

**An Archaeological Watching Brief at  
Dovehouse Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire**



View of Dove House looking west

**ARS Ltd Report No.** 2017/86

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**Compiled by:**

Callum Allsop ACIfA

Angel House

Portland Square

Bakewell

Derbyshire

DE45 1HB

**Checked by:**

Reuben Thorpe MCIfA, FSA

Angel House

Portland Square

Bakewell

Derbyshire

DE45 1HB



**Archaeological Research  
Services Ltd**

# An Archaeological Watching Brief at Dove House Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report No. 2017/86

June 2017



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*Project Name: Dovehouse Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire*

*Site Code: DHAWB17*

*Planning Authority: Derbyshire Dales District Council*

*Planning Application Reference: 15/00243/FUL*

*NGR: SK 17885 46785 (Centred)*

*Date of Attendance: 26<sup>th</sup> April 2017 to 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2017*

*Date of Report: 30<sup>th</sup> May 2017*

*Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Richard Shepherd to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring during enabling works on land at Dove House Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. The work was in part fulfilment of a condition attached to the planning permission (15/00243/FUL) granted for the construction of an extension building, archaeological observation was required during the excavation of the foundation for this building. The proposed development area is adjacent to Dove House (a Grade II listed building, built in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century). The watching brief monitored the excavation of an area of c.0.03ha which is situated alongside the north-eastern façade of the existing Dove House Residential Care Home. The foundation was excavated through modern made-up ground and cut into the natural clay by approximately 0.4m at its highest. No archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief.*

*This report comprises the results of the archaeological watching brief which took place between the 26<sup>th</sup> April and 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2017. The work was undertaken by Callum Allsop, Assistant Project Officer at Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The project was managed by Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

1.1. In April 2017, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Mr Richard Shepherd to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring at Dove House Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire (Figure 1).

1.2. Dove House is a Grade II listed building, dating to the early 18<sup>th</sup> century, with additional references to Medieval activity at the site. Therefore an archaeological condition, requiring an archaeological watching brief during the groundworks for the proposed building extension, was added to the planning permission.

## **2. PLANNING BACKGROUND**

2.1. Planning consent (15/00243/FUL) for the extension of a residential building for Dove House Residential Care Home at 1 Dovehouse Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire was granted with conditions in June 2015.

2.2. The consent was subject to an archaeological condition (condition 2) which required a pre-commencement scheme of archaeological works.

## **3. SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY**

3.1. The site of the proposed development is occupied by Dove House Residential Care Home and is bounded to two sides by a high red brick Garden wall to the South West round to the East, lined by Dovehouse Green and Union Street. The site is bounded to the north and west by further red brick walls, separating the site from the garden to the rear of the neighbouring domestic properties beyond. Heavily planed along the roadside boundaries, and with a steep topography characteristic of the Ashbourne town, the site is quite concealed from the roadside below. The site is centred at NGR SK 17885, 46785 (Figure 1).

3.2. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is composed of interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Hawksmoor Formation, formed 246-251 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment previously dominated by rivers. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Mid-Pleistocene Diamicton Till (BGS 2016).

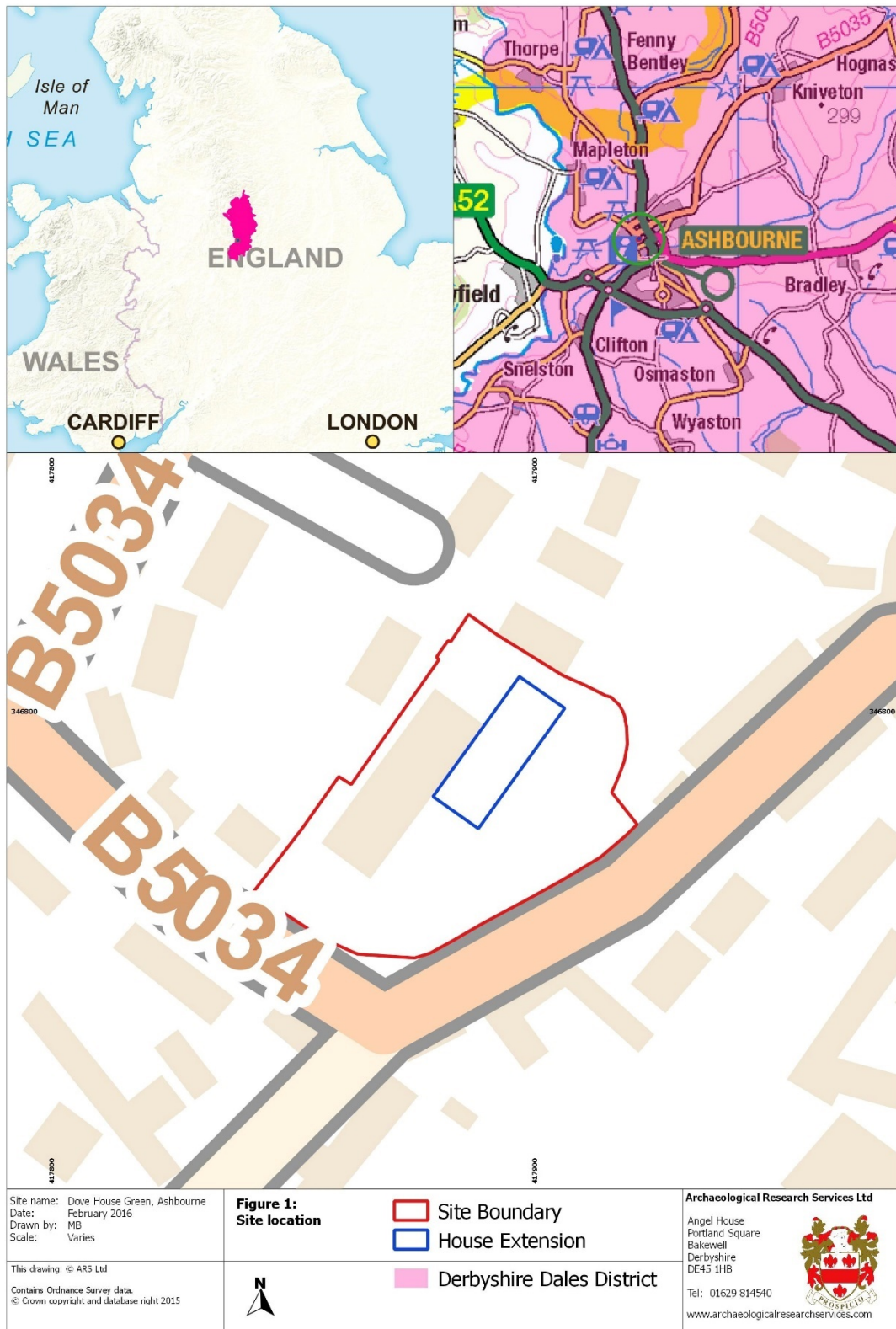


Figure 1. Site Location

#### **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1. The Extensive Urban Survey of Ashbourne locates Dove House within a Component (No.16) relating to settlement on the south-east side of Buxton Road. The 1547 *Plan of Ashbourne* shows occupation at the frontage of Buxton Road, Markey Place and Church Street with the line of Union Street not being laid out at this period. The 1830 *Plan of the township of Ashbourne* suggests that burgage plots ran directly upslope from the Buxton Road and Church Street properties: although the line of 'Back Lane', which is now Union Street, is established by this period it appears from property boundaries that some of the burgage plots may originally have run past the line of Union Street and up the hill through the site of what is now Dove House (Stroud 2001; Baker 2015).

4.2. The site appears to have been located within a backplot area associated in the medieval period with buildings on Buxton Road or perhaps more likely Church Street. Dove House Green was the site of squatter settlement from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, and is still shown on the 1830 map, so it may be that the area was further developed in the early post-medieval period with small scale occupation along the line of Back Lane/Union Street. It is possible that the site retains some archaeological evidence for medieval activity and post-medieval occupation (Baker 2015).

#### **5. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

5.1. The objective of the watching brief was to ensure that any potential archaeological remains associated with medieval activity and post-medieval occupation that could be encountered during groundworks were not removed without first being recorded and interpreted.

5.2. The watching brief involved continuous monitoring during groundworks.

#### **6. METHODOLOGY**

6.1. The site of the watching brief covered an area of c.0.03ha and sat alongside the north-eastern façade of the existing Dove House Residential Care Home.

6.2. The watching brief was 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 follow standard conventions set by the Museum of London Archaeological Service (MoLAS) (2002).

6.3. All relevant groundworks were undertaken by three-ton mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. As no significant archaeological features were identified, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist did not require consultation during the works.

6.4. ARS Ltd provided a suitably qualified archaeologist during groundworks on the site associated with the erection of an extension, and to undertake a watching brief. The on-site archaeologist was fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site. The

archaeologist was given the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time was allowed for recording any such features.

6.5. ARS Ltd ensured that heavy plant or machinery was not operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains were recorded. Contractors and plant operators were notified that any observations of archaeological remains were reported immediately to the archaeologist on site. Regular contact was ensured between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd. was kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately and in line with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist requirements.

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

## 7. RESULTS

7.1. Detailed information on all excavated contexts is presented in Appendix I. No archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief of the foundation for the extension. The stratigraphy was consistent across the site (Figure 2) and comprised topsoil (001) that was loose, dark brown sandy silty clay with frequent gravel, glass, ceramic and CBM inclusions, over a subsoil of glacial till (002) that was firm, light brown, silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular limestone. In the south-west extent of the site the regular strata had been altered by modern disturbance (013) overlying the topsoil associated with the construction of the extension to the care home in the 1980's (Figure 3).



Figures 2 and 3. Working shot of strip looking northeast and NW facing section of trench showing modern disturbance (013)

7.2. During monitoring no archaeology was encountered. Features of anthropic origin were identified that were of 20<sup>th</sup> century origin. The first encountered feature was a square-shaped brick structure [003] with a hollow centre filled with topsoil (001). The structure measured 1m<sup>2</sup> at its top and tapered to 0.6m<sup>2</sup> at its base with two courses wide and three courses deep redbrick bonded with concrete at its top, and a base of concrete and degraded



redbrick (Figure 5 and 6). The individual bricks were poorly fired and measured 0.24m long by 0.12m wide and 0.06m deep.

7.3. Three land drains were identified on site, [005], [008] and [010] all a similar construction and dimension. These light red ceramic drains measured 0.22m wide and 0.11m deep and consisted of a distinctive horseshoe shape with lipped edges. Drain [005] was aligned northwest/southeast and drains [008] and [010] were aligned northeast/southwest (Figures 7 and 8), where drains [008] and [010] were most likely the continuation of the same drain.



Figures 4 and 5. Post-excitation of structure [003] looking southwest and post-removal of structure [003] looking west



Figures 6 and 7. Land drain [005] looking northeast and land drain [008] looking northwest

7.4. All land drains were situated within a broad linear cut [006] that measured over 3.2m long, 0.4m wide and 1.16m deep, with an uneven base with gradual to steep sides. Both this cut and field drain [005], [008] and [010] were filled with redeposited topsoil and subsoil with fragments of land drain and rooting.

7.5. All three land drains ([005], [008] and [010]) met at a poorly constructed cubic block [009] 0.26m deep comprising redbrick of various forms with mortar on upper and lower surfaces, and unshaped limestone blocks (Figure 9). The limestone blocks were unshaped and measured 0.22m long by 0.16m wide and 0.2m deep.



Figure 8. Land drain junction [009] facing northwest



Figures 9 and 10. Post-excitation of staircase [011] looking northwest and general shot of trench looking southwest

7.6. All three land drains ([005], [008] and [010]) met at a poorly constructed cubic block [009] 0.26m deep comprising redbrick of various forms with mortar on upper and lower surfaces, and unshaped limestone blocks (Figure 9). The limestone blocks were unshaped and measured 0.22m long by 0.16m wide and 0.2m deep.

7.7. Upon removal of a late 20<sup>th</sup> century concrete and redbrick staircase [011] a band of aggregate material (012) was uncovered underlying the topsoil (001) and above the glacial till (002) (Figure 10). The deposit comprised loosely compacted mottled orange/grey clayey silt 0.3m deep with very frequent CBM fragments. This is most likely associated with later 20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping associated with the construction of the building extension.

7.8. Excavation adjacent to the building extension in the southwest corner uncovered a further aggregate material (013) that was laid for the paving access to the building and is associated with staircase [011]. The deposit sat above the topsoil (001) and comprised firmly compacted white/light grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. It measured 1m wide and 0.35m deep (Figure 3).

## **8. DISCUSSION**

8.1. Although there has been activity at Dove House since at least the early 18<sup>th</sup> century (when the current house was built) and probably much earlier (as far back as the Medieval period), no archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief.

8.2. The earliest ordnance survey map of Dove House (1900) shows that the area observed during the watching brief was occupied by a sloping garden area until the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century when an extension was added to the building in the 1980's. Therefore, it is unsurprising that there is anthropic evidence indicating early 20<sup>th</sup> century ground improvements and later 20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping associated with the construction of the building extension, and little other activity of antiquity in this area in the past.

## **9. ARCHIVE STATEMENT**

9.1. 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 Derby Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2003) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and its 2014 addendum.

9.2. Derby Museum and Art Gallery does not accept digital and paper archives of archaeological fieldwork at present.

9.3. A digital archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of primary records and electronic data.

9.4. 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).

## **10. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY, AND COPYRIGHT**

10.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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

## **11. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

11.1. 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.

## **12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

12.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank everyone who contributed to the outcome of this project. In particular, we would like to thank Richard Shepherd and his family for commissioning the work and facilitating site access.

### **13. REFERENCES**

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- Stroud, G. 2001. *Derbyshire Extensive Urban Survey Archaeological Assessment Report: Ashbourne*.

**APPENDIX I: - CONTEXT REGISTER**

*An Archaeological Watching Brief at Dovehouse Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire*

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation	Max depth (m)
001	Deposit	Loose, dark brown loam with frequent gravel, glass, ceramic and CBM inclusions	Topsoil/Modern made-up ground	0.6
002	Deposit	Firm, light brown silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular limestone inclusions	Natural glacial till	-
003	Structure	Square-shaped brick structure with a hollow centre	Modern garden feature	0.46
004	Deposit	VOID	-	-
005	Structure	Horseshoe-shaped red ceramic pipe unmortared and laid on earth	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century land drain	-
006	Cut	Broad linear cut with rounded corners and an uneven base	Cut for land drains [005], [008] and [010] early 20 <sup>th</sup> century	1.16
007	Fill	Loose, mottled topsoil (001) and natural subsoil (002)	Fill of cut for land drain [006]	1.05
008	Structure	Horseshoe-shaped red ceramic pipe unmortared and laid on earth	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century land drain	0.11
009	Structure	Poorly constructed cubic block comprising redbrick of various forms with mortar on upper and lower surfaces, and unshaped limestone blocks.	Improvised culvert/junction of land drains [005], [008] and [010]	0.26
010	Structure	Horseshoe-shaped red ceramic pipe unmortared and laid on earth	Early 20 <sup>th</sup> century land drain	0.11

*An Archaeological Watching Brief at Dovehouse Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire*

<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Max depth (m)</b>
011	Structure	Concrete and redbrick staircase	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century staircase	0.11
012	Deposit	Firm mottled orange/grey clayey silt with frequent CBM fragments	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century aggregate material	0.3
013	Deposit	Very firm white/light grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions	Late 20 <sup>th</sup> century aggregate material	0.35

Table 1. Context Register



**APPENDIX II: - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

## **Dove House Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire**

### **Written Scheme of Investigation**

2016



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

[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

**on behalf of**

**Dove House Residential Home**

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at 1 Dove House Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, DE6 1FF which consists of an extension to the Dove House Residential Care Home to provide four additional bedrooms and lounge area.

1.2 Planning Permission (15/00243/FUL) has been granted by Derbyshire Dales District Council to allow for the development works.

1.3 Condition number 2 of the planning permission requires that:

*'a) No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological monitoring has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and*

- ◆ *1) The programme and methodology of the site investigation and recording*
- ◆ *2) The programme and provision to be made for post investigation analysis and reporting;*
- ◆ *3) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- ◆ *4) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- ◆ *5) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

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

*c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation reporting has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made of publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.'*

1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at 1 Dove House Green, Ashbourne, in accordance with guidance from Steve Baker, the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control 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 Site Location and Geology

2.1.1 The site of the proposed development works is occupied by Dove House Residential Care Home. The site is bounded to two sides by a high red brick Garden wall to the South West round to the East, lined by Dovehouse Green and Union Street. The site is bounded on the north and west boundaries by further red brick walls, separating the site from the garden to the rear of the neighbouring domestic properties beyond. Heavily planed along the roadside boundaries, and with a steep topography characteristic of the Ashbourne town, the site is quite concealed from the roadside below. The site is centred at NGR SK 17885, 46785 (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is composed of interbedded sandstone and conglomerate of the Hawksmoor Formation, formed 246-251 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment previously dominated by rivers. This is overlain by superficial deposits of Mid-Pleistocene Diamicton Till (BGS 2016).

### 2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The Extensive Urban Survey of Ashbourne locates Dove House within a Component (No.16) relating to settlement on the south-east side of Buxton Road. The 1547 *Plan of Ashbourne* shows occupation at the frontage of Buxton Road, Markey Place and Church Street with the line of Union Street not being laid out at this period. The 1830 *Plan of the township of Ashbourne* suggests that burgage plots ran directly upslope from the Buxton Road and Church Street properties: although the line of 'Back Lane', which is now Union Street, is established by this period it appears from property boundaries that some of the burgage plots may originally have run past the line of Union Street and up the hill through the site of what is now Dove House (Stroud 2001; Baker 2015).

2.2.2 The site appears to have been located within a backplot area associated in the medieval period with buildings on Buxton Road or perhaps more likely Church Street. Dove House Green was the site of squatter settlement from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards, and is still shown on the 1830 map, so it may be that the area was further developed in the early post-medieval period with small scale occupation along the line of Back Lane/Union Street. It is possible that the site retains some archaeological evidence for medieval activity and post-medieval occupation (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, 110) include identifying and researching the landless urban and



rural poor, which have assisted in informing the objectives for the archaeological works 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 Derby and Derbyshire Development Control 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 covers an area of c.0.03ha and sits alongside the north-eastern façade of the existing Dove House Residential Care Home.

### **4.2 Methodology**

4.2.1 The watching brief 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 Derby and Derbyshire Development Control 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 ground works on the site associated with the erection of the boiler room to undertake a 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 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 Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

4.2.6 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008) procedures.

4.2.7 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 Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist requirements.

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

### **4.3 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 Cifa 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 Derby Museum and Art Gallery 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 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.

## **7 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS**

7.1 At least one week prior notice of the commencement of the ground works to be given to the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist:

Steve Baker  
Derbyshire County Council  
Shand House  
Dale Road South  
Matlock  
Derbyshire  
DE4 3RY  
Tel: 01629 539773.

7.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation.

## **8 STAFFING**

8.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Tony Brennan, Operations Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Tom Parker, Archaeological Officer at ARS Ltd.

8.2 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
◆ Samian Ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
◆ Clay pipes, glass and metalwork:	Mike Wood MCIfA
◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Elise McLellan
◆ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
◆ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
◆ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick, Durham University

## 9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

### 9.1 Deposition Guidelines

9.1.1 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 Derby Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2003) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and its 2014 addendum.

9.1.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control 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 Derby Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013d) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) (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 Derbyshire Development Control 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 Derby and Derbyshire



Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

9.1.4 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.

## **9.2 OASIS**

9.2.1 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

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

## **10 GENERAL ITEMS**

### **10.1 Health and Safety**

12.1 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**

12.2 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**

12.3 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Derby and Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist.

### **10.4 Publication**

12.4 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.

## 11 REFERENCES

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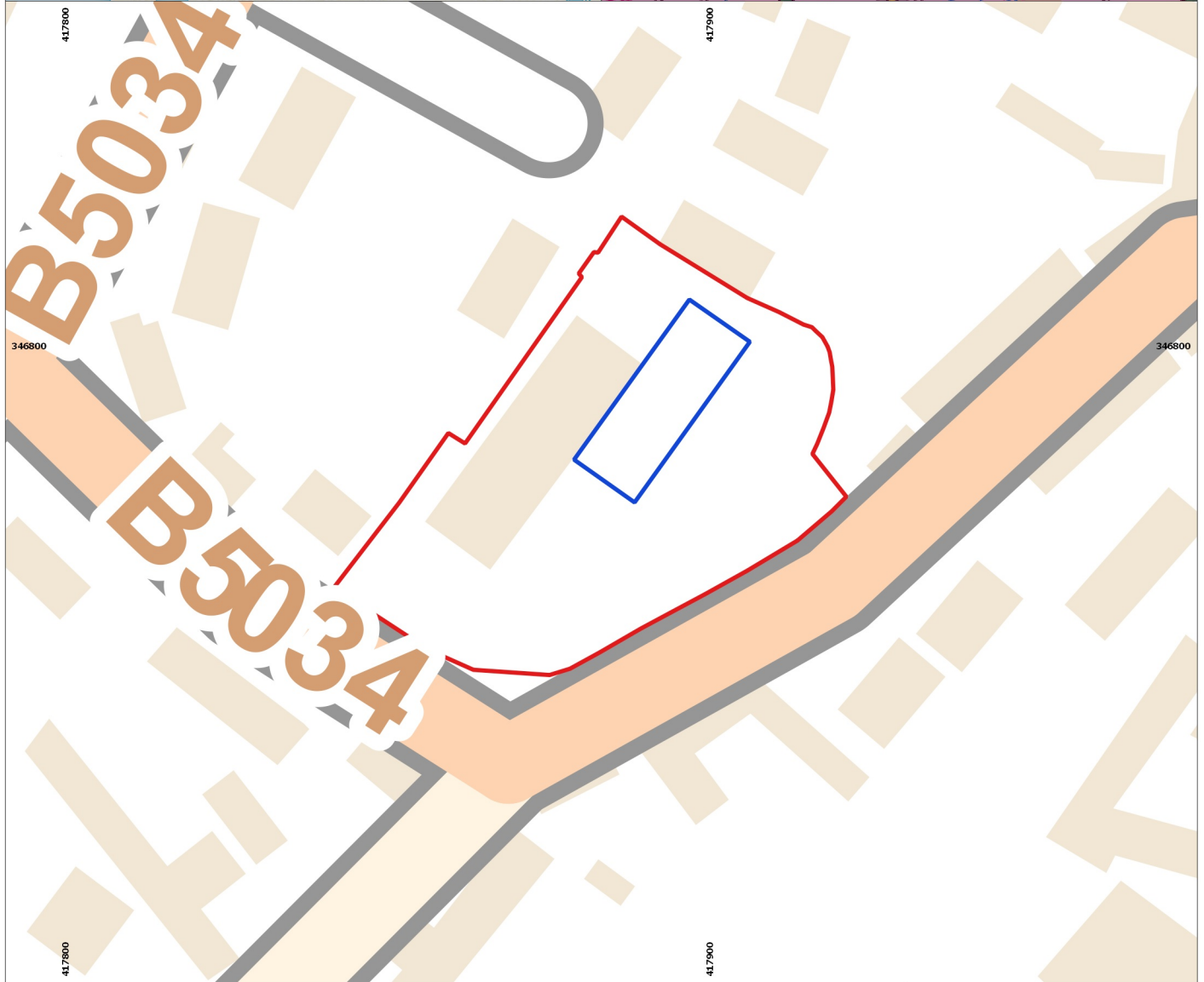
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## **FIGURES**





Site name: Dove House Green, Ashbourne  
 Date: February 2016  
 Drawn by: MB  
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:**  
**Site location**

-  Site Boundary
-  House Extension
-  Derbyshire Dales District

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



**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: archaeol5-284840**

### Project details

Project name	Dove House Green, Ashbourne
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Richard Shepherd to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring during enabling works on land at Dove House Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire. As a fulfilment of one of the conditions of the planning permission granted for the construction of an extension building, archaeological observation was required during the excavation of the foundation for this building. The proposed development area is adjacent to Dove House (a Grade II listed building built in the early 18th century). The watching brief monitored the excavation of an area of c.0.03ha which is situated alongside the north-eastern facade of the existing Dove House Residential Care Home. The foundation was excavated through modern made-up ground and cut into the natural clay by approximately 0.4m at its highest. No archaeological remains were encountered during the watching brief.
Project dates	Start: 26-04-2017 End: 03-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DHAWB17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/00243/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES ASHBOURNE Dove House Green
Study area	0.03 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 17885 47865 53.027468683371 -1.733303492653 53 01 38 N 001 43 59 W Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Derbyshire County Council
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Tony Brennan
Project supervisor	Callum Allsop
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr Richard Shepherd

**Project archives**

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Derbyshire Historic Environment Record
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Derbyshire Historic Environment Record
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Archaeological Watching Brief at Dovehouse Green, Ashbourne, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Allsop, C.
Other bibliographic details	ARS Ltd Report No. 2017/86
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell, Derbyshire
Entered by	Michelle Burpoe (michelle@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	22 November 2017

# OASIS:

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

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