

**The Croft, Off South Church Street,
Bakewell**

Photographic Survey and Watching Brief



The Croft, Bakewell (facing North-East)

ARS Ltd Report No. 2007/32
Planning Application No. DDD/0506/0502
June 2007

Compiled By:

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

Checked By:

Dr. Richard Chatterton
Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657
admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

The Croft, Off South Church Street, Bakewell

Photographic Survey and Watching Brief

ARS Ltd Report 2007/32

June 2007

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Contents

	Executive Summary.....	1
1.	Introduction.....	2
2.	Location, Land Use and Geology.....	2
3.	Aims and Objectives.....	4
4.	Methodology.....	4
5.	Results of Building Survey.....	5
5.1	Exterior of Building.....	5
5.2	Interior of Building.....	12
6.	Summary of Watching Brief Results.....	23
7.	Conclusions.....	23
8.	Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright.....	24
9.	Statement of Indemnity.....	24
10.	Acknowledgments.....	24
11.	References.....	25
	Appendix One: Catalogue of Digital Photographs Supplied on CD.....	26
	Appendix Two: Ground Plan showing location of photographs.....	28
	Appendix Three: Brief Supplied by Derbyshire County Council.....	29

List of Figures

1.	Location map.....	2
2.	Location of the excavation.....	3
3.	All Saints Church, Bakewell.....	4
4.	Limestone bricks and sandstone cornerstones.....	6
5.	The single storey building and roof at The Croft, Bakewell.....	6
6.	Roof slates on the south-east side of the building.....	7
7.	South-west exterior wall of the building.....	7
8.	North-east wall of building.....	8
9.	Air vent and pipe in the north-east wall of the building.....	8
10.	The south-east wall of the building.....	9
11.	Window from the mid-section of the south-east wall of The Croft.....	9
12.	Door from the mid-section of the south-east wall.....	10
13.	Window from the north end of the south-east wall of The Croft.....	10
14.	Doorway from the north end of the south-east wall of The Croft.....	11
15.	Later extension onto south-east wall of building.....	11
16.	South-east wall of extension.....	12
17.	Interior of southern room.....	12
18.	Concrete floor of the southern room.....	13
19.	Window in north-west wall of southern room.....	13
20.	Door in the south-east wall of the southern room.....	14
21.	Window in south-east wall of the southern room.....	14
22.	Sink addition to the southern room.....	15
23.	Sink in the southern room.....	15
24.	Boarded window in north-east wall of southern room.....	16
25.	Lower windows in north-east wall of southern room.....	16
26.	Window in north-east wall of southern room.....	17
27.	Door in north-east wall of southern room.....	17
28.	North-west wall of southern room showing plastered walls and painted section.....	18
29.	Roof of the southern room showing the windows and holes which have been boarded over.....	18
30.	Window in the north-west wall of the central room.....	19
31.	One of the windows in the south-west wall of the central room.....	19
32.	North-west roof of the central room.....	20
33.	South-east roof of the central room.....	20
34.	Door in the south-east room of northern room.....	21
35.	Window in the south-east wall of the northern room.....	21
36.	Blocked window in south-west wall of northern room.....	22
37.	Air vent in the north-east wall of the northern room.....	22
38.	Metal hoop inserted into the north-east wall of the northern room.....	23
39.	Stone trough found in context (002).....	23

Executive Summary

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) were commissioned by Andrew Gearing to undertake a photographic survey of The Croft, Bakewell, Derbyshire (SK 2145 6842) prior to the partial demolition and extension of the building. The watching brief involved monitoring any excavation of ground works on site and included the recording of any archaeological features uncovered. No significant archaeological features were encountered.

DRAFT

1. Introduction

1.1 The photographic survey and watching brief were undertaken by Alex Thornton of Archaeological Research Services Ltd on behalf of Mr Andrew Dearing. The work focused on the 19th century building known as The Croft in Bakewell, Derbyshire.

2. Location, Land Use and Geology

2.1 The Croft is located at SK 2145 6842 and lies within the centre of Bakewell. Bakewell is located 10 miles north-west of Matlock, 12 miles east of Buxton and 13 miles west of Chesterfield (Figs.1 and 2).



Figure 1 Location map of The Croft, Bakewell

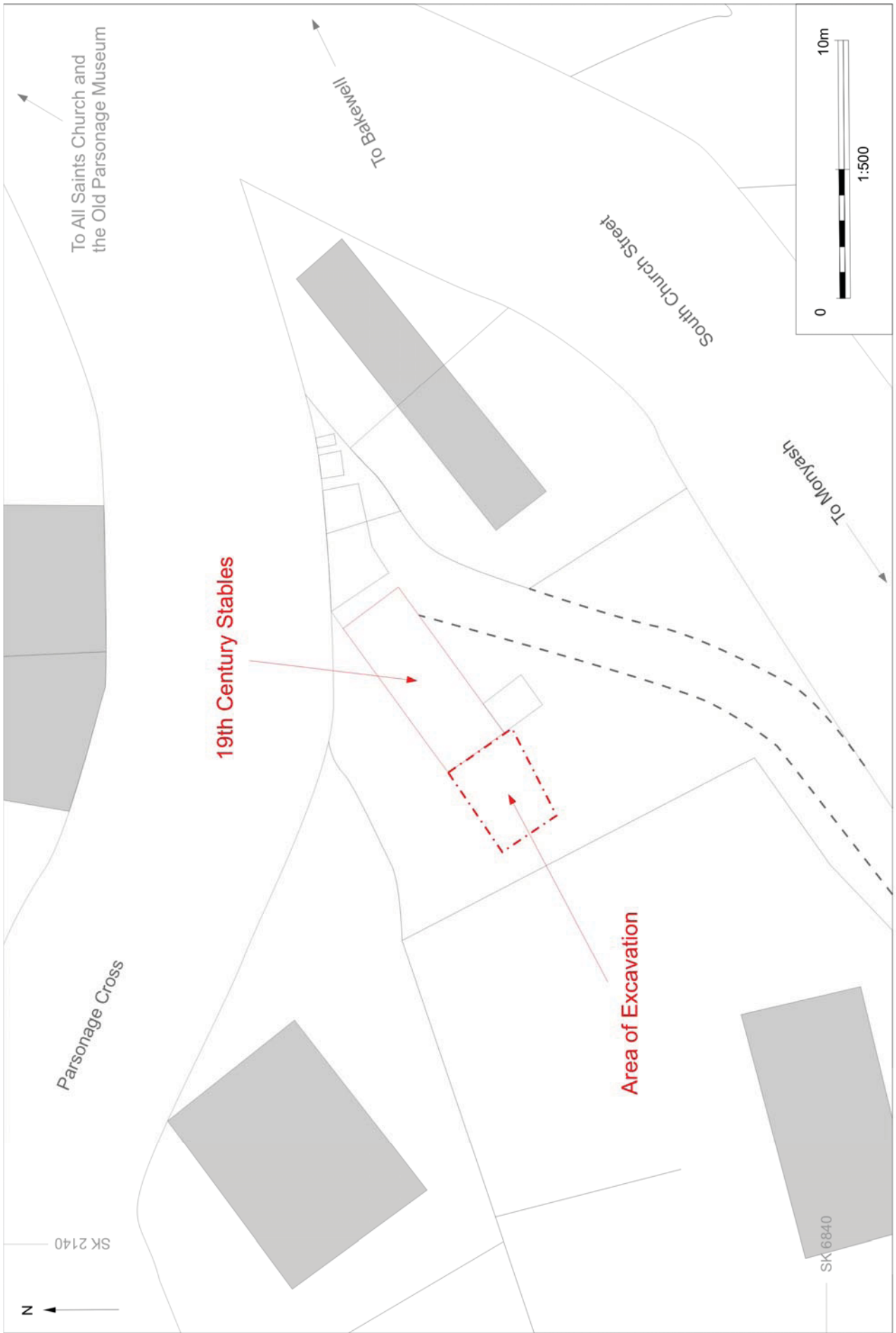


Fig. 2. Site plan of the area of excavation at The Croft, Bakewell

- 2.2 The Croft is situated in close proximity to the Medieval All Saints Church (Fig. 3). A place of worship is recorded in Bakewell in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Morris 1978). This suggests that this church, which is the oldest in the town, may pre-date the Norman Conquest. Taylor and Taylor write that All Saints Church seems to be characteristic of an Anglian design and almost foreign to Norman practice (Taylor and Taylor 1965, Hart 1984). Within the churchyard is an Anglian High Cross which is thought to date from the 8th Century AD when Bakewell was a royal centre. This cross is believed to still be *in-situ* and is both a Scheduled monument (SM 23344) and a grade 1 listed structure.

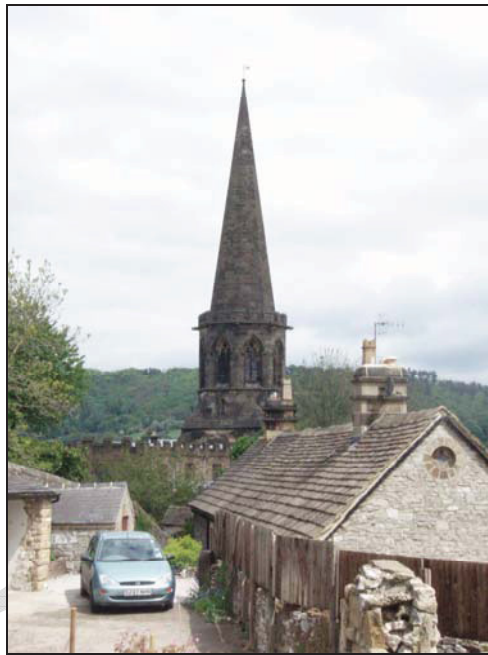


Figure 3. View of All Saints Church, Bakewell taken from on site (facing north).

- 2.2 The site is also located close to Parsonage House in Bakewell. This house, presently a museum, dating from the 16th century is thought to be the oldest building in Bakewell (Hodges *et al.* 1980). Excavations undertaken in 1978 by Department of Prehistory and Archaeology at the University of Sheffield uncovered nine levels of stratigraphy underneath the parlour floor including a probable medieval ditch which was possibly a property division (Hodges *et al.* 1980, 2). The artefacts recovered included a bodysherd of St. Neot's pottery 'almost certainly tenth to twelfth century in date' (Hodges *et al.* 1980, 9). Other finds included coins varying in date from the 1680s to 1852, hand made bronze pins, medieval iron artefacts, clay pipe stems, tile fragments, glass and domesticated animal bones in layers spanning the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries (Hodges *et al.* 1980, 10-14).
- 2.3 The geology of the area around Bakewell consists of the Eyam limestone formation and the Monsal Dale limestones, both formed in the Carboniferous period (BGS 1978).

3. Aims and Objectives

- 3.1 The aim of the photographic survey is to record the 19th century stables which are to be partially demolished in advance of re-development of the site.
- 3.2 The aims of the watching brief as stipulated in the brief supplied by the Peak District National Park Authority were as follows:
- To supervise the excavations of any services for the building or any ground works on the site.
 - To ensure any archaeological features were fully recorded and interpreted.
 - To alert all interested parties to the possible destruction of archaeological features.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 A photographic recording of the 19th century stables was undertaken by a representative from Archaeological Research Services Ltd. All the external and internal features were photographed and photographs of all discrete internal features were taken. The pictures were taken using a 35mm camera using a black and white film and in digital format. The position and direction of each photograph taken was recorded for inclusion within the report (Appendix 2).
- 4.2 A watching brief was maintained on ground works at the site which took the form of a 7.5m x 7m trench of approximately 2.5m depth. This trench was created in order to level the area to the intended depth of the footings for the extension of the building.
- 4.3 Initially, a series of services trenches were to be excavated simultaneously, but these works will now take place at a later date, which is unconfirmed at present.
- 4.4 The trench was opened by machine using a toothless ditching bucket and was excavated in level spits of a maximum depth of 0.2m to the first archaeological horizon or naturally occurring substratum. All machine excavation was carried out under careful supervision by an archaeological officer from ARS Ltd.
- 4.4 A watching brief was maintained on the excavation of the trench which was recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation.
- 4.5 The trench was located on a site plan and recorded by photographic and written records.
- 4.6 No suitable deposits for environmental sampling or scientific dating were found during the watching brief.

5.0 Results of Building Survey

5.1 Exterior of Building

- 5.1.1 The building is made from limestone blocks, possibly obtained from the cliffs located on the site and dressed sandstone cornerstones (Fig. 4). It is a single storied construction (Fig. 5) and consists of three rooms linked by internal

doorways. The footings which run underneath the building stand proud of the walls by 190mm.



Figure 4. Limestone blocks and sandstone cornerstones (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Figure 5. The single storey building and roof at The Croft, Bakewell (facing north) (scale = 2m).

5.1.2 The roof of the building is made from grey slate with wooden slats underneath which hold it in position (Fig. 6). The roof contains four windows, two on each side of the structure, all with wooden surrounds (Fig. 5). The roof is in a poor state of repair and is boarded up in certain areas of the building.



Figure 6. Roof slates on the south-east side of the building (facing north-west).

- 5.1.3 The south-west wall consists of a large entrance 2.43m wide and 2.11m high with walls that are 450mm thick (Fig. 7). It is bordered with sandstone blocks and a wooden lintel across the top (Fig. 7). This entranceway is much grander in decoration and style than the other doorways, suggesting it was the main entranceway originally and could have been re-used from an earlier structure. This section of the building is to be demolished and rebuilt in its original form after the building has been extended.



Figure 7. South-west exterior wall of the building (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).

- 5.1.4 The north-east wall of the building almost abuts another building which is not part of the photographic survey for this site and is currently used as a turning point for vehicles (Fig. 8). It contains an air-vent and a pipe in the upper region of the wall but no doorway or windows (Figs. 9).



Figure 8. North-east wall of building (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).



Figure 9. Air vent and pipe in the north-east wall of the building (facing south-west).

- 5.1.5 The north-west wall is covered by earth to a height of 1.2m. There is evidence of 2 windows in this wall, but no doorways, suggesting that the building may have been constructed into the soil and cliff side.
- 5.1.6 The south-east wall contains the entranceway to the northern room and the middle room of the building (Fig. 10). These two rooms both have a door and a window each (Figs 11, 12, 13 and 14). The windows have wooden lintels and surrounds (Figs. 9 and 11) and the doors have wooden trims (Figs. 12 and 14). The door which leads into the middle room is wider than the other door by 200mm.



Figure 10. The south-east wall of the building (facing north) (scale = 2m).



Figure 11. Window from the mid-section of the south-east wall of The Croft (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).



Figure 12. Door from the mid-section of the south-east wall of The Croft (facing north-west) (scale = 1m).



Figure 13. Window from the north end of the south-east wall of The Croft (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).



Figure 14. Doorway from the north end of the south-east wall of The Croft (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).

- 5.1.7 At the southern end of the south-east wall, there is evidence of a later addition to the structure. It was partially demolished at some point prior to the photographic survey, including the removal of part of the walls, door and the roof if one existed (Figs. 15 and 16).



Fig. 15. Later extension onto south-east wall of building (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).



Fig. 16. South-east wall of extension (facing north) (scale = 2m).

5.2 Interior of Building

5.2.1 The three rooms in The Croft have a similar layout which consists of a door and window in the south-east wall, a window in the north-west wall, a concrete floor and a sink in the north-east corner of the room. The main variations lie in the south-west wall of the building and the interior walls. The southern room consists of 6 windows, two doors, the large entranceway in the south-west wall and a concrete floor (Figs. 17 and 18). The north-west wall of this room has one small window 320mm in height and 260mm in width (Fig. 19). The south-east wall of this room contains a door and window (Figs. 20 and 21). A ceramic sink surrounded by an area of bricks exists in the north-east corner of the room (Figs. 22 and 23). The bricks are not keyed in into the wall which suggests the sink was a later addition to the room. The sink was probably inserted when the building was used as a stables and the same additions exist in each of the three rooms (Figs. 22 and 34)



Figure 17. Interior of southern room after demolition of south-west wall and entranceway (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Figure 18. Concrete floor of the southern room (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Figure 19. Window in north-west wall of southern room (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).



Figure 20. Door in the south-east wall of the southern room (facing south-east) (scale = 2m).



Figure 21. Window in south-east wall of the southern room (facing south-east) (scale = 1m).



Figure 22. Sink addition to the southern room (facing east) (scale = 1m).



Figure 23. Sink in the southern room (facing east).

- 5.2.2 The north-east wall of the southern room contains a hay loft door which has been boarded up, three smaller windows and a door into the middle room (Figs. 24, 25, 26 and 27). The three smaller windows have been blocked off with wire fencing (Fig. 25). The three small windows in the north-east wall were originally all the same size (320mm in width and 260mm in height) but one has been covered with the sink addition (Fig. 26). The door in this wall is 1.5m high and 450mm wide and has a concrete block at the foot of the door (Fig. 27). This wall has been plastered over and painted white, whilst the lower half of the north-west wall has been painted black, presumably during the buildings use as stables (Fig. 28).



Figure 24. Boarded hay loft door in north-east wall of southern room (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Figure 25. Lower windows in north-east wall of southern room (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Figure 26. Window in north-east wall of southern room (facing east) (scale = 1m).



Figure 27. Door in north-east wall of southern room (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Figure 28. North-west wall of southern room showing plastered walls and painted section (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).

- 5.2.3 The roof of the whole building is made of wood and grey slates. The poor condition of the slates has required many sections of the roof to be boarded up. In the southern room, the roof contains two windows, one on either side of the building (Fig. 29).



Figure 29. Roof of the southern room showing the windows and holes which have been boarded over (facing north).

- 5.2.4 The central room of the three rooms of The Croft has a window in the north-west wall (Fig. 30), a door and window in the south-east wall and three windows in common with the southern room's north-east wall (Fig. 31). It also contains the addition of a sink, exactly the same in appearance and construction as in the southern and northern rooms.



Figure 30. Window in the north-west wall of the central room (facing north-west) (scale = 2m).



Figure 31. One of the windows in the south-west wall of the central room (facing south-west) (scale = 2m).

- 5.2.5 Similarly to the southern room, this room had a blocked window in the north-east wall (Figs. 33 and 36). The roof has two windows within it, one in each side (Figs. 32 and 33).



Figure 32. North-west roof of the central room (facing north-west).



Figure 33. South-east roof of the central room (facing south-east).

5.2.6 The northern room also follows the same layout as the other previous rooms, including a door and window in the south-east wall (Figs. 34 and 35). The south-west wall contains the corresponding blocked window that can be seen on the north-west wall of the central room (Fig. 36). The north-east wall contains the sink addition (Fig. 35) and an air vent in the upper section of the wall (Fig. 37). Within this wall is also a metal hoop which was probably used when the building was a stable (Fig. 38).



Figure 34. Door in the south-east room of northern room (facing north-east) (scale = 2m).



Figure 35. Window in the south-east wall of the northern room (facing south-east) (scale = 1m).



Figure 36. Blocked hay loft door in south-west wall of northern room (facing south-west).



Figure 37. Air vent in the north-east wall of the northern room (facing north-east).



Figure 38. Metal hoop inserted into the north-east wall of the northern room (facing north-east).

6. Summary of Watching Brief Results

- 6.1 Trench 1 was located in the south-west of the site, abutting the southern room of the stables. The north-west corner of the trench was 0.76m north-east of the boundary wall between Mr Dearing's property and his neighbour's and the south-west corner was 2.10m from the wall (Fig. 2). The trench was 7.5m wide by 7m long with a depth of 1.74m. The black topsoil (001) (7.5YR 2.5/1) existed to a depth of 0.37m, which overlaid a layer of very dark greyish brown silt (002) (10YR 3/2) which included rubble, possibly quarried limestone and post-medieval to modern artefacts. This layer (002) existed to a depth of 1.57m and overlaid the natural dark reddish brown, carboniferous limestone bedrock (003) (5YR 3/2) excavated to a depth of 1.74m. The only archaeological find of significance was a sandstone trough uncovered up-turned in context (002) (Fig. 38). Its position indicates it has been moved from its original location. Without analysis of its original context a precise date cannot be confirmed. It was probably used as a water trough during the building's use as a stable.



Figure 38. Stone trough found in context (002) (scale = 1m).

- 6.2 The other archaeological finds recovered during this watching brief mainly consisted of post-Medieval pottery, tile and modern household artefacts, such as

toothpaste tubes. Half a jaw of a horse and a cattle bone were uncovered, but these were determined to be modern and associated with the stables and area for dogs.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The trench excavation revealed artefactual evidence of the building's use as a stable, but no evidence of any archaeological remains which would correspond to the University of Sheffield's findings from the Old Parsonage.
- 7.2 The site may have been previously used as an area of quarrying due to its close proximity to the limestone cliffs and large amount of limestone blocks found in both contexts (002) and (003).

8. Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

- 8.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 8.2 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. 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 have provided help and information relating to The Croft site, in particular, Andrew Dearing, the owner and Sarah Whiteley at the Peak District National Park Authority.

11. References

British Geological Survey. 1978. *Chesterfield. England and Wales Sheet 112. Solid and Drift Edition.*

Hart, C.R. 1984. *The North Derbyshire Archaeological Survey.* Sheffield, The Derbyshire Archaeological Society and Sheffield City Museums.

Hodges, R., G. Barker, and T. Brighton. 1980. *The Parsonage House, Bakewell.* Sheffield, The University of Sheffield.

Morris, J. 1978. *Domesday Book: Derbyshire.* London, Phillimore.

Taylor, H.M. and J.Taylor. 1965. *Anglo-Saxon Architecture.* Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

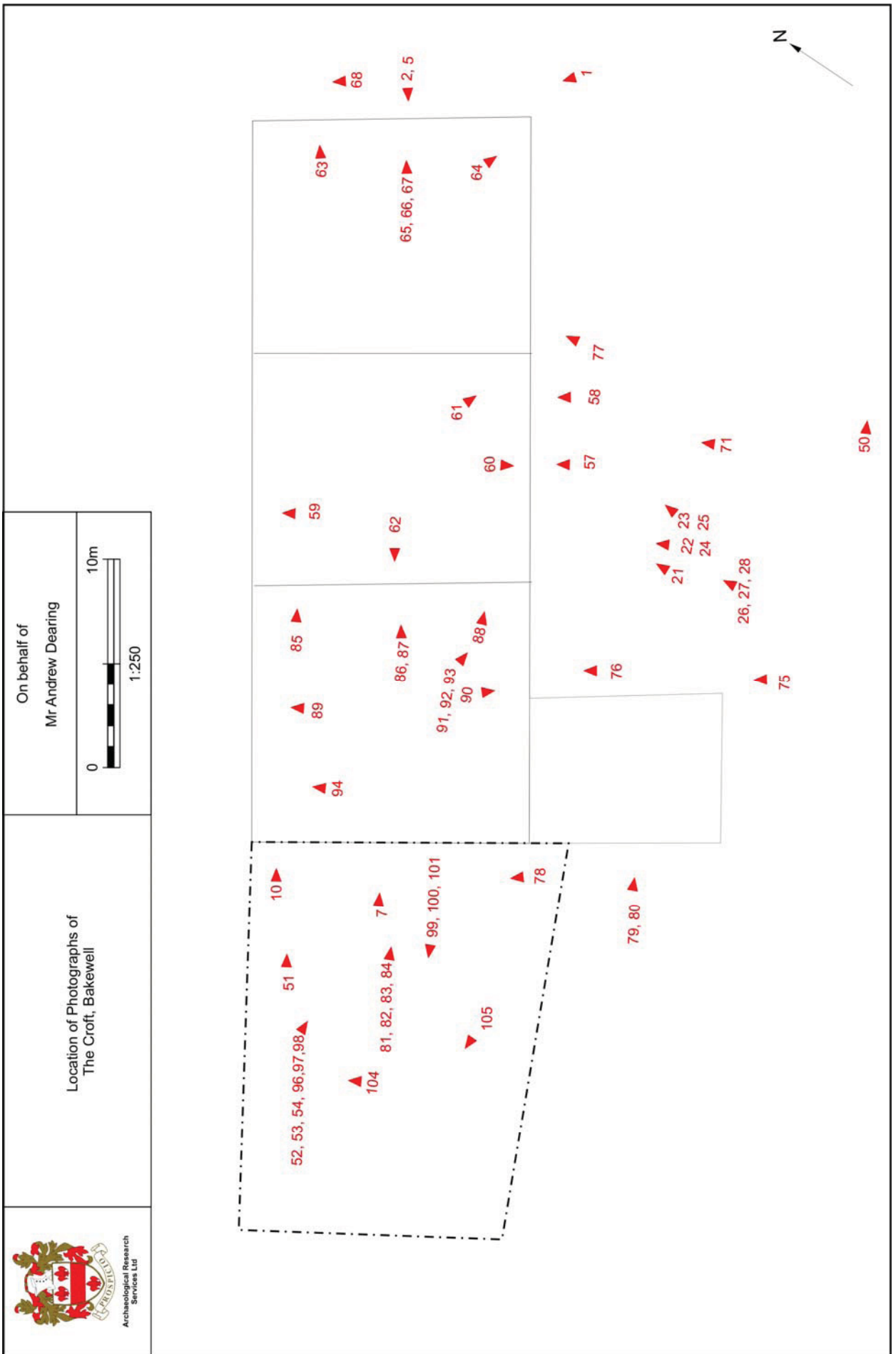
DRAFT

Appendix One: Catalogue of Digital Photographs supplied on CD.

No.	Description	Facing	Scale
1	Brick wall abutting north-east wall	NW	2m
2	Vent and pipe in north-east wall	SW	2m
5	Air vent in north-east wall	SW	2m
7	South-west wall	SW	2m
10	Sandstone cornerstone blocks on south-west wall	NE	2m
21	South-east wall	NW	2m
22	Left hand side door in south-east wall	NW	2m
23	Right hand side door in south-east wall	NW	2m
24	Right hand side window in south-east wall	NW	2m
25	Left hand side window in south-east wall	NW	2m
26	Right section of roof	NW	2m
27	Mid section of roof	NW	2m
28	Left section of roof	NW	2m
50	All Saints Church	NE	2m
51	Bedrock underneath the building	NE	2m
52	Demolition of southern room	NE	2m
53	Demolition	NE	2m
54	Roof interior of southern room	SE	2m
55	Roof interior of southern room	NW	2m
56	Roof interior of southern room	NW	2m
57	Left hand side door in south-east wall	NW	2m
58	Left hand side window in south-east wall	NW	2m
59	Window in north-west wall of the middle room	NW	2m
60	Door in south-east wall of middle room	SE	2m
61	Sink in middle room	N	2m
62	Window in south-west wall of middle room	SW	2m
63	North-east wall of the northern room	NE	2m
64	Sink in northern room	NE	2m
65	Vent in north-east wall of northern room	NE	2m
66	Close-up of vent in northern room	NE	2m
67	Boarded up window in north-east wall of northern room	SW	2m
68	North-east wall of building	NW	2m
69	North-west section of roof in middle room	NW	2m
70	North-west section of roof in northern room	NW	2m
71	Mid section of roof on exterior of building	NW	2m
72	Interior view of roof in southern room	NW	2m
73	Interior view of roof in northern room	NW	2m
74	Interior view of roof in middle room	SE	2m
75	South-east exterior wall	SE	2m
76	South-east exterior wall	SE	2m
77	South-east exterior wall	SE	2m
78	North-west section of trench	NW	
79	South-west wall of extension	NE	2m
80	South-west wall of extension	NE	2m
81	Interior view of southern room	NE	2m
82	Floor of southern room	NE	2m
83	Interior of southern room	NE	2m
84	Interior of southern room	NE	2m
85	Door in north-east wall of southern room	SE	2m
86	Window in north-east wall of southern room	NE	2m
87	Windows in north-east wall of southern room	NE	2m
88	Window and sink in the southern room	NE	2m
89	North-west wall of southern room	NW	2m
90	Door in south-east wall of southern room	SE	2m
91	Window in south-east wall of southern room	SE	2m
92	Sink in southern room	N	2m
93	Sink in southern room	N	2m

94	Window in north-west wall of southern room	NW	2m
95	South-west wall before demolition	NE	2m
96	South-west wall	NE	2m
97	South-west wall	NE	2m
98	South-west wall	NE	2m
99	Trench 1	SW	2m
100	Trench 1	SW	2m
101	Working shot	SW	2m
102	Stone trough		1m
103	Stone trough		1m
104	Working shot	SW	
105	Working shot and bedrock	SW	

DRAFT



Appendix Three: Copy of Brief supplied by the Peak District National Park Authority

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Proposal: conversion of existing traditional building and provision of parking spaces

Planning application number: DDD/0506/0502

Location: Off South Church Street, Bakewell

Grid Reference: SK 2145 6842

Geology: Carboniferous limestone (Eyam limestone formation)

Area of proposal site: 0.1 ha

Land use and vegetation cover: built over

Summary

Planning permission for the above development has been granted by the Peak District National Park Authority.

There is reason to believe that archaeological remains exist on the site but their extent and state of preservation is unclear. The site is close to the medieval All Saint's church, and other areas of recorded archaeological interest. It is currently occupied by a small range of 19th century stables, which are to be demolished in advance of re-development.

The Peak District National Park Authority has advised that the archaeological implications of the proposal cannot be adequately assessed on the basis of the available information. It has been recommended therefore that an archaeological field evaluation should be carried out. This recommendation is in line with government guidance as set out in DOE Planning Policy Guidance - Archaeology and Planning (PPG 16 1990).

1.0 Archaeological background

The site of the proposed development area is close to both the medieval church in Bakewell and the Parsonage House museum.

All Saints Church is located some 100m to the north-west of the application site. The origins of Bakewell parish church probably pre-date the Norman Conquest as the existence of a place of worship in Bakewell is recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086. Within the church yard is an Anglian High cross which is thought to date to the 8th century AD when Bakewell was a Royal centre. The cross, which is both a Scheduled monument (SM 23344) and Grade I listed structure, is thought to be *in situ*.

Parsonage House is also close by to the north of the application area, and to the west of Church Lane. During 1978, excavations were conducted in the basement of this building by Sheffield University Dept. of Archaeology. This work resulted in finds of sherds of pottery, dating from as early as the 10th-12th century, and a medieval ditch which might have served as a property division between early dwellings on the site. The Parsonage House had been built over this feature in the late 15th/early 16th century.

There is currently a range of 19th century stable buildings on the site which are to be demolished in advance of re-development.

1.2 There are other sites and finds in the immediate area. Further details can be obtained from the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record

2.0 Requirement for archaeological recording

2.1 The proposed development would severely damage or destroy any archaeological remains which may be present on the site. It has been recommended therefore that an archaeological investigation should take place to record any archaeological deposits which may occur.

2.2 The objectives of the monitoring should be to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits within the areas of proposed development.

2.3 The programme should investigate the area(s) indicated on the accompanying plan.

3.0 Recording Techniques

It is envisaged that the following work would be required: 3.1

Stage 1: Photographic Recording

3.1.1 The aims of the brief are to inform a photographic survey which will provide a record of the 19th century stables which currently occupy the development site.

3.1.2 Ensure that a general external and internal photographic record is made of the structures. This should include record frames of any discrete internal features of the buildings.

3.1.2 General photographs should be taken with a 35 mm camera. (Detailed photographs of structural elements should, if possible, be taken with a camera with perspective control. Other detail photographs may be taken with a 35 mm camera. All photographs to be black and white. Record photographs should be printed at minimum of 5" by 4". The photographic record must be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of shot. Position and direction of each photograph should be noted on an appropriately scaled ground plan of the building.

4 Fieldwork methodology

4.1 The investigation should be carried out by a recognised archaeological body in accordance with the code of conduct of The Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.2 The watching brief should involve:

4.2.1 Archaeological supervision of the excavations for any services to the building. Earth-moving machinery should be fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and should proceed at an appropriate speed to allow the Field Archaeologist to be able to recognise any features which may come to light, and to rescue any artefacts which might be revealed.

4.2.2 appropriate recording of any archaeological contexts;

4.3 Access to the site should be afforded to the developer's nominated archaeological contractor at all reasonable times.

4.4 Heavy plant or machinery shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeological contractor on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location. Where archaeological remains are observed by contractors or plant operators they shall immediately notify the archaeological contractor.

4.5 Reasonable prior notice (a minimum of 14 working days) of the commencement of the development is to be given to the archaeological contractor. The Conservation Archaeologist of the Peak District National Park Authority Archaeology Service should be notified of the chosen contractor in advance of the watching brief.

4.6 The archaeological contractor should be suitably qualified and experienced, and be acceptable to the Peak District National Park Authority following consultation with the Conservation Archaeologist or her representative.

5 *Monitoring Arrangements*

5.1 The Conservation Archaeologist of the Peak District National Park Authority or her nominated representative will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project and will require at least five working days notice prior to the commencement of the work.

6 *Archive*

6.1 Upon completion of fieldwork samples shall be processed and all finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot-dated and properly stored. A field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the repository museum).

6.2 After agreement with the landowner, the field archive should be deposited with an appropriate museum. The archaeological contractor should contact: Ros Westwood, Buxton Museum and Art Gallery, Terrace Road, Buxton, Derbyshire, SK17 6DA tel: 01298 24658.

7 *Report*

7.1 A report shall be produced to include background information, a summary of the works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, and an assessment of the importance of the archaeology found. The report should also include:

7.1.1 A location plan showing all excavated areas with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads;

7.1.2 Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans; and sections;

7.1.3 Specialist descriptions of artefacts or ecofacts;

7.1.4 An indication of potential archaeological deposits not disturbed by the present development;

7.1.5 Data files relating to measured survey should be provided as both a print out and in an electronic format to be agreed with the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record.

7.2 Copies of this report are to be deposited with the Peak District National Park Authority Archaeology Service and the Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record.

The Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record is taking part in the pilot study for 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/>. If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the National Park Authority. Contractors are advised to contact the Derbyshire SMR prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application or being otherwise submitted to the Derbyshire SMR in response to a statutory duty or requirement the NPA may place the information on a website. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the National Park Authority.

8 *Changes to methodology or work programme*

8.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works are only to be made with the prior written approval of the Peak District National Park Authority Conservation Archaeologist or her nominated representative.

Sarah Whiteley
Senior Conservation Archaeologist

May 2007