



making sense of heritage

Land off Longlands, Repton, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



Ref: 107860.01
February 2015



**Land off Longlands,
Repton, Derbyshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Quality Assurance

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* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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Land off Longlands, Repton, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Miller Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land off Longlands, Repton, Derbyshire (NGR 431150, 326670). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, CgMs 2015) was prepared and was submitted to Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby and Derbyshire, for approval.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven, thirty metre long, trenches targeting anomalies identified by a geophysical survey and 'blank' areas. The only significant archaeological remains identified relate to a demolished Pillbox within **Trench 3**. The concrete base of Pillbox **3005** was identified and recorded. The dimensions of the Pillbox base are similar in size and shape to a surviving brick and concrete Pillbox located within the proposed development area. No other significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified, confirming that the Site was employed for agriculture from the Medieval period onwards and was outside the medieval/post medieval core of Repton.

The archive of the archaeological evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **107860**. It is recommended that the project archive be deposited at Derby Museum under an accession number to be determined. An OASIS form, ID number **wessexar1-203538** has been provisionally completed and will be finally submitted at the time of deposition.



Land off Longlands, Repton, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Miller Homes, and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to them in this regard. The assistance of Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council who monitored the work is also acknowledged. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales. Fieldwork was directed by Ashley Tuck, and undertaken by Ashley Tuck and Natasha Brett.

This report was written by Chris Swales and illustrated by Chris Breeden.



Land off Longlands, Repton, Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. on behalf of Miller Homes (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land off Longlands, Repton, Derbyshire, hereafter 'the Site' (NGR 431150, 326670; **Figure 1**). The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven, thirty metre long, trenches targeting anomalies identified by a geophysical survey and 'blank' areas.
- 1.1.2 Outline planning permission (9/2013/0643) has been granted by South Derbyshire District Council for a residential development. This evaluation was designed to help fulfil condition 10 of the planning permission. The archaeological evaluation was informed by a geophysical survey of the Site (Northampton Archaeology 2012) which identified no significant archaeological remains.
- 1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2015) was prepared in accordance with current industry guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a and 2014b) and in accordance with CIfA Codes of Conduct (2014c). The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was submitted to Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derby City and Derbyshire, for approval.

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site comprises 2.1ha of land located on the eastern edge of Repton, to the south of Milton Road (**Figure 1**). The Site is bounded to the west by Springfield Road and Longlands, to the south by Mount Pleasant Road and to the east by open fields. The Site is currently in use as a horse paddock.

1.3 Geology

- 1.3.1 The British Geological Survey records the solid geology of the Site as Bromsgrove Sandstone Formation mudstone, with no superficial deposits recorded (<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/>). The overlying soils belong to the Bromsgrove Association (541b) which is comprises a reddish coarse loamy soil over soft sandstone.

1.4 Topography

- 1.4.1 The Site slopes gently down from 72m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the Site's southeast limit to 63m AOD at its northwest limit.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following section summarises the archaeological background of the Site which was detailed in the WSI (CgMs 2015) and Heritage Statement (CgMs 2013). No designated or undesignated heritage assets were identified within the Study Site.

2.2 Prehistoric/Roman

2.2.1 To the north of Site a possible round barrow has been identified on the crest of Askew Hill. A single sherd of Roman pottery has also been recovered from Askew Hill along with a coin and votive statuette 500m east of the Site.

2.2.2 A low or nil potential for prehistoric or Romano-British archaeology was identified by the Heritage Statement with only isolated finds recovered from the surrounding area.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon

2.3.1 Two Anglo-Saxon long brooches have been found within 500m of the Site by metal detectorists. These finds are not associated with any settlement evidence.

2.3.2 A low or nil potential for Anglo-Saxon archaeology was identified by the Heritage Statement with only isolated finds recovered from the surrounding area.

2.4 Medieval

2.4.1 All Medieval heritage assets are located in the historic core of Repton, situated to the northwest of the Site. Remains of a priory, aisled hall, monastic mill, tile kiln and monastic mill have all been identified.

2.4.2 The Site is located outside of the Medieval core of Repton and there is no material evidence of earlier settlement within the immediate area of the Site.

2.5 Post-medieval

2.5.1 The Site has remained undeveloped into the present day with gradual encroachment along its western extent by Repton's urban expansion.

2.6 Previous archaeological investigations

2.6.1 The Site has been subject to Heritage Statement (CgMs 2013) as well as a geophysical survey (Northampton Archaeology 2012). The geophysical survey failed to identify any clear archaeological anomalies but did highlight several areas of high ferrous. No intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place on Site. A field to the north of the Site was subject to a programme of archaeological evaluation (ARS 2014) in which no significant archaeological remains were identified.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 General

3.1.1 Detailed methodology for the work can be found in the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMs 2015). Wessex Archaeology procedures conform to industry best practice, as outlined in the standards and guidance documentation issued by the Chartered Institute



for Archaeologists (ClfA 2014c), the United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (UKIC 2001). The methodology conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework.

- 3.1.2 The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by 'East Midlands Heritage: A research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment' (compiled on behalf of the region's historic environment community by D. Knight, B. Vyner and C. Allen) and the earlier Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands 'The Archaeology of the East Midlands' edited by N. Cooper (2006). The investigation also took account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's 'Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE)' published in 2008.
- 3.1.3 The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven, thirty metre long, trenches targeting magnetic anomalies identified by a geophysical survey and 'blank' areas. The trench locations were informed by a strategy designed to provide a sufficient sample of the Site to characterise its archaeological potential.

3.2 Machine excavation

- 3.2.1 Topsoil was removed using an 180° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of a suitably experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and overburden were removed in a series of level spits down to the level of the upper archaeological horizon, or the level of the natural geology, whichever was reached first.

3.3 Hand excavation

- 3.3.1 Structures and any archaeological features were cleaned as necessary to allow inspection and to define the extent of any archaeological features and deposits. Archaeological features were hand excavated, with care taken not to compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits, which may have been deemed suitable for preservation by record or preservation *in situ*. However, excavation was sufficient to understand and record the full stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits.

3.4 Recording

- 3.4.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.
- 3.4.2 Excavated areas and deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or - 100mm. All deposits had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.
- 3.4.3 A photographic record was maintained using digital images. 35mm monochrome film equipment was available but was not required due to the negative results of the evaluation.



4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General

4.1.1 The objectives of the programme of archaeological investigation were:

- *to test the geophysical survey results and establish the presence/absence of features, deposits and/or finds of archaeological interest;*
- *to provide sufficient information regarding the character, origin, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological features/deposits and/or finds to determine the need for and scope of any further works;*
- *to ensure the appropriate investigation and recording of any archaeological remains encountered;*
- *to assess the Site formation processes and the effects that these may have had on the survival and integrity of any archaeological features and deposits;*
- *to produce a Site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum if appropriate; and*
- *to provide information for the local HER to ensure the long-term survival of the data.*

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**. All trenches were excavated according to the agreed WSI. The only exceptions were **Trench 2**, which was extended to the north at the request of the landowner to identify the location of a known water pipe, and **Trench 3** which was extended along its western edge to fully expose the concrete base of Pillbox **3005** (**Figures 1** and **2**).

5.2 General stratigraphy

5.2.1 The natural geological substrate (e.g. **1003**) was generally described as light red brown silty clay, although there was some variation in colour across the Site with patches of green brown silty clay seen in **Trenches 4** and **7**. At the northern extent of the Site the natural geological substrate was encountered at a depth of c. 0.5m below ground level (bgl). As trenching progressed towards the southern limit of the Site the depth of the natural geological substrate increased to a maximum of 1.2m bgl within **Trench 7**. Due to the variation in colour of the natural geology a series of small sondages were excavated by machine to ensure the natural geological substrate had been reached. The topsoil and subsoil overburden across the Site increased correspondingly as trenching progressed towards the south (**Plates 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9** and **10**).

5.3 Archaeological features

5.3.1 Within **Trench 3** a concrete base for a Second World War Pillbox was identified. Concrete base **3005** was identified at a depth of 0.52m bgl within the initial strip for the evaluation trench. At the request of CgMs the trench was extended to the west to fully expose the Pillbox base in plan (**Figure 2**). The concrete base was hexagonal in shape and measured 5.32m in width (**Plate 4**). Several slots were excavated against the structure which demonstrated that the base was 0.25m thick. Within the concrete base six small



square holes were cast measuring 0.04m in width. These small holes presumably acted as structural anchors for the brick and concrete structure above.

- 5.3.2 An upstanding Pillbox is present on Site located 55m to the northwest of Pillbox base **3005**. The dimensions and shape of this upstanding Pillbox are identical to concrete base **3005** and presumably the structure that would have sat on concrete base **3005** would have been identical to the surviving example (**Plates 5 and 6**).
- 5.3.3 No further archaeological features were present in the remaining trenches.

6 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 No archaeological finds were recovered from the Site. No environmental samples were taken.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Conclusion

- 7.1.1 The only archaeological remains identified during the evaluation were those associated with concrete Pillbox base **3005**. The concrete structure has been fully recorded and located. Given that the Site has a surviving Pillbox *in situ*, the concrete base identified in **Trench 3** can add little further to our understanding of its design and construction.
- 7.1.2 No other archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified, confirming that the Site lay at some distance from the Medieval/Post-medieval core of Repton. No phases of earlier settlement were identified.

8 STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1 Museum

- 8.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Derby Museum under an accession number to be determined.

8.2 Preparation of archive

- 8.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Derby Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014b; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 8.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the accession code, and a full index will be prepared.



8.3 Security copy

- 8.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011); on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



9 REFERENCES

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9.2 Online sources

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10 APPENDICES

10.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench 1		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
1001	Made Ground: Deep red, silty clay, small to large sub-angular stones, partially rooted with some clay mottling.	0–0.37
1002	Topsoil: Dark brown soily turf layer, partially rooted, occasional small stone cluster.	0.37–0.56
1003	Natural: Light brown-cream silty sand layer, black mottling – possible rooting, small rounded stones	0.56+

Trench 2		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
2001	Topsoil: Dark brown, silty turf layer, heavily rooted with small to medium sub-angular stones.	0-0.17
2002	Subsoil: Mid-brown sandy-silt layer. Partially rooted with small sub-angular stones.	0.17–0.45
2003	Natural: Pale brown-cream sandy silt layer, occasional clay mottling with small to large subangular and rounded stones.	0.45+

Trench 3		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
3001	Topsoil: Dark brown soily turf layer, heavily rooted with small sub-rounded stones.	0-0.24
3002	Subsoil: Mid-brown silty sand, partially rooted with small and medium sub-angular stones.	0.24–0.52
3003	Natural: Pale brown-cream silty clay with small and medium rounded and sub-angular stones.	0.52+
3004	Natural: Deep red-brown silty clay with small and medium subangular and subrounded stones.	0.52+
3005	Structure: Foundation base of Pill Box	-

Trench 4		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
4001	Topsoil: Dark brown soily turf layer, heavily rooted with small rounded stones.	0-0.25
4002	Subsoil: Red-brown silty sand layer.	0.25–0.60
4003	Natural: Red silty clay layer with small to medium sub-rounded stones	0.60–0.89
4004	Natural: Green-yeallow silty clay layer	0.89+



Trench 5		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
5001	Topsoil: Dark brown silty turf layer, heavily rooted.	0-0.18
5002	Subsoil: Light brown silty sand layer with small to medium rounded stones	0.18-0.37
5003	Natural: Red-brown silty clay layer with small and medium sub rounded stones.	0.37+
5004	Made Ground: Red silty clay, heavily rooted and modern brick. Begins eastern end of trench, the topsoil begins underneath it and rises up.	0.18-0.25

Trench 6		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
6001	Made Ground: Red silty clay layer, heavily rooted with medium to large angled stones.	0-0.73
6002	Topsoil: Dark brown silty clay with small sub-rounded stones.	0.73-0.94
6003	Natural: Red-brown silty clay with natural bedrock and sub-angled stones.	0.94+

Trench 7		
Context	Description	Depth (m BGL)
7001	Topsoil: Red-brown silty sand, heavily rooted and small rounded stones.	0-0.27
7002	Natural: Red silty sand with small rounded stones.	0.27-1.2
7003	Natural: Green-cream-yellow silty clay layer	1.2m+



10.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-203538

Project details

Project name	Longlands, Repton
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd. On behalf of Miller Homes to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land off Longlands, Repton, Derbyshire. The Site comprises 2.1ha of land located on the eastern edge of Repton, to the south of Milton Road. The Site is bounded to the west by Springfield Road and Longlands, to the south by Mount Pleasant Road and to the east by open fields. The Site is currently in use as a horse paddock. The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven, thirty metre long, trenches targeting anomalies identified by a geophysical survey and 'blank' areas. The only significant archaeological remains identified relate to demolished Pillbox within Trench 3. The concrete base of Pillbox was identified and recorded. The dimensions of the Pillbox base are similar in size and shape to a surviving brick and concrete Pillbox located within the proposed development area. No other significant archaeological deposits or artefacts were identified, confirming that the Site was employed for agriculture from the Medieval period onwards and was outside the medieval/post medieval core of Repton.
Project dates	Start: 09-02-2015 End: 12-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	9/2013/0643 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	107860 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	Not known / Not recorded



planning process

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE SOUTH DERBYSHIRE REPTON Longlands, Repton
Study area	2.10 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 311 265 52.8347916421 -1.53829875447 52 50 05 N 001 32 17 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 63.00m Max: 72.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	CgMS Consulting Ltd
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Ashley Tuck
Type of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Consulting Ltd.

Project archives

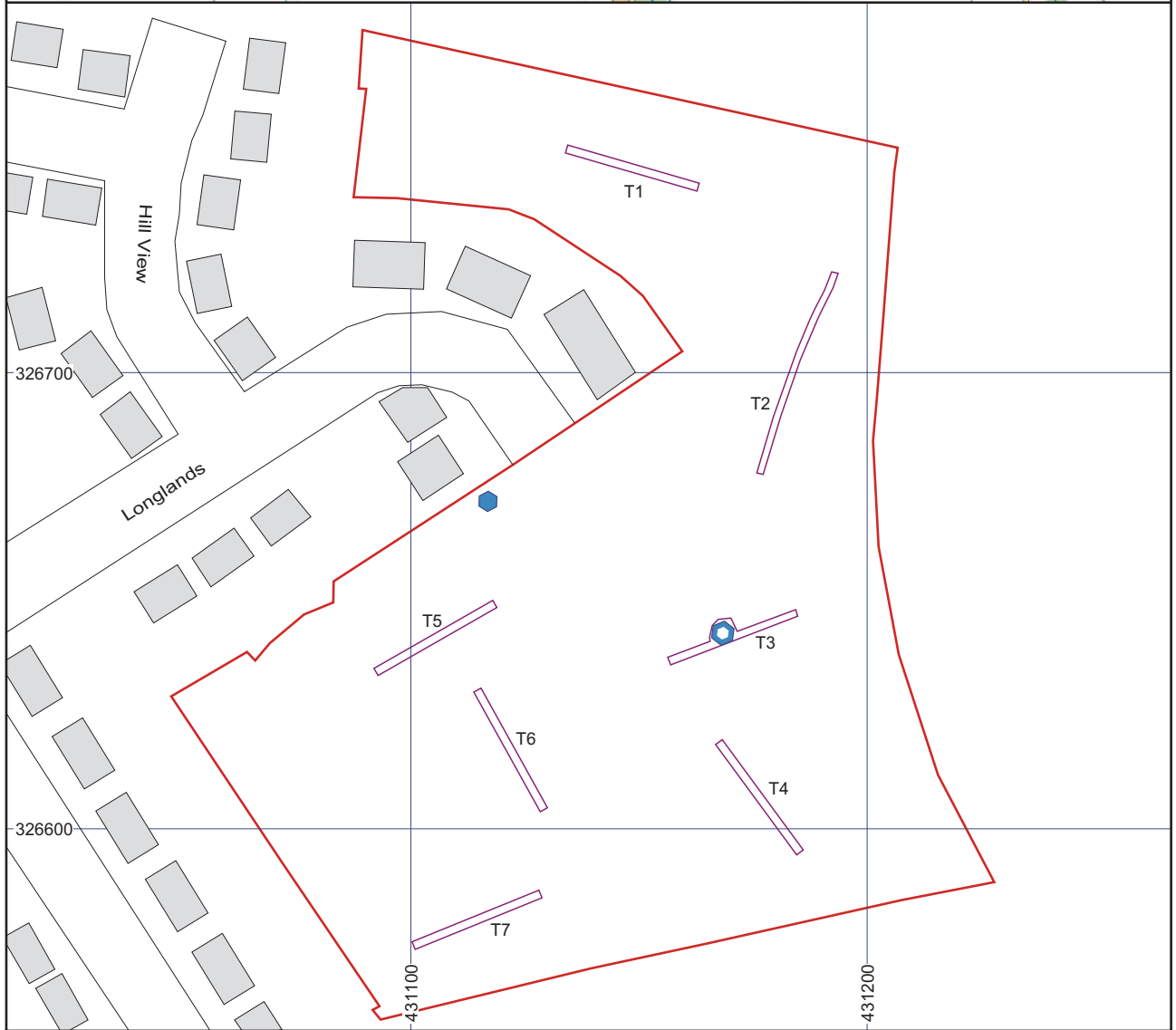
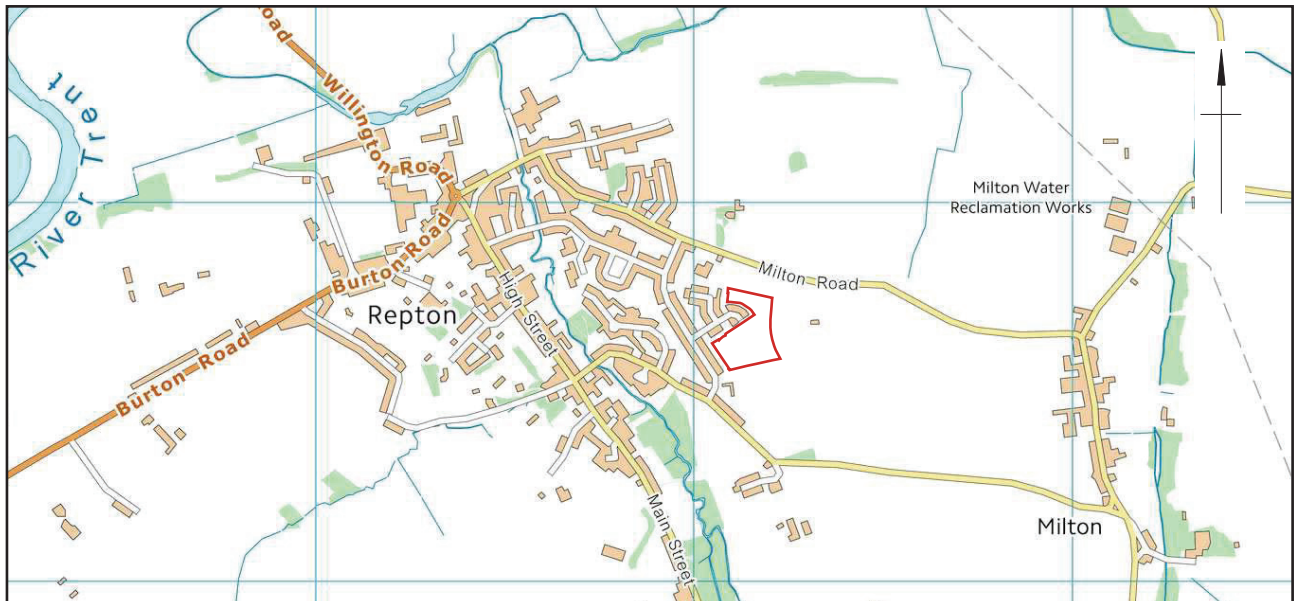
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Digital Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Wessex Archaeology
Paper Contents	"none"



Paper Media available "Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Entered by Chris Swales (c.swales@wessexarch.co.uk)

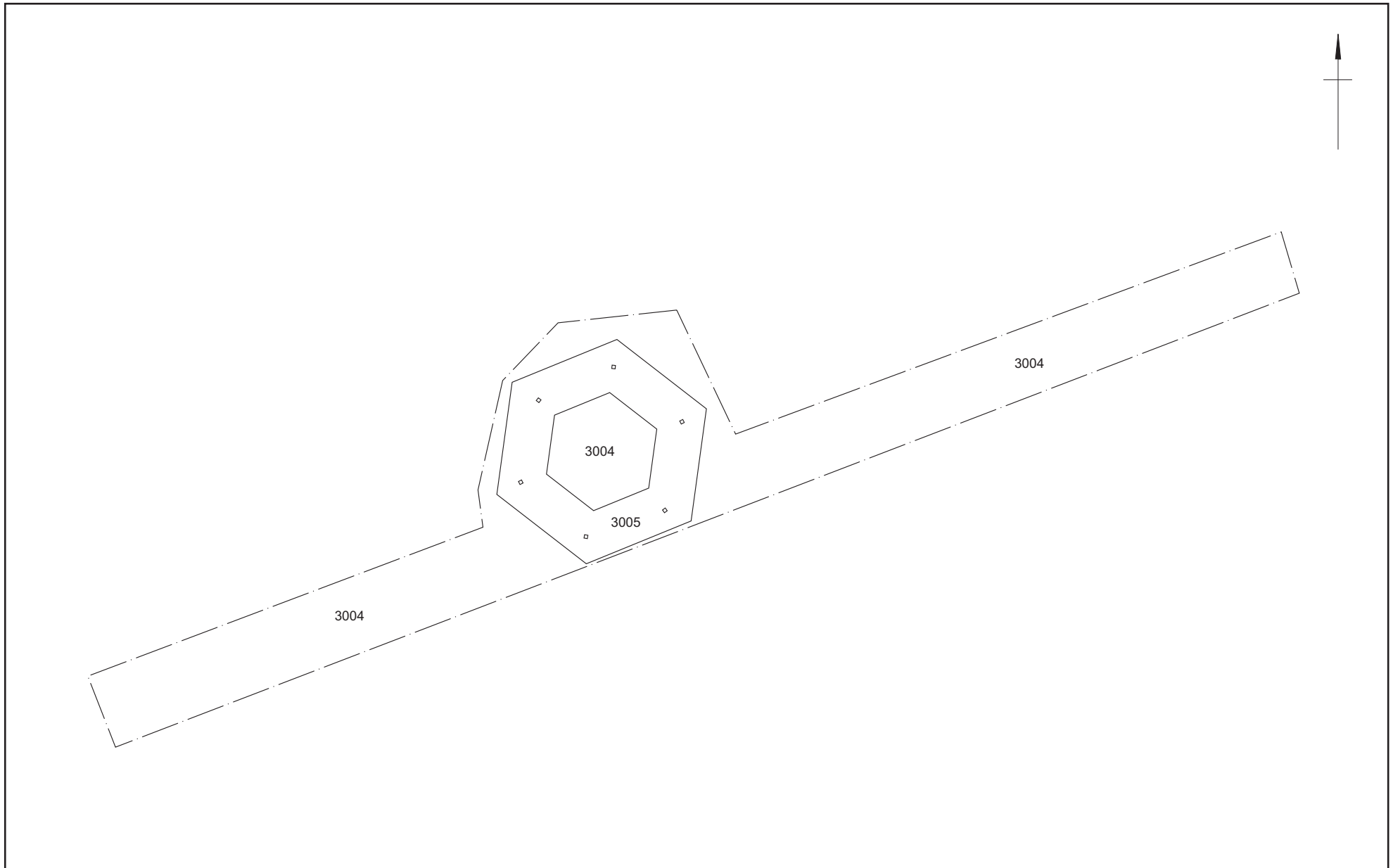
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Site location and trench plan

Figure 1



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Plan of Trench 3 and Pillbox 3005

Figure 2



Plate 1: General shot of **Trench 1**



Plate 2: General shot of **Trench 2**


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Plate 3: General shot of **Trench 3** with Pillbox **3005** at far end of trench



Plate 4: Detail shot of Pillbox 3005 after extending **Trench 3**


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Plate 5: Detail of standing Pillbox



Plate 6: Interior shot of standing Pillbox


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Plate 7: General shot of **Trench 4**



Plate 8: General shot of **Trench 5**



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Plate 9: General shot of **Trench 6** showing sondage



Plate 10: General shot of **Trench 7** showing sondage

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