of the tractable but vulnerable building stone (see below) illustrates decades of exposure.

A selection of ten fragments was presented for assessment. A deposit {308} and underlying structure {306} contained additional structural elements. Some mention of this material is made but attention is focused on the sculpted fragments. There seems little

point in presenting such a small group in any 'rote' format; a more discursive approach is therefore used.

The role of photography

The fragments were imaged by site staff. These digital images are approximately orthogonal (uncorrected) and are provided with scales (see below). Individual dimensions were also supplied. A supplied table of images (reproduced below) is limited to one view of each fragment.

Building stone

Direct examination has not been made but the selected fragments appear to be dressed from an oolitic limestone (mention is made of 'sandstone' in the WSI). Given the late (railway age) date of the fragments, it would be unwise to assume this is a locally-sourced stone. The south Yorkshire quarry at Anston was favoured for such works as the Houses of Parliament (the Cadeby formation or Permian Lower Magnesian limestone).

The surviving fragments

Most of the fragments derived from a 'top-layer of backfilled stones' {308}. '9' and '10' are finials, one being a Phrygian cap adorned with a single rose and myrtle leaves- The other represents the lower half of a capital of 'Romanesque' capital inspiration. Iron fixtures are consonant with the suggested role as finials.

Several pilasters are adorned by garlands dominated by roses. Three show the ends of a carved staff; intertwined by a single snake-like strip of material.

A slab with a moulded edge was found lying in several pieces below the other fragments. A retained fragment '8' is of interest as it is inscribed with the builders' identity (see below). Two fallen bouquets occupy the otherwise empty field. This was part of the side of a free-standing tomb chest with moulded edges.

The structure represented

The following comments can be made:

- ◆ The 'staff' ('1-4') and 'floral' ('5'-7') were vertically set (implied by the subject matter - see below). They probably formed free-standing pilasters.
- ◆ The style is 'English-renaissance' revival and shows some similarities to such tombs as the Culpepper tomb (Goudhurst). This illustrates a family group protected by a pinnacled canopy; a colonnade and a substantial frieze with base moulding are other implicit elements.
- ◆ The use of floral motifs along pilasters was also favoured in the Baroque style; this sort of decoration reaching its apogee in wood-working by such craftsmen as Grinling Gibbons. The 'intertwined staff' ornament probably symbolizes the staff of Aesculapius (God of health).

Conclusions

The tomb was probably carved in the mid-19th century when an eclectic revival of historical styles was at its height after the Great Exhibition (1851). An undated business directory of this era shows that the builders responsible were based at 1 Mansfield Road (some miles to the north-east).

The imagery of the sculpture suggests the family tomb of a much-lamented woman. It is tempting to associate the (implicitly) wealthy woman with disinterred bones found during the excavation. A link to a physician family is illustrated by the staff of Aesculapius. The

destruction of the tomb illustrates that this family subsequently could not pay the revenue required for the upkeep of the grave plot. This and other tombs may alternatively have been destroyed and pieces thrown into an earlier burial vault due to a change in land-use; perhaps connected with the reconstruction of the church in the 1850s. Documentary research might throw further light on a complex family story.

ID	Photo	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
1		440	150	120
2		370	150	110
3		450	170	110
4		300	150	100
5		270	150	110

6		440	170	120
7		620	110	130
8		640	300	70
9		260	260	330

10		200	200	110
ID	Photo	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
1		440	150	120
2		370	150	110
3		450	170	110
4		300	150	100

5		270	150	110
6		440	170	120
7		620	110	130
8		640	300	70

9		260	260	330
10		200	200	110

7 DISCUSSION

The site lies to the east of the only remaining medieval church in Derby city centre, that of St Peter's Church. Map regression and documentary sources suggest the site was open ground prior to the 19th century and then partially occupied by the Wesleyan church and subsequently by a former building known as the 'Old Grammar School'.

During the course of the archaeological monitoring, the remains of a possible brick building chamber were encountered; this had been backfilled with broken fragments of decorative stone. The use of brick funerary chambers was a common practice in the 18th century since brick was more affordable than stone. Its measurements would suggest that it was big enough to lay two burials side by side.

Specialist examination of the worked stone fragments concluded that they derived from the elaborately carved tomb of a—presumably wealthy—female, which was decorated in the style of late 16th-century Renaissance work and carved by local builders, probably in the mid-19th century.

As outlined above, this tomb was apparently destroyed after only a few decades and the dismantled stonework disposed of in the earlier, unrelated vault. Its destruction may indicate that the revenue required for the upkeep of the grave plot was not paid, or it may have been destroyed and pieces thrown into an earlier burial vault due to a change in land-use.

At the bottom of the construction cut of the brick vault were the remains of a sandstone flag floor, which extended beyond the cut. This predated the vault, and perhaps suggests a different use of the land prior to it being associated with the church.

Though no articulated burials were found within the excavation area, the presence of disarticulated human remains within made ground (303) suggests that burials were present within the vicinity of the site and have subsequently been disturbed by probable grave clearance in the area (possibly from work to the east or south).

This archaeological work at St Peter's churchyard uncovered a possibly complex family story behind the destruction and disposal of the tomb of a wealthy woman (which may benefit from further documentary research), and also shed light on the below ground construction of the historic churchyard wall, results do not contribute further answers to the research questions outlined in section 2.3 above.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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10 ARCHIVE

A paper and digital archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery

The archive will be prepared in line with the Derby Museums and Art Gallery archiving policy. The archive will follow the recommendations provided by ClfA's (2020) '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'.

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

A set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation and features is contained within the digital archive.

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 the entire report. The site has produced a paper and digital archive which will be deposited, along with this report, in digital form with Archaeological Data Service (ADS). In addition, a copy of this report will be deposited with Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

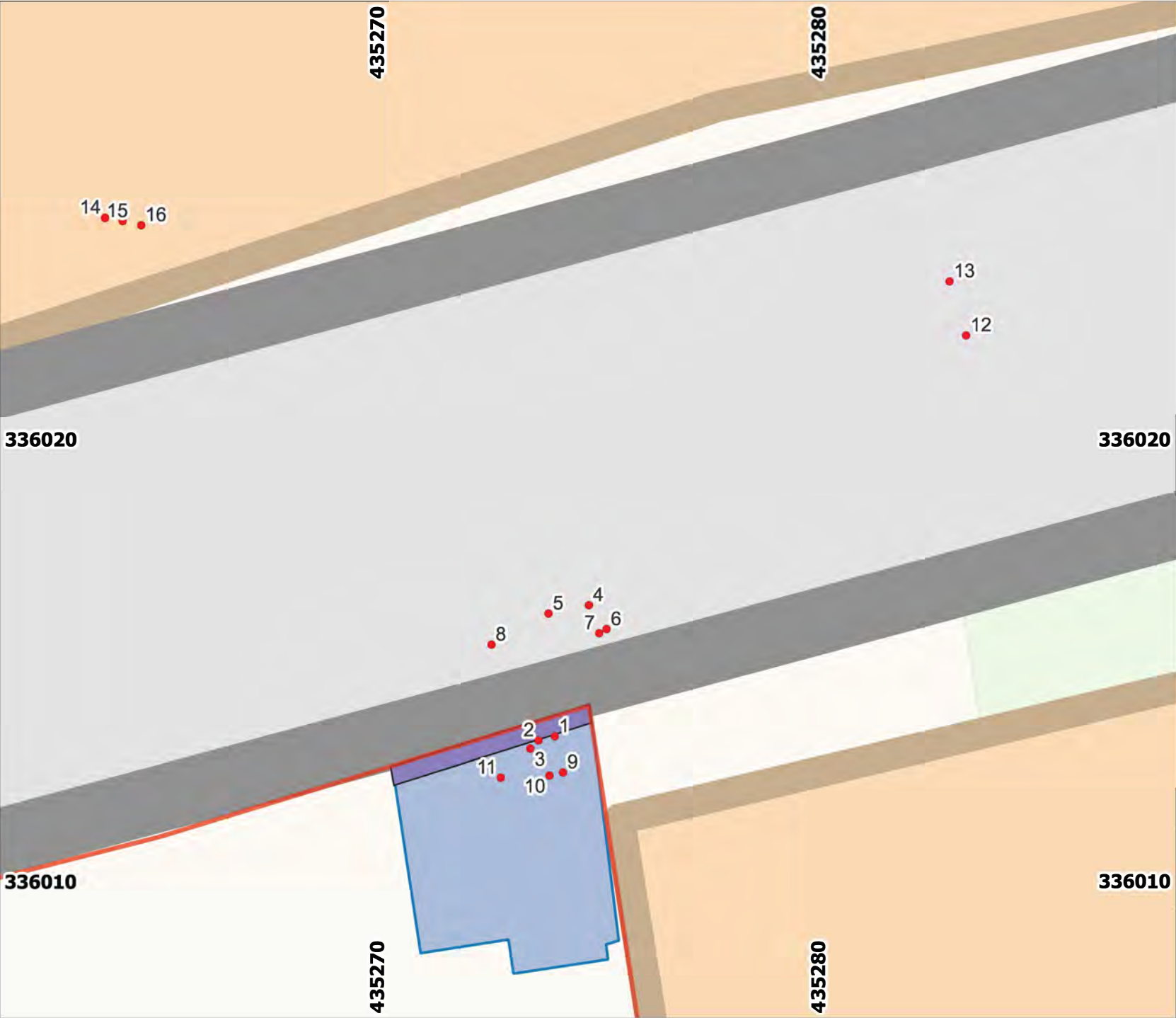
11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ARS Ltd would like to thank Steve Wardle of Burton Abbey Developments Ltd for commissioning the work and with facilitating the works on site. And thanks also to Reuben Thorpe, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire District Council for their guidance and advice throughout the project.

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APPENDIX I HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING: PHOTOGRAPHS & PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION PLAN



HBR Photo Locations

Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Area of Impact
-  Historic Building Recording
-  Photo Locations



Site name: St. Peter's Churchyard
Date: July 2024
Drawn by: CLH

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Photograph 1. South elevation of the wall, with footings revealed after archaeological excavation, looking north. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 2. South elevation of the wall, with footings revealed after archaeological excavation, looking north. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 3. South elevation of the wall, with footings revealed after archaeological excavation, looking north-east. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 4. North elevation of wall, taken from St Peter's Churchyard Street, looking south. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 5. North elevation of wall, taken from St Peter's Churchyard Street, looking south-west. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 6. Easterly end of middle and upper course of wall, looking south-west. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 7. Easterly end of middle and upper course of wall, looking south-west. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 8. North elevation of wall, with St Peter's church in background, looking south-east. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



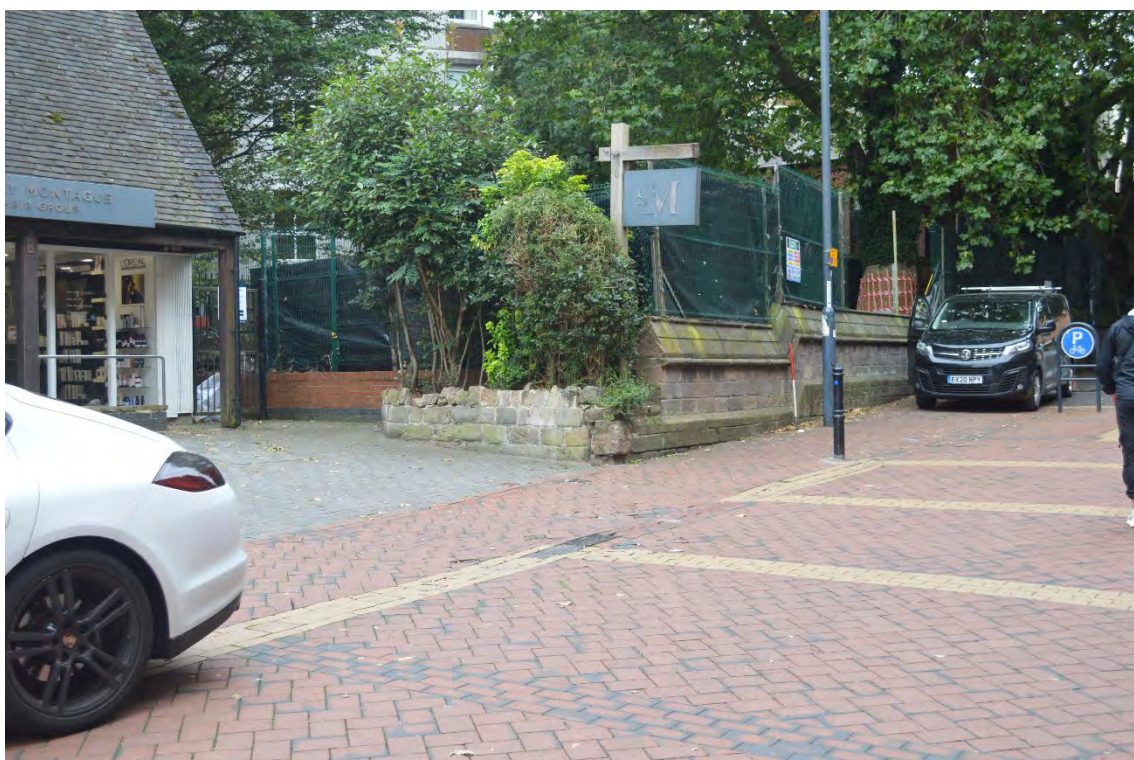
Photograph 9. South elevation of the wall, footings revealed after archaeological excavation, looking north. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 10. South elevation of the wall, footings revealed after archaeological excavation, looking north. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 11. South elevation of the wall, footings revealed after archaeological excavation, looking north-east. Surface of churchyard revealed by archaeological excavation in foreground. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 12. Eastern end of wall section (north elevation), in context with St Peter's Churchyard Street, looking southwest. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 13. Eastern end of wall section (north elevation), in context with St Peter's Churchyard Street, looking southwest. Scale in 0.5m graduations.



Photograph 14. Oblique location shot of north elevation of wall, with St Peter's Church in background, looking north-west



Photograph 15. North elevation of wall, panning upwards to church tower, looking north-west.



Photograph 16. North elevation of wall, panning upwards to church tower, looking north-west.

APPENDIX II CONTEXT DESCRIPTION TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Aod	Finds
301	Deposit	A fine textured, dark greyish black clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Topsoil	4.93	4.2	0.2	53.57m	-
302	Deposit	A fine textured, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions. Topsoil	4.93	4.2	0.3	53.37m	-
303	Deposit	Medium textured mottled orange and mid brown sandy clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions.	4.93	4.2	0.24	53.03m	-
304	Deposit	Medium textured, mottled mid orange brown sandy silt with frequent brick and stone inclusions.	4.93	4.2	0.31	52.68m	-
305	Deposit	A fine textured, mottles orangish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions	4.93	4.2	0.18	52.37m	-
306	Structure	Brick built structure comprised of hand made red bricks, un frogged, laid double skinned and bonded by a thin layer of lime mortar. On the western edge two courses remains, whilst the southern edge is one course in depth. Partial remains of a brick-built tomb	1.79	0.21	0.14	52.39m	-
307	Deposit	A single course of rectangular sandstone blocks forming and 'L' shaped around the top of a tomb. Appears to be sat within the cut [329]. It consists of three large rectangular sandstone blocks which vary in size from 750 x 420 x 250mm to 1040 x 400 x 0.250mm. There was no evidence of bonding material. The sandstone has been worked and has been smoothed and rounded on one side. Backfill of possible funerary tomb [329]	1.8	0.38	c. 0.15	52.63m	-
308	Deposit	A deposit of worked stone, varying in shape and size. All are dressed and worked. Each stone was laid purposely to backfill the tomb. Disuse of tomb in form of backfill.	1.97	0.4	0.5	52.63m	Decorative stone
309	Fill	A dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent stone inclusions. Same as (303) Backfill of tomb	1.67	1.59	0.1+	52.52m	-
310	Cut	North to south aligned linear feature with sharp break in slope, near vertical sides and an unidentified base. Filled by (312). Service Trench.	3.06	0.6	0.4+	53.17m	-

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Aod	Finds
311	Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with inclusions of stone and rubble. Backfill of service trench [310]	3.06	0.6	0.4+	53.17m	-
312	Fill	North to south aligned salt glazed pipe, 0.14m in diameters. Within [311]. Salt glazed pipe contained armored cable/ lead pipe.	3.06	0.14	0.14	-	-
313	Structure	North to south aligned wall comprised of hand made bricks. Located to the east of pipe trench [311]. comprised of handmade red bricks measuring 210 x 110 x x70mm in size. Bonded by a thin sandy mortar, laid header bond. Maximum of two courses in height.	1.36	0.25	>0.10	52.45m	-
314	Cut	Linear shaped feature with rounded edges, a sharp break in slope, vertical sides and flat base. Filled by (315). Grave cut?	1	0.44	0.44	52.37m	-
315	Fill	A fine textured mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt with occasional small stones inclusions. Root affected. Fill of [314]. Disuse in the form of backfill.	1	0.44	0.44	52.37m	CBM, Pottery
316	Cut	Sub oval shaped feature with moderate break in slope, gradual concave sides and flat base. Filled by (317). Possible tree rooting?	0.66	0.36	0.07	51.95m	-
317	Fill	Fine textured, mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt with rooting. Fill of [316]. Possible root disturbance	0.66	0.36	0.07	51.95m	-
318	Deposit	A coarse textured, greyish brown white silty sand with small fragmented brick inclusions. Deposit below (305). Identified during cleaning after reaching development depth. Possible levelling deposit?	0.46	0.33	-	51.86m	-
319	Deposit	A coarse textured, greyish brown white silty sand with small fragmented brick inclusions. Deposit below (305). Identified during cleaning after reaching development depth. Possible levelling deposit?	0.38	0.3	-	51.91m	-
320	Cut	Irregular shaped feature with sharp break of slope and near vertical sides. Base no identified. Identified in the north facing section of the trench. Below (303). Tree bole/ construction cut.	0.92	0.76	0.35+	52.68m	-
321	Fill	Fine textured, mud brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small stone inclusions and some rooting. Fill of [320]. Disuse in the form of backfill?	0.92	0.76	0.35+	52.68m	-
322	Cut	Rectangular shaped cut with sharp break in slope, near vertical sides and a sloping base (sloping down towards the north). Modern trench for services.	1.7	1.48	1.10+	53.34m	-
323	Fill	Fine textured, black clayey silt. Backfill of modern trench.	1.7	1.48	1.10+	53.34m	-
324	Deposit	Fine textured, mid brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Identified in the edge of [314]. Deposit below (305)	-	-	0.05	51.87m	-

Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Aod	Finds
325	Deposit	Fine textured, mottled orange and mid brown sandy clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. Below (324) and above (326). Identified in the edge of [314]. Deposit below (324)	-	-	0.15	51.82m	-
326	Deposit	Fine textured, dark brownish grey sandy silt. Identified in the edge of [314] below (324) and (325). Deposit.	-	-	0.1	51.68m	-
327	Cut	Linear feature aligned north-east to south west with a sharp break in slope, vertical sides and flat base. Filled by (328). Identified below (303). Cut (304). Construction cut for boundary wall.	1.15+	0.44	0.57	52.45m	-
328	Fill	A deposit of handmade brick in a mid brown sandy clayey silt matrix. Fill of [328]. Represents the backfill of construction trench [328].	1.15+	0.44	0.57	52.45m	-
329	Cut	Construction cut with near vertical sides and flat base. Cut (304). Filled by (307), (308) and (306). Construction cut for funerary tomb?	1.79+	1.2m	c.0.86	52.39m	-
330	Structure	Floor surface comprised of rectangular shaped sandstone flags. Below cut [324]. Floor	1.25	1.1	-	51.77m	-
331	Structure	North to south aligned brick wall comprised of handmade red bricks measuring 210 x 110 x 70mm in size. Bonded by a thin sandy mortar, laid header bond. Maximum of two courses in height.	0.84	0.24	0.14	52.37m	-
332	Deposit	Mottled, mid orange brown clayey sandy silt. Above (303) and below (302). Levelling deposit	4.93	4.2	0.15	53.07m	-

APPENDIX III OASIS FORM

OASIS Summary for archaeol5-532164

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol5-532164
Project Name	Excavation at Land at St Peter's Churchyard. Derby
Sitename	Land at St Peter's Churchyard. Derby
Sitecode	SPD24
Project Identifier(s)	ARS24-217
Activity type	Excavation, Visual Buildings Record (level 1)
Planning Id	23/01128/FUL, 23/01129/LBA
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project Dates	10-Oct-2024 - 16-Oct-2024
Location	Land at St Peter's Churchyard. Derby NGR : SK 35268 36000 LL : 52.92026529214519, -1.476902733300324 12 Fig : 435268,336000
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Derby Local Authority District : Derby Parish : Derby, unparished area
Project Methodology	The results of the 2023 evaluation determined that there were archaeological remains surviving at a depth of approximately 0.75m below ground level. The area of impact was located in the northeast corner of the site, measuring approximately 23m². In consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist, the area of impact underwent archaeological mitigation through controlled stripping of the overburden to the first archaeological horizon, followed by archaeological excavation and recording to the depth of the development (1.2m to 1.4m below ground level). As part of the archaeological works, a Historic Building Record was required prior to the partial demolition of the existing boundary wall to create an access and entrance point to the site with steps and disabled access. The Historic Building Recording was conducted to Historic England Level I standard recording.
Project Results	The excavation revealed a series of levelling deposits overlying the partial remains of a (probably 18th century) brick built chamber which had subsequently been backfilled with decoratively carved stone work from the destroyed mid-19th century tomb of an implicitly wealthy woman. A possible floor was found at the base of its construction cut. A construction cut for the curtilage wall was also identified.
Keywords	Tomb - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Carved Object - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	Private or public corporation Burton Abbey Developments Ltd
HER	Derbyshire County Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	John Duffy
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

APPENDIX IV WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Land at St Peters Churchyard, Derby
Historical Building Recording & Archaeological Excavation



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Written Scheme of Investigation for Historical Building Recording & Archaeological Excavation of Land at St Peters Churchyard, Derby

ARS Ltd Report No. 2024/116
ARS Ltd Project No. ARS24-217



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Issue	Author	Checked By	Approved By	Date Approved	Reason for issue
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Prepared on behalf of: Steve Wardle, Burton Abbey Developments Ltd
Planning Reference: 23/01128/FUL & 23/01129/LBA
Local Authority: Derby County Council
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I 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 Burton Abbey Developments Ltd (the Client).
- 1.1.2 The WSI outlines a scheme of archaeological mitigation to support two planning applications for redevelopment at the land surrounding St Peters Churchyard, Derby, DE1 1NN (Figure 1). Planning application 23/01128/FUL involves the erection of an outdoor street food market, which will include 10 market stalls, seating areas, and associated ancillary structures, decking, and ramps. Planning application 23/01129/LBA involves the partial demolition of an existing boundary wall to create an access and entrance point to the site, with steps and disabled access.
- 1.1.3 The proposed development area (PDA) is considered historically significant by Derbyshire County Council due to its location within the historic core of Derby and its potential to contain buried archaeological remains. Previous work within the PDA included a Heritage Impact Assessment (Craven 2021) and archaeological evaluation trenching conducted in 2023, which revealed archaeological remains beginning approximately 0.65m below ground level. These remains included disarticulated human remains and 18th to 19th century stonework (Halton 2023).
- 1.1.4 A scheme of archaeological mitigation is required in compliance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) to record the archaeology of the site prior to development, and to make this evidence publicly accessible (DLUHC 2023).
- 1.1.5 On the advice of the Development Control Archaeologist, Reuben Thorpe, as archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), two conditions were set on planning permission requiring implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI. These works will include archaeological stripping of overburden to the archaeological horizon, followed by excavation and recording to the base of the development (condition 9); and Historic Building Recording (HBR) to Historic England's Level 1 standard prior to partial demolition of the wall (condition 10):

Condition 9:

- I. 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*
 - a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
 - b. The programme for post investigation assessment*
 - c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
 - d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*

- e. *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*
- II. *No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (i).*
- III. *The development shall not be occupied until the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (i) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

Reason: To ensure that archaeological remains and features are recorded prior to their destruction and to accord with the adopted policies of the Derby City Local Plan Part 1: (Core Strategy) and the saved policies of the adopted City of Derby Local Plan Review as included in this Decision Notice.

Condition 10:

No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for historic building recording (based on Historic England recording levels) has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, until all on-site elements of the approved scheme have been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority, and until the provision to be made for analysis, reporting, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured. The Written Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- a. *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- b. *The programme and provision for post-investigation analysis and reporting*
- c. *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- d. *Provision to be made for appropriate archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Reason: To ensure that features of building / building archaeology importance within the building are recorded before their destruction, alteration or concealment and to accord with the adopted policies of the Derby City Local Plan Part 1: (Core Strategy) and the saved policies of the adopted City of Derby Local Plan Review as included in this Decision Notice.

- 1.1.6 Any variations/additions to this scope of works will be by agreement of the Client and the archaeological planning advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Should further mitigation requirements be deemed appropriate by the LPA that arise from discoveries during the works outside the scope of this WSI, then these will be informed to the Client and only proceed if agreed by both parties prior to implementation.

1.2 Site Location and Description

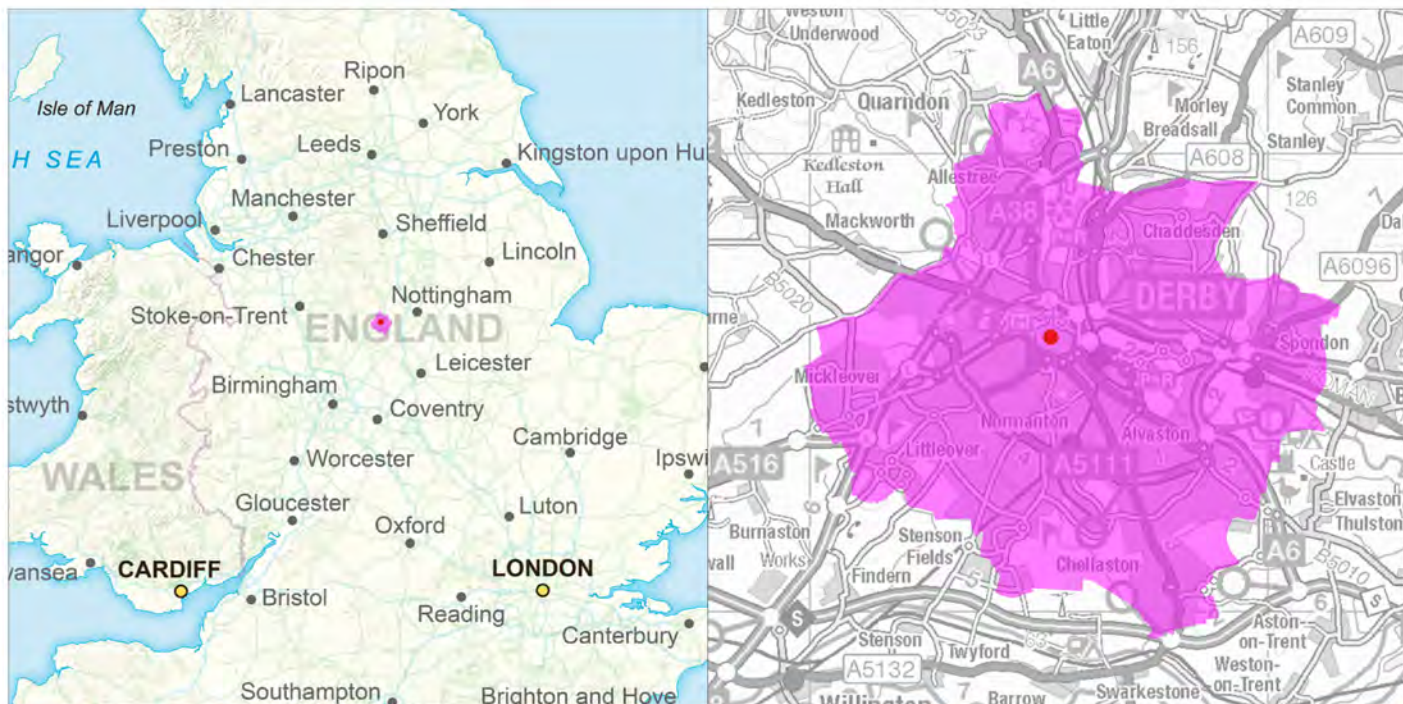
- 1.2.1 The site, outlined in red in Figure 2, lies within the ecclesiastical parish of St Peter, Derby, and the Green Lane Conservation Area. It consists of an area of land of St Peters churchyard, located immediate west of the St Peters Church (NGR SK 35268 36000). The

site is bounded by a wall running along the northern edge of the churchyard frontage, to the east by St Peters Street, and elsewhere by buildings containing retail outlets, office accommodation and vehicle parking areas.

- 1.2.2 The area of impact is located in the northeast corner of the site, measuring approximately 23m² and is positioned between 52.78 and 53.30m aOD, on sloping land covered by grass and brambles.

1.3 Geology and Soils

- 1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA consists of Tarporley Siltstone Formation comprising mudstone and siltstone formed approximately 242 to 250 million years ago, in the Triassic Period, when the local environment was dominated by lakes and rivers (British Geological Survey 2024).
- 1.3.2 No overlying superficial deposits are specifically recorded within the PDA, but within the vicinity are deposits of mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial sand and gravel from the Cromerian Complex (c.900-400kya) to the south, similar but far more recent deposits of the Allenton Terrace (c.120kya) to the north and east, and Holocene alluvium of the Derwent to the east and its tributaries to the north; comprising clay, silt and sand (British Geological Survey 2024).
- 1.3.3 The soils of the PDA are classified as Soilscape 20: loamy and clayey floodplain soils with naturally high ground water (Cranfield University 2024).



Site name: St. Peter's Churchyard, Derby
 Date: July 2024
 Drawn by: CLH
 Scale: Varies (main window 1:600@ A4)

City of Derby Site boundary Area of impact

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Figure 1: Site location

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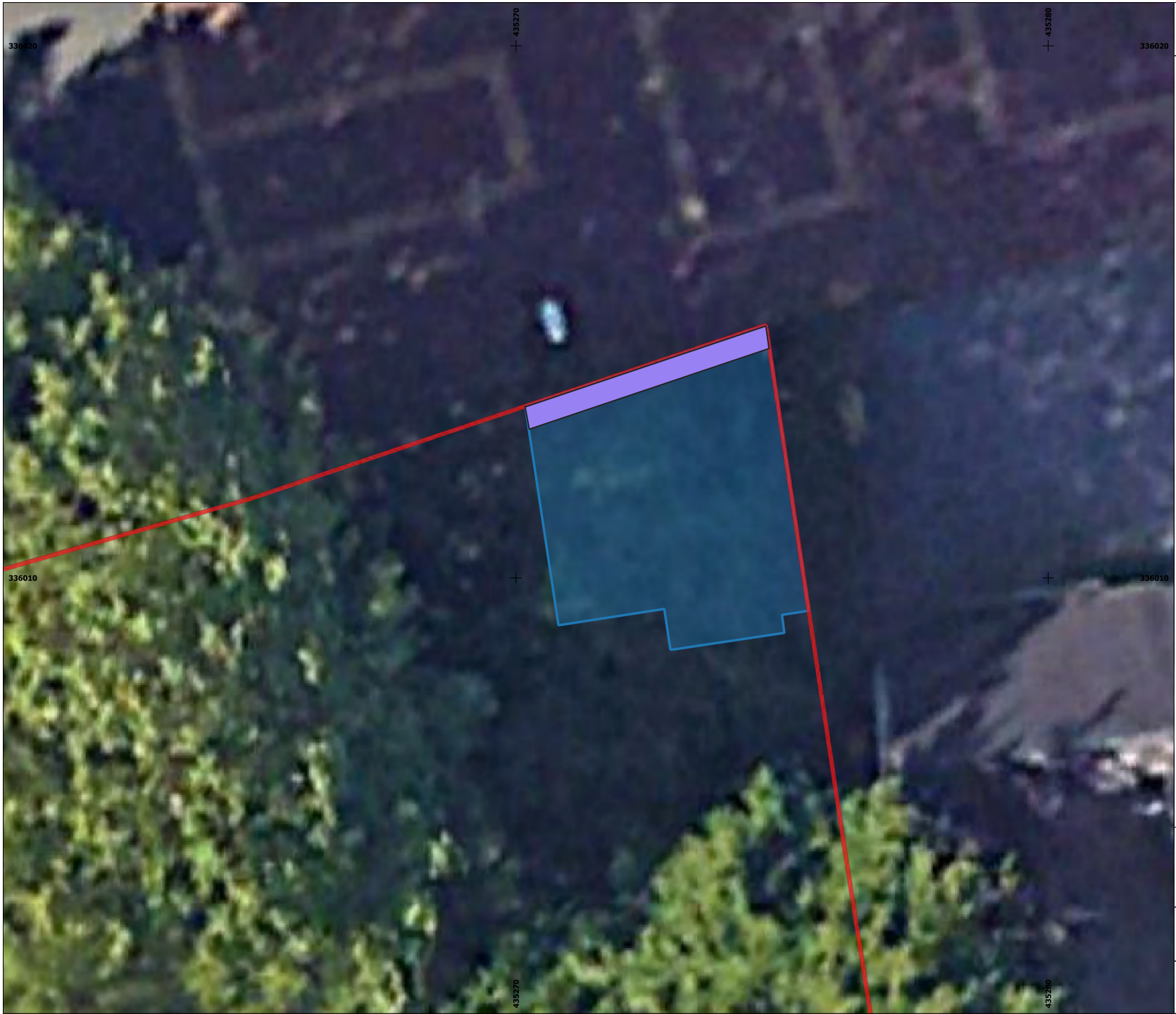
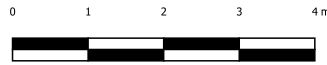


Figure 2: Excavation Location

Legend

-  Site Boundary
-  Area of Impact
-  Historic Building Recording



Site name: St. Peters Churchyard
Date: July 2024
Drawn by: CLH
Scale: 1:100 @ A4

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1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 1.4.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site is set out in details in the Heritage Impact Assessment (Craven 2021), and extracts of the HIA form the basis of the following summary.
- 1.4.2 A search of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) revealed no entries recorded within the PDA or its immediate vicinity which would provide evidence for human occupation of the area earlier than the Anglo-Saxon period. Evidence derived from documentary sources has suggested that Derby originated with the establishment of the Minster Church of St. Alkmund 700m to the north, at some time between 655 and 800 CE, when a small settlement grew up around the church which was situated at what later became the street called St. Alkmund's Churchyard (Radford 1976).
- 1.4.3 Documentary sources also indicate that St Peters Church was founded before 1086 CE and is therefore at present the only remaining medieval church within Derby city centre. Despite the church being held in chief by Ralph Fitzhubert at the time of 'Domesday', it was vested in Hugh de Derby, Dean of the College of All Saints and St. Alkmund, on whose patrimony the church stood in 1136 CE (Darlington 1945). The main fabric of the church is medieval, although the chancel was rebuilt in 1852, with the remainder being subsequently restored in 1859. The tower was rebuilt by the end of the 19th century and the nave was subsequently extended with the addition of another bay (Craven 2021).
- 1.4.4 The PDA adjoins St Peters Church immediately to the east and runs in a westerly direction from St Peters Street towards Green Lane, and is known as the 'Churchyard'. It is first named as such in a charter of Darley Abbey dated 1197 CE, being the grant of one messuage (a house and the land surrounding it) in the churchyard of St Peters Church at a rent of 4d per annum (Darlington 1945). A subsequent charter, dated between 1245 and 1261 CE, records a grant of a toft (an open space suitable for grazing) by the Abbey 'iuxta cimiterium Sancti Petri versus Aquilonem' (by the cemetery of St Peters towards the Eagle)— 'the Eagle' being an alehouse recorded sporadically throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods up until the middle of the 19th century when the building was demolished (Pevsner 2016).
- 1.4.5 Map regression has demonstrated that the PDA was open ground throughout the later medieval and post-medieval periods before being partially occupied by a Wesleyan Methodist chapel during the middle of the 19th century. A building known as the 'Old Grammar School' was subsequently constructed on the site which was then demolished in the early 20th century. The PDA then returned to being open ground and has remained as such until the present. During this latter period the street immediately to the north of the PDA, named after the churchyard, was widened before being partially pedestrianised in the early 1990s (Craven 2021).
- 1.4.6 Archaeological evaluation trenching undertaken by Archaeological research services Ltd in 2023 confirmed the presence of 18th to 19th century archaeological remains at a depth of approximately 0.75 and 1.5m below ground level (Halton 2023). The remains of wall foundations and carved stone were identified in trench 1, with trench 2 revealing a ditch. Disarticulated human remains were identified in the buried deposits across both trenches.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 Historic Building Recording Aim and Objectives

1.1.1 The aim of the Level 1 building recording is to create a detailed descriptive and visual record of the curtilage wall that will be affected by the development, prior to its removal. A Level 1 record, as outlined in the Historic England's (HE) '*Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice (2016)*', is a basic visual record supplemented by the minimum information needed to identify the building's location, age, and type, and serves as a contribution to a broader study rather than being an end in itself.

2.1.1 The objectives of the building recording are to:

- ◆ produce a formal description of the existing wall, including elevations, layout, detailing, form and fabric, and evidence for phasing and development;
- ◆ produce a full visual photographic record with photographic scales and descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan(s) clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference;
- ◆ produce measured and annotated survey drawings where appropriate showing the location of features of historic interest;
- ◆ produce an account of origin, development and use.

2.2 Excavation Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aim of the fieldwork is to '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' (DLUHC 2023).

2.2.2 The objectives of the fieldwork are to:

- ◆ excavate, sample, record and interpret all archaeological features and deposits found;
- ◆ recover artefacts and ecofacts to evidence the character, nature and function of the remains and provide datable materials to aid in establishing their chronological sequence and the processes of archaeological deposition;
- ◆ establish the significance of the archaeological remains;
- ◆ interpret and understand the evidence in relation to the surrounding landscape and within a wider regional and national context.

2.3 Research Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The investigations will be carried out with a view to addressing objectives suggested by the published research priorities set out in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (EH 1997; Cooper 2006; Knight *et al.* 2012), particularly for the High Medieval period (1066- 1485 CE) and post medieval period (1485 – 1750 CE):

High Medieval

- ◆ 7.1.1: 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?
- ◆ 7.4.5: What local resources were used for building and maintenance and what was the environmental context and economic impact of these buildings?

- ◆ 7.5.3: Can we elucidate further the development of hospitals and colleges?
- ◆ 7.5.4: Can we shed further light upon the distribution and development of early churches or chapels and the origins and growth of the parish system?
- ◆ 7.5.6: What may we deduce from scientific analyses of cemetery populations about changes in diet, mortality and other demographic variables, both within the region and between social groups?
- ◆ 7.7.4: What can environmental remains teach us about diet and living conditions in urban, rural and coastal communities?

Post medieval

- ◆ 8.1.2: How were towns organised and planned, and how did population growth impact upon their internal spatial organisation?
 - ◆ 8.1.3: What was the impact of religion, urban government, civic pride and class structures upon town planning and architecture (e.g. public buildings such as town halls or prisons and water management structures)?
 - ◆ 8.6.3: How can we ensure appropriate recording of churches and chapels, graveyards, artefacts of burial and remembrance and human remains (with their major potential for elucidating diet, health and demography)?
- 2.3.2 Other research objectives may become relevant should any archaeological features investigated during investigations produce significant findings of regional or greater importance.

3 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING STRATEGY

3.1 Coverage

- 3.1.1 Level 1 Historic Building Recording will be undertaken of the curtilage wall prior to partial demolition for the agreed access point.

3.2 Methodology

- 3.2.1 The curtilage wall will be placed in its historical context with an overall interpretations and phases provided.
- 3.2.2 High resolution digital photographs (24 megapixels) will be taken using a digital single lens reflex camera (Nikon D3200 or equivalent). Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs will be plotted on scaled plans forming part of the general archive. A location plan and register recording the details of each image should be maintained, including subject, location, date, and photographer.
- 3.2.3 The photographic record will cover as a minimum:
- ◆ General views of the wall within its wider setting or landscape;
 - ◆ The wall's appearance, including oblique views to provide an impression of its size and shape, and views perpendicular to the plane of an elevation to capture individual elevations and structural details;
 - ◆ Any details, structural or decorative, relevant to the wall's design, development, and use, with scale where appropriate;
 - ◆ Any dates or other inscriptions, as well as any signage or maker's plates.

- ◆ Detailed photographs showing evidence of phasing and alteration, as well as historical additions and modifications.

3.2.4 Report

3.2.5 The report will contain the following as a minimum:

- ◆ A non-technical summary;
- ◆ An introduction including background information (with planning application details, where appropriate) and the location of the site;
- ◆ The aims and objectives of the project;
- ◆ A short summary statement describing the wall's type and purpose, historically and at present (reproducing any relevant listing description or Historic Environment Record data for the site);
- ◆ Supporting illustrations, including as a minimum a detailed location map;
- ◆ Supporting material, including as a minimum a full bibliography and other references, copies of all record photographs (excluding duplicates), photograph registers and location plans;
- ◆ An archive index;
- ◆ Acknowledgements identifying those involved in the project.

4 EXCAVATION STRATEGY

4.1 Coverage

- 4.1.1 The results of the 2023 evaluation determined that there are archaeological remains surviving at a depth of approximately 0.75m below ground level within the PDA (Halton 2023). The area of impact is located in the northeast corner of the site, measuring approximately 23m² (Figure 2).
- 4.1.2 In consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist, the area of impact will undergo archaeological mitigation through controlled stripping of the overburden to the first archaeological horizon, followed by archaeological excavation and recording to the depth of the development (1.2m to 1.4m below ground level) as outlined in section 4.2.
- 4.1.3 The northwestern corner contains utilities that extend below and beyond the curtilage wall to the high street. Excavation in this area will be undertaken by hand.
- 4.1.4 The exact edges of excavation will avoid utilities, overhead services, drains, tree preservation orders and/or other constraints (i.e. generally by no more than 1.0m, or allowing for exclusion). Any substantive change will be by agreement of Development Control Archaeologist.

4.2 Methodology

- 4.2.1 All mechanical excavation will be under the supervision of an attendant archaeologist who will be given the opportunity to stop excavation to investigate potential archaeological features/deposits where they arise. Adequate time will be allowed for recording any such remains.

- 4.2.2 There is to be no disturbance of archaeological remains until archaeological investigation and recording has been undertaken, and the archaeologist confirms that this has been completed.
- 4.2.3 As a minimum (i.e. where no archaeology is found) there will be an accurate site plan and photographic record. The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 4.2.4 The site will be accurately tied into the National Ordnance Survey Grid and located at a suitable scale. Where possible, survey data of features will be collected using survey grade equipment providing accuracy of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$ (Historic England 2016). Digital data will be surveyed with equipment using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) corrections from a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network. The same equipment will be used to record known points on drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights to supplement other available planning/survey techniques as applicable.
- 4.2.5 Due to the site location, it is anticipated that GPS signal may be obstructed, weakened, or scattered as a result of the surrounding buildings and dense tree cover. Therefore, a total station will be used to record point positions and heights.
- 4.2.6 Machine Excavation**
- 4.2.7 A suitably experienced archaeologist will direct machine excavation. The excavation will be carried out using a toothless ditching bucket. The topsoil, subsoil, and non-archaeological modern overburden will be removed to expose the surface of the first archaeological horizon, approximately 0.75m below ground level.
- 4.2.8 Features and structural remains will be cleaned by hand and a photographic, drawn, and descriptive record will be made of any 18th to 20th century features in sufficient detail prior to removal.
- 4.2.9 In consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist, further excavation, either by hand or machine, may be conducted to examine earlier surviving remains. If the next archaeological horizon is deemed non-structural or a levelling deposit, machine excavation will continue to the next significant archaeological horizon or to the development depth. Excavation will cease at the development depth unless significant archaeological remains are uncovered that require further investigation.
- 4.2.10 No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped. Excavations will not be reduced below 1.2m without stepping out the sides to ensure safe working conditions.
- 4.2.11 Excavation areas will be machined cleanly to sufficiently identify and establish the extent of any archaeological features present. Photographs will be taken during the machine works to record the process.
- 4.2.12 Machine operations will cease if unexpected, complex, or undated archaeological remains are encountered. The client will be informed, and the Development Control Archaeologist will be consulted regarding their requirements.

4.2.13 Investigation and Recording

- 4.2.14 Following reduction of the 18th-century or later archaeological horizons, if medieval or earlier land surfaces are found they are likely to comprise features of a less substantive nature, mainly in the form of cut features.
- 4.2.15 All archaeological features and deposits will be sample excavated to achieve the mitigation objectives. Archaeologically sensitive horizons will be subject to limited hand excavation and/or auguring in the following ways:
- ◆ Isolated discrete features such as individual pits, postholes, or scattered features without clear associations, will be half sectioned.
 - ◆ Where pits/postholes form structural features or are representative of industrial activities they will be fully excavated and recorded in association with each other.
 - ◆ If features contain deposits of particular value or significant artefactual or environmental assemblages, these may be fully excavated and sampled.
 - ◆ Where repetitious features occur in abundance, such as a pit alignment or stakeholes/postholes in their hundreds, then a sample of such remains will be selected for excavation in discussion with the archaeological planning advisor.
- 4.2.16 The overall proportion of features to be investigated will be representative of their significance and potential to inform upon the mitigation objectives. Typically, this will be greatest where structural deposition is present, and may be subject to a more specific sampling methodology in consultation with the archaeological planning advisor (*e.g.* the ditch has been used as a pottery waste dump *etc.*). Linear features that form post-medieval and later boundaries shown on historic mapping will only be minimally investigated.
- 4.2.17 Linear cut features (*i.e.* ditches and gullies) will receive investigation according to their hierarchy of importance within the site:
- ◆ No features will go without investigation; however, well-preserved features will receive greater attention than those of a fragmentary or highly truncated nature.
 - ◆ Linear features of a structural nature (*e.g.* beam slots, sill beam gullies *etc.*) and ditches/gullies that are close to areas of domestic habitation or close to industrial/craft activities (*e.g.* drainage gullies, partitions between plots *etc.*) will be subject to the greatest attention.
 - ◆ Typically, intervention slots will be a minimum 1.0m wide.
- 4.2.18 Features requiring more specialist attention such as burials, kilns, wells, buildings, structures, floor levels and other significant industrial or domestic features or deposits will be cleaned, planned, and photographed in the first instance. Following discussion with the archaeological planning advisor they will then be subject to systematic sample excavation in reverse order of their deposition/construction as appropriate. Samples and finds will be recovered and recorded by context.
- 4.2.19 Deep features such as wells or ponds will be investigated by hand as far as Health and Safety measures allow, usually to 1.2m depth. An augur may be employed from this point to establish the anticipated full depth of the well or pond. Further excavation would be by consultation with the archaeological planning advisor and Client (as deep excavations may affect foundation designs). If agreed a machine section will be cut after all other programmed works are completed in order to allow a half-section to be

recorded to full depth and finds/samples to be collected. This may require a system of machine stepped edges to reach the full depth.

- 4.2.20 Area deposits, such as buried soils and former land surfaces, will be sampled excavated in the first instance as deemed suitable in consultation with the archaeological planning advisor. Once the deposit is understood and has been recorded subsequent excavation will be undertaken either by hand or by a mechanical excavator to reveal any underlying features / deposits. This process will continue down the depth of development or the natural substrate' which ever is first
- 4.2.21 Layers of archaeology bring additional complexity to hand excavation with a higher level of mindfulness across a finite area (*i.e.* building with intact floor layers, flattened pottery midden, ditch filled with butchery waste, cremation cemetery flooded in antiquity *etc.*). If such remains are encountered single context recording will be employed as part of the recording process, but not to the exclusion of sectional interventions where they are more appropriate. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled on site as excavation proceeds and will be kept up to date with the context index and site plans.
- 4.2.22 Single context excavation and recording may include the 3D recording of finds by type within their stratigraphic contexts, both digitally and on drawing film plans using a planning frame and at an appropriate scale, but only if this will produce useful information gain, otherwise finds will be recorded by context. Total Station, GPS, photogrammetry, or aerial LIDAR may collect detailed digital data. The resultant data will then be used to enhance the final record. Multiple overlaying plans may be needed to illustrate the build-up of the sequence. Sectional investigations will be limited to small initial investigations to determine or characterise the sequence and then inform reduction, or to investigate discrete cut features. Levels will be recorded as spot heights for features/surfaces and finds with photographic records undertaken at each distinct context horizon.
- 4.2.23 Limited representative samples of bricks from brick-built structures, and selective products of the brick working proves will be retained for specialist analysis where appropriate. For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions, and type (handmade/machine made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins). Brick samples will be taken for structures likely to pre-date the mid-19th century.
- 4.2.24 All excavated spoil will be visually scanned to retrieve any artefacts. Artefacts will be collected by hand and retained, provided they are uncontaminated, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2020b; Walker 1990; Watkinson and Neal 2001). No contaminated finds or samples will be retained. Unstratified animal bones and modern material will not be collected. Selected examples of material that comprise a large quantity of a standard product, such as brick or tile, will be retained for assessment by a specialist.
- 4.2.25 Archaeological features will be recorded at an appropriate scale or recorded using photogrammetry, whichever is more appropriate. Buildings and other significant remains (*i.e.* stone structures *etc.*) will be planned individually in greater detail. Sections or profiles through features and stratigraphic sequences will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:10, or 1:20 or larger for long sections. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.

- 4.2.26 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the investigation will be fully recorded. Recording will follow the Company's field recording practices appropriate to the archaeology under investigation (ARS Ltd 2020). All archaeological features will be given a separate context number. Deposits will be described on *pro-forma* context sheets. The information given will include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds and samples. Stratigraphic matrices will be compiled where archaeological sequences can be discerned.
- 4.2.27 Digital photographs will form the principal photographic record for report purposes and will follow the standards of Historic England where applicable (Historic England 2015a). Digital photographs will form the principal photographic record for report purposes. A photographic record will be maintained by high resolution digital photography. Overall images of the site will be taken prior to excavation. Detailed images of individual features will be recorded. All photographs, except general site images or specific images for publication, will include a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.
- 4.2.28 Soil Samples**
- 4.2.29 Deposits of clear archaeological origin, with the potential to provide paleoenvironmental evidence, industrial residues, small animal/fish bones, datable charred remains and micro artefacts significant to the interpretation of the site will be reviewed by the project manager and archaeological planning advisor to agree an appropriate sampling strategy. Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.
- 4.2.30 Sampling methods will typically follow guidelines issued by Historic England (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to assess the quality of organic preservation that may be present.
- 4.2.31 Typically, bulk environmental samples will be collected from contexts that have potential for further analysis. Bulk sample sizes will be 40 litres per context or the entire excavated portion of smaller features if less than 40 litres and collected and stored in sealable buckets.
- 4.2.32 Samples of charred material may be collected for radiocarbon dating if required by the archaeological planning advisor, where there is an absence of datable artefacts. They may also be sought from organic material in bulk environmental samples. Material would only be chosen from deposits of clear archaeological origin with minimal residual probability and no indication of intrusive activity.
- 4.2.33 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought, and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Specialist sampling techniques such as column sampling, geoarchaeological sampling, organic residue analysis, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetic dating or other alternative scientific methods will not typically be applied during evaluation without a specific requirement to do so, and the agreement of the Client. If such a variation is required by the LPA, advice from the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) may be sought. Close attention will be paid to retrieve samples that have the potential to contribute to the proposed mitigation objectives.

4.2.34 Human Remains

- 4.2.35 If any 'in situ' human remains are encountered, which is possible, they will be investigated sufficiently to confirm identification and then left *in situ*. They will not be exposed, disturbed, cleaned, or recorded in detail. The client, local Coroner and the archaeological planning advisor will be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains by the Project Manager.
- 4.2.36 Residual human bones, not associated with any articulated skeletons, will be recorded by an assigned osteoarchaeologist on site and assessed for potential for further analysis. But will not be removed from site until an appropriate Ministry of Justice Licence has been obtained.
- 4.2.37 If removal is deemed necessary and appropriate on the requirement of the LPA it will be completed following the issue of the relevant Ministry of Justice license in accordance with the relevant legislation and according to the conditions set out therein. Any exhumation will be undertaken following current best practice guidelines (APABE/Historic England 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

4.2.38 Treasure

- 4.2.39 Finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended) will be reported to the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer within 48 hours of discovery by the Project Manager and dealt with under the procedures of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice (DCMS 2008). This includes both precious metals and base metals where they are of prehistoric date. Suitable measures will be taken to ensure their security where removal cannot take place (e.g. they are within a human burial).
- 4.2.40 The archaeological planning advisor will also be notified and, if necessary, a meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

- 5.1.1 The proposed start date will be a minimum of 10 working days from submission of this WSI. Work will not commence until the WSI has been approved.
- 5.1.2 Since the start date is not known, the archaeological planning advisor will be kept informed of progress and will be notified when a start date has been set within 5 working days, assuming that the WSI has already been approved and there have been no changes to the proposal.
- 5.1.3 The archaeological planning advisor for the LPA is Reuben Thorpe, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.
- 5.1.4 ARS Ltd will consult with the archaeological planning advisor at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.
- 5.1.5 The client will afford reasonable access to the archaeological planning advisor for the LPA or representative officers, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological work.

6 VARIATIONS TO THE SCOPE OF WORKS

- 6.1.1 If an archaeological find is made for which the resources allocated to the project itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard, then work in the relevant area will cease until the client and local planning authority's archaeological advisor have been consulted and appropriate resource put in place to meet the necessary disbursements. On occasion this may require a new WSI or an addendum to the approved WSI.
- 6.1.2 Any variations to the coverage, methodology or scope of works will be made in agreement with the Client and the archaeological planning advisor.
- 6.1.3 Variations prior to the commencement of works will be agreed in writing by updating and resubmitting the WSI or an addendum. Variations on site will be tracked by the Project Manager as part of the course in monitoring the works.
- 6.1.4 Additional works that trigger contingency items or extra overs will be notified to the Client and agreed before they are implemented. Where no contingency agreement exists, such works will only be implemented where they are reasonably practicable with the resources already available, or unless the Client grants further resource.

7 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

- 7.1.1 ARS Ltd is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation. Registered Organisations are regularly assessed to ensure that high standards of work, processes and training are embedded in the organisation, in line with the professional Code of Conduct (CIfA 2022) and the Chartered Institute's Standards and Guidance documents.
- 7.1.2 The fieldwork will be managed and conducted by a suitably qualified Project Manager and Team Leader, supported by a team of archaeological staff and assistants, as necessary.
- 7.1.3 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and will be briefed on the archaeological context of the area and the work required by this specification.
- 7.1.4 All artefact and sample processing will be undertaken swiftly following the completion of fieldwork, whilst archive consolidation and post-excavation analysis of the plans and records are brought together.
- 7.1.5 Information will be provided to specialists by context and site location, appropriate to the relevant assemblages.
- 7.1.6 Specialist analysis will be undertaken by the following individuals where needed, subject to availability, and if not, other specialists will be found as appropriate in consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist:

Worked flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate

Iron Age/Roman pottery: Ian Rowlandson

Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Paul Blinkhorn or Dr Chris Cumberpatch
Ceramic Building Materials:	Rob Atkins
Faunal remains:	Milena Grzybowska
Plant macrofossils (seeds and charcoal):	Emma Aitkin or Dr James Innes

- 7.1.7 Sufficient time will be given for adequate specialist assessment of the materials recovered, and the production of the accompanying specialist reports.

7.1.8 Timetable

Task	Est. Duration	Est. Start date	Est. End date
Level 1 Historic Building Recording	1-2 days	TBC	TBC
Archaeological excavation	1 week	TBC	TBC
Reporting	1 week	Following completion for fieldwork	TBC
Archiving	1-2 days	Following agreement of report	TBC

8 FINDS AND SAMPLE PROCESSING

- 8.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be conducted in accordance with recognised industry standards and guidance (ClfA 2020; Walker 1990).
- 8.1.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate to the contextual and stratigraphic circumstances of the material identified, its quality as a resource and the practicality of retention (e.g. stone gate posts would be photogrammetrically recorded and not retrieved).
- 8.1.3 Bulk finds worthy of retention will be washed and marked. Bone will only be marked where required by the receiving repository. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed, and recorded.
- 8.1.4 All small finds will be recorded and appropriately packaged according to context (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags, ceramic in acid-free tissue paper etc.). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. Ceramics will be bagged by context, whereas small finds such as chipped lithics, coins etc. will be recorded as individual finds by context.
- 8.1.5 Bulk soil samples taken for environmental purposes will be sieved and scanned during processing by ARS Ltd using the flotation technique to retrieve botanical macrofossils, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues will then be hand sorted to retrieve any other items such as bone, flint, and other finds.
- 8.1.6 During and after the fieldwork, all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information. ARS Ltd undertake controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring, and immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material as part of the archive process. All storage will have appropriate security provision.

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

9 REPORTING

- 9.1.1 Given the scale and extent of the mitigation works, and the likely quantity of archaeological remains and/or features, it is not envisaged that an Updated Project design (UPD) will be needed. Where archaeological planning advisor agrees with this at the sign-off stage, reporting will proceed directly to post-excavation analysis report.
- 9.1.2 The final archive report will contain details of all of the archaeological works conducted, together with the results, analysis, and discussion of any further analysis, and will be prepared in a format intended as the basis for any publication (where required). For large sites this may mean that the intended publication draft will be submitted in a form that can easily be edited down for public dissemination.
- 9.1.3 The arrangement of the final report will be bespoke to the size and scope of the project but would typically include:
- ◆ Non-technical summary
 - ◆ Introductory statement
 - ◆ Aims and objectives
 - ◆ Method statement
 - ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
 - ◆ An objective summary statement of results
 - ◆ Illustrations of archaeological features with appropriately scaled plans and sections
 - ◆ Specialists' assessments of artefacts and samples, where found
 - ◆ Discussion outlining conclusions
 - ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include specialist reports and context data
 - ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
 - ◆ Bibliography
 - ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
 - ◆ A copy of the OASIS form
- 9.1.4 A draft report will be submitted to the Development Control Archaeologist for agreement and comment before being issued as a planning document to the client.
- 9.1.5 One bound copy of the final report (if required) and a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record, and a hardcopy will be included in the physical archive.

9.2 Provisions for publication

- 9.2.1 Any publication requirements contained within the archaeological planning brief will be reviewed between the Project Manager, Client, and archaeological planning advisor prior to preparation of the final archive report. A suitable form of publication will be agreed, should publication be deemed necessary, so as to fulfill the needs of the NPPF by making the significant knowledge and understanding gained accessible to the public.

- 9.2.2 The form of any publication will be agreed with the permission of the Client. Forms of publication could include making the report available on-line, an article in an academic journal, popular articles for magazines or web-based outlets, or potentially a monograph (digital or print) or popular booklet.
- 9.2.3 As a minimum publication would be as a c.300-word summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected illustration for inclusion in the annual round-up of fieldwork within the region. More significant sites may warrant a light article in a relevant county or period journal with, if appropriate, selected illustrations and photographs.

10 PROJECT ARCHIVE

10.1 Site Records

- 10.1.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project, as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 10.1.2 The site records shall comprise the original records created and collected during the archaeological works and the registers/indexes generated as a means to make these accessible. Where the digital recording app has been used, it is expected the majority of record will be in digital form and as this becomes more commonly used the paper record will be increasingly *de minimis*.
- 10.1.3 Interpretative materials generated during post-excavation will not be included. Any duplicate records (including photocopies) of original documents will be removed along with non-archaeological records and non-project related information (i.e. reports from other sites, planning documentation, H&S records *etc.*).
- 10.1.4 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.
- 10.1.5 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the WSI and final report
Images	Site photographs, scans of site drawings, report illustrations, digital drawings
Finds data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

- 10.1.6 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works. Digital photographs will be assessed and selected in line with Historic England guidelines (Cole and Backhouse 2015). High resolution digital photographs will typically be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) with the associated photographic registers and metadata.

10.2 Material Archive

- 10.2.1 The retention of material finds, and seed flots/charcoal will be based on specialist advice and their value to understanding the archaeological contexts from which they derive. This approach draws on guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019). Any items for deselection and disposal will be with agreement of the archaeological planning advisor. In general, where archaeological features/deposits have

been recorded, the whole of the finds archive will be retained excluding unstratified material and artefacts of modern origin.

- 10.2.2 The planned deposition of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the works taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.
- 10.2.3 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material may be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded.

10.3 Archive Deposition

- 10.3.1 The archaeological archive will be deposited with the recipient museum or archive store for the area/region where the works took place. Should there be no archaeologically significant discoveries, then it is not deemed necessary to deposit a physical archive. ARS Ltd will contact the museum and the archaeological planning advisor following acceptance of the project report to confirm and finalise archiving requirements and whether a solely digital upload to the ADS is deemed acceptable.
- 10.3.2 Archaeologically significant finds and project archives will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd in accordance with accepted with industry standards and best practice guidelines (SMA 1993; Brown 2011; ClfA 2020). The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011; ADS 2024). In addition, the recommendations of the receiving museum or archive store will be followed. The archive will be deposited at the next available opportunity following acceptance of the report.
- 10.3.3 All projects have an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) registration form within the report. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Historic Environment Record (HER). This will include an uploaded PDF/A version of the entire report. Upon final completion of the project, a final copy of the report will be deposited with the county HER in an agreed format.

II PUBLICITY, ENGAGEMENT AND COPYRIGHT

- 11.1.1 The Client will manage any publicity. ARS Ltd will not undertake media engagement except where approved and directed by the Client.
- 11.1.2 ARS Ltd retain and will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act 1988. This report and produced reports may not be reproduced in part or in whole without the express permission of the authors.

12 PROFESSIONAL STANDARDS

- 12.1.1 The project will be managed according to the Historic England guidance for research projects (Historic England 2015c).
- 12.1.2 As a Registered Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2022). All archaeological works will follow accepted with industry standards and best practice guidelines (CIfA 2023a; b).

13 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 13.1.1 All works will be undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.
- 13.1.2 A risk assessment will be produced before commencement of the work that will be followed throughout the course of the project, and updated as necessary.

14 REFERENCES

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