

Archaeological Supervision, Recording and Reporting at Bailey's Mill, Lumsdale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire



ARS Ltd Report 2019/137

July 2019

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	Archaeological Supervision, Recording and Reporting at Bailey's Mill, Lumsdale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire
Site Code:	BMM19
Planning Authority:	Derbyshire Dales District Council
Planning Reference:	16/00772/FUL & 16/00773/LBALT
Location:	DE4 5NR
Parish:	Derbyshire
Geology:	Bowland Shale Formation
NGR:	SK 30839 59918
Date of Fieldwork:	24 th June 2019 – 28 th June 2019
Date of Report:	3 rd July 2019

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Maurice Cann on behalf of Peak village (the client) to undertake an archaeological supervision, recording and reporting at the Bailey's Mill, Lumsdale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire. The work forms a condition of a planning application for the construction of a number of residential apartments on site. The site is the original location of the 18th century Bailey's Corn Mill and mill pond and comprises a series of buildings and mill pond situated within close proximity to Bentley Brook.

As a result the site has the potential to contain historic evidence related to the agricultural processing industries such as brewing, malting and milling developed on site including any structural remains that have survived.

The work was undertaken between the 24th June 2019 and 28th June 2019 in accordance with a written scheme of works guided by the Derbyshire County Archaeologist

The archaeological monitoring comprised three phases of work, the borehole ground investigation and strengthening tests on the interior and exterior fabric of the mill house. Although, the boreholes did not yield any finds of archaeological significance, they revealed evidence of the geological formation of the site. The archaeological monitoring in the interior of the mill indicates the possibility the original flooring of the mill survives below the current concrete floor.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at The Maltings, Bailey's Mill, Lumsdale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire to create four dwellings, erection of seven dwellings and two apartments, and access bridge.

1.2 Planning permission and Listed Building Consent have been granted for the proposed development (Application Ref. No. 16/00772/FUL & 16/00773/LBALT). Condition 5 of both the planning permission and Listed Building Consent requires the following.

No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and: the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;

ii. the programme for post investigation assessment;

iii. provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;

iv. provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;

v. provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and

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

No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The proposed development area (hereafter PDA) is located to the west of Matlock and the access road to the site is situated off Lumsdale Road. The site is the original location of the 18th century Bailey's Corn Mill and mill pond and comprises a series of buildings and mill pond situated within close proximity to Bentley Brook. The site is bounded to the south east by Lumsdale Road, Bentley Brook and woodland; to the north east by woodland; to the west by access roads, vegetation and Bentley Brook; and to the north by woodland and fields. The site is centred at NGR SK 30839 59918 (Figure 1).

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying geology of the PDA is Bowland Shale Formation – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone – formed in the Carboniferous Period. The southern part of the site is overlain by alluvium – clay, silt, sand and gravel – formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The site is a non-designated heritage asset recorded on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER 10059) as the site of the former Matlock (Bailey's) Corn Mill and mill pond, a mid-18th century corn mill complex on the Bentley Brook, of which the main five-storey mill building is Grade II listed. The former Malthouse building to be converted is recorded on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER 10059) as a three-storey former malt kiln and cottage of late 18th century date, which is also Grade II listed.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 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, 122-3) for the modern period (1750 to present) applicable to this site include, 9.7.2 'how have agricultural processing industries such as brewing, malting and milling developed, and what structural remains have survived?' The programme of archaeological works outlined here could assist in addressing research objective 9D: 'investigate the use of rivers for transport and power and their relationship to other communications networks' (Knight et al. 2012, 127).

2.1.2 Provision should be made for updating the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This should be done using the interactive digital resource at <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/> and noted explicitly in the conclusions of the relevant report.

2.2 Watching Brief Aims and Objective

2.2.1 The aim of the watching brief was to monitor ground works in front of the malt house, where historic mapping shows extensions no longer present and in the area of the new bridge which extends over the former sluice and weir of Bailey's Mill, and to recover and record any potential archaeological remains.

2.2.2 The following objective will contribute towards accomplishing this aim. To record the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the malt house and the former sluice and weir of Bailey's Mill.

Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology for the evaluation was outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Grange and Holgate 2019 and Appendix V of this report) and has been summarised here.

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The watching brief monitored intrusive strengthening tests on the interior and the exterior of the Malthouse as well as 5 boreholes targeting various spots across the PDA to obtain soil samples for investigation required for the construction of suitable foundations.

3.3 Standards

3.3.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluations* (2014b).

3.3.2 All staff employed on the project were suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording. All staff were made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and were fully briefed on the work required by the specification.

3.3.3 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

3.4 The Supervision, Recording and Reporting

3.4.1 All groundworks were conducted by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Excavation was undertaken in spits to the first archaeological horizon.

3.4.2 Multiple drawings were produced showing the soil sequence recovered from each borehole.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological monitoring at Bailey's Mill was divided into three phases. The first comprised a series of five boreholes strategically positioned in various locations across the PDA (Figure 3). This approach enabled the identification and characterisation of distinct geoarchaeological landform elements of the area. The second and third phases comprised a number of strengthening tests in the interior and exterior of the mill, including three boreholes targeting the two floors of the mill and two areas of soil stripping on the outer periphery of the external southern wall of the mill.

3.1.2 No finds were retrieved from the boreholes, although the stratigraphic sequence is suggestive of a number of natural and anthropogenic layers beneath the PDA. Equally the

strengthening tests revealed areas of archaeological sensitivity such as levelling deposits (ground floor of the mill) and one stone build drain on the exterior of the mill.

3.1.3 In summary, the monitoring revealed several areas of archaeological sensitivity which require further investigation.

3.1.4 The following section provides a description of the results of the archaeological supervision and it should be read in conjunction both with the figures presented in Appendix I and the context summary tables presented in Appendix II.

3.2 Boreholes

3.2.1 Five boreholes were opened across the site in order to assess the ground conditions across the PDA, see Figure 10. Boreholes 1 and 2 targeted the high ground on the eastern side of the PDA dominated by the construction of an access road (Figure 3) which post-dates the 18th century mill. Borehole 3 was opened a few meters north of the river on the south-west part of the PDA. Boreholes 1, 2, and 3 were all located in the area of the former mill pond. Boreholes 4 and 5 targeted the north side of the PDA in close proximity to the south wall of the mill (Figure 2). It should be noted that the nature of borehole exploration and the narrow gauge of the bore makes it difficult to formulate archaeological interpretations with any certainty.

3.2.2 Borehole 1 revealed a series of manmade and natural layers on the eastern end of the PDA in the area of the access road and former mill pond. Various manmade layers comprised of coarse and poorly sorted deposits of brick were found to a depth of 2.2m below ground level (BGL). The backfill of the pond was encountered at a depth of approximately 4.9m. Below this a fine textured, dark grey clay was encountered at a depth of 6m which may represent the bottom of the mill pond.

3.2.3 Borehole 2 revealed similar results to borehole 1; again, various manmade layers were encountered to a depth of 1.44m below which the backfill of the pond was found at a depth of 4.24m. The bottom of the pond was encountered at a depth of 5m.

3.2.4 Borehole 3 was drilled in close proximity to the river at the south-west end of the PDA. Made ground was encountered to a depth of 0.84m below which, to a depth of 3.34m, no sedimentary deposits were encountered. The bottom sediment of the pond was found at a depth of 4.54m below which the natural shale geology was encountered.

3.2.5 Borehole 4, located 7m below the southern wall of the mill went through a thick layer of sandstone at a depth of 1m. Below this, the natural geology was encountered at a depth of 2.72m.

3.2.6 Borehole 5, similarly located 7m from the southern mill wall, encountered two manmade layers below which the natural geology was reached at a depth of 1.5m.

3.3 Interior of the Mill

3.3.1 Three boreholes (11, 12 and 13) each measuring 200mm in diameter were opened in the interior of the Bailey's Mill building. Borehole 11 was located on the first floor of the

mill towards the west. Boreholes 12 and 13 were drilled in the ground floor to the west and east respectively.

3.3.2 Borehole 11 revealed a reinforced concrete floor that reached to a depth of 0.11m. Nothing further was discovered.

3.3.3 Boreholes 12 and 13 revealed a concrete floor at a depth of 0.14m below which a levelling deposit consisting of ashes and brittle materials was encountered, this varied in depth between 0.04m and 0.13m west to east. Below this a sandstone layer was encountered at a depth of 0.27m which may be the original surface of the mill floor.

3.4 Exterior of the Mill

3.4.1 Two areas (Trench 1 and Trench 2) measuring 1.95m x 1.15m and 1.30 x 0.85m respectively, were stripped against the western end of the southern wall of the mill to establish the depth and conditions of the existing foundations (Figure 11). The monitoring revealed areas of potential archaeological interest. The archaeological horizon was exposed and recorded at a depth of 0.06m-0.11m below ground level below which no further intrusive work was undertaken.

Trench 1:

3.4.2 A highly disturbed, yellow brown silty clay (2) with inclusions of worked and natural stone (6) was found in the north of the trench. Below this was a coarse mid grey, gravelly layer with brick inclusions. Running through both deposits, in a NE/SW alignment a metal pipe (3) was discovered measuring 0.06m wide. Due to the highly disturbed nature of these deposits, it is impossible to draw any conclusions as to their use, although the pipe (3) could represent part of the drainage system for the mill building.

Trench 2:

3.4.3 A small trench was excavated due south of the outer mill wall. This revealed a deposit of yellowish brown sandy clay (7) into which a metal bar (8) was inserted. Given the proximity to the wall it is possible that this bar was a reinforcing element of the wall construction although further investigation would be required to explore this further.

4 Discussion

4.1 The archaeological monitoring at Bailey's Mill revealed several areas of archaeological sensitivity which need further investigation in the subsequent phases of work. As has been previously stated, the nature of borehole exploration and the narrow gauge of the bore make drawing any significant conclusions challenging. The comments presented here should therefore be used as a guide for developing methodologies for future archaeological work at Bailey's Mill.

4.2 The layer sequence on the east side of the PDA (Boreholes 1 and 2) revealed a relatively rapid accumulation of deposits and is believed to represent a series of made ground for the construction of the access road pre-dating the 18th century Mill. The deepest point of the access road is estimated to be approximately 2.20m below ground level at the easternmost extent of the PDA.

4.3 Layers potentially representing the millpond were encountered in boreholes 1 and 2. The suspected backfill of the pond was located at depths between 4.24m and 4.9m in boreholes 1 and 2, however no evidence for this was seen in the core from borehole 3 despite it being targeted in the area of the millpond. The bottom of the millpond was encountered at a depth of between 5m and 6m in boreholes 1 and 2, again borehole 3 yielded nothing of archaeological value.

4.4 The deposit (402) found in Borehole 4, approximately 7 meters south of the Corn Mill, appears to represent a large sandstone boulder. It is possible that there is a structural element at this location related to the historic mill and in particular a single course foundation layer. Similar large boulders could be seen on the lower fabric of the south facing wall of the mill (Figure 9).

4.5 Intrusive strengthening works inside the mill revealed a stone slab (possibly sandstone) below the ashy levelling deposit of the ground floor of the mill. This slab could represent paving and is suggestive of previous flooring most likely the original paved surface of the mill. Further monitoring is required to establish the character and extent of this surface/feature.

4.6 Few conclusions can be drawn from the remains encountered in trenches 1 and 2 due to the high levels of disturbance and the small size of the areas explored. It is possible that the worked stone in trench 1 (6) could be related to the construction or repair of the mill building, although it is equally possible that it is associated with a drainage feature all that remains of which is the pipe.

4.7 Likewise, little can be posited about the contents of trench 2. Further exploration will be required in these areas to understand the phases of construction of the mill building and its foundations.

5 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

5.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

5.2 The National Trust will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

6 Statement of Indemnity

6.1 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.

7 Archive

7.1 Since the project has not produced any archaeologically significant finds, it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Buxton Museum. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery*.

11.2 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).

8 Acknowledgements

8.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank the Maurice Cann for commissioning the project.

9 References

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APPENDIX I: Figures



Figure 1. View of PDA looking east with access road at rear.



Figure 2. Core from Borehole 2



Figure 3. Borehole 11, looking east.



Figure 4. Borehole 11 looking south.



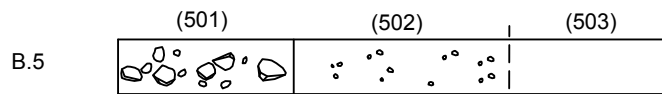
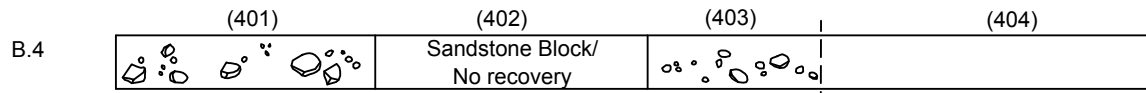
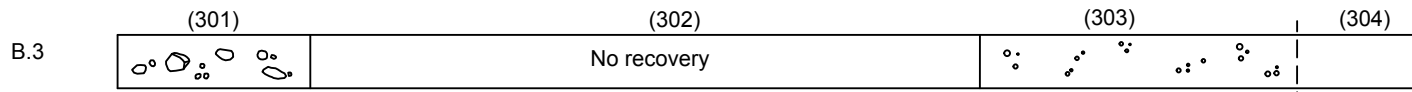
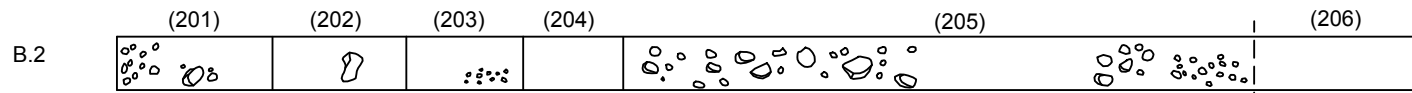
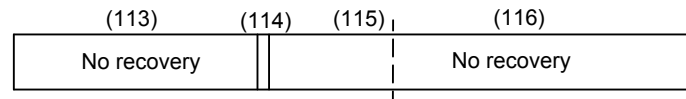
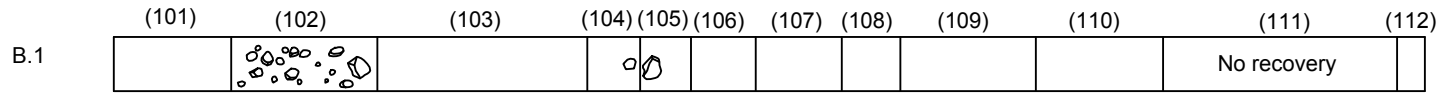
Figure 5. Trench 1 looking north.



Figure 6. Trench 2 with the mill wall to the north.

Figure 7 Borehole Section Drawings

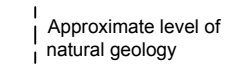
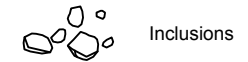
Site Name: BMM19
 Date: 10/07/2019
 Drawn by: Alexis Thouki
 Scale: 1:20



Title: Figure 7

Key:

B: Boreholes



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Figure 8 Plans of Trenches 1 and 2

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Title: Figure 8



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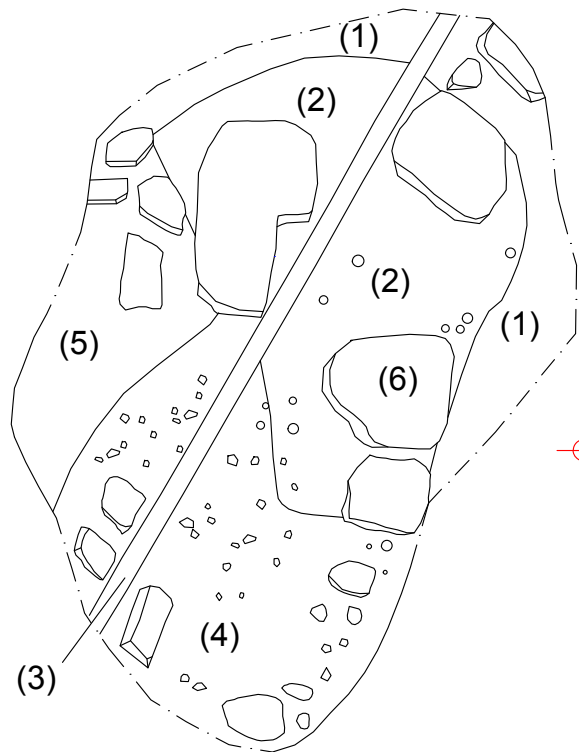
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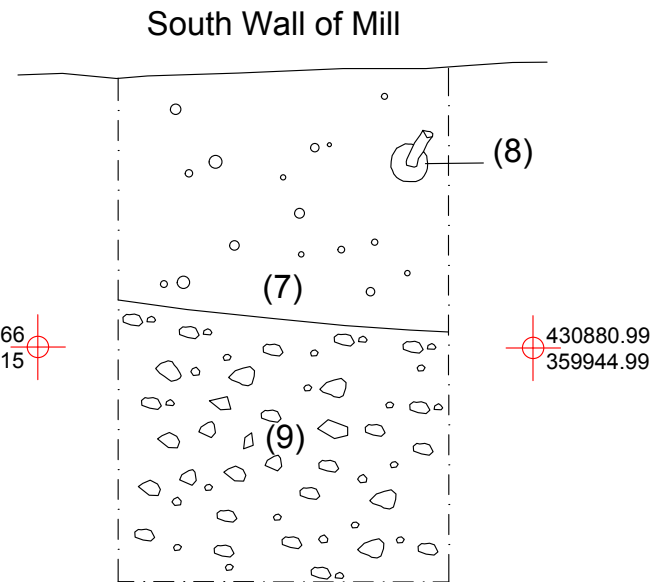
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Trench 1



Trench 2

APPENDIX II: Context Summary Table

Context	Type/	Description / Interpretation	Thickness / Depth	Depth to top (BGL)
1	Deposit	Topsoil		
2	Deposit	Medium textured, mid brown silty clay with stone and brick inclusions/ Disuse		
3	Metal Pipe	Metal pipe running NE-SW away from the wall, measuring 0.06m width and 1.80m+ length / Service		
4	Deposit	Coarse to medium compact mid greyish with fragments of stone, brick and gravel/ Phase of disuse		0.12m
5	Deposit	Light brown, fine textured silty subsoil with brick inclusions/ Disturbed subsoil		
6	Deposit	Small assemblage of sub square stones; the largest measures 0.15 x 0.20m / Disuse	N/A	0.12m
7	Deposit	Medium textured mid yellowish brown sandy clay with gravels of various sizes measuring 0.60m wide / Disturbed subsoil	N/A	0.06m
8	Metal bar	Sub-circular Metal bar c. 10cm in diameter.		
9	Deposit	Very coarse, light grey gravel/ Subsoil .		
10	Deposit	Medium in texture mid yellowish brown sandy clay with gravels of various sizes measuring 0.60m wide / Disturbed subsoil	N/A	0.06m
11	Deposit	Sandstone slab / Paved surface		0.27m
101	Deposit	Medium in texture, mid greyish brown clay silt / Made ground	0.44m	-
102	Deposit	Coarse mid yellowish brown comprising rubble / Made ground	0.56m	0.44m
103	Deposit	Dark greyish brown silty clay mixed with rubble / Made ground	0.80m	1m
104	Deposit	Fine in texture, mid greenish brown clay silt including modern floor tiles / Made ground	0.20m	1.80m
105	Deposit	Fine in texture, mid yellowish brown clay silt with brick fragments / Made ground	0.20m	2m
106	Deposit	Fine in texture, mid greyish brown clay silt / Natural siltation / Possibly buried topsoil	0.24m	2.20m
107	Deposit	Fine in texture, dark orangish brown sandy clay with flakes of charcoal / Dumped deposit	0.32m	2.44m
108	Deposit	Fine in texture, greyish brown silty clay / Possibly Alluvial deposit	0.24m	2.76m
109	Deposit	Coarse in texture, mid brownish yellow clay sand with fragments of millstone grit / Dumped layer	0.54m	3m
110	Deposit	Medium to coarse in texture, dark yellowish brown clay silt / Dumped deposit	0.46m	3.54m
111	Deposit	No recovery	0.90m	4m
112	Deposit	Coarse, mid brownish yellow comprising fragments of millstone grit / Dumped layer	0.10m	4.90m
113	Deposit	No recovery	0.96m	5m

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114	Deposit	Fragment of fairly squared stone/ Possibly dumped slab	0.04m	5.96m
115	Deposit	Fine in texture and plastic in consistency, dark grey clay sediment / Possibly base of pond	0.80m	6m
116	Deposit	Rock fragments measuring / Natural geology	0.20m	6.80m
201	Deposit	Medium in texture, mid greyish brown silty clay fragments of sandstone/ Made ground	0.60m	-
202	Deposit	Fine in texture, dark greyish-green brown clay silt with brick fragments / Possibly alluvial deposit	0.58m	0.60m
203	Deposit	Medium to coarse in texture, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with sandstone fragments/ Made ground	0.46m	1.04m
204	Deposit	Fine in texture, dark greyish brown silty clay with flaks of charcoal including organic materials/ Possibly alluvial deposit	0.50m	1.44m
205	Deposit	Coarse in texture, yellowish brown clay sand with sandstone fragments / Backfill of pond	2.40m	1.94m
206	Deposit	Fine in texture, dark greyish silty sand sediment / Possibly base of pond	0.70m	4.24
301	Deposit	Fine to medium mottled grey brown silty clay with fragments of concrete / Made ground	0.84m	-
302	Deposit	No recovery	2.5m	0.84m
303	Deposit	Fine, dark greyish brown clay silt measuring / Possibly base of pond	1.20m	3.34
304	Deposit	Natural geology	-	4.54m
401	Deposit	Coarse textured, mid yellowish brown silty clay with brick fragments, measuring 0.48m / Made ground	0.48m	-
402	Deposit	No recovery / Drilled through solid sandstone boulder, measuring 1.04m depth / Sandstone boulder	1.04m	0.48m
403	Deposit	Coase in texture, mid brown clay silt with stone fragments measuring 0.68m/ Made ground	0.68m	1.52m
404	Deposit	Natural geology	-	2.2m
501	Deposit	Rubble/ Made ground	0.70m	-
502	Deposit	Medium in texture, firm in consistency mid reddish brown / Possibly buried subsoil	0.80m	70m
503	Deposit	Natural geology	-	1.50m

APPENDIX III: OASIS Form

APPENDIX IV: Metadata Statement

Archive Composition and Meta-Data Statement

The Archive

No finds were recovered from the site and as such will not be deposited with Buxton Museum. The site has also produced a paper and digital archive relating to the archaeological discoveries which will be deposited, along with this report, in digital form with Archaeological Data Service (ADS). One digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited by ARS Ltd with the PDNPA Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments Record (HSBMR) and one bound copy of the final report accompanied by 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.

Meta-Data

This report has been compiled in Microsoft Word® 2010 on a 64-bit PC running Windows 10®. All illustrations have been digitally drawn in DraftSight®. All original site drawings were scanned at a scale of 1:1 and converted into Tagged Image File Format (TIFF) before being imported into DraftSight® and digitised in two dimensions (X and Y).

The accompanying table provides a metadata statement and details the location of the digital archive at ARS Ltd. Arrangements will be made for this digital archive to be uploaded to and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

Archaeological Supervision, Recording and Reporting at Bailey's Mill, Lumsdale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire

Record type	Quantification	Location
Context Register	2 pages of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Baileys_Mill_Tansley_Matlock\Watching_Brief\Site_Records
Drawings Register	1 page of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Baileys_Mill_Tansley_Matlock\Watching_Brief\Site_Records
Digital Photograph Register	2 pages of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Baileys_Mill_Tansley_Matlock\Watching_Brief\Site_Records
Context Sheets	49 pages of a single PDF	Z:\Contract Projects New\Baileys_Mill_Tansley_Matlock\Watching_Brief\Site_Records
Scanned Drawings	7 drawings in 2 individual TIFF file	Z:\Contract Projects New\Baileys_Mill_Tansley_Matlock\Watching_Brief\Drawing_Sheets
Digitised Drawings	7 drawings as DWG	Z:\Contract Projects New\Baileys_Mill_Tansley_Matlock\Watching_Brief\Draftsight
Written Report	1 file, 37 pages in a single PDF/A	Z:\Contract Projects New\Baileys_Mill_Tansley_Matlock\Watching_Brief\Report\Draft
Digital Photographs	71 digital images as JPEG	Z:\Contract Projects New\Baileys_Mill_Tansley_Matlock\Watching_Brief\Photographs\BMM_19\131_FUJI

APPENDIX V: Written Scheme of Investigation

Bailey's Mill, Lumsdale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation

2019



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Prepared on behalf of: Peak Village Limited

Date of compilation: April 2019

Compiled by: Emma Grange PCIfA and Robin
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Planning Reference: 16/00772/FUL & 16/00773/LBALT

Local Authority: Derbyshire Dales District Council

Site central NGR: SK 30839 59918

*Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological works at Bailey's Mill,
Lumsdale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire*

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed development at The Maltings, Baileys Mill, Lumsdale Road, Matlock, Derbyshire to create four dwellings, erection of seven dwellings and two apartments and access bridge.

1.2 Planning permission and Listed Building Consent have been granted for the proposed development (Application Ref. No. 16/00772/FUL & 16/00773/LBALT). Condition 5 of both the planning permission and Listed Building Consent require the following.

5 *No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and:*

- i. the programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- ii. the programme for post investigation assessment;*
- iii. provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- iv. provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- v. provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation; and*
- vi. nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation. The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the approved archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

1.3 Guidance has been provided by Steve Baker, the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, on the programme of historic building recording and archaeological work required. The Mill complex is to be partially rebuilt and altered to create four new dwellings, along with the erection of seven dwellings and two apartments in the area of the former mill pond. Consequently, the Derbyshire County Archaeologist has requested that a historic building recording to Historic England's Level 3 standard is undertaken of the historic malthouse buildings in accordance with *Understanding Historic Buildings* (Historic England 2016) before conversion works



take place, with additional observations during the conversion process to record structural elements currently inaccessible. There should also be archaeological recording of ground works in front of the malthouse and the area of the new bridge.

1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the building recording and archaeological work to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) at Baileys Mill, Matlock, Derbyshire, in accordance with guidance provided by the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

1.5 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* paragraph 199 (MHCLG 2019, 56) 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 proposed development area (hereafter PDA) is located to the west of Matlock and the access road to the site is situated off Lumsdale Road. The site is the original location of the 18th century Bailey's Corn Mill and mill pond and comprises a series of buildings and mill pond situated within close proximity to Bentley Brook. The site is bounded to the south east by Lumsdale Road, Bentley Brook and woodland; to the north east by woodland; to the west by access roads, vegetation and Bentley Brook; and to the north by woodland and fields. The site is centred at NGR SK 30839 59918 (Figure 1).

2.1.2 The underlying geology of the PDA is Bowland Shale Formation – mudstone, siltstone and sandstone – formed in the Carboniferous Period. The southern part of the site is overlain by alluvium – clay, silt, sand and gravel – formed in the Quaternary Period (BGS 2019).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

2.2.1 The site is a non-designated heritage asset recorded on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER 10059) as the site of the former Matlock (Bailey's) Corn Mill and mill pond, a mid-18th century corn mill complex on the Bentley Brook, of which the main five-storey mill building is Grade II listed. The former Malthouse building to be converted is recorded on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER 10059) as a three-storey former malt kiln and cottage of late 18th century date, which is also Grade II listed.

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, 122-3) for the modern (1750 to present) period applicable to this



site include 9.7.2 'how have agricultural processing industries such as brewing, malting and milling developed, and what structural remains have survived?' The programme of archaeological works outlined in this WSI could assist in addressing research objective 9D: 'investigate the use of rivers for transport and power and their relationship to other communications networks' (Knight *et al.* 2012, 127).

3.1.2 Provision should be made for updating the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework (EMHERF) where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This should be done using the interactive digital resource at <https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/> and noted explicitly in the conclusions of the relevant report.

3.2 Historic Building Recording Objectives

3.2.1 The aim of the building recording is to provide an analytical record which provides a systematic account of the building's origins, development and use.

3.2.2 The objectives of the building recording are as follows.

- ◆ To produce a formal description of the malthouse, including floor plans, elevations, roof structures, flooring, internal layout and spaces, detailing, form and fabric, and evidence for phasing and development.
- ◆ To produce a full visual photographic record with photographic scales with all photographs descriptively captioned and cross referenced to a plan, plans and/or elevations clearly showing the viewing position, direction and photographic image reference.
- ◆ To produce measured and annotated survey drawings showing the location of features of historic interest, including marking the coursing on the eastern wall which belongs to the earlier mill.
- ◆ To produce an historic context account for the building to outline it's historic significance.
- ◆ To produce an analytical account of the building's origins, development and use.

3.3 Intra-Demolition Watching Brief Objectives

3.3.1 The aim of the intra-demolition watching brief is to monitor works on the interior of the Grade II listed Malthouse as parts of the building become safe to access and as further information is exposed during the conversion process, and to record any hidden structural building elements.

3.3.2 The following objective will contribute towards accomplishing this aim:

- ◆ To record hidden structural building elements that will be exposed during the conversion process relating to the history, sequence, function or other aspect of the building prior to its removal during conversion.



3.4 Watching Brief Aim and Objective

3.4.1 The aim of the watching brief is to monitor ground works in front of the malthouse, where historic mapping shows extensions no longer present and in the area of the new bridge, which extends over the former sluice and weir of Bailey's Mill, and to recover and record any potential archaeological remains.

3.4.2 The following objective will contribute towards accomplishing this aim.

- ◆ To record the nature, extent and date of any surviving archaeological remains associated with the Malthouse and the former sluice and weir of Bailey's Mill.

3 HISTORICAL BUILDING RECORDING

3.1 Coverage

3.1.1 The exterior and interior of the malthouse will be recorded to Level 3 standard in line with Historic England's (2016) *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice*.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 All aspects of the building recording will be conducted according to the guidelines in *Understanding Historic Buildings – A guide to good recording practice* by Historic England (2016) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Building Recording* (2014b).

3.2.2 The archaeologist on-site will carefully examine all parts of the buildings prior to the commencement of the photographic and drawn recording in order to identify all features relevant to original and later use. As part of this exercise, the archaeologist on site will produce written observations (e.g. on phasing; on detailing, on building function), sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the structures identified. Each external wall or internal space should be examined individually and the results of that examination noted in a systematic fashion. These site records will be adequate to allow a full architectural and archaeological description of the building to be included in the subsequent report, as a walk around and through each building, starting with setting, then progressing to all sides of the structures in sequence, and finally to the interior from the ground floor up.

3.2.3 The archaeologist on-site will also look for and identify opportunities for hidden structural evidence to be exposed during the proposed development with the potential to understand the history, sequence, function or other aspect of the buildings and site by hidden evidence, in order to recommend if an intra-demolition watching brief should be undertaken (see section 4 below).

3.2.4 The photographic record will cover the following as a minimum:

- ◆ Photographs of the interior (where accessible), exterior and setting of the building. A two metre ranging rod will be included in a selection of general



shots in order that the scale of all elements of the building can be sufficiently established.

- ◆ The building's external appearance is to be recorded. Typically a series of oblique views will show all external elevations of the structure and give an overall impression of size and shape. Where an individual elevation embodies complex historical information or has been conceived as formal compositions, views at right angles to the plane of the elevation may also be appropriate.
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external detail, structural or decorative, which is relevant to the buildings' design, development or use over time and which does not show adequately on general views.
- ◆ Photographs of any internal or external fixtures, fittings or machinery or evidence of its former existence relevant to the building's use or development.
- ◆ Copies of any dates, decorative detail, masons' marks, historic graffiti or inscriptions present in the building and illustrating its development/use.

3.2.5 High resolution digital photography a high-resolution digital photographs will be taken using a Nikon L810 (16 megapixels). Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

3.2.6 The building recording drawn record will include, where appropriate, the following.

- ◆ Site location plan at a suitable scale (preferably indicating the position of the site within the country, within the county and a clear plan of the precise location/outline of the building i.e. 1:50).
- ◆ A plan indicating the position and orientation of photographs/images included in the report.
- ◆ A set of detailed measured survey drawings including a floor plan as existing, a plan showing the location of features of historic significance, and elevations with annotations and conventions following Historic England's Level 3 standard (2016).
- ◆ Phased plan(s) showing the development of the building.

3.3 Completion of the Building Recording

3.3.1 Development work may not commence until a formal application for discharge of the pre-start element of the scheme has been made supported by a report on the historic building recording.



3.4 Report

3.4.1 Within two months of the completion of the building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following as a minimum.

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary.
- ◆ Introductory statement.
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project.
- ◆ Methodology.
- ◆ Precise location of buildings, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid reference.
- ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
- ◆ A note of any relevant statutory designations.
- ◆ A discussion of the buildings' form, function, date, and sequence of development and significance. Together with a discussion of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will include a note of any evidence for demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
- ◆ An architectural and archaeological description of the buildings will be produced.
- ◆ A discussion of published sources relating to the building, an account of its history and an analysis of historic map evidence.
- ◆ An analytical account of past and present uses of the buildings and areas of the buildings.
- ◆ Discussion and conclusions.
- ◆ References.
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication.
- ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices.
- ◆ A register of photographs taken.
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements.
- ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.

3.4.2 The report illustrations will contain the following as a minimum.

- ◆ A location map at not less than 1:2500.
- ◆ A site plan at not less than 1:500.
- ◆ Photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard.



- ◆ Extracts from relevant historic maps, subject to reproduction rights, will also be included within the report with the building of interest clearly visible.
- ◆ The photographic record plan will also be included.
- ◆ In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, will be included with the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.

3.4.3 Depending on the outcome of the evaluation fieldwork (see sections 4 and 5 below), and in consultation with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, the 'historical building recording' report might incorporate the 'intra-demolition watching brief' and 'archaeological watching brief' reports.

3.5 Archive Deposition

3.5.1 A paper archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, will be prepared by ARS Ltd and submitted to the suitable repository, in this instance Derbyshire Record Office, in a format agreed in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist and the Archivist. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016a) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derbyshire Record Office*.

3.5.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. 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).

3.5.3 Copyright on the deposited material will either be assigned to the archive, or the archive will be licensed to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

3.5.4 A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Derbyshire HER. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

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

3.5.6 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

3.5.7 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.



4 INTRA-CONVERSION WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 Where the building recording of the malthouse identifies opportunities for hidden structural evidence to be exposed during the conversion process relating to the development, history, sequence, function or other aspect of the building and site that may be resolved by hidden evidence, and following consultation with Derbyshire County Archaeologist, an intra-demolition watching brief will be undertaken.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 The duration of the works will be dictated by the length and scope of the conversion works as well as the nature of the potential structural building elements to be recorded. Consultation between the client, ARS Ltd and Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be required on completion of the completion works to ensure that any archaeological remains affected by development works have been adequately recorded.

4.2.2 The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop demolition work in order to investigate potential structural building elements and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

4.2.3 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief and all significant structural building elements will be recorded. A photographic survey of the building will be conducted using high resolution digital photography (minimum of 16 megapixels). Where possible, photographs will include a graduated scale and cameras will be mounted on tripods for extra stability. Details of the photographs will be recorded on pro-forma index sheets, which include location, subject and orientation.

4.2.4 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). Brick samples will be taken for structural elements likely to pre-date the mid-19th century.

4.3 Report

4.3.1 Within two months of the completion of the intra-demolition building recording, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following as a minimum:

- ◆ Non-technical executive summary.
- ◆ Introductory statement.
- ◆ Aims and purpose of the project.
- ◆ Methodology.



- ◆ Precise location of buildings, by name or street number, civil parish, town and National Grid reference.
 - ◆ The date when the record was made, the names of the recorders and the archive content/character and location.
 - ◆ A note of any relevant statutory designations.
 - ◆ A discussion of the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development and significance. Together with a discussion of the names of architects, builders, patrons and owners if known. This will include a note of any evidence for demolished structures or removed plant associated with the building.
 - ◆ An architectural and archaeological description of the buildings will be produced.
 - ◆ A discussion of published sources relating to the building, an account of its history and an analysis of historic map evidence.
 - ◆ An analytical account of past and present uses of the buildings and areas of the buildings.
 - ◆ Discussion and conclusions.
 - ◆ References.
 - ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication.
 - ◆ Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices.
 - ◆ A register of photographs taken.
 - ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements.
 - ◆ A copy of the WSI and OASIS form.
- 4.3.2 The report illustrations will contain the following as a minimum:
- ◆ A location map at not less than 1:2500.
 - ◆ A site plan at not less than 1:500.
 - ◆ Photographs used to illustrate all key points and a complete set of site drawings, at an appropriate scale, executed to publication standard.
 - ◆ Extracts from relevant historic maps, subject to reproduction rights, will also be included within the report with the building of interest clearly visible.
 - ◆ The photographic record plan will also be included.
 - ◆ In addition to those photographs used as illustrations, a complete set of all photographs, excluding duplications, will be included with the digital copy of the report and referenced as necessary.
- 4.3.3 Depending on the outcome of the intra-demolition watching brief, and in consultation with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, the 'intra-demolition



watching brief' report might be incorporated into the 'historical building recording' report (see section 3.4 above).

4.4 Archive Deposition

4.4.1 A paper archive, which will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, will be prepared by ARS Ltd and submitted to the suitable repository, in this instance Derbyshire Record Office, in a format agreed in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist and the Archivist. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016a) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Derbyshire Record Office*.

4.4.2 High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice as outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011).

4.4.3 Copyright on the deposited material will either be assigned to the archive, or the archive will be licensed to use the material, in perpetuity; this licence would allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

4.4.4 A digital copy of the report in PDF/A format will be deposited with the Derbyshire HER. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

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

4.4.6 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

4.4.7 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

5.1 Coverage

5.1.1 The watching brief will monitor the ground works in front of the malthouse, where historic mapping shows extensions no longer present and in the area of the new bridge, which extends over the former sluice and weir of Bailey's Mill.

5.2 General Statement of Practice

5.2.1 All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in



accordance with the ClfA *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2014b).

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

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

5.2.4 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 Derbyshire County Archaeologist requirements.

5.2.5 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.

5.3 Methodology

5.3.1 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 Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

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

5.3.3 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.

5.3.4 If significant archaeological features are identified during these works, the Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified and a decision made as how to proceed.

5.4 Sampling, Faunal Remains and Treasure

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

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

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



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

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

5.4.6 Any human remains will initially be left *in situ* and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken following once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist.

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

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

Finds Liaison Officer
Alastair Willis
Derby Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS
Tel: 01332 641 903

5.4.8 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

5.5 Recording

5.5.1 The site will be recorded in accordance with ARS Ltd's field recording manual and single context recording system, and will include as a minimum context record sheets, an accurate site plan and record photography where no archaeological features are present.

5.5.2 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

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



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

5.5.4 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features notes 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.

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

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

5.5.7 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded.

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

5.5.9 A full photographic record will be compiled using high resolution digital photography (minimum of 16 megapixels), and a register of all photographs will be kept. The photographic record will encompass all encountered archaeological entities. In addition, key relationships between entities, where these help demonstrate sequence or form, will also be photographed. A clearly visible, graduated metric scale will be included in all record shots. A supplementary record of working images will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

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

5.6 Finds Processing and Storage

5.6.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014e) *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*.

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

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

5.6.4 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).

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



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

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

5.6.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of Buxton Museum and Art Gallery.

5.7 Report

5.7.1 A report shall be produced to include background information, a summary of the works carried out and a description and interpretation of the findings. The report will also include the following.

- ◆ A non-technical summary
- ◆ Introduction
- ◆ Geological and topographical setting
- ◆ Methodology
- ◆ Discussion of archaeological and historical background
- ◆ Discussion on the results of the watching brief
- ◆ Specialist descriptions of artefacts or ecofacts
- ◆ Conclusions and recommendations
- ◆ Sources
- ◆ Copy of the WSI and OASIS form.
- ◆ A location plan showing all excavated areas with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections

5.7.2 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 HER. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

5.7.3 Depending on the outcome of the site investigation works watching brief, and in consultation with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, the 'watching brief' report might be incorporated into the 'historic building recording' report (see section 3 above).



5.8 Archive Deposition

5.8.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is the Buxton Museum & Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016b) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives*.

5.8.2 If the project produces archaeologically significant finds, then the Derbyshire County and Museum Curator will be notified and a mid-project review undertaken (following on from having completed and signed a copy of the Project Initiation Form at the outset), including issuing an accession number for the site. In addition, a paper and artefactual archive and any appropriate digital archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the Buxton Museum & Art Gallery). High resolution digital photographs would, in discussion with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. 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). The archives will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and Museums of Derbyshire (2016b) *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The Derbyshire County 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 Derbyshire County Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

5.8.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see section 5.4 above).

5.8.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

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

5.8.6 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.

5.8.7 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be notified of the final deposition of the archive.



6 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

6.1 The Derbyshire County Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring the historic building recording and evaluation trenching. Ideally, 7 days' notice of the commencement of fieldwork will be given by ARS Ltd to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist in order that arrangements for monitoring the work may be made.

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

6.2 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, or their representative, for the purpose of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire County Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

7 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

7.1 The outline timetable for the works is as follows. This will be updated by email as the project progresses.

Proposed Commencement Date	Task
Mid-May 2019	Historical building recording
Late May 2019	Historical Building report and archive
After June 2019	Intra-conversion watching brief, if required
After June 2019	Intra-conversion watching brief report and archive
After June 2019	Archaeological watching brief
After June 2019	Archaeological watching brief report and archive

7.2 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Robin Holgate MCIfA, Specialist Services Manager at ARS Ltd. The building recording and intra-conversion watching brief, if required, will be carried out by Emma Grange (BA Hons, MA, PCIfA) of ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Officer will be a suitably experienced archaeologist appointed by the Project Manager. Additional ARS Ltd Archaeological Officers will be allotted to the project as necessary and required.

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



◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
◆ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
◆ Samian Ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
◆ Romano-British small finds:	Alex Croom
◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
◆ Medieval and post-medieval clay pipes, glass and metalwork:	Gary Taylor MCIfA or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker PCIfA
◆ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska ACIfA
◆ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
◆ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

8 GENERAL ITEMS

8.1 Health and Safety

8.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all our workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants and the appointed Health and Safety Officer for the company is Tony Brennan.

8.2 Insurance Cover

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

8.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

8.3.1 Any opportunities for engaging the local community in any archaeological findings should be sought, for example a guided site tour and/or dissemination of information via ARS Ltd's website and local media.

8.4 Publication and dissemination

8.4.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication and, potentially, other appropriate publications (e.g. Archaeology Conservation in Derbyshire). If no other publication is



recommended, a brief site summary in text format will be provided for Derbyshire Archaeological Journal's annual fieldwork round-up. This will be sent to chriswardle01@btinternet.com at the same time as submitting the final report to Derbyshire HER.

8.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

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

8.5 Publicity and Copyright

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

9 REFERENCES

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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC). 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.



FIGURE





Site name: Baileys Mill, Tansley
 Date: April 2019
 Drawn by: RHC
 Scale: As shown

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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**Figure 1:
 Site location**

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