

**Strip, Map and Sample Excavation
at Merse Cottage, Station Road,
Bakewell, Derbyshire**



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Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

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Bakewell, Derbyshire**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2016/123

September 2016



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Prepared on behalf of: Mr P and Mrs J Breeze
Local Authority: Peak District National Park
Date of compilation: September 2016
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Merse Cottage, Station Road

Site Code: MERS'16

Planning: NP/DDD/0516/0448

Location: Bakewell, Derbyshire

Geology: Bowland Shale Formation

NGR: SK 22162 68740

Date of Fieldwork: 31st August, 2016

Date of Report: 2nd September 2016

In August 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mr P and Mrs J Breeze to undertake an archaeological strip, map, and sample excavation in satisfaction of planning consent (NP/DDD/0516/0448) in advance of the construction of a building extension at Merse Cottage, Station Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire. Archaeological monitoring of the proposed development was required as a condition of planning permission following a desk based assessment and setting statement (Brown 2016). The site lies in close proximity to a motte and bailey castle sited on Castle Hill Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1013543) in Bakewell. The project was undertaken by Elise McLellan Assistant Project Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS) and was managed by Reuben Thorpe and Tony Brennan, Projects Manager and Operations Manager respectively at ARS Ltd.

An area measuring approximately 3m x 15m was stripped of topsoil and subsoil to the upper surface of the underlying natural strata. No buried archaeological features or finds were identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES AND SCOPE OF WORKS

1.1.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) in August 2016 during groundworks for the construction of a proposed extension to an existing dwelling in satisfaction of Condition 3 of planning consent NP/DDD/0516/0448.

1.1.2 Previously a desk based assessment (DBA) and setting study of the proposed development area (Brown 2016) was undertaken at the request of the Peak District National Park Authority's Senior Conservation Archaeologist. This setting study identified the potential for surviving archaeological features and deposits within the proposed development area to the rear of the current dwelling.

1.1.3 Archaeological monitoring and recording of the development area was undertaken to determine the presence and nature of archaeological features and deposits and to determine the necessity of further archaeological monitoring elsewhere within the proposed development area (see Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigation).

1.2 SITE LOCATION

1.2.1 The site is located on the south-eastern slope of Castle Hill, Bakewell. The development area lies immediately to the north-west of, and adjacent to, Merse Cottage, Station Road Bakewell, centred at NGR SK 22162 68740 (Figure 1). The site lies in a residential area with dwellings to the north-east and south-west with Station Road to the south-east.

1.2.2 Castle Hill (NHLE 1013543), which retains the remains of a motte and bailey castle dating to the late 12th to 13th centuries lie adjacent and to the north west of the site.

1.3 LANDFORM, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

1.3.1 The site is on a steep incline which slopes down towards the north and east. The ground surface of the excavated area lies between 144.5m and 145.7m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.2 The underlying geology of the site is made up of Carboniferous mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Bowland Shale formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

1.3.3 The soils of the development area are classified as belonging to the BARDSEY Soil Association (713a) which are cambic stagnogley soils which form over carboniferous mudstone with interbedded sandstone (SSEW 1983, 5).

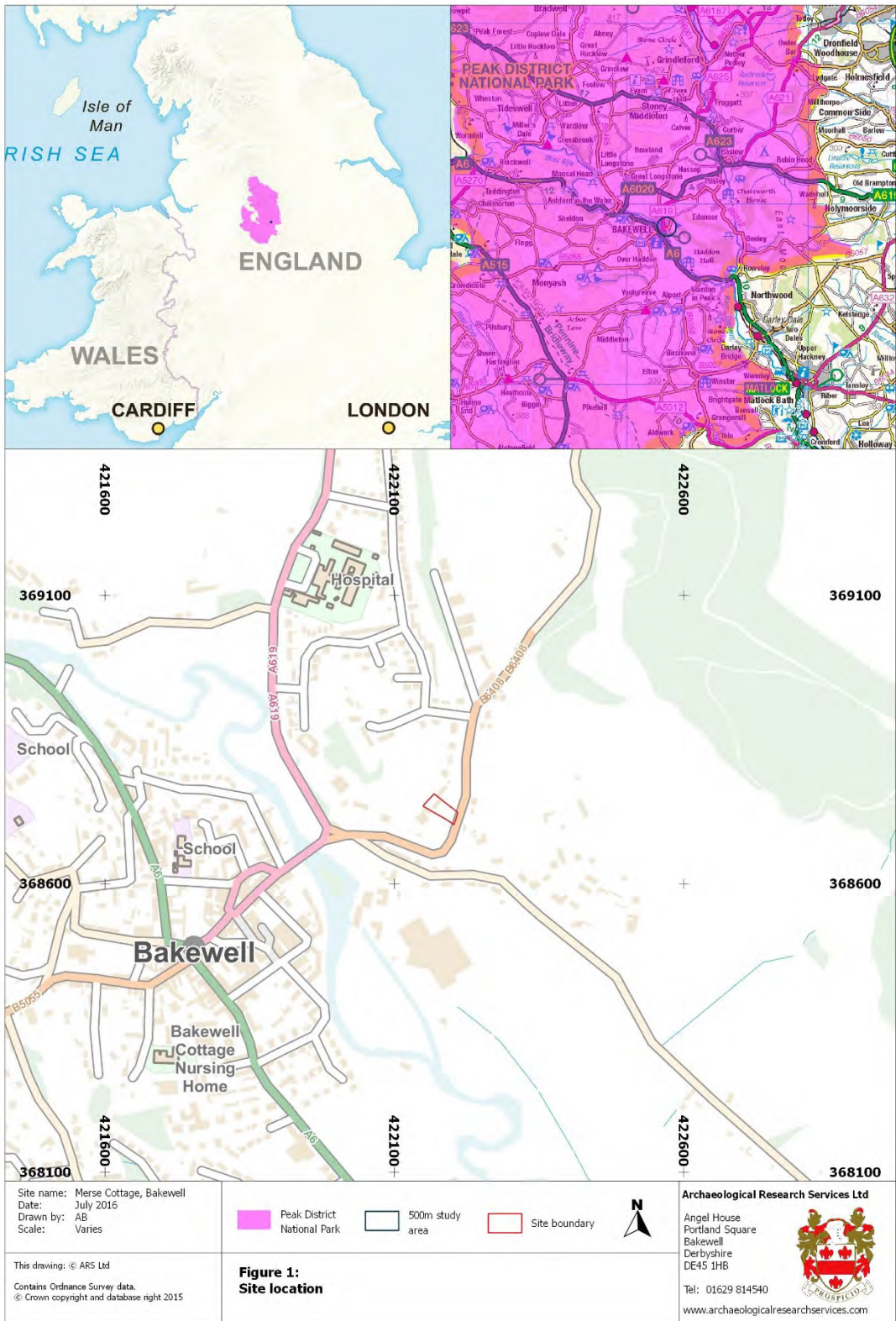


Figure 1: Site Location. (Ordnance Survey data copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence no. 100045420).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.4.1 Castle Hill, a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NHLE 1013543), is located immediately adjacent to the development area and is the site of the remains of a motte and bailey castle.

1.4.2 Archaeological excavations, undertaken on the monument between 1969 and 1971 have established the probable date of construction and initial use of the monument to lay in the late 12th to early 13th century (Swanton 1972). In addition these excavations suggested that the motte and bailey castle was not intensively occupied and may have only been used for a brief period (Swanton 1972).

1.4.3 It is possible that the castle may have been built as a watchtower, when the Manor of Bakewell was passed to Ralph Gwernon in the 1190s (Stroud, 2003, 5). Alternatively it may be that the castle was built around the time of the rising of the northern Barons against King John in 1215.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objective of the watching brief was to ensure that archaeological remains or artefacts associated with Medieval or Post-Medieval activity and/or occupation were not removed without being recorded and interpreted and that where possible Medieval remains be preserved *in situ*.

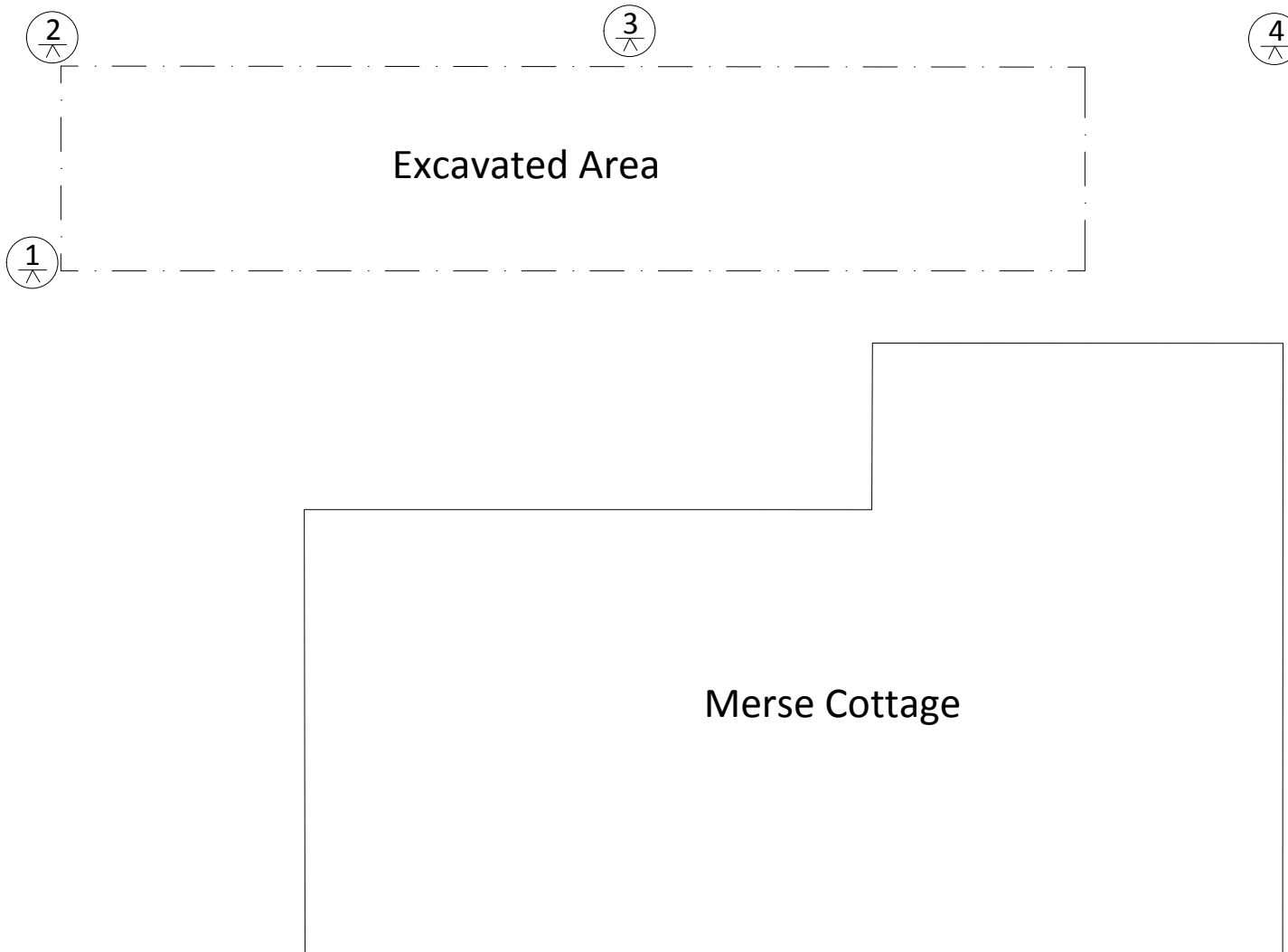
3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 A full methodology is outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) at the rear of this report, however:

- Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on those areas exposed during development
- The on-site archaeologist was given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time was allowed for recording
- All groundworks were undertaken by hand or by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket
- Machinery did not cross areas that had been stripped until said had been checked and cleared by ARS Ltd
- Health and safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.2 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014a) and *Code of Conduct* (2014b).

Figure 2. Merse Cottage Site Plan
Scale: 1:100@A4



Levels:
1 - 144.491m aOD
2 - 145.372m aOD
3 - 145.438m aOD
4 - 145.734m aOD



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4 RESULTS

4.1 An area approximately 3m x 15m in size, north-west of the current Merse Cottage, was stripped to the level of the natural clay to investigate the potential presence of any archaeological remains.

4.2 The stripped area consisted of a terraced garden and an area of lawn, separated from Merse Cottage by a rockery. The rockery was removed prior to archaeological monitoring following the approval of the Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park Authority.



Figure 3. Excavated area with lawn and terraced garden in background.

4.3 Details of the individual contexts recorded are contained within Appendix I. However, the sequence encountered typically comprised the topsoil (101) which overlay a clay rich subsoil (102) that in turn overlay the geological natural (103) which was encountered between 0.45m and 0.55m below ground level (BGL). The natural (103) was observed to a maximum depth of 1.06m BGL, though the thickness of this deposit and whether or not it had been re-deposited was not observed.



Figure 4. Deposits encountered during excavation.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 No finds, features or recognisable made ground were identified during archaeological excavation.

6 ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

6.1 Digital and paper copies of this report will be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

6.2 A copy of this report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

7 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

7.1 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).

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.

8.2 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 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular Mr P and Mrs J Breeze for contracting the work and providing access, Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park Authority for advice and assistance and Oldfield Design for providing the original drawings and outlining the areas of ground reduction on which the works reported on here were specified.

10 REFERENCES

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- Stroud, G. 2003. *Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: Bakewell*. http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/derbyshire_eus_2009/ [3.08.16]
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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

| Context Number | Type | Description/ <i>Processual Interpretation</i> | Depth BGL / height in m aOD |
|----------------|---------|--|-----------------------------|
| 101 | Deposit | Dark brown clayey silt topsoil present throughout the excavated area. Maximum thickness of 0.4m. <i>In situ soil formation: Top soil</i> | 0m BGL/144.5-145.7m aOD |
| 102 | Deposit | Mid-grey brown clay subsoil, maximum thickness 0.2m. Present throughout excavated are directly below topsoil. <i>In situ soil formation: Subsoil</i> | 0.50m-0.60m BGL/144.0m aOD |
| 103 | Deposit | Thick mid-orange clay with gleyed blue-grey mottling. Observed thickness of 0.55m and depth of 1.06m below ground surface, true thickness and depth not observed. Occasional inclusions of angular mudstone. | 0.60m-0.65m BGL/143.9m aOD |

APPENDIX II: PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

| Shot No. | Direction | Scale | Context No. | Description | Photo By | Date |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------------------|---|----------|------------|
| 01 | SW | 1m x 1m | (101) (102) (103) | Representative sample of section and stratigraphy | EM | 31/08/2016 |
| 02 | W | 1m x 1m | (101) (102) (103) | Excavation area | EM | 31/08/2016 |
| 03 | W | 1m x 1m | (101) (102) (103) | Excavation area | EM | 31/08/2016 |
| 04 | W | - | (103) | Working shot | EM | 31/08/2016 |
| 05 | W | - | (103) | Working shot | EM | 31/08/2016 |
| 06 | W | - | (103) | Working shot | EM | 31/08/2016 |
| 07 | W | - | (103) | Working shot | EM | 31/08/2016 |
| 08 | S | - | (103) | Excavation area | EM | 31/08/2016 |
| 09 | S | - | (103) | Excavation area | EM | 31/08/2016 |

APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Merse Cottage, Station Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Strip, Map and Sample Excavations and Archaeological Watching Brief**

August 2016



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

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Mr and Mrs Breeze

Date of compilation: August 2016

Compiled by: Reuben Thorpe MCIfA

Planning Reference: NP/DDD/0516/0448

Local Authority: Peak District National Park

Site central NGR: SK 221 687

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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 P. and Mrs J. Breeze. It details a scheme of works for an archaeological strip map and record excavation to be potentially followed by a watching brief in satisfaction of planning consent (NP/DDD/0516/0448) for *Proposed extensions to dwelling* at Merse Cottage, Station Road, Bakewell, NGR 422195 368788.

1.1.2 The client commissioned a desk based assessment and setting study (Brown 2016) for the site which identified that:

there is some potential for archaeological features or deposits to survive preserved beneath the rear garden of the dwelling. Should permission for the development be granted, any potential impacts to these putative remains could be mitigated through archaeological monitoring of groundworks, undertaken under strict archaeological control as a 'strip and map and record' exercise ahead of construction (Brown 2106, ii)

1.1.3 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012)*, Paragraph 141 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.*

1.1.4 Planning permission (NP/DDD/0516/0448) has been granted for development of the site subject to condition, Condition 3, which requires archaeological work prior to occupancy and development.

3 a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological scheme of works has been submitted to and approved by the National Park Authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the National Park Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment;*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*



6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

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

3 c) Within a period of 12 weeks from completion of the development (or a further period of time subsequently agreed in writing with the National Park Authority) the archaeological site investigation and post investigation analysis and reporting shall have been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition shall have been secured

1.1.5 This WSI has been prepared to fully comply with the stipulations of planning consent in consultation with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). It describes the objectives and the methods to be employed and has been approved, in final issue form, by the Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA).

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') covers an area of c.1387m², and comprises the curtilage of Merse Cottage, which contains the cottage itself, the detached garage, a driveway, and front and rear gardens. It is bounded on the south-western side by the curtilage of Thornwick Lodge, to the north-east by the curtilage of Castle Meadow, to the south-east by Station Road, and to the north-west by a garden fence with the bailey of the Motte and bailey castle on Castle Hill (Scheduled Monument NHLE no. 1013543) immediately beyond.

1.3 Landform, Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The site is located on the south-eastern slope of Castle Hill, where a level building platform has been terraced into the hillside, while the rear and front gardens of Merse Cottage slope down from the north-west to south-east.

1.3.2 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises *Bowland Shale Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone*, with no overlying superficial deposits (BGS 2016).

1.3.3 The soils of the PDA are classified as belonging to the BARDSEY Soil Association (713a), which are cambic stagnogley soils which form over carboniferous mudstone with interbedded sandstone (SSEW 1983b, 5). These soils form over Carboniferous and Jurassic clay and shale, and are characterised as '*Slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged loamy over clayey and fine silty soils over soft rock. Some well drained coarse loamy soils over harder rock*' (SSEW 1983b, 17).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Though flint tool of a prehistoric date have been found on the higher ground overlooking the town to the east (HER 5109; 5116; 5130; 5128), and Bronze Age barrows are located along this ridge (NHLE 1007994; 1007995, 1007996; 1007996; 1007997) which also has a small Iron Age promontory fort (NHLE 1011430) to the north. There are no known prehistoric sites or findspots within 500m of the PDA.

2.2 No definitive evidence exists for a major settlement at Bakewell in the Roman Period. However, two sherds of red gloss table ware Terra Sigillata were discovered in the garden of Mitford House, c.460m to the west of the PDA (HER 817). Roman sherds were also discovered when the congregational chapel, c.100m to the south of was built. In addition an amphora shaped urn of Roman date which contained a copper alloy bell and human bone was discovered in North Church Street in 1808 (HER 816). A 2nd century AD Roman coin has also been discovered in an excavation for a water main within the town (HER 818).

2.3 The earliest documentary evidence referring to Bakewell is the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which recounts the construction in 924 AD, of a '*a fortress built in the neighbourhood and garrisoned*' (Garmonsway 1953, 94). The place-name used in the Chronicle is '*B(e)adaca's Weillon*' which means '*B(e)adaca's spring*' (Cameron 1959a, 31) derived no-doubt from the presence of both hot and cold springs (PDNPA 2013, 7).

2.4 Castle Hill, which is located immediately adjacent to the PDA, was thought at one time to be the location of the *burgh* (e.g. Cameron 1959a, 32), though dating evidence recovered during excavations there in 1969-71 comprised sherds of 12th - 14th century date. Consensus however now sites the *burh* as an earthwork some 625m to the south-east of the PDA on the floodplain of the Wye, across the river from 'Burton Moor' and 'Burton Closes', both of which names thought to derive from the location here of a deserted settlement with a toponym derived from *burh tūn*, 'farm near or belonging to a fortification' (Cameron 1959a, 32. Hart 1981, 121. Stetka 2001, 27-32).

2.5 It is thought the church at Bakewell became the minster church for a large area of the High Peak in the 10th century (Stroud 2003, 6), and by the time of Domesday Bakewell was a long established royal manor that passed to William Peverel upon the death of William I. The manor reverted to the crown before being passed on to Ralph Gwernon by King John (then Count of Mortain), in the 1190s (Stroud 2003, 5).

2.6 It has been suggested that the motte and bailey on Castle Hill might have formed a convenient observation post at the north-eastern end of the Peverel estates. However, the pottery recovered from excavations ranges in date from the late 12th century possibly to the 14th century which suggests that the castle was in use after the Peverel estates were broken up in 1153.

2.7 Rather it is possibly best to consider the castle's construction and use to be dated to the final decade of the 12th century, when the Manor of Bakewell came into



the hands of Ralph Gwernon, or to the early 13th century, around the time of the rising of the northern Barons in 1215 prior to the signing of the *Magna Carta* (Swanton 1972, 26).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. There is potential for research topics identified in *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) to be addressed namely:

- 6.7.1 and 6.7.2, the development of urban/settlement morphology
- 6.7.4.1, castle typology
- 6.7.4.2, date and function of minor motte and bailey castles
- 6.7.4.5, resources used for building and maintenance, environmental context and economic impact.

3.2 Fieldwork Objectives

3.2.1. The aims and objectives of the strip map and sample excavations and the watching brief will be to:

- ♦ Excavate and record the archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ♦ Establish a relative chronological sequence and if possible a dating framework for excavated deposits and features.
- ♦ Establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of surviving archaeological deposits to inform the research aims outlined in section 3.1.

4 METHOD STATEMENT

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Strip, map and sample excavation will be undertaken in the areas where new ground will be broken (Figure 2).

4.1.2 An archaeological watching brief will be maintained during the excavation of service runs where they also break new ground.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological watching brief, and strip map and sample excavations 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* (2014b) and the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (2014c).



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

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

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

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

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

4.2.7 Regular contact will be ensured between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd. is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA) requirements.

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

4.3 Practice Specific Statement: Strip, Map and Sample Excavation

4.3.1 The footprint of the proposed development (as outlined in Figure 2) will be excavated to the level of any surviving archaeological horizon or to the depth of development, whichever is the shallower, under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist in successive level spits.

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

4.3.3 The stripped area will be appropriately cleaned using hand tools to expose the full nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

4.3.4 Once the area has been stripped, cleaned and recorded as outlined (4.3.1-4.3.2). Should archaeological deposits or structures be revealed that are more numerous, better preserved, or of higher status than expected or than which could reasonably be expected consultation will take place with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA) to identify and agree further excavation/recording strategy.

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



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

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

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

4.4 Practice Specific Statement: Watching Brief

4.4.1 Service trenches covered in watching brief will be excavated to the level of any surviving archaeological horizon or to the depth of development, whichever is the shallower, under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist in successive level spits.

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

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

4.4.4 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, form, function and degree of survival to be ascribed where possible to do so.

4.5 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

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

4.5.2 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or landuse regime, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller.

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

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



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

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

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

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

HM Coroner
Dr. Robert Hunter
St Katherine's House
St. Mary's Wharf,
Mansfield Road
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 3TQ
Tel: 01332 613014

Finds Liaison Officer
Alastair Willis
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS
Tel: 01332 641 903
e-mail: Alastair@derbymuseums.org

4.5.9 The Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA) will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.6 Recording

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

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

4.6.3 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate and in accordance with best practice. In



addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

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

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

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

4.6.7 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded.

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

4.6.9 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, a Fuji XP90 with 16.4 MP resolution, and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

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

4.7 Finds Processing and Storage

4.7.1 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* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

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

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

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



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

4.7.6 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

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

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

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 Notice, of no less than five working days, prior to commencement of recording and monitoring works will be given to the Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA) Cultural Heritage team.

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

5.2 The contractor will liaise closely with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA) so that the site may be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion. Excavations will only be backfilled following the approval of the Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA).

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

6 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

6.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA Projects Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Caitlin Halton. An outline timetable for project implementation is presented below



| Task | Commencement date |
|--|--|
| Archaeological Strip, Map, Sample / Watching Brief | Week 1, commencing 15 th August |
| Reporting | First week following fieldwork completion |

Table 1. Outline timetable for project implementation

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| ♦ Flint and prehistoric pottery: | Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA |
| ♦ Romano-British pottery: | Ian Rowlandson |
| ♦ Terra Sigillata: | Dr Gwladys Monteil |
| ♦ Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery: | Dr Chris Cumberpatch/Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA |
| ♦ Medieval and Post-Medieval metalwork, glass and clay pipes: | Mike Wood MCIfA |
| ♦ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: | Elise McLellan |
| ♦ Human and animal bone: | Milena Grzybowska |
| ♦ Radiocarbon dating: | Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC) |
| ♦ Finds conservation: | Vicky Garlick (Durham University) |

7 REPORT

Following completion of the watching brief, Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include:

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



- ◆ Conclusions
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include
 - ◆ Specialist Reports
 - ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form

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 PDNPA Historic Environment Record and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

8 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 The project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with Derbyshire Record Office and, if there are any finds, Buxton Museum, who will be contacted for an accessions no at project inception. The archive will comprise the primary records and synthetic works arising from the project, this will include:

- documents,
- plans,
- sections,
- photographs,
- electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

8.2 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 *Conditions For The Acceptance Of Archaeological Material from Excavations and Field Work* (2003). In addition, the recommendations of *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery*. (Museums of Derbyshire 2016) will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

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



8.3 The Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA) 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 Senior Conservation Archaeologist (PDNPA) informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

8.4 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.

8.5 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).

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

8.7 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).

9 GENERAL ITEMS

9.1 Health and Safety

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

9.2 Insurance Cover

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

9.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

9.4 Publication



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

9.5 Copyright

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

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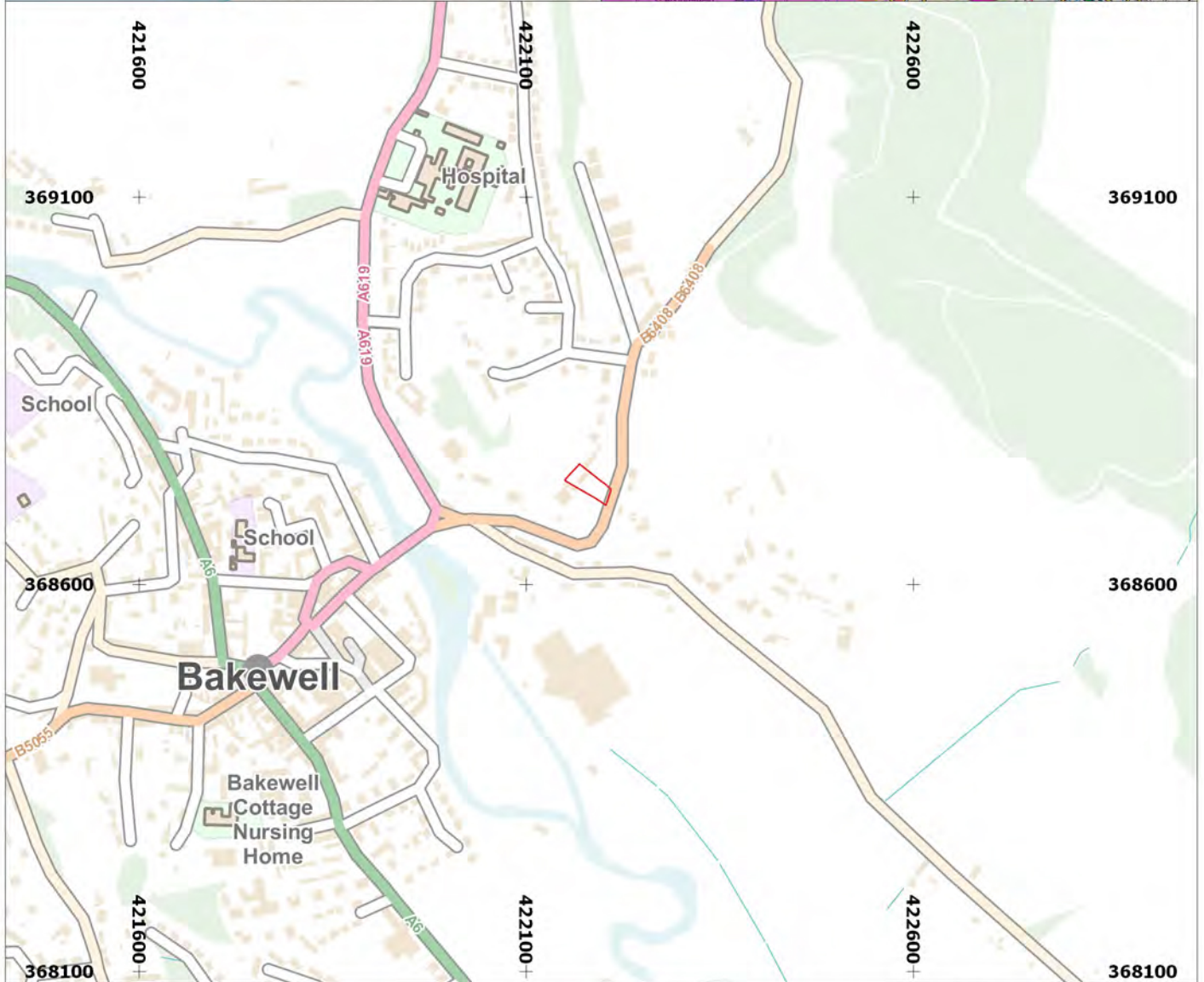
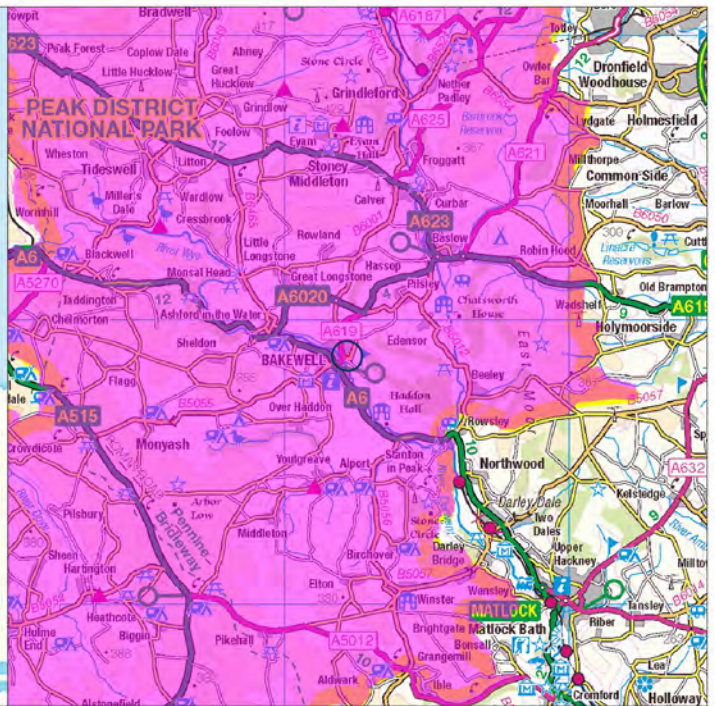


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FIGURES





Site name: Merse Cottage, Bakewell
 Date: July 2016
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: Varies

- Peak District National Park
- 500m study area
- Site boundary



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB
 Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



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

**Figure 1:
 Site location**



Site name: Merse Cottage, Bakewell
 Date: August 2016
 Drawn by: RXT
 Scale: as shown

 Site boundary  Strip, map and sample area

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Historic map reproduced courtesy of
 Derbyshire Record Office

Figure 2:
Merse cottage and the area of ground works.

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Aizlewood's Mill
 Nursery Street
 Sheffield
 South Yorkshire
 S3 8GG



Tel: 01142 750140

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

APPENDIX IV: OASIS RECORD

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: archaeol5-261526

Project details

Project name Archaeological Excavation at Merse Cottage, Station Road, Derbyshire

Short description of the project In August 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mr P and Mrs J Breeze to undertake an archaeological strip, map, and record excavation in satisfaction of planning consent (NP/DDD/0516/0448) for the construction of a building extension at Merse Cottage, Station Road, Bakewell, Derbyshire. Archaeological monitoring of the proposed development was requested as the site lies in close proximity to the motte and bailey castle on Castle Hill Scheduled Monument(NHLE 1013543) in Bakewell. An approximately 3m x 15m area was stripped of topsoil and subsoil down to the upper surface of the natural clay. No buried archaeological features or finds were identified.

Project dates Start: 31-08-2016 End: 31-08-2016

Previous/future work No / No

Type of project Recording project

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential use

Monument type NONE None

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England

Site location DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES BAKEWELL Merse Cottage, Station Road, Bakewell

Postcode DE45 1AQ

Study area 45 Square metres

Site coordinates SK 22162 68740 53.214972410242 -1.668084590539 53 12 53 N 001 40 05 W Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 144.2m Max: 145.7m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project brief originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager Tony Brennan
Project supervisor Elise McLellan
Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body Mr P and Mrs J Breeze

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Derbyshire HER
Digital Contents "Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient Derbyshire HER
Paper Contents "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Report"

Entered by Elise McLellan (elise@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on 1 September 2016

OASIS:

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

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