

Land Southeast of the Old School, Strelley Road, Strelley, Nottinghamshire: An Archaeological Watching Brief



CS Archaeology
June 2010

On behalf of: Mr D Beardsley
The Old School
Strelley
Nottingham
Nottinghamshire

National Grid Reference (NGR): SK 5139 4169

Project Number: 47

Fieldwork and report by: Chris Scurfield BA (Hons) AlFA

Timing: Fieldwork May 2010
Report June 2010

Enquiries to: [CS Archaeology](#)
Manor Farm House
Manor Occupation Road
Royston
Barnsley
South Yorkshire
S71 4SG

M: 07963 586767
E: chrisscurfield@yahoo.com

Frontispiece: view of the PDA(Ménage) before the site strip

CONTENTS

1.	SUMMARY	2
2.	INTRODUCTION	3
3.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	3
4.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
5.	METHODOLOGY	4
6.	RESULTS.....	5
7.	CONCLUSIONS.....	7
8.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	7

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location Map

Figure 2: Location Map of the PDA

Figure 3: Plan and Section of the PDA

Figure 4: Plan of the PDA with Disused Mine Shafts with the course of the Probable Wagonway [004]

List of Plates

Plate 1: pre-excavation view of the PDA

Plate 2: working shot of the initial excavations revealing a linear feature [004]

Plate 3: the linear feature [004] to the northern corner of the PDA

Plate 4: pre-excavation view of Section 1

Plate 5: section through the linear feature [004]

Plate 6: the coal filled furrows to the east of the PDA

Plate 7: the excavated north-eastern half of the PDA

Plate 8: the excavated south-western half of the PDA

Appendices

Appendix 1: The Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 2: Archive Index

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1 An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken to meet a condition placed on planning consent, Application Number 09/00005/FUL, by Nottingham County Council. The condition consisted of monitoring the excavation of a ménage on land southeast of the Old School, Strelley, Nottinghamshire. Particular attention was paid to the possibility of Post Medieval mining features such as shaft mounds.
- 1.2 No shaft mounds were found, but a substantial linear feature was revealed and is believed to represent the foundation of a probable wagonway. The wagonway was aligned broadly east. The apparent re-discovery of this industrial feature is of significance and provides a context to the designated assets at Broad Oak Farm.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) consisted of a rectangular plot of land, 20 x 40m which was orientated northwest to southeast and lies c.60m southeast of the Old School, Strelley ([Plate 1](#)). The PDA is centred on National Grid Reference SK 5139 4169.
- 2.2 Strelley lies 6.7 kms east of Nottingham ([Figure 1](#)), 1.2 kms west of the M1 motorway and 0.12 kms east of Broad Oak Farm. Broad Oak farm contains extensive coal mining remains and is a designated heritage asset (Scheduled Monument, No. 30959) that could be revealed by the development. In October 2009 a Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared (Appendix 1) in response to the archaeological planning condition (No. 09/00005/FUL) and this was agreed by Nottingham County Council.
- 2.3 The watching brief was undertaken on the 27th May 2010.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The PDA lies adjacent to an area of historic coal mining represented by a series of shaft mounds, which are of National Interest. It became a Scheduled Monument in 1998. The Scheduled Monument area ([Figure 1](#)) contains earthworks and buried remains associated with coal mining, most obviously in the form of bell pits. These lie on level ground to the south, west and east of Broad Oak Farm, (140m northwest of the PDA). The Medieval period is evidenced in the local area by the remains of a probable manorial house platform, surrounding moat and fish pond (Scheduled Monument No. 23209) and this site lies 500m west of the PDA.
- 3.2 Coal mining in the area was initiated by the Strelley family who were rivals of the Willoughbys of Wollaton. By the late 16th century, Strelley and Wollaton were the largest and most productive coal mines outside of Tyneside (English Heritage 2009). 17th century developments at Strelley included the construction of one of the first wagonways to transport coal from the extraction pits to storage areas. This ensured that the Strelley mines remained productive into the later 17th century.
- 3.3 The Strelley shaft mounds are better preserved than the Wollaton examples and are still visible in the landscape as a series of low shaft mounds up to 5m diameter. At the centre of these mounds were vertical shafts. These shafts were sunk down to the coal levels and from there the seams were excavated horizontally, giving the mine a bell shaped profile with a low collar of spoil at the shaft mouth (English Heritage 2009).
- 3.5 Undisturbed shaft mounds are particularly valuable archaeologically as they could retain technological pit top features such as winding gear and even the early wagonways.
- 3.6 The possible discovery of a section of wagonway during the course of this watching brief has provided a small but important piece of evidence of Strelley's coal mining past, in an area outside the designated area of national importance.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological work is to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits and, in particular, further shaft mounds.

5. METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 This has been carried out in accordance with the Specification issued by CS Archaeology and approved by NCC in October 2009 (Appendix1). Deposits, which consisted entirely of plough soil [100] were removed under constant archaeological supervision by a 360° excavator. A toothless ditching bucket was used throughout the excavations. NB Site reduction excavations truncating [002, 003 and 004] did continue in order to level the PDA prior to the introduction of foundation aggregate for the ménage.
- 5.2 During the excavations all exposed surfaces and spoil were surveyed for metal, and examined for artefacts. Results for significant artefacts were negative and none of the collected metalwork, iron nails and modern straps, will contribute to the archive.
- 5.3 A plan and section of the archaeological features were recorded in **Figure 3**. Written records of the contexts were made on *pro-forma* recording cards and have been summarised in Appendix 2. A photographic record was made of all deposits in Black and White silver based film using a 35mm single lens reflex camera. Colour digital images were taken in order to illustrate the report. All the photographs form part of the archive, which will be deposited with Nottingham Castle Museum.
- 5.4 Dr C Robinson of NCC acted as the archaeological monitor and was kept informed of the progress of the works and final results.

6. RESULTS

- 6.1 The PDA lies across north-east sloping (approx. 5°) land. The excavated plough soil extended down to 0.25-0.3m. This was ploughed up until 4 years ago (pers. comm. Mr D Beardsley). Traces of modern ploughing were evident across the north-western half of the PDA (Figures 2 and 3).
- 6.2 As the plough soil was removed spoil heaps and exposed surfaces were surveyed with a metal detector, the results were negative for significant artefacts.
- 6.3 A total of two features were revealed; a linear feature [004] at the northern corner, and a couple of relict plough furrows [006 and 008] at the eastern corner of the PDA. The linear feature [004], extended beneath the baulks, and was exposed up to 10m in length. It was aligned broadly east-west, and was 2.5m in width.
- 6.4 The linear feature [004] bisected the northern corner of the PDA was marked by the presence of tabular fragments of angular sandstone with slag inclusions in a reddish brown clay matrix, and was in contrast to the natural surrounding red clay [002] (Plates 2 & 3). The presence of slag throughout this context [003] probably derived from the iron smelting. The linear feature [004] was sectioned (Section 1: Figure 3) revealed that the width of the deposit was much wider (5.8m) than initially revealed and was up to 0.45m deep. The sides [004] were gradual with an undulating base. Levels were taken on the top of this feature [003] revealing that the western end was higher than the east, a fall of 0.43m over 10m (Plates 4 & 5). The nature of the cut [004] through the linear feature suggests that it was constructed along an existing furrow in the middle or to one side of an open arable field. The nature and extent of this feature and its substantial fill [003] suggests that the deposit represents a possible track or wagonway.
- 6.5 Towards the eastern corner of the PDA evidence for post-medieval ploughing survived, in the form of truncated furrows (Plate 6), evident as sinuous parallel lines of variable widths. The lower fills of two furrows [006 and 008] survived in situ with an interval between furrows, of c. 4m. The furrows [006 and 008] were aligned east-west, and were apparently parallel to the probable wagonway [004]. The base of the furrows contained frequent coal fragments, and this deposit could be related to the probable wagonway [004]. Just how the coal deposit was formed is unknown, but it is possible that coal was either stored to the northeast of the PDA and encroached over the fields, or may have been deposited as a result of a possible derailment.
- 6.6 Artefacts from the plough soil [100] consisted of a number of abraded modern transfer decorated rim sherds, which were not retained. Following the excavation of a section through the linear feature [104], a clay pipe stem (SF1) was recovered together with a single sherd of pottery (SF2) from within deposit [101]. Both these finds will be included within the archive. The pipe stem, SF2 is 40mm long with a diameter of 7mm and a bore of 2.5mm. Mould marks are still visible, but have been smoothed during manufacture. The pipe stem (SF1) is plain with no decoration or glaze. The pottery sherd (SF2) was more diagnostic. The remaining central area of the PDA was devoid of archaeological activity (Plates 7 and 8).
- 6.7 *Pottery Assessment, (single sherd - SF2): This is a "Brown Glazed Coarseware, probably from a bowl or small pancheon. This type of pottery is very difficult to date with any accuracy as it was made from the 17th century into the early 20th century and there have been no detailed studies of the changes in style, fabric or form. My inclination, based on having seen quite a bit of this from sites of all dates (from the post-civil war deposits at Pontefract Castle to enormous quantities of 18th and 19th century vessels*

from Sheffield), is to suggest that it belongs to the earlier end of the date range, 17th to early 18th century. SF2 is consistent with a C17th/early C18th industrial site which includes bell pits" (pers. comm. Dr C Cumberpatch, Sheffield).

7. DISCUSSION

- 7.1 The linear feature [004] was consistent throughout the exposed length (10M). This suggests that it was deposited during a single episode and was probably industrially related, rather than ad-hoc deposits associated with agricultural trackways. The inclusions of industrial slag and absence of in situ burning is also suggestive of construction during the industrial post medieval period with industrial waste (slag) being used to augment the sandstone base [003]. No traces of a rail track, pins or sleepers survived as modern ploughing appears to have truncated the top of the feature. Indeed that the feature survives at all is due to the present pastoral land-use (paddock).
- 7.2 Because of the orientation of the relict sections of Post Medieval plough furrows to the southeast of the PDA, it seems likely that the linear feature [004] was deliberately constructed by the large scale introduction of stoney clay [003] into an existing plough furrow (Plate 7). The stoney clay [003] probably acted as a foundation deposit onto which a road or railway would have been constructed. As the evidence has revealed modern ploughing has truncated the upper surfaces of the feature, however it could survive in a more intact condition east and west of the PDA, particularly beneath the adjacent field boundaries and modern woodland.
- 7.3 The watching brief has been able to record relict elements of an industrial landscape and in particular, the possible laying out of a wagonway across an agricultural landscape. Because of the nature, extent and date of the linear feature [004] it appears to be a strong prospect for one of the first wagonways which transported coal from the extraction pits to storage areas (section 3.2) and to find thin deposits of coal [005 & 007] in close proximity further substantiates this hypothesis.

8. CONCLUSIONS

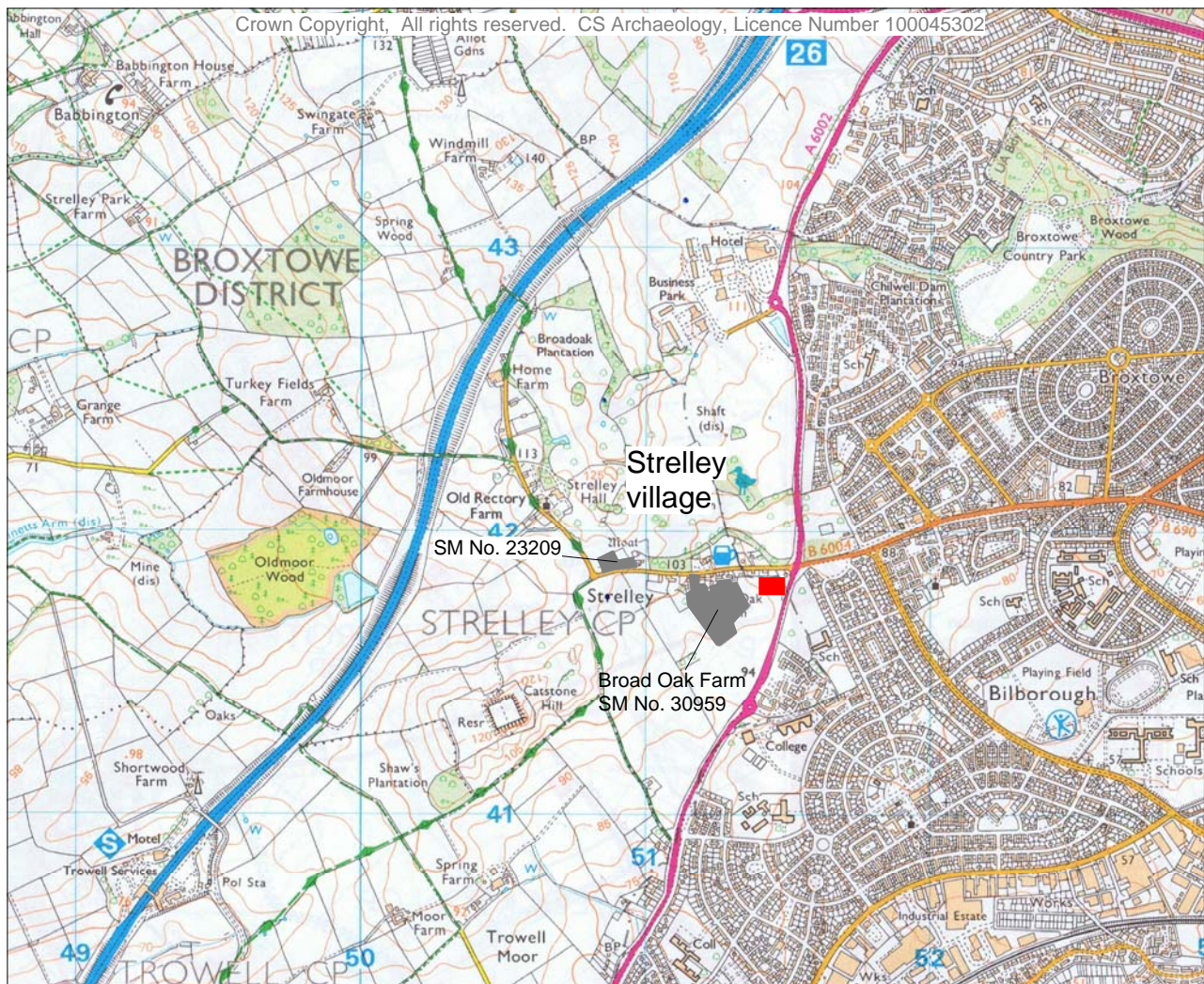
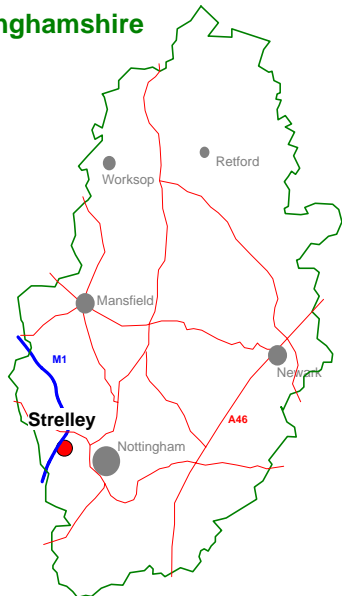
- 8.1 The watching brief has identified two previously unknown archaeological features. The nature, extent and date of the linear feature [004], suggests that it was probably constructed as part of a wagonway that accessed the adjacent shaft mounds (**Figure 4**).
- 8.2 The two truncated plough furrows offer a further insight into the organisation of the landscape, demonstrating that the post medieval field system was aligned on an east-west orientation and was parallel to the probable wagonway [004]. Indeed both features, the wagonway and furrows share a very similar orientation, and suggest a changing 17th century landscape from one of agriculture to a 17th century industrial mining landscape.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to Mr D Beardsley for commissioning the work and facilitating site access, and to Dr C Robinson for conditioning and monitoring the archaeological work.

FIGURES

Nottinghamshire



scale 1:25000

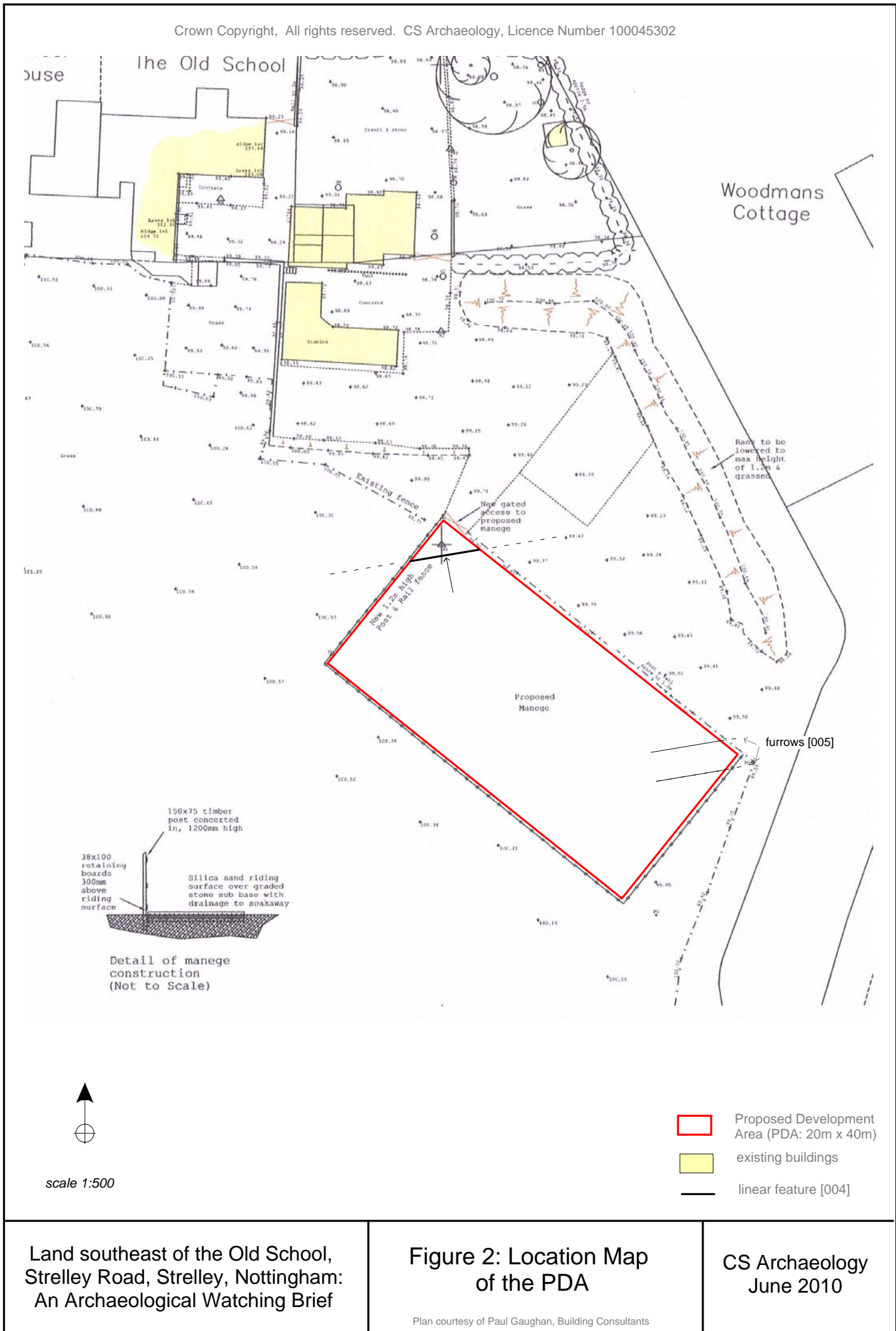


- PDA see Figure 2
- Designated Heritage Assets (Scheduled Monuments)

Land southeast of the Old School,
Strelley Road, Strelley, Nottingham:
An Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 1: Location Map

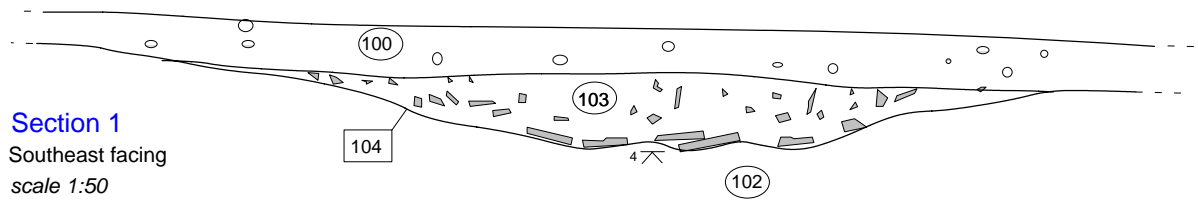
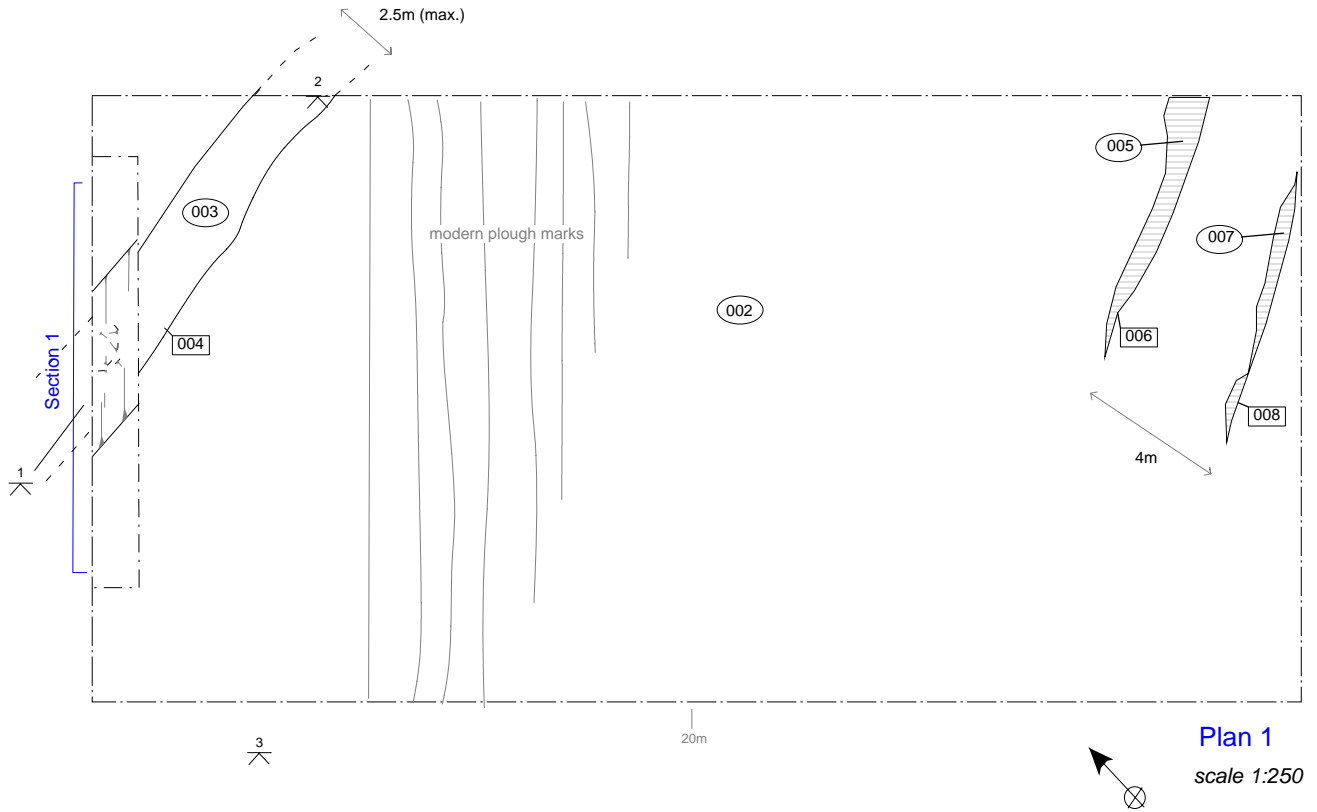
CS Archaeology
June 2010



Land southeast of the Old School,
Strelley Road, Strelley, Nottingham:
An Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 2: Location Map
of the PDA

CS Archaeology
June 2010



levels AOD
BM 92.8m (Road)
TBM 94.81m

- 1. 93.46m
- 2. 92.91m
- 3. 94.36m
- 4. 93.91m

key

-  sandstone
-  truncated medieval plough furrows (indicative)

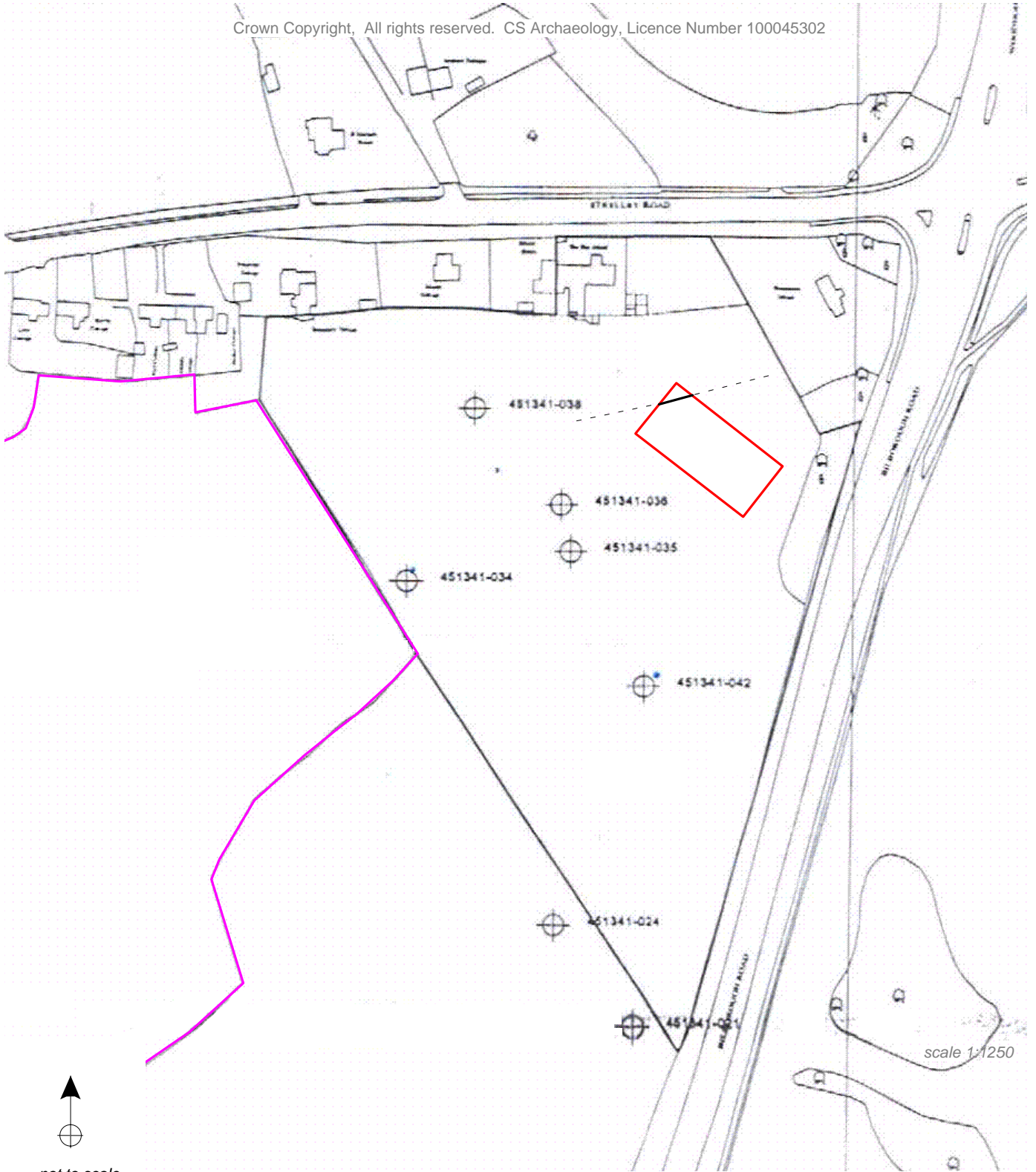
Land southeast of the Old School,
Strelley Road, Strelley, Nottingham:
An Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 3: Plan and Section
of the PDA

CS Archaeology
June 2010

- key
- The PDA
 - Probable Wagonway [004]
 - Scheduled Monument boundary
 - + Mine shaft

Crown Copyright, All rights reserved. CS Archaeology, Licence Number 100045302



Land southeast of the Old School,
Strelley Road, Strelley, Nottingham:
An Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 4: Plan of the PDA with
Disused Mine Shafts with the course
of the Linear Feature [004]

CS Archaeology
June 2010

PLATES



Plate 1: Pre-excitation view of the PDA, from the southeast



Plate 2: working shot of the initial excavations revealing a linear feature [004] (with alignment highlighted), from the northeast



Plate 3: the linear feature [004] to the northern corner of the PDA, from the east



Plate 4: Pre-excitation view of Section 1, from the southeast



Plate 5: Section through the linear feature [004], from the southeast



Plate 6: the coal filled furrows to the east of the PDA, from the southwest



Plate 7: the stripped north-eastern half of the PDA, from the northwest



Plate 8: the excavated south-western half of the PDA, from the northwest

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT LAND
SOUTHEAST OF THE OLD SCHOOL, STRELLEY ROAD,
STRELLEY, NOTTINGHAM**

CS Archaeology

October 2009

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a condition placed on planning consent (Application No. 09/00005/FUL) by Nottingham County Council. This consent permits development to proceed subject to an approved WSI, which has to be agreed in advance before any works can take place.
- 0.2 This condition has been imposed because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is situated immediately adjacent to a Scheduled Monument (No. 30959) could impact on associated archaeological deposits.
- 0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological watching brief is implemented to ascertain the nature of the archaeological resource which may be encountered during the site works.
- 0.4 The results from these archaeological works will provide a more detailed assessment of the PDAs archaeological resource.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land southeast of the Old School, Strelley Road,
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Strelley, Nottingham NG8 6PB
- 1.1.3 *Status:* None (adjacent and affecting the setting of Scheduled Monument (No. 30959)
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SK 5139 4169
- 1.1.5 *Area of site (hectares):* 0.08 hectares
- 1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to record the archaeological resource. This record will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the PDA in the areas outlined in **Figure 1**, and if suitable, samples will be collected for palaeoenvironmental research.

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 The PDA lies adjacent to an area of historic coal mining represented by a series of shaft mounds. This area is of National Significance and was designated a Scheduled Monument in 1998.
- 1.2.2 The scheduled monument area (**Figure 1**) contains earthworks and buried remains of the coal mining most obviously in the form of bell pits. These lie on level ground to the south, west and east of Broad Oak Farm, (140m northwest of the PDA).
- 1.2.3 Coal mining in the area was initiated by the Strelley family who were rivals to the Willoughbys of Wollaton. By the late 16th century, Strelley and Wollaton were the largest and most productive coal mines outside of Tyneside (English Heritage 2009). 17th century developments at Strelley included the construction of one of the first wagonways to transport coal from the extraction pits to storage areas. This ensured that the Strelley mines remained productive into the later 17th century.
- 1.2.4 The Strelley shaft mounds are better preserved than the Wollaton ones. Still visible in the landscape are a series of low shaft mounds up to 5m diameter. At the centre of these mounds were vertical shafts. These shafts were sunk down to the coal levels and from there the seams were excavated horizontally, giving the mine a bell shaped profile with a low collar of spoil at the shaft mouth (English Heritage 2009).
- 1.2.5 Undisturbed shaft mounds are particularly valuable archaeologically as they will retain technological pit top features such as winding gear and even the early wagonways.
- 1.2.6 At this stage it is uncertain whether the PDA contains further examples, but there is a high probability.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The PDA lies immediately adjacent to coal mining remains at Broad Oak Farm. This is a Scheduled Monument Area (Number 30959) and this Written Scheme of Investigation has been written in response to a condition placed on Planning Consent (Application No. 09/00005/FUL) by Nottingham County Council.
- 1.3.2 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate and enable an assessment of the impact of development proposal on the archaeological resource of the PDA. This is in accordance with Local Plan Policies and the National Planning Policy Guidance, Note 16 on Archaeology and the Planning, 1990.
- 1.3.3 This archaeological condition on consent is to prepare this WSI which covers the removing and study of any matters of archaeological/historic importance observed during the watching brief. The watching brief will apply to all below ground works associated with site reduction (up to 0.3m) of a 20 x 40m area in order to facilitate the installation of a ménage.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological work is to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits and in particular further shaft mounds.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

- 3.1.1 It is proposed to carry out a watching brief of the site reduction works.
- 3.1.2 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 3.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans.
- 3.1.4 Mechanical excavation, using a toothless ditching bucket will be used extremely judiciously, under constant archaeological supervision down to the required depth, c. 0.3m, below the present surface.
- 3.1.5 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector under archaeological supervision ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection will be carried out following the Code of Practice in the Treasure Act of 1996.
- 3.1.6 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left *in situ*. The Coroner's Office will be informed only if the remains appear to have been buried for less than 100 years. If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and relevant regulations.
- 3.1.7 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being

planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will still be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

- 3.1.8 The watching brief will favour preservation in situ, unless features will be directly affected by on-site works. If features are to be affected all anthropomorphic features will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated for the relationship between components to be established.
- 3.1.9 All finds that are ‘treasure’ will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).
- 3.1.10 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.
- 3.1.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (NCC). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.
- 3.1.12 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

- 3.2.1 If the archaeological deposits are of sufficient interest Environmental sampling may be recommended in consultation with NCC. Different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the deposits under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample:
- i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;
 - ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 60-70 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;
 - iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).

- 3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.
- 3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant deposit as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.
- 3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy will be recorded.
- 3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.3 Photography

- 3.3.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the excavations and site reduction will be made.
- 3.3.2 General and detailed photographs will be taken with a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.
- 3.3.3 This record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slides, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. built structures and bedrock and characteristic stratigraphy. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to NCC.

3.4 Site Monitoring

- 3.4.1 NCC will be notified at least two weeks in advance of the site works and the start of the archaeological watching brief, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.
- 3.4.2 Monitoring will be arranged so that all excavated areas can be inspected in an exposed condition.

3.5 Health and Safety

3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitors (NCC).

3.6 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the watching Brief will be completed. The post-excavation assessment of material will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.

3.6.2 The watching brief report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.

3.6.3 The watching brief report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.

3.6.4 The results of the palaeo-environmental assessment by an appropriate specialist will outline the potential of the samples taken and will be included in the watching brief report.

3.6.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.

3.6.6 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 Report Submission

3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard and digital formats to:

- The Client Mr D Beardsley;
- Mr C Robinson, County Archaeologist NCC;
- English Heritage (if required).

3.8 Deposition of the Archive

- 3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with the appropriate repository (to be advised) after notification in advance of fieldwork

3.9 Publicity

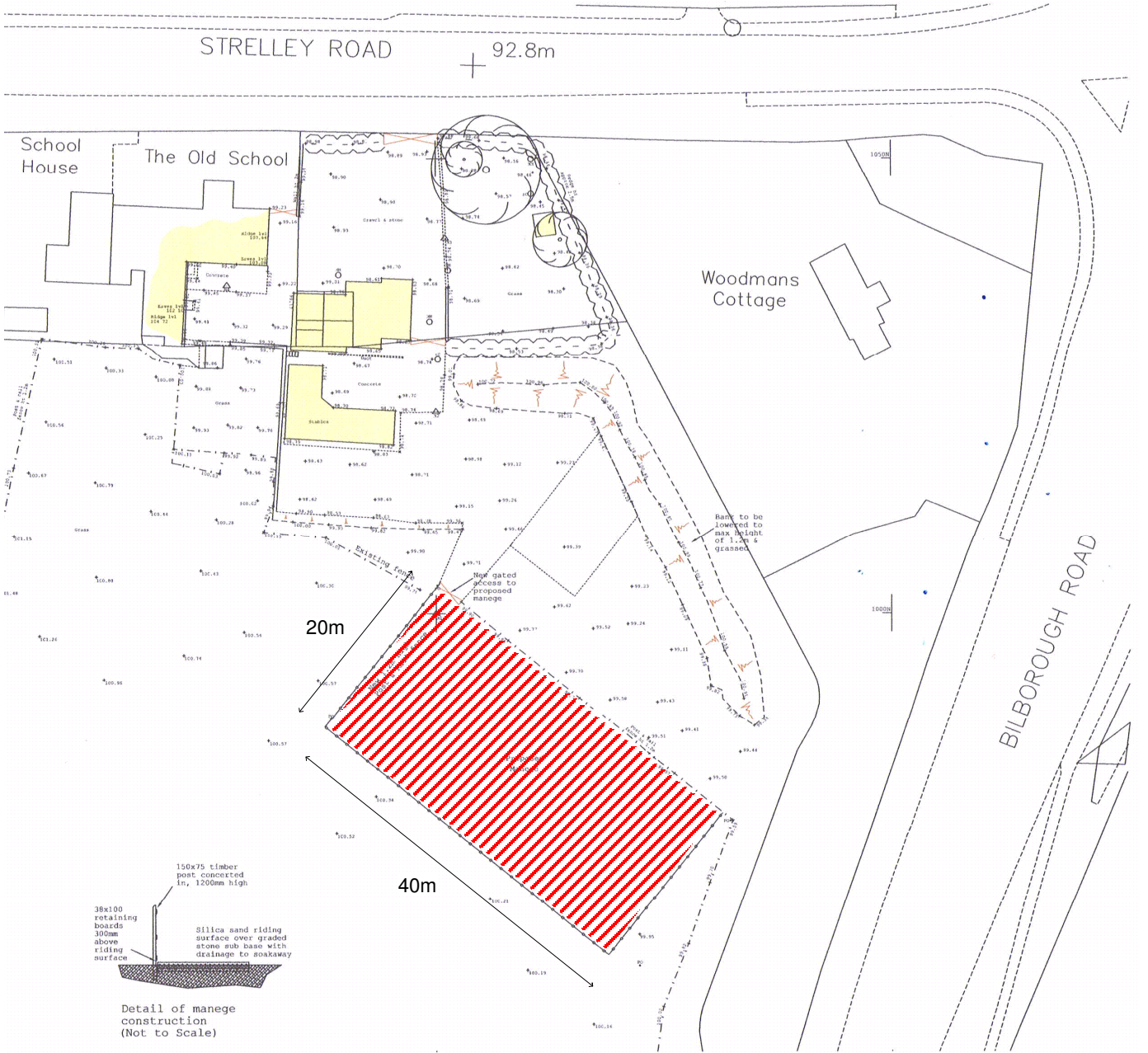
- 3.9.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.10 References


- Bayley J, et al. 2001, *Archaeometalurgy, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines*, English Heritage
English Heritage, 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*
English Heritage, 2002, *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* [2002/01]
English Heritage, 2009, *Scheduled Monument Data Sheets (www.magic.gov.uk)*
Institute of Archaeologists, 2001, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*
Reading
Watkinson D. & Neal V., 1998, *First Aid for Finds* (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section
of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
Treasure Act, 1996, Code of Practice

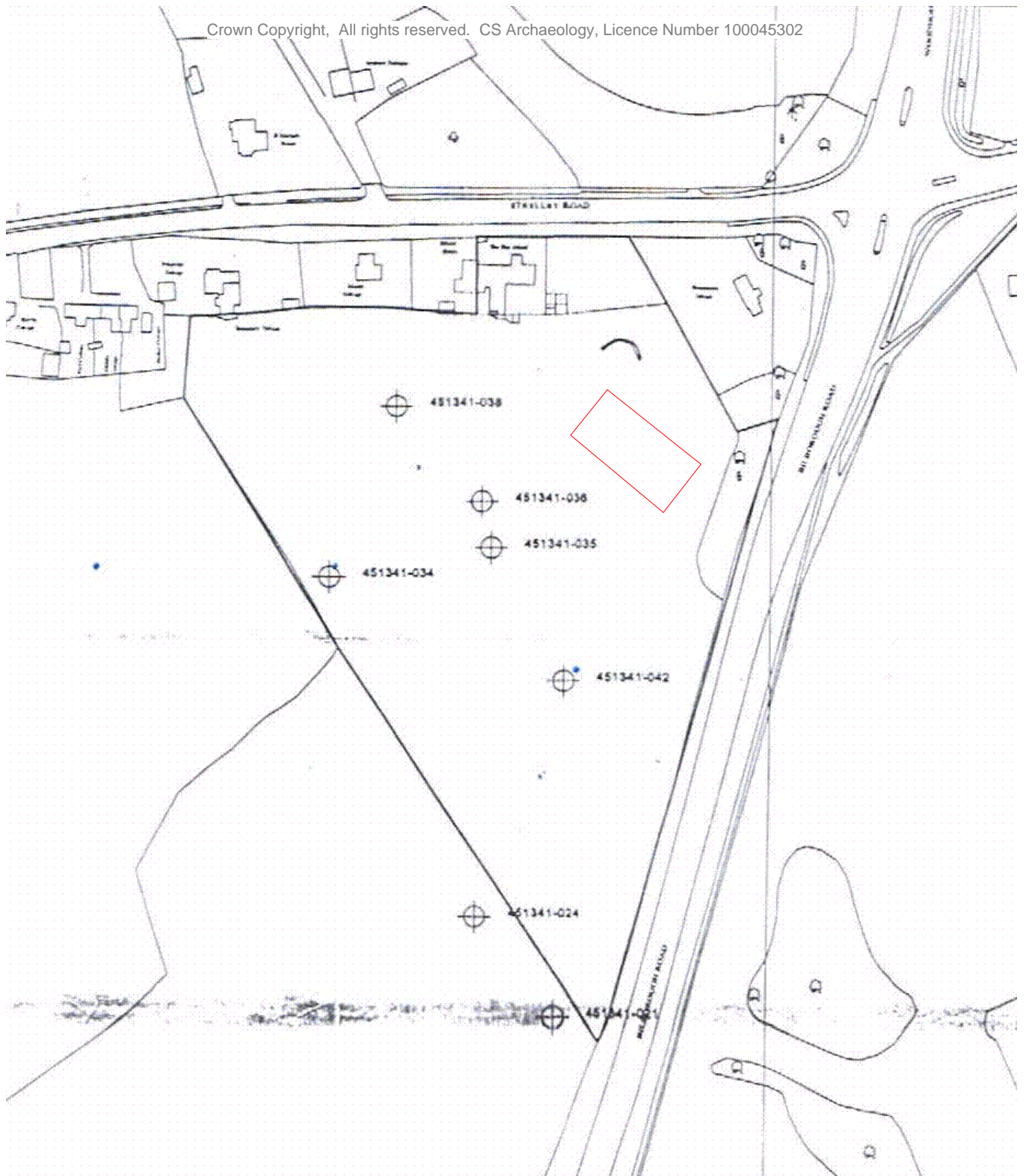
Any comments on this WSI please address to Chris Scurfield at:

CS Archaeology
Manor Farm House
Manor Occupation Road
Royston
Barnsley
S71 4SG
E: chrisscurfield@yahoo.com
T: 01226 722571
M: 07963 586767



not to scale

 Proposed Development Area (PDA)



not to scale



Proposed Development Area (PDA)

The Old School, Strelley Road
Strelley, Nottingham: WSI for An
Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 2: The PDA with
positions of disused
mine shafts

CS Archaeology
October 2009

Appendix 2: Archive Inventory

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER *35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta Professional)*

Film/ Frame No.	Plate	Description	From
1/36-5	-	View of the PDA with probable wagonway [004]	NE
1/34	-	General view of the NE half of the PDA	SE
1/33	-	General view of the NE half of the PDA	NW
1/32	-	View of the SE end of the PDA with plough furrows [006 & 008]	SW
1/31	-	General view of the SW half of the PDA	NW
1/7	-	View of the excavated Section 1	NE
1/6	-	View of the excavated Section 1	SE
1/5	-	General view of Section 1	NNE
1/4	-	Detailed view of Section 1	SE
1/3	-	General view of Section 1	E
1/2	-	Detailed view of Section 1	SE

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER *Digital*

No.	Plate	Description	From
1-3	2	Preliminary views of the PDA	E & S
4	1	Initial excavations	NE
5 and 6	-	View of the modern plough furrows	SE
7	-	General NE corner of the PDA	SE
8	7	General view of the NE half of the PDA	SE
9	-	General view of the NE half of the PDA	NW
10 and 11	3	View of the PDA and linear feature [004]	NNE
12	-	General view of the excavations	NW
13	6	View of the plough furrows [006 & 008]	SW
14	8	General view of the SW half of the PDA	NW
15	-	Pre-excavation view of Section 1	NE
16	4	Pre-excavation view of Section 1	SW
17 and 18	5	section through the linear feature [004]	SE
19 and 20	-	General view	NE
21	-	Detail of the excavated section 1	SE

CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Description
001	<i>Deposit:</i> Clayey silt plough soil up to 0.3m deep consisting of rounded stone (quartzite) up to 0.05m diam. Overlies [002].
002	<i>Deposit:</i> brownish red silty clay with rounded stone. Probably represents a glacial till and is considered to be a natural deposit. This context has been subject to modern ploughing, as evidenced by frequent closely spaced linear furrows (SW-NE) which are filled by [001]. Underlies [001], [003] & [004].
003	<i>Deposit:</i> Mixed clay and stone context [002], consisting of tabular angular sandstone (15-20%) with occasional slag fragments set in a reddish brown clay. Underlies [001] overlies [002].
004	<i>Cut:</i> parallel cut 2.5m wide extends >10m beyond the limit of excavation on an east- west alignment, centred on SK 51433 41810. Excavated section 1, revealed a spread of up to 5.8m (Figure 3).
005	<i>Deposit:</i> dark grey coal contained within probable furrow, up to 0.12m thick. Underlies [100], above [002]. Lies within [006] and is similar to [007]
006	<i>Cut:</i> sinuous variable width 0-0.5m
007	<i>Fill:</i> very similar context to [005], relict plough furrow
008	<i>Cut:</i> sinuous in plan, variable width 0-0.6m

DRAWING REGISTER

Dwg. No.	Figure	Description	Scale Drawn	Reproduced at
Plan 1	3	The PDA (40m x 20m)	1:50	1:250
Section 1	3	The PDA (40m x 20m)	1:20	1:50

FINDS REGISTER

Museum Accession No.	Context No.	Small Find No.	Description
	103	1	Plain clay pipe stem
	103	2	Pottery sherd, brown coarse ware