

20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



Excavation of Plot 2 with dwelling number 8 Wye Grove
in the background, looking east.

ARS Ltd Report 2014/116

October 2014

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20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire

Archaeological Watching Brief

ARS Ltd Report 2014/116

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mrs Fiona Heathcote to undertake an archaeological watching brief at 20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire, to monitor ground-works related to the construction of four new detached dwellings with associated garages. The fieldwork was undertaken intermittently between September 2011 and September 2014.

All of the plots of land were stripped of topsoil, followed by the excavation of the foundation trenches for both houses and garages. A deeper excavation was also undertaken for the insertion of a sewage tank system as well as a large underground storage water tank. Two shallow gullies were present within Plot 1 which did not produce any dating evidence and may represent the remains of former hedgerows or similar type of field boundary that might have been associated with the rear garden of the original dwelling (number 20) fronting Macclesfield Road. A small assemblage of residual artefacts was retrieved from the topsoil layer across the site. The large majority of the artefacts dates from 18th – early 20th centuries and bear little significance. Two residual small flint flakes were also retrieved from the topsoil layer. Although the lithics are undiagnostic, their typology is in keeping with later prehistoric periods. The low density of the lithic artefacts cannot be regarded as significant in the present context; however, it may be regarded as evidence for incidental landscape use, or as ‘background noise’ of former prehistoric occupation as the well-attested Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement at Lismore Field lies in close proximity of the site.

Based on the results described above, the archaeological watching brief revealed very few significant archaeological remains which will be impacted on by the proposed development.

1 Introduction

1.1 During September 2011 and September 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Fiona Heathcote to undertake an intermittent archaeological watching brief at 20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire. The work was carried out during ground-works for the development of four new detached dwellings with associated garages, along with an access road, sewage system, a pumping station and a storage water tank. The work required stripping the topsoil and excavating foundation trenches as well large pits.

1.2 The investigation area lies upon Monsal Dale limestone formation and the drift geology consisted of boulder clay (British Geological Survey 2014). The site is centred at SK 05196 73023 and is 240m to the south-east of the Scheduled Monument Dr 278 “Mesolithic and Neolithic Settlement at Lismore Fields”, and just 80m south-east of entries on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 2898, 2899) that relate to previously excavated areas at Lismore Fields that produced remarkable evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement. Recent fieldwork to the east of Lismore Fields at Otterhole Farm and at Burbage Hall has demonstrated that evidence for later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity and settlement is quite widespread. Prior to development at Otterhole Farm two later Mesolithic sites were found close together, while at Burbage Hall part of a later Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic artefact scatter was identified.

1.3 In addition to the prehistoric evidence found in the area remains of a possible Roman building, including part of a stone column, were reported from work near to the vicarage in Lismore Road. In 1892 the remains of a pitched road surface, believed possibly to be Roman, were uncovered by workmen during pipe laying along Macclesfield Road. High Peak Borough Local Plan (2006) includes an “Area of Archaeological Interest” (AAI) for Buxton. This area is thought to define the core area of Roman settlement in the town. The present site lies 400m to the west of the AAI.

1.4 The Archaeological Watching Brief has been carried out under the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012), ‘*The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*’ (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and a Written Scheme of Investigation issued by Archaeological Research Services Ltd which was subsequently approved by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist of Derbyshire County Council (Appendix II).

1.5 The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes “...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...” (DCLG 2012, 30).

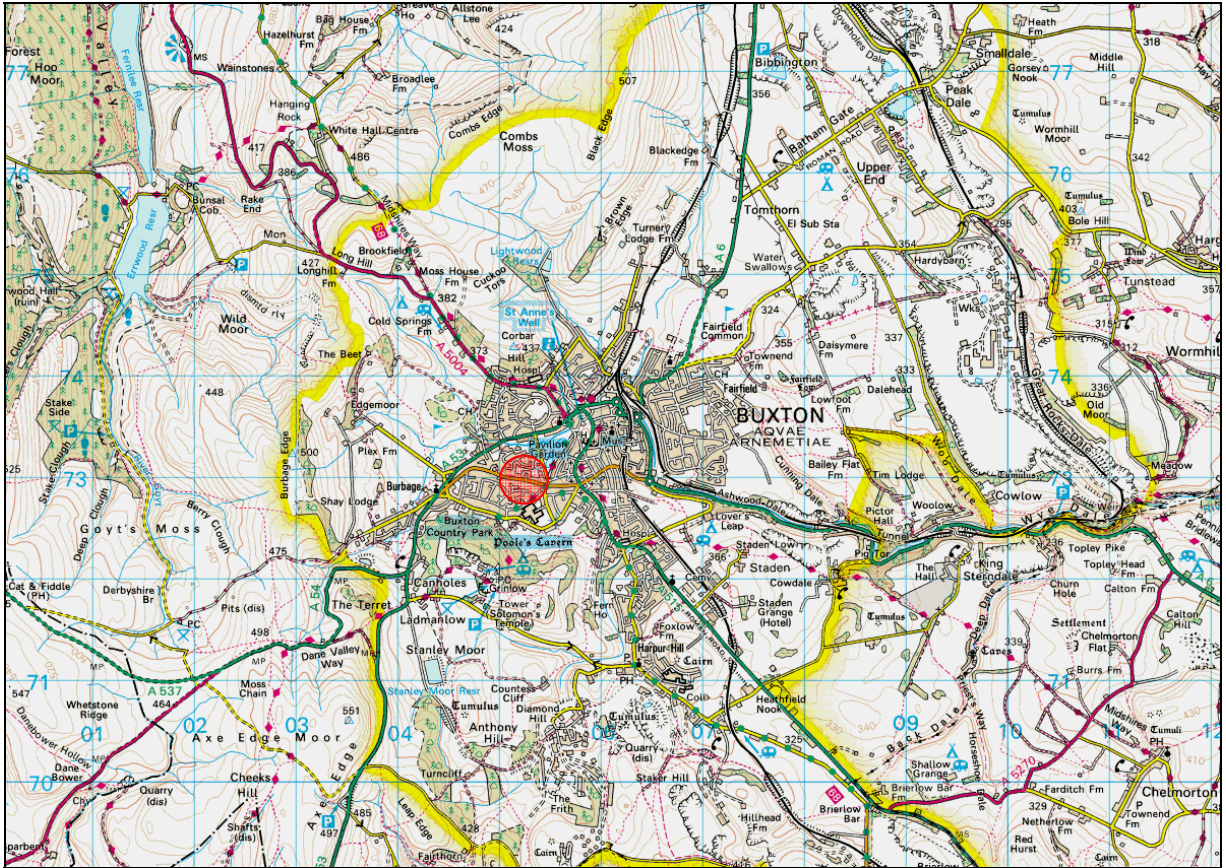


Figure 1: General site location (circled).

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2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The objective of the watching brief was to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the ground-works in the specified area were recorded and interpreted and, if at all possible, protected.

3 Methodology

3.1 A detailed project design –Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)– was prepared by Archaeological Research Services (ARS) Ltd. which was subsequently approved by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologists of Derbyshire County Council (Appendix II).

3.2 ARS Ltd provided an archaeological officer at all times during the ground-works. A toothless ditching bucket was used at all times. The on-site archaeologist was given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate and fully record any exposed archaeological features such as masonry or floors. Adequate time was allowed for the recording of any such features.

3.3 Where any features of potential archaeological significance were identified by the archaeologist, all further excavation was carried out by hand.

3.4 The archaeologist inspected and monitored the upcast spoil from the excavations.

3.5 A written, drawn and photographic record was maintained during the watching brief and all significant archaeological remains were recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations were recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. All significant architectural features were photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

3.6 Where archaeological features and/or deposits were identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features were investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed. All features thus investigated were recorded in plan and section and any significant archaeological finds recovered were retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified were photographed and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The stratigraphy, where relevant and observable, was recorded.

3.7 A plan of the excavated areas was maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings were carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts were recorded using a single context recording system. The site archive included plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Where archaeological features were identified then the locations and height AOD of the features were accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

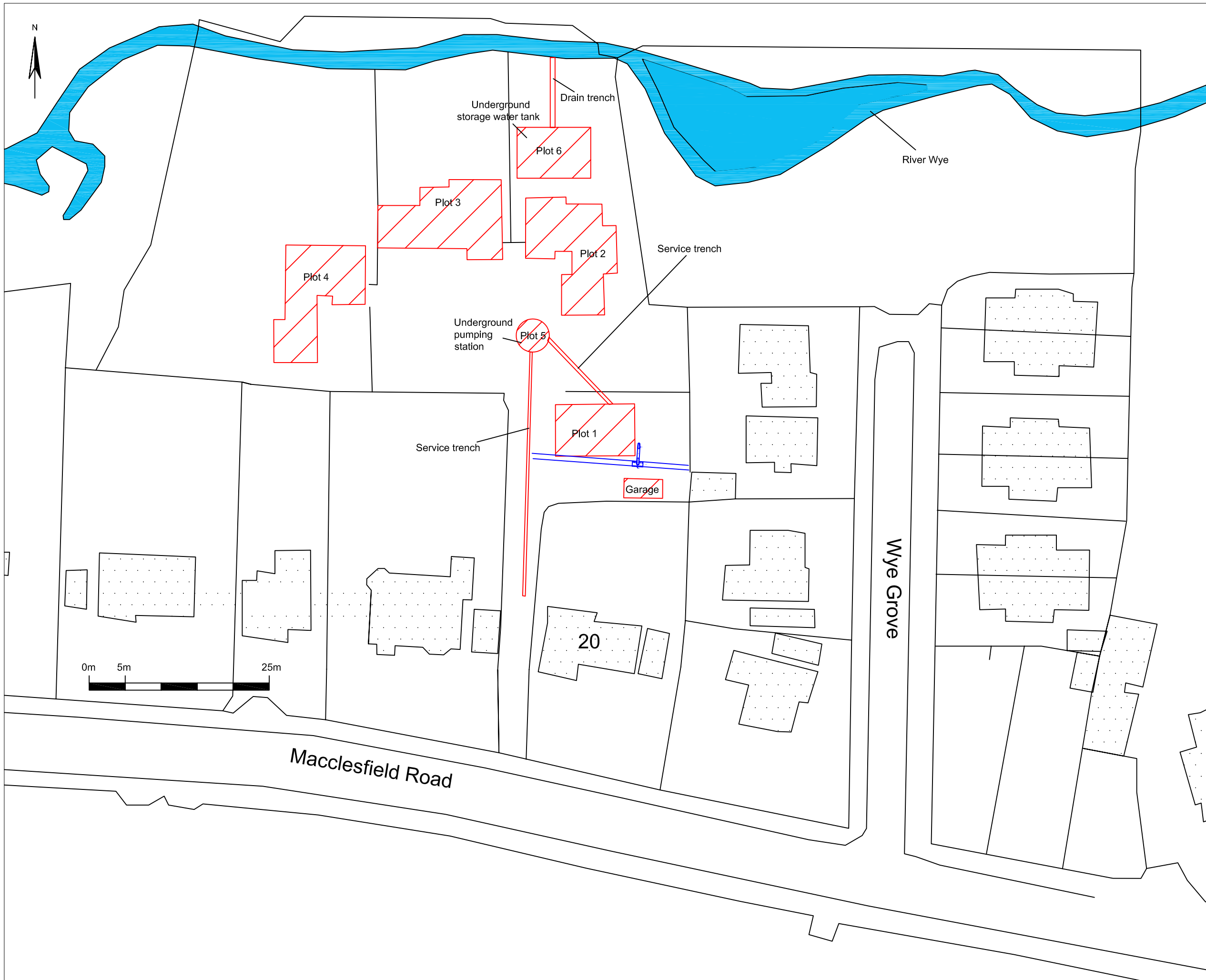
3.8 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the respective guidance by the Institute for Archaeologists (2013).

3.9 ARS Ltd ensured that heavy plant or machinery was not operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains had been recorded.

3.10 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

4 Results



The archaeological watching brief at 20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire, was undertaken intermittently between September 2011 and September 2014 to observe the ground-works associated with the construction of four new detached dwellings with associated garages, along with an access road, sewage system, a pumping station and a storage water tank. The work required stripping the topsoil and excavating foundation trenches as well as large pits. The watching brief areas are shown on plan (Fig. 2). Detailed summary of the archaeological records is presented in Appendix I. An assessment of the artefacts retrieved from the excavation follows this section. The dates of pottery considered below are thus based on such an assessment.



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Site Code: MRB'11-14
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 4th September 2014
 Drawn: AMO
 Scale: 1:500@A3

Figure 2:
 Plan of watching brief
 areas and archaeological
 features

Key:
 Areas of watching brief
 Archaeological features

Notes:

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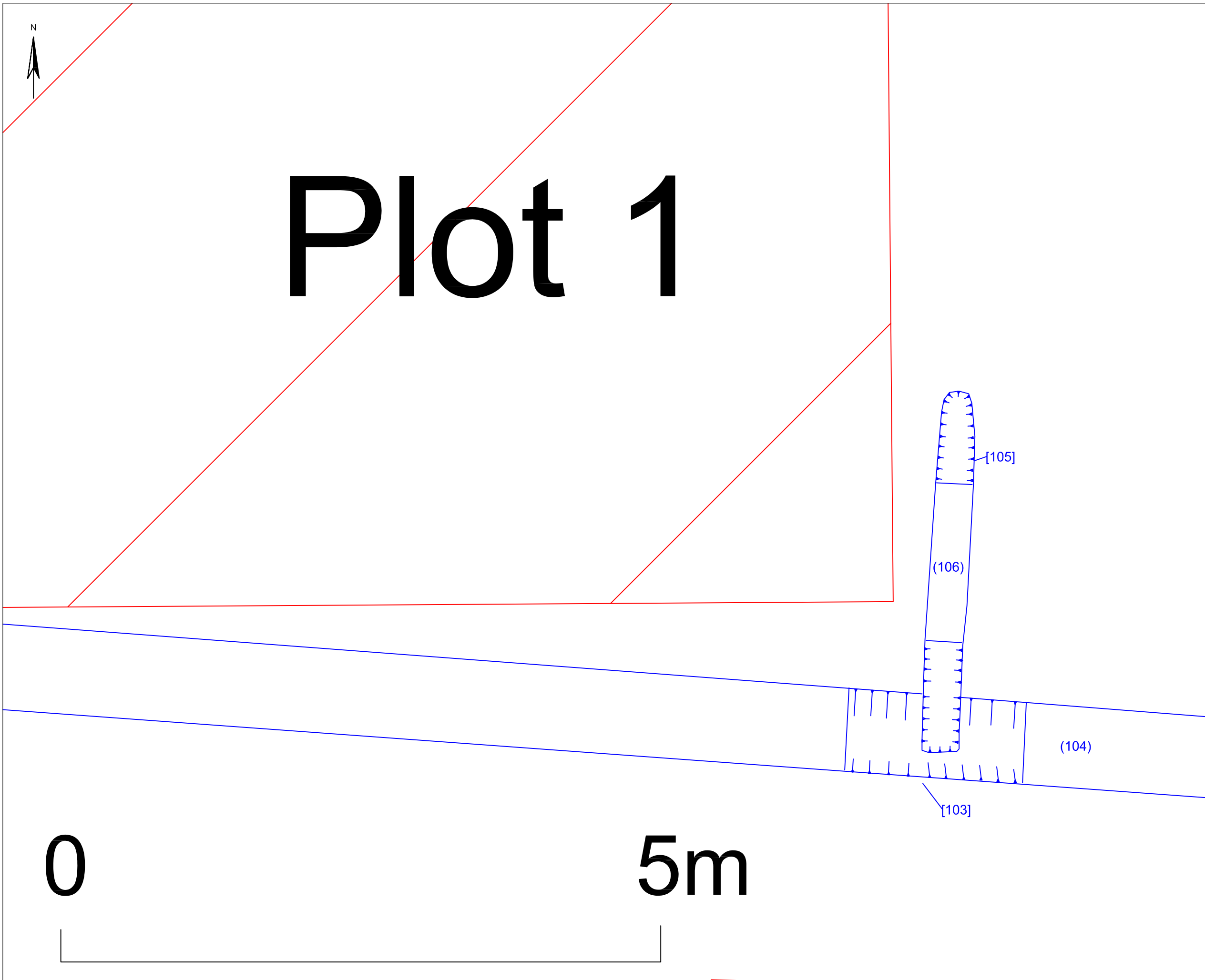
4.1 Plot 1

4.1.1 This plot was monitored and reported by Kate Mapplethorpe of ARS Ltd in 2011. The machine removed the topsoil (101) in level spits until the first potential archaeological horizon (102) was exposed. The surface was then cleaned using hand tools in order to expose any archaeological features.

4.1.2 The topsoil (101) covered the entire site and varied between 0.1 and 0.23m in depth, with the depth increasing towards the northern end of the site. The colour and composition were fairly regular throughout: the deposit was a moderately textured dark greyish-brown clayish silt with a low percentage of small pebble inclusions.

4.1.3 The subsoil (102) covered the whole of the site to a maximum depth of 0.4m (slightly shallower at the southern end of the site). It consisted of fine, mid yellowish-orange clay with a low percentage of small pebble inclusions. The deposit contained some modern pottery, glass and ceramic building material.



4.1.4 Within the subsoil layer (102) at the southernmost end of the site within Plot 1 were discovered two shallow linear gullies, intersecting at a T-junction (Figs 3 – 5). Gully [103] ran east to west across the site and was approximately 0.81m in width by 0.09m in depth. The profile was U-shaped. This gully was filled by (104), a fine, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with a low proportion of pebble inclusions. This gully and its fill were cut by [105], a similar linear gully. This gully extended north from [103] for 3m before terminating. This gully was narrower and slightly deeper than gully [103], at 0.22m wide by 0.15m in depth. The fill (106) was almost identical to (104). It is likely that these two gullies represent an earlier hedgerow system associated with the large garden.



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Site Code: MRB'11-14
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 4th September 2014
 Drawn: AMO
 Scale: 1:30@A3

Figure 3:
 Plan of archaeological
 features within Plot 1

Key:
 Areas of watching brief
 Archaeological features

Notes:

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Figure 4: General view of gully [103], looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 5: Intersection between gullies [103] and [105], looking west (scale 1m).

4.2 Plot 2

4.2.1 The ground-works excavation of this plot was undertaken in July 2014. The foundation trenches were excavated down to the natural bedrock which was encountered at a depth of 1.60 to 1.80 metres below the ground level although, as the land slopes down towards the north, the northern area was excavated to a depth of 2 metres to the bedrock horizon. The stratigraphic sequence was equivalent to the remaining plots with an upper overburden topsoil layer (201) varying in thickness from 300 to 600mm. The topsoil overlay a subsoil layer (202), composed of mid yellowish brown hard silty clay, whose thickness varied from 300mm to 400mm and which in turn overlay the natural limestone sub-stratum (Figs 6 – 11).

4.2.2 No archaeological features or deposits were identified although residual artefacts of 19th to 20th centuries date were retrieved from the topsoil.



Figure 6: General view of Plot 2, looking south.



Figure 7: General view of foundation trenches of Plot 2, looking east.



Figure 8: Deep trench within the northern area of Plot 2, looking west (scale 2m).



Figure 9: Westernmost trench of Plot 2, looking west.



Figure 10: Southernmost trench of Plot 2, looking south (scale 2m).



Figure 11: Southernmost trench of Plot 2, looking east (scale 2m).

4.3 Plot 3

4.3.1 This plot was monitored and reported by Kate Mapplethorpe of ARS Ltd in 2011. The foundation trenches were excavated down to the natural bedrock which was encountered at an overall depth of 600mm. The stratigraphic sequence was equivalent to the remaining plots with an upper overburden topsoil layer (301) over a thin subsoil layer (302) which in turn overlay the natural limestone sub-stratum (Figs 12 – 15).

4.3.2 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified within Plot 3.



Figure 12: General view of Plot 3 during excavation of the overburden, looking south-east.



Figure 13: Plot 3 following the stripping of the overburden layer, looking north.



Figure 14: Excavation of foundation trench within Plot 3, looking south.



Figure 15: Foundation trench within Plot 3, looking north.

4.4 Plot 4

4.4.1 The ground-works excavation of this plot was undertaken between August and September 2014. The foundation trenches were excavated down to the natural bedrock which was encountered at an overall depth of 1.60 metres below the present ground level. The stratigraphic sequence was equivalent to the remaining plots with an upper overburden topsoil layer (401) varying in thickness from 100 to 200mm. The topsoil overlay a subsoil layer (402), composed of mid yellowish brown hard silty clay, with an overall thickness of 1 metre which in turn overlay the natural limestone sub-stratum (Figs 16 – 18).

4.4.2 No archaeological features or deposits were identified although residual artefacts of 19th to 20th centuries date were retrieved from the topsoil.



Figure 16: Plot 4 during excavation of the overburden within the northern area, looking west.



Figure 17: Plot 4 during excavation of the overburden within the southern area, looking west.



Figure 18: Sample section of foundation trench, looking west (scale 1m).

4.5 Plot 5

4.5.1 The ground-works excavation of this plot was undertaken in October 2011 consisting of a large pit with associated services trenches for an underground pumping station. The stratigraphy was comparable to the remaining excavated plots (Fig. 19). No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified within Plot 5.



Figure 19: General view of Plot 5 with a large pit and service trenches, looking north (scale 300mm).

4.6 Plot 6

4.6.1 The archaeological monitoring of the ground-works excavation of this plot was undertaken in July 2014. The ground-works related to the construction of an underground storage tank with associated drainage trench extending towards the river to the north. The trench was $\approx 300\text{mm}$ wide. The northern end of the trench was very shallow becoming gradually deeper towards the tank area reaching a maximum depth of 500mm . The stratigraphic sequence consisted of a dark brown firm silty clay layer of topsoil (601), with an overall thickness of 350mm , which overlay a thin subsoil or alluvial deposit (602), composed of mid yellowish brown hard silty clay (50mm thick) which in turn overlay the natural limestone sub-stratum (603). This was only exposed towards the southernmost end of the trench where it reaches its maximum depth of $\approx 500\text{mm}$.

4.6.2 The tank area consisted of a comparable stratigraphy although the overall thickness of the topsoil measured 350 to 400mm , over a clear subsoil layer, composed of mid reddish

brown soft clayey silt with a maximum depth of 300mm that overlay the natural bedrock (Figs 20 – 24).

4.6.3 No archaeological features or deposits were identified although residual artefacts of 19th to 20th centuries date were retrieved from the topsoil.



Figure 20: General view of Plot 6 during excavation of the overburden, looking east.



Figure 21: Excavation of Plot 6, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Figure 22: West facing section of Plot 6, looking east (scale 1m).



Figure 23: Drainage trench, looking north (scale 1m).



Figure 24: Section of drainage trench, looking north-east (scale 300mm).

5 Finds assessment

Pottery and miscellaneous artefacts

– Dr Robin Holgate MIFA, FSA

5.1 All the finds came from the topsoil contexts (201), (401) and (601). These artefacts were examined by the author in September 2014.

Pottery

5.2 A total of 42 pottery fragments were recovered from the topsoil layer of the site (Table 1).

Pottery type	Date range	Pottery count by context		
		(201)	(401)	(601)
Brown/black glazed earthenware	18 th -19 th centuries	9	1	3
Brown stoneware	18 th -19 th centuries	5	1	1
Buff glazed earthenware	19 th century	-	1	-
White-glazed earthenware, including blue-and-white transfer-printed earthenware	19 th -20 th centuries	5	9	4
Blue-an-white transfer-printed porcelain	19 th century	1	-	-
Buff stoneware bottle	19 th century	1	-	-
Blue bathroom tile fragment	20 th century	-	-	1
Σ		21	12	9

Table 1: Pottery.

5.3 The pottery represents 18th-19th centuries utilitarian wares (e.g. brown/black glazed ware and stoneware) and 19th-20th centuries refined earthenwares (plain and transfer-printed white ware, including fragments of ‘willow pattern’ plates and a gravy boat spout) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food and drink.

Tobacco clay pipe

5.4 Two clay pipe stem fragments of 19th-20th centuries date were recovered: one fragment from context (201) measuring 6mm in diameter with the central perforation measuring 2mm in diameter; and one fragment from context (401) measuring 7mm in diameter with the central perforation measuring 2mm.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

5.5 Four hand-made brick fragments of 18th-19th centuries date were recovered: one fragment from context (201) and three fragments from (601).

Metal object

5.6 A copper alloy door lock dating to the first half of the 20th century was recovered from context (201).

Discussion

5.7 The finds are by no means unusual in any respect for a site of this nature and there is limited research value within the assemblage.

Lithics

– Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

5.8 Two lithics were retrieved from the topsoil during the excavation and submitted for assessment. Small find (SF) numbers were assigned to the lithics described below.

- SF1 context (601): whole worked flint flake of brown colour with partial dorsal coverage with plain butt and feather terminal. Minor post-depositional wear traces identified.
- SF2 context (401): mottled grey cherty worked flint flake, whole portion, flat butt, feather terminal spall-like flake.

5.9 Although the lithics are undiagnostic, their typology is in keeping with later prehistoric periods.

6 Conclusion

6.1 The archaeological watching brief on land to the rear of 20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire, revealed little archaeological remains and finds. Two shallow gullies were present within Plot 1 which did not produce any dating evidence and may represent the remains of former hedgerows or similar type of field boundary that might have been associated with the rear garden of the original dwelling (number 20) fronting Macclesfield Road. A small assemblage of residual artefacts was retrieved from the topsoil layer across the site. The large majority of the artefacts dates from 18th – early 20th centuries and bear little significance. Two residual small flint flakes were also retrieved from the topsoil layer. Although the lithics are undiagnostic, their typology is in keeping with later prehistoric periods. The low density of the lithic artefacts cannot be regarded as significant in the present context; however, it may be regarded as evidence for incidental landscape use, or as ‘background noise’ of former prehistoric occupation as the well-attested Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement at Lismore Field lies in close proximity of the site.

6.2 Based on the results described above, the archaeological watching brief revealed very few significant archaeological remains which will be impacted on by the proposed development.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 Archaeological Research Services 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 Deposition

9.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and is intended to be deposited at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery (accession number DERSB 2011.1.) in November 2014.

10 Acknowledgements

10.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Fiona and Richard Heathcote; and Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist of Derbyshire County Council for monitoring and providing advice throughout the project.

11 References

British Geological Survey 2014. Geology of Britain Viewer [online]. Available at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNav> [Accessed September 2014].

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

Institute for Archaeologists 2013. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Available online at: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_watching.pdf [Accessed September 2014].

APPENDIX I: SPECIFICATIONS AND OASIS FORM

20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.



**Archaeological Research
Services Ltd**

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Planning application HPK/2009/0374 has received planning consent to construct four detached dwellings with associated garages at 20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton.
- 1.2. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been requested by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire Dales District Council.
- 1.3. The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the groundworks in the specified area are recorded and interpreted and, if at all possible protected.

2. Background

- 2.1. The proposed development site is 240m to the south-east of the Scheduled Monument Dr 278 “Mesolithic and Neolithic Settlement at Lismore Fields”, and just 80m south-east of entries on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR 2898, 2899) that relate to previously excavated areas at Lismore Fields that produced remarkable evidence for Mesolithic and Neolithic settlement. Recent fieldwork to the east of Lismore Fields at Otterhole Farm and at Burbage Hall has demonstrated that evidence for later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity and settlement is quite widespread. Prior to development at Otterhole Farm two later Mesolithic sites were found close together, while at Burbage Hall part of an earlier Neolithic/ later Mesolithic scatter of evidence was identified.
- 2.2. In addition to the prehistoric evidence found in the area remains of a possible Roman building, including part of a stone column, were reported from work near to the vicarage in Lismore Road. In 1892 the remains of a pitched road surface, believed possibly to be Roman, was uncovered by workmen during pipe laying along Macclesfield Road. High Peak Borough Local Plan (2006) includes an “Area of Archaeological Interest” (AAI) for Buxton. This area is thought to define the core area of Roman settlement in the town. The present site lies 400m to the west of the AAI.
- 2.3. The current development involves the construction of four detached dwellings with associated garages.
- 2.4. Historic mapping indicates that prior to being gardens this land was open fields and has not been subject to intensive development pressure. There is a potential for this area to retain important buried archaeological evidence. Any such evidence would almost certainly be damaged or destroyed by the foundation construction, necessary service and drain excavations and the general construction process.

3. Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist to observe groundworks. If a mechanical excavator is used for groundworks then the archaeologist on site will ensure that a toothless ditching bucket is used. The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.
- 3.2. A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief plus all significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved. The onsite drawings will follow the archaeological drawing conventions in MoLAS' Archaeological Site Manual (2002). All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets.
- 3.3. Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed. All features thus investigated will be recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified will be photographed and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded within the area of the excavation.
- 3.4. For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).
- 3.5. 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. 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. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.
- 3.6. The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs.(2001).
- 3.7. Any human remains discovered will initially be left in-situ and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations.
- 3.8. ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded. Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeological officer on site.
- 3.9. A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4. Artefact and Ecofact Collection and Recording

- 4.1. Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. Discarded artefactual materials will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see 7. Archive Deposition below).
- 4.2. Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996).
- 4.3. Collection policies for structural remains and industrial residues have been set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993). The presence of such materials within a context will be recorded even where comprehensive retention is not considered appropriate.
- 4.4. It is not considered likely that waterlogged, palaeoenvironmental or human remains will be encountered at any stage of this project. However, should such remains be identified work will cease and a meeting arranged between ARS Ltd, the landowner and the Development Control Archaeologist to discuss further procedures.

5. Monitoring Arrangements

- 5.1. Reasonable prior notice of the commencement of the project is to be given to the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist:

Steve Baker,
Development Control Archaeologist,
Derbyshire County Council,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

steve.baker.@derbyshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01629 529773

- 5.2. ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

6. Report

- 6.1. Following completion of the watching brief 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 with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
 - Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections (illustrating height AOD)
 - An objective summary statement of results
 - Conclusions
 - Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
 - Index to archive and details of archive location
 - References
 - Statement of intent regarding publication
 - Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
 - A copy of the DCC brief
 - A copy of the OASIS form
 - The proposed date of deposition of the archive
- 6.2. Copies of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record, and will be submitted to the Development Control Archaeologist within six weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

7. Archive Deposition

- 7.1. A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared and deposited according to *Procedures for the transfer of archaeological archives* (Museums in Derbyshire 2003), and will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data in a format to be agreed by the repository museum, which in this case will be:

Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
 Terrace Road
 Buxton
 Derbyshire
 SK17 6DA
 Tel: 01298 24658
 Fax: 01298 79394
buxton.museum@derbyshire.gov.uk

- 7.2. An accession number has been received from Buxton Museum and Art Gallery and this is DERSB 2011.1.
- 7.3. All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).
- 7.4. A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along that will be attached with the report.
- 7.5. Both the Development Control Archaeologist and the museum curator will be notified on completion of fieldwork, with a timetable for reporting and archive deposition.

- 7.6. Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.
- 7.7. An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated for the building recording phase of this project, and the watching brief data will be added to this record. Key fields will be completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).
- 7.8. The Development Control Archaeologist will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

8. Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

- 8.1. Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with the prior written approval of the Development Control Archaeologist.

9. Publication

- 9.1. A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. The results of the work will be published at least in summary form in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

10. References

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). 2008. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Institute for Archaeologists.

Museum of London Archaeological Services (MoLAS). 2002. *Site Manual*. London, Museum of London.

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-121021

Project details

Project name	20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton
Short description of the project	watching brief to rear of 20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were identified although two residual worked flint flakes were retrieved which might have originated from the nearby Mesolithic and Neolithic Lismore Field settlement.
Project dates	Start: 10-09-2011 End: 30-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	FIELD Uncertain
Significant Finds	LITHIC Middle Neolithic
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK BUXTON 20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 0519 7302 53.2538858337 -1.92220010728 53 15 13 N 001 55 19 W Point

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	James Brightman
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Type of sponsor/funding body
Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient
Buxton Museum and Art Gallery

Physical Archive ID
DERSB.2011.1

Physical Contents
"Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient
Buxton Museum and Art Gallery

Digital Archive ID
DERSB 2011.1

Digital Contents
"none"

Paper Archive recipient
Buxton Museum and Art Gallery

Paper Archive ID
DERSB 2011.1

Paper Contents
"none"

Paper Media available
"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type
Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title
20 Macclesfield Road, Buxton - Archaeological watching brief

Author(s)/Editor(s)
Mora-Ottomano, A.

Date
2014

Issuer or publisher
Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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