

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the
Former Shoulder of Mutton Public House,
Coton-in-the-Elms, Derbyshire.**



ARS Ltd Report 2011/6
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**An Archaeological Evaluation at the Former Shoulder of Mutton
Public House, Coton-in-the-Elms, Derbyshire**

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Contents

Executive Summary	4
1 Introduction	5
1.1 Scope of Work	5
1.2 Location & Geology	5
2 Methodology	8
3 Evaluation Results	8
3.1 Trenches 1 and 2	8
3.2 Trenches 3, 4 and 5	10
4 Discussion	12
5 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright	12
6 Statement of Indemnity	13
7 Acknowledgments	13
8 References	14
APPENDIX I: Plans and sections	15
APPENDIX II: Context register	19
APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)	20
APPENDIX IV: Archive Statement	27

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location	6
Figure 2: Trench location	7
Figure 3: Plan view of Trench 1 facing west	9
Figure 4: Plan View of Trench 2 facing north	9
Figure 5: Plan view of Trench 3 facing north	10
Figure 6: Plan view of Trench 4 facing north	11
Figure 7: Plan view of Trench 5 facing north	11
Figure 8: Linear ditch in Trench 5 facing north	12
Figure 9: Trenches 1 and 2 Plans and Sections	16
Figure 10: Trenches 3 and 4 Plans and Sections	17
Figure 11: Trench 5 Plans and Sections	18

Executive Summary

In December 2010 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Mr. Mike McAneny of Building Design Group, and Mr Peter Timmis of Dentons Sipp, to undertake an archaeological investigation of the car park to the rear of the former Shoulder of Mutton public house, Coton-in-the-Elms, Swadlincote, Derbyshire, prior to proposed development of the site for residential housing. The Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (DCC) indicated that there was archaeological potential on the site and a condition, in the form of an archaeological evaluation was attached to the planning consent.

The putative remains of a medieval chapel, were the main target of the evaluation which, in 1291, is described as being owned by Lullington Church and was apparently demolished during the reformation. The chapel is illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map where it is labelled as a Free Chapel (Site of). The Shoulder of Mutton is believed to have been a public house since at least the early nineteenth century.

The evaluation was carried out in January 2011, during which a total of five trenches were excavated. Two of the trenches were located across the walls illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, whilst the remaining three were sited in order to try to locate possible human remains in the form of burials associated with the chapel. The results of the evaluation revealed that there are no features pertaining to either the foundation walls of the chapel or associated burials. All of the excavated trenches were devoid of archaeological features and/or artefacts. The only features discovered during the excavation, was a tree bole, and a small shallow ditch that was possibly anthropomorphic in origin. The area of the car park was of a lower level than the public house which, given that the natural substratum was relatively shallow, suggests that the upper levels of car park had been truncated. The likelihood of archaeological deposits remaining in situ in the remainder of the site is therefore low.

1 Introduction

1.1 Scope of Work

1.1.1 Planning consent (9/2010/1094) has been given for the proposed re-development of the former Shoulder of Mutton public house, Coton-in-the-Elms, south Derbyshire (Fig 1). The development comprises the conversion of the public house to a private dwelling and the erection of two pairs of cottages in the car park to the rear. The Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (DCC) indicated that the potential for archaeological remains was considered to be high and a programme of archaeological work in the form of an evaluation was therefore attached to the planning consent. The site of the proposed new cottages is located close to the potential location of a medieval chapel which is considered a heritage asset of local significance in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5).

1.1.2 The objective of the evaluation was to identify the putative remains of the chapel, which, in 1291, is described as being owned by Lullington Church (HER 18301) (Lullington Church is situated approximately 2.1km to the south, Fig 1). The chapel was apparently demolished during the reformation with the land being divided up among several landowners. The footprint of the chapel is illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map where it is labelled as a Free Chapel (Site of) (Fig 2). The map also illustrates the location of four cornerstones (now all removed) which were positioned to outline the extent of the chapel. In 1866, a Mr Colvie excavated the site and discovered the foundations of the chapel which measured some 56 feet (17m) by 23 feet (7m) (*ibid*). There is no reference to the nature of the construction or materials used in the chapel foundations, neither is there reference to any other features pertaining to the chapel. The Shoulder of Mutton is believed to have been a public house since at least the early nineteenth century

1.1.3 A written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Appendix 3) for the archaeological evaluation was produced by Archaeological Research Services Ltd and subsequently agreed by the Development Control Archaeologist.

1.2 Location & Geology

1.2.1 The Shoulder of Mutton public house is situated in the centre of the small village of Coton-in-the-Elms, Swadlincote, Derbyshire on the south side of the junction of Church Street and Elms Road (NGR SK 2441 1535, Fig. 1). The site is located in the rear car park of the pub accessed via Elms Road.

1.2.2 The topography of the site is level at around 87m above ordnance datum (AOD), level of the car park is slightly lower than the rear patio and ground floor level of the public house. The solid geology of the site consists of Mercia Mudstones (Triassic) while the superficial geology for the site is glaciofluvial sand and gravel deposits of the mid Pleistocene period (bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience). The top soils are classified as slowly permeable, seasonally wet, basic loams and clays (landis.org.uk/soilscapes)

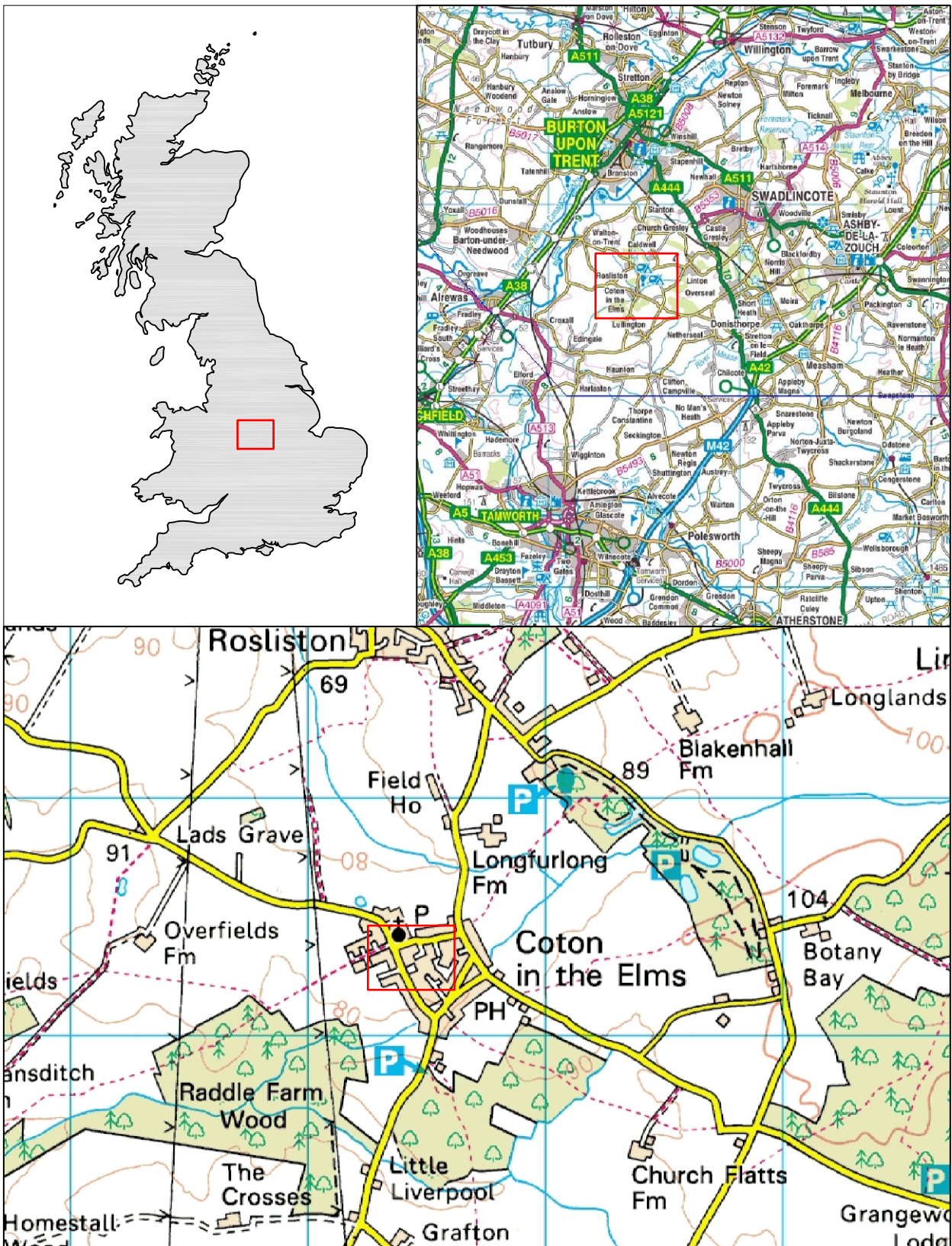


Figure 1. Site Location

Ordnance Survey data if applicable
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 100045420

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

Site Code: SOM11
Drawing Ref: Fig2
Date: Jan 2011
Drawn: KIT
Scale: 1:50@A4

Figure 2
Trench Locations and
Putative Location of the
Chapel

Key:
[Red outline box] Excavated Trenches

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2 Methodology

2.1 A total of five evaluation trenches, covering some 40m², were excavated. Two of the trenches each measuring 1m x 5m (Trenches 1 and 2, Fig 2) were located across the projected line of the walls of the chapel as shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The remaining three trenches (Trenches 3, 4 and 5, Fig 2) each measuring 1m x 10m were located within the main area of the car park in order to evaluate the potential for the presence of human burials in association with the chapel. All the trenches were machine excavated under continuous supervision by an archaeologist from ARS Ltd, according to the methodology outlined in Section 4 of the written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced by ARS Ltd (Appendix3).

2.2 The archaeologist responsible for the supervision was conversant and experienced with machine excavation in order to ensure that the overburden was removed in level spits down to any *in situ* archaeological horizons and thereafter cleaning/excavation by hand was employed. Archaeological Research Services Ltd ensured that a toothless ditching bucket was employed at all times.

2.3 A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained during the evaluation and all significant features were recorded. The on-site drawings followed standard archaeological drawing conventions. All excavations were recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets.

2.4 Where potential archaeological features and/or deposits were identified during the evaluation, they were investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascertained. All investigated features were recorded in plan and section. Any potential features identified were photographed and drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, was recorded within the area of the excavation. Locations and height Above Ordnance Datum (AOD) of the features were accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

2.5 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPS 5) and 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & 2008).

3 Evaluation Results

3.1 Trenches 1 and 2

3.1.1 The trenches were excavated in numerical sequence, commencing with Trenches 1 and 2 across the putative locations of the chapel walls as illustrated on the First Edition Ordnance map (Fig 2). Within these trenches the natural sub-stratum was encountered at depths of 260mm in Trench 1 and 200mm in Trench 2 (Figs 3 and 4). The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 450mm and 350mm respectively (Fig 9). In both of these trenches, no buried foundations or other features such as internal or external floor surfaces, foundation trenches or robber trenches were discovered or identified. In addition to this, no artefacts or finds of any description were recovered.



Figure 3: Plan view of Trench 1 facing west



Figure 4: Plan View of Trench 2 facing north

3.2 Trenches 3, 4 and 5

3.2.1 During excavation of Trenches 3, 4 and 5, the natural sub-stratum was encountered at depths of 340mm, 280mm and 280mm respectively (Figs 5, 6 and 7). These three trenches were excavated to maximum depths of 460mm, 400mm and 380mm respectively (Figs 10 and 11). A sub-circular feature was discovered at the northern end of Trench 3 which upon excavation was revealed to be due to a tree root bole. The remainder of the trench was devoid of any other features, including features suggestive of human burials. Similarly, Trench 4 was entirely devoid of any features suggestive of human burials. During the excavation of Trench 5, a 260mm wide linear feature was discovered crossing the trench almost on an east-west alignment. When excavated, this was revealed to be a linear flat bottomed ditch, possibly anthroporphic in origin cut into the underlying sub-stratum, approximately 200mm deep (Figs 8 and 11). All of these trenches were similarly completely devoid of artefacts.



Figure 5: Plan view of Trench 3 facing north



Figure 6: Plan view of Trench 4 facing north



Figure 7: Plan view of Trench 5 facing north



Figure 8: Linear ditch in Trench 5 facing north

4 Discussion

4.2 During the programme of evaluation trenching, no features suggestive of wall foundations, floor surfaces or human burials were discovered, suggesting that either the remains of the chapel were removed or the location of the chapel depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map is incorrect. The linear feature discovered in Trench 5 is probably an ephemeral gully of uncertain, possibly anthropogenic origin. The car park was observed to be at a lower level than the adjacent Shoulder of Mutton public house, suggesting that the whole area of the car park may have been slightly reduced in the past. The natural sub-stratum was between 200mm and 340mm below current ground level, possibly suggesting that the sub-soils had been truncated. The results of the evaluation therefore suggest that below ground remains of the chapel or associated burials are unlikely to remain *in situ* within the site boundary.

5 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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

6 Statement of Indemnity

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

7 Acknowledgments

7.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would, in the first instance, like to thank the client, Peter Timmis and also Mike McAneny of Building Design Group for commissioning the work. Thanks are also due to Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council. The evaluation was carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano and Karl Taylor; the report and illustrations were compiled by Karl Taylor and the project was managed by Jim Brightman who also edited the report.

8 References

www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience

www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes

Institute for Archaeologists. 1994 (revised 2001 & 2008). *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. London, The Stationery Office.

APPENDIX I: Plans and sections

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 DE45 1HB

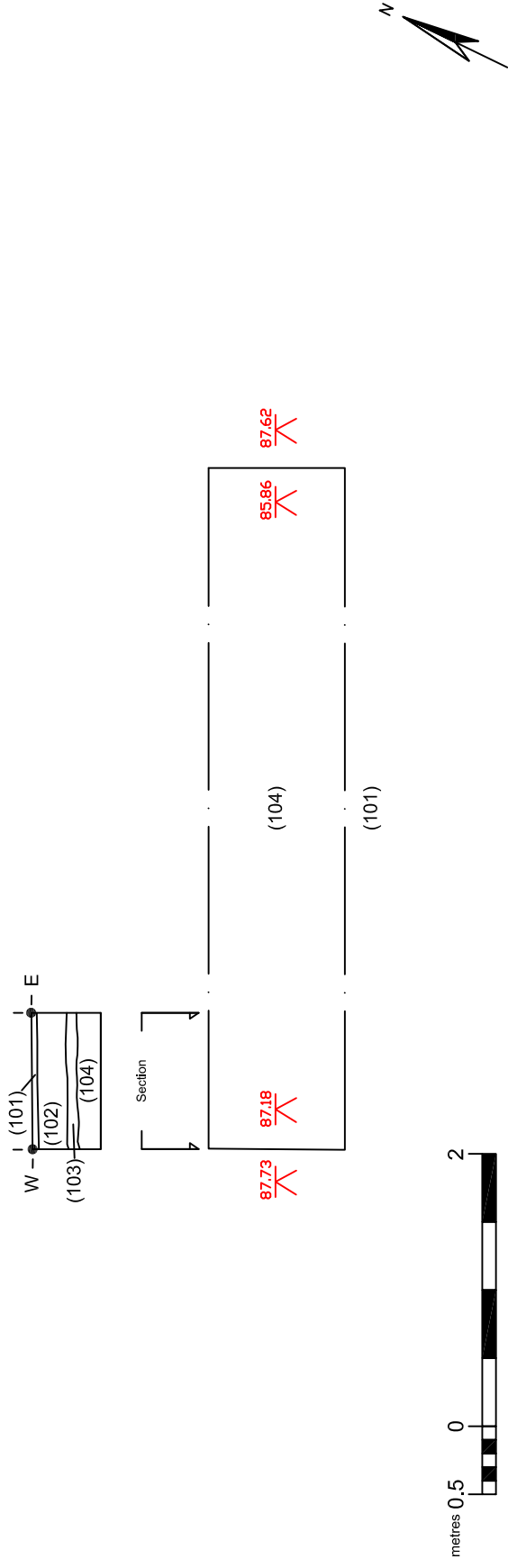
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 Drawing Ref: Fig 3
 Date: Jan 2011
 Drawn: KIT
 Scale: 1:50@A4

Figure 9
 Trenches 1 and 2 Plans
 and Sections

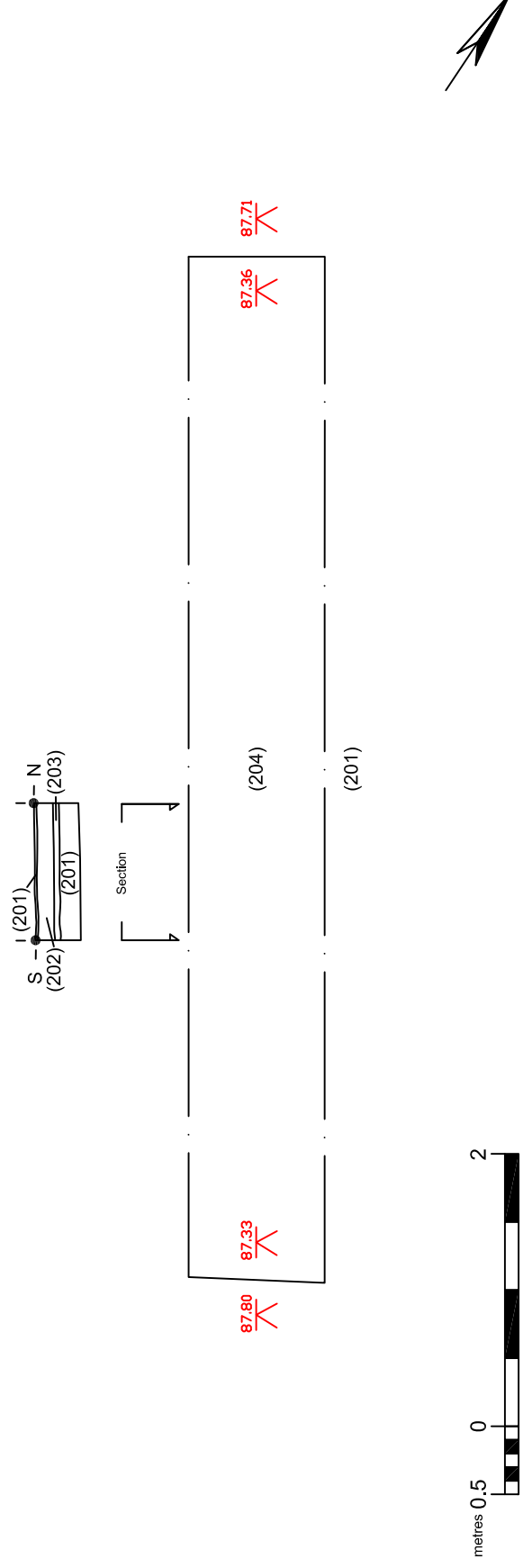
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 This drawing
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 HER Data supplied by Derbyshire
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Trench One



Trench Two



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 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

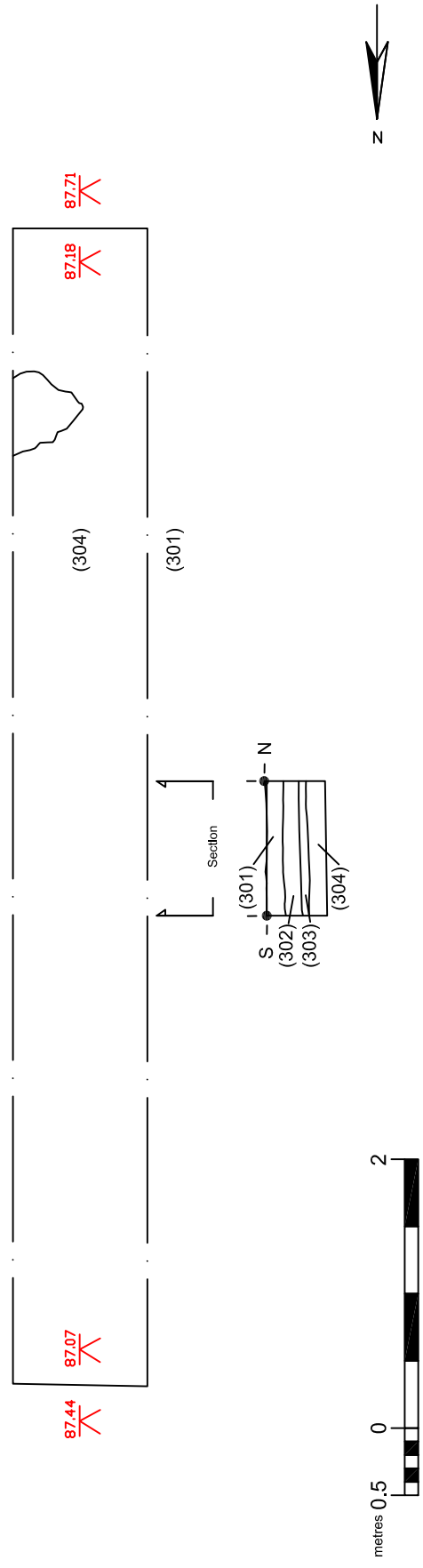
Site Code: SOM11
 Drawing Ref: Fig 4
 Date: Jan 2011
 Drawn: KIT
 Scale: 1:50@A4

Figure 10
 Trenches 3 and 4 Plans
 and Sections

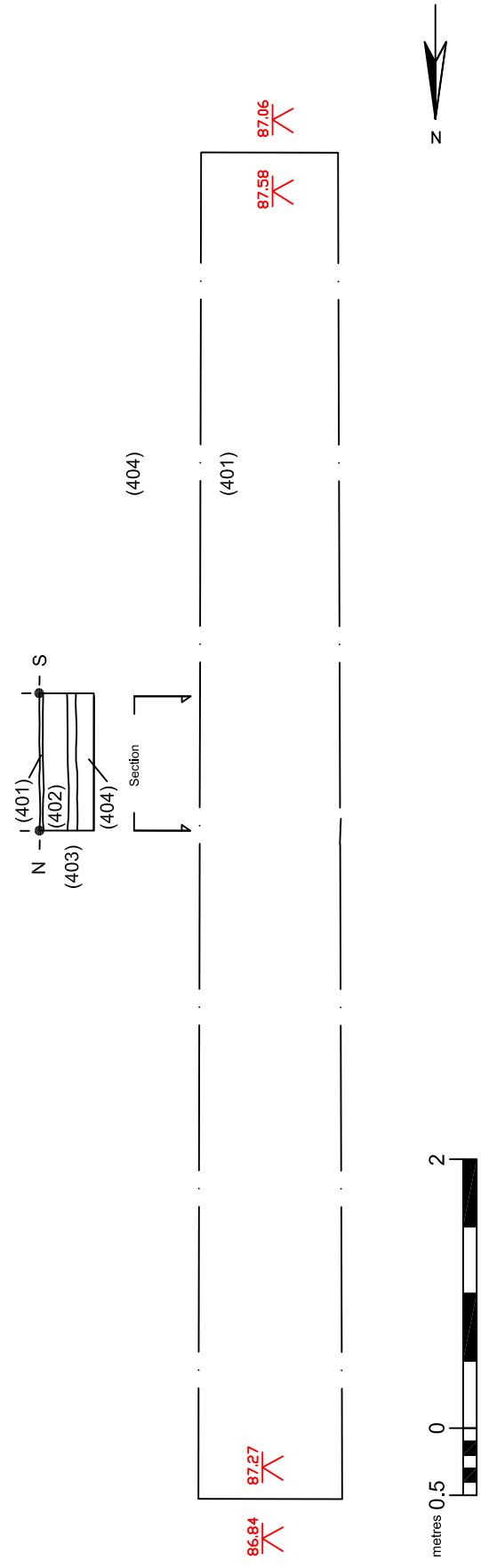
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Trench Three



Trench Four



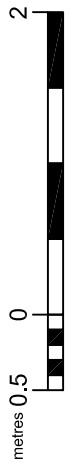
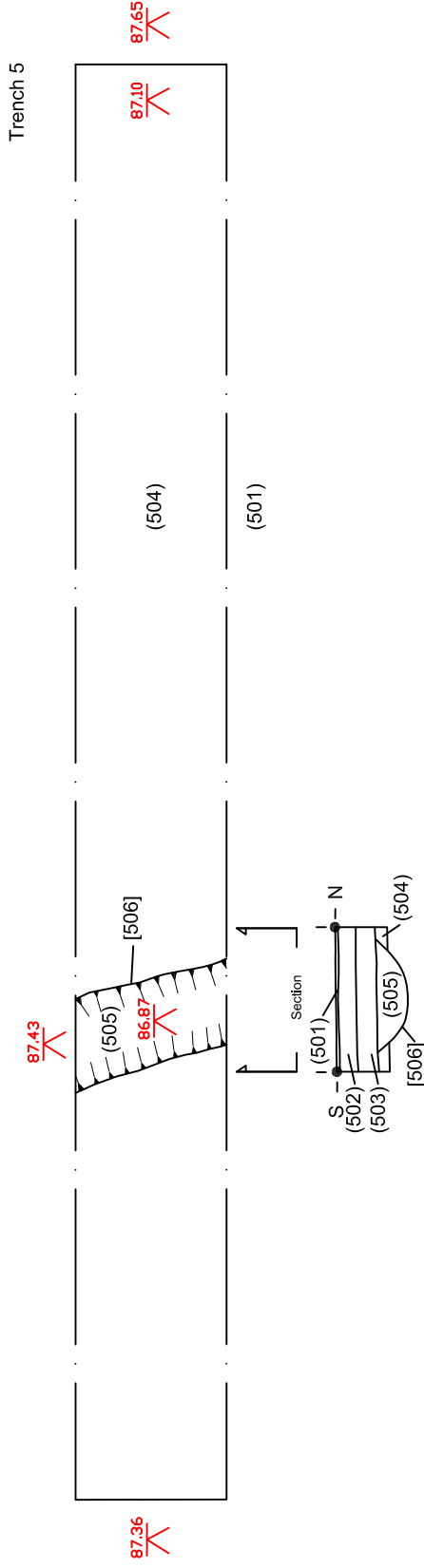
Trench Five

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: SOM11
Drawing Ref: Fig 5
Date: Jan 2011
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Figure 11
Trench 5 Plan and Section

Key:



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APPENDIX II: Context register

Context	Description	Provisional date	Interpretation
101	Tarmac		
102	Hardcore		
103	Mid brown grey, soft silty sand layer of subsoil with frequent large cobbles		
104	Natural sub-stratum, sand and gravel		
201	Tarmac		
202	Hardcore		
203	Mid brown grey, soft silty sand layer of subsoil with frequent large cobbles		
204	Natural sub-stratum, sand and gravel		
301	Tarmac		
302	Hardcore		
303	Mid brown grey, soft silty sand layer of subsoil with frequent large cobbles		
304	Natural sub-stratum, sand and gravel		
401	Tarmac		
402	Hardcore		
403	Mid brown grey, soft silty sand layer of subsoil with frequent large cobbles		
404	Natural sub-stratum, sand and gravel		
501	Tarmac		
502	Hardcore		
503	Mid brown grey, soft silty sand layer of subsoil with frequent large cobbles		
504	Natural sub-stratum, sand and gravel		
505	Green sandy silt with frequent small pebbles		
506	Cut for (505)		

APPENDIX III: Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)

Shoulder of Mutton Public House, Church Street, Coton-in-the-Elms, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation



1. Introduction

- 1.1. An archaeological field evaluation has been requested by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (DCC) prior to the proposed re-development of the former Shoulder of Mutton public house. The proposed development comprises the conversion of the public house to a four bedroom dwelling, together with the erection of two pairs of cottages.
- 1.2. The Development Control Archaeologist has indicated that there is archaeological potential on the site, and the following condition has been attached to the planning consent:

“No development shall take place within the site until the developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. This scheme shall include on-site work, and off-site work such as the analysis, publication, and archiving of results. All work shall be carried out and completed as approved, unless otherwise agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.”
- 1.3. The archaeological work will comprise in the first instance evaluation trenching of the site. Should significant archaeological deposits be identified then further work will then be required to ensure appropriate mitigation of development impacts, either through preservation in situ or further areas of archaeological excavation.
- 1.4. This document is a written scheme of investigation confirming the nature of the field evaluation to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd).

2. Objectives

- 2.1. The objective of the archaeological evaluation is to provide sufficient information for informed decisions to be made regarding:
 - i) the presence or absence of archaeological features
 - ii) an assessment of their significance and importance in line with PPS5 (Planning for the Historical Environment) (CLG 2010)
 - iii) the likely impact of the development upon any such features
 - iv) the appropriate mitigation of the development’s impact upon those remains
- 2.2. The research aims for any further work required following the evaluation will be developed in an additional WSI.

- 2.3. If significant archaeological remains are identified during the evaluation that require further examination, a site meeting will be arranged with the client, ARS Ltd and the Development Control Archaeologist in order to agree the requirement and timetable for further work. This is in accordance with Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) (CLG 2010).
- 2.4. Any changes to the agreed WSI will be discussed with, and agreed with, the Development Control Archaeologist before implementation.

3. Background

- 3.1. The Shoulder of Mutton public house is believed to have been in business since around 1820. The church of Lullington is described as owning a chapel in 1291, situated at Coton-in-the-Elms. This chapel appears to have been pulled down around the time of the reformation and the land divided up between several landowners. Three cornerstones and one central monument stone were laid to mark the location of the chapel, however the site has been partly built on and only two stones remain, one in the car park of the Shoulder of Mutton.
- 3.2. The current proposal is for the demolition of several outhouses and the construction of four new cottages, along with the redevelopment of the existing former public house building.
- 3.3. The site of the proposed new cottages is located in close proximity to the location of the medieval chapel and therefore it is considered that there is the potential for archaeological remains to be discovered.

4. Fieldwork Methodology

- 4.1. All archaeological fieldwork, recording of archaeological features and deposits and post-excavation analysis will be carried out to acceptable standards as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Practice* (2000) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2008).
- 4.2. The evaluation will consist of five trenches covering a total area of 40m². Two slot trenches measuring 1mx5m will investigate the potential line of the walls, while the remaining three trenches, measuring 5mx2m will investigate the area of the car park, specifically to evaluate the potential for human burials to exist within the immediate environs of the chapel. A contingency of 10m² will be made available should archaeological remains require further investigation. The allocation of this contingency will be agreed with the client and Development Control Archaeologist. A site meeting will be held between the client, ARS Ltd and the Development Control Archaeologist at the end of the evaluation phase.
- 4.3. Trenches will be machine stripped under continuous archaeological supervision to the first archaeological horizon in successive level spits or to a level where it is possible to assess the presence or absence of archaeological features. A toothless bucket will be used wherever possible. The location of each trench will be recorded by EDM/Total Station.

Figure One – Proposed Trench Location

- 4.4. Each trench will be cleaned by hand sufficiently to allow the identification and planning of archaeological features. Where archaeological features appear to be absent, sufficient work will be done to demonstrate this. Each trench will be planned at an appropriate scale; 1:20 where complex deposits are present or 1:50 in areas of lesser complexity (to be omitted if the trench is completely blank). One representative long section of each trench will be produced, at an appropriate scale. Sections and profiles of each feature sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on the size of the feature. Spot levels relative to ordnance datum in metres will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.5. Identified archaeological features will be sufficiently sampled by manual excavation to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascertained. All features thus investigated will be recorded in plan and section and all finds recovered retained for analysis.
- 4.6. For brick structures, the record should 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).
- 4.7. All identified archaeological features will be accurately fixed using an EDM/Total Station, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.
- 4.8. The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets. Each context will be recorded on pro-forma records which will include the following: character and contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); associated finds; interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers. Each context will be recorded on an individual record.
- 4.9. A photographic record will be maintained including photographs of all significant features and overall photographs of each area or trench. All images will be taken in black and white print, colour slide and digital format, and will contain a graduated photographic scale. The main photographic archive will comprise 35mm b/w SLR print film, supplemented by 35mm colour SLR slide film or colour digital SLR (minimum 7 megapixels).
- 4.10. All stratified finds will be collected by context or, where appropriate, individually recorded in 3 dimensions. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. All pottery of early post-medieval date or earlier will be retained, whether stratified or un-stratified.
- 4.11. Deposits that have the potential for providing environmental or dating evidence will be assessed while the work is in progress.
- 4.12. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Specialist advice on the collection of industrial residues will be sought and their strategies implemented. The advice of the English Heritage Scientific Adviser will be followed in relation to the collection of palaeoenvironmental evidence.
- 4.13. All retained finds and palaeoenvironmental samples will be treated in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document *A Strategy for care and investigation of find (1995)* and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long term storage*.
- 4.14. Provision will be made for additional specialist advice, e.g. for finds analysis and conservation.
- 4.15. Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act procedures.

- 4.16. If grave cuts are discovered on site, then they will be sampled through hand excavation to determine the presence/absence, depth and preservation of the uppermost burials, before being initially left in situ. Where excavation of human remains is necessary, a license will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and work will be carried out under appropriate environmental health regulations and, if appropriate, in compliance with the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendments) Act 1981.
- 4.17. Disarticulate human bone will be quantified and characterised prior to reinterment on site.
- 4.18. The record of the extent and vulnerability of features will be sufficiently detailed to facilitate discussions regarding the need for preservation beneath any future potential development, or any other mitigation measures including further excavation or recording.
- 4.19. A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

5. Monitoring Arrangements

- 5.1. The evaluation trenching is scheduled to begin on Tuesday 18th January.
- 5.2. ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work:

Steve Baker,
Development Control Archaeologist,
Derbyshire County Council,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

steve.baker.@derbyshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01629 529773

6. Report

- 6.1. Following completion of the watching brief ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:
 - A non-technical summary.
 - Introduction and objectives of the evaluation.
 - Methodology of the evaluation.
 - An objective summary statement of results.
 - A phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features.
 - An interpretive discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional framework and an assessment of the importance of the remains in relation to the criteria in PPS 5.
 - Appropriate supporting illustrations, including a site plan, trench and section plans, feature sections and plans and a phased site plan.
 - A site location plan at 1:2500 or 1:10000 as appropriate and a phased interpretation of the site as appropriate.
 - The results of analyses of artefacts and ecofacts carried out by suitable specialists.
 - In the event that significant remains are encountered, then a publication proposal and

timetable will be included in the report.

- A detailed context index and supporting data in tabulated form or in appendices.
- An index to and the proposed location of the archive.
- The proposed date of deposition of the archive
- References.
- A copy of the DCC brief and OASIS form

6.2. Within the report:

- All plans will be clearly related to the national grid.
- All levels will be quoted relative to ordnance datum.

6.3. If significant archaeological remains are identified the report will include

- Detailed description and plans (at 1:50 scale) of any trial trenches which provided significant archaeological information, all feature plans and sections (at 1:10 or 1:20 scale), select artefact illustrations, photographs and an overall site plan showing all recorded archaeological features.
- Finds quantification and assessment.
- Assessment of any palaeo-environmental samples taken.
- A summary of the extent, depth and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site.

6.4. Copies of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record, and will be submitted to the Development Control Archaeologist within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

7. Archive Deposition

7.1. A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared and deposited according to *Procedures for the transfer of archaeological archives* (Museums in Derbyshire 2003), and will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data in a format to be agreed by the repository museum, which in this case will be:

Derby Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
DE1 1BS
Tel: 01332 641901
Fax: 01332 641910
Email: museums@derby.gov.uk

7.2. An accession number has been received from Derby Museum and Art Gallery and this will be marked on the contents of the archive. The accession number for this project is DBYMU 2010-204.

7.3. All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).

7.4. A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along that will be attached with the report.

- 7.5. Both the Development Control Archaeologist and the museum curator will be notified on completion of fieldwork, with a timetable for reporting and archive deposition.
- 7.6. Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.
- 7.7. An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated for the building recording phase of this project, and the watching brief data will be added to this record. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).
- 7.8. The Development Control Archaeologist will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

8. Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

- 8.1. Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with the prior written approval of the Development Control Archaeologist.

9. Publication

- 9.1. A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. The results of the work will be published at least in summary form in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.
- 9.2. In the event of significant remains being encountered and excavated, there will be the need for a more formal publication than in the summary form noted above in 9.1. In this instance a suitable programme and timetable for publication and dissemination will be discussed and agreed upon by all stakeholders.

10. References

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2010. *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. London, The Stationery Office.

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APPENDIX IV: Archive Statement

Archive Statement

Project Title: Former Shoulder of Mutton Public House

Location: Coton-in-the-Elms, Derbyshire NGR SK 2441 1535

Archive Deposition Date: March 2011

Deposition Institution:

Derby Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
DE1 1BS
Tel: 01332 641901
Fax: 01332 641910
Email: museums@derby.gov.uk

Accession Number: DBYMU 2010-204.