

Archaeological Monitoring at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire



ARS Ltd Report No-2016/131
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Archaeological Research
Services Ltd

Archaeological Monitoring at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire

Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2016/131

September 2016



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Prepared on behalf of: Mr Daniel Wain

Local Authority: Peak District National Park

Planning Reference: NP/DDD/0515/0425

Date of compilation: September 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Green Farm, Aldwark

Site Code: GFA'16

Planning: NP/DDD/0515/0425

Location: Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire

Geology: Carboniferous Limestone of the Monsal Dale Limestone Formation

NGR: SK 2251 5742

Date of Fieldwork: 9th September 2016

Date of Report: 12th September 2016

In September 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mr Daniel Wain to undertake an archaeological watching brief in satisfaction of planning consent (NP/DDD/0515/0425) in advance of the construction of a residential building at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire. Archaeological monitoring of the proposed development was required as a condition of planning permission following a geophysical survey (Durkin 2015) and archaeological evaluation trenching (Fletcher-Cutts 2015). The site lies within the Aldwark Conservation Area, in close proximity to several non-designated but significant heritage assets.

An area measuring approximately 13m x 18m was stripped of topsoil to the upper surface of the underlying natural limestone bedrock. A section of flat laid limestone slabs, first identified during evaluation trenching, was observed in the northern corner, which probably formed a wall foundation and associated return. A small amount of 19th century pottery was recovered from the topsoil and one sherd of post-medieval pottery from the fill of foundation trench (104). No other finds or features were encountered.

The project was undertaken by Elise McLellan, Assistant Project Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS) and was managed by Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES AND SCOPE OF WORKS

1.1.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) in September 2016 during groundworks for the construction of a proposed residential building in satisfaction of Condition 3 of planning consent NP/DDD/0515/0425.

1.1.2 Previously a geophysical survey (Durkin 2015) and archaeological evaluation trenching (Fletcher-Cutts 2015) were undertaken at the request of the Peak District National Park Authority's Senior Conservation Archaeologist. The geophysical survey identified a single anomaly possibly corresponding to a square enclosure depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Evaluation trenching was undertaken to investigate this anomaly.

1.1.3 Trial trenching did not identify archaeological features in the area of the geophysical anomaly though parts of a laid stone surface were identified.

1.1.4 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken to identify any further archaeological features within the footprint of the proposed residential building.

1.2 SITE LOCATION

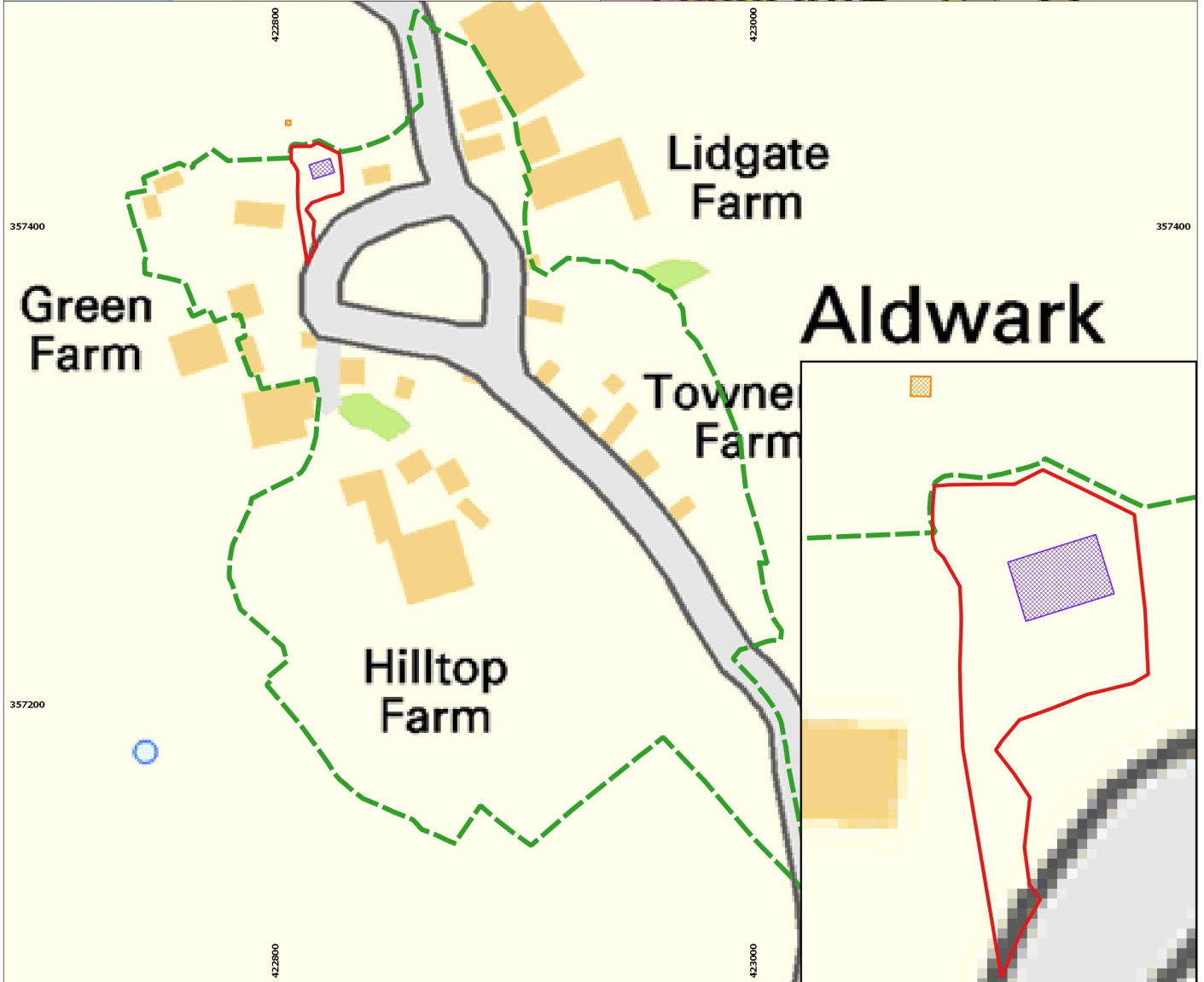
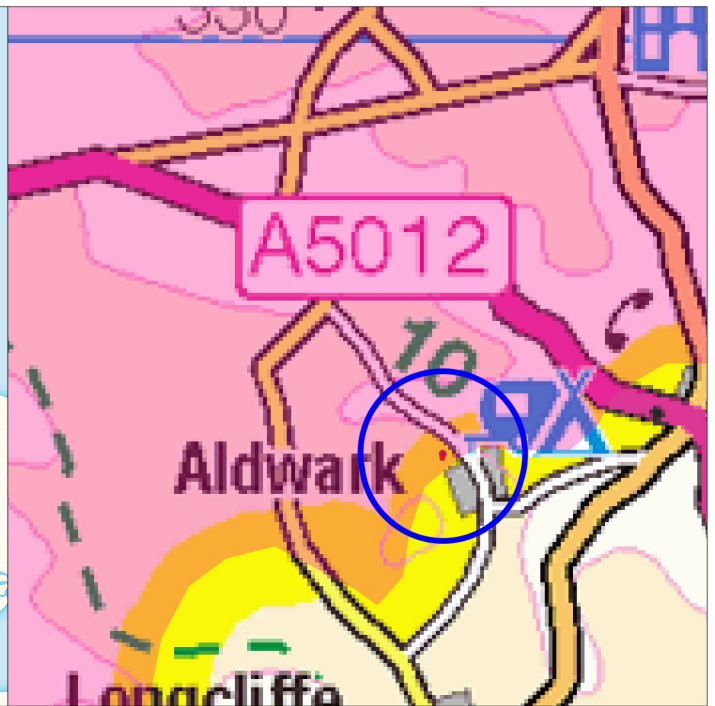
1.2.1 The site is located within the historic core of the village of Aldwark. The development area lies within a small drystone walled field centred at NGR SK 2281 5742 (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the east and west by residential and farm buildings, and to the north by fields and pasture.

1.2.2 The village green of Aldwark, a medieval banked enclosure (HER no. 138), lies immediately to the south of the site.

1.3 LANDFORM, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

1.3.1 The site is on a gradual incline which slopes down towards the north-east. The ground surface of the excavated area lies between 328m and 326m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.3.2 The underlying geology of the site is made up of Carboniferous limestone of the Monsal Dale Limestone formation, with no recorded superficial deposits (BGS 2016).



Site name: Aldwark, Grange Mill
Date: July 2015
Drawn by: MB
Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
Site location**



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- Site Boundary
- Aldwark Conservation Area
- Small Pit
- Proposed Dwelling
- Peak District National Park

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.4.1 The site lies within the historic core of Aldwark, adjacent to Aldwark village green, a medieval embanked enclosure (HER no. 138).

1.4.2 Approximately 200m to the south-west of the site lies an extensive area of earthworks and Hilltop Farm representing the remains of a medieval farmstead (HER no 114). Excavations undertaken in the early 1990s identified the foundations of a long barn and two further buildings in addition to a courtyard area. Pottery evidence suggests the remains at Hilltop Farm date to the 13th-14th century, with a possible late 12th century foundation. A substantial orthostat and rubble banked enclosure is thought to be of late prehistoric or Romano-British origin.

1.4.3 A geophysical survey of the site did not identify definitive evidence of archaeological remains, in part due to the small size of the survey area and the presence of metal in gates and buildings around the perimeter of the field.

1.4.4 An anomaly, possibly representing archaeological remains was identified in the southeastern area of the field (Durkin 2015), which was also associated with a square enclosure present on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 2).



Figure 2. 1st edition OS map of Aldwark showing the site boundary (red) and a square enclosure in the south-east corner.

1.4.5 Archaeological evaluation trenching was undertaken on the site in August 2015 when two 12x1.5m trenches were opened to target the anomaly and assess the presence and characteristics of any archaeological remains (Fletcher-Cutts 2015).

1.4.6 The trial trenching did not identify remains in the area of the square enclosure present on the 1st edition OS map. However, an area of flat laid limestone slabs and a sandy gravel bedding deposit were identified within a foundation trench in the northeast corner of the field which was interpreted as a path. A second area of sandy gravel was interpreted as a possible continuation of this path further to the south, although the laid stones were absent. Small amounts of Post-Medieval pottery and clay pipe were recovered, along with several pig teeth.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objective of the watching brief was to ensure that archaeological remains and artefacts, associated with Medieval or Post-Medieval activity and/or occupation,

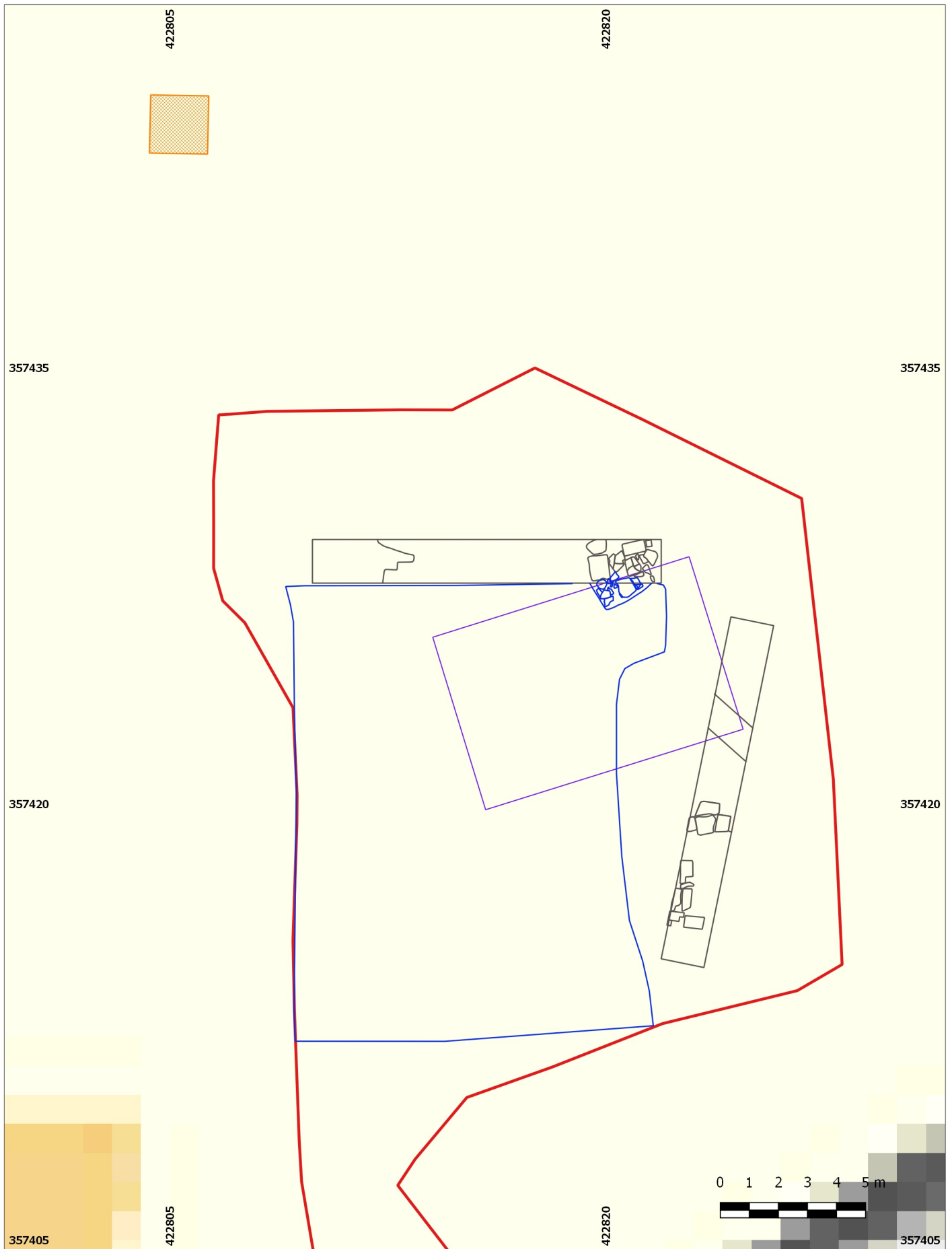
were not removed without being recorded and interpreted and, where possible, Medieval remains be preserved *in situ*.

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 *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).



Site name: Aldwark, Grangemill
 Date: September 2016
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: 1:175 @ A4

**Figure 3:
 Proposed Development Area Evaluation Trenches and
 Watching Brief Area**



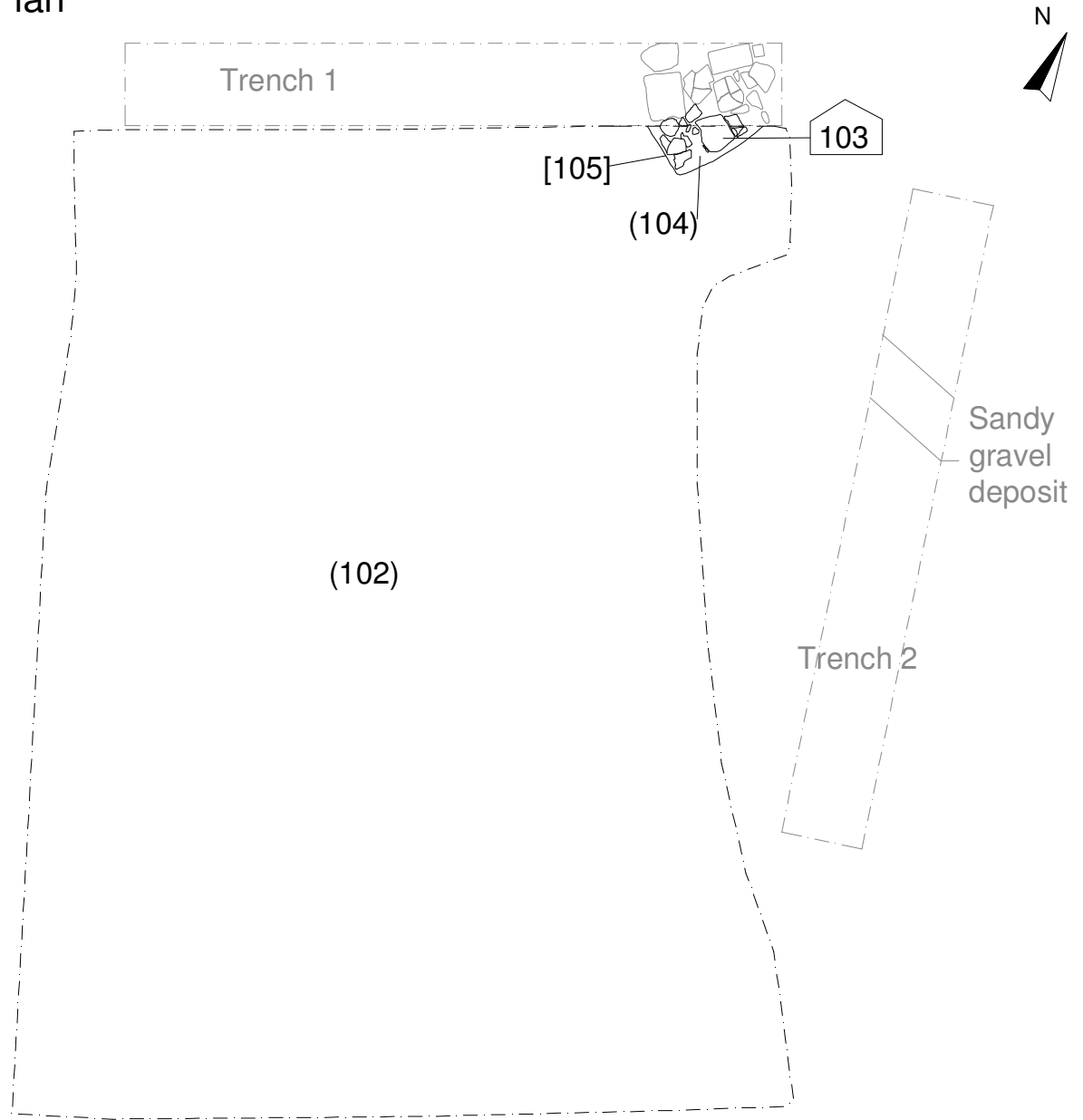
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- Site Boundary
- Watching Brief Location
- Small Pit
- Proposed Dwelling
- Evaluation Trenching Location

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Site Plan



F103 Plan

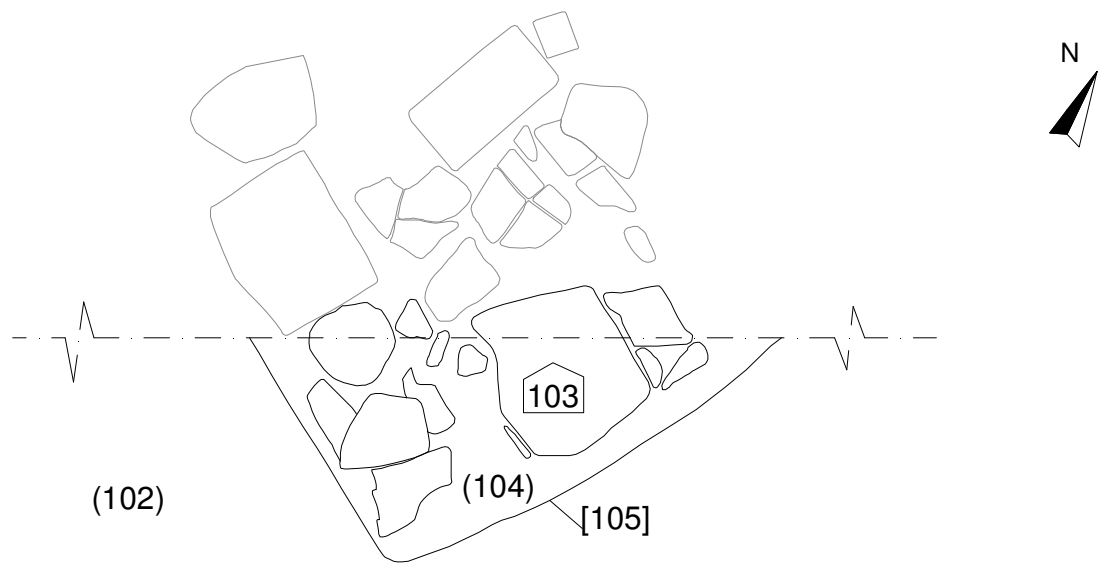





Figure 3. Site Plan and F103 Plan
 Scale: Site Plan 1:125@A4
 F103 Plan 1:30A4

Key:	
	Limit of excavation
	Archaeological monitoring 2016
	Evaluation Trenching 2015

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4 RESULTS

4.1 An area, approximately 13m x 18m in size, within the footprint of the proposed building was stripped of topsoil to reveal the surface of the underlying limestone bedrock. The topsoil (101) was up to 0.2m thick at the northern end of the excavated area and became shallower towards the south. Details of the individual contexts recorded are contained within Appendix I.

4.2 The stripped area comprised of a small pasture field previously used to keep pigs and feed cattle, activities which would have resulted in significant disturbance to the shallow topsoil deposits.



Figure 5. Topsoil overlying limestone natural bedrock.

4.3 No trace of the square enclosure depicted on the 1st edition OS map were uncovered and it is unlikely that any part of this structure survives as it was located almost entirely within the excavated area.

4.4 An area of flat laid limestone slabs (103) forming a wall foundation (F103) was identified in the northeast corner of the excavated area.

4.5 A section of this area was identified in the previous evaluation trenching where it was interpreted as a path (Figure 3). Upon further excavation, flat laid slabs (103) and bedding deposit of sandy pea gravel (104) were seen to return at a 90° angle to the north, forming the corner of a structure which extended out of the excavated area. Wall foundation (103) was drystone built, flat laid and roughly dressed, with larger rectangular slabs infilled with smaller fragments. Wall (103) was bedded on a deposit of sandy gravel, which filled a shallow cut/depression (104) in the natural limestone bedrock.



Figure 6. Flat laid limestone slabs in evaluation Trench 1 (foreground) with additional flat laid slabs forming a northern return in the background (Scale 1m).

4.6 An additional area of sandy gravel, similar to bedding deposit (104) below the laid stones (103), was identified in Trench 2 (Figure 4) in the trail trenching, however no trace of this deposit was identified in the excavated area during archaeological monitoring.

4.7 A small pit (2m x 2m) was excavated for the installation of a small septic tank immediately to the north of the development area (Figure 7). The soils of this field were well developed, a 0.35m thick clay subsoil (202) over the natural limestone (203). No archaeological finds or features were identified in this area.

4.8 A great deal of modern metal debris, interspersed within the topsoil horizon, was noted during archaeological monitoring of topsoil removal. This would have adversely affected the results of the geophysical survey.



Figure 7. Small pit excavated for the installation of a septic tank.

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

Pottery

5.1 Four fragments of post-medieval pottery (see Table 1) were recovered from contexts (101) and (104). Besides the plant pot fragments, the pottery represents utilitarian wares for the storage and preparation and consumption of food and drink.

Description	Date	Artefact count by context	
		Context (101)	Context (104)
Brown stoneware	19 th century	-	1
Black-glazed earthenware	19 th century	1	-
Plant pot	20 th century	2	-
Total		3	1

Table 1. The pottery assemblage.

Ceramic building material

- 5.2 Two ceramic roof tile fragments, of 19th-20th centuries date, were recovered from (101).

Discussion

- 5.4 The finds are by no means unusual for a site of this nature. Parallels can be found at other rural sites in Derbyshire. The finds have no potential for further research and could, therefore, be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection or archived.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 A section of flat laid limestone slabs (103) bedded on sandy gravel (104) within a slight foundation trench (105) were identified in the northern corner of the excavated area and form the foundations of a structure which extends outside the area of excavation towards the north and northeast. The bedding deposits (104) upon which slabs (103) were laid contained a small fragment of brown stoneware pottery of 19th century date which, if not an infiltrated find, may date either the construction/use or the demolition/disuse of the structure.

6.2 Small quantities of 19th-20th century pottery were recovered from topsoil (101) derived from casual discard and loss during the use of this part of the paddock adjacent to the farm yard.

6.3 No other archaeological features or deposits were identified. Deposits across much of the field were extremely shallow (0.1-0.15m) and consisted of topsoil directly overlying the limestone bedrock. It is likely that farming activities, including keeping pigs and feeding cattle in this area, would have disturbed any archaeological remains contained in such shallow soils.

7 ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

7.1 Digital and paper copies of this report will be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and a copy will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

8 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

8.1 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).

9 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

9.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards.

9.2 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.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project, in particular Mr Daniel Wain for contracting the work and providing access and Natalie Ward, Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park Authority, for her kind advice and assistance.

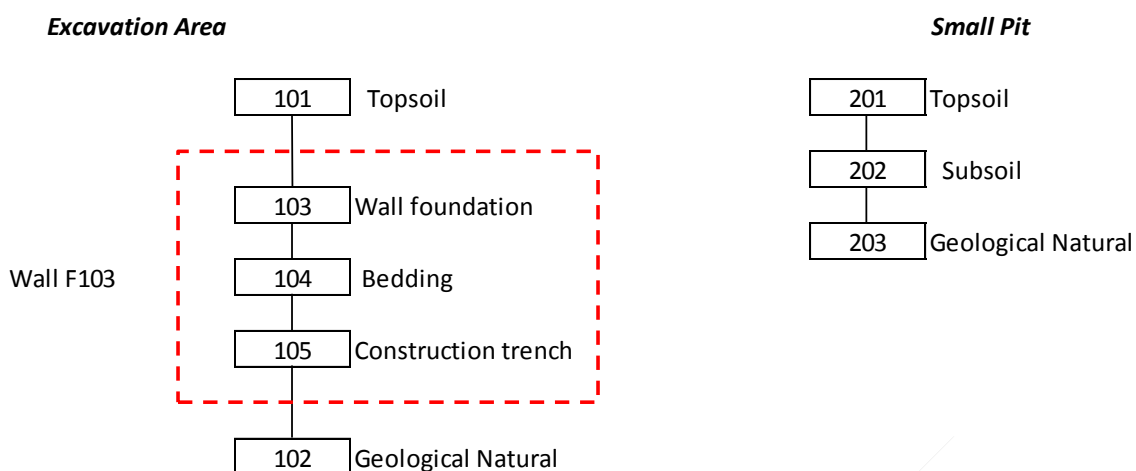
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- English Heritage. 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*. London: English Heritage
- Fletcher-Cutts, M. 2015. *Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire: Archaeological Evaluation Trenching*. Unpublished client report. Archaeological Research Services Report No. 2015/120.
- Soil Survey of England and Wales. 1983a. Sheet 3: Soils of Central England.

APPENDIX I: CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE

Context Number	Type/interpretation	Description/ <i>Processual Interpretation</i>	Depth BGL/Height in m aOD
101	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark brown silt topsoil present throughout the excavated area. Maximum thickness of 0.2m. <i>In situ soil formation: Top soil</i>	0m BGL/326-328 aOD
102	Deposit/Geological natural	Natural limestone bedrock located directly below topsoil (101).	0.1-0.2m BGL/325.8-327.9m aOD
103	Structure/Wall foundation	Flat laid limestone slabs, roughly dressed and of various sizes. Slabs form a 90° angle and run into the northern edge of the excavated area. <i>Wall Construction</i>	0.1m BGL/327.9m aOD
104	Deposit/Make-up/Bedding	Yellowish grey coarse sand and gravel bedding deposit for stone slabs (103). Contained a single fragment of 19 th century pot. <i>Wall Construction</i>	0.2-0.4m BGL/327.8-327.6m aOD
105	Cut/Construction trench	Cut filled by (104). <i>Wall Construction</i>	0.4m BGL/327.6m aOD
201	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark brown silt topsoil present in the small pit excavated north of the main area of observation. Maximum thickness of 0.2m. <i>In situ soil formation: Top soil</i>	0m BGL
202	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-orange brown clayey silt subsoil, maximum thickness 0.35m. Present in the small pit excavated north of the main area of observation directly below topsoil. <i>In situ soil formation: Subsoil</i>	0.2m BGL
203	Deposit/Geological natural	Natural limestone bedrock located directly below subsoil (202).	0.55m BGL

APPENDIX II: HARRIS MATRIX



APPENDIX III: PHOTOGRAPH REGISTER

Shot No.	Direction	Scale	Context No.	Description	Photo By	Date
01	E	-	(101)(102)	Exposed limestone bedrock	EM	09/09/2016
02	E	-	(101)(102)	Exposed limestone bedrock	EM	09/09/2016
03	E	1m x 1m	(103)	Structure (103)	EM	09/09/2016
04	E	1m x 1m	(103)	Structure (103)	EM	09/09/2016
05	S	1m x 1m	(103)	Structure (103)	EM	09/09/2016
06	S	1m x 1m	(103)	Structure (103)	EM	09/09/2016
07	W	1m x 1m	(103)	Structure (103)	EM	09/09/2016
08	W	1m x 1m	(103)	Structure (103)	EM	09/09/2016
09	SE	-	(101)(102)	Post-excavation shot	EM	09/09/2016
10	E	-	(101)(102)	Post-excavation shot	EM	09/09/2016
11	S	-	(101)(102)	Post-excavation shot	EM	09/09/2016
12	S	-	(101)(102)	Post-excavation shot	EM	09/09/2016
13	S	-	(101)	Evaluation Trench 2, slightly overgrown	EM	09/09/2016
14	S	-	(101)	Evaluation Trench 2, slightly overgrown	EM	09/09/2016
15	N	-	(101)	Evaluation Trench 2, slightly overgrown	EM	09/09/2016
16	S	1m	(201)(202) (203)	Small pit stratigraphy	EM	09/09/2016
17	S	1m	(201)(202) (203)	Small pit stratigraphy	EM	09/09/2016
18	S	1m	(201)(202) (203)	Small pit, post-excavation	EM	09/09/2016
19	S	1m	(201)(202) (203)	Small pit, post-excavation	EM	09/09/2016

APPENDIX IV: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

2015



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Prepared on behalf of: Mr Daniel Wain

Date of compilation: May 2016

Compiled by: Robin Holgate MCIfA

Local Authority: Peak District National Park

Site central NGR: SK 2251, 5742

*Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire*

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Matlock, Derbyshire, DE4 4HW, which consists of the erection of an affordable dwelling to meet a local need. The site is centred at NGR SK 2251, 5742 (Figure 1). The underlying geology of the site is limestone of the Monsal Dale Limestone Formation, formed during the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas (BGS 2015).

1.2 Planning permission has been granted by the Peak District National Park Authority (Application Ref: NP/DDD/0515/0425) to allow for the development works.

1.3 Condition number 3 of the planning permission requires that:

“No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the National Park Authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include the statement of significance and research objectives; and:

- i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording, and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works; and*
- ii. The programme of post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.”*

1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the archaeological monitoring and recording to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grangemill, Derbyshire, in accordance with guidance from the Peak District Conservation Archaeologist.

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

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 The site of the proposed development is within the historic core of the village of Aldwark, which derives from ‘old work or fortification’, and lies within the Aldwark Conservation Area. Within the proposed development site, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1880 shows a square enclosure present. In Aldwark, there is a number of archaeologically significant, but un-designated, heritage assets within relative close proximity of the proposed development site, one of which is the village



green, a medieval embanked enclosure (HER no. 138). This enclosure, identified in 2007, is situated entirely within a walled area within the centre of Aldwark, with a possible ancient entrance along the south-eastern section. Internally, there are various low curvilinear earthworks and platforms along with more recent collapsed walled 'folds' and a possible pit made when exploring for lead. Approximately 200m to the south-west of the proposed development site is an extensive area of earthworks, at Hilltop Farm, which represent the remains of a medieval farmstead (HER no. 114). Excavations, which were undertaken in the early 1990s, revealed the foundations of a long barn, and two further buildings in addition to a courtyard area. Pottery evidence suggested that the farm likely dates to the 13th-14th centuries, with perhaps a late 12th century foundation. A substantial banked enclosure, of orthostat and rubble construction, is thought to be of late prehistoric or Romano-British origin. Archaeological field evaluation in the form of a geophysical survey and trenching were therefore requested prior to determination of the planning application (Whiteley, 2015).

2.2 The archaeological evaluation identified remains of two cobbled pathways and/or areas of hardstanding/ yard surfaces, but elsewhere came down onto natural deposits associated with the limestone bedrock (Fletcher-Cutts 2015). A small quantity of 18th-19th centuries pottery, clay tobacco pipe and tile fragments was recovered from the topsoil. The evaluation results are therefore inconclusive. There are fragments of undated structural features within the site, representing paths or other surfaces. Whilst there is no artefactual evidence to suggest early activity, this cannot be ruled out as the structural remains are undated. It is thus likely that the development ground works will impact upon further structural remains similar to those encountered in the evaluation trenches and, given the archaeological sensitivity of the site, it is possible that fragmentary early remains might be present, thus warranting archaeological monitoring/supervising and recording during ground works for the new dwelling (Baker 2015).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 Research topics identified in the East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands (Knight *et al* 2012, 100) for investigating the morphology of rural settlements includes examining rural nucleated settlements through detailed investigations, especially in open spaces in village cores, which have assisted in informing the objectives for the archaeological watching brief outlined below.

3.2 Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any potential archaeological remains associated with medieval activity and post-medieval occupation that may be encountered during the course of groundworks are not removed without first being recorded and interpreted.



3.2.2 The watching brief will involve continuous monitoring during ground works, to be re-assessed, and potentially to take place on an intermittent basis, depending upon the nature of the deposits encountered on site, with visits to be agreed on site, and in discussion with the Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist, in order to monitor an appropriate proportion of groundwork elements or focused upon areas of identified potential.

4 WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The site of the watching brief includes all development ground works for the new dwelling.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The watching brief comprises archaeological supervision and monitoring of the ground works (see section 4.1.1 above) and will be undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b). The records will follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) (2002).

4.2.2 All relevant ground works will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.2.3 ARS Ltd will provide a suitably qualified archaeologist during all ground works on the site (see section 4.1.1 above) to undertake the watching brief. The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site. The archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

4.2.4 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 and degree of survival to be ascribed.

4.2.5 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material 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* (Historic England 2011). Advice from the Historic England Regional Science Adviser will be taken as appropriate.



4.2.6 Any human remains discovered will initially be left in-situ and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

4.2.7 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008) procedures. The Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the findspot is required.

4.2.8 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded. Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. 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 Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist's requirements.

4.2.9 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 Recording

4.3.1 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with ClfA guidance and the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

4.3.2 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. 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. Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.

4.3.3 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

4.3.4 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

4.3.5 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

4.3.6 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

4.3.7 Site photography will be in high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography will include general site shots, shots of the



excavation area and shots of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

5 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

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

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

5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and, with the exception of animal bone, 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.

5.4 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.

5.5 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.

5.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Western Park Museum, Sheffield prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

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

6 REPORT

6.1 Following completion of the archaeological works, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:

- ◆ 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.

6.2 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 Peak District National Park Cultural Heritage team and the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

6.3 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER) supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, Derbyshire Historic Environment Record may place the information on a web-site.

7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

7.1 At least one week's prior notice of the commencement of the ground works to be given to the Senior Conservation Archaeologist of the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage Team:

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

7.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.



7.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist, or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation.

8 STAFFING

7.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Megan Fletcher-Cutts, Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd.

7.2 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
◆ Romano-British pottery:	Ruth Leary/Paul Bidwell
◆ Samian Ware:	Gwladys Monteil/Paul Bidwell
◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
◆ Post-medieval glass, clay pipes and metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
◆ Industrial Remains:	Chris Scott MCIfA
◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Elise McLellan
◆ Pollen and Molluscs:	Dr Andy McWilliams
◆ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
◆ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
◆ Finds conservation:	Dr Jenny Jones, Durham University

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

8.1 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 the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire*.

8.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity, and an accession number will be produced for the site. In addition, 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 by the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013c) *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 (2003) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist and Museum Curator 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 will be confirmed in the report and the Peak District Senior Conservation Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

8.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see 5.3 above).

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.

10 GENERAL ITEMS

10.1 Health and Safety

10.1.1 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 measures 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.

10.2 Insurance Cover

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

10.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

10.4 Publication

10.4.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the planning archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

10.5 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright



10.5.1 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).

11 REFERENCES

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire**

Knight, D., Vyner, B., and Allen, C. 2012. *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the historic Environment of the East Midlands*. Nottingham

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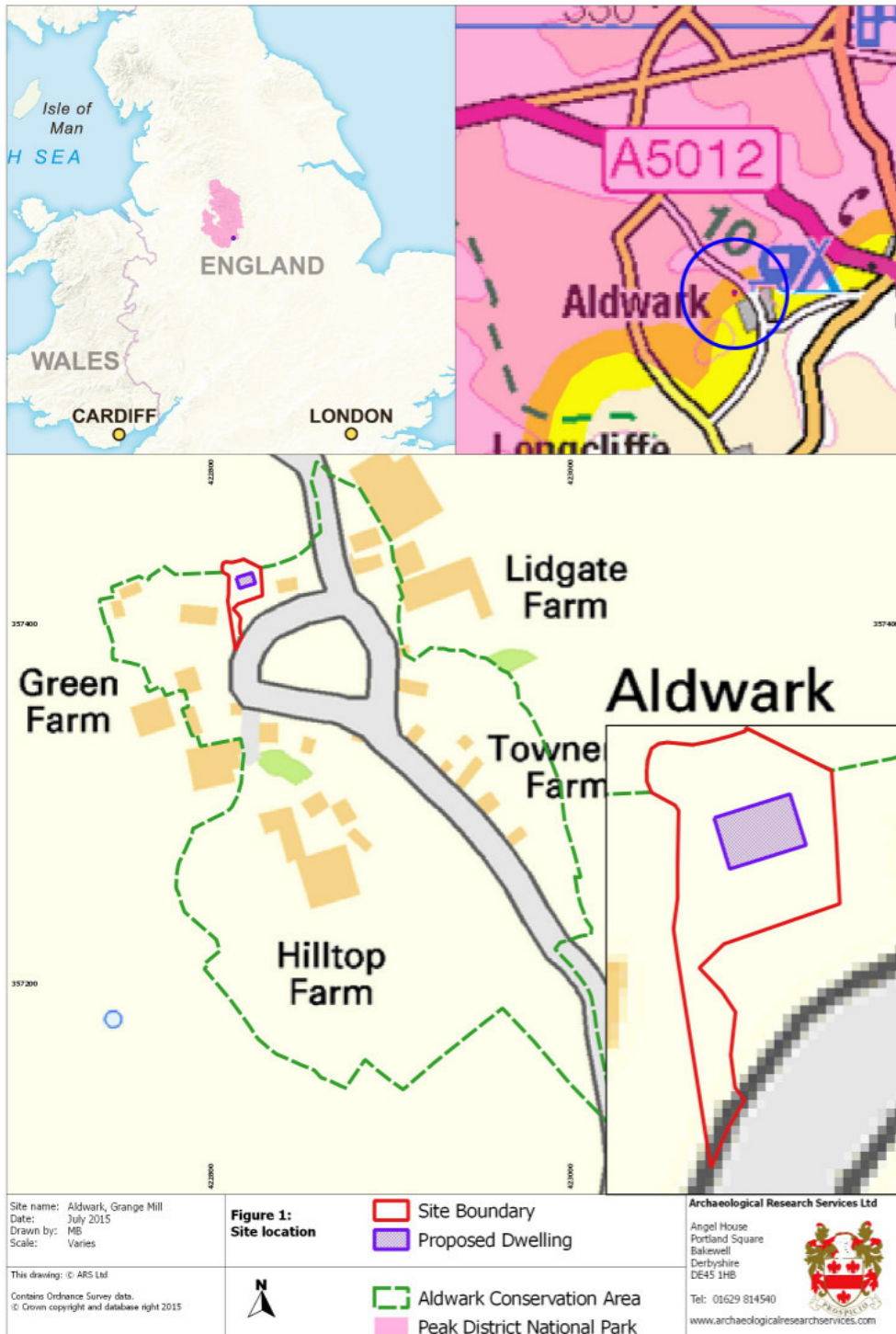
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**Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief
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FIGURES



APPENDIX V: OASIS RECORD



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeo15-263561

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	In September 2016 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mr Daniel Wain to undertake an archaeological watching brief in satisfaction of planning consent (NP/DDD/0515/0425) in advance of the construction of a residential building at Green Farm, Aldwark, Grange Mill, Derbyshire. Archaeological monitoring of the proposed development was required as a condition of planning permission following a geophysical survey (Durkin 2015) and archaeological evaluation trenching (Fletcher-Cutts 2015). The site lies within the Aldwark Conservation Area, and in close proximity to several un-designated but archaeologically significant heritage assets. 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 13m x 18m was stripped of topsoil to the upper surface of the underlying natural limestone bedrock. A section of laid stone was present in the northern corner, which was first identified during previous evaluation trenching. A small amount of pottery was recovered from the topsoil. No other finds or features were encountered.
Project dates	Start: 09-09-2016 End: 09-09-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
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 ALDWARD Green Farm
Study area	230 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 2251 5742 53.113193090341 -1.663669273708 53 06 47 N 001 39 49 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 326m Max: 328m

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	Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor	Elise McLellan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Daniel Wain

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Plan", "Report"
Entered by	Elise McLellan (elise@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	23 September 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:elise@archaeologicalresearchservices.com) for OASIS help and advice

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