

# THURVASTON HOUSE FARM, THURVASTON, DERBYSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD



On behalf of Mr and Mrs Hammersley

**CS Archaeology**  
October 2013

**On behalf of:** Mr and Mrs Hammersley  
Thurvaston House Farm  
Thurvaston  
Derbyshire  
DE6 5BL

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SK 24340 37989

**Planning No:** 9/2012/0191/NO

**CSA Report Number:** 121

**Oasis No:** csarchae1-162911

**Derby City Museum and Arty Gallery**  
**Accession No.** DBYMU 2009-123

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**Timing:** Fieldwork August 2013  
Report October 2013

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*Frontispiece: view of the site strip looking east*

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## 1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 Following the granting of Scheduled Monument Consent an archaeological strip and record excavation was undertaken at Thurvaston House Farm, Thurvaston, Derbyshire. This work was required to mitigate the destruction of any potential archaeological deposits through preservation by record.
- 1.2 Planning Consent to develop the Proposed Development Area (PDA) as a new milking parlour was granted in 15/05/2012 by South Derbyshire District Council (App No. 9/2012/0191/NO).
- 1.3 No further significant archaeological features were revealed. Archaeological artefacts were recovered. These proved to represent the later prehistoric (Iron Age) and the early medieval (C12-13<sup>th</sup> centuries) periods (SF1-3). This indicates domestic activity close to the PDA dating over 2000 years.
- 1.4 The work also revealed further details of the ditch revealed in 2011, which proved to be an irregular depression. Towards the northwest corner of the PDA a single post hole [104] was investigated. The post hole contained no artefacts and probably represented a later post medieval/modern feature.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Thurvaston House Farm lies to the northeast end of Thurvaston village just south of Long Lane, a former Roman road between Derby and Rocester. Part of the farm, including the area of the evaluation, lies within a scheduled monument; Thurvaston's shrunken medieval village and moated site (Mon. No. 23299). The area of the strip and record is centred on National Grid Reference SK 24340 37989 (**Figures 1 & 2**).
- 2.2 This work was undertaken on the 5<sup>th</sup> -6<sup>th</sup> August 2013 after scheduled monument consent was granted by English Heritage.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The PDA lies within the medieval shrunken village of Thurvaston. Surviving earthworks from the village are still extant across Thurvaston House Farm, and consist of house platforms and hollow ways which lie within the scheduled monument area.
- 3.2 The tithe map of 1840 depicts the site as part of apportionment (plot) 79 called 'Middle Croft' which was described as an 'Old Turf Pasture' and consisted of an area of 1 acre, 25 perches. The field boundaries are depicted and show the site to be bisected by a boundary that abuts the 'L' shaped barn and cow-houses of Thurvaston House Farm.
- 3.3 In 1889 the field boundaries of the tithe map are depicted in the Ordnance Survey maps.
- 3.4 Prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century Thurvaston was a much larger rural settlement consisting of a cluster of houses, gardens, yards, streets, paddocks, with a green, manor house and church. Thurvaston declined in size as a result of declining economic viability or population fluctuations caused by widespread epidemics such as the Black Death.
- 3.5 Recent archaeological work in the area includes a watching brief carried out by CS Archaeology in 2009, which revealed a post medieval field boundary. Then in 2011, early medieval pottery and a prehistoric quern stone were recovered from what was thought to be a ditch, which today has been reinterpreted as an irregular hollow.

## 4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aim of the Archaeological Strip and Record is to establish the presence and extent of the PDA's archaeological resource within the scheduled monument area, through the open area excavation of the PDA (**Figure 1**). This work will gather sufficient information to further establish the presence/absence, nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological remains. This will provide that the archaeology is preserved by record.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This has been carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation issued by CS Archaeology (6/2012: Appendix 1).
- 5.2 In addition to this specification all exposed surfaces and spoil were surveyed for metal and examined for pottery and worked stone.
- 5.3 Plans and a section of post hole [104] were recorded in Figure 3, and photographic locations in Figure 4. Written records of the contexts were made on *pro-forma* recording cards summarised in Appendix 2. A photographic record was made of all deposits in Black and White print using a 35mm single lens reflex camera. Colour digital images were taken in order to illustrate the report. All photographs have been included as part of the site archive (Appendix 2).
- 5.4 A pottery assessment was also commissioned (Appendix 3)
- 5.5 Datum levels were provided via spot heights from the OS digital site plans, and were transferred to the site by dumpy level.
- 5.6 Mr T Allen (English Heritage) and Mr S Baker (Derbyshire County Council) were kept fully informed of the progress of the works.

## 6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The area of the strip and record straddled the evaluation trench (CS Archaeology 2011: **Plate 1,1**) and was excavated by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (**Plate 2,3**), which ensured a clean surface with excellent archaeological visibility.
- 6.2 There was modern disturbance along the line of the current field boundary which bisected the PDA and also systematic drainage was also revealed in general diagonal patterns, as was the 2011 evaluation trench (**Figure 3**).
- 6.3 Towards the north of the PDA a stone was revealed by the excavator (**Plate 3,4**). This was very similar to the sandstone of the quern stone found in 2011 but it proved not to be of significance.
- 6.4 Metal detecting was undertaken on all exposed surfaces. No significant artefacts were recovered from this survey.
- 6.5 The eastern end of the PDA, outside the scheduled area, revealed modern tipping associated with provision of the modern sheds and associated access (**Plate 4,9 & Plate 5,10**).
- 6.6 The western and central areas of the PDA were generally featureless (**Plate 6,11**) apart from a scatter of pottery contained within or immediately on top of the natural clay [106].
- 6.7 Towards the north of the PDA a circular feature was revealed [108]. This feature was oval in plan with a c.0.5 m diameter. The feature was half sectioned revealed details of a possible recut and the remains of a post pipe (**Plate 7,14**). However no artefacts

were recovered and it is suspected to represent a later post medieval /modern post hole.

- 6.8 The probable ditch identified in 2011 was an irregular feature and was not excavated further. It was a general northwest to southeast alignment with a rounded northern end (**Plate 8,18**) and 'faded' out at its southeast end. Just to the north of this feature a sherd of prehistoric pottery was recorded, simply pressed into the natural clay, and is evident alongside a fire cracked stone (**Plate 9,20**).
- 6.9 A section through the PDA was also recorded (**Plate 10,21**) showing the depth of the underlying boulder clay [106] to be c. 1m.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The work has been able to re interpret the results of the evaluation. The evaluation was thought to have revealed evidence for a medieval ditch but this has proved to be more an irregular hollow with medieval pottery and residual prehistoric quern stone which was finally in-filled during the 14<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.2 The recovery of sherds of prehistoric pottery (Appendix 3) also allows re interpretation of the taphonomy of the PDA. The survival of pottery pressed into the underlying natural substrate suggests that more evidence was lost via the removal of the upper contexts. It is also unfortunate that there were no secure contexts, either prehistoric or medieval, to which the pottery could be attributed.
- 7.3 Previously it was thought that the PDA was subject to truncation by the plough probably during the later post medieval period, however the survival of such ephemeral pottery suggests that the truncation was not an intensive episode and the PDA was not subject to such intense cultivation as initially thought.
- 7.4 The survival of pottery from unsecured contexts is remarkable coupled with the with the prehistoric quern stone (CS Archaeology 2011) builds a developing case for later prehistoric settlement close to the PDA.

## 8. PROPOSED MITIGATION

- 8.1 The strip and record revealed no further archaeological features, and there is no further archaeology within the PDA.
- 8.2 No further recommendations.

## 9. REFERENCES

### 9.1 Bibliography

CS Archaeology 2011, *Thurvaston House Farm, Thurvaston, Derbyshire: An Archaeological Evaluation*, unpublished client report No. 82

CS Archaeology, 2009, *An Archaeological Watching Brief: Thurvaston House Farm, Thurvaston, Derbyshire*, unpublished client report No. 38

### 9.2 Cartographic References

1889 6 inch Ordnance Survey map 2nd Edition (<http://www.old-maps.co.uk>)

1840 Transcription and apportionments of the Thurvaston Tithe Map

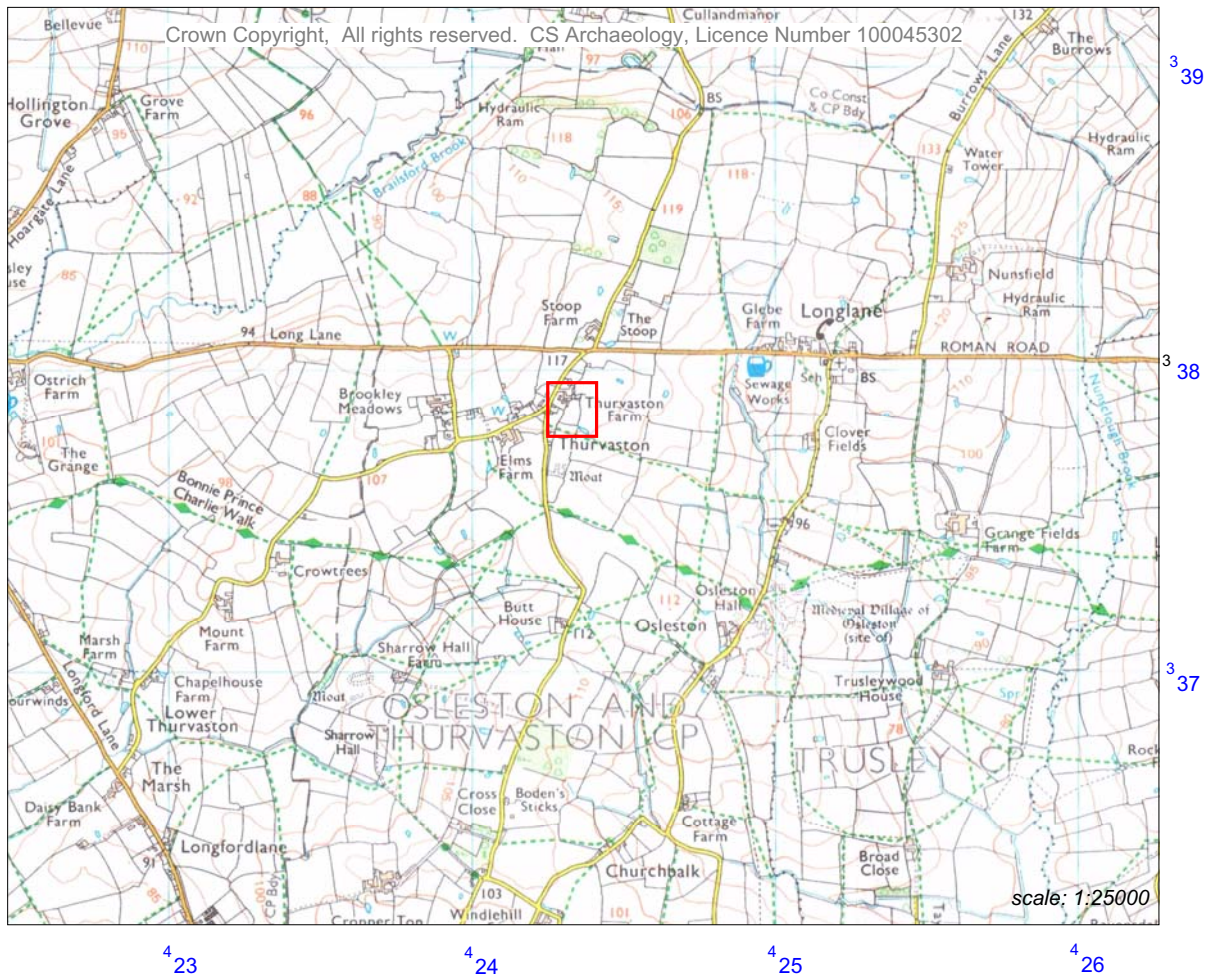
(<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~laetoli/thurvastontithemap.jpg>)

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Mr and Mrs Hammersley for commissioning this report and to Mr T Allen (English Heritage) and Mr S Baker (Derbyshire County Council) for permitting the excavation to be undertaken within a scheduled monument.

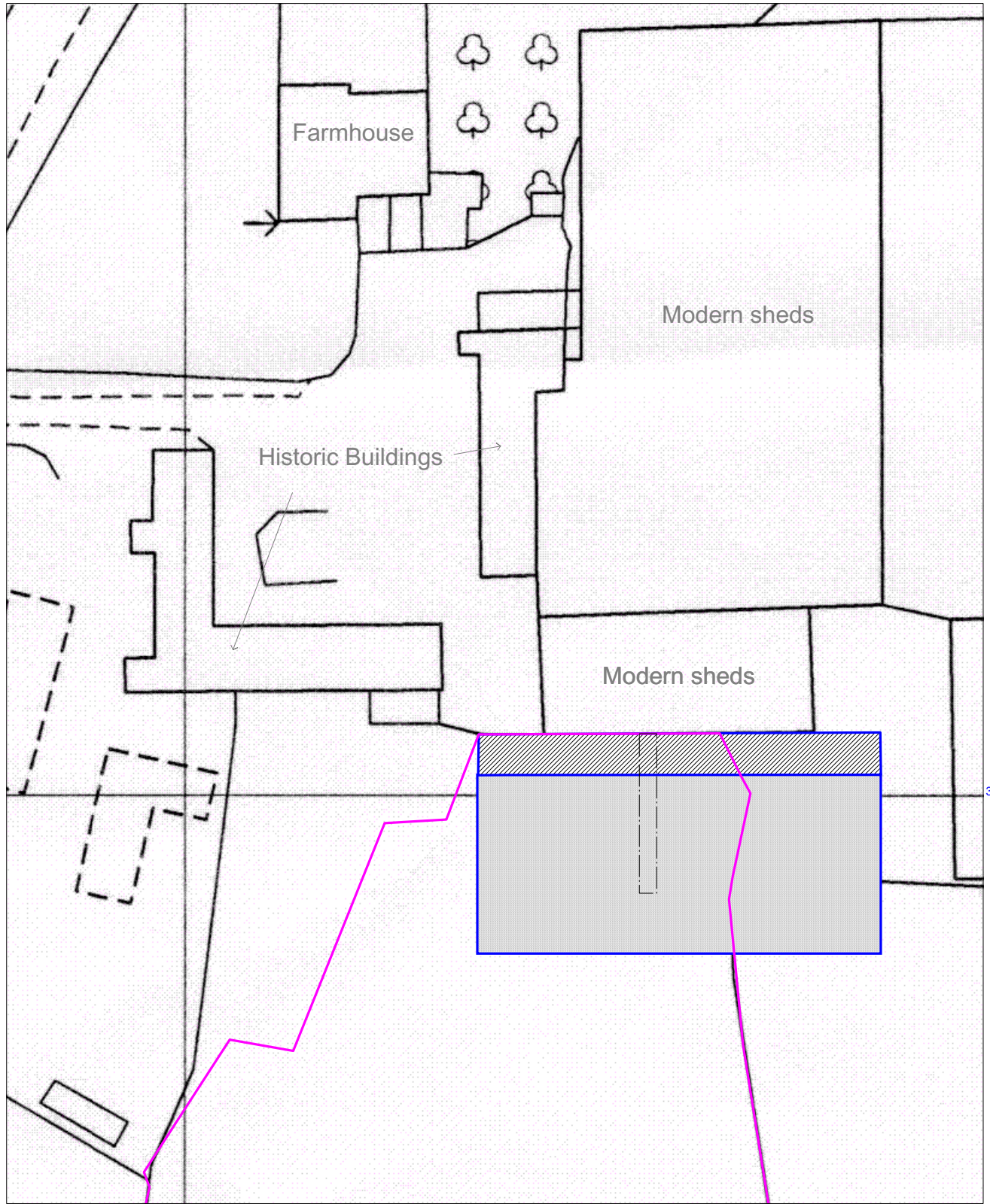


# FIGURES



for inset see Figure 2








4  
243

3  
379



scale: 1:500

key

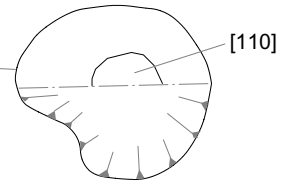
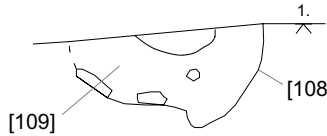
-  evaluation trench (2011)
-  Proposed Development Area (PDA)
-  Scheduled Monument Boundary

Thurvaston House Farm,  
Thurvaston, Derbyshire:  
An Archaeological Strip  
and Record



Section 1

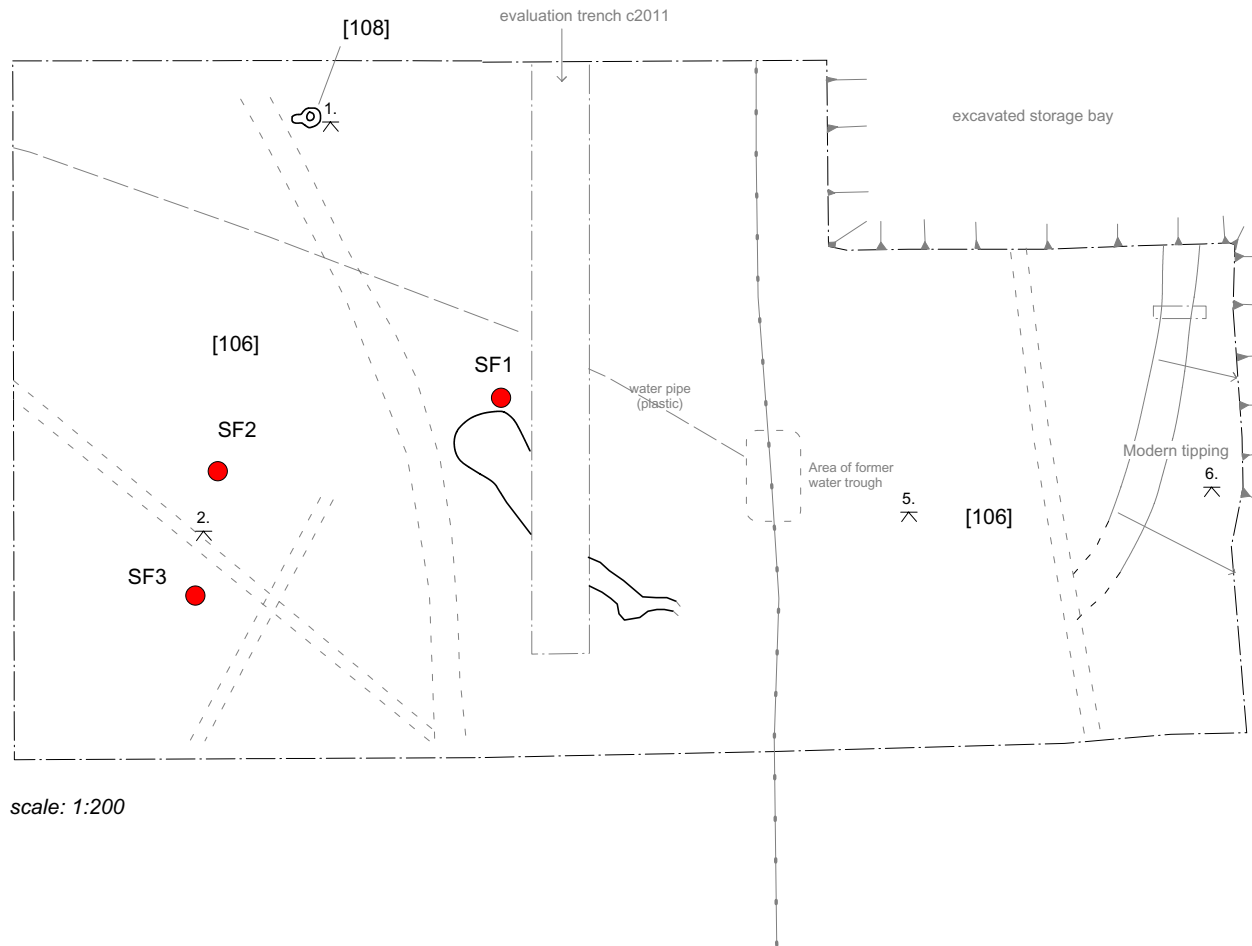
Plan 1



scale: 1:10

key

- former evaluation trench (2011)
- hedge line
- land drains
- photographic Position No. & direction
- small finds



scale: 1:200

Levels AOD (metres)

- 1. 116.93
- 2. 117.03
- 3. 116.85
- 4. 116.57
- 5. 116.57
- 6. 115.4

Figure 3: Site Plan

CS Archaeology  
October 2013

Thurvaston House Farm,  
Thurvaston, Derbyshire:  
An Archaeological Strip  
and Record

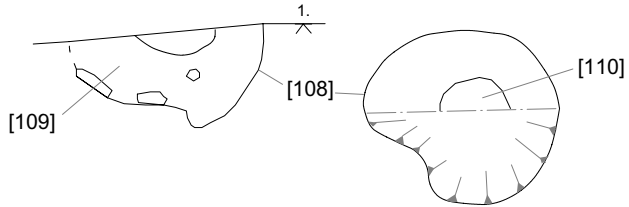


key

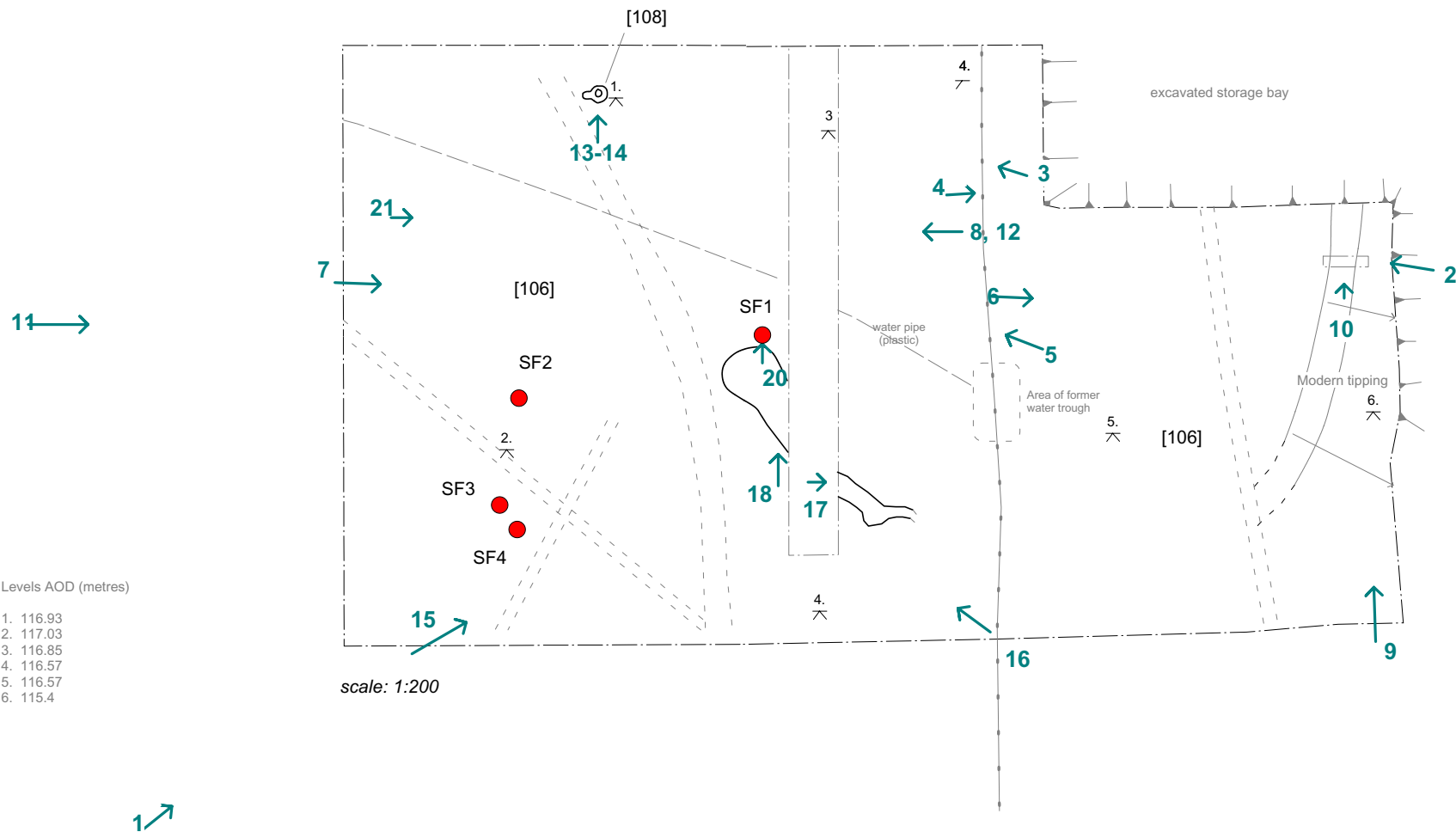
- former evaluation trench (2011)
- hedge line
- land drains
- photographic Position No. & direction
- small finds

Section 1

Plan 1



scale: 1:10



Levels AOD (metres)

- 1. 116.93
- 2. 117.03
- 3. 116.85
- 4. 116.57
- 5. 116.57
- 6. 115.4

scale: 1:200

Figure 4: Site Plan with  
Photographic Positions

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## PLATES

*With photographic position numbers, in italics, for cross referencing with the archive*



**Plate 1, 1:** pre-excitation view of the proposed development area (PDA), looking northeast



**Plate 2, 3:** view of the stripped surface (natural clay [103]), looking west northwest



**Plate 3, 4:** detail of a detail of a crushed stone, looking east



**Plate 4, 9:** general view of the eastern end of the PDA with modern tipping, looking north



**Plate 5, 10:** detailed view of a section, cut through the modern deposits tipped from the west, looking north



**Plate 6, 11:** general view of the stripped PDA, looking east





**Plate 7, 14:** half section of feature [104] a probably modern post hole, looking north



**Plate 8, 18:** view of the western spread of the 'supposed' ditch with the evaluation trench to the right of picture, looking north



**Plate 9, 18:** detail of pottery rim, SF1, and fire heated stone, looking north



Plate 10, 21: geological section through the PDA's 1m deep boulder clay, along the western side

## APPENDICES

Appendix 1: The WSI

Appendix 2: The Archive

Appendix 3: Pottery Assessment

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND  
RECORD:  
AT THURVASTON HOUSE FARM,  
THURVASTON, DERBYSHIRE**



**CS Archaeology**

**June 2013**

## 0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 Planning Consent was granted for the erection of an agricultural building to house a new milking parlour (App. No. 9/2012/0191/NO), in May 2012, by South Derbyshire District Council.
- 0.2 This Written Scheme of investigation outlines CS Archaeology's approach to the archaeological strip and record excavation which is to take place in advance of the development. The site of the proposed building lies within the scheduled monument area of Thurvaston's shrunken medieval village and moated site, and following archaeological evaluation has been found to contain medieval deposits.
- 0.3 Because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies within a Scheduled Monument, which is of National Importance, a strip and record excavation is required to fully record the nature, extent and condition of the PDA's archaeological resource.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Details

1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land south of Thurvaston House Farm

1.1.2 *Location:* Thurvaston, Derbyshire

1.1.3 *Status:* Scheduled Monument (No. 23299)

1.1.4 *NGR* SK 24340 37898 (centre)

1.1.5 *Area* c. 0.0525 hectares

1.1.6 Thurvaston House Farm lies to the northeast end of Thurvaston village just south of Long Lane a former Roman road between Derby and Rocester. Part of the farm including the area of the strip and record lies at the northern end of the scheduled monument of Thurvaston's shrunken medieval village and moated site (**Figure 1**).

1.1.7 The archaeological strip and record will record all archaeological deposits down to the natural substrate. The archaeological record assimilate the results of the evaluation (CS Archaeology 2011) and will further establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the site outlined in **Figure 1**, and if suitable, samples will be collected for palaeoenvironmental/artefact/building material research.

### 1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 Planning Consent was granted for the erection of an agricultural building to house a new milking parlour (App. No. 9/2012/0191/NO, Cond. 2), in May 2012, by South Derbyshire District Council.

1.2.2 Condition 2 (App. No. 9/2012/0191/NO) states that:

**a)** *No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority.*

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision be made for the analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- 5. Provision be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the*

site investigation.

**b)** No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part {a}

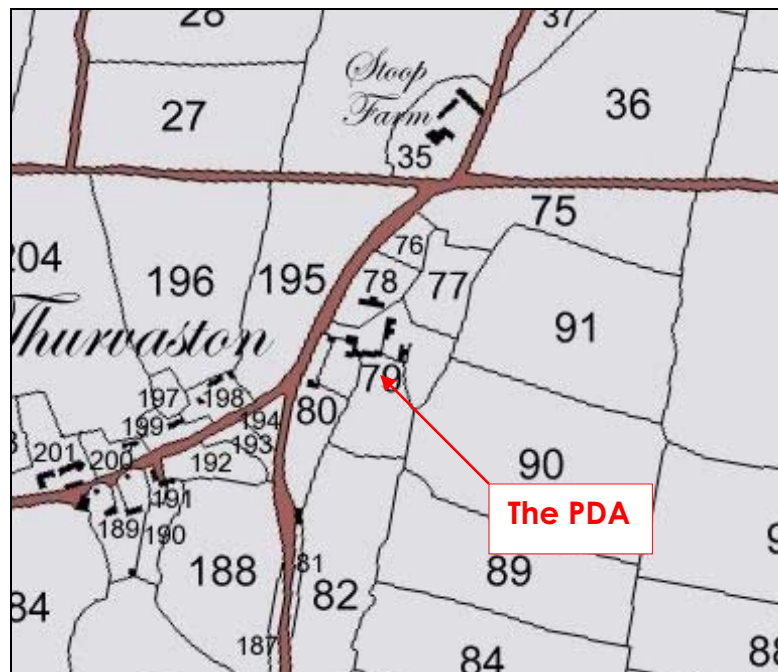
**c)** the development shall not be brought into use until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision be made for the analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: To enable items of archaeological interest to be recorded/and or preserved where possible.

1.2.3 Condition 3, re. the resultant spoil. This shall be removed from the PDA and the farm to an authorised disposal site (pers. comm. Mrs P Hammersley).

### 1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 The site lies within the medieval shrunken village of Thurvaston. Surviving earthworks from the village are still extant across Thurvaston House Farm, and consist of house platforms and hollow ways which lie within the scheduled monument area.



Extract from the Thurvaston Tithe Map of 1840

3.1.2 The tithe map of 1840 depicts the site as part of apportionment (plot) 79 called 'Middle Croft' which was described as an 'Old Turf Pasture' and consisted of an area of 1 acre, 25 perches. The field boundaries are depicted and shows the site to be bisected by boundary that abuts the 'L' shaped barn and cow-houses of Thurvaston House Farm.

3.1.3 In 1889 the field boundaries are still depicted on the Ordnance Survey map.

- 3.1.4 Prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century Thurvaston was a much larger rural settlement consisting of a cluster of houses, gardens, yards, streets, paddocks, often with a green, manor house and church. Thurvaston declined in size as a result of declining economic viability or population fluctuations caused by widespread epidemics such as the Black Death.
- 3.1.5 The PDA was afforded statutory protection in 1994 and it considers that there it is probable that the medieval village extended north from the moated site, and can be evidenced by building platforms. It has not been confirmed but these building platforms may have extended into the area now occupied by Thurvaston House Farm (English Heritage 1994).

## 2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aim of the archaeological strip and Record establish the presence and extent of the PDAs archaeological resource within the scheduled monument area by the open area excavation of the PDA (**Figure 1**). This work will gather sufficient information to further establish the presence/absence, nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological remains. This will provide that the archaeology is preserved by record.

## 3 METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Strip & Record

- 3.1.1 This will produce an open area excavation right across the PDA. The proposed extension measures approximately 525m<sup>2</sup> (15 x 35m), and lies south of the existing agricultural building (**Figures 1 and 2**). An addition area is also proposed to be stripped immediately abutting the existing building this measures 126m<sup>2</sup> (**Figure 1**).
- 3.1.2 The strip and record will be machine stripped to clear the upper surface/overburden, the evaluation proved these deposits were relatively shallow. This will be carried extremely judiciously and under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. The position of the evaluation trench will be re-established on site. All archaeological features will then be half sectioned and hand excavated.
- 3.1.5 All archaeological features/deposits will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to fulfil the aims of the strip and record (see section 2 above). The complete excavation of features is not regarded as necessary; a sufficient sample will be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence of the PDA, down to naturally occurring deposits. The sampling policy is as follows:

- a) A 100% sample will be taken of all stake-holes.



- b) A 50% sample will be taken of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m.
- c) A minimum 25% sample will be taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; but this will include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile.
- d) A minimum 20% sample will be taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice.

- 3.1.6 In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may be appropriate (e.g. for removing deep intrusions such as modern brick and concrete floors or footings), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g. ditches), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin.
- 3.1.7 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of **all material** revealed during the course of the trial excavation. All archaeological features and deposits, and all sections, will be drawn and fully recorded for archival purposes. Plans will be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), whilst section drawings will be at a scale of 1:10. A minimum 35mm format for photography is required (in monochrome and colour).
- 3.1.8 Where industrial activity is detected, material will be retained from each spatially and chronologically distinct deposit to ensure that any chronological or spatial changes in the use of the site can be investigated. A specialist will be consulted to advise on the specifics, but a rapid visual examination will be sufficient to determine how many types of material are present in a particular deposit (black slag, green slag, magnetic lumps, etc, for example), and specimens of each will be retained. The amount retained will be sufficient for any analysis required and will include examples that show distinctive features, such as details and marks, dimensions, fabrics and forms. Frequently the most informative examples show how different categories of waste were associated in the process (a ceramic fragment with adhering black and green slag, for example). It is not generally necessary to retain all the industrial residues from a deposit, and specialist advice will be sought. Where doubt exists, and only small quantities are present, all the material will be kept; where large quantities are present (more than one tonne), a proportion will be kept and the amount discarded recorded. Refer to section 3.7 of the 'Science for Historic Industries' (English Heritage, 2006) guidelines.
- 3.1.9 Where industrial activity is detected, samples will be collected (in conjunction with hand-retrieved material, see 3.1.7 above). Separate samples (0.2 litres in volume) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets). When working areas are identified multiple samples will be taken at regular 0.2-0.5m intervals (e.g. a grid pattern to look at spatial distributions). Refer to page 6 of the 'Metallurgy' (English Heritage, 2001) guidelines.
- 3.1.10 Deposits will be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains. A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site will be agreed with an environmental consultancy, in advance of the project (Appendix 1). The sampling strategy will include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and has been developed in collaboration with a recognised bio-archaeologist. This WSI and sampling strategy has been submitted to English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, Dr Jim Williams at the Northampton Office (email: jim.williams@english-heritage.org.uk), prior to commencement of site works. In keeping with the EH

guidelines, all securely stratified deposits considered suitable for environmental analysis (i.e. those not consisting of building debris, rubble mortar etc.) will be sampled (50-60 litres in volume, where deposits allow) in order that their potential can be fully assessed, and a suitable sampling strategy can be formulated in case of further mitigation. Refer to the 'Environmental Archaeology' (English Heritage, 2002) guidelines.

- 3.1.11 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 3.1.12 Lifting of human skeletal remains will be kept to the minimum which is compatible with an adequate strip and record. At sites known in advance to be cemeteries, provision will be made for site-inspection by a recognised specialist. Excavators will be aware of, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857, and pay due attention to requirements of Health and Safety.
- 3.1.13 A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be discussed with the County Archaeologist and the recipient museum in advance of the project commencing, and a policy for finds recording will be agreed and submitted to the County Archaeologist, before commencement of site works (see *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections, Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales: Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993*). Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archive quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum (see 9 below). Copies of all recording forms and manuals will be submitted to the County Archaeologist, prior to the commencement of site works, if these have not been supplied previously. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs. Contractors will make an allowance for a minimum of four boxes in calculating estimates for museum's storage grant.
- 3.1.14 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during excavation will be collected, processed and assessed (by a suitably qualified and experienced specialist), unless variations in this principle are agreed with English Heritage and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MAP2, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment. On large post-medieval or other metalworking sites, or sites yielding structural metalwork, there may be a need to vary this strategy, and the need and use of X-radiography will be established by the specialist in conjunction with the project monitors.
- 3.1.15 The following categories of artefacts may be predicted: pottery, ferrous and non-ferrous metalwork, glass, ceramic building materials, worked bone, flint and/or worked stone.
- 3.1.16 Metalworking finds and metalworking residues will normally be washed, but some materials, however, are delicate and may be damaged; any cleaning procedures

will be agreed with the metalworking specialist and / or conservator. Materials that will not be washed (except by, or under the supervision of, the metalworking specialist include crucibles, moulds, hearth and furnace linings. Refer to page 6 of the 'Metallurgy' (English Heritage, 2001) guidelines.

- 3.1.17 CS Archaeology has direct experience of carrying out work in south Yorkshire and has used specialist subcontractors such as Dr Chris Cumberpatch (Sheffield) and Dr J Wheeler (Aberford, W Yorks) to clarify and augment the archaeological interpretation and archive. CS Archaeology will also ensure that local museum's are visited to update artefact recognition particularly from the medieval and post-medieval periods within the region. CS Archaeology will ensure that the pottery report, if require, will use the fabric classifications which have been published in the reports for other recently published medieval and post-medieval sites from the county, for the sake of consistency: access to the fabric series will be freely granted to pottery researchers.
- 3.1.18 This WSI will be agreed with the regional Inspector of Ancient Monuments and the County Archaeologist at the outset of the project.
- 3.1.19 CS Archaeology will make provision for the use of shoring, pumps, or artificial lighting. Such strategies will also allow for sampling for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological determinations, as appropriate: where *in situ* timbers are found to survive in good condition, samples will be taken for dendrochronological assay.

## 4 REPORT PREPARATION, CONTENTS AND DISTRIBUTION

- 4.1 Upon completion of the strip and record, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.
- 4.2 A report will be prepared which will provide the results of the fieldwork and assessment and will place the results in a contextual and historical framework. The project report will be produced in accordance with English Heritage guidelines as outlined in MoRPHE (2006), and IFA guidance for evaluations (2008). It will synthesise all elements of the strip and record work.

The report will include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, introduction and aims and objectives.
- b) An introduction which will include
  - . • the site code/project number;
  - . • planning reference number;
  - . • dates when the fieldwork took place;
  - . • grid reference;
  - . • author of report and report date.
- c) An account of the methods employed during the project, and any constraints.
- d) An account of the results of the fieldwork, describing both structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered, and with a quantification of artefacts, ecofacts, contexts and other primary records and registers.
- e) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot dating of artefactual and environmental material recovered (including type series & fabric codes for local pottery groups, as appropriate). Descriptive material will be

clearly separated from interpretative statements. This shall be supported by the use of **photographs and drawings**, to include an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches, related to fixed points shown on current OS data, geo-referenced to National Grid; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench; illustration of significant archaeological features with appropriately scaled plans and sections, with heights relative to Ordnance Datum.

- f) A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs. Assessment of artefacts will normally include inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy. However, on large post-medieval or other metalworking sites, or sites yielding structural metalwork this may not always be appropriate, and the need and use of X-radiography will be established by the specialist. . A rapid scan of all excavated material will be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in *First Aid for Finds*. Waterlogged organic materials will be dealt with, following the English Heritage documents, *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather*, and *Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- g) A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study. Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, (or sub-samples of them, in the case of heavy clay for instance) will be completed. Bulk and site-riddled samples from dry deposits will have been processed during the excavation, where possible. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved will be assessed, following methods presented in *Environmental Archaeology: a Guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*. Unprocessed sub-samples will be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists. Assessments for any technological residues will be undertaken. Samples for dating will be submitted to laboratories promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of specifications for subsequent mitigation strategies.
- h) The results from investigations in Archaeological Sciences **will** be included in the Site Archive and presented in the report. The report will include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis. If pertinent it will include tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts, and will include non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data will be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendations for further investigations (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) will be clearly separated from the results and interpretation, and will be incorporated into the Specifications/Project Design for any future intervention or mitigation strategy.
- i) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
- j) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required.
- k) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where

- known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- l) Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of this Written Scheme of Investigation.
  - m) References and bibliography of all sources used.
- 4.3 Copies of the report will be submitted to Mr and Mrs Hammersley, Mr T Allen (English Heritage) and Mr S Baker (Derbyshire County Council), within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality. The usual period for a written, illustrated report is within 3 months (or longer period by mutual agreement) following completion of fieldwork.
- 4.4 A brief, interim report will be prepared during or shortly after the completion of fieldwork, to assist in making decisions on development proposals.
- 4.5 As well as a printed copy of the report, an electronic copy of the report will also be supplied in PDF and word formats to Mr S Baker and Mr T Allen. This will allow a text summary to be incorporated by the Historic Environment Record (HER) into any review or synthetic documents.
- 4.6 An on-line OASIS form will also be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>, for inclusion in the ADS database.

## 5 COPYRIGHT, CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY

- 5.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with CS Archaeology. Agreements on copyright will be agreed with the commissioning body at the outset of the project.
- 5.2 The circumstances under which the report or records can be used by other parties will be identified at the commencement of the project, as will the proposals for distribution of the report (see 4 above). All archaeologists undertaking work will respect the commissioning body's requirements over confidentiality, but the archaeologist will endeavour to emphasise their professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work available to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time.
- 5.3 The archaeologist undertaking the strip and record has a duty of confidence to the client commissioning the work. All aspects of publicity will be agreed at the outset of the project between the commissioning body and the archaeological organisation or individual undertaking the project.

## 6 ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

- 6.1 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum. The recipient museum **will** be contacted at an early stage, before submission of the project design and before commencement of fieldwork.
- 6.2 A site archive will be prepared in accordance with English Heritage MoRPHE guidelines (English Heritage 2006). See also *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995.
- 6.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage* (Walker 1990) and the Museums and Galleries Commission's *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*, 1992.
- 6.4 Arrangements will be made as soon as Scheduled Monument Consent has been granted for the full and final archive to be deposited in Derby Museum and Art Gallery in accordance with their deposition and archiving standards. If, after the strip and record, no further archaeological work is initiated, the archive will be deposited. An agreed allowance will be made for a contribution to the recipient museum towards the curation and storage of material.
- 6.5 The evaluation archive (CS Archaeology 2011) and the strip and record archive will be amalgamated into the final archive.
- 6.6 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the Derby City Museum and the EH/DCC, and will take account of the museum's requirements and the relevant guidelines (see above) relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

## 7 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS, PUBLICATION & DISSEMINATION

- 7.1 The information contained within the assessment report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the site and any material recovered during the strip and record.
- 7.2 If further archaeological investigations take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with the curator) will be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the archaeological programme.

- 7.3 If further site works do not take place, it will be appreciated that assessment may produce results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, and allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the strip and record and of the location and material held within the site archive.
- 7.4 Should further archaeological excavation be undertaken, a synopsis of the results of the assessment will be prepared for publication with the final results of any further fieldwork.

## 8 MONITORING, HEALTH AND SAFETY, STAFFING & INSURANCE

- 8.1 The archaeological work will be monitored under the auspices of the EH/DCC.
- 8.2 During the course of the fieldwork the Development Control Archaeologist may undertake monitoring visits. Two week's prior notice of the commencement of fieldwork should therefore be given, including the name and contact number of the archaeologist on site.
- 8.3 Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered the archaeological contractor will contact English Heritage (Mr T Allen) and/or Derbyshire's Development Control Archaeologist (Mr S Baker) and arrange a convenient date and time for a site visit.
- 8.4 All CSCS staff and subcontracting archaeologists are CSCS accredited, details available on request.
- 8.5 CS Archaeology will ensure that arrangements are made for monitoring visits and meetings before, during and after the archaeological site work, as appropriate.
- 8.6 CS Archaeology will report any significant or unexpected discoveries immediately to the project monitors and the client/agent.
- 8.7 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork will comply with all Health and Safety Legislation; this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.
- 8.8 Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines.
- 8.9 CS Archaeology will ensure that they, or any proposed sub-contractors, are appropriately qualified to undertake such projects.
- 8.10 CS Archaeology has ensured that they are adequately insured, to cover all eventualities, including risks to third parties.

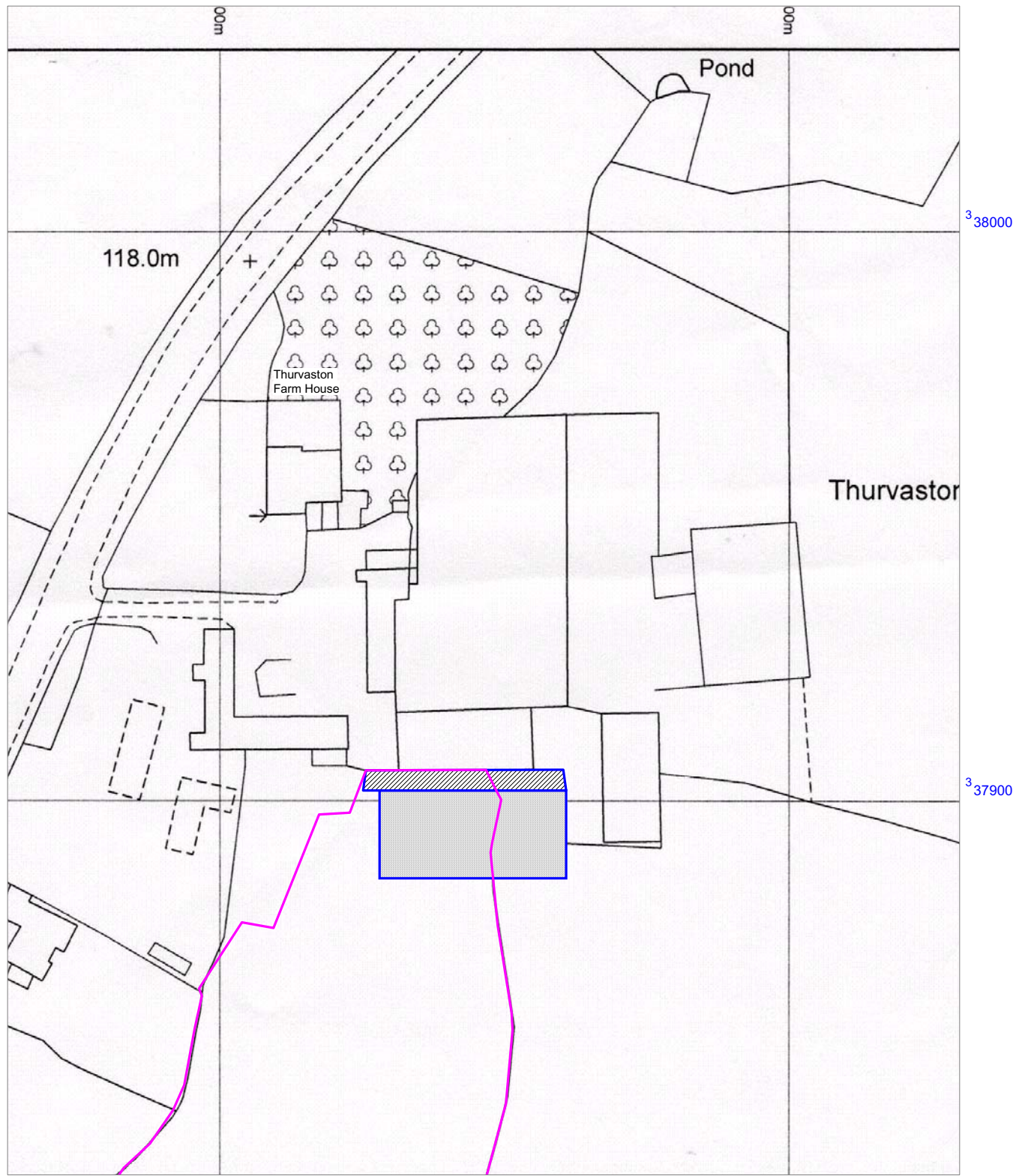
## 9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.
- Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

Any queries relating to this WSI please address to:

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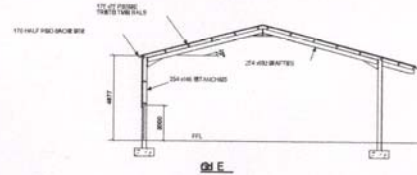
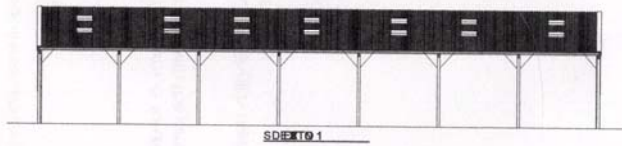
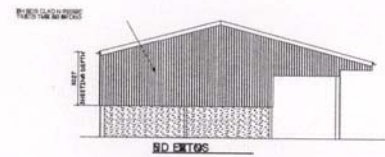
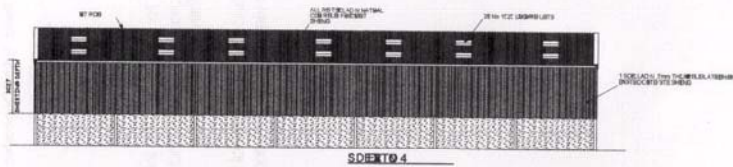
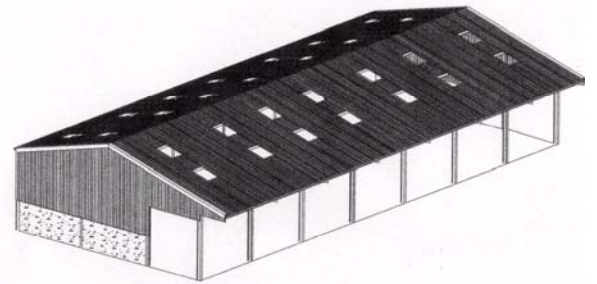
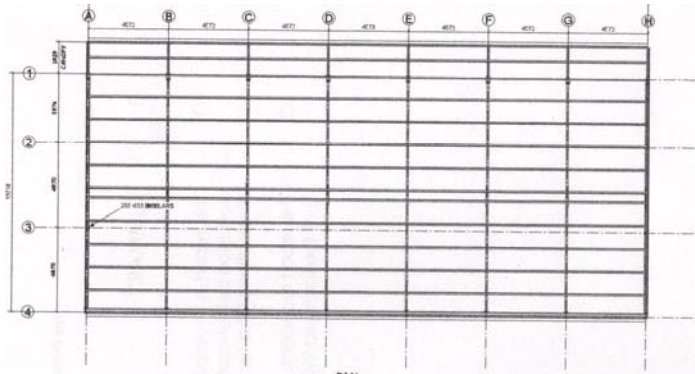
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- key
- proposed agricultural building (0.0525 Ha)
  - additional area of site strip (0.0126 Ha)
  - Designated Heritage Asset (Scheduled Monument) boundary

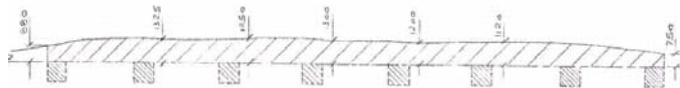
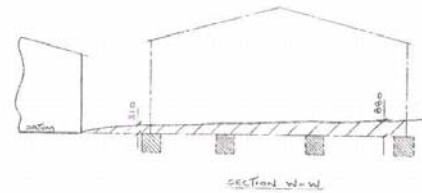
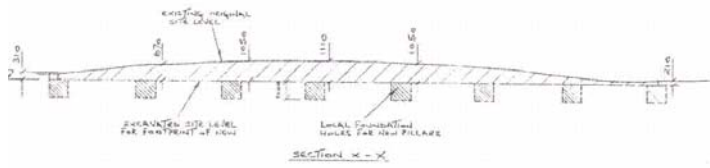
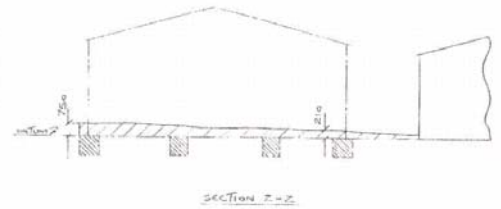
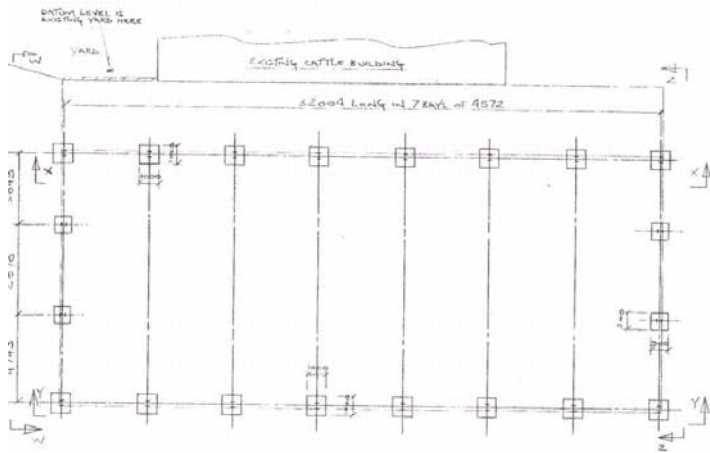
Thurvaston House Farm: An Archaeological Strip & Record

Figure 1: Site Map with Strip & Record Areas

CS Archaeology  
June 2013



scale: 1:1000



scale: 1:1000

## APPENDIX 2

**Context Register** which includes and continues the evaluation sequence

Context No.	Description
100	<i>Deposit:</i> clayey loam, containing 19 <sup>th</sup> /20 <sup>th</sup> century transfer decorated pottery and associated iron, finds not retained. Lies above [101]
101	<i>Deposit:</i> Light grey (very dry) silty clay with frequent charcoal and 3% rounded gravel (up to 0.004m diam.) and heat affected stone (up to 0.25m diam.). Lies below [100] and above [106, 102, 103, 108-110]
106	Reddish brown clay representing the site's natural drift geology – glacial boulder clay.
108	Cut: oval in plan 0.4 x 0.6m x 0.3m deep. Concave sides and rounded base with possible recut suggesting the post was repositioned during excavation.
109	Fill: of [104] mixed natural clay. No artefacts the mixed fill is similar to the surrounding natural clay which suggests a later post medieval/modern date.
110	<i>Deposit:</i> fill of [108] above [109]. Interpretated as residual post pipe deposit.

NB The archive is to be offered for deposition with Derby City Museum and Art Gallery (Acc No. DBYMU 2009-123)

**Photographic Register 1:** black and white print (Ilford Delta 400 Professional) and colour digital @ 12MP.

Position No.	Film/frame No.	Plate	Description	From
1	1/18	1	General pre-excavation view	SW
2	1/17		Initial view of the stripped surface (natural clay)	ESE
3	1/16	2	View of the stripped surface (natural clay [103])	ESE
4	1/15	3	Detail of a crushed stone (later discounted as a quern stone)	W
5	1/14		View of the site strip operation	SE
6	1/13		Post stripping view of the eastern half of the PDA	W
7	1/12		Post stripping view of the PDA	W
8	1/11		Post stripping view of the PDA	E
9	1/10	4	General view of the eastern end of the PDA with modern tipping	S
10	1/9	5	Detailed view of an section cut through the modern deposits tipped from the west	S
11	1/8-7	6	General view of the stripped PDA	W
12	1/6		General view	E
13	1/5		Pre-excavation view a irregular 'kidney' shaped feature [104]	S
14	1/4	7	Half section of feature [104] a modern post hole	S
15	1/3		General view of the stripped PDA	SW
16	1/2		General view of the stripped PDA	SW
17	1/1		View of the eastern extension of the supposed ditch revealed in the evaluation	E

Position No.	Film/frame No.	Plate	Description	From
18	2/36	8	View of the western spread of the supposed ditch with the evaluation trench to the right of picture	S
19	2/35		View of the western spread of the supposed ditch with the evaluation trench to the right of picture	S
20	2/24	9	Detail of pottery rim, SF1, and fire heated stone	S
21	2/23	10	Geological Section through the PDA's 1m deep boulder clay, along the western side	W

### Drawing Register

No.	Dwg.	Trench	Description
1	Plan 1	1	The PDA @ 1:50
2	Plan 2	1	South facing section of post hole [102] @ 1:20
3	Section 1	1	South facing section of post hole [102] @ 1:20

### Small Find Register

No.	Context	Description
1	[101]	Rim sherd prehistoric pottery (SK 24338 37898)
2	[101]	Body sherd prehistoric pottery (SK 24332 37984)
3	[101]	Body sherd prehistoric pottery (SK24332 37889)

## APPENDIX 3

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD  
Freelance Archaeologist

### Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Thurvaston was examined by the author in September 2013. It consisted of nine sherds of pottery weighing 92 grams representing maximum of five vessels. The assemblage also included fragment of corrugated asbestos of recent date. The data are summarised in Table 1.

### The later prehistoric type ware

Three sherds of pottery were identified as being of late prehistoric type (Pots D, E and F, Small find numbers 1, 2 and 3). Two of the sherds (Pots D and F) shared a similar hard, fine black fabric with abundant fine quartz inclusions. Pot F appeared to be part of the upper body of a jar with a cordon below the slightly everted rim. Pot D was a larger and thicker body sherd, most probably from a different vessel. The vessels were well-finished with, in the case of Pot F a fine smoothed external surface. Pot D bore ridges on its internal surface which might indicate that it was wheel-thrown although slight variations in thickness suggested that it was probably finished on a turntable rather than having been wheel-thrown.

Pot E had a slightly different fabric with a dull reddish-brown internal surface and a dull grey-brown internal surface. The fabric contained abundant quartz grains varying in size from less than 0.1mm to 0.5mm with occasional grains up to 1mm in size. The sherd was not as well-finished as Pots D and F and was the most clearly hand-made of all three.

The late prehistoric date attributed to these sherds is based upon their general characteristics rather than comparison with known examples and a late Saxon date is also possible although on balance the author prefers the earlier date.

### The medieval pottery

The two sherds of medieval pottery were both classified as Derbyshire Coarse White Sandy ware (Cumberpatch 2004:95, Appendix A), a type of pottery defined on the basis of an examination of the material from earlier excavations at Hemp Croft, Thurvaston (Challis 1999). There are numerous problems surrounding the medieval pottery industry of Derbyshire, the majority caused by the lack of publication of sites in Nottingham, Derby and Chesterfield. These have been discussed in detail elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004, Cumberpatch and Thorpe 2002) and remain unresolved. As a result it is difficult to determine the date of the sherds with any accuracy. An earlier medieval date, within the 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> centuries is probable, based on the characteristics of the sherds and a late 11<sup>th</sup> century date cannot be ruled out. A definite date must await the publication of the large number of backlogged sites in the region's major medieval towns.

### Archiving and curation

Although small in size, the assemblage should be deposited in the appropriate local or regional museum where it will be available for future re-examination. The fragment of asbestos can be discarded in accordance with appropriate health and safety guidelines.

### Bibliography

Challis, K. 1999 *Excavation of a medieval structure at Hemp Croft, Thurvaston, Derbyshire* **Derbyshire Archaeological Journal** 119; 220-259

Cumberpatch, C.G. 2004 *Medieval pottery in Derbyshire: a review* **Derbyshire Archaeological Journal** 124; 86-112

Cumberpatch, C.G. and Thorpe, R 2002 **The archaeology of Chesterfield** Unpublished report for English Heritage

Table 1

SF No	Pot code	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	notes
-	MedPot A	Derbys. Coarse White Sandy ware	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th?	See Cumberpatch 2004; possibly part of a vessel with a folded rim
-	MedPot B	Derbys. Coarse White Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th – C13th?	See Cumberpatch 2004
2	Pot D	Late Prehistoric type ware	5	26	1	BS	Hollow ware	Knife-trimmed & smoothed ext	PRIA	As Pot F; wheel-turned?
3	Pot E	Late Prehistoric type ware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	PRIA	-
1	Pot F	Late Prehistoric type ware	1	15	1	Rim	Jar	Smoothed ext w/ probable cordon at base of neck	PRIA	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5</b>					-
-	MedPot C	Asbestos	1	12	1	Fragment	Corrugated sheet	N/A	Recent	