

Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire

Historic Building Recording



General view of Cannon Cottage along Bessie Lane.

ARS Ltd Report 2016/109

August 2016

OASIS ID: archaeol5 – 261374

Compiled By:

Alvaro Mora-Ottomano
with a contribution by Antony Brown

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Checked By:

Dr. Robin Holgate

Tel: 01629 814540

Fax: 01629 814657



Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire

Historic Building Recording

ARS Ltd Report 2016/109

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Contents

Executive Summary	3
1 INTRODUCTION.....	4
2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
3 METHODOLOGY.....	7
4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	8
5 BUILDING RECORDING	18
5.1 Exterior	18
5.2 Interior.....	31
6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	42
7 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT.....	43
8 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY	43
9 ARCHIVE	43
10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	44
11 REFERENCES	44
APPENDIX I: SURVEY RECORDS.....	45
APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATION AND OASIS FORM	46

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location.	5
Figure 2: General plan of the site (red line).....	6
Figure 3: Heritage assets with the 250m study area.	13
Figure 4: Historic Landscape Characterisation.	14
Figure 5: Inclosure Award map issued in 1819 showing the site (circled).....	15
Figure 6: Tithe map issued in 1844 showing the site (circled).....	15
Figure 7: Ordnance Survey map 1880 showing the site (circled).	16
Figure 8: Ordnance Survey map 1898 showing the site (circled).	16
Figure 9: Ordnance Survey map 1922 showing the site (circled).	17

List of Plates

Plate 1: Cannon Cottage (arrow) along Bessie Lane, looking south (scale 2m).....	20
Plate 2: Cannon Cottage (arrow) viewed from Edge Road to the east.....	20
Plate 3: General view of the front façade of Cannon Cottage, looking south-east.	21
Plate 4: North elevation of Cannon Cottage (scale 2m).	21
Plate 5: Detail of doorway (scale 2m).	22
Plate 6: Detail of window opening on the first floor of the south elevation, looking south-east. ...	22
Plate 7: General view of the south elevation.	23
Plate 8: Southern pitched stone roof with slate repair (arrows), looking north.	23
Plate 9: Short wall abutting the south elevation, looking west (scale 2m).	24
Plate 10: General view of the east elevation, looking south-west (scale 2m).....	24
Plate 11: East elevation and remnants of toilet block (arrow) to the south (scale 2m).....	25
Plate 12: Detailed view of the east elevation (scale 2m).	25
Plate 13: Detail of exposed foundation (scale 2m).....	26
Plate 14: Detail of window opening on the ground floor of the east elevation (scale 2m).	26
Plate 15: Remnants of toilet block to the south of the main building (scale 1m).	27
Plate 16: Flagstone floor with toilet drain following clearance (scale 1m).	27
Plate 17: Rebate doorway jam of the toilet block, looking south-east (scale 1m).....	28
Plate 18: General view of the west elevation, looking south-east (scale 2m).....	28
Plate 19: West elevation along Bessie Lane, looking north-east (scale 2m).	29
Plate 20: West elevation, looking east (scale 2m).	29
Plate 21: Detail of inserted window within the west elevation, looking east (scale 300mm).	30
Plate 22: Northern slope of the stone roof, looking east.	30
Plate 23: Southern slope of the stone roof, looking east.	31
Plate 24: Doorway within the north wall (scale 2m).	33
Plate 25: West wall with blocked-up fire place and inserted window opening (scale 1m).....	33
Plate 26: Detail of fire place, looking west (scale 1m).....	34
Plate 27: Detail of inserted window opening with reused lintel, looking west (scale 300mm).	34
Plate 28: South wall and iron hook (arrow) attached to ceiling joist (scale 1m).....	35
Plate 29: Detail of iron hook, looking north.	35
Plate 30: Small niches (arrows) within the western end of the south wall (scale 1m and 300mm).36	
Plate 31: Detail of the upper niche within the south wall (scale 300mm).	36
Plate 32: Detail of the lower niche within the south wall (scale 300mm).....	37
Plate 33: Embedded borer (arrow) within the eastern side of the south wall (scale 2m).	37
Plate 34: Detail of awl hole borer embedded in the south wall, looking south-east.	38
Plate 35: East wall and trimmer joists (arrow) for access to the upper loft storey (scale 1m).	38

Plate 36: Detail of niche within the east wall on the ground floor (scale 1m).	39
Plate 37: Detail of trimmer joist, looking north-east (scale 300mm).	39
Plate 38: North wall of the loft storey with window opening, looking north-west.....	40
Plate 39: West wall of the loft with deep slot (arrow).	40
Plate 40: south wall of the loft, looking south-west.....	41
Plate 41: East wall of the loft with two deep slots (arrows).....	41
Plate 42: Roof structure, looking west.	42

List of Tables

Table 1: Derbyshire HER and NRHE entries within the 250m study area.....	8
Table 2: NRHE entries within the 250m study area.....	9
Table 3: HLC types Located within the 250m study area.	10

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr and Mrs A C Simpson to undertake a Historic Building Recording at Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire, in fulfilment of planning consent (NP/DDD/1205/1172) for proposed extensions and alterations to existing dwelling house for residential use and construction of new vehicular access.

The Historic Building Recording established that Cannon Cottage may date back to the late 18th/ early 19th century and appears to have been purposely built as a hat manufacturing workshop for the production of the so-called 'Bradda Beaver', a sturdy felt hat popular with the local lead miners and which had seen production since the 17th century. The building had been slightly modified through time with the addition of minor extensions as well as the removal of two chimney stacks on each gable, a minor lean-to structure to the east and partial demolition of a toilet block to the south which was erected in the late 19th century. Little evidence of industrial activities can be ascertained due to the limited associated fixtures and fittings, although cartographic records indicate that the building was a 'Hat Shop' in the 19th century. Later alterations comprise the insertion of several window openings and a raised concrete floor, as well as minor repaired/rebuilt areas including the roof structure amongst others.

The Historic Building Recording provides a comprehensive preservation by record prior to the proposed alteration of the building.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mr and Mrs A C Simpson to undertake a Historic Building Recording at Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire (centred NGR: SK 17603 80840, Figures 1 and 2) in fulfilment of planning consent (NP/DDD/1205/1172) for proposed extensions and alterations to the existing dwelling house for residential use and construction of new vehicular access.

1.2 The Historic Building Recording was undertaken in accordance with guidance from Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). 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 archive generated) publically accessible. The Historic Building Recording required to be undertaken complied with Level 3 standard as outlined in the Historic England report *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).



Site name: Cannon Cottage
 Date: July 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: Varies

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

★ Site location □ Proposed development area

▭ Derbyshire Dales District

**Figure 1:
Site location**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

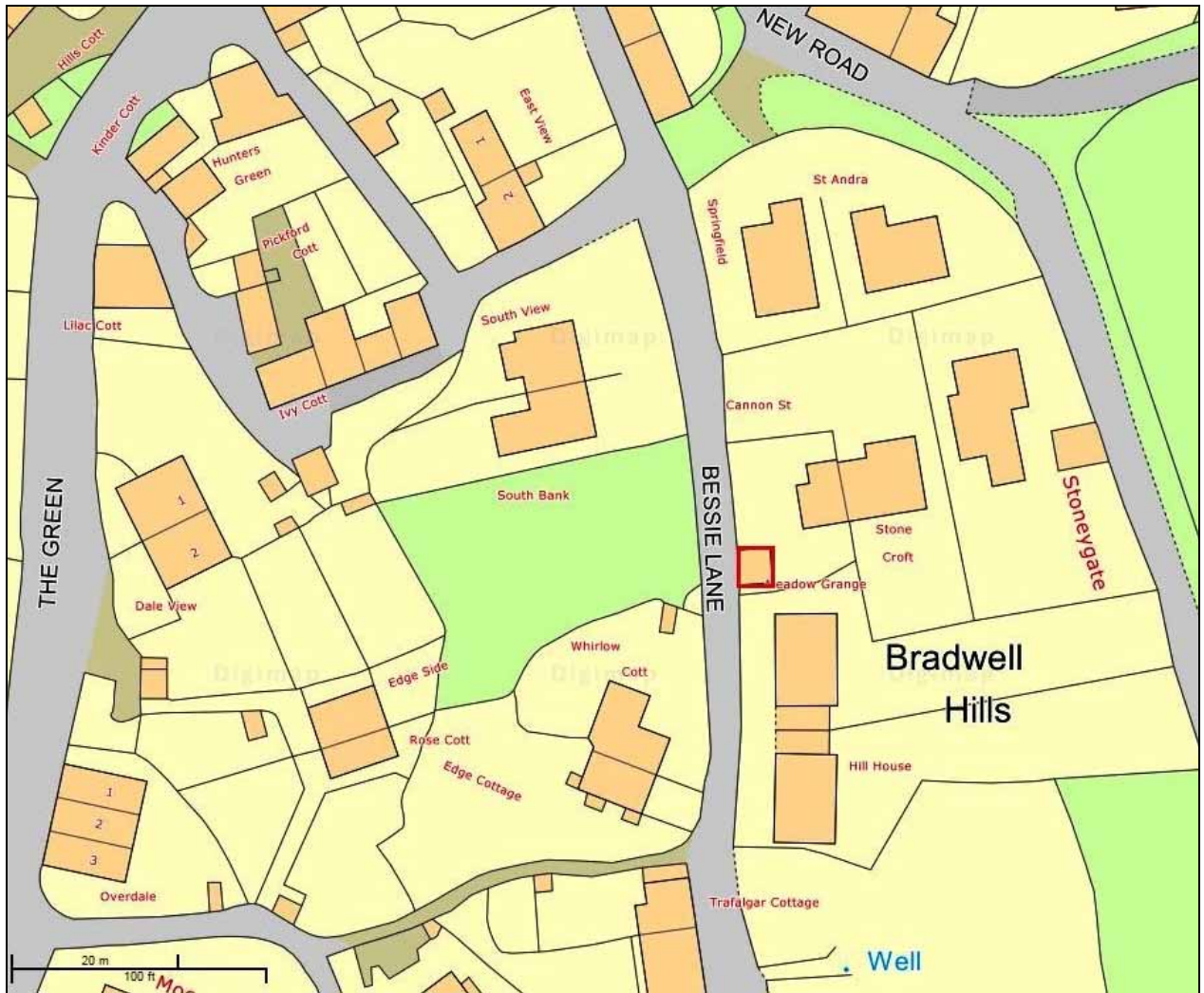


Figure 2: General plan of the site (red line).

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The overarching aim of the project was to carry out a level 3 standard Historic Building Recording, as outlined in the Historic England volume *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (2016).

2.2 A full account of specific objectives is provided within a Written Scheme of Investigations (WSI) prepared by ARS Ltd which was subsequently approved by the PDNPA (Appendix II).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Historic Building Recording was carried out in July 2016 by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF).

3.2 The Historic Building Recording was conducted in line with the aforementioned WSI (Appendix II) as well as the relevant guidance (i.e. Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) 2014a and 2014b; HE 2016). The records produced were used in order to create an interpretative discussion of the form, function and phasing of the structure concerned. The records consisted of the following.

- A written record of the building was carried out by annotating plans and elevations and by completing ARS Ltd pro-forma building recording sheets. Descriptions and terms used follow Brunskill (2000), Curl (1997) and Lynch (1994) wherever possible.
- A photographic survey, composed of high resolution digital format (16 megapixels), was undertaken including detailed and general shots of the buildings being recorded, fixtures, fittings and phase change evidence and general shots of the context and outlook. Where possible, photographs included a graduated scale and cameras were mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs were recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which included location, subject and orientation. The location and direction of the photographs were plotted on scaled plans.
- The accompanying drawn record consisted of plans and elevations.
- Archive research was undertaken in order to examine the historical and archaeological background of the development site. This included a cartographic regression analysis and discusses the results of documentary studies of the historical evolution of the site based on documents consulted from relevant libraries and archives.

3.3 Further details of the specific methodology of different level of recording are highlighted in the WSI (Appendix II).

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

4 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

– Antony Brown (MCIfA) and Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

4.1 The following sources of information were consulted to inform this assessment, in accordance with a scope of works provided by the PDNPA’s Senior Conservation Archaeologist, based upon a 250m radius study area surrounding Cannon Cottage.

- ◆ The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) maintained by Derbyshire County Council’s Conservation and Design Team for information regarding the heritage assets within the vicinity of the proposed development area (PDA).
- ◆ PDNPA’s Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HSBMR) was consulted to obtain an excerpt from the Historic Landscape Assessment study from 1996, and to ascertain whether any other relevant material was available.
- ◆ The online National Heritage List for England (NHLE) maintained by Historic England for information regarding the designated assets, as well as their downloadable GIS datasets of Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings.
- ◆ Derbyshire Record Office (DRO) for historic mapping and any other available information relevant to the PDA.
- ◆ Archaeological Research Service’s library for books and journals relevant to the study area.
- ◆ Other relevant books, journals and reports identified during the course of the data collection, as detailed in the References section.

4.2 Searches of the Derbyshire HER and Historic England Archive NRHE have identified a total of 12 non-designated heritage assets within the 250m study area surrounding the proposed development area (PDA). These are listed in Table 1 below, and their locations are illustrated on Figure 3. There are no known assets within the PDA itself, although Cannon Cottage itself is of local historical interest, and is identified in the Bradwell Conservation Area appraisal as ‘important unlisted building in the Conservation Area’.

Table 1: Derbyshire HER and NRHE entries within the 250m study area.

HER ID	NRHE ID	Summary descriptions
2202	309548	Stone Axe, B6049, Bradwell Neolithic polished stone axe found in 1938; now in Buxton Museum. Precise location of findspot is unknown (Source: HER entry summary). A Neolithic polished stone axe was found in February 1938 in a field between 200 and 500 ft south-south-west of Bradwell church when a short by-pass road was made. It is in Buxton Museum (Source: NHLE entry summary).
2206	606487	Stone Axe, The Sett, Bradwell Neolithic polished stone axe found in 1969 (Source: HER entry summary). A Neolithic polished stone axe of volcanic ash, similar in appearance to petrological Group VI was found in a garden in Bradwell (Source: NHLE entry summary).
2207	309551	Socketed axe, Torr Top, Bradwell Bronze Age socketed bronze axe found in 1940 (Source: HER entry summary). A Late Bronze Age socketed axehead was found in the garden of a bungalow in Hungry Lane, Bradwell in 1940 while removing a boulder. The axe is now in the possession of Buxton Museum (Source: NHLE entry summary).
2216	309504	Cist burials, Ford Cottage, Bradwell Undated cist burials found in 1891. A barrow may have covered these cists

HER ID	NRHE ID	Summary descriptions
		(Source: HER entry summary). Site of barrow-contracted and extended burials (Source: NHLE entry summary).
2255	N/A	Flint, Small Dale, Bradwell Mesolithic flints found in or before 1977. Precise location of findspot unknown as uncertainty over parish location; Small Dale in Bradwell or Peak Forest (Source: HER entry summary).
2262	N/A	St Barnabas Church, Church Street, Bradwell A 19th century church located on Church Street, Bradwell (Source: HER entry summary). Grade II Listed Building NRHE 1087832.
2276	1507764	Wortley Lead Mine (disused), Bradwell The remains of the disused Wortley Lead Mine (Source: HER entry summary). A post medieval lead mine is visible as earthworks on air photographs. The feature appears to have been levelled on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photograph (Source: NHLE entry summary).
2627	N/A	Roman Road, Brough to Carsington/Derby - possible route through Brough parish See SMR 99034 for the main record. Possible Roman road running from Brough to Windmill (Source: NHLE entry summary).
7619	N/A	Roman Road, Brough to Carsington/Derby - possible route through Hazelbadge parish Possible site of the Roman Road which ran through Hazelbadge parish (Source: HER entry summary). Possible Roman road running from Brough to Windmill (Source: NHLE entry summary).
7623	1225212	Possible Romano-British settlement, Rockside, Hazlebadge Approximate location of earthworks suggestive of Romano-British settlement above Bradwell Dale (Source: HER entry summary). Two possible rectangular enclosures and a curvilinear enclosure of possible Medieval or later date and associated banks are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features appear to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography (accessed 16-OCT-2009) (Source: NHLE entry summary).
99034	N/A	Roman Road, Brough to the south (possibly to Carsington and beyond) Possible course of a Roman road running south from the fort at Brough, possibly to Carsington; the route varies from known to highly conjectural (Source: HER entry summary). Possible Roman road running from Brough to Windmill (Source: NHLE entry summary).

4.3 A search of the NHLE has identified that there are two designated heritage assets with the 250m study area, comprising the Grade II Listed Building described in Table 2 below, and illustrated by green triangles on Figure 3.

Table 2: NRHE entries within the 250m study area.

HER ID	NHLE ID	Summary descriptions
2202	1087832	Church of St Barnabas Church. 1867-8 by CC Townsend, tower added 1888-91. Early C18 carved panels reused in pulpit and as chancel rails. C19 stone font with octagonal stem and bowl. (Source: NHLE entry summary).
N/A	1334907	Lyndale House House. Early C19. Coursed gritstone rubble with gritstone dressings. Slate roof. Stone gable end stack to south. Two storeys, two bays. Central painted doorcase with double bracketed, moulded hood over. Panelled door. To either side, plain sashes in flush surrounds. Two similar over. (Source: NHLE entry summary).

4.4 Analysis of the Historic Landscape Characterisation undertaken in 1996 indicates that the PDA is located towards the eastern side of an area identified as Enclosure of unknown date - with irregular fields. Details of the other historic land-use polygons within the 250m study are provided in Table 3 below, and their locations are illustrated on Figure 4.

Table 3: HLC types Located within the 250m study area.

HLC ID	Landuse type	Notes
HPD10012	Enclosed Moorland	Part of a larger enclosed area with no internal boundaries shown on the maps of 1794 (Map of the Manor of Hazelbadge) and 1799 (Haddon Estate Map of 1794 Hazelbadge). Marked on the former as 'The Hills'.
HPD10018	Daleside/Steep Slope Enclosure	Daleside enclosed prior to 1794 Map of the Manor of Hazelbadge; no earlier map evidence.
HPD10021	Post-1650 Enclosure - Parliamentary Enclosure Award	Part of the commons (Bradwell Edge) prior to allotment as shown on the Bradwell Enclosure Map of 1820. Enclosure boundaries, as opposed to allotment boundaries, are shown on the Bradwell Tithe Map.
HPD10022	Enclosure of unknown date - with irregular fields	Land enclosed prior to 1820, and possibly before 1639, although no enclosure boundaries are shown on the early maps.
HPD10023	Daleside/Steep Slope Enclosure	Daleside allotted as shown on the Bradwell Enclosure Map of 1820; assumed to have been part of the wastes and commons prior to that.
HPD10031	Ancient Enclosure - Fossilised Strip System	Land 'enclosed' prior to 1639 map of Bradwell Commons, insofar as it did not form part of the wastes and commons, although at least some of it may have been open field at that time. The allotment of some land within this area suggests that remnants of the open field system may have survived until Bradwell's Parliamentary Enclosure (1820). Field boundaries have fossilised the shape of the medieval strips.
HPD12219	Enclosure of unknown date - with irregular fields	Land enclosed prior to 1794 Map of the Manor of Hazelbadge; no earlier map evidence.
HPD12262	Enclosed Moorland	Part of a larger enclosed area with no internal boundaries shown on the maps of 1794 (Map of the Manor of Hazelbadge) and 1799 (Haddon Estate Map of 1794 Hazelbadge). Marked on the former as 'The Hills'.

4.5 There is a number of findspots within the 250m study area adopted for this assessment attesting to prehistoric activity in the vicinity of Cannon Cottage. Mesolithic flint has been found that is thought to be from Small Dale, although there is some confusion over the exact provenance of these (HER 2255). Two Neolithic polished stone axes have been discovered in the study area, one was discovered in 1938 approximately 175m to the north-west of Cannon Cottage during road construction (HER 2202), and another was discovered in a garden in 1969, c.235m to the north-west of Cannon Cottage (HER 2206).

4.6 The possible location of a Neolithic or Bronze Age barrow was discovered c.75m to the north of Cannon Cottage in 1891, where both extended and crouched burials were discovered within stone cists (HER 2216). A socketed axe of Late Bronze Age date has also been recovered from within the study area, c.240m to the north-west of Cannon Cottage in a Garden on Hungry Lane (HER 2207).

4.7 The possible course of the Roman road from Brough to Carsington and Derby is thought to pass through the study area (HER 2627; 7619; and 99034) and, although some stretches of this are conjectural, the putative course passes c.80m to the east of Cannon Cottage (although the NRHE suggests this was some 65m further to the east). Earthworks of a possible Romano-British enclosure have also been identified from air photographs c.155m to the south-west of Cannon Cottage (HER 7623), although the NRHE entry for these features (NRHE 1225212) suggest that these could be of medieval or later date.

4.8 The only further medieval remains identified within the study area comprise a field boundary of possible medieval date c.55m to the east of the PDA (NRHE 1507763), and a large area of ridge and furrow earthworks c.120m to the south (NRHE 1507716). The post-medieval period is represented by two heritage assets: the 19th century St Barnabas Church which is located on the northern edge of the 250m study area (HER 2262; NHLE 1087832) and the remains of the disused Wortley Lead Mine (HER 2276).

4.9 Burdett's map of 1767 and Greenwood's map of 1825 are at too small a scale to depict Cannon Cottage, and the earliest map to show Bradwell in any detail is the 1807 Enclosure map, but unfortunately this does not depict the Bradwell Hills area where the PDA is located (PDNPA 2014, Figure 8). However, the subsequent Inclosure Award map of 1819 (Figure 5) does depict a building at the location of Cannon Cottage, although it appears to be slightly longer than the extant building so the possibility that the footprint of Cannon Cottage had been altered should be considered. It is also possible that the building depicted could have contained a lean-to to the east.

4.10 The next available map is the 1844 Tithe map (Figure 6), which depicts a roughly rectangular building at this location with an apparent yard or garden appended to the south, and a longer range conjoined to the east. The Tithe apportionment records the owner of this building as 'Callam Jacob L', the occupier as 'Furnefs Isaac', and the land-use as 'Hat Shop'. It is not clear whether this was used for the manufacture of hats, or merely as an outlet, as neither of the aforementioned names feature in the potted histories of the Bradwell hat industry which is discussed below.

4.11 The hat making industry in Bradwell became well established during the later 18th and early 19th centuries, notably for the production of the 'Bradda Beaver', a sturdy felt hat popular with the local lead miners and which had seen production since the 17th century (PDNPA 2014, 27). These protective hats were made from rabbit skins and felt, with a reinforced crown strong enough to take a tallow candle (PDNPA 2014, 27). There were eight hatters recorded at Bradwell in 1820, including William Evans, James Evans, Robert Jackson, Charles Middleton, Joseph Middleton, Robert Middleton, George Middleton and Obadiah Stafford (Evans 1912, 43). Twenty years later the only hat makers were Job Middleton, William Middleton, Robert Middleton and Thomas Howe and Job Middleton, the last hat maker in Bradwell died in 1899 (Evans 1912, 43).

4.12 By the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 25 inches to the mile map of 1880, Cannon Cottage contained a small extension to the south, and was by this time detached from a smaller outbuilding depicted to the east (Figure 7). A similar scenario is depicted on the 1898 OS map (Figure 8), and by 1922, a narrow yard or garage area was depicted on the eastern side of the building (Figure 9).

4.13 A historic photograph of Bradwell, The Hills, taken around the 1960s shows Cannon Cottage viewed from the east with two short chimney stacks on each gable which no longer exist. It also exhibits a narrow single-pitched extension against the south wall as well as minor abutments and an adjacent outbuilding to the east. The photograph is available online at http://www.francisfrith.com/bradwell/bradwell-the-hills-c1960_b486029.

4.14 Previous architect drawings issued in 2005 for proposed alterations and extensions at Cannon Cottage depict the narrow extension as a toilet block and the outbuilding standing in close vicinity to the east. These structures have now been demolished although remnants of the toilet block are extant. The relevant drawing is available online from the PDNPA planning portal application number: NP/DDD/12051172 (<http://pam.peakdistrict.gov.uk/files/73290.pdf>).

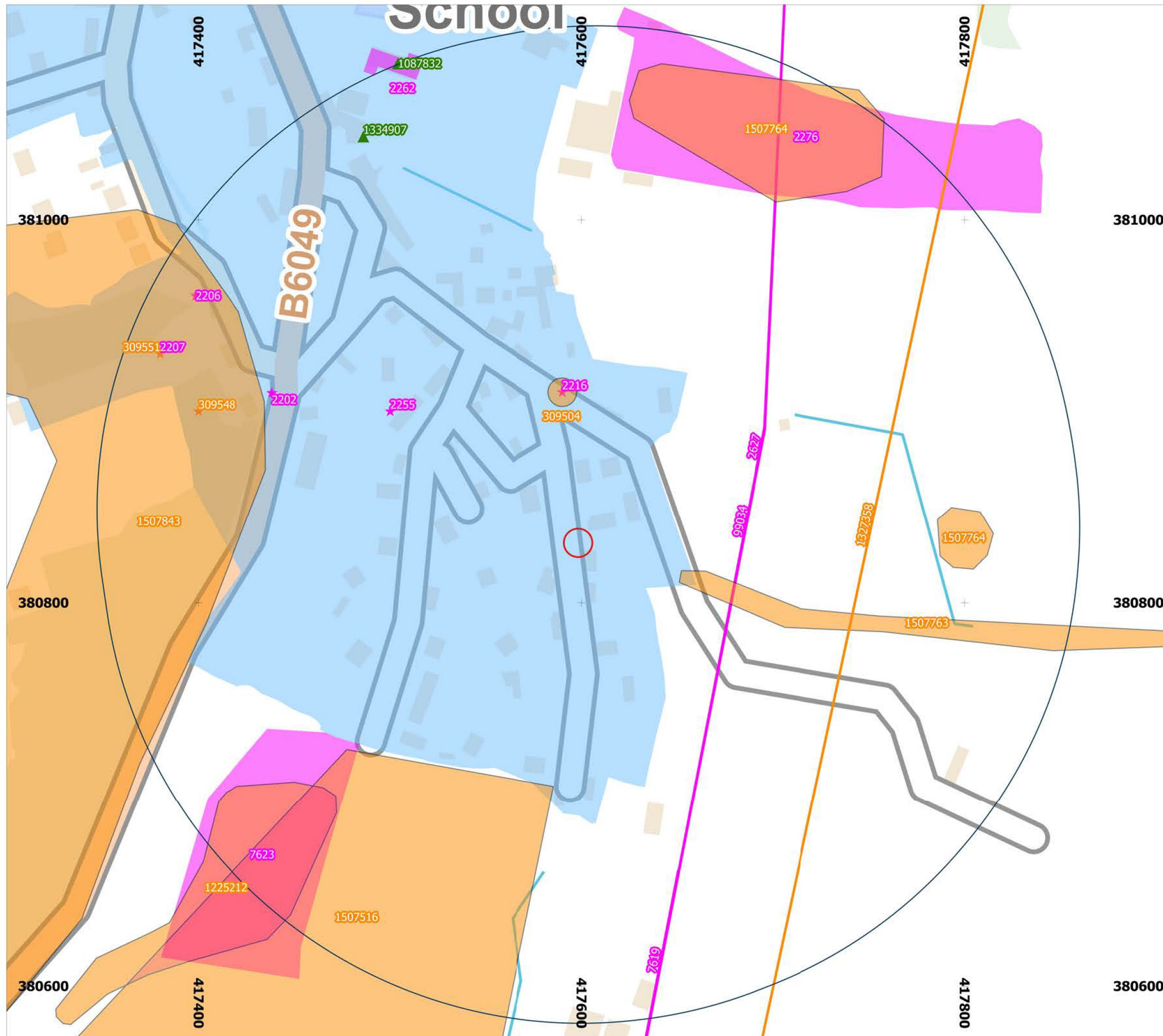


Figure 3: Heritage assets within the 250m study area

- Site location
- 250m study area
- ★ HER point
- HER polyline
- HER region
- ▲ Listed Buildings
- Bradwell Conservation Area
- ★ NRHE point
- NRHE polygon
- NRHE line

Information based upon Historic Environment Record Data © Derbyshire County Council and NRHE and NHLE data © Historic England 2015/2016. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015. The Historic England GIS data contained in this material was obtained on 5.11.15.

The most publically available up to date Historic England GIS data can be obtained from <http://www.HistoricEngland.org.uk>.



Site name: Cannon Cottage, Bradwell
 Date: July 2016
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:2000 @ A3

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015.

Tel: 01629 814540
 Fax: 01629 814657
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

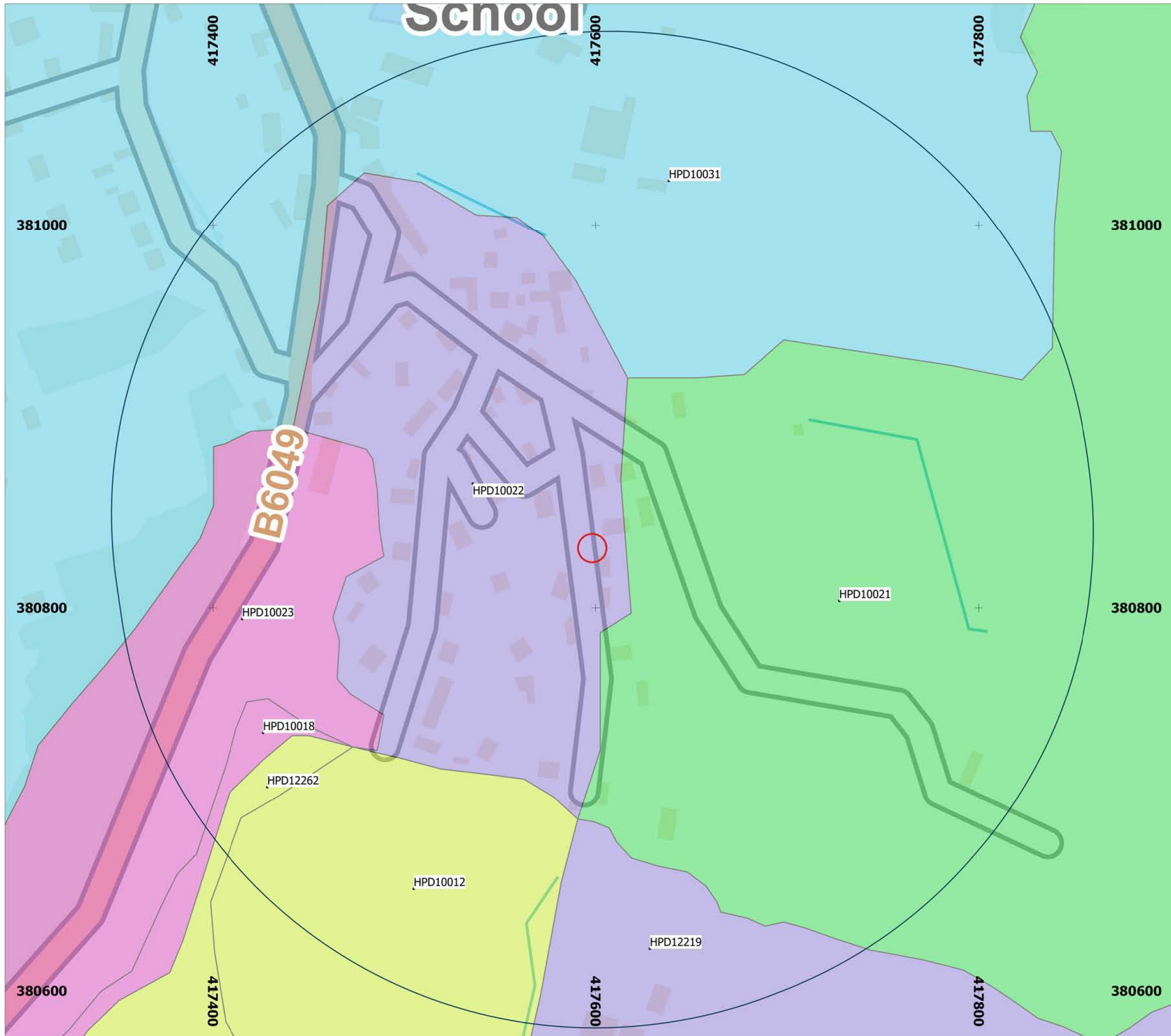


Figure 4: Historic Landscape Characterisation

- Site location
- 250m study area
- Ancient Enclosure
- Fossilised Strip System
- Daleside/Steep Slope Enclosure
- Enclosed Moorland
- Enclosure of unknown date
- with irregular fields
- Post-1650 Enclosure
- Parliamentary Enclosure Award

Information based upon Historic land-use data © Peak District National Park Authority. Reproduced with permission.



Site name: Cannon Cottage, Bradwell
 Date: July 2016
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:2000 @ A3

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015.

Tel: 01629 814540
 Fax: 01629 814657
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



Figure 5: Inclosure Award map issued in 1819 showing the site (circled).



Figure 6: Tithe map issued in 1844 showing the site (circled).

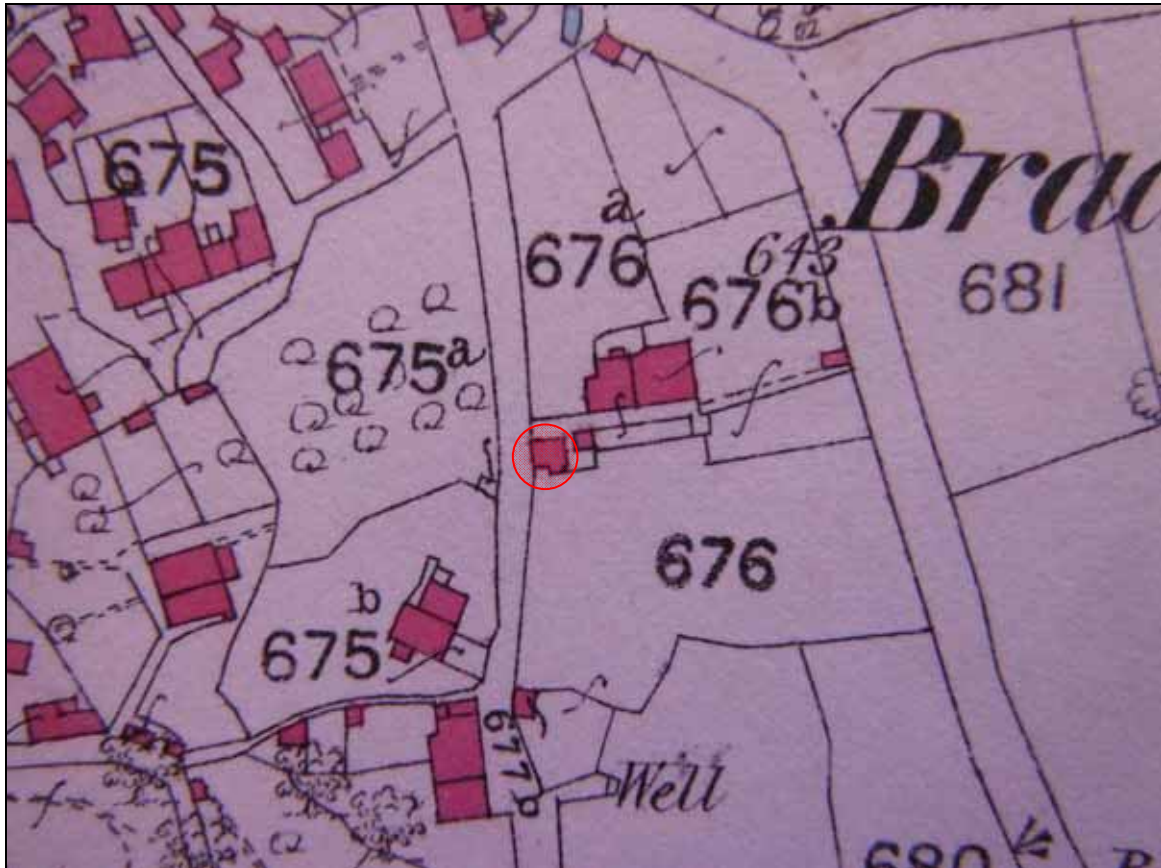


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey map 1880 showing the site (circled).



Figure 8: Ordnance Survey map 1898 showing the site (circled).



Figure 9: Ordnance Survey map 1922 showing the site (circled).

5 BUILDING RECORDING

This section deals with the recording of Cannon Cottage. All elevations and plans were analysed individually and the results are included below. Detailed plans were compiled showing the different structural elements within the entire complex. The survey drawings are included in Appendix I and the raw data, including AutoCAD files, is included in a C.D. The photographic record comprises 127 high definition colour digital images included in a C.D., as well as an accompanying photographic register with their descriptions. A selection of photographic plates is included in the report with detailed captions indicating their location and viewpoint of the camera.

5.1 Exterior

5.1.1 Cannon Cottage is a small almost square stone-built structure of one storey and a loft with a pitched roof situated along Bessie Lane, Bradwell (Plates 1 and 2). It is built with uncoursed random local carboniferous limestone rubble bonded with lime mortar although most of the walls have been repointed recently with later mortar. Some of the limestone rubble is oxidised with a reddish appearance. There are occasional larger unhewn gritstone blocks within the masonry including some used as reinforced quoins. The pitched roof has plain close eaves and verges and is covered with sandstone slates laid in diminishing courses although rather irregular as it appears to have been repaired crudely through time.

5.1.2 The main front façade corresponds to the north elevation with a central doorway and a window opening above it within the loft storey. A dry-stone wall abuts the westernmost end of the elevation acting as an enclosure along Bessie Lane. The dry-stone wall is a recent construction as there used to be a narrow lane running perpendicular to Bessie Lane extending westwards which provided access to the doorway of several buildings including Cannon Cottage. Indeed, the narrow lane is shown on historic maps dating from the early 19th century through to the Ordnance Survey map issued in the 1970s. The doorway contains a gritstone lintel with rough rock-facing rustication and sanded edges. The current door and frame are modern replacements. Immediately to the east of the doorway there is a short staircase which leads to a lower pathway. The staircase appears to be a recent construction which has resulted in exposing part of the wall foundation. The window above is also a recent replacement of four lights with slender glazing bars and the actual opening is slightly irregular with a short sandstone lintel and a similar monolith eastern jamb although it does not extend up the lintel. Three curved iron brackets of a former gutter can be discerned below the eaves (Plates 3 – 6).

5.1.3 The inspection of the opposed south elevation was limited as it is positioned within a private property and is partially obscured by garden shrubbery. Nevertheless, it was possible to identify that the elevation is rather plain with no openings. The stone roof contains several slate tiles introduced within the courses as later repair. A short limestone wall abuts the south elevation (Plates 7 – 9). The wall acts as a property boundary although it appears to have been associated with the construction of a small toilet block built around the mid to late 19th century as indicated by cartographic records.

5.1.4 The east elevation faces onto a terraced garden area with a stone revetment. Part of the current garden arrangement appears to have been altered recently with the reduction of the former ground level resulting in further exposing the foundations of Cannon Cottage. The elevation is plain with an inserted window opening. Towards the south there are structural remnants of the former toilet block which was standing up to 2005 as documented in the architect drawings available online from the PDNPA planning portal application number: NP/DDD/12051172 (<http://pam.peakdistrict.gov.uk/files/73290.pdf>). The wall contains several modern metal brackets which might have been used to support hanging baskets and/or bird feeders. The window opening is rather crude with a scantily lintel and a concrete sill containing a recessed modern casement window of four lights. The gable verge appears to have been rebuilt with later stones and mortar possibly as a result of a roof repair (Plates 10 – 14).

5.1.5 The remnants of the toilet block were encountered covered with debris and soil. Subsequent clearance revealed a sandstone flagstone floor with a ceramic drain covered with a later slab. The construction of the toilet block utilised an existing boundary wall running east to west built with limestone rubble. The remaining construction of the toilet block involved a short north to south wall creating an L-shaped configuration. The walls would have been slightly higher but had been reduced and their inner faces are partially rendered and lime washed. There is a pilaster-like feature which corresponded to a rebate doorway jamb built with sandstone block, limestone rubble and occasional machine-made standard size bricks. Further testimony to the former doorway can be discerned on the floor where an iron pintle stands adjacent to the doorway jamb which would have secured a door frame (Plates 15 – 17).

5.1.6 The opposing gable wall is the west elevation along Bessie Lane which is also rather plain with another inserted window opening at ground floor level. The window opening is a small square type with a gritstone lintel and a machine-cut sandstone sill. The window is a modern design of four lights. The gable verge here also appears to have been rebuilt at a later time (Plates 18 – 21).

5.1.7 The sandstone slated roof was inspected from above and shows signs of repair throughout including the ridge which is rather irregular. Indeed, there used to be two short chimney stacks projecting at each gable end as indicated by the aforementioned 1960s photograph. Later slates tiles were identified within the southern slope which appears to have formed part of later repair activity (Plates 22 and 23).



Plate 1: Cannon Cottage (arrow) along Bessie Lane, looking south (scale 2m).



Plate 2: Cannon Cottage (arrow) viewed from Edge Road to the east.



Plate 3: General view of the front façade of Cannon Cottage, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 4: North elevation of Cannon Cottage (scale 2m).



Plate 5: Detail of doorway (scale 2m).



Plate 6: Detail of window opening on the first floor of the south elevation, looking south-east.



Plate 7: General view of the south elevation.



Plate 8: Southern pitched stone roof with slate repair (arrows), looking north.



Plate 9: Short wall abutting the south elevation, looking west (scale 2m).



Plate 10: General view of the east elevation, looking south-west (scale 2m).



Plate 11: East elevation and remnants of toilet block (arrow) to the south (scale 2m).



Plate 12: Detailed view of the east elevation (scale 2m).



Plate 13: Detail of exposed foundation (scale 2m).



Plate 14: Detail of window opening on the ground floor of the east elevation (scale 2m).



Plate 15: Remnants of toilet block to the south of the main building (scale 1m).



Plate 16: Flagstone floor with toilet drain following clearance (scale 1m).



Plate 17: Rebate doorway jam of the toilet block, looking south-east (scale 1m).



Plate 18: General view of the west elevation, looking south-east (scale 2m).



Plate 19: West elevation along Bessie Lane, looking north-east (scale 2m).



Plate 20: West elevation, looking east (scale 2m).



Plate 21: Detail of inserted window within the west elevation, looking east (scale 300mm).



Plate 22: Northern slope of the stone roof, looking east.



Plate 23: Southern slope of the stone roof, looking east.

5.2 Interior

5.2.1 The interior of the ground floor is gained from the central doorway within the north wall which currently contains a modern ledged door. The doorway leads to a concrete floor through a segmental step which measures 100mm in height. The stone walls are lime washed although later repointing work is discernible. There are exposed ceiling scanty joists devoid of any floor boards although a plastic membrane had been temporarily laid over to protect the timber from any possible water penetration (Plate 24).

5.2.2 The west wall contains a blocked-up fire place and an inserted window opening immediately to the north. The fire place is built with dressed sandstone blocks. Of note is that the base of the fire place is situated above the present and raised concrete floor. It is possible that the fire place contained a platform supporting a fire grate. The flue is an integral element within the wall which would have led to the former chimney stack shown of the 1960s photograph. The inserted window contains concrete blocks over a possible former sill with sandstone tiles and the internal lintel is a reused timber member with empty mortices (Plates 25 – 27).

5.2.3 The south wall, as well as its counterpart north wall, carries the scanty ceiling/floor joists one of which has an iron hook attached. The western end contains two small niches within the limestone masonry. The upper one has a thin sandstone lintel whereas the lower is less symmetrical and with a limestone lintel. Towards the eastern side, a possible

awl hole borer was identified embedded within the wall. The function of the niches and the inserted tool was not ascertained (Plates 28 – 34).

5.2.4 The east wall contains a substantial integral recessed niche towards the northern end and an inserted window opening within the southern side. Above the window a trimmer joist was identified which creates a stairwell opening for the loft floor. Niches of this type could have provided room for storage as well as lighting. The southern half of this wall appears to have been tampered with and as a result it lacks of the original lime wash coating. This area also contains the inserted window opening. It is likely that another fire place would have once existed within this part of the wall as suggested by the 1960s photograph. It is interesting to note that such a small room did not necessitate two opposed fire places for heating a domestic occupancy; instead they might have provided a means of pyro-technological activity such as hat manufacture (Plates 35 – 37).

5.2.5 The loft storey was not safe to survey due to the lack of floorboards; however, it was viewed and photographed from a ladder positioned conveniently between some of the joists. The north wall contains a window opening which appears to have been modified and contains a shorter window. This alteration may explain the external irregularities of the opening. The uppermost masonry is a later repair. The west wall contains a small although deep slot within the masonry. Two similar slots were identified within the east wall at a comparable height. It is likely that these slots are associated although their function was not ascertained. Further scars of later repairs can be seen within the south wall. The roof structure appears to have been substantially modified and is currently composed of a king-post whose lower section has been truncated and is supported inadequately by a scanty joist acting as a tie-beam which is sagging. This *ad hoc* truss lacks principal rafters and the side purlins are only supported by the gable walls. The remaining common rafters, ridge piece, battens and wall plates are mostly later replacements (Plates 38 – 42).



Plate 24: Doorway within the north wall (scale 2m).



Plate 25: West wall with blocked-up fire place and inserted window opening (scale 1m).



Plate 26: Detail of fire place, looking west (scale 1m).



Plate 27: Detail of inserted window opening with reused lintel, looking west (scale 300mm).



Plate 28: South wall and iron hook (arrow) attached to ceiling joist (scale 1m).



Plate 29: Detail of iron hook, looking north.



Plate 30: Small niches (arrows) within the western end of the south wall (scale 1m and 300mm).



Plate 31: Detail of the upper niche within the south wall (scale 300mm).



Plate 32: Detail of the lower niche within the south wall (scale 300mm).



Plate 33: Embedded borer (arrow) within the eastern side of the south wall (scale 2m).



Plate 34: Detail of awl hole borer embedded in the south wall, looking south-east.



Plate 35: East wall and trimmer joists (arrow) for access to the upper loft storey (scale 1m).



Plate 36: Detail of niche within the east wall on the ground floor (scale 1m).



Plate 37: Detail of trimmer joist, looking north-east (scale 300mm).



Plate 38: North wall of the loft storey with window opening, looking north-west.



Plate 39: West wall of the loft with deep slot (arrow).



Plate 40: south wall of the loft, looking south-west.



Plate 41: East wall of the loft with two deep slots (arrows).



Plate 42: Roof structure, looking west.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 The results of the historical research, together with the building recording, successfully identified that the present building known as Cannon Cottage may date back to the late 18th/ early 19th century. It appears to have been purposely built as a hat manufacturing workshop for the production of the so-called 'Bradda Beaver', a sturdy felt hat popular with the local lead miners and which had seen production since the 17th century (PDNPA 2014, 27). Cannon Cottage contained two opposed fire places c.3m apart from each other within a small single room. At present only one fire place is extant and, despite being blocked up, a historic photograph taken around the 1960s shows Cannon Cottage with two short chimney stacks at each gable end indicating such presence. This fire place arrangement lacks domestic character and thus may be regarded as an industrial configuration instead. The flues of such fire places are integral elements within the masonry of the existing building rather than being later adaptations or insertions.

6.2 It is apparent that the building had been slightly modified through time. Indeed, the chimney stacks shown on the aforementioned photograph no longer exist. Cartographic records indicate that Cannon cottage formerly contained a minor lean-to structure to the east. A toilet block was also attached to the south in the late 19th century until it was mostly demolished in recent times. Little evidence of industrial activities can be ascertained due to the limited associated fixtures and fittings, although cartographic records indicate that the building was a 'Hat Shop' in the 19th century. Later alterations

comprise the insertion of several window openings and a raised concrete floor, as well as minor repaired/rebuilt areas including the roof structure amongst others.

6.3 The Historic Building Recording has provided an account of the developmental history and purpose of the building that is deemed to be appropriate to the buildings' significance. The interpretation of the buildings' development was not hampered by obscured evidence that may be revealed during the course of conversion works. For these reasons no further work, e.g. intra-demolition monitoring and recording, is recommended as a consequence of this building recording survey.

6.4 Cannon Cottage appears to be the last known vestiges of an industry closely associated with Bradwell which ended around the late 19th century; thus, it may be regarded as a non-designated local industrial heritage.

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

9.1 One bound copy of the final report (reference number: ARS Ltd Report 2016/109) will be deposited at Derbyshire Record Office, Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the PDNPA Historic Buildings, Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR). The report includes a CD with the following items:

- one digital copy of the report in PDF/A format;
- 127 high resolution digital photographs with a photographic register;
- one AutoCAD file with the survey drawings.

9.2 A digital copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the archaeological project, especially Mr and Mrs A C Simpson for commissioning the work; and Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the PDNPA, for her advice.

11 REFERENCES

Bunting, J. 1995. 'Bygone Industries of The Peak: Hat Making', from *The Peak Advertiser*, 14th August 1995. Available online at: http://www.healeyhero.co.uk/rescue/Collection/Colin_Pounder/Braddas%20_Beavers2.html [Accessed on 2nd August 2016].

Brunskill, R. W. 2000. *Vernacular Architecture. An Illustrated Handbook*. London, Faber and Faber Ltd.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b. *The Standards and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Curl, J. S. 1997. *Encyclopaedia of Architectural Terms*. London, Donhead.

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

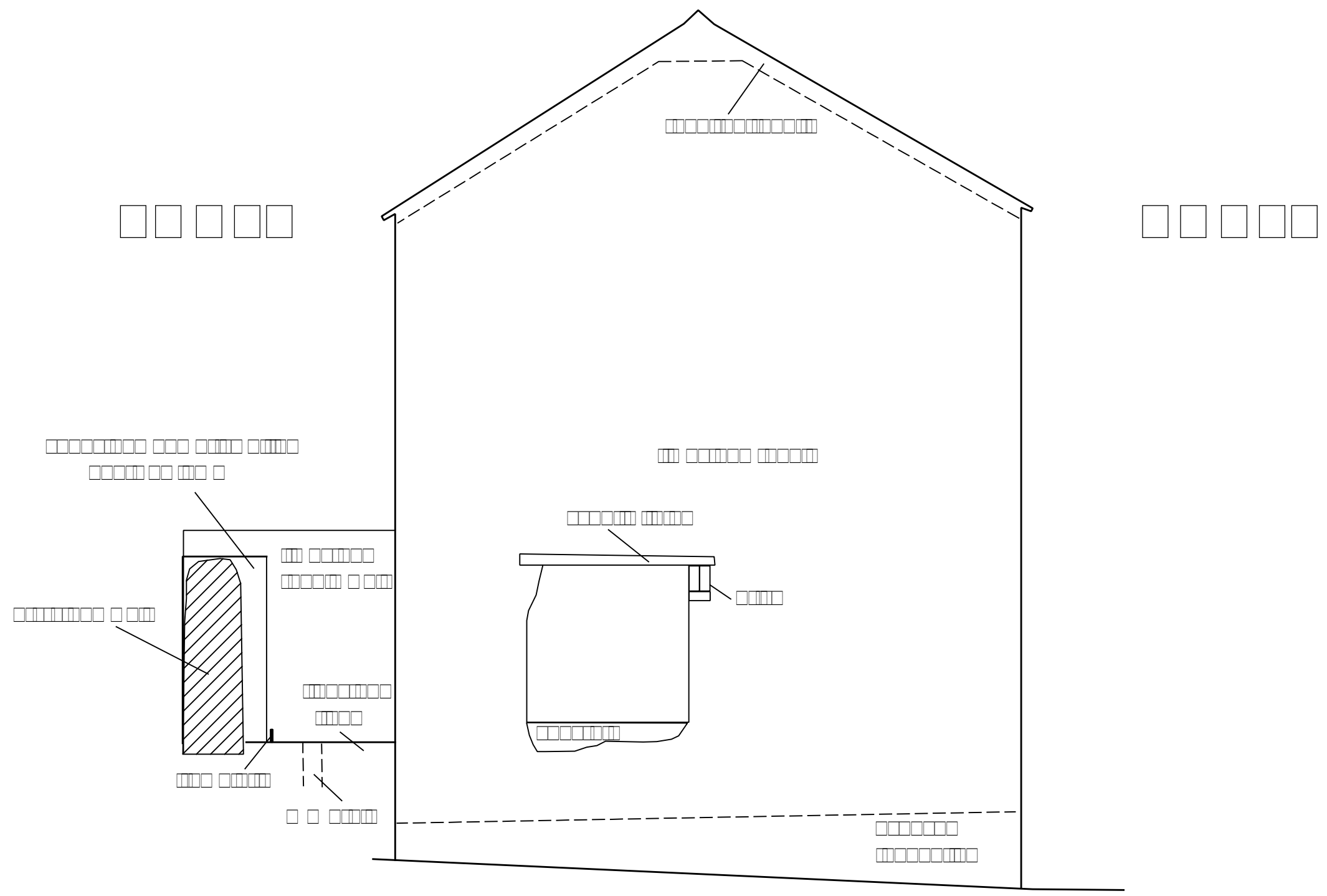
Evans, S. 1912. *Bradwell Ancient and Modern*.

Historic England 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A guide to good recording practice*. London, Historic England.

Lynch, G. 1994. *Brickwork: History, Technology and Practice*. Volume 2. London, Donhead.

PDNPA. 2014. *Conservation Area Appraisal: Bradwell*. Available online at: <http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/looking-after/living-and-working/your-community/ca/caa/bradwell-conservation-area-appraisal> [Accessed on 2nd August 2016].

APPENDIX I: SURVEY RECORDS



□ 客廳沙發
 □ 客廳茶几
 □ 客廳電視櫃
 □ 客廳餐桌
 □ 客廳餐椅
 □ 客廳地毯

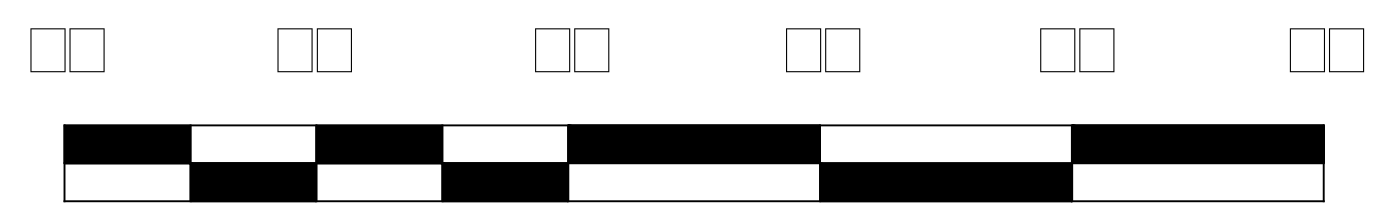
□ 臥室床
 □ 臥室衣櫃
 □ 臥室書桌
 □ 臥室書椅
 □ 臥室地毯

□ 廚房水槽
 □ 廚房爐具
 □ 廚房抽油煙機
 □ 廚房電器櫃
 □ 廚房餐椅

□ 樓梯
 □ 門
 □ 窗
 □ 牆
 □ 地板
 □ 天花板
 □ 屋頂
 □ 屋樑
 □ 屋瓦
 □ 屋簷
 □ 屋基

□ 門
 □ 窗
 □ 牆
 □ 地板
 □ 天花板
 □ 屋頂
 □ 屋樑
 □ 屋瓦
 □ 屋簷
 □ 屋基

□ 客廳沙發
 □ 客廳茶几
 □ 客廳電視櫃
 □ 客廳餐桌
 □ 客廳餐椅
 □ 客廳地毯
 □ 臥室床
 □ 臥室衣櫃
 □ 臥室書桌
 □ 臥室書椅
 □ 臥室地毯
 □ 廚房水槽
 □ 廚房爐具
 □ 廚房抽油煙機
 □ 廚房電器櫃
 □ 廚房餐椅
 □ 樓梯
 □ 門
 □ 窗
 □ 牆
 □ 地板
 □ 天花板
 □ 屋頂
 □ 屋樑
 □ 屋瓦
 □ 屋簷
 □ 屋基








Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

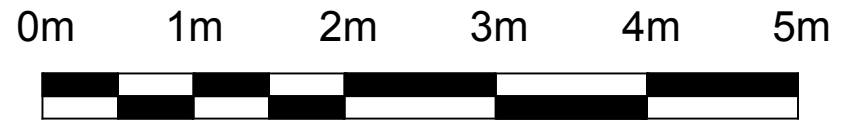
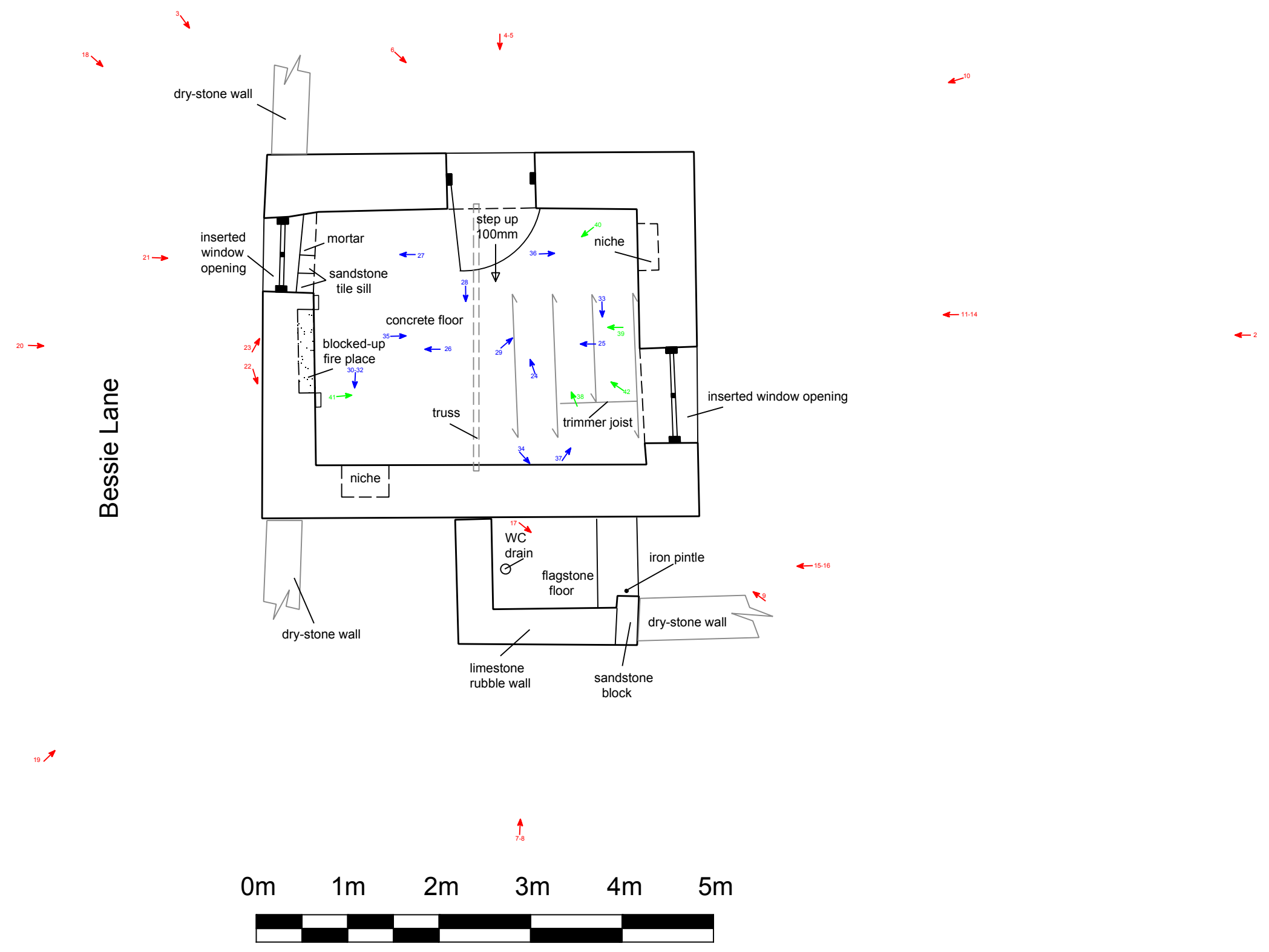
Site Code: CCBD'16
 Drawing Ref:
 Date: 13 July 2016
 Drawn: AMO
 Scale: 1:50@A3

Drawing 5:
 Plan of Cannon Cottage with
 the location and direction of
 selected photographic plates

Key:
 External selected plates
 Internal selected plates
 Selected plates inside loft

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:
 This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd
 Ordnance Survey data if applicable
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved
 reproduced with permission. Licence
 No. 100045420



SITE NAME: Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire				NGR: SK 17603 80840	
Format	Digital	Photographer	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano	Date	12-7-16
Frame	Area	Description	Direction	Plate	
1	External	General view from the east	W		
2	External	East elevation and garden	W		
3	External	East elevation	W		
4	External	East elevation	W		
5	External	General view from the east	W		
6	External	General view from the east	W		2
7	External	General view from the east	W		
8	External	East elevation	W		
9	External	North elevation	S		
10	External	North and west elevations	SE		
11	External	North elevation	S		
12	External	North elevation	S		4
13	External	North elevation	S		
14	External	North elevation, doorway	S		5
15	External	North elevation, doorway	S		
16	External	North elevation, first floor window	SE		6
17	External	North elevation, first floor window	S		
18	External	East elevation and garden	SW		10
19	External	East elevation and garden	SW		
20	External	East elevation	SW		
21	External	East elevation	SW		
22	External	East elevation	W		
23	External	East elevation	W		
24	External	East elevation	W		12
25	External	East elevation, window	W		
26	External	East elevation, window	W		13
27	External	East elevation, window	W		14
28	External	East elevation, window	W		
29	External	East elevation, window	W		
30	External	East elevation and garden	SW		
31	External	East elevation and garden	W		
32	External	East elevation and garden	NW		11
33	External	East elevation and garden	W		
34	External	Toilet	W		
35	External	Toilet	W		15
36	External	Toilet	W		
37	External	Toilet	NW		9
38	External	Toilet	NW		
39	External	West elevation	NE		19
40	External	West elevation	E		
41	External	West elevation	E		20
42	External	West elevation, window	E		21
43	External	North and west elevations	SE		3
44	External	General view from the north	S		1
45	External	General view from the north	S		
46	External	North and west elevations	SE		
47	External	North and west elevations	SE		
48	External	North and west elevations	SE		
49	External	North and west elevations	SE		
50	External	North and west elevations	SE		18

SITE NAME: Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire				NGR: SK 17603 80840	
Format	Digital	Photographer	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano	Date	12-7-16
Frame	Area	Description	Direction	Plate	
51	External	North and west elevations	SE		
52	External	South elevation	N	7	
53	External	South elevation	N		
54	External	South elevation	N	8	
55	External	General view from the south along Bessie Lane	NE		
56	External	West elevation	NE		
57	Ground floor	West wall	W		
58	Ground floor	West wall	W	25	
59	Ground floor	West wall, fire place	W	26	
60	Ground floor	West wall, fire place	SW		
61	Ground floor	West wall, fire place	SW		
62	Ground floor	West wall, fire place	SW		
63	Ground floor	West wall, window	W		
64	Ground floor	West wall, window	W		
65	Ground floor	West wall, window	W		
66	Ground floor	West wall, window	W	27	
67	Ground floor	West wall, window	W		
68	Ground floor	South wall	S		
69	Ground floor	South wall	S		
70	Ground floor	South wall	S	28	
71	Ground floor	South wall, niches	S		
72	Ground floor	South wall, niches	S	30	
73	Ground floor	South wall, upper niche	S		
74	Ground floor	South wall, upper niche	S	31	
75	Ground floor	South wall, upper niche	S		
76	Ground floor	South wall, lower niche	S		
77	Ground floor	South wall, lower niche	S		
78	Ground floor	South wall, lower niche	S	32	
79	Ground floor	South wall, awl	SE	34	
80	Ground floor	South wall, awl	SW		
81	Ground floor	South wall, awl	E		
82	Ground floor	South wall, awl	S		
83	Ground floor	South wall, eastern end	SE		
84	Ground floor	South wall, eastern end	SE	33	
85	Ground floor	East wall	E		
86	Ground floor	East wall	E		
87	Ground floor	East wall	E		
88	Ground floor	East wall	E	35	
89	Ground floor	East wall	E		
90	Ground floor	East wall, niche	E	36	
91	Ground floor	East wall, niche	E		
92	Ground floor	East wall, window	E		
93	Ground floor	North wall, doorway	NW	24	
94	Ground floor	North wall, doorway	N		
95	Ground floor	North wall, doorway	NE		
96	Ground floor	Iron hook attached to ceiling joist	NE	29	
97	Ground floor	Iron hook attached to ceiling joist	E		
98	Ground floor	Iron hook attached to ceiling joist	E		
99	Ground floor	Trimmer joist	N		
100	Ground floor	Trimmer joist	NE	37	

SITE NAME: Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire				NGR: SK 17603 80840	
Format	Digital	Photographer	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano	Date	12-7-16
Frame	Area	Description	Direction	Plate	
101	Ground floor	Trimmer joist	E		
102	Loft	North and west walls	NW		
103	Loft	Roof structure	W		
104	Loft	Roof structure	W		42
105	Loft	West wall	W		39
106	Loft	North wall	NW		38
107	Loft	Roof structure	W		
108	Loft	Roof structure	W		
109	Loft	South wall	SW		40
110	Loft	East wall	E		
111	Loft	East wall	E		41
112	Loft	East wall	E		
113	External	Roof tile, southern slope	N		23
114	External	Roof tile, northern slope	S		22
115	External	Roof tile, west ridge	E		
116	External	Roof tile, west ridge	E		
117	External	Roof tile, ridge	E		
118	External	Roof tile, northern slope	N		
119	External	Toilet, drain	W		
120	External	Toilet	W		
121	External	Toilet	SW		
122	External	Toilet, door jamb	SE		
123	External	Toilet, door jamb	E		
124	External	Toilet, door jamb	SE		17
125	External	Toilet	W		16
126	External	Toilet	SW		
127	External	Toilet	W		

APPENDIX II: SPECIFICATION AND OASIS FORM

**Archaeological Works at Cannon Cottage, the Hills, Bradwell,
Derbyshire
Written Scheme of Investigation**



© Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2016

Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Mr & Mrs AC Simpson

Date of compilation: July 2016

Compiled by: Robin Holgate MCIfA & Reuben
Thorpe MCIfA

Planning Reference: NP/DDD/1205/1172

Local Authority: Peak District National Park

Site central NGR: 417593, 380834

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Mr & Mrs AC Simpson (the client). It details a WSI for archaeological works in satisfaction of planning consent (NP/DDD/1205/1172) for proposed extensions and alterations to existing dwelling house for residential use and construction of new vehicular access (the site) at Cannon Cottage, Cannon Street/Bessie Lane, The Hills, Bradwell, Derbyshire: NGR 417593, 380834.

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (CLG 2012), which outlines a requirement *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 archive generated) publicly accessible.*

1.1.3 Planning permission has been granted for development of the site subject to Condition 3 as follows.

3. No development shall take place within the proposed development area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

1.1.4 This WSI was prepared following consultation with and under the guidance of Natalie Ward, the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)'s Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (PDA) is outlined in red on Figure 1. The identified area of archaeological interest is the outbuilding at Cannon Cottage, as it was used in the 19th century as a workshop for producing 'Bradda Beaver' hats.

1.3 Geology

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Bowland Shale Formation – Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone (BGS 2016).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Bradwell (known locally as 'Bradda') is located on the line of the Roman Road between Brough and Buxton. The village developed from the 18th century around the lead mining industry. It was a stronghold of the hat-making industry, predominantly known for the production of 'Bradda Beaver' hats, which were commonly worn by lead miners in the Peak and were made from hard felt with a crown strong enough to support a tallow candle.



2.2 There were dozens of small hat-making workshops operated in the Hills and Smalldale areas of Bradwell in the second half of the 19th century. The tithe schedules associated with the 1843 tithe map list the outbuilding at Cannon Cottage as a hat shop; it states that the owner was Jacon Hallam and that it was occupied by Issac Furness (hatter). A photograph from the turn of the 20th century exists that depicts the building with a chimney on each gable end, which correlates to the structure being a hat-making workshop, as part of the process for making the felt for the hats involved a process called 'planking' that required steaming carded wool fibres over boiling water and rubbing them until they thickened, so fire, hearths, chimneys etc. would be required for this process to take place.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably Research Objective 9I for the Modern (1750 to present) period: explore the evidence for continuing non-factory trades and industries (Knight *et al.* 2012, 132).

3.2 Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims and objectives of the building recording are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a formal description of the outbuilding at the site, including its floor plan, elevations, roof structure, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form, fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
- ◆ To produce measured survey drawings of the building, at an appropriate scale, including a floor plan and elevations.
- ◆ To produce a photographic record with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ◆ To produce an appropriate historic context account for the building to outline it's historic significance and association with the manufacture of the 'Bradda Beaver'.

3.2.2 The aims and objectives of the watching brief are as follows.

- ◆ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ Record all 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 sections 3.1 and 3.2.1 above.



4 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The structure to be recorded to Historic England's Level 3 Standard is the exterior and interior of the outbuilding at Cannon Cottage.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 All aspects of the building recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (2016) and the ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2014b).

4.2.2 The background historic research requires a search of the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the PDNPA's Historic Buildings Sites and Monuments Record (HBSMR) with a radius of 250m for the study area. Other sources requiring consultation as a minimum requirement are as follows.

- ◆ The Derbyshire Record Office, particularly for historic mapping (historic OS, tithe, and any earlier maps available), and any other relevant records or historical documents they hold (particularly relating to the hat-making industry in Bradwell).
- ◆ The Conservation Area Appraisal for Bradwell.
- ◆ PDNPA's Historic Landscape Character Assessment.
- ◆ The National Heritage List for details of nationally designated heritage assets
- ◆ The Historic England Archive.

Other sources that may have useful historical information and should be consulted, where appropriate, are as follows.

- ◆ Appropriate national, regional and local archaeological journals.
- ◆ Local archaeologists, historians and archaeological organisations and societies that may hold unpublished information or have specialist local knowledge.
- ◆ Local museums and libraries.

4.2.3 The archaeologist on site will carefully examine all parts of each building prior to the commencement of the photographic and drawn recording, in order to identify all features relevant to original and later use. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on detailing, on building function), sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structures identified. Each external wall or internal space should be examined individually and the results of that examination noted in a systematic fashion. These site records will be adequate to allow a full architectural and archaeological description of the building to be included in the subsequent report, as a walk around and through each building, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structure in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up.

4.2.4 The photographic record will cover the following as a minimum:



- ◆ Photographs of the interior (including all internal rooms), exterior and setting of the building. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.
- ◆ The building's external appearance is to be recorded. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or have been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the building's design, development or use over time and which does not show adequately on general views.
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external fixtures, fittings or machinery or evidence of its former existence relevant to the building's use or development.
- ◆ Copies of any dates, decorative detail, masons' marks, historic graffiti or inscriptions present in the building and illustrating its development/use.

4.2.5 The building recording drawn record will include the following.

- ◆ Site location plan at a suitable scale (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:50).
- ◆ A plan indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report.
- ◆ A set of detailed measured survey drawings including a floor plan as existing, a plan showing the location of features of historic significance, and elevations with annotations and conventions following Historic England's Level 3 standard (2016). These will be based on architect's drawings of the site provided by the client, but it is the responsibility of ARS Ltd to check the drawings supplied and to make any necessary adjustments or corrections.
- ◆ Phased plan(s) showing the development of the building.

4.2.6 High resolution digital photography a high-resolution digital photographs will be taken using a Nikon L810 (16 megapixels). Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

4.2.7 Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability.

4.3 Monitoring Arrangements

4.3.1 The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring the building recording. A minimum of one week's notice of the commencement of fieldwork must be given by ARS Ltd to the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.



Natalie Ward
Senior Conservation Archaeologist
Peak District National Park Authority
Aldern House
Baslow Road
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1AE
Tel: 01629 816243

4.4 Report

4.4.1 Following completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will contain the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary.
- ◆ Introductory statement.
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project.
- ◆ Methodology.
- ◆ Precise location of building, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid reference.
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- ◆ A note of any relevant statutory designations.
- ◆ A discussion of the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development and significance. Together with a discussion of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will include a note of any evidence for demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- ◆ An architectural and archaeological description of the buildings will be produced.
- ◆ A discussion of published sources relating to the building, an account of its history and an analysis of historic map evidence.
- ◆ Discussion and conclusions.
- ◆ References.
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication.
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices.
- ◆ A register of photographs taken.
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements.
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

4.4.2 The report illustrations will contain the following as a minimum.



- ◆ A location map at not less than 1:2500.
- ◆ A site plan at not less than 1:500.
- ◆ Photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard.
- ◆ Extracts from relevant historic maps, subject to reproduction rights, will also be included within the report with the building of interest clearly visible.
- ◆ The photographic record plan will also be included.
- ◆ In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, will be included with the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

4.5 Archive Deposition

4.5.1 A digital and paper archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, will be submitted to the suitable repository, in this instance Derbyshire Record Office, in a format agreed in discussion with the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist and the Archivist.

4.5.2 Copyright on the deposited material will either be assigned to the archive, or the archive will be licensed to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

4.5.3 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire HER and the PDNPA HBSMR. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4.5.4 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 HER/SMR. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

4.5.5 The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

4.5.6 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.

4.5.7 The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.



5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 An archaeological watching brief will be maintained during the removal of any historic fabric of the outbuilding both internally and externally, and any ground disturbance and/or ground works associated with the excavation of services within or immediately outside the building.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1. All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and will follow the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014c).

5.2.2. All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified for their respective roles and have substantial experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

5.2.3 The watching brief comprises archaeological supervision and monitoring of all ground works. Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the Site Recording Manual for Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS) (2002).

5.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as soon as is practicable as to the best method of proceeding.

5.2.5 The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site and will be given, at his/her request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated and allowed for recording any such features.

5.2.6 Specific provision will be made for the on-site archaeologists to inspect and examine any earth-fast or loose gritstone boulders/slabs identified before or during the groundworks.

5.2.7 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.

5.2.8 A minimum sample of 40 litres will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller, from deposits which have potential to providing environmental or dating evidence. Samples will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500 μ mesh. 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 and in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011). Advice from the Historic England Regional Science Adviser will be taken as appropriate.



5.2.9 Any human remains will initially be left in-situ and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

5.2.10 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
5-6 Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S41 7SL
Tel: 01246 201391

Finds Liaison Officer
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS
Tel 01332 641 903

5.2.11 The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist 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.

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

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

5.2.14 Regular contact will be maintained 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.

5.2.15 Any unexpected discoveries will be notified to the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist and the developer at the earliest opportunity.

5.2.16 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.

5.2.17 Site photography will be in high resolution (10 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photographic images will comprise general site working shots, images of the excavation area and separately images of individual features and groups of features. Photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register.

5.2.18 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.

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

5.2.20 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 above Ordnance Datum (aOD) of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

5.3 Finds Processing and Storage

5.3.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage* and *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016).

5.3.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose. Artefacts from all stratified archaeological entities or suspected archaeological entities will be collected.

5.3.3 Bulk finds 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.

5.3.4 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). 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.

5.3.5 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.

5.3.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the recipient museum which, in this case, is Buxton Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds, except treasure trove, are the property of the landowner.

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

5.4 Monitoring Arrangements

5.4.1 Two weeks' notice of prior commencement of the archaeological watching brief will be given to the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

5.4.2 The client will afford reasonable access to the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the client and the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.5 Report Preparation

5.5.1 Following completion of the fieldwork, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following.



- ◆ Non-technical executive 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
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form

5.5.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire HER and the PDNPA HBSMR. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

5.6 Archive Deposition

5.6.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage and Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery*.

5.6.2 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery).

5.6.3 The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013e) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage and Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.



5.6.4 The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

5.6.5 The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist 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 PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

5.6.7 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 a CD ROM.

5.6.8 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 HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

5.6.9 Depending on the requirements of the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist the results of the work or a synthesis of them will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

5.6.10 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).

6 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

6.1 The timetable for the works is as follows.

Proposed Commencement Date	Task
W/c 11 th July 2016	Historic building recording, including historic research
W/c 25 th July 2016	Historic building report and archive
Autumn 2016 onwards	Archaeological watching brief
Autumn 2016 onwards	Archaeological watching brief report

6.2 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The building recording, including historic research, and watching brief will be carried out by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (BA Hons, MSc) of ARS Ltd who is a corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (ACIfA 5297) and the Institute of Historic Building Conservation (2583AFF). Additional ARS Ltd Archaeological Officers may be allotted to the project as necessary and required.



6.3 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialist as detailed subject to availability:

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery: Ian Rowlandson
- ◆ Samian Ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Medieval & Post-Medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch or
Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Post-Medieval clay pipes, glass
and metalwork: Mike Wood MCIfA
- ◆ Industrial remains: Tim Cobbold
- ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan
- ◆ Human and Animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (University of Durham)

7 GENERAL ITEMS

7.1 Health and Safety

7.1.1 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 our 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 measure put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

7.2 Insurance Cover

7.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

7.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

7.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

8 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey. 2016. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 6th July 2016].

Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker, V. 2011 *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd edn). Portsmouth: Historic England



Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014b. *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Briefs*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014d. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). 2014e. *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Reading.

Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG). 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Crown Copyright, London.

Historic England 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London, Historic England.

Knight, D. Vyner, B. Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Buxton. University of Nottingham, York Archaeological Trust.

Society of Museum Archaeologists. 1993. *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*. Society of Museum Archaeologists, London.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC). 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.



FIGURES







Site name: Cannon Cottage
 Date: July 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: Varies

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

★ Site location □ Proposed development area

▭ Derbyshire Dales District

**Figure 1:
Site location**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

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: archaeol5-261374

Project details

Project name	Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Historic building recording of a former hat workshop
Project dates	Start: 12-07-2016 End: 13-07-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Building Recording
Monument type	WORKSHOP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey","Photographic Survey"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES BRADWELL Cannon Cottage, Bradwell
Study area	10 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 1760 8084 53.323918652367 -1.735737891118 53 19 26 N 001 44 08 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Peak District National Park Authority
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Robin Holgate
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER and Record Office
Paper Archive ID	ARS Ltd Report 2016/109
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Cannon Cottage, Bradwell, Derbyshire. Historic building recording
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A. and Brown, A.
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Entered by	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	30 August 2016

OASIS:

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

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

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