

**Archaeological Excavations at
Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire**



General view of the site looking northwest

ARS Ltd Report No. 2017/70

Oasis No. archaeol5-284687

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**Archaeological Research
Services Ltd**

Archaeological Excavations at Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report No. 2017/70

May 2017



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Executive Summary

Project Name: Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire

Site Code: BLCWB17

Planning Authority: High Peak Borough Council

Planning Application Reference: HPK/2016/0638

NGR: SK 06149 81381(Centred)

Date of Attendance: 18th to 20th April 2017

Date of Report: April 2017

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Paper Escape to undertake a scheme of archaeological mitigation during enabling works on land at Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire. The work was in part fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent (HPK/2016/0638) for the construction of a commercial storage building comprising B8 (Storage or Distribution) units with associated car parking and landscaping. Archaeological monitoring, in the form of strip, map and record excavations, was required during the excavation of the foundation for this building and associated landscaping. The proposed development area encompasses some 0.3ha and is on the north side of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, c.7.8km to the north of Buxton. The site is located on the southern corner of a field due east of Bowden Lane, to the south of the A624 and the A6 bypass. The archaeological works monitored the removal of the topsoil and overburden of an area c. 0.32ha in area. A single feature of archaeological significance, a ditch of indeterminate date or function, was encountered and recorded during the watching brief.

This report presents the results of the archaeological work which took place between the 18th to 20th April 2017. The work was undertaken by Callum Allsop, Assistant Projects Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd and the project was managed by Reuben Thorpe, FSA, MClfA, Projects Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1. Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 In April 2017, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was engaged by Paper Escape (the client) to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring at Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire (NGR 406138/381379) (Figure 1).

1.1.2 A Heritage Impact Assessment (ArcHeritage 2016, 2) was undertaken for the site in December 2016. This identified the potential for the line of a Roman road to run through the site. As a result, an archaeological condition, (condition 12), which required the archaeological monitoring during the groundworks for the proposed unit, was added to the planning consent.

1.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring of development was prepared by ArcHeritage (ArcHeritage 2017) which secured approval from the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist (DCC). ArcHeritage were unable to undertake the work within the clients stipulated time frame and so ARS Ltd were engaged to undertake the works.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The development area (centred on NGR SK 06138/81379) is located on the north side of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, approximately 7.8km to the north of Buxton (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The site is located on what was an open field and is bounded by the A624 to the north, the A6 to the north-east, Bowden Lane to the north-west, and Bowden Hay road to the south and south-east. The old Hayfield road linking

1.3 Landform Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The superficial geology across the site comprises Devensian till which overlies a solid geology of Shale Grit Sandstone and Millstone Grit Group of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2017).

1.3.2 The proposed development area rises up from west to east and lies between the 210m and 220m contours, on the western side of the stream valley overlooking The Black Brook, to the west.

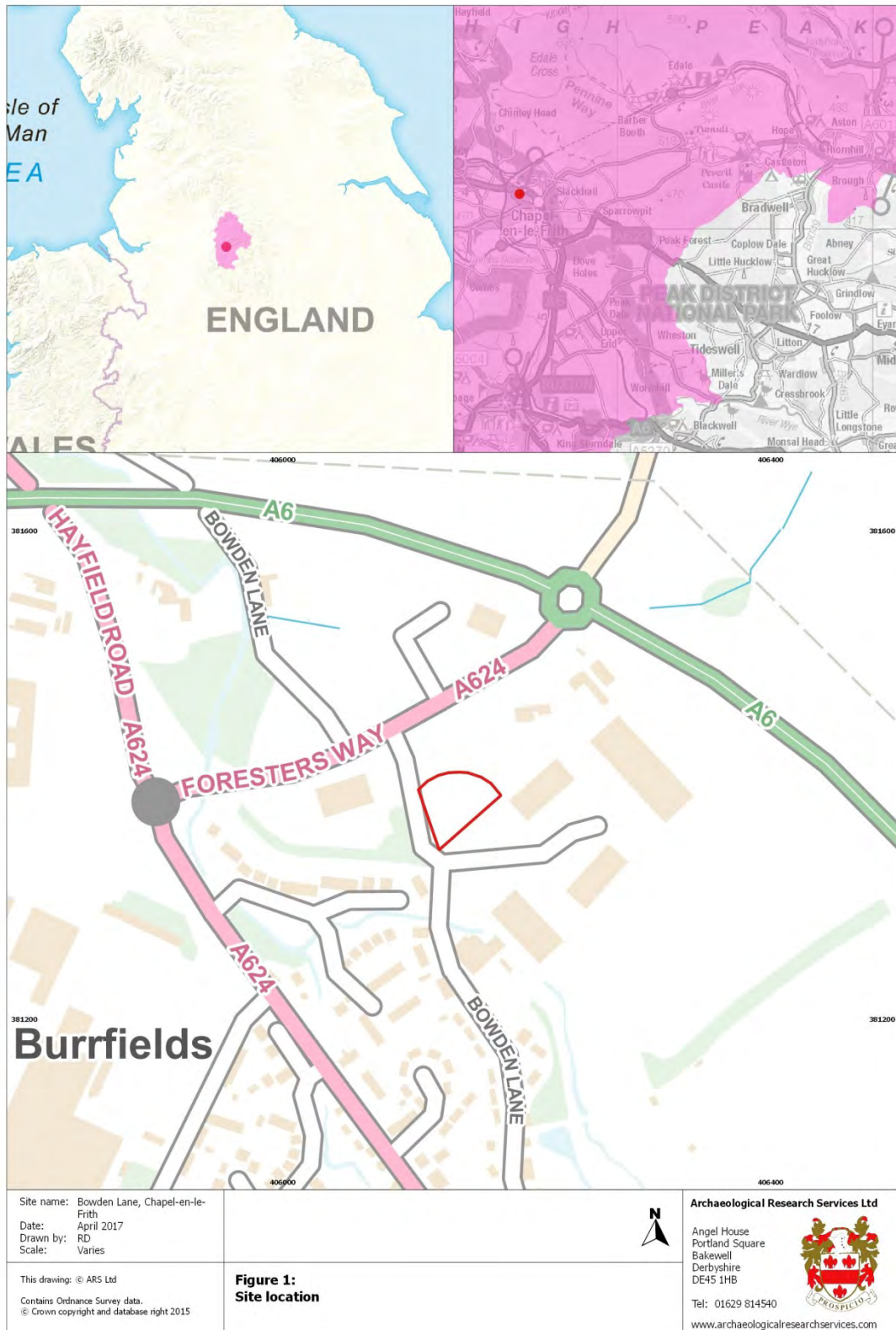


Figure 1. Site Location.

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 A Heritage Impact Assessment (ArcHeritage 2016) was undertaken for the site in December 2016 and has been summarised below.

Prehistoric

1.4.2 No prehistoric heritage assets are recorded within the site or a 500m search area around the site. A prehistoric route across the Pennines may have passed through the Chapel-en-le-Frith area, although this is not supported by archaeological evidence and remains speculative (Hey 1980).

Roman

1.4.3 One Roman Heritage asset is recorded within the site in the HER: the projected route of a Roman road (3531) from Buxton to Melandra Roman fort, Glossop. The Roman road's course through the Chapel-en-le-Frith area is unclear, having been projected along a route to the west of Bowden Lane by P. Wroe and P. Mellor in 1971 and to the east of the lane by Wroe alone in 1999 (Wroe and Mellor 1971, 44, Fig.3 E; HER Doc no.981, 15). There is currently no archaeological evidence to support either of the proposed routes.

Medieval

1.4.4 The HER does not record any medieval heritage assets within the site or a 500m search area around the site. LIDAR, however, shows rig and furrow running north-east/south-west across the majority of the site, before it terminates at the top of the slope along the Bowden Lane boundary. During the medieval period, the development area formed part of Bowden Chapel's commons or open field system. Chapel-en-le-Frith itself was established by foresters employed within the Peak Forest, a royal hunting area, between 1224 and 1238 and was first recorded, as '*capellum de Frith*', the chapel in the forest, in 1241 (Cameron 1959; Stroud 1999).

Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

1.4.5 The HER does not record any early post-medieval heritage assets within either the development area or a 500m radius around the site.

1.4.6 The site remained part of Bowden Chapel's commons (open field system) until these were enclosed in 1712. The enclosure of Medieval fields in the eighteenth century was often followed by cross-ploughing the aim of which was to level the ridge and furrow cultivation terraces to create level surfaces in new fields.

1.4.7 Remains of ridge and furrow is visible within the development area and suggests that the land may have been taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture shortly after its enclosure. Peter Berez Burdett's 1791 map of Derbyshire does not show any buildings or indicate land use within the Site.

1.4.8 One 18th-century heritage asset is recorded within the 500m search area: the Peak Forest Tramway (29906, 29912, 29917), which was built to the south of the development area in 1795.

Nineteenth century

1.4.9 There are no 19th-century heritage assets recorded within the development area and it appears that during this period the site remained open fields. No changes are shown within the site on the 1847 Chapel-en-le-Frith tithe map or the 1880 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps.

1.4.10 Two heritage assets are recorded within the HER within a 500m radius of the site: additions to the Peak Forest Tramway (99017, 29907, 29908, 29913, 29914, 29915, 29916, 29994, 29995); and Bowdenhay Wadding Mill (3567).

Modern

1.4.11 There are no modern heritage assets recorded within the development area.

1.4.12 No changes are shown within the site on the 1921 or 1938 Ordnance Survey maps. The ridge and furrow is not visible within the site on aerial photographs taken in 1945 (Google Earth).

1.4.13 No changes are shown within the site on the 1950, 1969, 1977 or 1992 Ordnance Survey maps. The ridge and furrow within the site is not visible on aerial photographs taken in 1999 and 2005 (Google Earth).

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 The aims of the archaeological works were:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made.

2.2 The objective of the archaeological works was:

- to preserve the informational value of the archaeological deposits, features and structures by producing a detailed record of any archaeological entities encountered.

3 Methodology

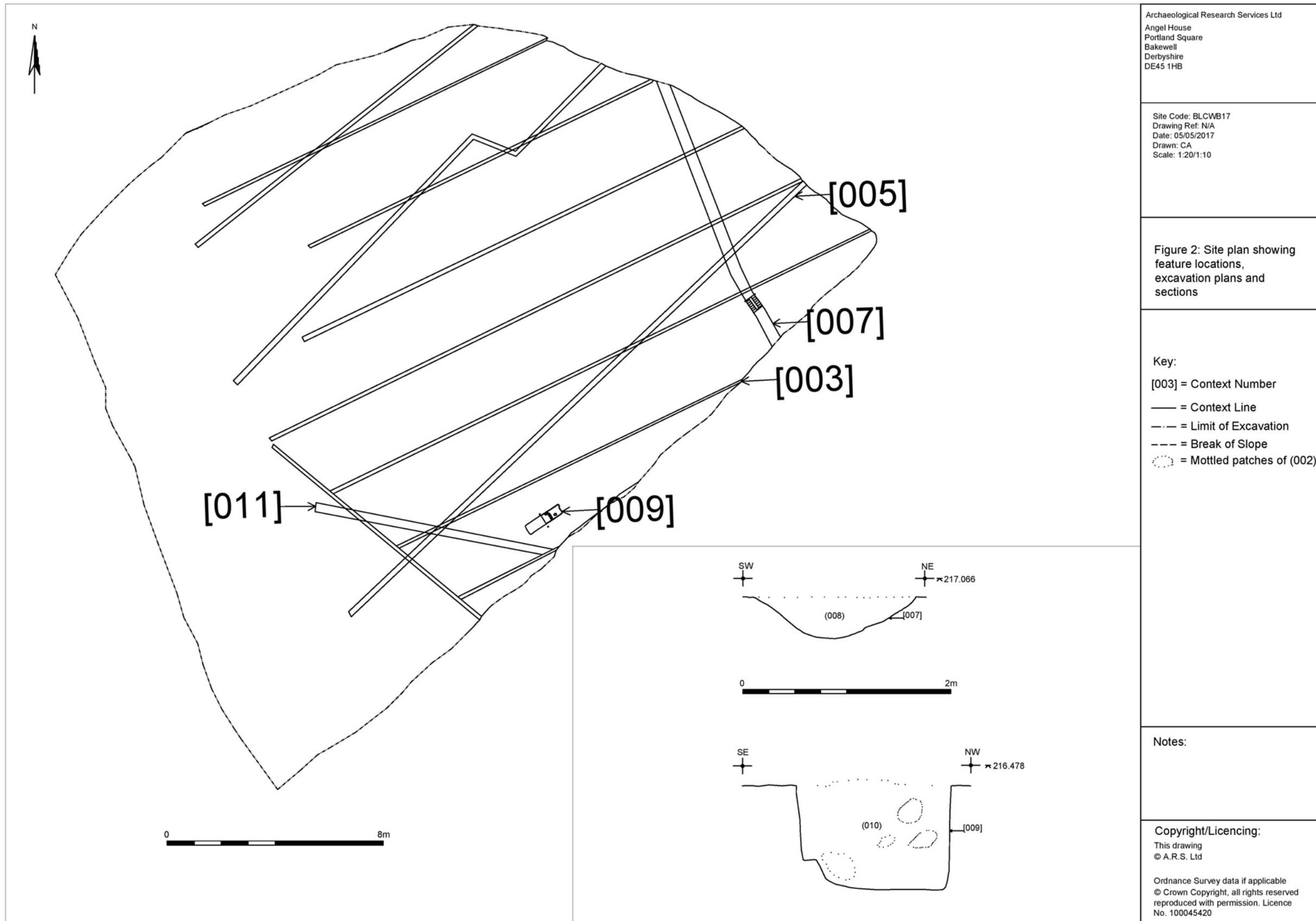
3.1 The works comprised archaeological monitoring of the removal of topsoil/overburden across all areas of the site where the development caused below-ground impact. The archaeological monitoring was conducted between 18th -20th April 2017.

3.2 The groundworks were undertaken by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under continuous archaeological supervision either to the first significant archaeological horizon or the level of the underlying geological natural.

3.3 using ARS Ltd standard methods. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers with bulk finds collected by context.

3.4 The archaeologist on site excavated and recorded all archaeological remains to the standards outlined in the WSI (ArcHeritage 2017) as contained in the ARS Ltd recording manual and as agreed with Steven Baker, Archaeologist, Derbyshire County Council.

3.5 A full photographic and written record was kept. All features were tied into the national grid using a survey-grade Leica GPS.



showing feature locations, excavation plans and sections

Figure 2. Site plan

4 Results

4.1 A site plan of the features uncovered after stripping is presented in Figure 2. Detailed information on all excavated contexts is presented in Appendix I.



Figure 3. General shot of site post-strip looking southwest

4.2 The stratigraphy of the site can be characterised simply as the topsoil (001) which was 0.3m deep and which directly overlay the geological natural (002) of firm grey marbled, orange/brown silty clay which contained patches of iron panning and manganese flecks. All features on site were cut into (002) (Figure 3).

4.3 A total of five archaeological features were revealed within the site.

4.4 Towards the northeast end of site ditch feature [007] was identified running northwest to southeast beyond the limits of the development area. The ditch [007] was 0.77m wide and had gently sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 4). It was filled by a single fill of silty clay with very infrequent small sub-rounded stones (008). This ditch is most likely a historic field boundary.

4.5 Toward the south of the site, trench feature [011] measured 0.8m wide and ran along a north-west to south-east axis extending beyond the edge of excavation. This feature was not fully excavated as it contained now defunct services (Figure 5). The single fill of this

trench consisted of mottled silty clay (012). The presence of a cast iron soil pipe within [011] indicates its former use as a 20th century drainage/foul water drain.

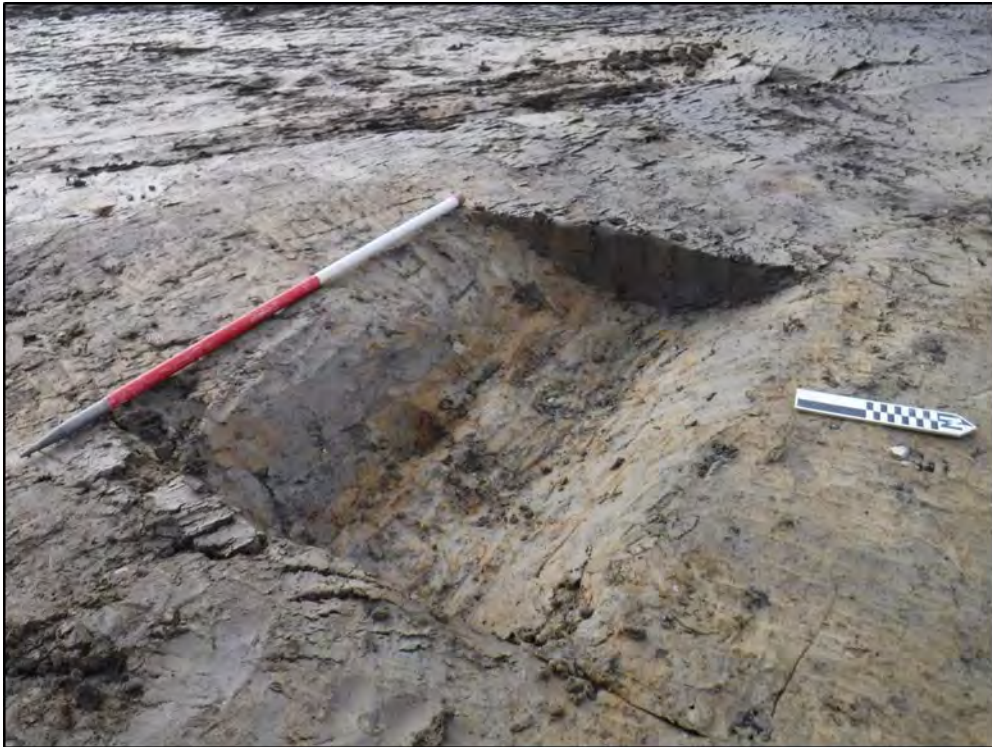


Figure 4. Post-excitation of slot through ditch [007], looking southwest



Figure 5. Post-excitation of slot through trench [011], looking northwest

4.6 Approximately 0.5m due east of [011], a pit [009] was excavated. This pit [009] was 2.9m long, 0.75m wide and 0.5m deep, and was orientated north-east to south-west. Its single fill (010) comprised wet, loose, mottled grey and yellow clay. Ground water was also present in the base of this pit (Figure 6). Given its proximity to the trench [011] this pit could be a test-pit excavated prior to the excavation of the trench, or it could possibly be a clay quarry pit.



Figure 6. Northeast facing section of pit [009], looking southwest

4.7 Additionally, two types of field drain were identified running across the development area. The first type of drain, to be laid in the field, were linear trenches [005] 0.4m wide, with steep sides and a flat base, orientated SW-NE. Three of these field drains were excavated, two which contained ceramic pipe and one without. These were filled with loose silty clay with very frequent rubble/gravel inclusions (006). Drain [005] cuts both ditch [007] and trench [008]. It was cut in turn by later field drain [003] (Figure 7). The presence of rubble and ceramic pipe in fill (006) indicates that these are rubble-filled field drains.

4.8 The second, later, type of drain comprised linear trenches [003] with vertical sides and flat bases, which were 0.23m wide. This drainage system [003] had been laid out in a 'fish bone' formation, and comprised 7 drains orientated SW-NE spaced some 6m apart which drained into a main drain which was on a south-east to north-west alignment. These drains were filled with friable clay silt formed of a mottled combination of topsoil (001) and natural subsoil (002). Like the rubble-filled drains, these drains physically truncated both ditch [007] and trench [008] (Figure 8). The lack of a drainpipe within the fill of these drains is indicative of a soakaway style drain.



Figure 7. Pre-excavation of trench [011] with drain [005] in background facing north-west, and intersection between [003] and [007], facing south

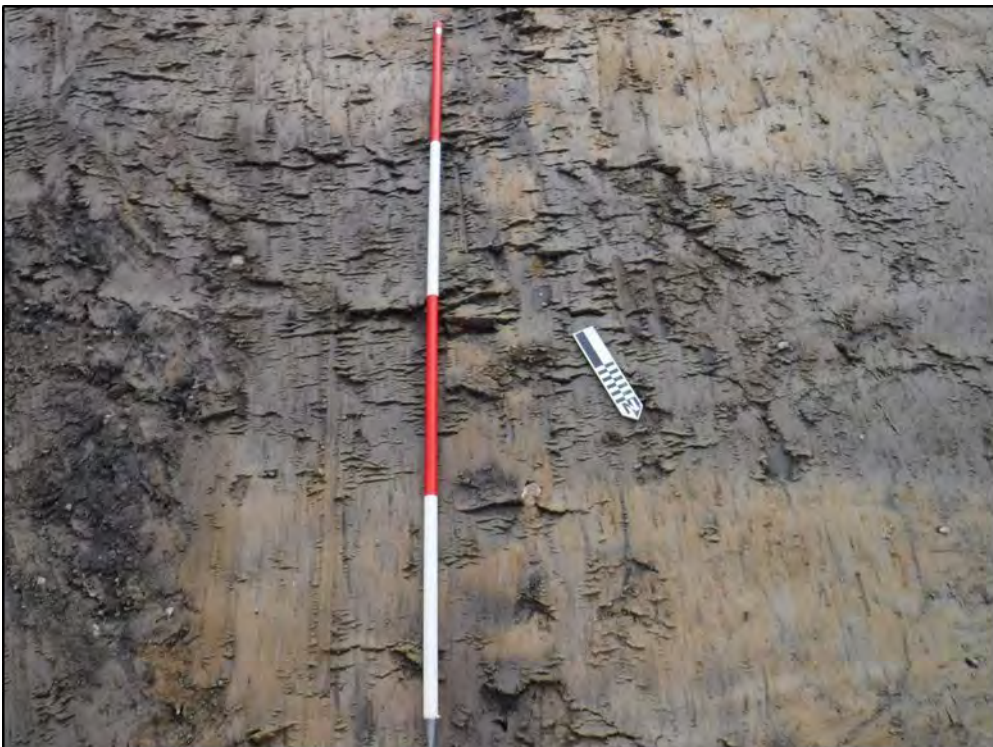


Figure 8. Intersection between [003] and [007], facing south-west

5 Discussion

5.1 Although there is evidence potentially for activity at Bowden Lane since at least the 13th century, no significant archaeological remains were encountered during the archaeological mitigation.

5.2 Based on remains observed on the site, it is clear that the route of the Roman road from Buxton to Melandra Roman fort at Glossop does not traverse this area to the east of Bowden Lane. The absence of surfacing adjacent to ditch [007] probably suggests that this ditch [007] represents the remains of a field boundary dating to post-medieval enclosure.

5.3 The earliest ordnance survey map of Bowden Lane (1898) shows the site primarily used for agriculture until the latter half of the 20th century. As such it is unsurprising that many features identified on site relate to field improvements dating to this period.

6 Archive Statement

6.1 As the project has not produced any archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Buxton Museum, Derbyshire. Buxton Museum does not accept digital and paper archives of archaeological fieldwork at present.

6.2 A digital archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of primary records and electronic data. One bound copy of the report with a digital copy in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A PDF version of the entire report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (OASIS ID archaeol5-284687).

6.3 An OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

7 Publicity, Confidentiality, and Copyright

7.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 Statement of Indemnity

8.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising

from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank everyone who contributed to the outcome of this project. In particular we would like to thank Paper Escape for commissioning the work and facilitating site access.

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Appendix I: - Context Register

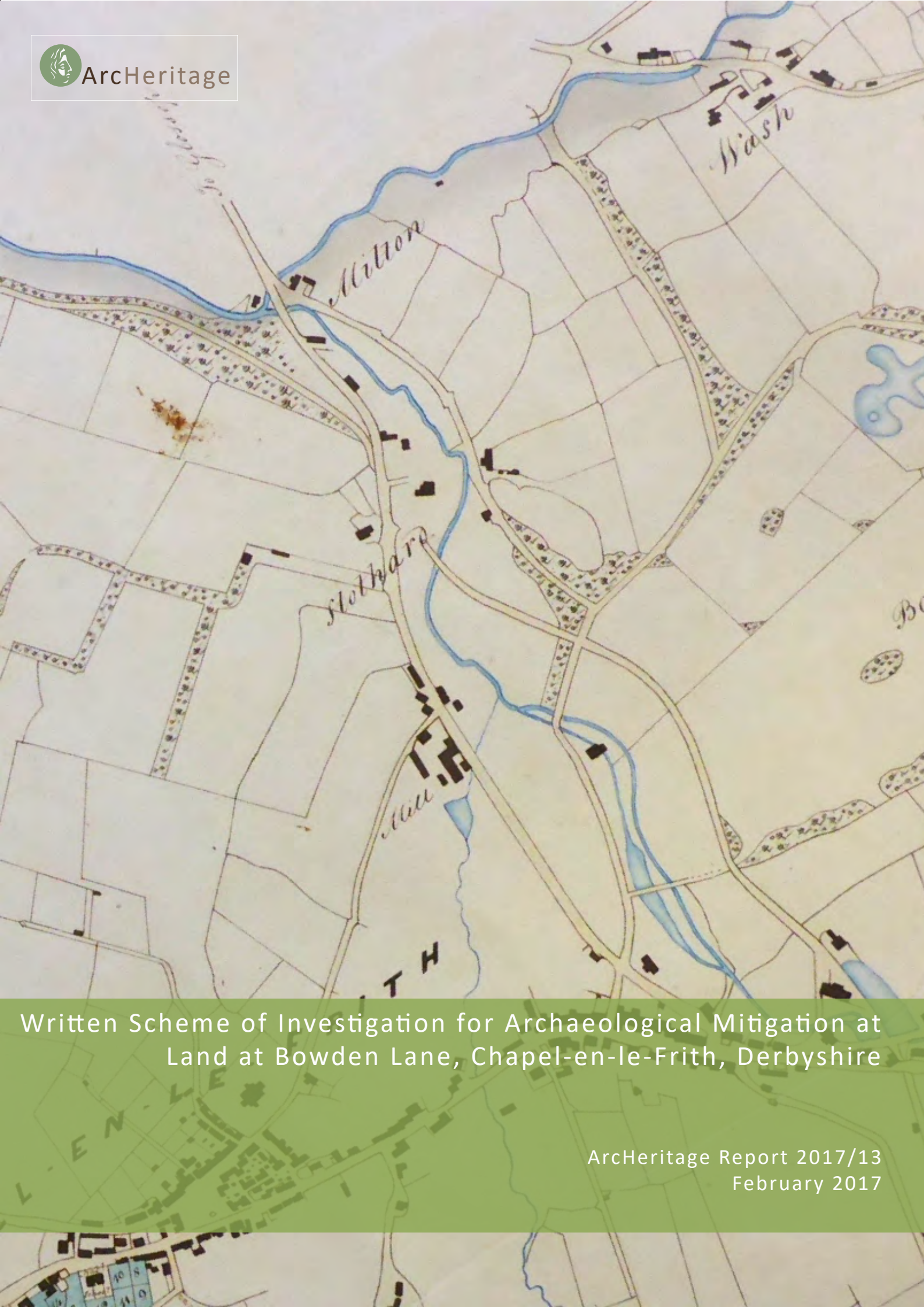
An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample at Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire

| Context No. | Type/interpretation | Description/ Processual Interpretation | Height aOD (to top of context) (m) | Max depth (m) BGL |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 001 | Deposit/topsoil | Dark brown, loose, loam with infrequent rooting and waterlogged patches / <i>In situ soil formation</i> | 219.700 | 0.3 |
| 002 | Deposit/geological natural | Firm orange/brown and grey silty clay with very infrequent iron panning and flecks of manganese. <i>The geological past</i> | 216.638 | - |
| 003 | Cut/field drain | Linear trench cuts with vertical sides and flat bases orientated SW-NE, and measuring 230mm wide. Spaced at 6m intervals and laid in a 'fish bone' formation. Comprises 7 in total on SW-NE alignment draining in to an additional main drain on a SE-NW alignment. <i>Land management construction</i> | 217.225 | 0.22 |
| 004 | Deposit/fill of filed drain | Friable clayey silt that comprises a mottled combination of Topsoil (001) and Natural Subsoil (002). Single fill of [003]. <i>Land management construction/use</i> | 217.225 | 0.22 |
| 005 | Cut/field drain | Linear trench cuts with steep sides and a flat base orientated SW-NE, and measuring 400mm wide. Comprises three in total, two including a ceramic pipe and one without. <i>Land management construction</i> | 217.007 | 0.19 |
| 006 | Deposit/fill of field drain | Loose silty clay with very frequent rubble/gravel inclusions and/or ceramic field drain. Single fill of [005]. <i>Land management construction/use</i> | 217.007 | 0.19 |
| 007 | Cut/ditch | Linear ditch cut with gently sloping sides and a flat base orientated NW-SE with gentle sides and a flat base, and measuring 770mm wide./ <i>Ditch construction</i> | 217.000 | 0.19 |

An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample at Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|---------|------|
| 008 | Deposit/fill of ditch | Firm grey silty clay with very infrequent small sub-rounded stones. Single fill of [007]. Ditch use/disuse | 217.000 | 0.19 |
| 009 | Cut/pit | Rectangular pit cut with vertical sides and an uneven base orientated SW-NE, and measuring 2.9m long and 0.75m wide. Pit construction | 216.423 | 0.5 |
| 010 | Deposit/fill of pit | Wet and loose mottled grey and yellow silty clay with no inclusions. Single fill of [009]. Pit disuse | 216.423 | 0.5 |
| 011 | Cut/field drain | Linear trench cut with vertical sides orientated SE-NW with vertical sides. / Drainage construction | 216.340 | >0.5 |
| 012 | Deposit/fill of field drain | Wet mottled grey and yellow silty clay with very infrequent small sub-rounded stones and a cast iron pipe measuring 220mm wide. Drainage use | 216.340 | >0.5 |

Appendix II:- Written Scheme of Investigation



Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation at
Land at Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire

Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire
Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

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Key Project Information

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Project name | Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith |
| Report title | Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation |
| Report status | Final |
| ArcHeritage Project No. | 918 |
| Client | Paper Escape |
| NGR | SK 06149 81381 |
| | |
| Author | Laura Strafford |
| Illustrations | Laura Strafford |
| Editor | Glyn Davies |
| Report Number and Date | 2017/13 1 st February 2017 |
| Version and filename | V2 918 Bowden Lane WSI.docx |

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FIGURES

Figure 1: Site location

Cover plate: 1847 map of the area around the site

1. SUMMARY

- 1.1. Paper Escape are planning to undertake the development of a new warehouse at land off Bowden Lane, Chapel en le Frith, Derbyshire. The proposed development envisages the construction of a 980m² B8 warehouse, with associated car parking and landscaping.
- 1.2. Following on from a Heritage Statement undertaken at the site (ArcHeritage 2016) it is proposed that further archaeological works are undertaken as a condition of planning. This is to mitigate the potential impact of the development on any surviving archaeological remains. The heritage statement identified that the proposed route of a Roman road may be present on the site, although this is highly conjectural. The archaeological work will comprise a strip, map and sample across the areas of the development site that will be impacted by groundworks.
- 1.3. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response from consultation with by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council (DCC). The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (ClfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2. SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1. The proposal site (centred on NGR SK 06149 81381) is located on the north side of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, approximately 7.8km to the north of Buxton (Figure 1). The site is located on part of a field off Bowden Lane, to the south of the A624 and the A6 bypass, in an allocated and accessible employment zone.
- 2.2. The superficial geology across the site comprises Devensian till. The bedrock geology comprises a mix of the Shale Grit Sandstone and the Millstone Grit Group of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone (BGS 2017).
- 2.3. The proposed building footprint is 40m x 20m, with eaves at 8m. The building will be two-storey, with a first floor or mezzanine providing ancillary and office accommodation at the eastern end of Unit 1. The design intention is for a modern warehouse built from different profiles and colours of cladding, with profiled cladding up to 5m height and smooth cladding above. Access to the development will be from Bowden Lane to the west.

3. DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1. No known nationally designated heritage assets are recorded within the site.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

A Heritage Impact Assessment (ArcHeritage 2016) was undertaken for the site in December 2016, from which the following information is summarised:

4.1. Prehistoric

No prehistoric heritage assets are recorded within the site or a 500m search area around the site. A prehistoric route across the Pennines may have passed through the Chapel en le Frith area, although this is not supported by archaeological evidence and remains speculative (Hey 1980).

4.2. Roman

One Roman Heritage asset is recorded within the site in the HER: the projected route of the Roman road (3531) from Buxton to Melandra Roman fort, Glossop. The Roman road's course through the Chapel en le Frith area is unclear, having been projected along a route to the west of Bowden Lane by P. Wroe and P. Mellor in 1971 and to the east of the lane by Wroe alone in 1999 (Wroe and Mellor 1971, 44, Fig.3 E; HER Doc no.981, 15). There is currently no archaeological evidence to support either of the proposed routes.

4.3. Medieval

The HER does not record any medieval heritage assets within the site or a 500m search area around the site. Lidar, however, shows ridge and furrow running north-east/south-west across the majority of the site, before it terminates at the top of the slope along the Bowden Lane boundary. During the medieval period, the site formed part of Bowden Chapel's commons or open field system. Chapel-en-le-Frith itself was established by foresters employed within the Peak Forest, a royal hunting area, between 1224 and 1238 and was first recorded, as '*capellum de Frith*', the chapel in the forest, in 1241 (Cameron 1959; Stroud 1999).

4.4. Sixteenth to eighteenth centuries

The HER does not record any early post-medieval heritage assets within the site or a 500m search area around the site.

A 1587-1590 map of the Earl of Shrewsbury's lands in Longdendale showed buildings at Chapel en le Frith only in the area around the Church of St. Thomas Becket and did not give any indication of development or land use in the vicinity of the Site.

The site remained part of Bowden Chapel's commons or open field system until these were enclosed in 1712. Eighteenth-century enclosure of medieval fields was often followed by cross-ploughing to level ridge and furrow and create level surfaces in the new fields. The ridge and furrow visible on lidar demonstrates that this did not occur within the site and suggests that the land may have been taken out of cultivation and turned over to pasture shortly after its enclosure. Peter Berez Burdett's 1791 map of Derbyshire did not show any buildings or indicate land use within the Site.

One 18th-century heritage asset is recorded within the 500m search area: the Peak Forest Tramway (29906, 29912, 29917), which was constructed to the south of the site in 1795.

4.5. Nineteenth century

No 19th-century heritage assets are recorded within the site.

The site remained part of a field in this period. No changes were shown within the site on the 1847 Chapel-en-le-Frith tithe map or the 1880 and 1898 Ordnance Survey maps.

Two heritage assets are recorded in the HER within a 500m search area around the site: additions to the Peak Forest Tramway (99017, 29907, 29908, 29913, 29914, 29915, 29916, 29994, 29995); and Bowdenhay Wadding Mill (3567).

4.6. **Modern**

No modern heritage assets are recorded within the site.

No changes were shown within the site on the 1921 or 1938 Ordnance Survey maps. Bowden Hey Farm had been constructed to the north-east of the site by the latter date. The ridge and furrow was not visible within the Site on an aerial photograph taken in 1945 (Google Earth).

No changes were shown within the site on the 1950, 1969, 1977 or 1992 Ordnance Survey maps. Easter Cottage had been built to the north-east of the site by the latter date, while a field boundary, orientated south-west/north-east, had been established along the site's eastern perimeter.

The ridge and furrow within the site is not visible on aerial photographs taken in 1999 and 2005 (Google Earth). Bowden Hey Road, light industrial buildings and the High Peak Delivery Office had been constructed to the south and east of the site by the latter date. Foresters' Way, the Fickle Mermaid restaurant, the premises of Doric Crimped and an Aldi supermarket had been constructed in the vicinity of the site by 2014.

One modern heritage asset is recorded in the 500m search area: the Ferodo Works (3656).

5. **AIMS**

5.1. The aims are:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to undertake preservation by record of any archaeological deposits

6. **TECHNIQUES**

6.1. The recording will comprise the following elements:

- Strip, map and sample excavation

7. **STRIP, MAP AND SAMPLE METHODOLOGY**

7.1. This work will comprise archaeological monitoring of the removal of topsoil/overburden across all areas of the site where the development will cause below-ground impact. The groundworks

will be monitored until the desired horizon is identified by the archaeologist monitoring the works on site. This will be either the first archaeological layer exposed, or the natural geology, whichever comes first. During stripping all earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

- 7.2. Once the desired horizon is identified, the all areas subject to groundworks will be stripped to that depth, under constant archaeological supervision. If archaeological features are identified, a site meeting with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for DCC, will be arranged to discuss the excavation methodology. The relevant area(s) are to be left at the stripped level until all of the archaeological work is complete.
- 7.3. The archaeologists on site will excavate and record all archaeological remains to the standards outline in the WSI and as agreed at the site meeting with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for DCC.
- 7.4. The main archaeological potential of the site relates to the possibility of a section of Roman road running across the site. The alignment of the Roman road is conjectural; if the road is identified during the stripping process the sample excavation and recording requirements will be agreed with Steve Baker at the site meeting. However, a minimum of two sections will be excavated across the road in order to better understand its construction, and to identify any possible adjacent features. The archaeologist will complete the excavation and recording requirements before constructions works can continue in areas of the site that contain archaeology. Construction works can continue elsewhere on the site subject to the agreement of Steve Baker the DCC archaeologist.
- 7.5. Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until archaeological investigations have been completed and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

8. RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 8.1. All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.
- 8.2. Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.
- 8.3. Each context, where assigned, will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.
- 8.4. Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. General photographs of the ground stripping will be taken with a digital camera. If

archaeological features are identified, then the digital photographic record will be complimented with 35mm black and white film. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

- 8.5. Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be digitally photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 8.6. All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.
- 8.7. All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 8.8. An environmental sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. The sampling regime will include samples of the four types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:
 - **Bulk-sieved Sample (BS).** Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
 - **General Biological Sample (GBA):** These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
 - **Column monolith:** Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.
 - **Spot samples:** these samples are taken as required. they may be contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds

of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).

- 8.9. Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 8.10. In the unlikely event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Secretary of State or the Church of England, as appropriate.
- 8.11. If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- 8.12. If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines and retained for assessment.
- 8.13. Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.
- 8.14. Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance.

9. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

- 9.1. The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.
- 9.2. Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).
- 9.3. All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

- 9.4. Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for DCC.

10. REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 10.1. Upon completion of the site work, an assessment report will be prepared to include the following:
- A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
 - An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds, environmental data, and an assessment of the significance and research potential of any archaeological remains and recommendations regarding further analysis and reporting.
 - A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
 - Specialist artefact and environmental assessment reports including recommendations, and a context list/index.
 - Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
 - A copy of the key OASIS form details
 - Copies of the Brief and WSI
 - Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report.
- 10.2. A digital copy of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the DCC for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER.
- 10.3. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArchHeritage will liaise with the Buxton Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum as outlined in the museum guidelines (Buxton Museum and Art Gallery 2016) and to discuss archive transfer. A project initiation form (Appendix 1) will be completed and sent to the museum prior to commencement of fieldwork (Appendix 1). The relevant museum curator would be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.
- 10.4. The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations

(EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

- 10.5. Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

11. POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

- 11.1. The information contained in the report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 11.2. If of sufficient significance and research potential archaeological remains may be subject to further analysis and reporting, following agreement with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for DCC. **Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.**
- 11.3. If the results are of sufficient interest allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the archaeological works and of the location and material held within the site archive. **Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.**
- 11.4. The results of the work will be publicised locally e.g. by presenting a paper at the Derbyshire Yorkshire Archaeology Day and talking to local societies, as appropriate.
- 11.5. A summary report accompanied by illustrations will be presented in digital format for publication in an appropriate volume, e.g. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*.

12. HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 12.1. Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 12.2. A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

13. PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 13.1. The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.
- 13.2. The client will provide ArcHeritage with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.
- 13.3. The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to ArcHeritage prior to the commencement of work on site.

14. REINSTATEMENT

14.1. ArcHeritage are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces.

15. STAFFING

15.1. Specialist staff available for this project are:

- Human remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) & Rebecca Storm (University of Bradford)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains - Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Lithics - George Loffman
- Roman Pottery - Ruth Leary, Gladys Monteil, David Gregory
- Roman glass - Caroline Jackson
- Medieval and post-medieval pottery - Anne Jenner
- Post-medieval pottery - David Barker
- Post-medieval glass - Karen Weston
- Finds Officers - Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & industrial residues - Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter
- Worked wood - Steve Allen

15.2. Other specialist staff may be commissioned as necessary.

16. MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

16.1. As a minimum requirement, Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for DCC, will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will notify Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for DCC of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for DCC.

16.2. With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

17. COPYRIGHT

- 17.1. ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

18. KEY REFERENCES

ADS and Digital Antiquity. 2013. Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: A guide to Good Practice.

ArcHeritage. 2016. Land at Bowden Lane, Chapel en le Frith, Derbyshire: Heritage Impact Assessment. Report No. 2016/52

BGS. 2017. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available online at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> [Accessed 1st February 2017]

Brown, D. H. 2007. Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. ClfA/AAA

Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. 2016. Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. Buxton: Buxton Museum and Art Gallery

Cameron, K. 1959. *The Place-names of Derbyshire*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.

Hey, D. 1980. *Packmen, Carriers and Packhorse Roads*. Leicester University Press: Leicester.

Stroud, G. 1999. Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey: Chapel en le Frith. Unpublished Derbyshire County Council report.

Wroe, P. 1999. A Roman Road Between Buxton and Melandra Castle, Glossop. Unpublished report. HER Doc. No.981.

Wroe, P. and Mellor, P. 1971. 'A Roman Road Between Buxton and Melandra Castle, Glossop'. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 91, 40-57.

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

See also the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation. <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents.
<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>

FIGURES

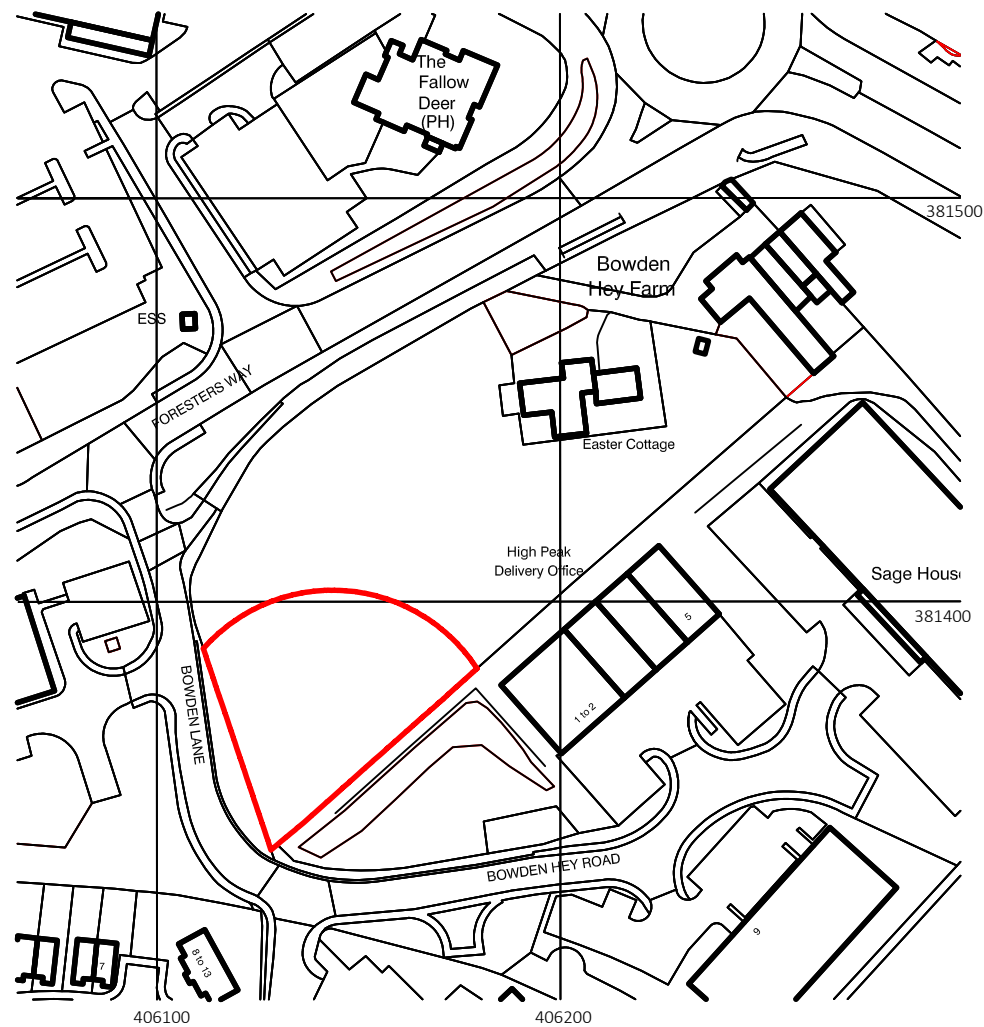


Figure 1: Site location (site centred on NGR SK 06149 81381)

APPENDIX 1 – PROJECT INITIATION FORM FOR BUXTON MUSEUM

| | | |
|--|-------------|---|
| Project name: Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire | | Contractor's site code: |
| Main contact person | Glyn Davies | |
| Contractor | ArcHeritage | |
| Address | | |
| Telephone | | |
| Fax | | |
| Email | | |
| Project Manager | | |
| Site Details | | |
| Site Name: Address: National Grid Reference: | | <input type="checkbox"/> A copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation, completed specification or project design is attached |
| Size of area to be investigated: m ² Planning reference: | | |
| Brief description of the proposed development: | | |
| Landowner(s) and contact details: | | Developer and contact details: |
| Brief description of the site, the expected archaeology and its significance: | | |
| Type of Fieldwork (please circle): evaluation / excavation / watching brief / survey | | |
| Date of Site expected (please circle): Prehistoric / Roman / Medieval / Post-Medieval | | |
| Type of Site expected (please circle): Rural / Urban / Industrial / Cemetery | | |
| Conservation & Storage Problems Anticipated | | |
| Waterlogged material anticipated: YES/ NO | | |
| Bulk environmental samples anticipated: YES/ NO | | |
| Bulk industrial/kiln waste products anticipated: YES/ NO | | |
| Building materials/architectural fragments anticipated: YES/ NO | | |
| Comment | | |
| Please describe any extraordinary conservation needs that might be necessary for the archive | | |

| Archive | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Anticipated volume of material including documentary archive to be deposited: m ³ | Proposed deposition milestones: | |
| | What? | By when? |
| Proposed sampling strategy: | <input type="checkbox"/> Field work starts | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Field work completed | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Mid-project review of deposition | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Post excavation work completed | |
| Electronic archive to be deposited with ADS or similar organisation (yes/no): | <input type="checkbox"/> Title of transfer secured | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Deposition | |
| Please describe what public or stakeholder consultation you are planning as part of this project: | | |
| <p>On behalf of the depositor, I confirm that we intend to offer this archive to this museum as the most appropriate depository according to the museum's collecting policy. I have read and understood the museum's deposition procedures. The archive will be prepared in accordance with these procedures including full transfer of title and the payment of the relevant deposition charge.</p> <p>Date: _____ Name: _____ Job Title: _____</p> <p>Signature: _____</p> | | |

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Appendix III: - Oasis Form

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: archaeol5-284687

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Archaeological strip map and record Excavations at Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire |
| Short description of the project | Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned on behalf of Paper Escape to undertake a scheme of archaeological mitigation during enabling works on land at Bowden Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire. As a fulfilment of one of the conditions of the planning permission granted for the construction of a commercial storage building comprising B8 (Storage or Distribution) units with associated car parking and landscaping, archaeological observation was required during the excavation of the foundation for this building and associated landscaping. The proposed development area is on the north side of Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire, approximately 7.8km to the north of Buxton. The site is located on the southern corner of a field due east of Bowden Lane, to the south of the A624 and the A6 bypass |
| Project dates | Start: 18-04-2017 End: 20-04-2017 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | BLCWB17 - Contracting Unit No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area |
| Current Land use | Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices |
| Monument type | ROAD Roman |
| Significant Finds | NONE None |

Project location

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK CHAPEL EN LE FRITH Land at Bowden Lane |
| Study area | 3316 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | SK 406138 351379 52.911812232737 -1.395989468179 52 54 42 N 001 23 45 W Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 216.64m Max: 219.7m |

Project creators

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Name of Organisation | Archaeological Research Services Ltd |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|

| | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Project brief originator | Derbyshire County Council |
| Project design originator | ArcHeritage |
| Project director/manager | Reuben Thorpe |
| Project supervisor | Callum Allsop |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Developer |
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Paper Escape |
| Entered by | Reuben Thorpe (reuben@archaeologicalresearchservices.com) |
| Entered on | 10 May 2017 |

OASIS:

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

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