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**Land to the north of 23 Beck Lane, Skegby,
Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG4 3DT**

Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

NGR: SK 50638 60706
LPA: Ashfield District Council
PCAS Job No.: tbc
Sitecode: BLSE 24

Prepared for
Griffiths Developments

By A. Lane

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Fig. 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location shown in red. OS Explorer map sheet 260 Nottingham. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

Fig. 2: Aerial image showing the redline site, overlain with the results of the work undertaken at The Hawthorns (Patrick, 2022). 1:5000

Fig. 3: Ground Investigations works showing the location of the window sample holes (top) and trenches (bottom), with the location of the fissure marked in red. Not to scale. Source: Ivy House Environmental, 2023

Fig. 4: Planned development layout (drawing ref. 4151 04 E) showing the planned trench locations. 1:500. .

Fig. 5: Ground Investigation trenching plan (Ivy House Developments, 2023), showing the planned archaeological trench locations. 1:500

Non-Technical Summary

- This document is a written scheme of investigation prepared for Griffiths Developments for a scheme of archaeological evaluation to be undertaken on land east of Beck Lane, Skegby, where residential development is proposed.
- Bronze Age ring ditches and enclosures with associated cremation burials have been revealed during investigations ahead of the housing development to the north of the site. There is little evidence of later activity until the mid 20th century when the site was developed as a plant nursery; some of the buildings in the site date from this period.
- This document details the methodology to be employed during an archaeological evaluation, including fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving procedures. This constitutes Phase 1 of the archaeological program, with the results to inform the requirement for Phase 2 archaeological mitigation to be undertaken in association with the development.



Figure 1: Site location map at scale 1:25,000. Site location shown in red. OS Explorer map sheet 260 Nottingham. (OS mapping © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. PCAS licence no. 100049278).

1.0 Introduction

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. was commissioned by Griffiths Developments to design a phased mitigation strategy for a site off Beck Lane, Skegby, where residential development is proposed.

The site has formerly been used as a plant nursery, with several extant buildings towards the centre of the plot. Recent archaeological work to the north and west of the site has revealed part of an extensive prehistoric landscape, with Bronze Age rings ditches, enclosures and cremation burials.

This document is a specification (written scheme of investigation - WSI) for a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching. It is subject to the approval of the Historic Environment Officer advising Ashfield Borough Council. It follows current best practice and appropriate national guidance including:

- NPPF, National Planning Policy Framework (2023)
- ClfA Code of Conduct (2022);
- ClfA Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (2023)
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, 2015)

The results of this evaluation will be used to inform and design any Phase 2 archaeological mitigation that may be required in association with the development. Any Phase 2 mitigation will require the preparation of a separate WSI, and the approval of the Nottinghamshire Senior Planning Archaeologist.

2.0 Site Location and Description (Fig. 1)

Skegby is a village in the Ashfield district of Nottinghamshire. Formerly discrete, Skegby is now the northern suburb of Sutton in Ashfield, lying on the A617 bypass around the northeast of Ashfield.

Beck Lane is the A617 that branches northwards from the B6014 roundabout. The site lies on the west side of the road on the northern edge of the former village. It comprises a roughly rectangular plot of approximately 1.83 acres approximately centred on NGR SK 50638 60706, with the plot of No. 23 Beck Lane occupying the excluded southeast corner. The site has previously been used as a plant nursery, now primarily storage.

3.0 Topography and Geology

The site lies on a bedrock geology of Lenton Sandstone with no recorded superficial deposits in this area (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). Ground Investigation works (Ivy House Environmental, 2023) recorded topsoil between 0.30 – 0.50m above the natural geology.

Skegby developed on a tributary of the River Meden, with the site lying on the slopes of the east of the village core at around 165mOD.

4.0 Planning Background

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) came into force in March 2012 (revised December 2023). This places the responsibility for dealing with heritage assets affected by development proposals with the developer. Paragraph 200 of NPPF states that ... *Where a*

site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation. It continues Paragraph 211: Local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.

Redevelopment plans are currently being prepared for the site off Beck Lane, Skegby. The current proposals are for 36 new dwellings, comprising 22no. 2-bed houses, 10no. 3-bed houses and 4no. 1-bed maisonettes. The current plans are shown on Figure 4.

A phased mitigation strategy involving post-determination evaluation trenching followed by appropriate measures to be determined by the results of the evaluation. Both phases of the strategy will require the approval of the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire, with this document detailing the evaluation stage.

Should any archaeological mitigation be required in association with the project (dependant on the results of the evaluation), a separate Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be required. Development groundworks should not commence until the results of the archaeological evaluation have been established and discussed with the Senior Planning Archaeologist for Nottinghamshire, and the WSI for Phase 2 approved.

5.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

A Heritage Assessment (Lane, 2024) has been prepared in association with the proposals. This document will be made available to all those undertaking the fieldwork and assessment.

The site lies in the middle of several areas of cropmarks interpreted as being prehistoric in date. Ahead of The Hawthorns development to the north and west of the site archaeological investigation of one of these cropmark complexes confirmed the presence of late Neolithic – Bronze Age enclosures with associated cremation burials in the west of the site (closest c.380m northwest of the site), with trenches closer to Beck Lane finding more disperse ditches, with geophysical anomalies in this area perhaps relating to geological features (Patrick, 2022).

There are no Roman or early medieval monuments in the vicinity of the site; Skegby settlement was almost certainly established in the early medieval period based on place name evidence, however the river bank around 1km to the west of the site is likely to have been the focus for early occupation. The medieval manor house lies on the east bank of the river, with the 13th century church on the west bank; the site lies on the periphery of the parish in what was probably part of the common fields.

Mapping indicates this area had been enclosed prior to the Skegby Enclosure of 1823, the long narrow fields here likely a relic of the furlongs of the medieval field system. The site continued to be part of a larger field until the mid 20th century when a plant nursery was opened here. A complex of buildings in the centre of the site includes elements from the 1950's nursery, with more open space in the eastern paddock and the west end of the plot.

Ground Investigation works have confirmed the presence of a natural fissure, on the west side of the buildings in the centre of the site (Ivy House Environmental, 2023, Figure 3). This likely is part of the geological anomalies that were encountered during the evaluation to the north (Patrick, 2022).



Figure 2: Aerial image showing the redline site, overlain with the results of the work undertaken at The Hawthorns (Patrick, 2022). 1:5000

6.0 Archaeological Mitigation Strategy

The required archaeological strategy is phased, involving a pre-commencement evaluation followed by the design and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures to be determined by the results of the evaluation.

The evaluation will consist of the investigation of four trenches across the site targeting areas considered to have the highest archaeological potential. Three trenches are planned to measure 30m x 2m, with the fourth a little shorter at 20m, arranged in the available space. Trench positions are shown on Figures 4&5. The archaeological trenching will be completed in accordance with the methodology detailed below.

The aims of the evaluation are to gather sufficient information to establish the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any encountered archaeological deposits. Environmental evidence should be taken into account.

The purpose of the project is to inform the requirement for, and design and implementation of, any archaeological mitigation strategy that might be required in association with the redevelopment of the site.

Phase 2 of the archaeological strategy will be dependent on the results of the evaluation. Mitigation measures such as targeted strip, map and record excavation, archaeologically controlled stripping of the site or archaeological monitoring of project groundworks, or a combination of these measures, might be employed in association with the development. This requirement will be determined by the Senior Planning Archaeologist, with a separate methodology to be designed by the appointed archaeological contractor and signed off by the Planning Archaeologist.

The site should not be treated in isolation, and reference should be made to relevant historical sources and previous archaeological work in the area when interpreting the results.

An online record of the project data shall be initiated with the Archaeological Data Service (OASIS database) before fieldwork commences, and completed at the end of the project, including an uploaded digital copy of the report.

7.0 Methodology: Evaluation Fieldwork and Recording

All archaeological excavation and recording will be undertaken by suitably qualified/experienced professional archaeologists; where necessary the site team will be supervised by a PCAS Project/Field Officer.

The trenches will be positioned according to the approved trenching plan, allowing for minor adjustment due to the presence of unforeseen obstacles such as services etc. Trench positions will be tied to the OS National Grid using full RTK GPS co-ordinates which is accurate down to 0.03m.

Unless ground conditions dictate otherwise, the evaluation trenches will be opened under archaeological supervision, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a **toothless blade**, to the first archaeologically significant horizon, the natural substrate or the maximum safe working depth, whichever is encountered first. Where ground conditions require the use of a toothed bucket, it shall be replaced with the smooth blade to ensure a smooth clean surface for identifying any archaeological features. No hardcore layers are anticipated at the site.

Mechanical excavation will remove all topsoil and any subsoils in spits of no more than 0.20m deep, to the first archaeologically significant horizon, the natural substrate or the maximum safe working depth, whichever is encountered first. Top and sub-soil horizons shall be excavated and stored separately to allow for reinstatement at the conclusion of the fieldwork. If considered necessary, a sondage will be excavated in the trench to further investigate the natural horizons encountered.

Topsoil depths of between 0.30m – 0.50m were recorded during the Ground Investigation works, with the archaeological project at The Hawthorns recording similar. However, should machine excavations be deeper than anticipated then provision for stabilising trenches (for example shoring; stepping trenches) to ensure safe working conditions will be implemented. These measures will be discussed and agreed with the client and the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

Subject to Health & Safety regulations, trenches will be cleaned manually and inspected for archaeological remains. Where identified, archaeological features will be examined sufficiently to determine their date, character and survival condition. The full excavation of encountered features is not considered necessary, the following sampling policy provides a guide for the project:

- A 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes.
- A 50% sample should be taken of all discrete features including pits and post-holes. For pits over 1.5m diameter this may include excavating and recording

opposite quarters to allow for a complete section across two axis of the feature, recording both profiles.

- A minimum 20% sample should be taken of all linear features, up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice. Excavation slots to be a minimum of 1m.
- All junctions / intersections and corners of linear relationships will be investigated, and their stratigraphic relationships determined – if necessary using box sections – and all ditch terminals will be examined.
- Any structural remains (e.g., eaves drip gullies, beam slots, masonry) will be sampled to investigate their extent, form, function and character, and all relationships recorded. Any in situ building remains will be fully recorded in plan (as exposed in the trench) and assessed for their suitability for sampling for possible diagnostic purposes (dating and characterisation).

The full stratigraphic sequence will be recorded in each trench, including the relationships between negative features and subsoils/topsoil in trench sections.

In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g. ditches, cellars, etc.), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin. This will only be undertaken with the consent of the Historic Environment Officer.

A full written drawn and photographic record of each significant stratigraphic horizon and archaeological feature will be made, including any colluvial or other natural deposits identified on the site.

A written record of each significant stratigraphic unit, including cuts, deposits, structures etc. will be made on standard PCAS Archaeology Ltd Context Record Sheets to include, where necessary, masonry, timber / worked wood, brickwork. This documentary record should include, where appropriate, sketch location plans showing the relevant feature/horizon in relation to surrounding features, and hachures denoting the slope and any changes within the excavated sections.

Structured written records will be supplemented by a narrative account in the form of a site diary maintained by the lead Project Archaeologist, recording progress, initial interpretations, site visitors, weather conditions, disputes etc.

Section drawings through features and representative sections will be hand drawn (1:10 or 1:20) and plotted on base plans. For both representative sections and baulk sections above a feature a suitable width of the baulk will be cleaned and recorded.

Levels (AOD) will be taken on all sections and throughout the GPS planning and labelled as appropriate on plan/section drawings.

All features and sections will be mapped and tied into the National Grid using GPS utilising full RTK GPS co-ordinates. The current PCAS Archaeology model is a Leica GS08 GPS unit receiving RTK corrections, accurate to 0.03m. Where required, plans of individual features or groups of features will be hand drawn (1:50 or 1:20), or plotted on a trench plan at a scale or no more than 1:100.

The supervising archaeologist will pay due attention to the landscape aspect of any exposed remains – both the cultural and the natural landscapes – which may require a basic assessment to be made of neighbouring conditions (e.g., visible earthworks in adjacent areas, surface observation, standing buildings, vegetation cover etc).

A digital photographic record will be maintained during the course of the archaeological intervention. Photographs will incorporate an identification board, north arrow and vertical/horizontal scales as appropriate. The photographic record will include:

- Stages of fieldwork including pre-excavation site shots and examples of trenches being excavated by machine;
- Trench plans and the layout of features within trenches;
- Individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- groups of features, where relationships are important.

Artefacts

The potential for metal artefacts should be considered during the fieldwork. All spoil heaps and exposed surfaces shall be investigated using a metal detector by suitably qualified personnel. Metal detecting will be undertaken by suitably qualified personnel; the metal-detector model PCAS Archaeology Ltd. currently has available is the Fisher M-scope 1236-X2, which will be set to a high sensitivity setting for maximum depth, and a relatively low discrimination to pick up a wide range of objects; there will be no discrimination against iron objects during the surveys. Any identified targets will be recovered stratigraphically and recorded by context (or in more detail if considered a Small Find).

All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neale 1998). All finds recovered from the site will be returned to the offices of the appointed archaeological contractor for processing and initial identification before dispatch to the relevant specialists. They will be bagged and labelled according to context.

A specialist assessment will be made of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

All finds that qualify as 'treasure' under the 1996 Treasure Act (Treasure Act Code of Practice – 2002 revision) will be treated in accordance with the Act; HM Coroner will be informed and the finds will be safely stored. The Nottinghamshire (& Derbyshire) Finds Liaison Officer (Megham King – meghan@derbymuseum.org / 01332 641903) may be contacted for advice in the first instance.

Human Remains

Bronze Age cremations have been revealed during excavations less than 380m northwest of the site, part of a landscape that probably extends towards the site, therefore there is the potential for human remains to be encountered in this evaluation.

The legislation concerning the exhumation of human remains is covered by the burial act of 1857.

If human remains are encountered, they will be left in situ where possible, and only disturbed if their continued presence will severely hinder the development processes, or if there are sound academic/scientific justifications for removal. The Historic Environment Officer will be notified and if appropriate an Exhumation License will be requested from the Secretary of State/Ministry of Justice and the local Environmental Health Officer advised.

Excavators should be aware of current legislation regarding human remains and pay due attention to requirements of Health and Safety. All work involving human remains will be carried out according to the standards and guidelines recommended by the British Association of Biological Anthropologists and Osteologists in conjunction with the ClfA guidelines. PCAS has specific skeleton recording sheets to ensure the detailed recording of the remains prior to removal.

All reasonable requests of interested parties concerning the methods of removal, re-interral or disposal of the remains and associated items will be complied with, and attempts will be made at all times not to cause offence to interested parties.

Environmental Sampling

Any securely stratified dated or undated archaeological deposits considered suitable will be sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of biological and environmental remains. Industrial residues and waste from craft and manufacturing processes are also routinely sampled.

Where possible, deposits will be sampled in 40l quantities, less if necessary (up to 100% of the deposit), and returned to the office of the archaeological contractor prior to dispatch to the appointed specialist for processing and assessment. Samples will be accompanied with context specific samples recording forms detailing the volume, characteristics, location taken from and reason for taking the sample, copies of which will be sent to the appointed specialist. Sampling techniques and methods will be undertaken in accordance with the Historic England guidance as set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (Campbell et al, 2011, 2nd edition).

If human remains are encountered, samples will be taken from the grave fill in the head, torso and leg/foot areas after the visible bones have been lifted; these samples will be kept separate from one another and given individual numbers, and will be processed in-house for the recovery of small bones, loose teeth and possible grave goods. The Historic England Science Advisor will be consulted if discoveries on the site appear likely to require a more specialised environmental sampling methodology.

8.0 Post-fieldwork Methodology - Reporting

Following completion of site works, all archaeological records, environmental samples and finds will be taken to the offices of PCAS for initial processing and assessment as to their potential and significance; items that are not considered necessary for the assessment and reporting of the site may be discarded at this time according to PCAS Archaeology's own selection strategy, for example, unstratified modern artefacts, unworked animal bone from unstratified contexts will be noted on relevant context sheets and discarded.

Stable finds (e.g. pottery, bone) will be washed, marked and packaged at PCAS prior to dispatch. Unstable finds will be dispatched for remedial conservation as a prelude to assessment, and bulk samples will be dispatched for processing.

PCAS have used the services of a variety of specialists in the past; a full list of specialists is included in Section 10 below.

Subject to the receipt of any specialist accounts/archive reports, within 6-8 weeks of the completion of fieldwork a fully illustrated and appended text will be prepared in accordance with current guidelines and sent to the Historic Environment Officer for approval. If specialist reports are not available within this timeframe an interim report may be issued pending receipt of all specialist reports. All electronic submissions will be in single .PDF format. The final report will include the following minimum information:

- A non-technical summary
- Museum accession number (where available), site code and project number
- Planning reference number
- Grid reference, site location, topography and geology
- Archaeological and historical background

- A statement of aims and objectives of the project
- A description and analysis of the fieldwork undertaken
- A geo-referenced location plan at a minimum scale of 1:10,000
- Scaled section and plan drawings of archaeological features encountered within the excavated area with integral levels (AOD).
- Discussion and conclusions, including the importance of the findings in local, regional and national basis and a critical review of the effectiveness of methodology
- Tables summarising features and artefacts with full descriptions and brief interpretation
- Where applicable, a matrix will be produced to determine the phasing of recorded features / deposits, with dating applied where possible
- Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary, with reference made to appropriate published type-series
- Colour photographs, including general views and appropriate detail
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography of sources used
- Archive deposition location and agreed deposition date
- A summary of the report's presence and location on the OASIS online database

Copies of the approved report shall be sent to the HER officer, the client and the Nottinghamshire HER. The results will inform the requirement for any archaeological mitigation measures that will require a separate Written Scheme of Investigation and reporting.

9.0 Dissemination

The data from the project, along with a digital copy of the report, will be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS) database for public consultation.

Deposition of the report with the HER, where it will be incorporated into their database for public consultation, and uploading the project data to OASIS will be considered as placing the results of the project in the public domain. However, wider publication of the results will be considered, although the content and place of publication will be dependent on what is found and be subject to discussion with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority. For example, where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

Working under the terms of the Copyright, Design and Patents Act 1988, PCAS shall retain full copyright with regard to written, digital and graphic material. However, following project completion, both the commissioning body, the Nottinghamshire HER and the Archaeology Data Service may, in the interest of informing and advancing the profession, make responsible use of the data, provided that any material copied or cited in reports is duly acknowledged and all copyright conditions observed.

Following acceptance of the report a project archive including documentary, digital and material elements will be prepared according to published national guidelines including Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), updated as these documents or their equivalents become available.

The entire archive will be prepared and stored at the offices of PCAS Archaeology or another suitable location until deposition can be arranged. At the time of writing Ashfield District does not have a receiving repository for archaeological archives.

10.0 Timescale and personnel

The archaeological investigation and recording is dependant on planning permission being granted

The evaluation (Phase 1) would take place ahead of any development groundworks. The results will inform the need for, and design of, any required archaeological mitigation, therefore no further groundworks can take place until the requirement has been determined.

Phase 2 mitigation would be dependant on the measures required: targeted excavation would be undertaken and areas signed off by the Senior Planning Archaeologist prior to groundworks within the defined areas, while archaeological monitoring would take place in accordance with the development timetable. This will be determined by a separate methodology (Written Scheme of investigation).

The site team will include an experienced Project Officer or equivalent as a minimum, with personnel to be determined based on availability at the time of fieldwork. Details of the site team and CVs will also be provided on request.

The Senior Planning Archaeologist will be given no less than 10 days notice of the intention to commence the fieldwork. Notification will be from the archaeological contractor upon instruction from the client.

The Senior Planning Archaeologist will be regularly updated regarding progress and will be welcome to visit the site following prior arrangement with the archaeological contractor.

The trenching will only be considered complete when the site has been signed off by the Senior Planning Archaeologist. Subject to Health and Safety, no trenches will be backfilled without having been signed off in person, by phone or in writing by the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

Post-fieldwork collated archive will be stored at the offices of PCAS Archaeology. The project will be assigned to a Project Officer or equivalent for post-excavation assessment and reporting. They will work alongside the PCAS Finds and Archiving Officer who will liaise with the specialists for the assessment of the artefacts and environmental remains.

PCAS have used the services of a variety of specialists in the past and may use any/all of the following depending on suitability/availability etc:

Archaeological Contractors:

- York Archaeological Trust (YAT) – identification and assessment of registered special finds; X-Ray analysis and Conservation Services.
- Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) – radiocarbon dating laboratories

Other Freelance Specialists:

- S Percival – specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.
- D Fernandes - specialising in the identification and assessment of prehistoric pottery and ceramics.

- I. Rowlandson / H. G. Fiske – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery.
- R. Leary – specialising in the identification and assessment of Iron Age and Roman pottery
- J. Young – specialising in the identification and assessment of post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Rutland and Cambridgeshire.
- J. Curl – specialising in the identification and assessment of animal bone worked bone/antler.
- S. Tipper - – specialising in the identification and assessment of human remains
- Z. Tomlinson - specialising in the identification and assessment of CBM and fired clay, small and other finds
- T. Lane – specialising in the identification and assessment of lithic materials and tools.
- A. Daubney - specialising in the identification and assessment of small finds and coins
- M. Wood – specialising in the identification and assessment of metal finds and waste metalworking residues.
- Q. Mould – specialising in the identification and assessment of leather artefacts.
- M. Taylor/M. Bamforth – specialising in the identification and assessment of waterlogged wood.
- R. Tyson – specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.
- S. Cottam– specialising in the identification and assessment of glass.
- C. Simpson - specialising in the identification and assessment of environmental samples and worked stone.

A full report on the results of the project will be submitted within 6-8 weeks, dependant of the receipt of any specialist reports. An interim report may be issued if the specialist assessments are not available within the required time frame. The results will be used to inform the requirement for, and design and implementation of, the Phase 2 archaeological mitigation that may be required in association with the development.

11.0 Contacts

Matt Adams, Nottinghamshire
Senior Planning Archaeologist

0115 8043536 / 07974393621

Leigh Brocklehurst, Project Manager, PCAS

01522 703800

12.0 Health and Safety

All work will be carried out in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and its related regulations and codes of practice.

Employees and sub-contractors of PCAS Archaeology Ltd will perform their duties in accordance with company safety policy (revised 2024). Where PCAS employees are temporarily engaged at other workplaces, they are to respect relevant local regulations, both statutory and as imposed by other employers within the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974).

In furtherance of the duty of care imposed by the Health & Safety at Work Act, the Employer shall make available to his employees whatever reasonable facilities are required by particular circumstances, e.g. appropriate protective clothing, safety equipment, rest breaks for specialised tasks, etc.

Services plans may be requested from the client or sourced independently prior to the start of fieldwork. Staff should remain aware of the potential for services at all times, and care should be taken to avoid the overhead cables when the machine is accessing the site. Trench positions may be CAT scanned prior to excavation to confirm there are no buried services.

A site risk assessment will be prepared prior to any site works taking place. All site staff will be required to read and sign to confirm understanding and adherence to the measures recommended in the risk assessment. The risk assessment will be continuous and updated throughout the course of the fieldwork should conditions change.

13.0 Insurance

PCAS Archaeology Ltd. has the following insurance cover:

Employers' Liability:	£10,000,000
Public Liability:	£5,000,000
Professional Indemnity:	£5,000,000

14.0 Monitoring arrangements

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PCAS Project Manager Leigh Brocklehurst / PCAS Director Colin Palmer-Brown. The Historic Environment Officer will be informed of the start of the archaeological intervention. They will be kept informed of any unexpected discoveries and regularly updated on the project's progress and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with the site director.

All phases of fieldwork shall be carried out in accordance with the approved WSI, with any variations to the specification being agreed in writing with the Senior Planning Archaeologist.

15.0 References

Lane, A, 2024, *Land to the north of 23 Beck Lane, Skegby, Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, NG4 3DT: Heritage Assessment*. PCAS grey literature document ref 3012

NPPF, 2023, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Crown Copyright.

Ordnance Survey, 2015, Nottingham, Vale of Belvoir *Explorer 1:25 000 Series no. 260*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Patrick, J, 2022, *An Archaeological Field Excavation on Land of Beck Lane, Sutton-in-Ashfield, Nottinghamshire*. ULAS report ref 2022-036

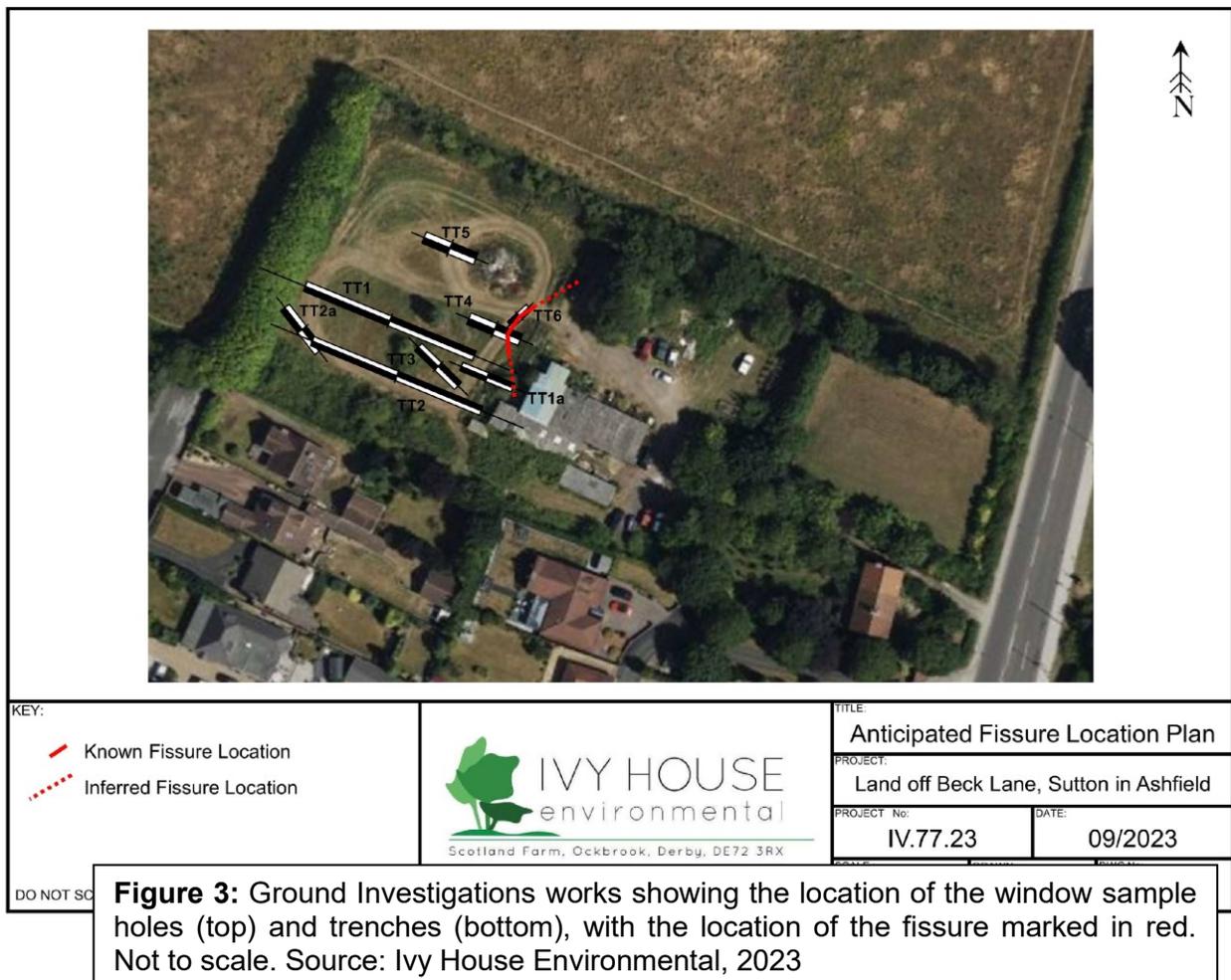
<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/>

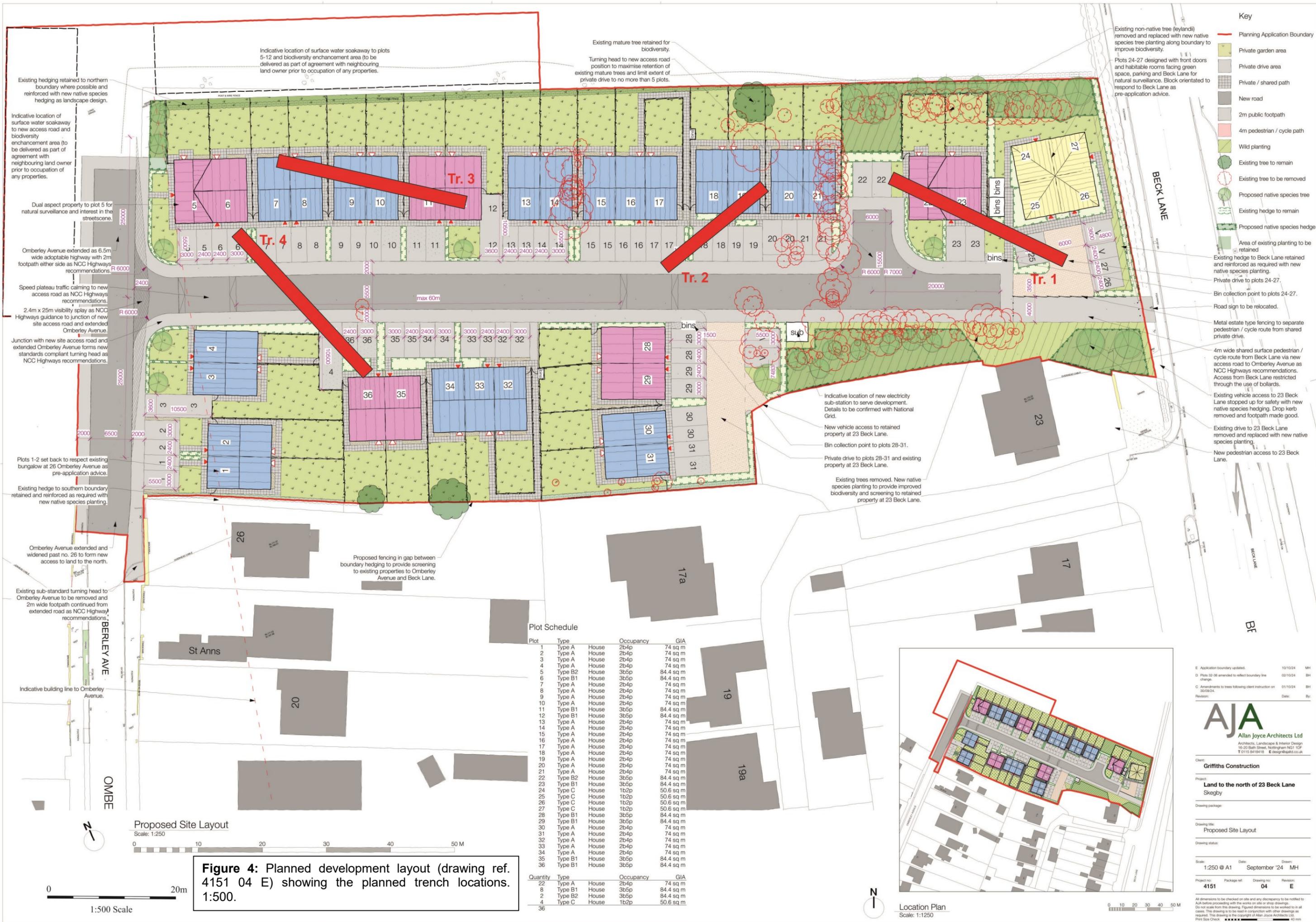
<https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

https://www.inspirepicturearchive.org.uk/image/21242/Dalestorth_House_Skegby

https://www.inspirepicturearchive.org.uk/image/23001/Dalestorth_House_Skegby

<http://list.historicengland.org.uk/mapsearch.aspx>





- Key**
- Planning Application Boundary
 - Private garden area
 - Private drive area
 - Private / shared path
 - New road
 - 2m public footpath
 - 4m pedestrian / cycle path
 - Wild planting
 - Existing tree to remain
 - Existing tree to be removed
 - Proposed native species tree
 - Existing hedge to remain
 - Proposed native species hedge
 - Area of existing planting to be retained
 - Existing hedge to Beck Lane retained and reinforced as required with new native species planting.
 - Private drive to plots 24-27.
 - Bin collection point to plots 24-27.
 - Road sign to be relocated.
 - Metal estate type fencing to separate pedestrian / cycle route from shared private drive.
 - 4m wide shared surface pedestrian / cycle route from Beck Lane via new access road to Omberley Avenue as NCC Highways recommendations. Access from Beck Lane restricted through the use of bollards.
 - Existing vehicle access to 23 Beck Lane stopped up for safety with new native species hedging. Drop kerb removed and footpath made good.
 - Existing drive to 23 Beck Lane removed and replaced with new native species planting.
 - New pedestrian access to 23 Beck Lane.

Plot Schedule

Plot	Type	House	Occupancy	GIA
1	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
2	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
3	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
4	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
5	Type B2	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
6	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
7	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
8	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
9	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
10	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
11	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
12	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
13	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
14	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
15	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
16	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
17	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
18	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
19	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
20	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
21	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
22	Type B2	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
23	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
24	Type C	House	1b2p	50.6 sq m
25	Type C	House	1b2p	50.6 sq m
26	Type C	House	1b2p	50.6 sq m
27	Type C	House	1b2p	50.6 sq m
28	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
29	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
30	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
31	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
32	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
33	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
34	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
35	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
36	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m

Quantity	Type	House	Occupancy	GIA
22	Type A	House	2b4p	74 sq m
8	Type B1	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
2	Type B2	House	3b5p	84.4 sq m
4	Type C	House	1b2p	50.6 sq m
36				

Proposed Site Layout
Scale: 1:250

0 10 20 30 40 50 M

Figure 4: Planned development layout (drawing ref. 4151 04 E) showing the planned trench locations. 1:500.



Location Plan
Scale: 1:1250

0 10 20 30 40 50 M

Application boundary updated. 10/10/24 MH
 D Plots 32-36 amended to reflect boundary line change. 02/10/24 BH
 C Amendments to trees following client instruction on 20/02/24. 01/10/24 BH
 Revision: Date: By:

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Client: Griffiths Construction
 Project: Land to the north of 23 Beck Lane Skegby
 Drawing package:
 Drawing title: Proposed Site Layout
 Drawing status:
 Scale: 1:250 @ A1 Date: September '24 MH
 Project no: 4151 Package ref: 04 Revision: E

All dimensions to be checked on site and any discrepancy to be notified to AJA before proceeding with the works on site or shop drawings. Do not scale from the drawing. Figure dimensions to be worked to in all cases. This drawing is to be read in conjunction with other drawings as required. This drawing is the copyright of Allan Joyce Architects Ltd. Print Size Check

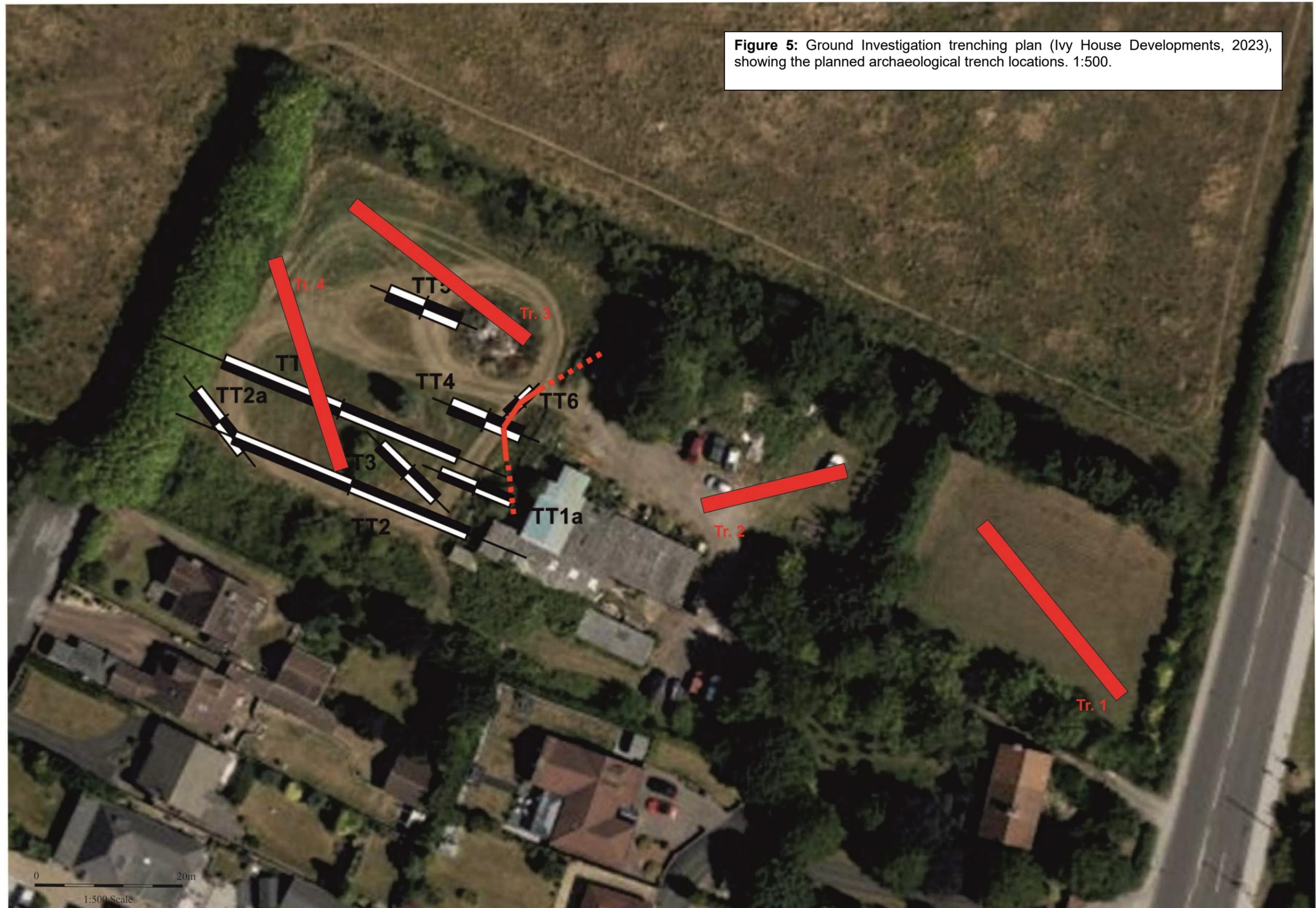


Figure 5: Ground Investigation trenching plan (Ivy House Developments, 2023), showing the planned archaeological trench locations. 1:500.