

An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire



View south of structural features in Trench 3

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Executive Summary

Project Name: Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Site Code: VDH'17

Planning Authority: Bolsover District Council

Location: Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire, S43 4TB

Geology: Cadeby Formation - Dolostone

NGR: SK 49730 77140

Date of Fieldwork: 7th – 11th August 2017

Date of Report Draft: 29th August 2017

Date of Report Completion: 4th December 2017

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Jones Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land south of the plantation on the north side of Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire. The site lies on the site of the grounds of Southgate House, more recently a garden centre. Potential for evidence relating to Romano-British and pre-Roman Iron Age activity to survive within the area has been highlighted by geophysical survey to the north-west of the site.

The evaluation reported on here was undertaken between the 7th and 11th of August 2017 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) approved by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. The evaluation was undertaken by Tom Parker Assistant Project Officer and Stephanie Blues Archaeological Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Tony Brennan, Operations Manager for Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of seven trial trenches targeted to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development footprint. The trench locations were sited using a Leica Smartrover GPS before being CAT scanned and opened. None of these trenches produced direct evidence for modern truncation outside of the footprint of the 20th century garden centre.

Archaeological features were encountered in all seven trenches, with ditches, pits, postholes and possible structural features being identified and investigated. In Trenches 1, 3 and 7 this equated to a 25% sample of every available feature, however with the time allotted to this project the same could not be completed for every trench and so each potential feature underwent small scale investigation and mapping to determine its potential. This resulted in mapping out 17 discrete features of varying size and 14 linear features, the majority of which were between 2 and 4 metres in width.

Trench 3 produced particular evidence for localised settlement activity on site with the presence of a large steep sided rectangular feature surrounded by postholes. This clearly represents part of a multiphase structure, though at present its exact purpose is unclear.

1 Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 Outline planning permission has been granted, subject to condition, by Bolsover District Council (Application Ref. 15/00216/OUT) for the development of 52 residential properties on land to the north of Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire (Figure 1), centred at NGR SK 49730 77140.

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under the provisions of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012). This places a responsibility upon the developer to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publically accessible.

1.1.3 Condition number 8 of the outline permission requires pre-start archaeological works to determine presence/absence of archaeological deposits/structures on the site.

1.1.4 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Jones Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site through trial trenching in accordance with a pre-agreed Written Scheme of Investigation.

1.1.5 The location of the evaluation trenches was pre-agreed with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist. However, some local adjustment to the location Trench 4 had to be effected to avoid the solid boundary of trees on the western part of the site, which had grown much wider than indicated on the Ordnance Survey.

1.1.6 The aims of the evaluation (Burpoe, 2017. see Appendix III) were to determine the presence and level of survival of archaeological deposits and features within the proposed development area (PDA) through the excavation and recording of four, 50m x 2m trenches, one 30m x 2m and two 25m x 2m wide trenches (see Figure 2).

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site encompasses some c.4.08ha centred at NGR SK 49730 77140 its centre is dominated by an area of hardstanding bordered to the east by meadow and to the west by disused and overgrown scrubland. The site is bounded by Worksop Road to the south, and Square Plantation to the north.

1.2.2 The proposed development area is a relatively flat pair of fields within the centre of Square Plantation, lying at c.146m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.3 The underlying solid geology of the PDA consists of Dolostone of the Cadeby Formation and is overlain by Devensian Diamicton overlain by brown calcareous earths of the Aberford Soil Association with Archaeological remains primarily being cut into the bedrock geology (BGS 2016).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical background

1.3.1 There is little information to attest prehistoric activity on the site although the field systems to the north-west are approximately dated to the Romano-British period but may have developed from earlier Pre-Roman Iron Age field systems.

1.3.2 Romano-British activity within the area is attested by the presence of cropmarks indicative of field-systems dated to this period and discovered by aerial photographic analysis to the north-west of the site (Scurfield 2007). Additionally a Roman coin was found c.290m to the north of the site at Eastwood Farm (Burpoe 2017).

1.3.3 Further activity within the immediate locale of the site is not attested until the post-medieval period in the form of quarrying c.40m to the north east of the site within Plantation Woods, as well as the establishment of Southgate House - now The Van Dyk Hotel (Burpoe 2017). The site itself is situated largely within the former walled gardens of Southgate House, though the extent to which the remains of these gardens survive is unclear.

1.3.4 The walled garden was subsequently converted to a garden centre and tea rooms by the Van Dyk family in the mid 20th century. This is responsible for much of the ground disturbance in the central part of the site with concrete bases and walkways still surviving following the demolition of the main buildings in the late 20th century.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the aims, and objectives and the methods to be employed was produced by ARS Ltd on behalf of Jones Homes Ltd and was approved before works by the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

2.2 The archaeological evaluation aimed to:

- determine the presence or absence of any buried archaeological remains;
- determine the condition and state of preservation of any buried remains, including the character, depth, extent and date of deposits;
- inform on the need and scope for suitable mitigation.

3 Method statement

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology is outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation in Appendix III at the back of this report (Burpoe 2017, 6-10) but is, however, summarised here.

3.2 Standards

3.2.1 All elements of the evaluation were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluations* (2014b).

3.2.2 All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment was prepared before commencement on site.

3.2.3 Site recording was undertaken to the standard conventions outlined in the *Site Recording Manual* of Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) (2002) and in accordance with ARS Ltd. procedures manual (ARS 2013).

3.2.4 A risk assessment was produced before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.2.5 The evaluation was undertaken between the 7th and 11th of August 2017 by Tom Parker (Assistant Project Officer) and Stephanie Blues (Archaeological Officer) at ARS Ltd. The project was managed by Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd with advice on excavation methodology from Reuben Thorpe FSA, MCIfA, Projects Manager at ARS Ltd.

3.3 The Evaluation

3.3.1 The location of each trench was scanned with a cable avoidance tool, with generator, before excavation to ensure that there were no live services.

3.3.2 Each trench was opened by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

3.3.3 Excavation by machine was undertaken in level spits, 0.2m thick, to the upper interface of the highest archaeological horizon or the upper level of the geological natural, whichever was encountered first.

3.3.4 All excavated spoil was visually scanned to recover small finds. All recovered finds were retained and recorded.

3.3.5 Where archaeological features and/or deposits were identified they were cleaned and investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

3.3.6 The site was tied into Ordnance Survey using a survey grade GPS.

3.3.7 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic) was compiled on pre-printed record.

3.3.8 All heights above sea level were recorded for deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

3.3.9 A photographic record was compiled and a register of all photographs maintained.

3.3.10 Where sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits were encountered, which were adjudged to have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use regime, a minimum 40 litre of sample was taken where possible or 100% of the sample if smaller.

3.3.11 Where present any bulk finds, which were not discarded, were washed and marked and appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded.

3.3.12 Where present all small finds were recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper).

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Seven evaluation trenches were excavated (Figure 2) which examined an area 560m². All trenches were opened by mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket to the level of the geological natural which typically lay between 0.23-0.40m below ground level (BGL). All trenches were seen to contain archaeological features.

4.1.2 Of the seven trenches opened three, Trenches 1, 3 and 7, were fully investigated and every feature sampled. These investigations had, with the agreement of the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, established the need for further works on the site and as a consequence a more circumspect approach was adopted in the other trenches which entailed the planning and definition of archaeological features given that they would be subject to future mitigation.

4.1.3 Trench summary tables (Table 1 and Table 2) are presented below. These provide a look up table on the presence/absence of archaeology in each of the trenches and the depth of sensitivity of the archaeology below ground level (BGL).

4.1.4 Topsoil across site was characteristically a dark red-brown clayey silt with occasional rounded pebbles typically 0.23-0.36m thick and frequent root disturbed. Topsoil was seen to overlay a thin layer of plough disturbed subsoil between 90mm and 0.25m thick and consisting of mixed topsoil and damaged bedrock and subsoil.

Trench No	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Topsoil thickness	Ploughsoil thickness
1	Y	Unknown	0.2m	-
2	Y	Unknown	0.38m	-
3	Y	Unknown	0.23m	0.06-0.15m
4	Y	Romano-British/Late Prehistoric	0.2m	0.05-0.12m
5	Y	Unknown	0.3m	0.01-0.16
6	Y	Unknown	0.26m	-
7	Y	? Modern	0.2m	0.1-0.25m

Table 1. Trench summary table demonstrating presence absence of archaeology/excavated deposits/structures and topsoil/subsoil depths.

4.1.5 The depth of excavation did not exceeded 1.2m below ground level (BGL) at any point on site for reasons of health and safety.

4.1.6 The southern extent of Trench 4 was relocated by c. 7m to the east of its planned location to avoid dense woodland within the site boundary.

4.1.7 The geological natural was encountered between c.0.23m-0.40 m BGL in all trenches, although in several trenches excavation exceeded this depth in order to test and establish the character of the natural.

Trench No	Excavated Feature	Dating Y/N	Min/Max Depth to top m BGL	Min/Max height (m) aOD
1	Ditches and a pit	N	0.24m/0.40m	146.136m 146.142m
2	Ditches	-	0.28m/0.74m	145.866m 145.359m
3	Shallow V-shaped ditch	N	0.25m/0.71m	146.033m 145.748m
4	Ditches and pits	Y	0.28m/0.59m	145.553m 145.659m
5	Ditches	N	0.21m	145.659
6	Ditches	-	0.37m/0.46m	145.509m 145.925m
7	Postholes and pits	N	0.27m/0.62m	144.478m 145.184m

Table 2. Summary table of the feature types/excavated deposit encountered in the evaluation trenches

4.2 Trench 1

(Figures 3, 10, 22, 23, 26, 31, 32 see also Table 1 and Table 2 and APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE)

4.2.1 Topsoil (101) was removed to c. 0.35m BGL to reveal a pair of broad irregularly shaped features running north-west to south-east under the south-east section of the trench.

4.2.2 The northernmost feature was excavated to reveal a pair of broad, gently sloping scoops [106; 108], possibly forming a single circular ditch around a central patch of bedrock.

4.2.3 It was later speculated that this broad, shallow, scoop redolent of a wear hollow, may represent the treading circle for an animal powered grinding wheel.

4.2.4 To the south-west of ditches [106] and [108], a second irregularly shaped cut feature extended north-west from the south-east section. This feature was sectioned to reveal a broad shallow profile with uneven, rocky sides probably representing the terminus of a ditch [104], possibly a continuation of a broad ditch [404] observed in Trench 5.

4.2.5 Neither of these features produced dateable finds or environmental material, however, their orientation and proximity to the structure identified in Trench 3 indicate that they may also represent elements associated with the putative Iron Age/Romano-British field system to the north-west.

4.3 Trench 2

(Figures 4, 10, see also Table 1 and Table 2 and Appendix II: Context Summary Table)

4.3.1 In Trench 2, topsoil (201) was removed to a depth of c.0.38m BGL, at which depth two possible ditches [203; 205] and one possible pit [204] were observed.

4.3.2 Due to time constraints these features were not exhaustively sampled, instead they were recorded in plan and the edges tested to a depth of 0.3 metres below the base of the trench. In all three cases the edges were found to drop away sharply and be defined by a

single, uniform, upper fill. The first ditch [203] was c.1.78m wide and ran north-west to south-east across the trench. The second ditch [205] was c.0.99m wide and ran north-west to south-east under the north-west section and terminated in the centre of the trench. The third feature [204], which may represent either an elongated pit or the terminus of gully, was 0.57m wide and ran on a north-west to south-east axis where it extended under the north-western edge of excavation. All of these features were in excess of c0.3m at >c.0.94m BGL.

4.4 Trench 3

(Figures 5, 10, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30 and see Table 1, Table 2 and APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE)

4.4.1 The topsoil (301) and ploughsoil (303) were removed to the level of the natural (302) at c.0.32m BGL to reveal two large cut features. A large, 5.11m wide feature at the northern end of the Trench was aligned north-west to south-east and extended beyond the edge of excavation. A second feature, 1.46m wide, also aligned north-west to south-east lay at the southern end of the trench.

4.4.2 Partial excavation of the northernmost feature [321; 326] demonstrated a stratigraphic sequence relating to the initial construction, maintenance and disuse of a rectangular sunken floored structure and its external walls, although the depth of this structure could not be ascertained in the evaluation.

4.4.3 A rectangular pit [311], thought to potentially represent a sub-floor space, was excavated to maximum safe working depth and appeared to be lined with clay (309; 310). This clay lining may represent either damp proofing or the remnants of a rammed earth wall c.0.15m thick. A series of postholes [323; 324] and [312; 313] respected the edges of pit [311] to the south and north respectively, and are interpreted as demonstrating superstructure around pit/cellar [311] in the form of timber or frame and cobb infill walls.

4.4.4 There is evidence to suggest that the southern wall, represented by postholes [323; 324] was subsequently replaced, by a further row of posts [314; 315; 316; 317] that lay closer to the edge of pit [311], possibly contemporary with a beam slot [318].

4.4.5 Some evidence of construction materials used in the superstructure around pit [311] may be provided by the putative remnants of what might represent collapsed cobb wall (307; 308) into pit [311]. This evidence of disuse and decay is complimented by evidence of secondary silting up (306) which overlay (307; 308) that was also overlain by a further deposit of mixed clay (305), also interpreted as collapsed earth or cobb walling.

4.4.6 The definitive demolition of superstructure associated with pit [311] is demonstrated by a horizon of demolition/truncation attested by cut [325] which had been backfilled with mixed silt, topsoil and cobb wall remnants (304). This was then overlain by the construction and disuse of a shallow ditch [326], toward the north of pit [311].

4.4.7 At the southern end of Trench 3 lay a c.1.46m wide ditch [331], this had irregular edges and a rounded base and was oriented north-west to south-east and was filled by a sterile single fill (330).

4.5 Trench 4

(Figures 6, 10, 33, 34 see also Table 1 and Table 2 and APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE)

4.5.1 In Trench 4, topsoil (401) and ploughsoil (403) were removed to reveal natural subsoil (402) at a depth of c.0.28m. From this level five possible ditches [409; 410; 411; 412; 413] and two possible pits [414; 415] were observed and recorded. Within the time available each of these features was tested with a small sondage to reveal sharply descending sides and a distinct fill. Only one feature was investigated fully to reveal a large steep sided pit [406] cutting an earlier, shallow ditch [404].

4.5.2 Ditch [404] was c.0.62m deep and was filled with a single fill of sandy silt (405) which produced a single piece of worked flint, residual in this context. The ditch [404] from its orientation and form suggest continuation of the ditch observed at the south end of Trench 3 [331].

4.5.3 The ditch [404] had been cut by a 0.77m wide pit [406] which had at least two fills (407; 408) and a dramatic change in slope on its north side where it widened at the top. This possibly represents a large posthole and later removal pit, both of which appear to cut the fill of ditch [404]. The lower fill (407) of this pit/post hole was formed of mixed redeposited natural and topsoil, light yellow brown and mid red grey in colour. This possibly represents a slumped or backfilled deposit formed immediately after post removal. The secondary fill (408) of mid red-brown silty clay with infrequent rounded pebbles, possibly pot-boilers, probably represents secondary dumping and infilling, possibly with hearth waste.

4.5.4 The remaining five ditches [409; 410; 411; 412; 413] and two pits [414; 415] were recorded in plan and the edges tested to a depth of 0.3 metres below the base of the trench. In the case of all four ditches the edges were found to drop away fairly sharply with a uniform upper fill, the two possible pits also had sharp edges but a less defined shape in plan. They will require close examination during any later stages of work.

4.5.5 The first ditch [409] was located a short distance north of [404] and measured c.1.96m wide and ran north-west to south-east across the trench, terminating c.0.56m from the east section. It is possible that this feature could also represent a large pit.

4.5.6 The second ditch [410] measured c.7.37m wide and ran broadly north-east to south-west across the trench, although the shape of this ditch in plan was highly irregular and so is likely to consist multiple phases of features as observed in the case of ditch [404] and pit [406].

4.5.7 A third ditch [411] measured c.4.89m wide and showed evidence of sharply sloping sides and with its size and shape could represent either a broad ditch or even a similar structural feature to that observed at the northern end of Trench 3.

4.5.8 Ditch four [412] in Trench 4 was more regular in plan with broadly parallel sides running north-east to south-west. This is probably related to the system of field and enclosure ditches encountered on site and together with [411] and [413] indicate a large amount of archaeological activity in the south-west corner of the site.

4.5.9 The two small pits [414; 415] identified towards the south end of Trench 4 possibly indicate the end of the zone of activity on site, with no further evidence of archaeological activity being observed to the south of these features.

4.6 Trench 5

(Figures 7, 10, 35 see also Table 1 and Table 2 and APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE)

4.6.1 Trench 5 was excavated through topsoil (501) and ploughsoil (503) to reveal the geological natural (502) through which archaeological features including three large ditches [506; 507; 508] and a smaller ditch or pit were cut.

4.6.2 The small ditch terminus/elongated pit sampled towards the centre of the trench [504] has steep sides and a rounded base running north-east to south-west from the centre of the trench. In total the feature was visible within the trench for a distance of c.1.48m and had a total depth of c.0.53m and width of c.1.11m. The ditch was filled in a single event of backfilling with dark grey-brown sandy clay-silt material (505) with occasional angular limestone boulders possibly indicating demolition dumping of nearby structural remains.

4.6.3 Immediately north of this feature the first [508] of three broad ditches was encountered, approximately 7.01m wide with steep sides and a broadly homogenous fill. Its alignment possibly points to its continuation from the broad ditch observed in Trench 3, however the distance between the two makes it difficult to be certain. Its scale is impressive and could possibly represent further structural remains or a large scale enclosure ditch.

4.6.4 Approximately 6.3m north of the first broad ditch, a second ditch [507] was encountered measuring c.3.66m wide at its east end and 1.14m wide at its west. The edges on this feature dropped sharply away despite the more rocky ground at this point in the trench.

4.6.5 At the northernmost end of Trench 5 a broad linear feature [506] was observed running broadly north-west to south-east, with only its south-west edge visible. The scale of this feature (>5.67m wide) indicates that this too may represent something broadly structural or else a very large enclosure ditch.

4.6.6 While few of the features in this trench were able to be thoroughly sampled, the preliminary tests would indicate that they are real archaeological features and on such a scale, with the presence of buildings nearby must be considered significant.

4.7 Trench 6

(Figures 8, 10 see also Table 1 and Table 2 and APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE).

4.7.1 Topsoil (601) was removed in this trench to reveal the natural subsoil (602). From this level two possible features [603; 604] were observed both appearing linear in form. Both were recorded in plan before having their edges tested. This showed both to be shallow, uneven deposits formed over the bedrock, possibly representing shallow features truncated by later ploughing. The southernmost of the two features [604] also aligns well with the central ditch recorded in trench 5 [507] although the investigations on its edges

show that it has been badly truncated or else is of a different character to the ditch observed in Trench 5.

4.7.2 Neither of the features identified here have high potential for archaeological significance, appearing too truncated by ploughing and possibly later activity associated with the nursery to the east.

4.8 Trench 7

(Figures 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 see also Table 1 and Table 2 and APPENDIX II: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE).

4.8.1 Topsoil (701) and ploughsoil (710) were removed in this trench down to a total depth of c.0.78m BGL, with natural subsoil (702) typically encountered at a depth of c.0.49m BGL. At this level several features were encountered, primarily relating to a mix of small discrete cut features [712; 708; 713; 715; 717; 719] and possible natural intrusions [704; 706; 709] such as tree boles and rabbit warrens. Nine features were identified in this trench and of these six are thought to be archaeological in nature with the remaining three representing natural intrusions.

4.8.2 At the northern end of Trench 7 a series of four discrete features was encountered. This was thought to represent 3 postholes [713; 715; 717] with a fourth possible posthole [719] identified a short way to the north of this row. It was unclear whether [719] represented a posthole which had been truncated by ploughing, a posthole with a large removal scar, or a deep patch of disturbance created at the end of a plough scar.

4.8.3 The three more definite postholes [713; 715; 717] all had an elongated shape in plan showing possible post-removal with a concave, rounded profile for the main body of the feature. All three were relatively shallow reflecting the level of truncation of this area through later ploughing. The possible posthole at the northern end [719] while similar in plan, had a notably deeper and sharper profile with the possible plough scar extending >0.9m to the north-west of the feature. Each of these features was filled by a single episode of silting probably following removal and abandonment of the features.

4.8.4 c.9.36m to the south of the posthole group another possible structural feature was identified. This consisted a moderately sized round pit [712] approximately 1m in diameter and c.0.22m deep with an uneven base characterised by two small rounded depressions. This was interpreted as being a post-removal pit targeting two upstanding posts, the impression of which can be seen in the rounded depressions in the base of the pit. Whether these represent two contemporary posts or a re-establishment/repair of the structure is unclear. It is possible that these relate to the line of postholes [713; 715; 717] visible at the north-western end of the trench with removal events probably broadly contemporary across this part of the site. This feature also had a single fill (712) representing silting up with angular limestone pebbles mixed into the fill, possibly representing some slumped or dumped material.

4.8.5 Moving further south a rounded pit [708] was identified projecting from beneath the east section of the trench. It measured c.1.92m wide and 0.36m deep and extended to a total depth of c.0.61m BGL. The form of this feature suggests possible further post removal with a deeper, rounded depression in the north half of the feature and a broad bowl shaped cut above. This was filled by a single sandy clay deposit (707) with occasional

rounded pebbles, possibly representing backfilled material including hearth waste in the form of pot-boilers.

4.8.6 In the southern half of the trench two further features [704; 706/709] were investigated. One of these was found to be disturbance caused by a rabbit warren consisting two particular burrows [706] and [709] both of which ran off at angles beneath the surrounding natural subsoil (702). Both of the burrows mentioned had been filled by the same event (705), likely due to collapsing tunnels, and it is clear that there is still further animal activity below with a void was encountered beneath one of the burrows interpreted as continued rabbit activity.

4.8.7 The second feature [704] in the southern half of the trench probably represents further animal activity, being a small irregular cut [704] with a winding channel extending from its northwest corner. It is possible that this represents an archaeological pit truncated by later animal activity, however the homogeneity of the fill (703) observed points to a single episode of infilling via collapse or backfill.

4.8.8 The selection of features towards the northern end of the trench all seem to relate to the existence and removal of upright posts. These likely point towards some form of land division. The lack of material from these features currently prevent dating but its presence beneath and truncation by the plough horizon points to early post-medieval period archaeology at the latest.

5 The Finds

5.1 The Ceramics

Dr Robin Holgate, MCIfA, FSA.

5.1.1 The pottery assemblage from Worksop Road represents a very small selection of modern pottery recovered from the topsoil. It can however give some context for the modern disturbances which have occurred on site in the recent past.

5.1.2 The assemblage consists of two fragments of late 19th-early 20th century Whiteware including a fragment of blue and white transfer painted plate.

5.1.3 Both fragments point to disturbances of the soil associated with nearby domestic and utilitarian activity, likely relating to the construction and demolition of the nursery on site in the early –mid 20th century.

5.2 Flint

Dr Clive Waddington, MCIfA, FSA.

5.2.1 A small selection of flint was recovered from the site, in total this consisted of one worked flint from ditch fill (405) and two further unstratified flakes from Trench 4.

5.2.2 The worked flint from fill (405) represents a flint scraper segment made on a squat flake of a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. The re-cortication of the flint shows it has been broken in antiquity and is residual, unrelated to the feature from which it was recovered.

5.2.3 The two other fragments of flint recovered from Trench 4 both represent debitage from flint knapping. While these cannot be directly related to any of the features here, their presence in proximity to the scraper recovered earlier points to possible Neolithic or Bronze Age activity around the south-west corner of the site.

6 Discussion and Conclusions

6.1.1 This section aims to synthesise the results of the archaeological evaluation, outline the significance of the archaeological deposits encountered and suggest the level of sensitivity of archaeological features to development, as part of this the potential for the survival of further features and deposits within the site is also explored.

6.1.2 Archaeological evaluation on land north of Worksop Road, Clowne has revealed the potential for the extensive preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. To the west this consists of post built, sunken floored structural remains as well as multiple ditches, pits and a possible animal mill track. To the east further discrete features possibly representing a removed fence line as well as some more likely natural features are also encountered.

6.1.3 The presence of archaeological features potentially related to Romano-British or earlier Iron Age settlement on the site is attested by the presence of the large sunken floored structure and surrounding postholes [311] in Trench 3. This seems to show at least two phases of re-building and demolition along the south side of the structure and likely relates to continued settlement over a lengthy period. While no direct dateable evidence has been retrieved from the feature, at this point its proximity to the Romano-British field system and its rectilinear form would seem to lend credence to its ascription to this period. Further work on this feature, in particular, has a great deal of potential to yield further information of archaeological significance.

6.1.4 A possible tread circle [107] and [105] was also encountered on this part of the site as attested in Trench 1 and if this proves to be a correct it may point to settlement activity, of potential Iron Age or Romano-British date.

6.1.5 In many places remnants of enclosure and boundary ditches have been encountered, and these largely correlate with the aerial photographic plot of field systems identified to the north-west. The presence of flint in one of these ditches indicates localised prehistoric activity. However, the residual nature of the artefact points to it being unrelated to the ditch in which it was found. These field systems were initially identified as possibly being Romano-British or Pre-Roman Iron Age and so if these features represent their continuation it is likely that much of the site can be dated to that period.

6.1.6 Multiple phases of ditches and pits as observed in the case of ditch [404] and pit [406] indicate multiple phases of settlement/land use, with a potential identified in the flint of dating to any period between the late Neolithic to the early post-medieval periods.

6.1.7 While provision could not be made during this period to fully sample every feature identified, all features were tested by hand to ensure that they represent genuine archaeological cuts and not merely staining of the bedrock. In two places, in Trench 6, this was found to be the case, with the two possible features examined representing patches of under stripped ploughsoil or staining of the rock. Every other feature identified (33 in total) were found to represent genuine archaeological features, with the about half (15 of the 33) representing ditches.

6.1.8 The results of this evaluation are significant in terms of our understanding of this area, with evidence for expansive and well preserved settlement activity potentially dating to the Iron age or Romano-British periods as well as other prehistoric activity. However, as can be clearly seen, the scope of evaluation has raised many further questions about the

extent and nature of the archaeological features on this site. The level of preservation demonstrated here would seem to indicate a high potential for significant remains to exist across the site with a specific trend towards larger features on the western half of the site.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

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7.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 Statement of Indemnity

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

9 Archive

9.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited with Weston Park Museum and Art Gallery in Sheffield.

10 Acknowledgements

10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank Jones Homes Ltd and The Van Dyk Country Hotel Ltd for commissioning this project. We would also like to thank Sarah Whitely, the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist for her assistance with the project.

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Appendix I: The Figures

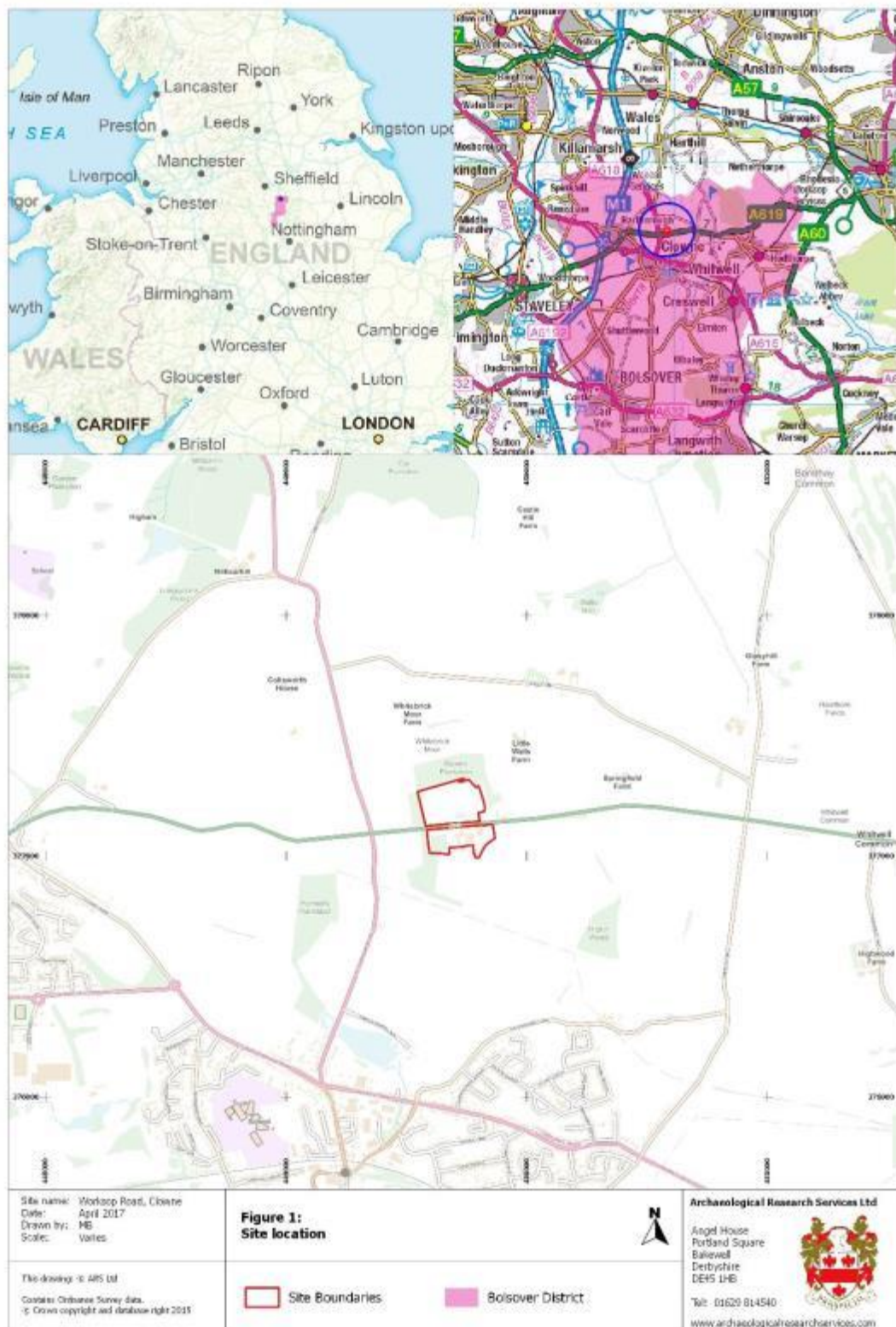


Figure 1: Site location.

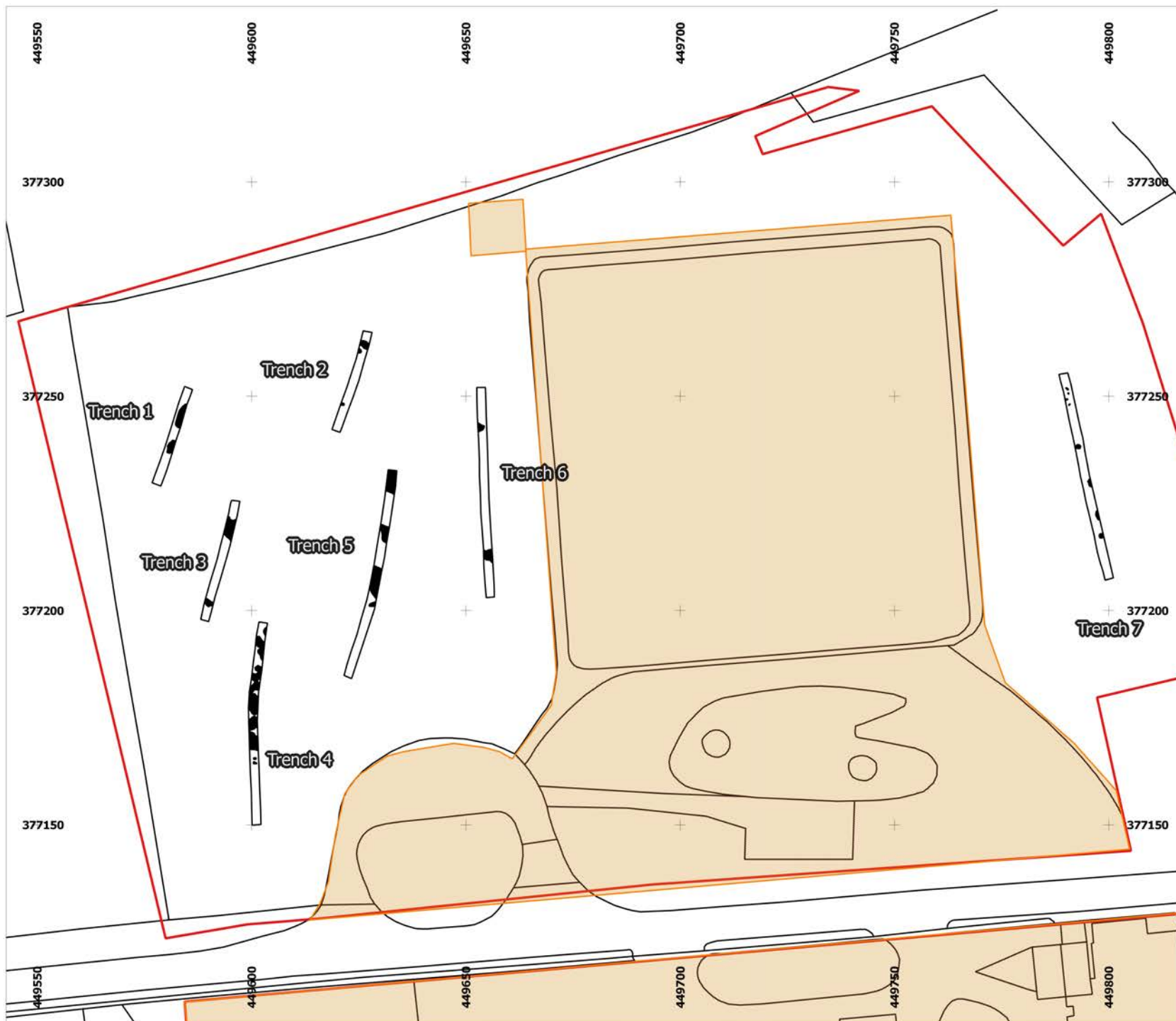
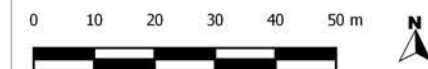


Figure 2: Plan of site showing trench locations

- Site boundary
- Identified area of made ground
- Trenches
- Archaeological features

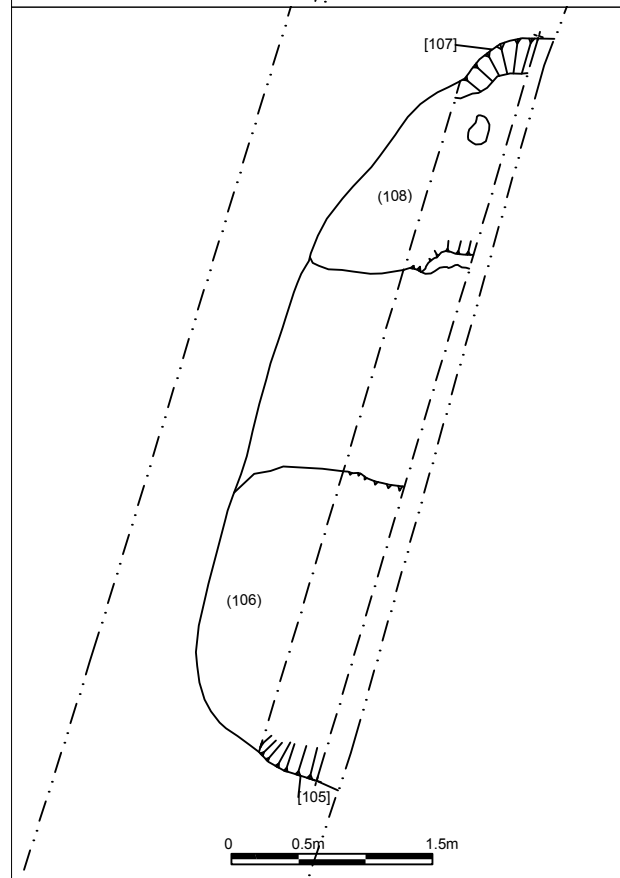
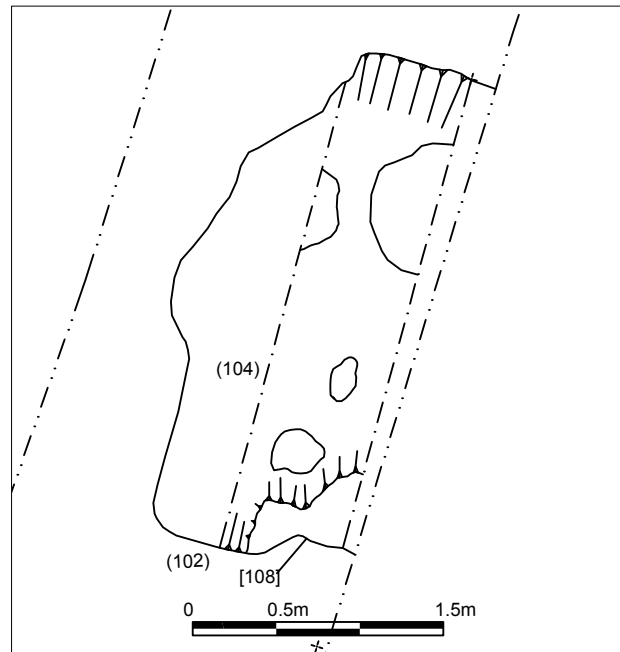
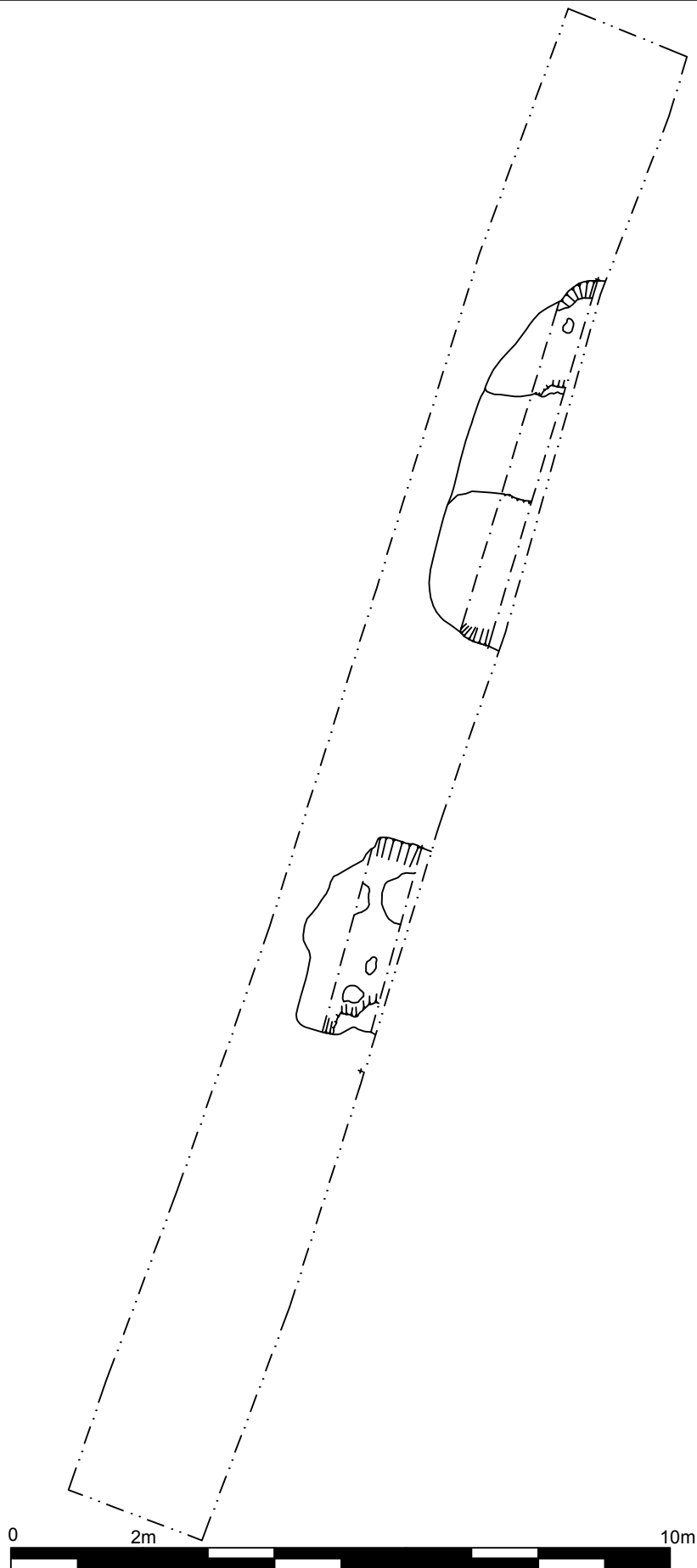


Site name: Workop Road, Clowne
 Date: November 2017
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:2500 @ A4

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Figure 3
Plan of Trench 1
With focused plans of ditches
[103], [105] and [107]

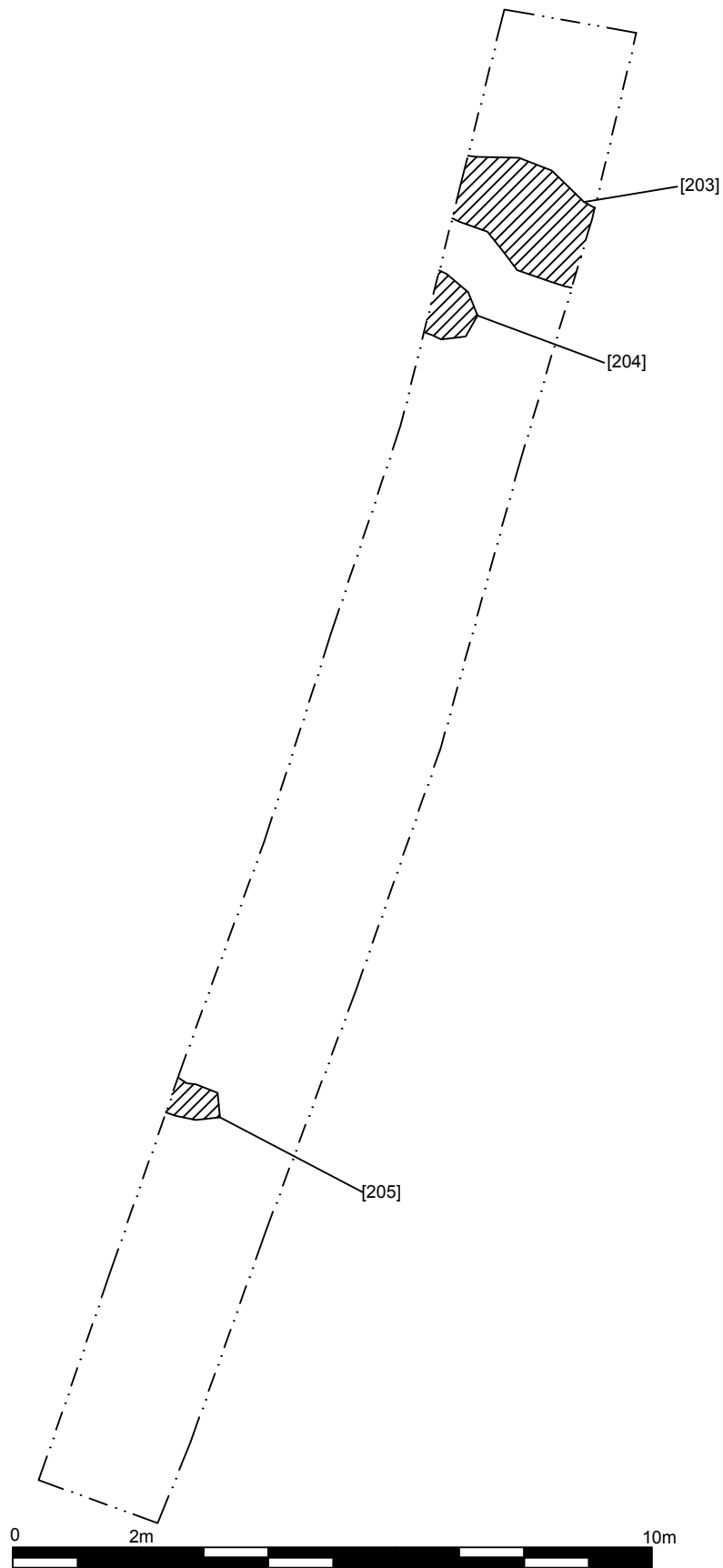
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Figure 4
Plan of Trench 2

Key:

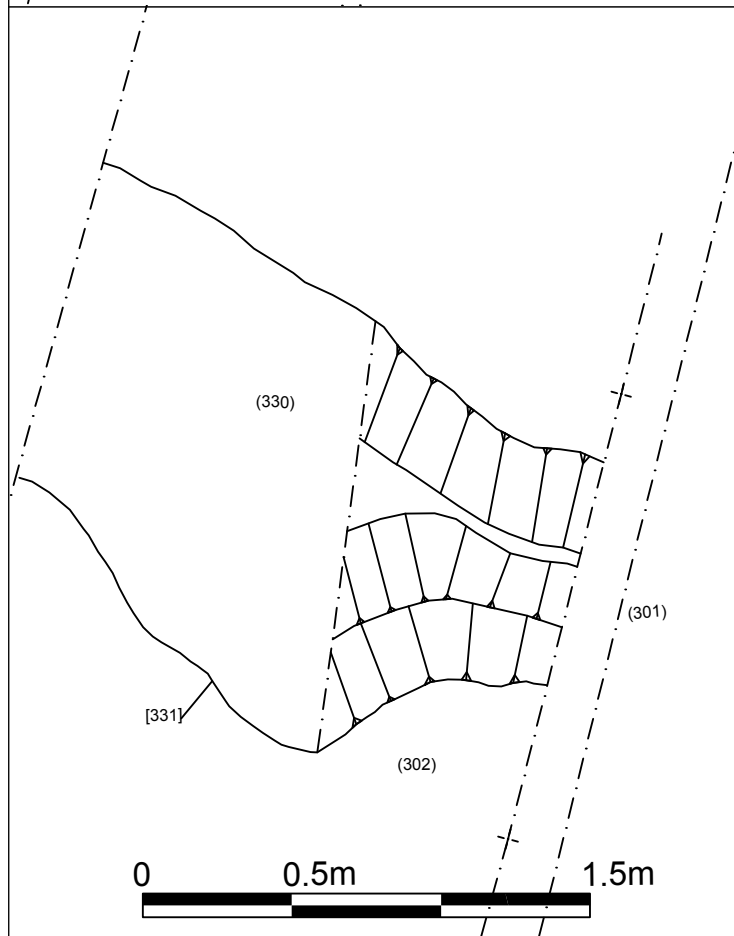
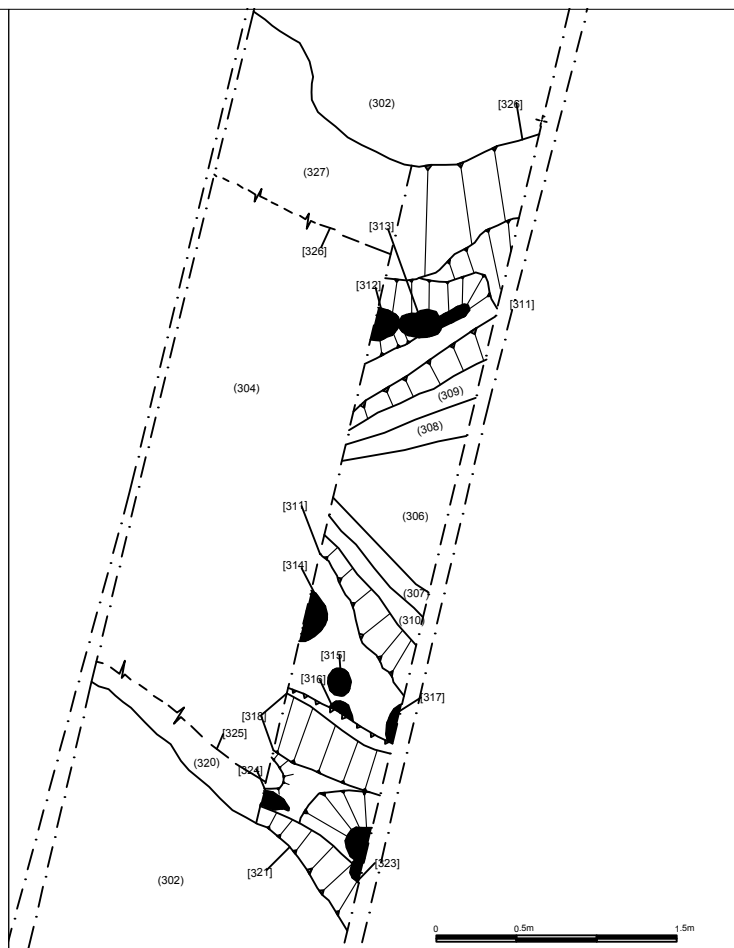
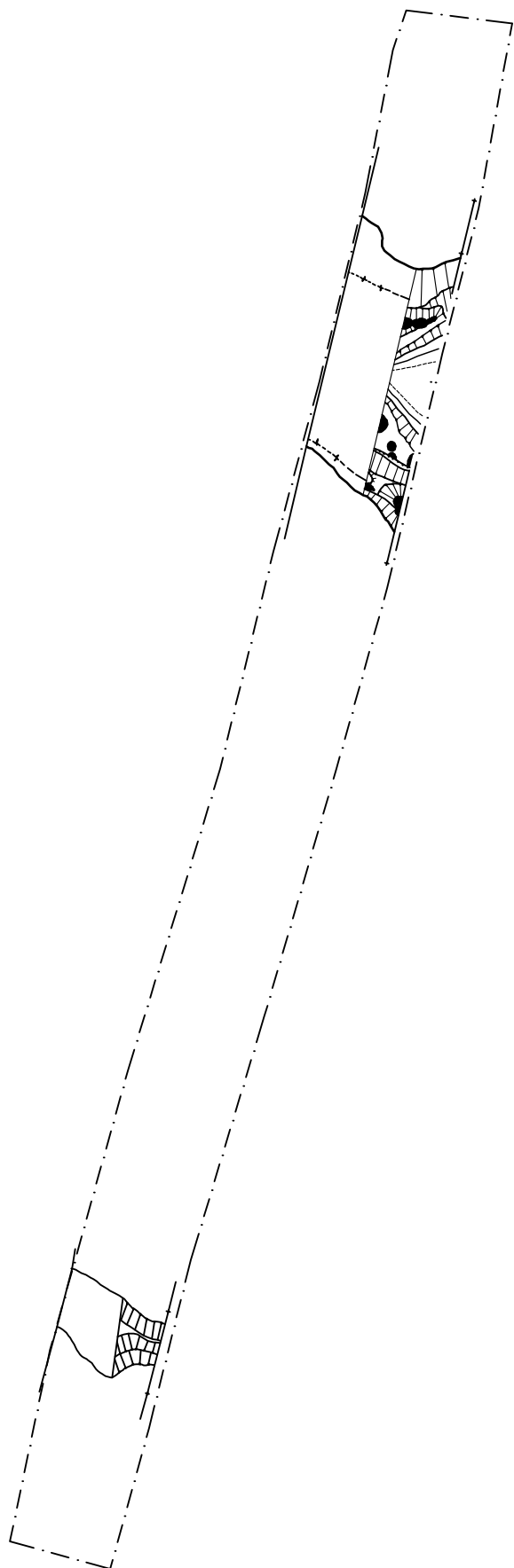
Possible archaeological
features

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Figure 5
Plan of Trench 3
With focused plans of structure [311]
and ditch [331]

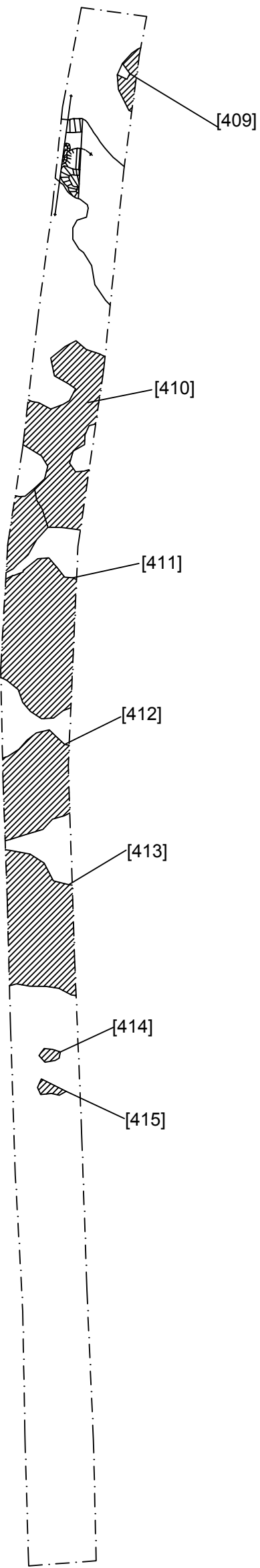
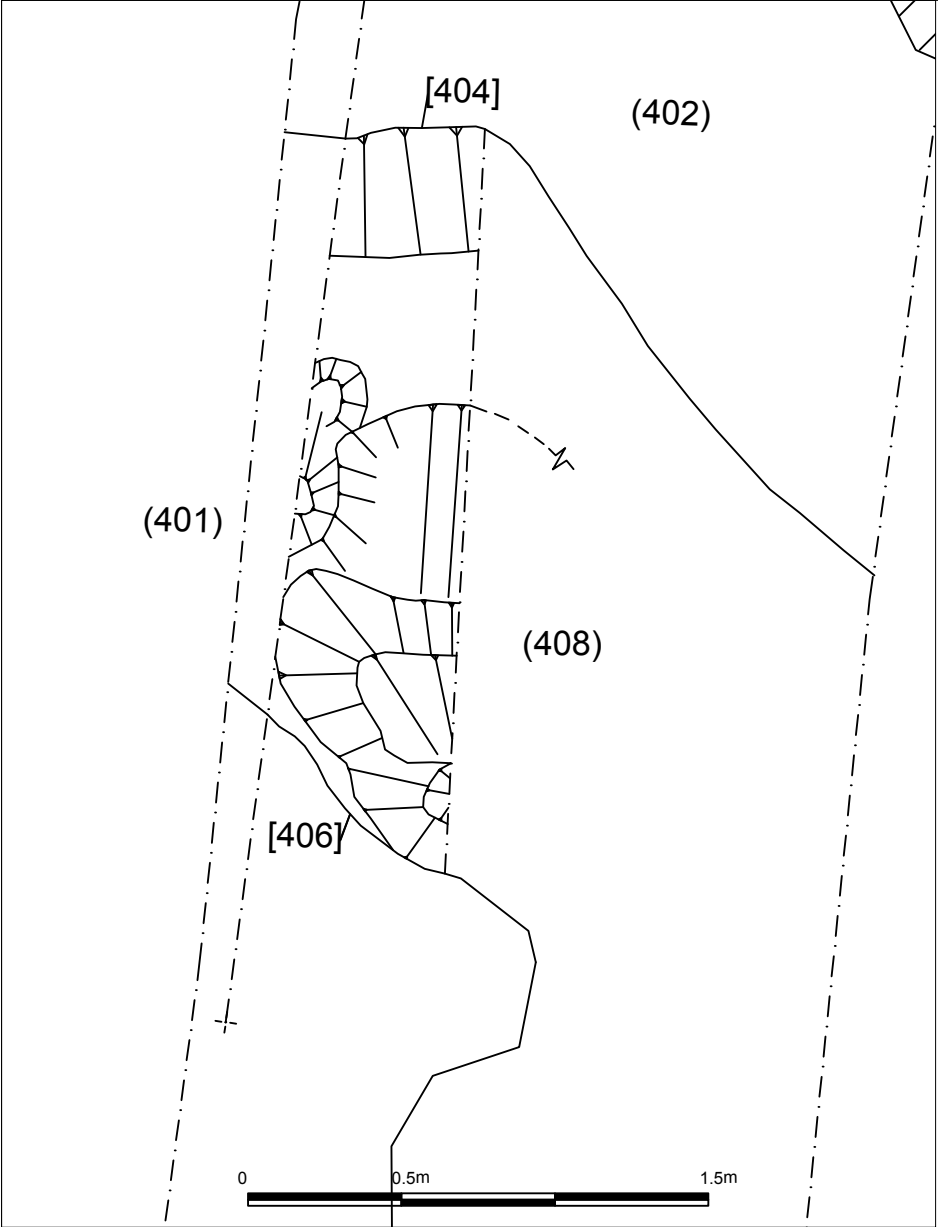
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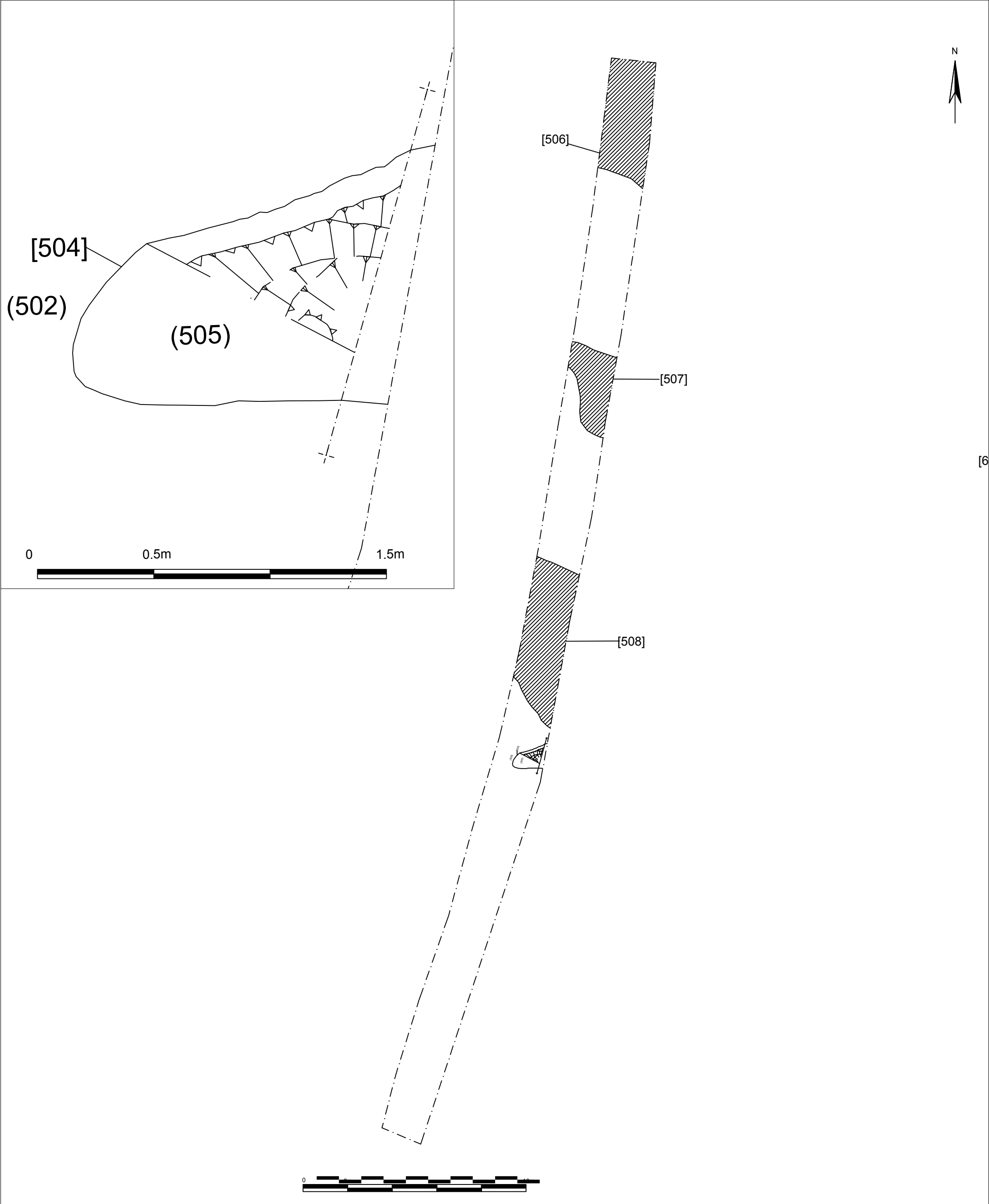
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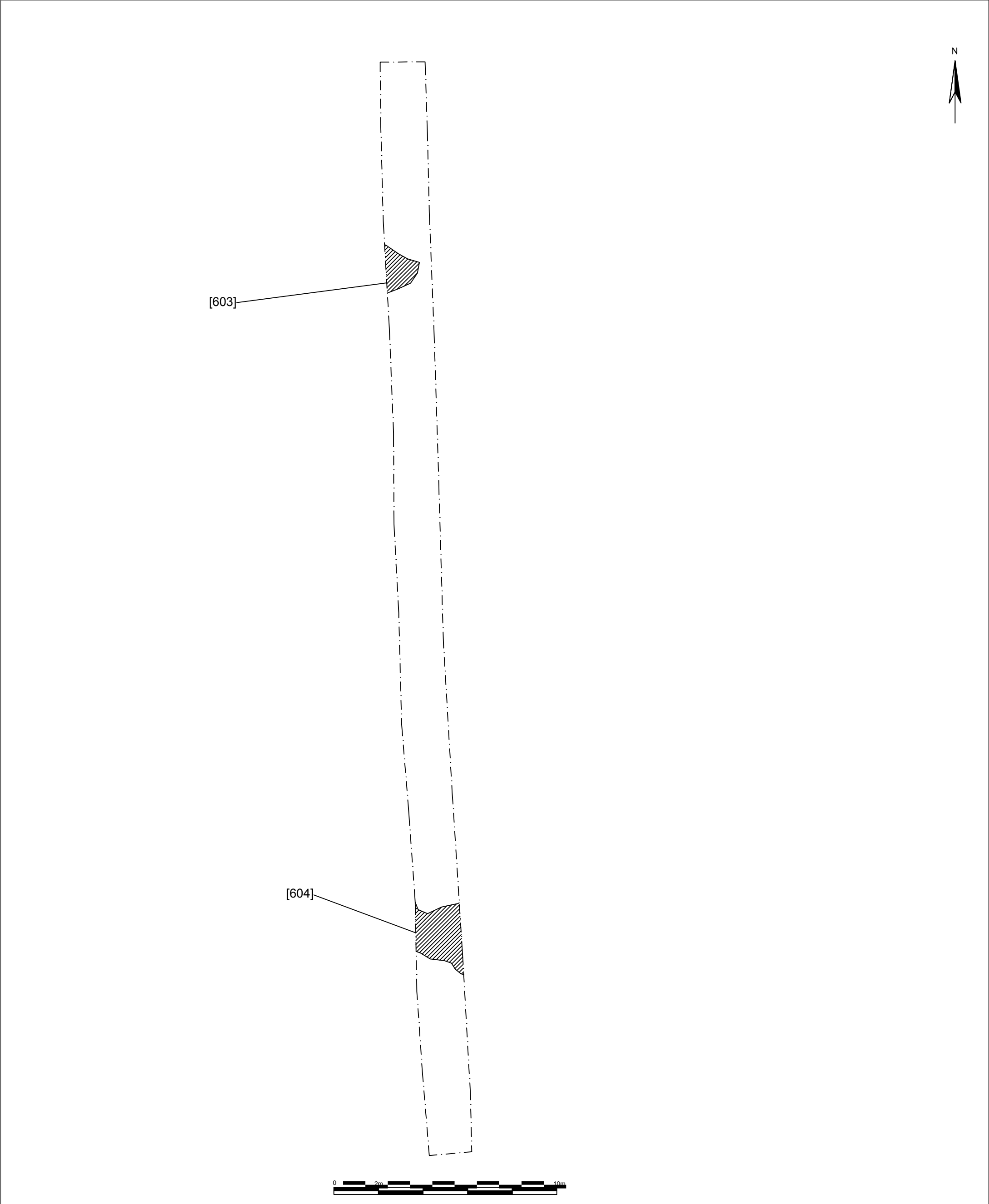
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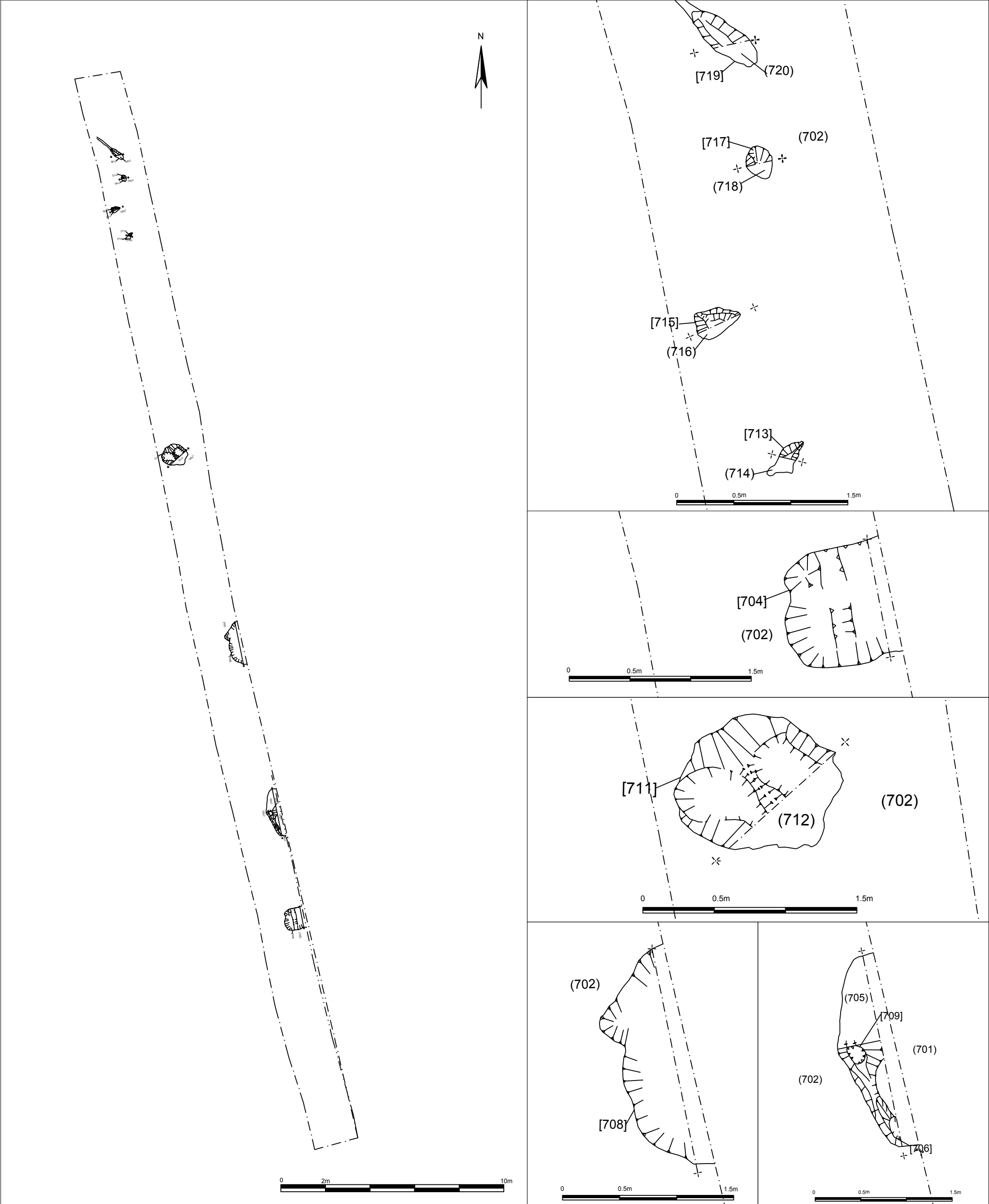
Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB	Figure 6: Plan of Trench 4 with focused plan of slot through ditch [404] and pit [406]	Key: Possible archaeological features	Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420
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<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB</p>	<p>Figure 7: Plan of Trench 5 with focused plan of slot through ditch [504]</p>	<p>Key:</p> <p>Possible archaeological features</p>	<p>Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd</p> <p>Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420</p>
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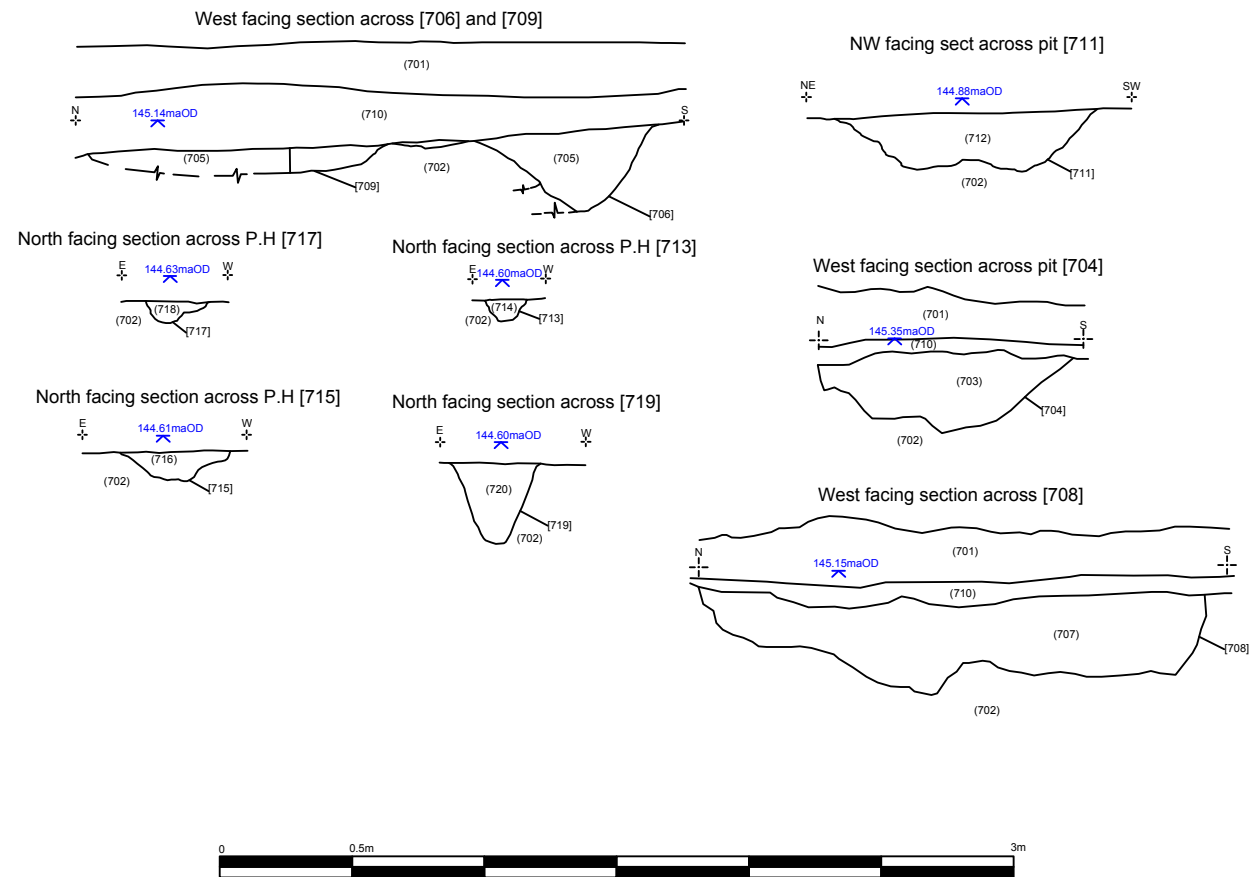


<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB</p>	<p>Figure 8: Plan of Trench 6</p>	<p>Key:</p> <p>Possible archaeological features</p>	<p>Copyright/Licencing:</p> <p>This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd</p> <p>Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420</p>
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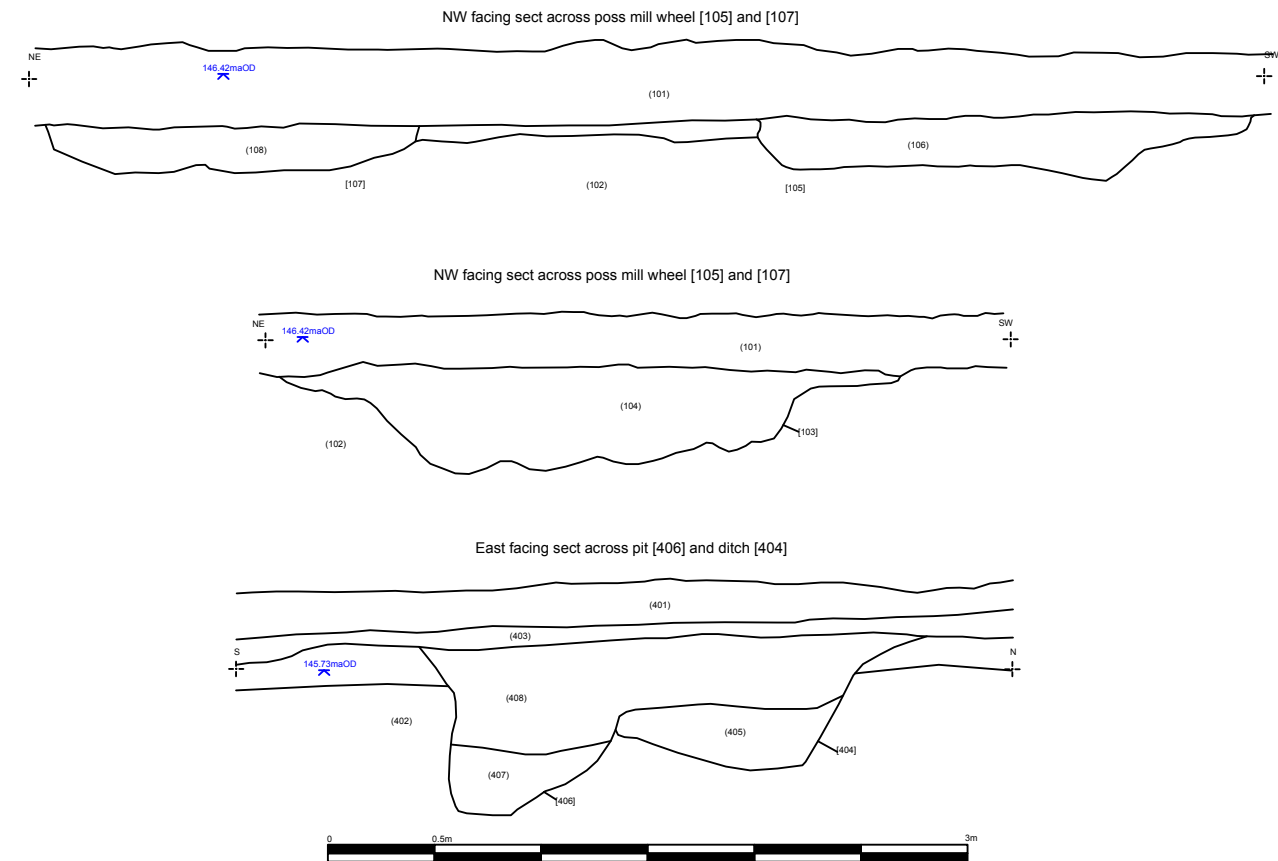


<p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB</p>	<p>Figure 9: Plan of Trench 7 With focused plans of postholes [713], [715], [717] and [719], and pits [711] and [708] as well as Poss. natural features [[709], [706] and [704]</p>	<p>Key:</p>	<p>Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd</p> <p>Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420</p>
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Trench 7 Feature sections



Trench 1 and 4 Feature sections



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13, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 28, 29, 30,
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Figure 10: Section drawings from across the site

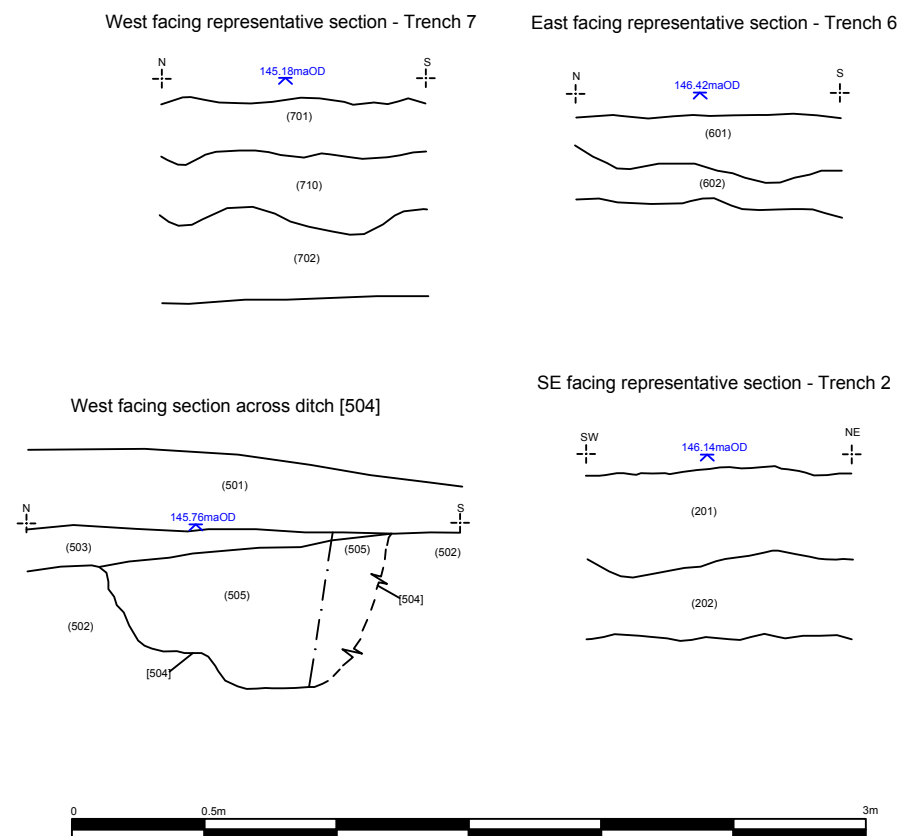
Key:

— . — Limit of excavation

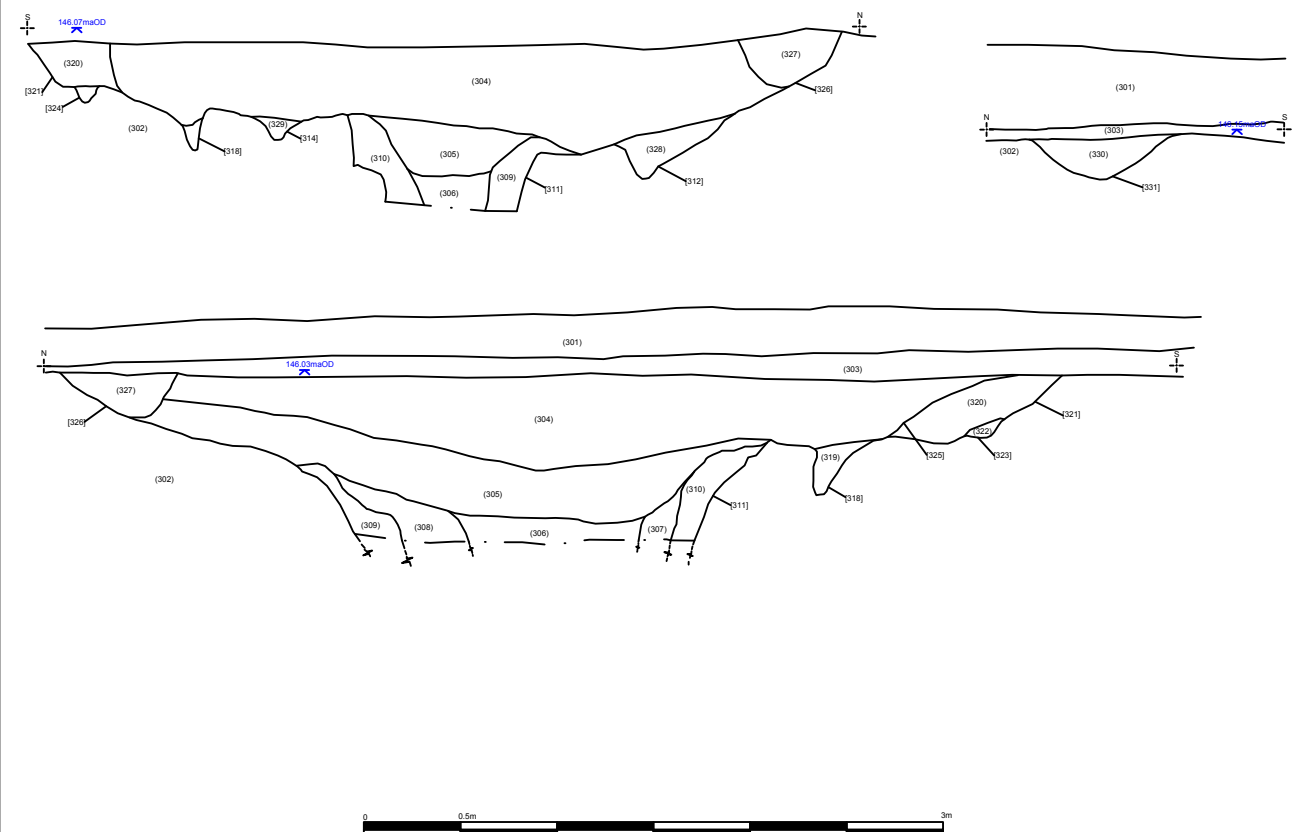
—— Uncertain extent

—— Limit of context

Representative sections and section across feature in Trench 5



Trench 3 Feature sections



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Figure 11: General view of Trench 7, south end, looking south (scale 1mx2).



Figure 12: General view of Trench 7 north end, looking northwest (scale 2m).



Figure 13: Post holes [713], [715], [717] and [719] looking south in Trench 7 (scale 0.5m).



Figure 14: West facing section across Warren [706] and [709] in Trench 7 (scale 2m)



Figure 15: West facing section across burrow [704] in Trench 7 (scale 1m).



Figure 16: Northwest facing section across pit [711] in Trench 7(scale 0.5m)



Figure 17: West facing section across pit [708] Trench 7(scale 1m)



Figure 18: Northwest facing section across posthole [713] in Trench 7 (scale 0.5m)



Figure 19: Northwest facing section across posthole [715] in Trench 7 (scale 0.5m)



Figure 20: Northwest facing section across posthole [717] in Trench 7 (scale 0.5m)



Figure 21: Northwest facing section across poss. posthole [719] in Trench 7 (scale 0.5m).



Figure 22: General shot of Trench 1 looking north (scale 1m x 2)



Figure 23: General shot of Trench 1 looking south (scale 1m x 2).



Figure 24: General view of Trench 3 looking south (scale 1m x 2)



Figure 25: General view of Trench 3 looking north (scale 1m x 2)



Figure 26: North east facing section across poss. ditch [108] in Trench 1(scale 2m)



Figure 27: Oblique shot across structure [311] and surrounding postholes looking south in Trench 3(scale 2m)



Figure 28: Oblique view of structure [311] and surrounding postholes looking north in Trench 3 (scale 2m)



Figure 29: Oblique view of structure [311] looking northwest in Trench 3 (scale 2m)



Figure 30: Southwest facing section across ditch [331] in Trench 3 (scale 1m)



Figure 31: Southwest facing section across ditch [105] in Trench 1 (scale 2m).



Figure 32: General shot across possible mill wheel [105] and [107] looking southwest in Trench 1 (scale 2m)



Figure 33: Oblique shot of ditch [404] and pit [406] looking northwest in Trench 4 (scale 2m)



Figure 34: Oblique shot of ditch [404] and pit [406] looking southeast in Trench 4 (scale 2m)



Figure 35: south west facing section across ditch [504] in Trench 5 (scale 2m).

Appendix II: Context Summary Table

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Workop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
1	101	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium-fine dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent roots, rootlets and occasional pebbles and limestone fragments. Formed following the discontinuation of agricultural practices on this land. Same as 201, 301, 401, 501, 601 and 701.	Extent of site. x 0.39m thick	0
	102	Deposit/ Geological natural	Medium-fine light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent limestone fragments. Damaged in places by ploughing.	Extent of site.	c.0.39m
	103	Cut/Possible pit	Uneven semicircular cut feature with gradually sloping sides and a slightly uneven concave base oriented NW-SE. Likely represents a large pit or terminus of a ditch. If the latter likely to relate to the Romano-British field system.	2.91m wide x 0.48m deep x >1.51m long	0.26m
	104	Fill/Silting up-disuse	Coarse-medium light orange brown silty loam with infrequent angular fragments of sandstone. Represents a period of disuse characterized by material buildup within the ditch/pit. Loamy nature of the soil could be due to more recent root penetration, or could indicate an organically rich fill environment.	2.91m wide x 0.48m deep x >1.51m long	0.26m
	105	Cut/Possible ditch/pit – part of mill wheel	Broad cut with gradually sloping edges leading to a shallow slightly concave base. Possibly forming the southern half of a circular channel which may represent a mill wheel. Likely formed partially through wear.	2.32m wide x 0.32m deep x >1.22m long	0.27m
	106	Fill/silting up-disuse	Coarse-medium light orange brown silty loam fill with occasional angular limestone fragments. Represents a period of disuse characterized by material buildup within the ditch/pit. Loamy nature of the soil could be due to more recent root penetration, or could indicate an organically rich fill environment.	2.32m wide x 0.32m deep x >1.22m long	0.27m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Workop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
1	107	Cut/Possible ditch/pit – part of mill wheel	Broad sub-oval cut with fairly sharp break of slope and steep sides at the top breaking onto more gentle slopes and a mostly flat slightly concave base. Possibly the northern half of a circular channel which may represent a mill wheel. Likely formed partially through wear.	1.73m wide x 0.22m deep x >1.47m long	0.36m
	108	Fill / Silting up-disuse	Medium mid-red brown silty loam with occasional modern root penetration and infrequent angular limestone pebbles, filling possible ditch [107]. Represents a period of disuse characterized by material buildup within the ditch/pit. Loamy nature of the soil could be due to more recent root penetration, or could indicate an organically rich fill environment.	1.73m wide x 0.22m deep x >1.47m long	0.36m
2	201	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium-fine dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent roots, rootlets and occasional pebbles and limestone fragments. Formed following the discontinuation of agricultural practices on this land. Same as 101, 301, 401, 501, 601 and 701.	Extent of site x 0.39m deep	0
	202	Deposit/Geological natural	Medium-fine light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent limestone fragments. Damaged in places by ploughing.	Extent of site	0.39m
	203	Cut/Ditch	Possible ditch running north-west to south-east across the northern end of the trench.	>2.27m long x 1.65m wide	c.0.39m
	204	Cut/Pit/Terminus	Possible pit or ditch terminus running north-west to south-east, projecting from beneath the north-west section.	>0.72m long x 0.99m wide	c.0.39m
	205	Cut/Pit/Terminus	Possible elongated pit or ditch terminus running broadly east to west, projecting from beneath the north-west section.	>0.83m long x 0.58m wide	c.0.39m
3	301	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium-fine dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent roots, rootlets and occasional pebbles and limestone fragments. Formed following the discontinuation of agricultural practices on this land. Same as 101, 201, 401, 501, 601 and 701.	Extent of site x 0.24m deep	0
	302	Deposit/Geological Natural	Medium-fine light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent limestone fragments. Damaged in places by ploughing.	Extent of site	0.38m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Worksoy Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	303	Deposit/Ploughsoil	Variable thickness of plough deposits formed of mixed loamy topsoil and natural silty sand with occasional fragments of magnesian limestone. Mid-yellow grey silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles. Formed prior to conversion of land to nursery and gardens in post-medieval period.	Extent of trench x 0.15m thick	0.24m
	304	Fill/Silting up-disuse	Fine mid yellow brown sandy clay with infrequent rounded pebbles and angular limestone pebbles. Silting up of demolition cut [325] with some possible dumped material and backfilled building remains.	4.32m wide x 0.49m thick x >0.72m long	0.31m
	305	Fill/Collapsed Cobb wall	Medium mid yellow red sandy clay forming secondary fill of cellar [311] with notable root and worm disturbance and bright yellow manganese speckled clay lens at base of fill. Possibly representing a decayed and collapsed cobb wall fallen into the partially silted cellar following prolonged disuse.	3.23m wide x 0.31m thick x >0.72m long	0.50m
	306	Fill/Silting up with collapsed building remains.	Light red brown sandy clay primary observed fill of cellar [311] with frequent manganese speckles and occasional angular limestone and rounded river pebbles. Also contained burnt stone and trace amounts of possible highly degraded plaster. Primary silting up of cellar formed during initial period of disuse and waterlogging.	1.02m wide x >0.14m deep x >0.72m long	1.08m
	307	Deposit/Fill/Slumped material	Mixed mid yellow/mid red brown silty sandy clay with no notable inclusions, probably same as 308. Possibly slumped material similar to 305 relating to degrading cobb walls, formed during initial phases of disuse, silted over by 306 and formed over clay lining 310. Located along the south side of cellar 311.	0.17m wide x >0.36m thick x length unobserved	0.85m
	308	Deposit/Fill/Slumped material	Mixed mid yellow/mid red brown silty sandy clay with no notable inclusions, probably same as 307. Possibly slumped material similar to 305 relating to degrading cobb walls, formed during initial phases of disuse, silted over by 306 and formed over clay lining 310. Located along the north side of cellar 311.	0.35m wide x >0.33m thick x length unobserved	0.80m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Worksoy Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
3	309	Deposit/Clay lining	Fine light yellow grey silty clay with no observed inclusions running along the northern inside face of cellar 311. Possible clay lining packed onto the northern side of cut 311. Water coursing(?) for cellar. Likely same as 310.	0.25m wide x >0.36m thick x >0.72m long	0.74m
	310	Deposit/Clay lining	Fine light yellow grey silty clay with no observed inclusions running along the southern inside face of cellar 311. Possible clay lining packed onto the northern side of cut 311. Water coursing(?) for cellar. Likely same as 309.	0.12m wide x >0.52m thick x >0.72m long	0.45m
	311	Cut/Cellar	Steep sided rectangular cut surrounded by postholes and possible beam slots, base unobserved. Possible Romano-British cellar relating to settlement area surrounded by subsequent phases of demolition and rebuilding cuts.	2.69m wide x >0.53m deep x >0.72m long	0.68m
	312	Cut/Posthole	Small sub-circular posthole cut into the north side of cellar 311 with a fairly steep side to the south and a more gradual slope to the north possibly representing removal. Posthole relating to upright structure erected over cellar 311. Likely forming the framework for a cobb wall with posthole 313.	0.65m wide x 0.23m deep x >0.16m long	0.77m
	313	Cut/Posthole	Small elongated sub oval post hole cut into the northern edge of cellar 311, a short distance east of posthole 312 with gradual sloping sides and a rounded concave base. Posthole relating to upright structure erected over cellar 311. Likely forming the framework for a cobb wall with posthole 312.	0.17m wide x 0.27m long x 0.21m deep	0.66m
	314	Cut/Posthole	Moderately sized circular posthole on south side of cellar 311 with pointed sharp base and break of slope half way down changing from moderate convex slope to steep and even. Posthole for upright forming likely secondary phase of building within footprint of removed posts from 324 and 323.	0.26m wide x >0.14m long x 0.11m deep	0.75m
	315	Cut/Posthole	Small circular post hole cut into south side of cellar 311 with steep even profile and pointed concave base. Relating to 314, 316 and 317 likely as an early phase of construction on the south side pre-dating beamslot 318.	0.14m wide x 0.17m long x 0.10m deep	0.70m
	316	Cut/Posthole	Possible truncated posthole relating to 314 and 315 cut through by later beamslot 318. Forming an early phase of building on the south side of cellar 311.	0.17m wide x 0.07m long (trunc.) x 0.05m deep	0.71m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Worksoy Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
3	317	Cut/Posthole	Edge of posthole observed running under the eastern edge of the trench with a shallow break of slope similar to 314. Probably related to postholes 314, 315, 316. Pre-dating beamslot 318.	0.25m wide x 0.06m long x 0.04m deep	0.71m
	318	Cut/Beamslot	Poss. Beam/plank slot along southern edge of cellar 311, cutting earlier post holes 316 and 317, with steep sides sloping side to the south and near vertical side to north.	0.37m wide x 0.25m x >0.72m long	0.74m
	319	Fill/Slumped/silted material	Very light grey yellow sandy clay with no notable inclusions cut by 325. Possibly indicating removal or silting up of decayed structural remnants. Possible latest phase of structure as it cuts postholes 314-317 and is targeted by a later removal/demolition cut than postholes 323 and 324.	0.37m wide x 0.25m x >0.72m long	0.70m
	320	Fill/backfilled material	Light orange brown clayey sandy silt overlying fill of demolition/removal cut at far south end of structure around 311. Appears to be a mix of top and subsoil probably backfilled against later constructions following the removal of posts from 323 and 324. Truncated by later demolition cut 325.	0.9m wide x 0.34m thick x >0.72m long	0.33m
	321	Cut/Removal/Demolition cut	Gradually sloping linear cut feature, acting as a removal/demolition cut targeting posts in postholes 324 and 323. Indicates the first observable phase of demolition and re-building likely representing repair or replacement of parts of the structure.	0.9m wide x 0.34m deep x >0.72m long	0.33m
	322	Fill/Slumped/silted material	Mid red brown homogenous silty clay fill of posthole 323, truncated by cut 321, possibly representing truncated post remnants rotted out to soil. Possibly remnants of earliest phase of building to the sides.	0.2m wide x 0.09m thick x >0.07m long	0.22m
	323	Cut/Posthole	Small truncated posthole at the far south end of structure with steep south side and fairly flat, slightly concave base. North side of cut no longer visible. This posthole and posthole 324 represents the earliest identifiable phase of the structure on the south side of cellar 311.	0.2m wide x 0.09m deep x >0.07m long	0.22m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Workop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	324	Cut/Posthole	Small elongated sub oval posthole with steep sides and a sharp base with fill not observed. Likely same type of fill as 323. This and posthole 323 represent the earliest identifiable phase of the structure on the south side of cellar 311.	0.13m wide x 0.09m deep x >0.18m long	0.55m
3	325	Cut/Demolition/Removal	Broad shallow cut appearing to target postholes on south and north sides of cellar 311 as well as beam slot 318, with gradual breaks of slope and gentle sides coming onto a fairly flat, slightly concave base. Last phase of activity being targeted to remove remaining upright timbers and structural remains possibly in order to clear the land for agriculture. Filled by 304.	4.32m long x 0.81m deep x >0.72m long	0.31m
	326	Cut/Ditch	Ditch with steep south side and more gradual northern side and concave profile cutting the natural on the north side and underlying fills 304 and possibly 305. This ditch seems not to respect the underlying archaeology and so appears to represent a later stage of land management likely relating to agriculture.	0.60m wide x 0.22m deep x >0.72m long	0.26m
	327	Fill/Silting up-disuse	Dark red brown silty clay fill of ditch 327 with no observed inclusions or intrusions. Silting up of ditch through continued disuse, likely represents a land boundary which has gone out of use as drainage ditches are largely unnecessary on the free draining magnesian limestone.	0.6m wide x 0.22m thick x >0.72m long	0.26m
	328	Fill/Silting up/slumping	Dark red grey silty clay fill of post hole 312 at north end of structure, possibly representing rotted out remnants of a truncated post following demolition cut 325.	0.65m wide x 0.23m deep x >0.16m long	0.77m
	329	Fill/Silting up/slumping	Mid yellow grey silty clay fill of post hole 314 at south end of structure, possibly representing rotted out remnants of a truncated post following demolition cut 325, or possibly an earlier removal event related to construction of beam slot 318.	0.26m wide x >0.14m long x 0.11m deep	0.75m

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Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	330	Fill/Silting up-disuse	Dark red brown silty clay fill of ditch 331 with some infrequent root penetration and bioturbation (worm) observed. Represents a disuse phase likely associated with the end of the Romano British land divisions in the area.	0.79m wide x 0.21m deep x >1.9m long	0.48m
	331	Cut/Ditch construction	Shallow V-shaped ditch with irregular sides and a varying depth and undulating irregular shape in plan running NW-SE. This appears to represent a part of the Iron age/Romano-British field system observed to the northwest of the site.		
4	401	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium-fine dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent roots, rootlets and occasional pebbles and limestone fragments. Formed following the discontinuation of agricultural practices on this land. Same as 101, 201, 301, 501, 601 and 701.	Extent of site x 0.20m	0
	402	Deposit/Geological Natural	Medium-fine light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent limestone fragments. Damaged in places by ploughing.	Extent of site	0.25m
	403	Deposit/Ploughsoil	Variable thickness of plough deposits formed of mixed loamy topsoil and natural silty sand with occasional fragments of magnesian limestone. Mid-yellow grey silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles. Formed prior to conversion of land to nursery and gardens in post-medieval period.	Extent of trench x 0.11m	0.20m
	404	Cut/Ditch	NW-SE aligned ditch with steep north side and more gradual south side dropping onto a slightly concave base. Possibly represents a continuation of ditch 331 to the north west, part of the Iron Age/Romano-British field system observed to the north west of the site.	1.05m wide x 0.61m deep x >2.39m long	0.21m
	405	Fill/Silting up-disuse	Dark grey brown silty clay fill of ditch 404 with frequent angular limestone pebbles and occasional rounded pebbles. Silting up of ditch during extended period of disuse, possibly with some deliberate dumping off stone from nearby demolition (?) activity.	1.05m wide x 0.28m thick x >0.5m long	1m

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Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
4	406	Cut/Pit	Steep sided partially undercutting pit truncating earlier ditch 404/405 with a broad sub circular shape in plan and bowl shaped concave base. The cut for this feature widens out towards the north side implying possible post removal (?). Possible post removal pit cut through the fill of ditch 404 targeting upstanding timbers, possibly a later form of the same boundary seen in ditch 404.	2.38m x 0.79m deep x >0.59m long	0.28m
	407	Fill/Redeposited material	Light yellow brown with patches of mid red grey sandy silt mixture formed of disturbed and backfilled natural subsoil and ditch fill 405. Appears to be either deliberate backfill of the pit following removal or else slumped material building in the base shortly after excavation later followed by extended silting up.	0.75m wide x 0.31m thick x >0.59m long	0.79m
	408	Fill/Silting up-Disuse	Mid red brown silty clay with infrequent rounded pebbles forming secondary fill of pit 406. Appears to represent disuse and abandonment of the pit, likely following the removal of a post which allowed silt to build up in the remnant extraction pit. Possibly represents a similar process to post removals in Trench 3, preparing the ground for agriculture.	>2m long x 0.82m wide x 0.24m deep	0.96m
	409	Cut/Pit	Broad ovate pit(?) partially visible at the northern end of the trench.	1.96m long x >0.59m wide	c.0.96m
	410	Cut/Ditch/Irregular feature	Irregular undulating feature recorded running north-east to southwest across the trench, likely consists of several features which have been cut in from the same level and filled in the same event.	>2.35m long x 7.37m wide	c.0.96m
	411	Cut/Ditch	Possible linear feature running east-west across the trench, broadly rectangular in shape with rounded corners.	>2.17m long x 4.9m wide	c.1m
	412	Cut/Ditch	Possible ditch running north-east to south-west across the trench between 411 and 413.	>2.02m long x 2.95m wide	c.1m
	413	Cut/Ditch	Possible broad ditch running north-west to south-east across the trench to the south of 412.	>2.14m long x 4.14m wide	c.1m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Workshop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	414	Cut/Pit/Posthole	Small sub-circular posthole/pit forming the northern half of a pair of discrete features with pit/posthole 415.	0.66m long x 0.42m wide	c.1m
	415	Cut/Pit/Posthole	Small sub-circular posthole/pit forming the southern half of a pair of discrete features with pit/posthole 414.	0.88m long x 0.48m wide	c.1m
5	501	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium-fine dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent roots, rootlets and occasional pebbles and limestone fragments. Formed following the discontinuation of agricultural practices on this land. Same as 101, 201, 301, 401, 601 and 701.	Extend of site x 0.30m	0
	502	Deposit/Geological Natural	Medium-fine light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent limestone fragments. Damaged in places by ploughing.	Extent of site	0.45m
	503	Deposit/Ploughsoil	Variable thickness of plough deposits formed of mixed loamy topsoil and natural silty sand with occasional fragments of magnesian limestone. Mid-yellow grey silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles. Formed prior to conversion of land to nursery and gardens in post-medieval period.	Extent of trench x 0.16m	0.30m
	504	Cut/Ditch	Ditch terminus with steep sides and uneven rocky breaks of slope coming onto a fairly flat slightly concave base oriented E-W.	1.09m wide x 0.53m deep x >1.35m long	0.39m
	505	Fill/Silting up-disuse with dumped material	Dark grey brown sandy clay silt fill of ditch with infrequent large shaped(?) limestone blocks and occasional rounded cobbles. The makeup of this fill suggests a certain amount of dumped building material, possibly relation to demolition nearby such as that observed in Trench 3.	0.67 x 0.1 x 0.04m	c.2.3m
	506	Cut/Ditch	Possible ditch running north-west to south-east across the northern end of the trench, very broad, only the south side is visible within the trench.	>2.05m long x 5.69m wide	c.0.45m
	507	Cut/Ditch	Possible ditch running north-west to south-east across the centre of the trench. Tapering in plan to the north west.	>2.17m long x 3.66m wide	c.0.45m

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Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	508	Cut/Ditch	Possible ditch running north-west to south-east across the trench, very broad and slightly tapering towards the north-west.	>2.13m long x 7.01m wide	c.0.45m
6	601	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium-fine dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent roots, rootlets and occasional pebbles and limestone fragments. Formed following the discontinuation of agricultural practices on this land. Same as 101, 201, 301, 401, 501 and 701.	Extend of site x 0.26m	0
	602	Deposit/Geological Natural	Medium-fine light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent limestone fragments. Damaged in places by ploughing.	Extent of site	0.26m
	603	Cut/Pit	Possible pit projecting from beneath the western section, possibly the corner of a rectangular feature.	>1.52m long x 2.17m wide	c.0.26m
	604	Cut/Ditch	Possible ditch running east to west across the southern end of the trench, tapering towards its western end.	>2.04m long x 3.23m wide	c.0.26m
7	701	Deposit/Topsoil	Medium-fine dark yellow brown clayey silt with frequent roots, rootlets and occasional pebbles and limestone fragments. Formed following the discontinuation of agricultural practices on this land. Same as 101, 201, 301, 401, 501 and 601.	Extend of site x 0.23m	0
	702	Deposit/Geological Natural	Medium-fine light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent limestone fragments. Damaged in places by ploughing.	Extent of site	0.23m

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Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	703	Fill/Slumped material	Coarse dark reddish brown silty clay with no noticeable inclusions consisting slumped/collapsed ploughsoil within a former rabbit burrow.	0.97m wide x 0.31m thick x >0.8m long	0.25m
7	704	Cut/Rabbit Burrow	Irregularly shaped sub-oval pit with deeper channel running off to northwest. Appears to represent a collapsed rabbit burrow similar to 706/709.	0.97m wide x 0.31m deep x >0.8m long	0.25m
	705	Fill/Slumped material	Medium dark red brown sandy clay fill of possible animal burrow with infrequent degraded limestone fragments and occasional rounded pebbles. Likely slumped/collapsed ploughsoil, possibly caused by plough action.	2.17m wide x 0.31m deep x >0.48m long	0.33m
	706	Cut/Rabbit Burrow	Irregularly shaped cut with very uneven sides and base, undercutting/overhanging sides in places filled by 705. Likely a collapsed rabbit burrow although it could possibly represent a posthole truncated by later animal activity.	0.69m wide x 0.31m deep x >0.42m long	0.34m
	707	Fill/Silting up-disuse	Dark red brown coarse sandy clay fill with occasional inclusions of rounded pebbles. Possibly representing a pit partially backfilled with domestic waste (pot boilers?) whilst silting up in disuse.	1.91m wide x 0.34m deep x >0.59m long	0.30m
	708	Cut/Pit	Irregular sub circular cut with concave profile and rounded base dropping from steep sloping sides and a gradual break of slope at the top. Possibly animal activity but form and presence of river pebbles points to human action.	1.91m wide x 0.34m deep x >0.59m long	0.3m
	709	Cut/Rabbit Burrow	Irregular sub circle feature with small tunnel seen running off under natural 702 to the north and south, likely connecting with 706. Voids were encountered at the base of these burrows indicating that there may still be active burrows beneath.	1.13m wide x 0.09m deep x >0.47m long	0.39m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Workop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	710	Deposit/Ploughsoil	Variable thickness of plough deposits formed of mixed loamy topsoil and natural silty sand with occasional fragments of magnesian limestone. Mid-yellow grey silty clay with occasional rounded pebbles. Formed prior to conversion of land to nursery and gardens in post-medieval period.	Extent of trench x 0.12m	0.23m
7	711	Cut/Post removal	Broad shallow sub circular pit with two circular rounded depressions at the base indicating post removal. Appears to indicate a phase of removal along with postholes 713, 715, 717 and 719 possibly linked to removal of a boundary fence.	0.99m wide x 0.22m deep x 1.1m long	0.41m
	712	Fill/Silting up	Medium dark orange brown silty clay with occasional angular limestone pebbles. Mixed silting up/slumped material buildup in base of post extraction pit following removal of posts.	0.99m wide x 0.22m thick x 1.1m long	0.41m
	713	Cut/Posthole	Small irregular sub oval feature with sharp sides and base forming an irregular concave profile, elongated profile may indicate a form of drag-mark from post removal.	0.15m wide x 0.44m long x 0.08m deep	0.59m
	714	Fill/Silting up	Medium-coarse dark orange brown silty clay fill of possible post hole, no inclusions were observed during excavation. Likely formed following removal of post with mixed silting and slumping of material.	0.15m wide x 0.44m long x 0.08m deep	0.59m
	715	Cut/Posthole	Irregular sub oval cut with gradual breaks of slope to gentle convex sides and an uneven base. Slight elongated profile possibly indicates removal of post.	0.42m wide x 0.12m deep x .28m long	0.53m
	716	Fill/Silting up	Medium-coarse dark orange brown silty clay fill of post hole 715. No inclusions were observed during excavation. Likely formed following removal of post with mixed silting and slumping of material.	0.42m wide x 0.12m deep x .28m long	0.53m

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Trench	Context	Type/	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness /extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)
	717	Cut/Posthole	Circular posthole with fairly steep sides and a slightly rounded base. Side has been stepped to the west, possibly indicating removal. Likely formed part of RB or later fenceline related to agricultural/settlement boundaries	0.22m wide x 0.3m long x 0.08m deep	0.59m
7	718	Fill/Silting up	Medium-coarse dark orange brown silty clay fill of post hole 717. No inclusions were observed during excavation. Likely formed following removal of post with mixed silting and slumping of material.	0.22m wide x 0.3m long x 0.08m deep	0.59m
	719	Cut/Posthole	Sub oval elongated posthole with steep sides and a flat base and a notable linear furrow running off to the north west possibly indicating plough damage.	0.33m wide x 0.72m long x 0.3m deep	0.62m
	720	Fill/Silting up	Medium-coarse dark orange brown silty clay fill of possible post hole 719. No inclusions were observed during excavation. Likely formed following removal of post with mixed silting and slumping of material.	0.33m wide x 0.72m long x 0.3m deep	0.62m

Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigation

The Van Dyk Hotel and land at Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works

April 2017



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The Van Dyk Country Hotel Ltd

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Jones Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd and The Van Dyk Country Hotel Ltd. It details a scheme of works for an archaeological evaluation at The Hotel Van Dyk and land south of the plantation on the north side of Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire. The development comprises a Hotel extension (including details of access and scale of development; and erection of 52 residential properties (including details of all reserved matters other than appearance) on land north of Worksop Road with new access roundabout junction to serve both developments.

1.2.1 An outline planning application has been submitted and granted conditionally by Bolsover District Council (Application Ref. 15/00216/OUT) for the proposed development. Condition number 8 of the planning permission requires 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 in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include:

- ♦ *An assessment of significance and research questions;*
- ♦ *A programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- ♦ *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- ♦ *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and*
- ♦ *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 8(a).

c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition 8(a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.”

1.1.3 This WSI confirms the nature of the multi-phase programme of archaeological works, focusing on the evaluation trenching which forms the first phase, along with post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving, to be undertaken by ARS Ltd at Worksop Road, Clowne in accordance with guidance provided by the Derby & Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (D&DDCA). Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the evaluation



trenching, further phase(s) of archaeological fieldwork in the form of either additional trenching, open area excavation, strip, map and sample excavation and/or supervised monitoring and recording of ground works would be required which may need to be the subject of a separate WSI.

1.1.4 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141 (DCLG 2012), to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archived generated) publically accessible.

1.2 Site Description and Geology

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') covers an area of c.4.08ha on the north side of Worksop Road and 2.56ha on the south (The Van Dyk Hotel) side of the Road. The site is centred at SK 49730 77140 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Cadeby Formation – Dolostone, sedimentary befrom formed approximately 251 to 271 million years ago in the Permian Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017).

1.2.3 The soils of the site are classified as belonging to the Aberford Soil Association (511a), which are typical brown calcareous earths (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Permian Jurassic and Eocene limestone and are characterised as '*shallow, locally brashy well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone. Some deeper calcareous soils in colluvium*' (CU 2017).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was produced in 2007 for the redevelopment of The Van Dyk Hotel to the immediate south of the PDA (Scurfield 2007). The PDA was included within the study area of the DBA, and a brief synopsis of this DBA is provided below.

2.2 Rural settlement patterns during the Romano-British period continued relatively unchanged from the Iron Age, but increased in the number of size. A Roman coin was found c.290m north of the PDA at Eastwood Farm, and there are two possible Romano-British settlement sites located to the west and north-west of the PDA. Evidence of post-medieval quarrying activity has been found c.40m to the north-east of the PDA within Square Plantation, and the site itself includes the former walled garden and stables of Southgate House (a Grade II Listed Building which is now the Van Dyk Hotel).

2.3 Southgate House was developed by the Bowden family in the 18th century. The first historical ownership of the PDA by the Bowden family is first recorded in 1829, which indicates that there was an earlier building in the PDA which probably stood beneath the present building. The exact date when Southgate House was built is unknown but the earlier house may well have been associated with Southgate



House's walled garden and stables (i.e. with the present Southgate House superimposed on a pre-existing infrastructure). In the mid-20th century the Southgate Estate was sold to the Van Dyk Brothers, who developed the House as a hotel and the walled garden as a plant nursery and tea room. Shortly after 1969 the Hotel was sold (initially to Mansfield Brewery) but the Garden Centre and tearoom was retained by the Van Dyks. The greenhouses within the PDA on the north side of Worksoy Road were demolished in the 21st century.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably for the Romano-British Period. These include:

- ♦ Investigating the landscape context of rural settlements; Supporting research and publication of landscape syntheses; and Instigating regional characterisation study on industry (Knight *et al.* 2012, 79-81).

3.2 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the fieldwork are as follows:

- ♦ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site through the excavation of evaluation trenches.

3.2.2 The objectives of the fieldwork are as follows:

- ♦ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ♦ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ♦ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 A site walkover was undertaken in order to establish the present condition of the site and to create a trench plan that avoids obvious areas of ground disturbance below the depth of the original topsoil within the (the orange-hatched areas of the annotated plan in Figure 2 denote areas of disturbance).

4.1.2 Within the area of the proposed development, a total of ten trenches will be excavated (Figure 2) based on the data gathered by the site walkover. The trenches are located as follows



- ♦ Trenches 1 -6 are located within the western field of the PDA on the north side of Worksop Road and have been situated in order to best record the continuation of a possible Romano-British field-system, as identified within the DBA (Scurfield 2007, 16). Trenches 1 and 2 measure 25m x 2m, Trench 3 measures 30m x 2m and Trenches 4-6 measure 50m x 2m.
- ♦ Trench 7 is located within the eastern part of the PDA on the north side of Worksop Road. It measures 50m x 2m.
- ♦ Trenches 8-10, measuring 25m by 2m, are located on the southern side of the Garden Centre on the south side of Worksop Road.

4.1.3 Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the evaluation trenching, and in consultation with the Derby & Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, further phase(s) of archaeological fieldwork in the form of either additional trenching, open area excavation, strip, map and sample excavation and/or supervised monitoring and recording of ground works would be required which may need to be the subject of a separate WSI.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014b).

4.2.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective project roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

4.2.3 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully brief on the work required by this specification.

4.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan.

4.2.5 ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.

4.2.6 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

4.2.7 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the D&DDCA requirements.

4.2.8 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 Topsoil will be removed by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket to the first significant archaeological horizon. Mechanical excavation of the



overburden will be undertaken in level spits under continuous archaeological supervision.

4.3.2 All trenches will be manually cleaned to an appropriate level to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.3 All excavated spoil will be scanned visually to recover small finds. Finds so recovered will be recorded with their location of origin ascribed. Finds will be retained and recorded.

4.3.4 Should archaeological deposits or structures be revealed that are more numerous, better preserved, or of higher status than expected or than which could reasonably be expected consultation will take place with the D&DDCA to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy.

4.3.5 Isolated, discrete features such as pits which do not form structural features or are representative of industrial activities will be 50% sampled, if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

4.2.6 Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature, will be sampled to a minimum sample size of 25% away from intersections. Intersections will be sampled and excavated in plan with strategic temporary sections located to demonstrate sequence.

4.3.7 Cut features of an archaeological nature which comprise structural units will be completely excavated to and respect the original interface of construction.

4.3.8 Upstanding or positive features of an archaeological nature, following recording, will be either partially or wholly excavated by hand where such excavation facilitates access to lower lying archaeological stratification. Where said features do not represent elements of a physically superimposed sequence and are observed to be truncating natural strata partial excavation, as a representative sample (to demonstrate construction technique, depth of foundation trench, construction materials etc.) will be undertaken.

4.4 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

4.4.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised in all excavation types.

4.4.2 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or land use regime, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist and provisions will be made for further scientific dating, where justified against the project aims.

4.4.3 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.

4.4.4 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.



4.4.5 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to explore the levels and types of preservation present.

4.4.6 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

4.4.7 Any human remains will initially be left *in-situ* and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken following once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the D&DDCA.

4.4.8 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified.

HM Coroner
Dr. Robert Hunter
5-6 Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S41 7SL

Finds Liaison Officer
Alastair Willis
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS

Tel: 01246 273058

Tel: 01332 641 903
e-mail: Alastair@derbymuseums.org

4.4.9 The D&DDCA will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.5 Recording

4.5.1 Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the *Site Recording Manual* of Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) (2002).

4.5.2 The site will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd. field recording manual.

4.5.3 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.



4.5.4 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system.

4.5.5 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

4.5.6 The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent.

4.5.7 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded.

4.5.8 The heights above sea level will be recorded for all deposits and features in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.5.9 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

4.5.10 A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled for all trenches where superimposed archaeological deposits, features or structures are encountered.

4.6 Finds Processing and Storage

4.6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

4.6.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.

4.6.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

4.6.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper).

4.6.5 Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

4.6.6 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring,



immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

4.6.7 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Weston Park Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

4.6.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

4.7 Staffing

4.7.1 The Project Manager for the archaeological evaluation will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA Projects Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Caitlin Halton, Tim Cobbold or Callum Allsop ACIfA, Project Officers at ARS Ltd.

4.7.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA
♦ Romano-British pottery:	Jeremy Evans or Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
♦ Samian ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
♦ Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate, MCIfA, FSA
♦ Medieval and post-medieval metalwork, glass and clay pipes:	Mike Wood MCIfA
♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
♦ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
♦ Radiocarbon dating:	Professor Gordon Cook (SUERC)
♦ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

4.8 Report

4.8.1 Following completion of the archaeological evaluation, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ♦ Non-technical summary
- ♦ Introductory statement
- ♦ Aims and purpose of the project
- ♦ Methodology
- ♦ A location plan showing all excavated areas and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ♦ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections



- ♦ An objective summary statement of results
- ♦ Conclusions
- ♦ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include:
 - ♦ Specialist Reports
 - ♦ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ♦ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ♦ References
- ♦ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ♦ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ♦ A copy of the OASIS form.

4.8.2 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be updated as part of the OASIS record (see 4.9.10 below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4.9 Archive Deposition

4.9.1 At the inception of the project, Weston Park Museum and Art Gallery will be notified.

4.9.2 Should the archaeological evaluation produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with Weston Park Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Museums Sheffield* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016, 11).

4.9.3 Should the archaeological evaluation produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with Weston Park Museum. The archive will comprise the primary records and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

4.9.4 The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1999) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*, and *Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Material from Excavations and Field Work* (2003). In addition, the recommendations of *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Museums Sheffield* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016) will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

4.9.5 The D&DDCA and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.



4.9.6 The D&DDCA will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive and its contents will be outlined in the report and the D&DDCA informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

4.9.7 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

4.9.8 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on disc.

4.9.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Derbyshire HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

4.9.10 Depending on the requirements of the D&DDCA, the results of the work or a synthesis of them will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

4.9.11 Any publicity will be handled by the client. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

4.10 Monitoring Arrangements

4.10.1 Notice of no less than five working days, prior to commencement of recording and monitoring will be given to the D&DDCA.

Steve Baker
Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist
Economy, Transport and Environment
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773

4.10.2 The contractor will liaise closely with the D&DDCA so that the site may be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion. Excavations will only be backfilled following the approval of the D&DDCA.

4.10.3 The client will afford reasonable access to D&DDCA or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the client and the D&DDCA at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.



5 GENERAL ITEMS

5.1 Health and Safety

5.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

5.2 Insurance Cover

5.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity and all-risks cover.

5.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

5.3.1 Any opportunities will be sought for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

5.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

5.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the D&DDCA.

5.5 Publication

5.5.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability public liability, professional indemnity

6 REFERENCES

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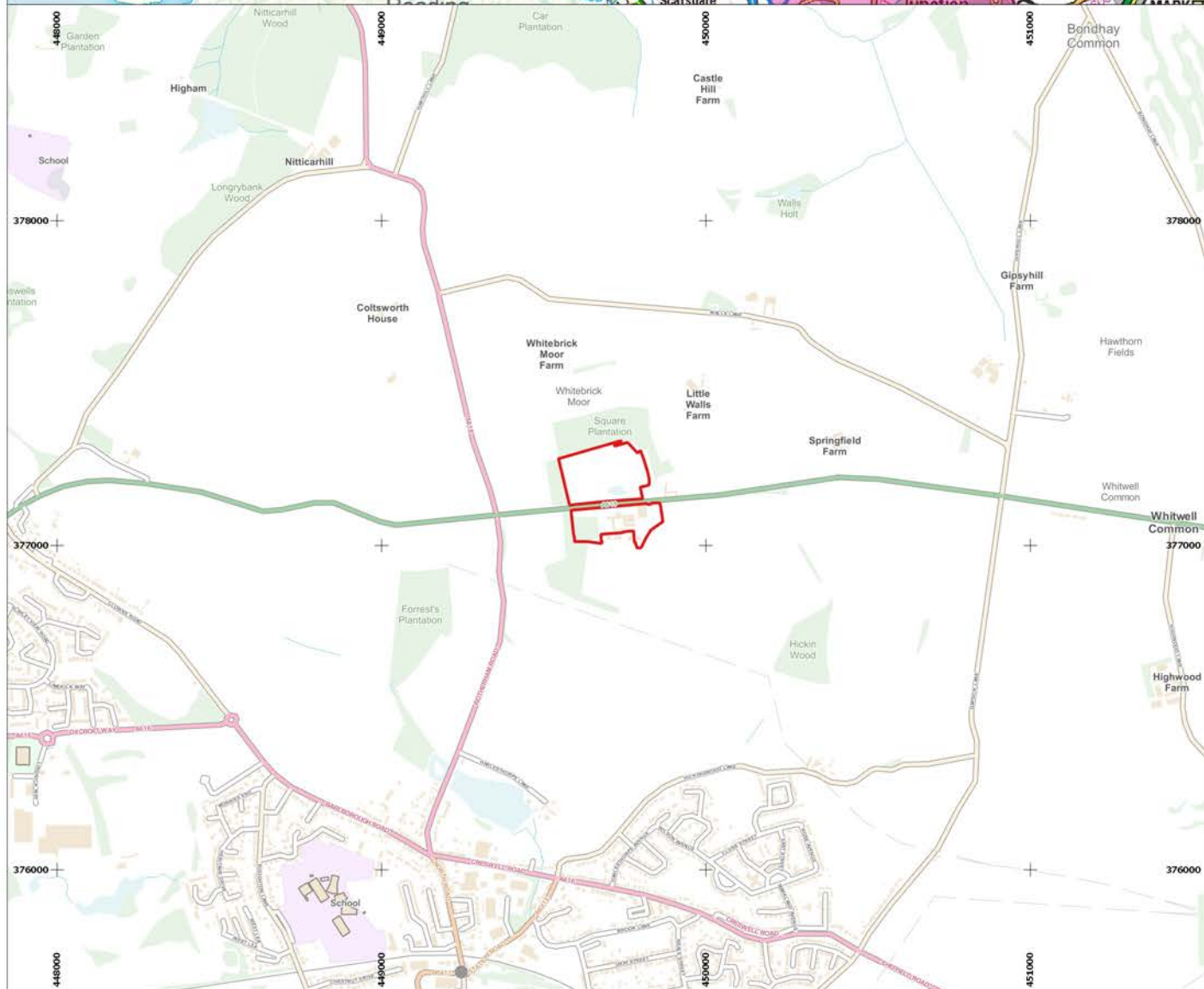
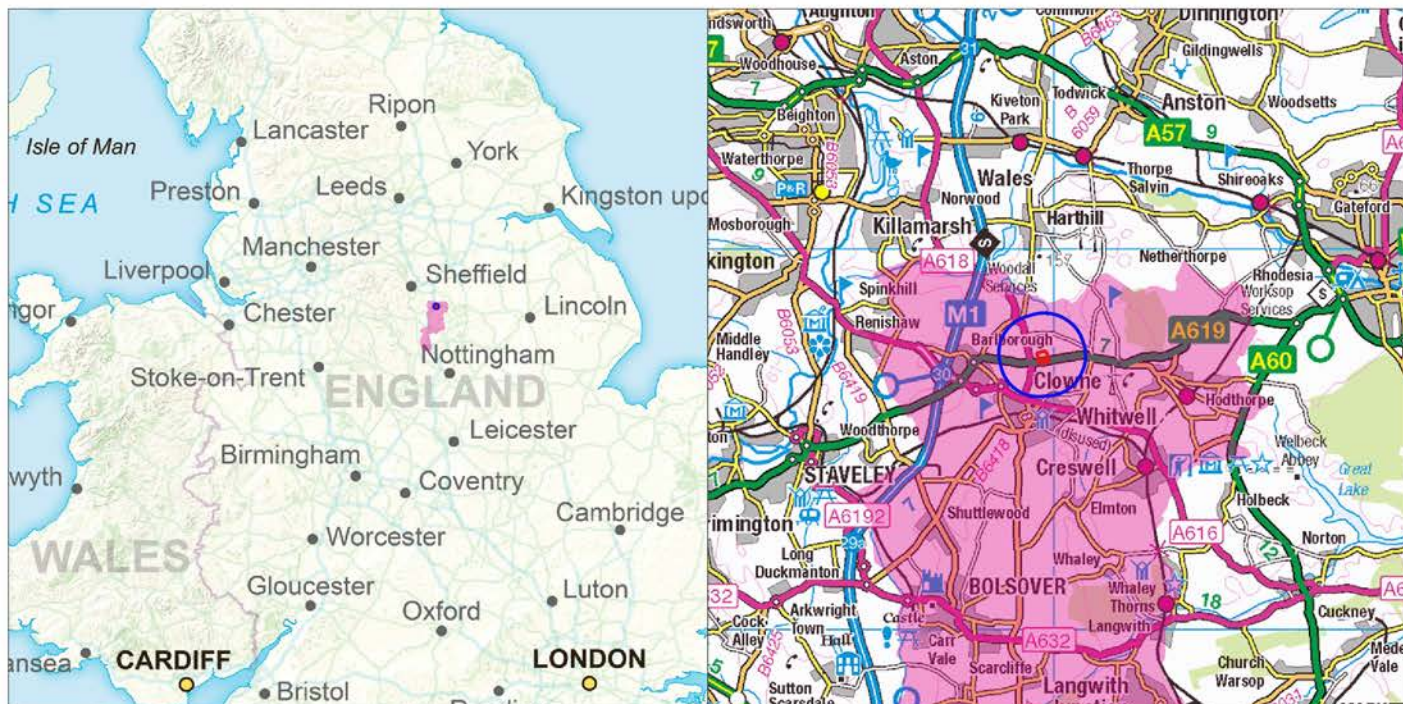
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FIGURES





Site name: Worksope Road, Clowne
 Date: April 2017
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

This drawing: © ARS Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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 Site Boundaries

 Bolsover District

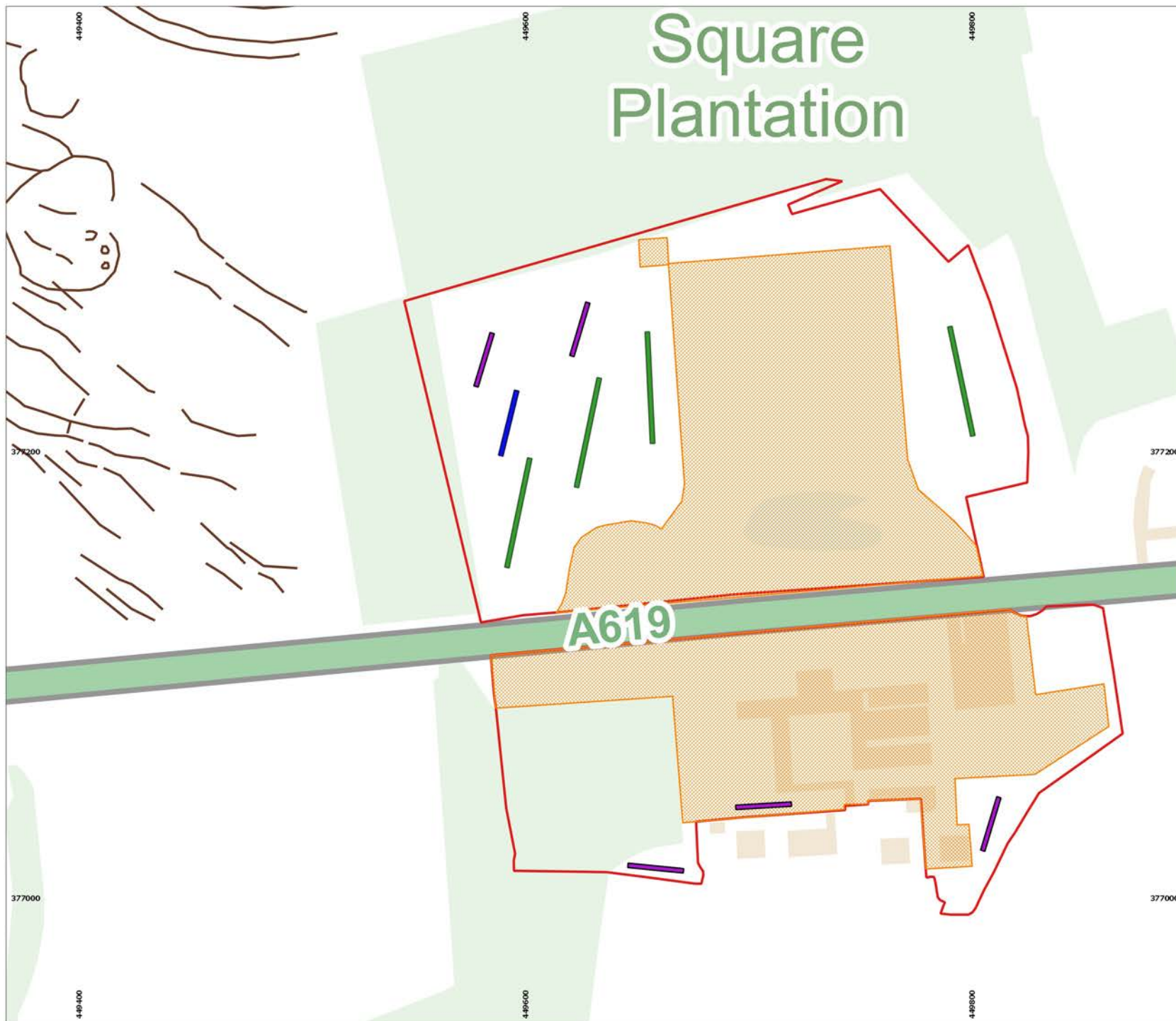
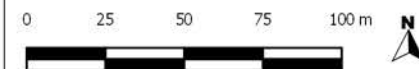


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

- Site Boundaries
- Identified Areas of Disturbed Ground
- Potential Romano-British Cropmarks

Trenches

- 25m x 2m
- 30m x 2m
- 50m x 2m



Site name: Worksope Road, Clowne
 Date: April 2017
 Drawn by: Initials
 Scale: 1:2400 @ A4

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Appendix IV: Oasis Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-294586

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Evaluation at Land North of Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Results of the a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching which took place north of the Van Dyk Hotel in Clowne during August 2017.
Project dates	Start: 07-08-2017 End: 11-08-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	GARDEN Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE BOLSOVER CLOWNE The Van Dyk Hotel, Clowne
Postcode	S434TD
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 497300 771400 53.288615377971 -1.253919770688 53 17 19 N 001 15 14 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 144.5m Max: 146.27m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Tony Brennan
Project supervisor	Tom Parker

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Jones Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Weston Park Museum
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Weston Park Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation of Land North of Worksop Road, Clowne, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Parker, T
Other bibliographic details	ARS Ltd Report 2017/105
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Description	Results of a phase of archaeological evaluation trenching which took place on land north of Worksop Road in Clowne during August 2017.
Entered by	Tom Parker (tom2@archaeologicalresearchsevice.com)
Entered on	31 August 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page