



## DRAYCOTT RISING MAIN, DERBYSHIRE

### Archaeological Watching Brief





**DRAYCOTT RISING MAIN, DERBYSHIRE**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

Prepared for:  
**NMC Nomenca**  
Nunn Close,  
The County Estate,  
Huthwaite,  
Sutton in Ashfield,  
Nottinghamshire,  
HG17 2HW

by  
**Wessex Archaeology**  
Unit R6, Riverside Block  
Sheaf Bank Business Park  
Prospect Road  
Sheffield  
South Yorkshire  
S2 3EN

Report reference: 75333.01

**May 2012**

## DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE

## QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	75332	ACCESSION CODE	-	CLIENT CODE	N/A
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	N/A	NGR	<b>438650, 334142 TO 444934, 332978</b>		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
75333.01	E	GC	AB	ANDREA BURGESS	18-05-2012	S:\SEVERN TRENT WATER PROJECTS\75332 (DRAYCOTT WB)\REPORTS

\* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

## DRAYCOTT RISING MAIN, DERBYSHIRE

### Archaeological Watching Brief

#### Contents

	Summary.....	v
	Acknowledgements.....	vi
<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
	1.1 Project Background.....	1
	1.2 The Site, Location and Geology.....	1
<b>2</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>2</b>
	2.1 Introduction.....	2
	2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	2
<b>3</b>	<b>AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....</b>	<b>3</b>
	3.2 Fieldwork strategy.....	3
	3.3 Recording.....	4
	3.4 Copyright.....	4
<b>4</b>	<b>RESULTS.....</b>	<b>4</b>
	4.1 Introduction.....	4
	4.2 Watching Brief Results.....	5
<b>5</b>	<b>FINDS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
	5.1 Introduction.....	6
	5.2 Pottery (Lorraine Mepham).....	6
	5.3 Glass (Lorraine Mepham).....	7
	5.4 Worked Flint (Matt Leivers).....	8
	5.5 Iron (Lorraine Mepham).....	8
	5.6 Other Finds (Lorraine Mepham).....	8
<b>6</b>	<b>HUMAN REMAINS.....</b>	<b>8</b>
	6.1 Introduction.....	8
	6.2 Methods.....	8
	6.3 Results and Discussion (Jackie McKinley).....	8
<b>7</b>	<b>RADIOCARBON DATING.....</b>	<b>12</b>
	7.1 Introduction.....	12
	7.2 Results (Chris Stevens).....	12
<b>8</b>	<b>DISCUSSION.....</b>	<b>12</b>
	8.1 Bronze Age Remains.....	12
	8.2 Romano-British.....	14
	8.3 Medieval – post-medieval.....	14
<b>9</b>	<b>ARCHIVE.....</b>	<b>15</b>
	9.1 Location and deposition.....	15
<b>10</b>	<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE INDEX.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTION.....</b>	<b>20</b>
	12.1 Area of Low-Moderate Potential.....	20
	12.2 High Potential Area.....	20
<b>13</b>	<b>APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE.....</b>	<b>24</b>

### List of Figures

- Figure 1** Scheme Location  
**Figure 2a, 2b** The Scheme  
**Figure 3** Cremation burials and cremation related deposits  
**Figure 4** Sections of cremations and cremation related deposits

### List of Plates

#### Front Cover

- Plate 1** Pre-excavation shot of cremation burials and deposits  
**Plate 2** Post-excavation shot of cremation burials and deposits  
**Plate 3** Cremation related deposit 9005  
**Plate 4** Cremation burial 9009  
**Plate 5** Cremation burial 9017  
**Plate 6** Cremation related deposit 9019  
**Plate 7** Cremation related deposit 9021

### List of Tables

- Table 1** Summary of results from analysis of cremated bone  
**Table 2** Radiocarbon determination for SUERC-38041

---

**DRAYCOTT RISING MAIN, DERBYSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by NMC Nomenca to undertake a watching brief to mitigate the potential loss of archaeological remains during the replacement of a rising mains at Draycott, Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Scheme') (**Figure 1**).

The Scheme was approximately 6km long and passed largely through arable land on the banks of the River Derwent, south of the A6005 in Derbyshire. The insertion of the pipeline was carried out under permitted development rights and involved the stripping of topsoil within a 20m easement and the excavation of an open cut trench within this stripped area.

Two definitive cremation burials and seven cremation related deposits were identified at the eastern end of the Scheme along with a collection of Romano-British pottery at the western end. The cremation burials were radiocarbon dated to the Middle Bronze Age. Further medieval and post-medieval pottery was found along the length of the Scheme, however, none were recovered from secure contexts. Neither the cremation burials nor the pottery and finds were found in association with any other archaeological features or deposits.

The project archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 75333 and will be deposited in due course with the repository museum.

**DRAYCOTT RISING MAIN, DERBYSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief**  
**Acknowledgements**

The project was commissioned by NMC Nomenca.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Sam Fairhead, Jess Tibber, Michael Keech, James Thomson and Justin Wiles. The report was researched and compiled by Grace Corbett. The illustrations were prepared by Chris Swales. Find analysis was undertaken by Lorraine Mephram. Osteological analysis was undertaken by Jackie McKinley and radiocarbon dating by Chris Stevens. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Andrea Burgess.

## **DRAYCOTT RISING MAIN, DERBYSHIRE**

### **Archaeological Watching Brief**

#### **1 INTRODUCTION**

##### **1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by NMC Nomenca to undertake an archaeological watching brief to mitigate the potential loss of archaeological remains during the replacement of a rising mains at Draycott, Derbyshire from NGR 438650, 334142 to 444934, 332978 (hereafter 'the Scheme') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The Scheme was approximately 6km long and passed largely through arable land on the banks of the River Derwent, south of the A6005 in Derbyshire. The insertion of the pipeline was carried out under permitted development rights and involved the stripping of topsoil within a 20m easement and the excavation of an open cut trench within this stripped area. Fieldwork took place from May 31<sup>st</sup> to August 11<sup>th</sup> 2011.

1.1.3 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared for the Scheme in 2011 (Wessex Archaeology 2010) which highlighted the potential for archaeological remains to be encountered, particularly at the eastern end of the Scheme. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (2011) in line with industry best practice, detailing the methods and standards to be employed during the archaeological works.

1.1.4 This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results of the work, and an archaeological interpretation of the findings.

##### **1.2 The Site, Location and Geology**

1.2.1 The Scheme extends for approximately 6km (NGR 438650 334142 to 444934 332978) across arable land on the banks of the River Derwent, extending from north-east of Alvaston, Derby, to a pumping station east of Draycott. The Scheme swaps from the southern bank to the northern bank of the river south of Borrowash. From the west the route runs through the parishes of Derby, Elvaston, Ockbrook and Borrowash, and Draycott and Church Wilne. The Scheme falls from 40m AOD at the west of the route to 33m AOD at the east (**Figure 1**).

1.2.2 The geology along the Scheme is largely comprised of Gunthorpe and Branscome Mudstone formations (formerly Keuper Marl), of the Mercian Mudstone Series. The overlying superficial deposits comprise up to 2m of alluvium in the flood plains beside the river, with gravel terraces to the north and south (BGS map sheet E141).



## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The area surrounding the Scheme is rich in archaeological remains including finds from prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. A 100m Study Area was defined either side of the Scheme. The following information has been summarised from the desk-based assessment produced for the Scheme (Wessex Archaeology 2010).

### **2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background**

2.2.1 The earliest evidence for human activity within the Study Area dates from the Neolithic period, by way of a single flint implement recovered during field-walking south of Borrowwash. The scarcity of evidence within the Study Area is in large part attributable to intensity of agricultural activity alongside the river from the medieval period onwards which will have had an adverse impact on the survival of archaeological evidence. Furthermore, periods of erosion and alluviation caused by the gradually shifting course of the River Derwent will also have impacted early prehistoric sites within the Study Area.

2.2.2 Several crop marks have been identified from aerial photography on the course of the rising main just to the south of Draycott. Whilst not yet investigated, the features appear to comprise a curvilinear enclosure, a rectilinear enclosure and a possible ring ditch all possibly of Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

2.2.3 Within the Study Area there is evidence for a Roman Road running parallel to the River Derwent, linking a fort at Little Chester in Derby to Sawley on the River Trent (Burnham and Wachter 1990).

2.2.4 The earliest settlement evidence comes largely from place names which appear to date to the late Saxon and medieval periods. The earliest mention of most of the settlements comes in 1086 from the Domesday Book, although the inclusion of Old English elements within their names can be an indicator of earlier origins. Borrowwash is plausibly named after a late Saxon fortification, with the present village situated in a commanding position for controlling trade on the river and road as well as the route to Derby from the Trent Valley.

2.2.5 There are a high number of ridge and furrow earthworks commonly associated with medieval open field systems within the Study Area, although they may also date to the 10<sup>th</sup> century or before. The extent of ridge and furrow along the length of the Study Area illustrates the agricultural character of the land during this period, while comparison with modern field boundaries demonstrates how field boundaries have changed. Archaeological excavations at the west end of the Study Area, associated with the construction of the A6 Alvaston by-pass, identified further medieval ridge and furrow suggesting the land had largely been under pasture since the post-medieval period (ULAS 2002).

2.2.6 The post-medieval period was one of intensification of land use, agricultural and industrial, culminating in the rapid expansion of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The

extent of the enclosure of the landscape at this time is evident from the first edition of the Ordnance Survey of 1887 where the entire Study Area had been divided into fields, with occasional lines of trees within the fields fossilising earlier enclosures that by the 19<sup>th</sup> century had already been lost. Around the Study Area there are few examples of the rapidly increasing industrial character evident in Derby and other large urban centres. The area did not remain untouched however, for by the 19<sup>th</sup> century two cotton mills had been built comprising Borrowash Mills within the Study Area, and another in the centre of Draycott north of the Study Area.

### **3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Aims**

3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief was to allow for the collection and assessment/analysis of archaeological data impacted upon during groundworks associated with the Scheme.

3.1.2 The general aims of the project were:

- to identify any archaeological remains along the route of the pipeline;
- to accurately record the location and stratigraphy of areas excavated during groundworks;
- to record all archaeological remains disturbed by the groundworks;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- to provide information that will enable the archaeological remains to be placed with their local, regional and national contexts;
- to recover artefacts disturbed by the site works; and
- to produce an accurate and comprehensive record and report of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the site works.

#### **3.2 Fieldwork strategy**

3.2.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the following methodology in order to meet the aims set out above. All works were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance and recognised professional standards issued by the Institute for Archaeologists (2008, 2009).

3.2.2 An archaeological watching brief was carried out on all groundworks that may have impacted on archaeological features and deposits. Topsoil was stripped within a 20m corridor. A continuous watching brief was carried out within the area of high archaeological potential as identified in the desk based assessment (2010). An intermittent watching brief was carried out on groundworks within the area of low-moderate archaeological potential. Upon the discovery of Romano-British pottery within the area of low-moderate potential the watching brief was carried out on a continuous basis until it was no longer deemed necessary.

3.2.3 Topsoil was not stripped in the area surrounding the possible prehistoric cropmark enclosures at the eastern end of the Scheme (**Figure 2b**). This

area was directionally drilled along the route of the old mains in order to avoid any impact upon the potential archaeological remains in this area. No topsoil stripping took place in this area; a temporary trackway was laid above the topsoil in order to allow plant to move on to the next section of the Scheme.

### **3.3 Recording**

- 3.3.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details of Wessex Archaeology's recording system are available on request.
- 3.3.2 A complete drawn record of excavated and archaeological features and deposits was compiled. This included both plans and sections, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections).
- 3.3.3 All recorded archaeological features revealed were surveyed using a GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.3.4 A full photographic record was created.

### **3.4 Copyright**

- 3.4.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the Site will be retained by Wessex Archaeology Ltd under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988* with all rights reserved. The Museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profit making, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003.
- 3.4.2 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

## **4 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

- 4.1.1 Topsoil stripping was monitored along the length of the Scheme (**Figures 2a** and **2b**). The excavation of the pipe trench was also monitored in **Fields 9-12** due to the presence of human remains. The recorded contexts are described in detail in **Appendix 2**.

## 4.2 Watching Brief Results

### **Area of Low-Moderate Potential (Areas 1-3) (Figure 2a)**

- 4.2.1 The stripping of topsoil in these areas was monitored intermittently. Topsoil and, in places, subsoil was stripped to a maximum depth of 0.5m below ground level (bgl) with alluvium exposed in patches in some areas. No archaeological features were identified within these areas.
- 4.2.2 A collection of Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil west of Station Road (see section 5 for further information). These finds were not associated with any archaeological features.

### **Area of High Potential (Figure 2b-3)**

- 4.2.3 Stripping of topsoil in **Fields 1-5** and **9-14** was monitored continuously; the excavation of the pipe trench was monitored in **Fields 9-12**.

#### *Fields 1-5*

- 4.2.4 The stratigraphic sequence was largely consistent throughout these fields with silty clay subsoil underlying silty sand topsoil. No archaeological features were identified within these fields.
- 4.2.5 Some sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and glass were observed in the topsoil within **Field 3** but were not collected. A scatter of general modern construction rubble including frequent brick, glass and metal debris was located beneath the topsoil at the centre of **Field 4**.

#### *Field 9*

- 4.2.6 Excavation of the pipe trench revealed grey clay with gravel **9024** from 1.2 to 1.4m bgl. Overlying this were successive layers of possible alluvium (**9004**, **9023** and **9003**). The topsoil and subsoil in this field consisted of silty clay.
- 4.2.7 Two definitive cremation burials (**9009** and **9017**, **Plates 4-5**) and seven cremation related deposits (**9005**, **9007**, **9011**, **9013**, **9015** and **9021**, **Plates 3, 6-7**) were identified, located towards the north-eastern end of the field, cut into alluvium **9003** (**Figure 3**). These were excavated under Burial License 11-0123. The features were located within a discrete 4 x 2.5m area, 100m to the southwest of Sawley Road (**Figure 3**, **Plates 1-2**). They ranged from circular to sub-circular in plan, from 0.1 to 0.35m in diameter, and were between 0.05 and 0.19m deep. All features were filled with a silty clay deposit with varying quantities of cremated bone and charcoal in each. A full assessment of the burials and deposits can be found in Section 7.

#### *Field 10-12*

- 4.2.8 The pipe trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m bgl in these fields revealing successive layers of alluvial clay and gravels. Brown gravel was identified from 1.7-2m bgl in **Fields 10** and **12** and may represent early river flood deposits. The gravel was not identified in **Field 11** as the trench was only excavated to 1.5m bgl. Alluvium deposits overlying the gravel consisted of mid greyish brown and yellowish brown clay, both with frequent

iron panning and further mottled clay deposits. Overlying these clay and gravel deposits was silty clay subsoil and topsoil.

- 4.2.9 Shallow signs of ridge and furrow were seen within **Field 12**. No further archaeological features or finds were identified in these fields during either the topsoil strip or the pipe trench excavation.

#### *Field 13-14*

- 4.2.10 Excavation of the pipe trench was not monitored in these fields. Greyish orange clay alluvium, from 0.3-0.6m bgl, underlay silty clay subsoil and topsoil
- 4.2.11 Finds recovered from the topsoil include pottery, CBM, glass and iron details of which can be found in Section 5. These finds were not recovered in association with any archaeological features.

## **5 FINDS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

- 5.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered, consisting largely of pottery sherds, and for the most part dating to the post-medieval/modern period, although finds of prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date were also identified.
- 5.1.2 Finds were recovered entirely from topsoil contexts in seven areas (**Areas 1, 2 and 3 and Fields 9, 10, 13 and 14**). Quantities by context are given in **Appendix 3**.

### **5.2 Pottery** (Lorraine Mephram)

- 5.2.1 The pottery assemblage (342 sherds) is largely post-medieval/modern, but also includes sherds of Romano-British and medieval date.

#### ***Romano-British***

- 5.2.2 Romano-British pottery was identified in one location, directly west of Station Road (**Figure 2a Area 3**), comprising 32 sherds. All are coarsewares, and these include Derbyshire wares (13 sherds), both reduced and oxidised, with their distinctive 'pimply' surface (Tomber and Dore 1998, 125), occurring in 'bell-mouthed' jar forms. There is one sherd of white fumed ware, one of another whiteware, and one of oxidised ware, all these occurring as single everted jar rims. The remaining 16 sherds are greywares. Diagnostic forms include a large part of a carinated bowl, a dog dish, and two everted rim jars, one narrow-mouthed example appearing slightly warped (perhaps a 'second' rather than a 'waster' from kiln production). These greywares almost certainly represent the products of more than one source, of which one possibility is the Derby Racecourse industry of the later 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. This provides a parallel for the carinated bowl, although in this instance cordoned (Brassington 1980, fig. 19, nos. 526, 530). The bell-mouthed Derbyshire ware jars, however, are likely to have a later date; the industry has its origins in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup>

century, but the deeply dished rim profile, as seen here, did not develop until the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Gillam 1939, form 152).

- 5.2.3 The relatively fresh condition of most of the Romano-British sherds can be remarked upon; these sherds do not appear to have been much affected by post-depositional movement.

### **Medieval**

- 5.2.4 Thirteen sherds were identified as medieval; all are small and relatively abraded. They occurred in four locations (**Fields 9, 10, and Areas 2 and 3, Figures 2a and 2b**). All but two of the sherds are in sandy fabrics with some range in coarseness of the quartz inclusions; seven are pale-firing (buff to pale orange), and four sherds are glazed. The most likely source for some if not all of these sandy wares are the kilns at Burley Hill and King Street, Duffield, which were producing a range of such wares during a period possibly spanning the late 12<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> centuries (Cumberpatch 2002/3). The remaining two sherds (joining, from **Field 10**) are in a coarse fabric with abundant irregular voids.

### **Post-Medieval/Modern**

- 5.2.5 The remaining pottery, comprising the bulk of the assemblage (297 sherds) dates to the post-medieval/modern period, and of these the majority consist of factory-produced finewares of the 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century – whitewares (including transfer-printed examples), developed creamwares, pearlwares, yellow-wares, English porcelain and bone china. These occur predominantly as table- and tea wares (plates, cups, saucers, etc.), with some utilitarian wares provided by the yellow wares (bowls, some with mocha or other slipped decoration), and also by later stonewares (cylindrical jars and bottles). There is a decorated door handle in pearlware, and part of a moulded figurine in porcelain – a second figurine, part of a male figure in early 19<sup>th</sup> century dress, appears to have been made in pipeclay coloured red.
- 5.2.6 Coarsewares, however, provide evidence for some earlier post-medieval activity; these include Midlands Purple and Midlands Yellow wares and black-glazed redwares, all in utilitarian forms (bowls and jars), and Staffordshire-type slipwares and manganese mottled wares in tableware forms (plates/dishes and cups/small bowls). These coarsewares potentially cover the earlier post-medieval period (16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century), with the Staffordshire-type wares dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Midlands stonewares (Staffordshire, Nottingham/Derby), of which there are a few sherds, also have a start date in the early 18th century.
- 5.2.7 The range of post-medieval/modern wares appears similar across the area investigated.

### **5.3 Glass** (Lorraine Mephram)

- 5.3.1 This category consists entirely of vessel glass, and includes green bottle glass from the late 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century (**Field 10**), and fragments of modern bottles, a wineglass and a decorative vessel (**Field 13** and **Areas 1 and 3**).

#### 5.4 Worked Flint (Matt Leivers)

- 5.4.1 A single prehistoric object was found; this is a small, well-made plano-convex knife of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, recovered from the topsoil in **Field 9**.

#### 5.5 Iron (Lorraine Mephram)

- 5.5.1 The iron objects include three probable nails, much corroded (**Fields 13 and 14**); a length of circular-sectioned rod, of unknown function (**Area 3**); and a scale tang knife (**Area 3**). All are likely to be of post-medieval date.

#### 5.6 Other Finds (Lorraine Mephram)

- 5.6.1 Other finds comprise very small quantities of clay tobacco pipe (stem fragments, 18<sup>th</sup> century or later); animal bone; and ironworking slag recovered from the topsoil and not associated with any archaeological features.

## 6 HUMAN REMAINS

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Cremated human bone was recovered from nine features which all lay within a discrete c. 4 x 2.5m area (**Figure 3**). The distance between the cuts varied between c. 0.50m and 1.50m, and they are likely to represent a broadly contemporaneous group. In the absence of any artefactual dating evidence, bone samples from two of the cuts (Table 1) were submitted for radiocarbon dating and returned a Middle Bronze Age date (see Table 2). The nature of the cremation-related deposits made within the cuts is unclear but includes a minimum of two unurned burials, one with redeposited pyre debris.

### 6.2 Methods

- 6.2.1 Osteological analysis followed the writer's standard procedure for the examination of cremated bone (McKinley 1994a, 5-21; 2000a). Age was assessed from the stage of skeletal and tooth development (Scheuer and Black 2000), and the general degree of age-related changes to the bone (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). Sex was ascertained from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (*ibid.*; Gejvall 1981). The unsorted <5mm sieve residues were subject to a rapid scan by the writer for the recovery of identifiable skeletal elements.
- 6.2.2 A summary of the results is presented here, full details are held in the archive.

### 6.3 Results and Discussion (Jackie McKinley)

#### ***Disturbance and condition***

- 6.3.1 The surviving depths of the features containing cremated bone varied from 0.05m (cuts **9007**, **9011** and **9013**) to 0.25m (grave **9009**), with over half being less than 0.10m. The features were encountered at c. 0.20-0.60m below ground level and were cut through the alluvium (**9003**) which had

been machined off to a c. 0.10m depth. In all except one case (grave **9017**) cremated bone was clearly visible at the level of the machine strip (as was fuel ash in three cases), demonstrating the upper horizon of the deposits had been truncated to some degree, and it is probable that a variable quantity of bone will have been lost from at least some of these deposits as a result of truncation. It should be noted, however, that the undisturbed remains of unurned cremation burials have been observed to survive in graves of as little as 0.05m in depth (e.g. figures 36-38 Dinwiddy and Schuster 2009; McKinley forthcoming a). At Draycott, although the two largest quantities of bone were recovered from two of the deepest surviving features (**9009** and **9017**); only a tiny amount was found in another feature of commensurate depth (**9019**).

- 6.3.2 The bone from most of the features is slightly worn in appearance and most of the collections are devoid of trabecular bone. Both observations are characteristic of cremated bone recovered from an acidic burial environment such as that encountered at Draycott (heavy clay; McKinley 1997a, 245; Nielsen-Marsh *et al.* 2000).

context	cut	deposit type	bone weight	age/sex
9006	9005	cremation-related deposit	6.1g	subadult/adult >15 yr.
9008	9007	cremation-related deposit	0.3g	>infant (>10 yr.)
9010*	9009	?unurned burial	241.9g	adult >20 yr.
9012	9011	?rpd/?unurned burial + rpd	37.9g	subadult/adult >15 yr.
9014	9013	cremation-related deposit	1.5g	subadult/adult >13 yr.
9016	9015	cremation-related deposit	4.3g	subadult/adult >15yr.
9018	9017	?unurned burial + rpd	209.8g	adult >25 yr.
9020	9019	cremation-related deposit	1.4g	>infant (>5 yr.)
9022*	9021	??unurned burial + rpd	39.2g	adult >18 yr.

Table 1: Summary of results from analysis of cremated bone

Key: \* - radiocarbon dated; rpd - redeposited pyre debris

### ***Deposit formation processes and demographic data***

- 6.3.3 Deduction of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) within the assemblage has been rendered difficult due to the uncertain nature of most of the deposits. This has undoubtedly been exacerbated by the probable loss of some of the material from several of the features. A variety of deposit types and features may be associated with the cremation rite, each of which may contain variable quantities of the same archaeological components; consequently, the product of one cremation may be distributed between several features and fills of similar appearance. The distribution of the various archaeological components is generally key to interpretation of the deposit type, and in this instance that information is unobtainable.

- 6.3.4 Exceptionally small quantities of bone (<10g) were recovered from the majority of the deposits on this site, with less than 40g from all except two features (the latter amount represents a only c. 2.5% or less of the expected weight of recoverable bone from an adult cremation (McKinley 1993)). Irrespective of the undoubted truncation of the features and possible limited taphonomic destruction of trabecular bone, these very small quantities clearly did not lie on the base of the cuts and were, apparently, often mixed with what probably represents redeposited pyre debris. None of the



identifiable skeletal elements within the overall assemblage is indicative of the presence of more than one individual, and all could have derived from individual/individuals of the same/similar age.

- 6.3.5 Consequently, on the basis of the limited context and osteological data, a MNI of two, possibly four individuals has been deduced for the assemblage. These derived from the two largest deposits, one of which was inclusive of redeposited pyre debris (grave **9017**) and the other not (grave **9009**), and from cuts **9011** and **9021**. The material from the other small cuts could have derived from one or more of the same cremations and have been accidentally incorporated into unassociated features or represent the remnants of deliberate deposits of pyre debris (see McKinley 1997b). Singletons or small groups of mortuary features such as these are characteristic of the period and were probably associated with small individual settlements situated in close proximity.
- 6.3.6 No pathological lesions were observed.

#### ***Pyre technology and cremation ritual***

- 6.3.7 The majority of the bone is white in colour, indicative of full oxidation (Holden *et al.* 1995a and b), but a few fragments from the two graves and one cremation-related deposit (**9016**) show slightly blue or grey colouration indicative of incomplete oxidation. Only one or two fragments of any one skeletal element is affected and never the entire bone. In the case of **9016** only one element (femur) was affected, whereas several elements of the upper and lower limb were involved in burial **9010** and the skull vault and hand bones in burial **9018**. A variety of intrinsic and extrinsic factors may have an impact on the efficiency of oxidation (McKinley 1994a, 76-78; 2004, 293-295; 2008). The slight variations seen here are likely to reflect only an incidental shortfall in fuel influencing time/temperature towards the end of the cremation process, and/or the peripheral position of the skull/hands on the pyre.
- 6.3.8 The weights of bone recovered from each context have been discussed above with respect to interpretation of deposit type. Of the two deposits most confidently interpreted as burial remains, the weights of bone recovered are similarly relatively low (average 241.9g). Given that no bone was evident at surface level in grave **9017**, the 209.8g recovered from the cut is likely to reflect the closest representation of the weight of bone originally included at burial. Even the maximum weight recovered represents only c. 15% of the average weight of bone expected from an adult cremation (McKinley 1993) and falls towards the bottom end of the lower range of weights recovered from cremation burials of this date (McKinley 1997b). Undoubtedly, the bone weight will have been adversely affected by the taphonomic loss of trabecular bone (see above), but it is unlikely to have made a substantial difference and still suggests that the majority of the cremated bone was not making it into the graves. The frequent absence of all the cremated bone which would have survived the pyre from the burial and/or the associated pyre debris suggests that much was removed and either 'curated' or disposed of in a currently archaeologically unrecognised fashion (e.g. scattered).

- 6.3.9 The maximum fragment size recovered from the deposits was between 7mm (cremation-related deposit from cut **9019**) and 42mm (adult burial; 9018), the majority of the bone (c. 50-64%) in most cases deriving from the 5mm sieve fraction. The bone from the two burials is slightly less fragmentary than that from the other deposit types with an average maximum fragment size of 38mm compared with 14mm. Many of the factors affecting the size of cremated bone fragments are exclusive of any deliberate human action other than that of cremation itself (McKinley 1994b). Here, the general size of the bone fragments was relatively small, most probably in response to taphonomic factors.
- 6.3.10 A relatively low proportion of the bone from the two burials (36-38% by weight) was identifiable to skeletal element, and two of the smallest cremation-related deposits contained no identifiable elements; the low percentage undoubtedly being influenced by the relatively small size of many of the bone fragments. Elements from all four skeletal areas are represented within each of the two confidently identified burials, with the commonly observed under-representation of axial skeletal elements and over representation of skull elements (taphonomy and ease of identification; McKinley 1994a, 5-6).
- 6.3.11 Tooth roots and the small bones of the hands and feet are commonly recovered from the remains of cremation burials of all periods and it has been suggested that their frequency of occurrence may provide some indication of the mode of recovery of bone from the pyre site for burial (McKinley 2000a; 2004, 299-301). Such elements were absent or extremely sparse (three or less) from all deposits except burial **9018** from which 10 elements were recovered. The writer has observed that Middle Bronze Age burials elsewhere generally include in the region of five to 20 such elements, placing those reported here in the lower range for the period. Their paucity may suggest hand collection of individual bone fragments for burial resulting in a bias towards the larger skeletal elements.
- 6.3.12 The deliberate inclusion of pyre debris in the fill of Bronze Age cremation graves is frequently observed. Generally such deposits were made after the burial, around or above it (McKinley 1997b). Although there is some suggestion from some of the Draycott deposits that (wood) fuel ash may have been placed in the cut before the bone, the absence of any detail pertaining to the formation process render interpretation difficult and inconclusive.
- 6.3.13 Small fragments of unburnt coal were recovered from amongst the pyre debris from four of the features. As this material occurs naturally on the site and was observed in several soil matrices its presence is undoubtedly intrusive, representing a coarse inclusion rather than an archaeological one. There are rare claims made for the use of coal as a fuel in Middle Bronze Age cremations in Wales (Fox 1937). At Simondston Cairn, Bridgend, Glamorgan (c. 1.5 miles of the South Wales coalfield), a few small fragments of coal were recovered amongst the large quantity of fuel ash (charcoal) recovered from one of the 'secondary' cremation graves. Here it was believed there was no likelihood of contamination and that the coal had been used as fuel. However, it was specified that the coal was unburnt, which is unlikely to have been the case had it functioned as fuel for the pyre

as had the rest of the pyre debris with which it was recovered (oak and ash charcoal was recorded but no spent coal ash).

## 7 RADIOCARBON DATING

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Two samples of cremated bone from **9009** and **9021** were submitted to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre, East Kilbride (SUERC) for radiocarbon dating.

### 7.2 Results (Chris Stevens)

7.2.1 The radiocarbon determinations were calibrated using OxCal 4.1.7 (Bronk Ramsey 2001; 2009) and the IntCal09 calibration curve (Reimer et al. 2009) and are quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986) with the end points rounded outward to 10 years. (Table 1).

7.2.2 The calibrated dates show both of the cremation burials to be broadly Middle Bronze Age in date. That from cremation burial (**9009**) was potentially slightly older returning a date of 1520-1380 cal. BC (3165±35 BP, SUERC-38041). While that from cremation burial (**9021**) returned a slightly date of 1440-1260 cal. BC (3095±35 BP, SUERC-38042). It might be noted that statistically the two cremations potentially could be contemporary  $\chi^2$  – Test : df=1 T=2.0 (5% 3.8).

Context	Identification	Laboratory Code	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$	Date BP	calibration BC (2 sig. 95.4%)
cremation burial 9009	cremated bone 2.2g	SUERC-38041	-21.7‰	3165±35	1520-1380 cal. BC
cremation burial 9021	cremated bone 1.7g	SUERC-38042	-20‰	3095±35	1440-1260 cal. BC

$\chi^2$  – Test : df=1 T=2.0 (5% 3.8)

Table 2: Radiocarbon determination for SUERC-38041

## 8 DISCUSSION

### 8.1 Bronze Age Remains

8.1.1 The cremation burials and cremation related deposits uncovered at Draycott are likely to represent a flat cemetery, a site type which was becoming more common during the Middle Bronze Age. Sites of this kind are rarely identified in the archaeological record, particularly within fertile areas such as the Derwent Valley, which have been subject to centuries of agricultural practices.

8.1.2 Bronze Age funerary remains within Derbyshire are represented mainly by material from the Peak District (Barnatt 1986; 1994; 1999; 2000; Barnatt and Robinson 1998). The high incidence of remains within the Peaks can be largely attributed to the lack of modern disturbance caused by farming,

which can be seen in other areas of Derbyshire, particularly within the Derwent Valley. Throughout the Bronze Age the disposal of human remains is characterised by a number of monument types, including barrows, cairns and flat cemeteries. While these are the known methods of disposal of the dead, how the bulk of the population were buried is not clear (Barnatt and Robinson 1998, 31). During the Early Bronze Age ritual monuments, including barrows, ring cairns, standing stones and stone circles, were an important part of the archaeological record, many were the prime focus for the playing out of social relationships and claims to authority at that time (Chapman 1999, 108). It is widely accepted that during the Bronze and Iron Ages societies became more 'sedentary' with sustained family farms becoming the norm (Barnatt 2000, 1). With the more sedentary lifestyle the emphasis in monument building was transferred to a more local perspective, resulting in many family groups having its own farms and monuments (ibid. 1-2) and the incidences of flat cemeteries increases.

- 8.1.3 Flat cemeteries are the rarest funerary site type, with only a small number of other examples within Derbyshire. A flat cemetery at Eaglestone Flat, Curbar, in the Peak District (Barnatt 1994), was excavated in the 1980s. The site is surrounded by extensive prehistoric field systems and agricultural cairnfields, as well as a number of ceremonial monuments. The burials varied from those within pots, which were placed in pits which had no evidence of burning and burials without pots in pits with burnt sides. This suggests that some cremations were carried out elsewhere, with the remains then transported to the site in pots, while others were cremated on or near the site and the remains deposited within the pits while still hot, thus burning the sides of the pits. The fabrics of the pots suggest that they were all made on or near the eastern gritstone moors of the Peak District. The excavation of this cemetery suggests that each individual community is likely to have had its own cremation cemetery (Barnatt 1994).
- 8.1.4 Other flat cemeteries in Derbyshire include one at Littleover, Derby, excavated in 2004 (Bacon-Martin and Woodward 2008). Only one cremation pit was excavated, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.22m deep and contained a cordoned urn, eight other cremation burials were recorded in plan but were not excavated (ibid. 23). A further cremation burial within a collared urn was found at Beeley, on a river terrace on the east side of the River Derwent (Barnatt 1998), with others at New Park Quarry on Stanton Moor and in the Derwent Valley at Stancliffe Park, Darley.
- 8.1.5 In south Derbyshire, along the Derwent and Trent valleys, the distribution of Bronze Age funerary sites is largely confined to the gravel terraces, including those at Swarkeston, Aston, Etwall, Hilton and Hoon. The gravel terraces provided easily worked soil for prehistoric agricultural activity (Posnansky 1956, 12).
- 8.1.6 The cremation burials found at Draycott differ from other excavated examples in that they were all contained within pits; none of them were associated with pottery. The burials were also located in the floodplain of the River Derwent, rather than on the gravel terraces.
- 8.1.7 Osteological analysis has determined that there was a minimum of two, and possibly four, individuals interred at Draycott, deriving from grave **9007** and

**9017** and from cuts **9011** and **9021**. Due to the very small amount of cremated bone in the other features, it is thought that they may represent accidental depositions in un-associated features, or were the remnants of deliberate deposits of pyre debris.

- 8.1.8 Analysis has also shown that there was an absence of the majority of cremated bone which would have survived the pyre suggesting that much was removed and either curated or disposed of in a currently archaeologically unrecognised fashion (e.g. scattered). No evidence of pyres was observed on site nor was there any evidence of burning or scorching within the cuts (as seen at Eaglestone Flats, Barnatt 1994), suggesting that the cremated material was not hot when deposited. It can be suggested that the pyres may not have been located in the immediate vicinity.
- 8.1.9 No features were found in association with the cremation burials and cremation related deposits. At other flat cemeteries, such as Eaglestone Flats, grave goods, stone slabs, urns and in some cases small cairns were found with the burials. A Bronze Age flint tool was found within the topsoil in **Field 9**; however, it was not recovered in association with the cremation burials.
- 8.1.10 A search for Bronze Age remains within the Lower Derwent and Trent Valleys at the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) has revealed a series of cropmark enclosures 1.5km to the southeast of the cremation burials, with further enclosures, metalworking sites, barrows and a cursus monument 4km south-southwest of the cremation burials, at Shardlow Quarry. A barrow cemetery at Swarkeston Lowes (Posnansky 1955; 1956) is located 8km to the southwest. Although there is widespread evidence of activity during this period within these areas, little research has been undertaken in comparison to evidence from the Peak District, due to the nature of the landuse in the area since prehistoric times.

## **8.2 Romano-British**

- 8.2.1 Romano-British pottery was identified in one location, directly west of Station Road comprising 32 sherds. All are coarsewares, including Derbyshire wares. These finds were recovered from the topsoil and no associated features were identified within this area. The sherds do not appear to have been much affected by post-depositional movement suggesting that they derive from Roman activity in the immediate vicinity. Activity in the area during this period is evidenced from a Roman Road running parallel to the River Derwent, linking a fort at Little Chester in Derby to Sawley on the River Trent (Burnham and Wachter 1990), which is located 800m north of the findspot.

## **8.3 Medieval – post-medieval**

- 8.3.1 Medieval and post-medieval finds were also recovered from the topsoil. These sherds were not found in association with any other archaeological features and were probably introduced into agricultural soils through the practice of nightsoiling.

## 9 ARCHIVE

### 9.1 Location and deposition

- 9.1.1 The project archive from the fieldwork has been compiled into a stable, fully cross referenced and indexed archive in accordance with Appendix 6 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, English Heritage 1991). The archive is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology, Sheffield, under project code **75332**, and the contents are detailed in **Appendix 2**. The archive will be deposited in due course with Derby Museums and Art Gallery.

## 10 REFERENCES

- Bacon-Martin, H. and Woodward, A. 2008, Prehistoric and Roman Derby: Excavations at Littleover, Derby, 2003-2004, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 128, pp. 19-39
- Barnatt, J. 1986, Bronze Age Remains on the East Moors of the Peak District, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 106, pp. 18-101
- Barnatt, J. 1999, Peak District Farming and Ritual in the Bronze Age, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 119, pp. 19-78
- Barnatt, J. 1994, Excavation of a Bronze Age Unenclosed Cemetery, Cairns and Field Boundaries at Eaglestone Flat, Curbar, Derbyshire, 1984, 1989-90, in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 60, pp. 287-370
- Barnatt, J. 2000, To Each Their Own: Later Prehistoric Farming Communities and their Monuments in the Peak District, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 120, pp. 1-86
- Barnatt and Robinson 1998, Excavations of a Bronze Age Cremation Burial and Multi-period Artefact Scatters at Horse Pastures, Beeley, Derbyshire, 1994, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 118, pp. 24-64
- Brassington, M., 1980, Derby Racecourse kiln excavations 1972-3, in *Antiq. J.* 60, 8-47
- British Geological Survey, Sheet 141
- Bronk Ramsey, C, 2001, Development of the radiocarbon calibration program OxCal, in *Radiocarbon* 43, 355-63
- Bronk Ramsay, C, 2009, Bayesian Analysis of Radiocarbon Dates, in *Radiocarbon* 51(1), 337-360.
- Buikstra, J.E. and Ubelaker, D.H. 1994 Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains, in *Arkansas Archaeological Survey Research Series* 44

- Burnham, C. & Wacher, J. 1990. *The small towns of Roman Britain*. B T Batsford.
- Chapman, T. 1999, The Late Bronze Age, in Hunter, J and Ralston, I. (eds) *The Archaeology of Britain*, pp. 95-112
- Cumberpatch, C.G., 2002/3, Medieval pottery from manufacturing sites at King Street, Duffield and Burley Hill, Duffield, Derbyshire: a summary report, in *Medieval Ceramics* 26/27, 85-100
- Dinwiddy, K. and Schuster, J., 2009 'Thanet's longest excavation. Archaeological investigations along the route of the Weatherlees – Margate – Broadstairs wastewater pipeline', in P. Andrews, K. Egging Dinwiddy, C. Ellis, A. Hutcheson, C. Philpotts, A.B. Powell and J. Schuster, *Kentish sites and sites of Kent. A miscellany of four archaeological excavations Wessex Archaeology Monograph 24*. Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology
- Fox, C. 1937 'Two Bronze Age cairns in South Wales: Simondston and Pond Cairns, Coity Higher parish, Bridgend' in *Archaeologia* 87, 130-80
- Gejvall, N.G. 1981 'Determination of burnt bones from Prehistoric graves' *OSSA LETTERS* 2, 1-13.
- Gillam, J.P., 1939, Romano-British Derbyshire ware' in *Antiq. J.* 19, 429-37
- Holden, J.L., Phakley, P.P. and Clement, J.G. 1995a 'Scanning electron microscope observations of incinerated human femoral bone: a case study' in *Forensic Science International* 74, 17-28
- Holden, J.L., Phakley, P.P. and Clement, J.G. 1995b 'Scanning electron microscope observations of heat-treated human bone.' in *Forensic Science International* 74, 29-45
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). 2009. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*.
- Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). 2008. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- McKinley, J.I. 1993 'Bone fragment size and weights of bone from modern British cremations and its implications for the interpretation of archaeological cremations' in *International J. Osteoarchaeology* 3: 283-287
- McKinley, J.I. 1994a, The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham Part VIII: The Cremations In *East Anglian Archaeology* No. 69.

- McKinley, J.I. 1994b 'Bone fragment size in British cremation burials and its implications for pyre technology and ritual' in *J. Archaeological Sciences* 21: 339-342.
- McKinley, J.I. 1997a 'The cremated human bone from burial and cremation-related contexts' in A.P. Fitzpatrick *Archaeological Excavations on the Route of the A27 Westhampnett Bypass, West Sussex, 1992 Volume 2*. WA Report No. 12, 55-72
- McKinley, J.I. 1997b 'Bronze Age 'Barrows' and the Funerary Rites and Rituals of Cremation' in *Proc. Prehistoric Society* 63; 129-145
- McKinley, J.I. 2000a 'The Analysis of Cremated Bone' in M. Cox and S. Mays (eds.) *Human Osteology*, Greenwich Medical Media (London), 403-421
- McKinley, J.I. 2000b 'Putting cremated human remains in context', in Roskams, S. (ed.) *Interpreting Stratigraphy; Site evaluation, recording procedures and stratigraphic analysis*, BAR International Series 910, 135-140
- McKinley, J.I. 2004 'The human remains and aspects of pyre technology and cremation rituals', H.E.M. Cool, *The Roman Cemetery at Brougham Cumbria: Excavations 1966-67*. Britannia Monograph 21. 283-309
- McKinley, J.I. forthcoming a 'Human Bone' in A. B. Powell, A. J. Barclay, L. Mephram and C. J. Stevens Imperial College Sports Ground and RMC Land, Harlington (2000-9). *The development of prehistoric and later communities in the Colne Valley and on the Heathrow terraces*, Wessex Archaeology Monograph
- Mook, W.G., 1986, 'Business Meeting: recommendations/resolutions adopted by the twelfth international radiocarbon conference', in *Radiocarbon* 28, 799.
- Nielsen-Marsh, C., Gernaey, A., Turner-Walker, G., Hedges, R., Pike, A. and Collins, M. 2000 'The chemical degradation of bone' in M. Cox and S. Mays (eds.) *Human Osteology in Archaeology and Forensic Science*, GMM (London) 439-454
- Posnansky, M. 1955, The Bronze Age Round Barrow at Swarkston, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 75, pp. 123-139
- Posnansky, M. 1956, The Bronze Age Round Barrow at Swarkeston Part II, in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 76, pp. 10-27
- Reimer, P. J. et. al. (2009). IntCal09 and Marine09 radiocarbon age calibration curves, 0-50,000 years cal BP. in *Radiocarbon*, 51(4), 1111-1150.
- Scheuer, L. and Black, S. 2000 *Developmental Juvenile Osteology* Academic Press: London



Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: a handbook*, MoLAS Monogr. 2

University of Leicester Archaeological Unit (ULAS) 2002. *A report on Archaeological Fieldwork Undertaken at Alvaston and Elvaston on the A6 Alvaston Bypass, Derbyshire* (SMR Doc. No. 603)

Wessex Archaeology 2010, *Draycott Rising Main, Derbyshire, Desk Based Assessment*, Report No. 75331.01

Wessex Archaeology 2011, *Draycott Rising Main, Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief*, Report No. 75332.01

**11 APPENDIX 1: ARCHIVE INDEX**

<b>File No.</b>	<b>Details</b>	<b>Format</b>	<b>No. Sheets</b>
	<b>Client Report</b>	<b>A4</b>	<b>40</b>
1	WSI	A4	8
1	Graphics Register	A4	1
1	Sample Register	A4	1
1	Trench Records	A4	14
1	Sample Sheets	A4	9
1	Drawing sheets	A4	3
1	Context Index	A4	2
1	Context Sheets	A4	18
1	Burial License	A4	1
1	Photographic Register	A4	8
<b>FINDS</b>	<b>No. of Boxes 3</b>		

## 12 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTION

### 12.1 Area of Low-Moderate Potential

<b>Area 1</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
1001	Turf layer – dark brown thin layer of silt	0-0.12m
1002	Topsoil – Mid brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal inclusions	0.12-0.34m
1003	Subsoil – Pale yellowish brown sandy clay, very compact with charcoal inclusions.	0.34-

<b>Area 2</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
2001	Topsoil – mid grey brown silty sand with dense roots and occasional small-medium angular stones	0-0.15m
2002	Subsoil- compact mid-orange brown sandy silt with infrequent small sub-rounded stones	0.15-0.21m
2003	Deposit – Compact orange brown sandy silt with frequent small-medium sub-angular stones	0.21-0.36m

<b>Area 3</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
15001	Topsoil - mid grey brown silty sand with dense roots and occasional small-medium angular stones	0-0.50m
15002	Subsoil - compact mid-orange brown sandy silt with infrequent small sub-rounded stones	0.50+

### 12.2 High Potential Area

<b>Field 1</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
7000	Topsoil – Friable mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional medium sized sub-rounded stones	
7001	Subsoil – Firm yellowish brown silty clay with frequent medium sized sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal	

<b>Field 2</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
6000	Topsoil - Friable greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones. Occasional pottery and glass sherds	
6001	Subsoil - compact mid-orange brown sandy silt with infrequent small sub-rounded stones	

<b>Field 3</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
3001	Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles	
3002	Subsoil- Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with occasional flecks of charcoal and coal.	

3003	Deposit - Back fill of former pipe trench, firm dark reddish brown silty sand with dense small – medium rounded and sub-rounded pebbles	
------	---	--

<b>Field 4</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
4000	Topsoil – Mid grey-brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones	
4001	Deposit – Dark reddish brown mottled clay with frequent small sub-angular stones. Sherds of pottery found. Backfill of former pipe trench	
4002	Subsoil – Mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles	

<b>Field 5</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
5000	Topsoil – Friable mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-rounded stones	
5001	Deposit- Friable dark brownish grey silty sand with dense sub-angular stones. Frequent brick, glass, metal and plastic. Rubble scatter	
5002	Subsoil – Firm mid-yellowish brown silty clay with occasional rounded stones, small pebbles, some brick and charcoal flecking.	

<b>Field 6</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
6000	Topsoil - Friable greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones. Occasional pottery and glass sherds	
6001	Subsoil - compact mid-orange brown sandy silt with infrequent small sub-rounded stones	

<b>Field 9</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
9001	Topsoil: Mid grey brown silty clay with medium-frequent sub-rounded pebbles at the western end	0-0.3m
9002	Subsoil: firm yellowish brown silty clay with some medieval pottery	0.2-0.6m
9003	Alluvium: patchy deposits of alluvium, mid grey brown with frequent iron panning	0.6-1.2m
9004	Natural: Sandy orange clay	1.1-1.5m
9005	Cremation grave cut: Circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.27m) with concave sides and base, quite shallow (0.07m), probably truncated by ploughing. Filled by 9006	0.6-0.67
9006	Cremation burial: Mid brownish grey graduating to greyish brown near base, firm silty clay with frequent burnt bone and charcoal.	0.6-0.67
9007	Cremation grave cut: Sub-circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.11m) with concave sides and base, quite shallow (0.05m), probably truncated by ploughing. Filled by 9008	0.6-0.65
9008	Cremation burial: Mid brownish grey graduating to greyish brown near base firm silty clay with frequent burnt bone and charcoal	0.6-0.65

9009	Cremation grave cut: Circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.30m) with straight sides and concave base, quite shallow (0.25m). Filled by 9010	0.6-0.85
9010	Cremation burial: Mid-dark brown graduating to light orange brown silty clay. Frequent iron panning in lower part of the fill. Frequent burnt bone and charcoal near the top of the fill.	0.6-0.85
9011	Cremation grave cut: Circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.35m) with straight sides and flat base, quite shallow (0.05m). Filled by 9012	0.6-0.65
9012	Cremation burial: Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent burnt bone and charcoal	0.6-0.65
9013	Cremation grave cut: Circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.17m) with concave sides and flat base, quite shallow (0.05m). Filled by 9014	0.6-0.65
9014	Cremation burial: Mid brownish grey very firm silty clay with frequent burnt bone and charcoal.	0.6-0.65
9015	Cremation grave cut: Sub-circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.10m) with concave sides and base, quite shallow (0.06m). Filled by 9016	0.6-0.66
9016	Cremation burial: Mid-light greyish brown graduating to orange near base silty clay with occasional iron panning. Frequent burnt bone and charcoal.	0.6-0.66
9017	Cremation grave cut: Circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.30m) with concave sides and base, quite shallow (0.17m). Filled by 9018	0.6-0.77
9018	Cremation burial: Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional iron panning and frequent burnt bone and charcoal. Occasional burnt clay fragments.	0.6-0.77
9019	Cremation grave cut: Circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.30m) with concave sides and base, quite shallow (0.19m). Filled by 9020	0.6-0.79
9020	Cremation burial: Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional iron panning. Frequent burnt bone and charcoal	0.6-0.79
9021	Cremation grave cut: Sub-circular cut of cremation burial (diameter 0.19m) with concave sides and base, quite shallow (0.09m). Filled by 9022	0.6-0.69
9022	Cremation burial: Mid brownish grey very firm silty clay with frequent burnt bone and charcoal.	0.6-0.69
9023	Alluvium: Yellowish brown alluvium	0.6-1.2m
9024	Natural: Grey clay with gravel	

<b>Field 10</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
10001	Topsoil – mid grey brown silty clay, friable with frequent roots.	0-0.20m
10002	Subsoil - mid-orange brown friable silty clay.	0.20-0.40m
10003	Alluvium: Mid grey brown with frequent iron panning	0.40-0.60m
10004	Alluvium: Yellowish brown with frequent iron panning	0.40-1.40m
10005	Deposit: Orange clay with bluish grey mottling	1.40-1.70m
10006	Deposit: Grey gravelly clay, approx. 80-90% small-medium rounded pebbles and occasional roots	1.70-2.0m
10007	Deposit: Brown gravel, 95% small-medium rounded pebbles	2.0+

<b>Field 11</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
11001	Topsoil – mid brown silty clay	0-0.20m

11002	Subsoil- orange brown silty clay with infrequent small sub-rounded stones	0.2-0.40m
11003	Alluvium – Mid greyish brown firm clay	0.40-1.0m
11004	Natural – Orange with blue/grey mottling clay	1.0-1.50m

<b>Field 12</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
12001	Topsoil – dark grey brown silty clay with frequent roots	0-0.20m
12002	Subsoil- mid-orange brown friable silty clay	0.20-0.40m
12003	Alluvium – Firm dark brown clay	0.40-1.40m
12004	Deposit – Firm natural orange clay with bluish grey patches	1.40-1.70m
12005	Deposit – Natural dark orange brown very wet gravel, 90% small-medium rounded pebbles	1.70-.20m

<b>Field 13</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
13001	Topsoil – dark brown friable silty clay	0-0.10m
13002	Subsoil- mid-yellowish brown silty clay	0.10-0.30m
13003	Alluvium – Greyish orange clay	0.30-0.40m

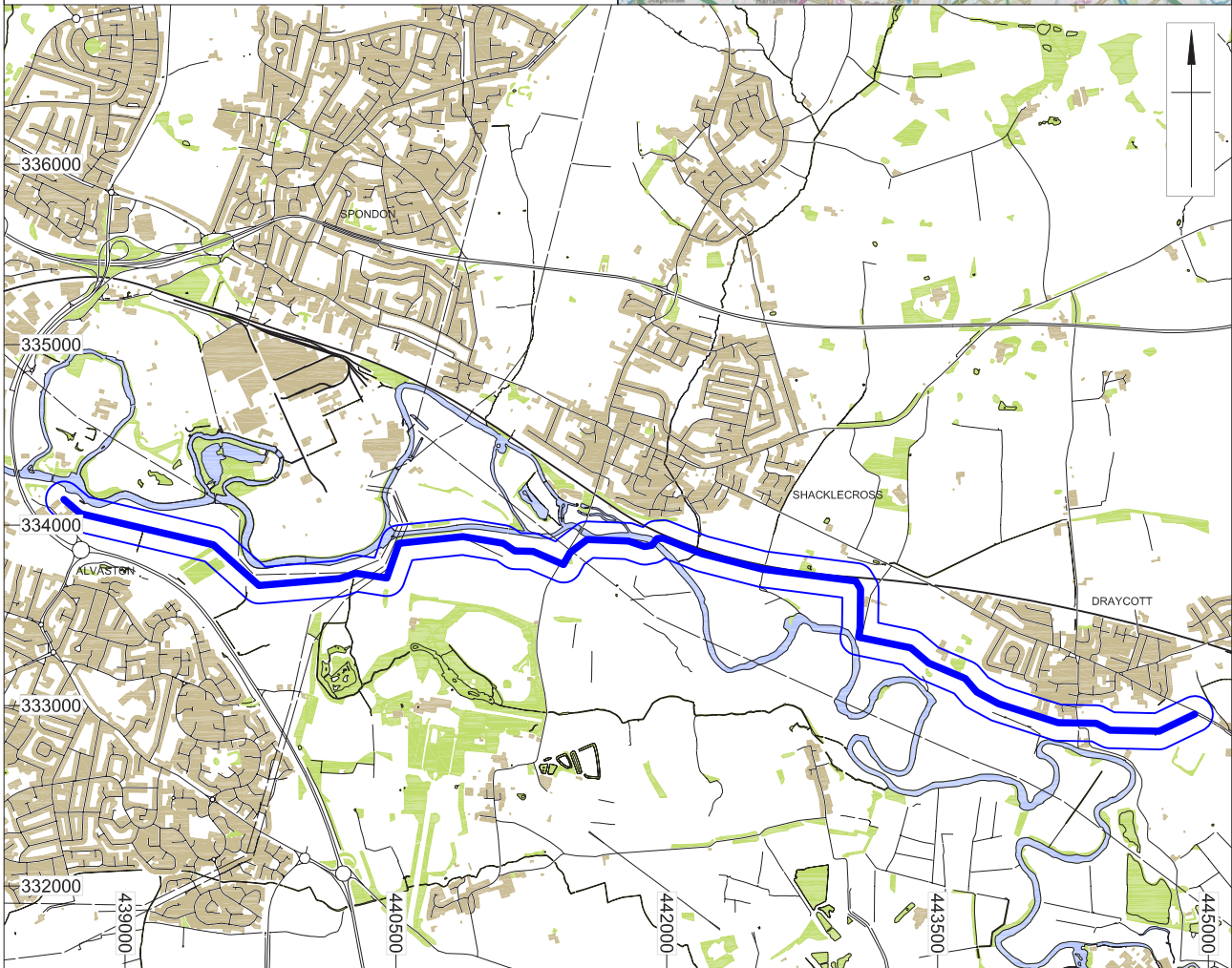
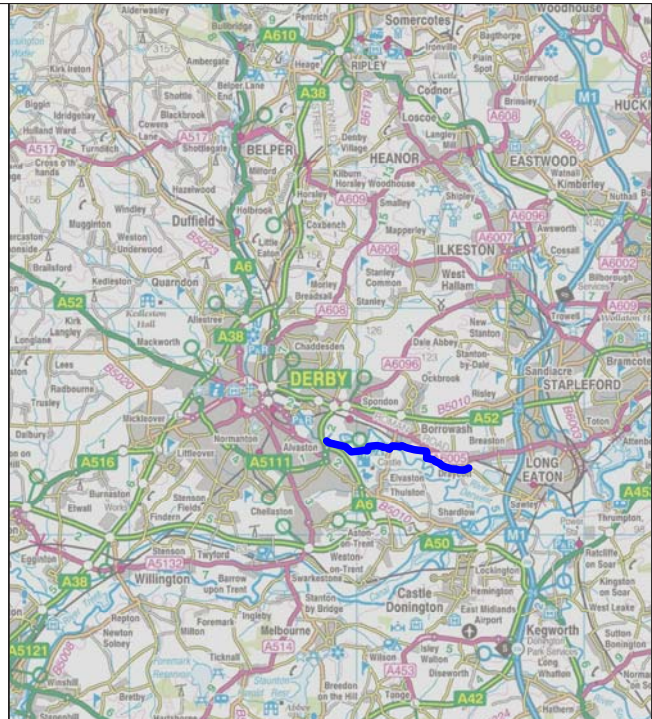
<b>Field 14</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
14001	Topsoil – Dark brown, soft, friable, silty clay with frequent roots	0-0.10m
14002	Subsoil- mid yellowish brown silty clay	0.10-0.30m
14003	Alluvium – Yellowish brown firm clay with frequent iron panning	0.30-0.60m

**13 APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE**

Context	Material	No	Wt (g)	COMMENT
13001	ANIMAL BONE	1	6	
10001	ANIMAL BONE	1	50	large mammal rib
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>		
13001	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	3	238	2 (joining) ?floor tile (worn, unglazed); 1 ?roof tile
13001	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL	2	246	post-med roof tile
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>		
13001	CLAY PIPE	1	4	stem frag adjacent to bowl; spur missing, traces of bowl seam dec
13001	CLAY PIPE	2	4	Stem fragments.
14001	CLAY PIPE	3	6	Stem fragments.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>		
9001	FLINT	1	6	plano-convex knife
13001	GLASS	1	260	Aqua green bottle base
10001	GLASS	3	288	green wine bottle, incl. base (late C18+)
15001	GLASS	1	1	strong blue, ridged bottle glass (modern 'poison' bottle)
1002	GLASS	5	130	2 blue (1 waste); 3 clear (1 wineglass footring; 1 thick tumbler base; 1 dec)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		
13001	IRON	1	86	Heavily corroded lump, pin?
14001	IRON	2	184	Heavily corroded pins/nails.
15001	IRON	1	42	Rod.

15001	IRON	1	24	Knife blade.
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>		
1002	POTTERY	79	797	
2001	POTTERY	58	441	including ceramic egg
9001	POTTERY	22	541	
10001	POTTERY	19	234	
13001	POTTERY	60	874	including door handle
14001	POTTERY	17	406	including moulded figurine
15001	POTTERY	42	1031	includes RB wares
	<b>Total</b>	<b>297</b>		
15001	SLAG	5	50	





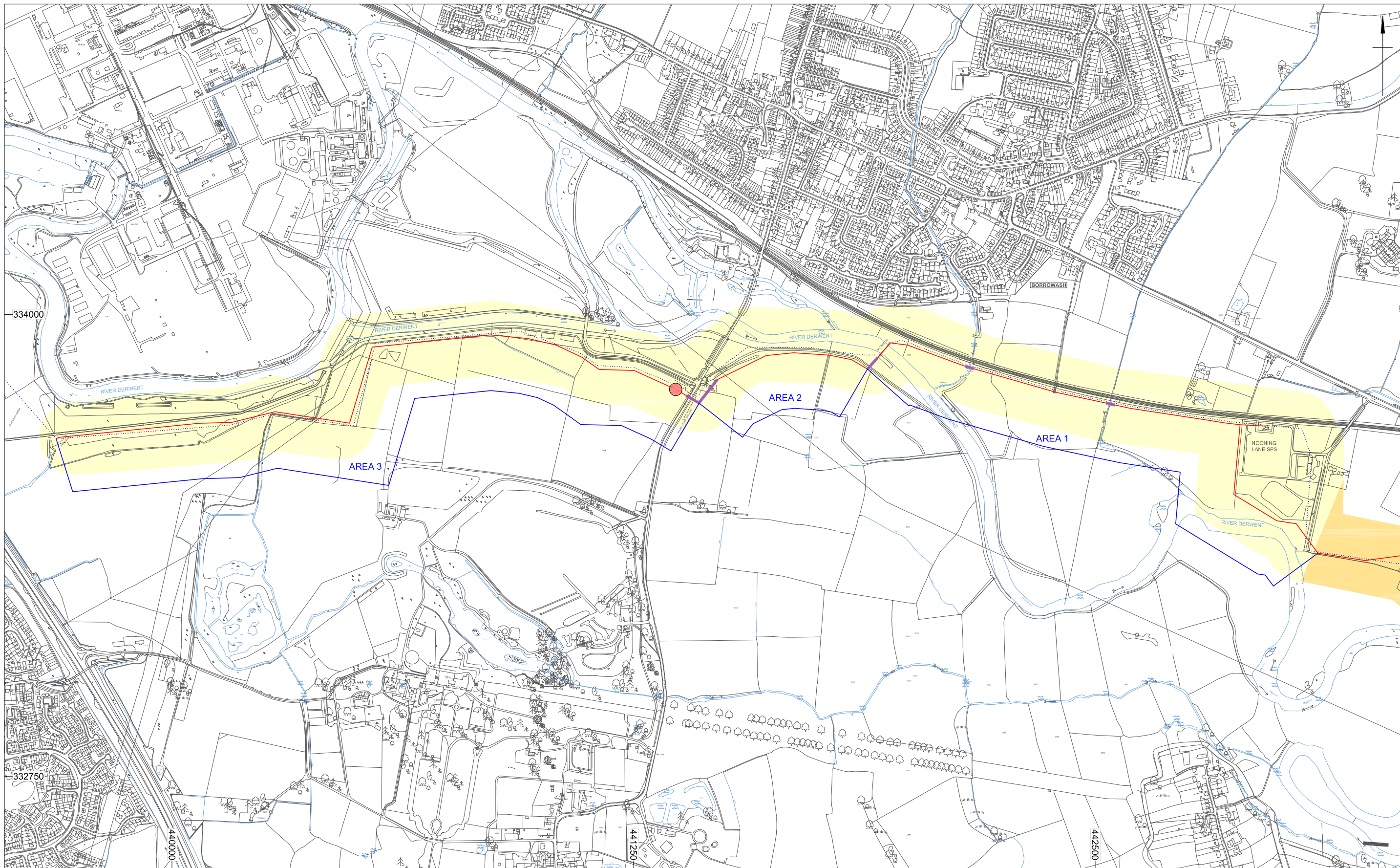
	Pipeline and buffer		Watercourse
	Standing Building		
	Natural feature		

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2010  
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	11/11/2010	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:40000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\75331_Draycott_DBA\Drawing Office\Report Figs\DBA\y-m-d\75331_DBA_Figs.dwg		

Scheme Location

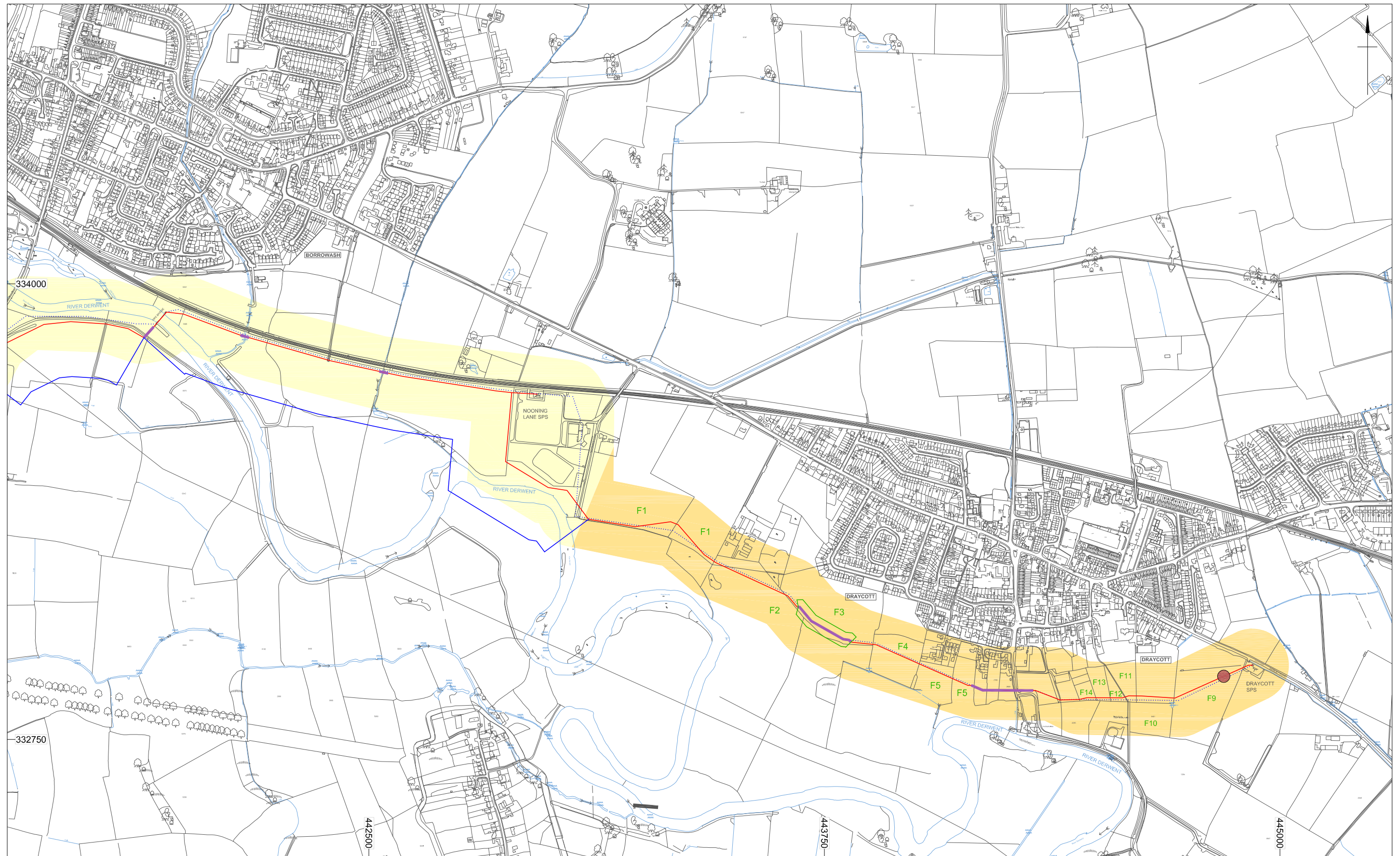
Figure 1



- Existing pipeline route
- Proposed new pipeline route
- No archaeological monitoring
- Area of low/moderate archaeological potential
- Area of high archaeological potential
- Romano-British pottery

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2010  
This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

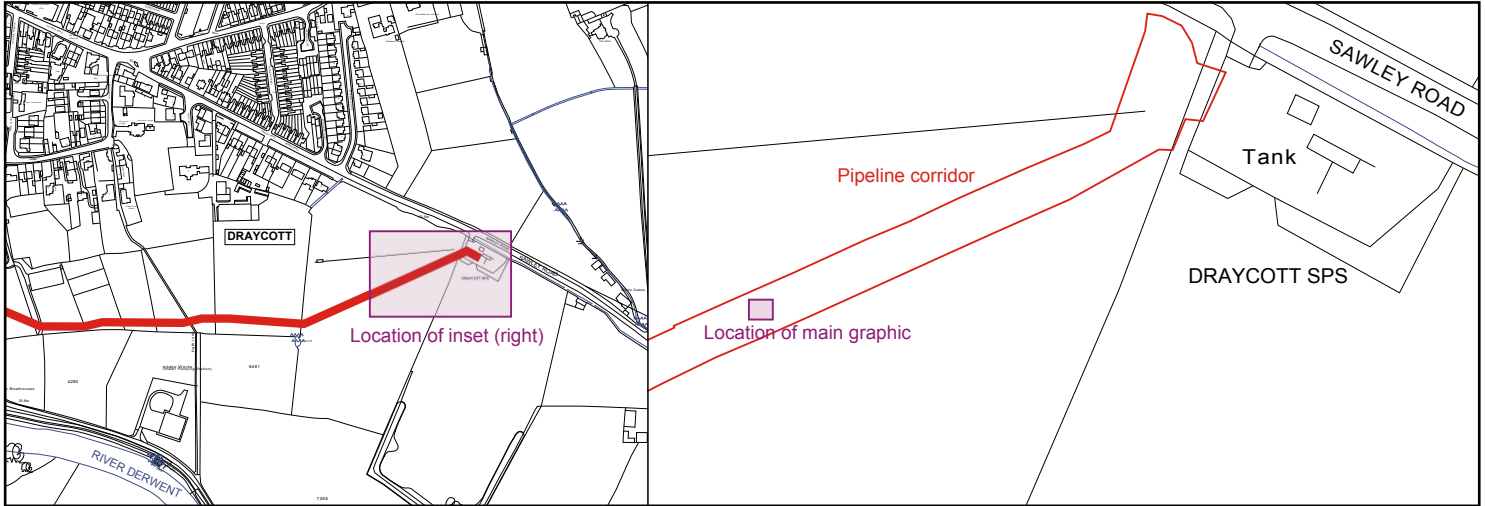
Date: 11/11/2010	Revision Number: 0
Scale: 1:10000 @ A3	Illustrator: CS
Path: Y:\Projects\75331_Draycott_DBA\Drawing Office\Report Figs\DBA\y-m-d\75331_DBA_Figs.dwg	



- Existing pipeline route
- Proposed new pipeline route
- No archaeological monitoring
- Area of low/moderate archaeological potential
- Area of high archaeological potential
- Cremation related features
- Cropmark enclosure

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2010  
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

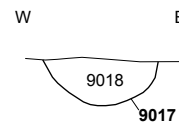
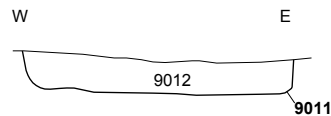
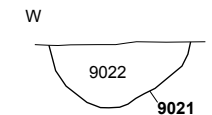
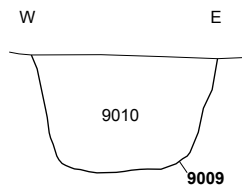
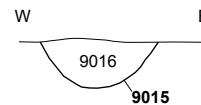
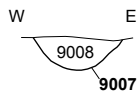
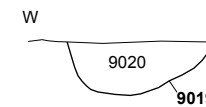
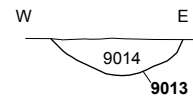
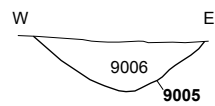
Date:	11/11/2010	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:10000 @ A3	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\75331_Draycott_DBA\Drawing Office\Report Figs\DBA\y-m-d\75331_DBA_Figs.dwg		



	Digital data reproduced from Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright 2009 All rights reserved. Reference Number: 100020449. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.			
	Date:	February 2012	Revision Number:	1.0
	Scale:	1:25 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
Path:		Y:\Projects\75332 (Draycott WB)\Drawing Office\Report Figs\WB\Feb 2012		

Cremation burials and cremation related deposits

Figure 3



This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	02/05/2012	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:10 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\75332 (Draycott WB)\Drawing Office\Report Figs\WB\Feb 2012\75532_site_drawings.dwg		

Sections of cremations and cremation related deposits

Figure 4



Plate 1: Pre-excitation shot of cremation burials and deposits.



Plate 2: Post-excitation shot of cremation burials and deposits.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Plate 3: Cremation related deposit **9005**.

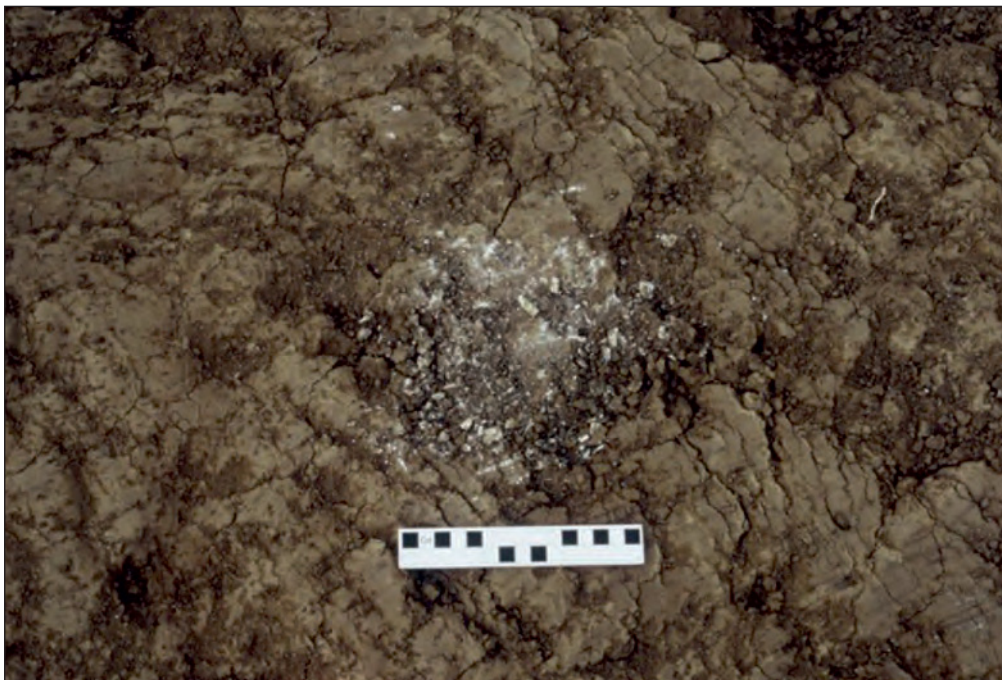


Plate 4: Cremation burial **9009**.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: 21/05/2012

Revision Number: 0

Scale: N/A

Illustrator: CS

Path: Y:\Projects\75332 (Draycott WB)\Drawing Office\Report Figs\WB\Feb 2012\plates.cdr

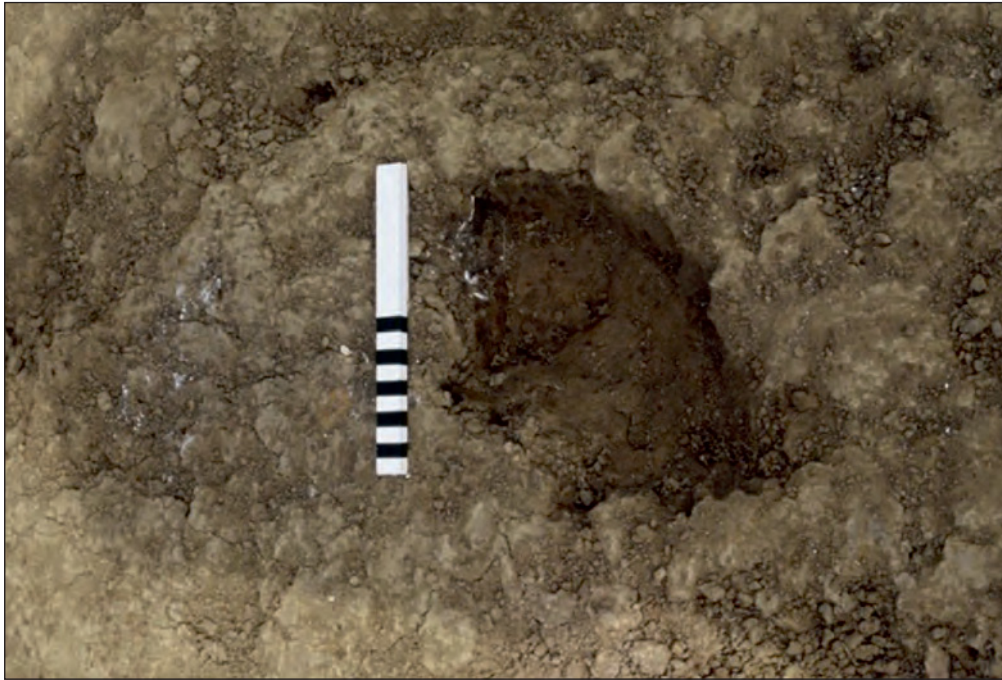


Plate 5: Cremation burial **9017**.

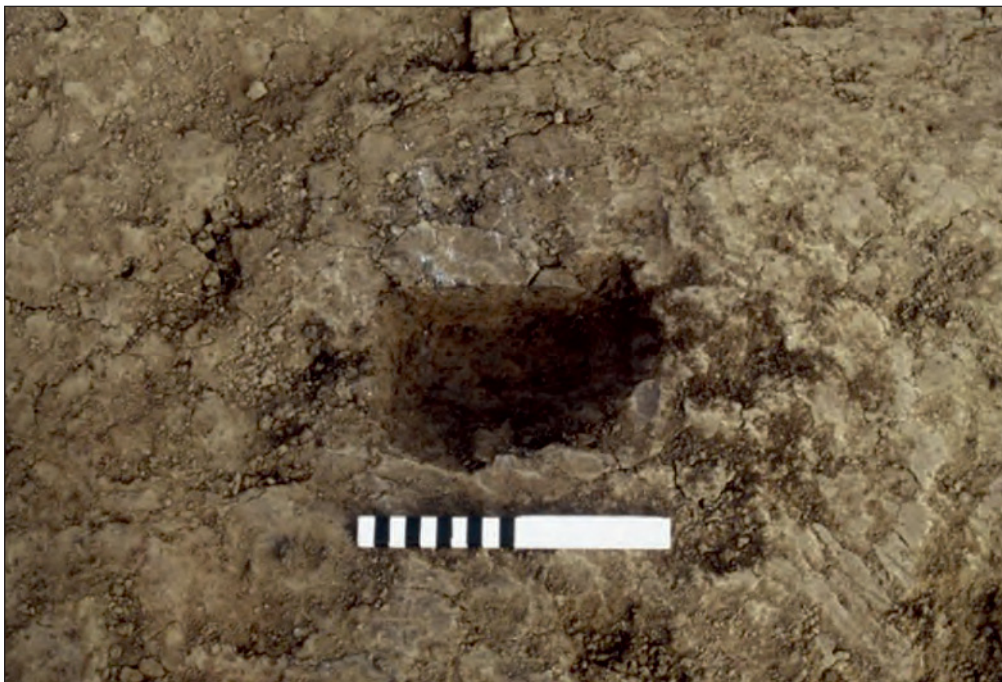


Plate 6: Cremation related deposit **9019**.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



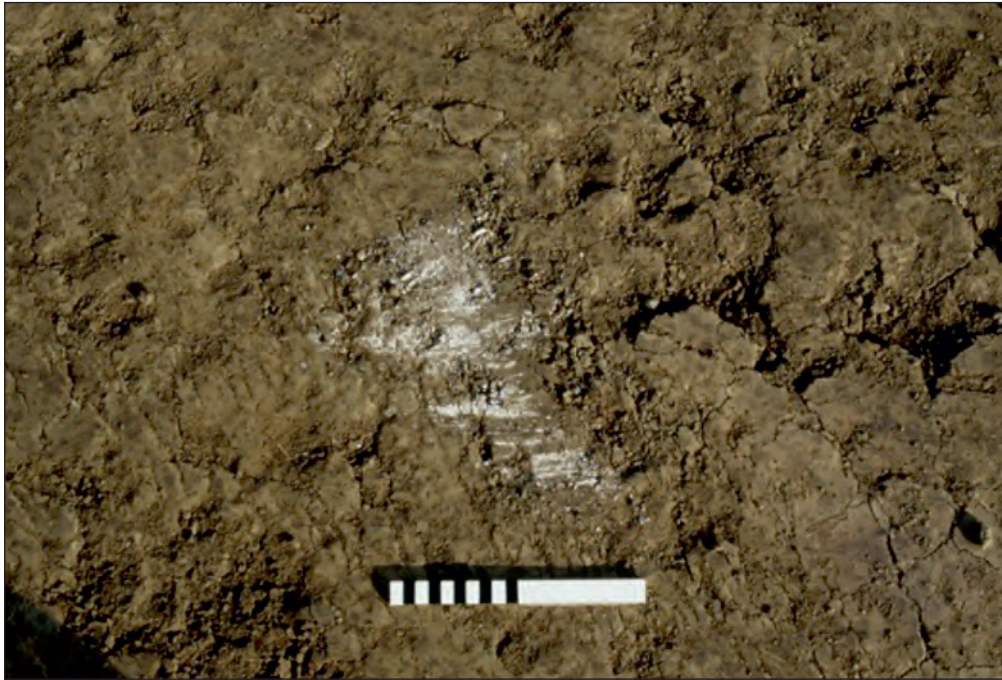


Plate 7: Cremation related deposit **9021**.

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



**WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.**

**Registered Head Office:** Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 [info@wessexarch.co.uk](mailto:info@wessexarch.co.uk)

Regional offices in **Edinburgh, Rochester and Sheffield**

For more information visit [www.wessexarch.co.uk](http://www.wessexarch.co.uk)

