

Archaeological Monitoring at Hotel Van Dyk, Clowne, Derbyshire



ARS Ltd Report No. 2019/182
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Archaeological Monitoring at Hotel Van Dyk, Clowne, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report 2019/182



September 2019
Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name: Van Dyk Hotel Biomass

Site Code: VBM'19

Planning Authority: Bolsover District Council

Planning Reference: 19/00203/FUL

NGR: SK 49835 77030

Date of Attendance: 27th – 28th August 2019

Date of Report: September 2019

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS) was commissioned by The Van Dyk Country Hotel Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief at Hotel Van Dyk, Clowne, Derbyshire. This was done in order to satisfy conditioned planning permission (19/00203/FUL) granted by Bolsover District Council for the construction of a Biomass CHP (combined heat and power) generator to the east of an existing bungalow.

Earlier archaeological investigations, on land immediately north of the site, have revealed significant archaeological remains of medieval, Roman and prehistoric periods. A watching brief on land to the west of the development area discovered a 19th century garden wall, the remains of a WWII concrete air raid shelter, remains of a 20th century garden centre as well as a series of undated postholes and pits.

The archaeological monitoring was carried out over the course of two days on 27th and 28th August 2019. An area of c.750 square meters was stripped under continuous archaeological supervision. One large, rectangular, feature was discovered that extended to a depth of over 2.00m, beyond the safe limit of excavation and contained demolition debris which may represent an infilled WWII era air raid shelter.

1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 A full planning application has been submitted and granted conditionally by Bolsover District Council (Application Ref. 19/00203/FUL) for the proposed development of a walled garden, replacement car park in the grounds of Southgate House and construction of a Biomass CHP to the east. Condition number 2 of the planning permission required that:

Prior to the commencement of site works for the construction of the Biomass CHP building details of existing ground levels on the site of the building and proposed ground and floor levels shall be submitted for approval to the Local Planning Authority. The building shall be erected accordance with the appropriate levels. If any excavations are proposed on the site of the Biomass CHP building and before such excavations take place a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work shall have 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 no excavations for the construction of the building shall take place.

1.1.2 This report details the results of archaeological work undertaken between 27th and 28th August 2019. The Fieldwork Project Officer was Robert Cole, and the Project Manager was Zoë Cavendish, Project Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1.2 Site Location and Topography

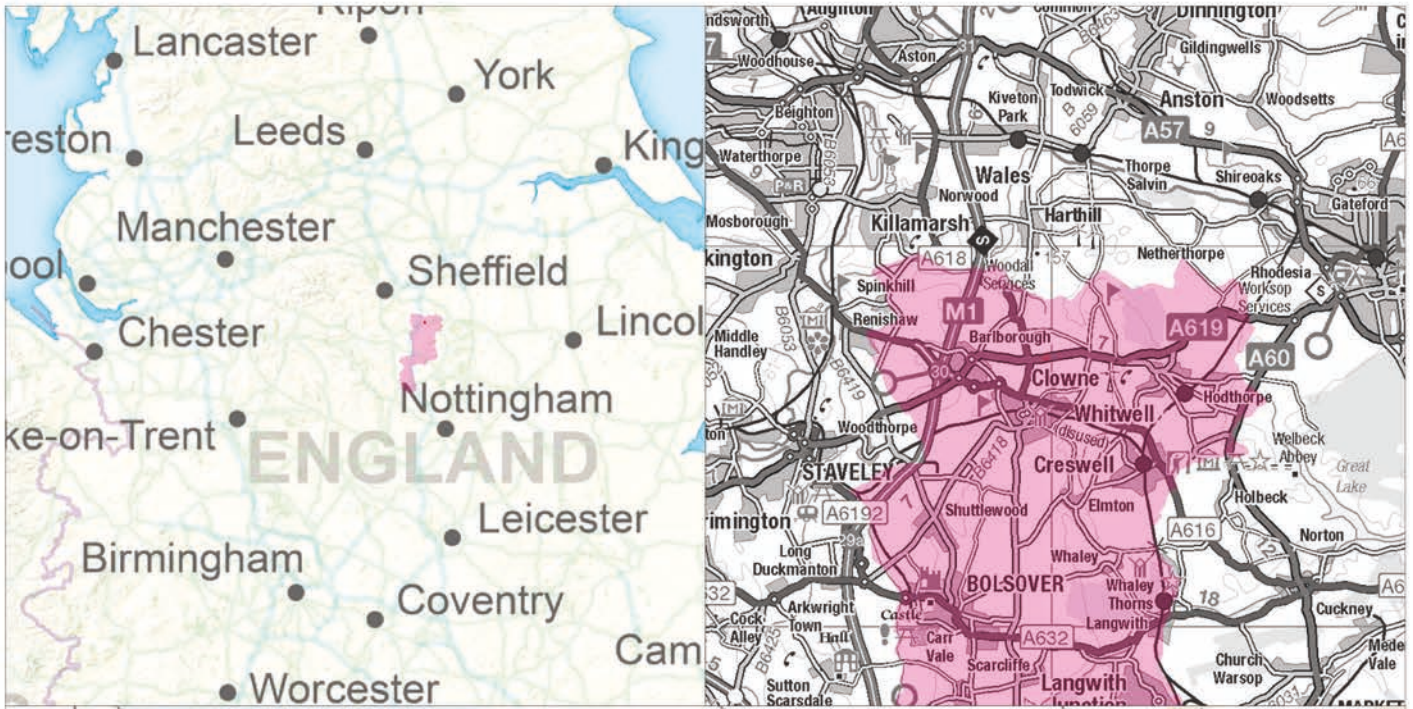
1.2.1 Van Dyk hotel lies on the A619 Chesterfield to Worksop Road, some 1.5km to the north-east of Clowne, c. 12.9km north-east of Chesterfield.

1.2.2 The 'red line boundary' of the development area (hereafter 'PDA') covers an area of c. 750m². The site is centred at SK 49723 77086 (Figure 1).

1.3 Landform, Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Cadeby Formation—Dolostone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 251 to 271 million years ago in the Permian Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018).

1.3.2 The soils of the site are classified as belonging to the Aberford Soil Association (511a), which are typical brown calcareous earths (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Permian Jurassic and Eocene limestone and are characterised as 'shallow, locally brashy well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone; some deeper calcareous soils in colluvium' (Cranfield University 2018).



Site name: Worksope Road, Clowne
 Date: April 2017
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

Figure 1:
Site location



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- Site Boundary
- Bolsover District

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (Scurfield 2007) was produced for the redevelopment of The Van Dyk Hotel and archaeological evaluation trenching was carried out by ARS Ltd in November 2017. A brief synopsis of both assessments is provided below.

2.2 Southgate House (a Grade II Listed Building which is now the Van Dyk Hotel) was developed by the Bowden family in the 18th century. The first historical ownership of the site by the Bowden family is first recorded in 1829, which indicates that there was an earlier building in the site which probably stood beneath the present building. The exact date when Southgate House was built is unknown but the earlier house may well have been associated with Southgate House's walled garden and stables (i.e. with the present Southgate House superimposed on a pre-existing infrastructure). Southgate House was requisitioned during WWII, first as an army camp and later as a Prisoner of War (POW) Camp.

2.3 Following this, in the mid-20th century, the Southgate Estate was sold to the Van Dyk Brothers, who developed the House as a hotel and the walled garden as a plant nursery and tea room. Shortly after 1969 the Hotel was sold (initially to Mansfield Brewery) but the Garden Centre and tearoom was retained by the Van Dyks. The greenhouses within the PDA on the north side of Worksop Road were demolished in the 21st century.

2.4 The archaeological evaluation comprised five trenches across the footprint of the proposed hotel extension. Archaeological remains relating to six separate phases of activity were identified on the site dating from medieval/post-medieval agriculture to the current Van Dyk Hotel (Parker *et al* 2018, 17). Remains associated with the former formal gardens were identified within four of the trenches, with the possible site of a pre-WWII (1939-1945) tank platform also identified during the evaluation works.

2.5 As a result of the evaluation trenching further monitoring was undertaken in the form of a watching brief and strip, map, sample excavations between March and December 2018. During these works various post-medieval – modern features were discovered including the remains of a concrete bunker dating to WWII (Bassendale 2019, in prep).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), for Romano-British and prehistoric periods. For the prehistoric period these include:

- ◆ Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems? What were the economic, social or political roles of the pit alignments and linear ditch systems that characterised many areas of the East Midlands?

What may we deduce from studies of linear boundaries with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape (Knight et al. 2012, 58).

For the Romano British period these include:

- ◆ Can we elucidate the beliefs and practices associated with religious or ritual foci and may certain classes of site have been associated with particular activities?
- ◆ How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time (Knight et al. 2012, 70)
- ◆ Investigating the landscape context of rural settlements; supporting research and publication of landscape syntheses; and instigating regional characterisation studies on industry (Knight et al. 2012, 79-81).

3.2 Watching Brief Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the fieldwork were as follows:

- ◆ Identify the further presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the identified part of the site.

3.2.2 The objectives of the fieldwork were as follows:

- ◆ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.

4 METHOD STATEMENTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Full method statements are included in the Written Scheme of Investigation which is appended to this report as Appendix II, a summary, however, is given here.

4.2 Professional Standards

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological watching brief were carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) Code of Conduct (2014a) and Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs (2014b).

4.2.2 All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy and a dynamic risk assessment was kept on site during the course of the watching brief.

4.2.3 Site recording was undertaken to the standard conventions outlined in the *Site Recording Manual* of Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) (2002) and in accordance with ARS Ltd. procedures manual (ARS 2013).

4.3 Coverage

4.3.1 The watching brief involved the archaeological supervision of all ground works down to the formation level of the proposed development, an area of 750m², as well as the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains and finds exposed.

4.4 The Watching Brief

4.4.1 ARS Ltd staff were made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and were be fully briefed on the work required.

4.4.2 The ground works for the proposed development were carried out under continuous archaeological supervision.

4.4.3 Topsoil and overburden were removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1m toothless bucket.

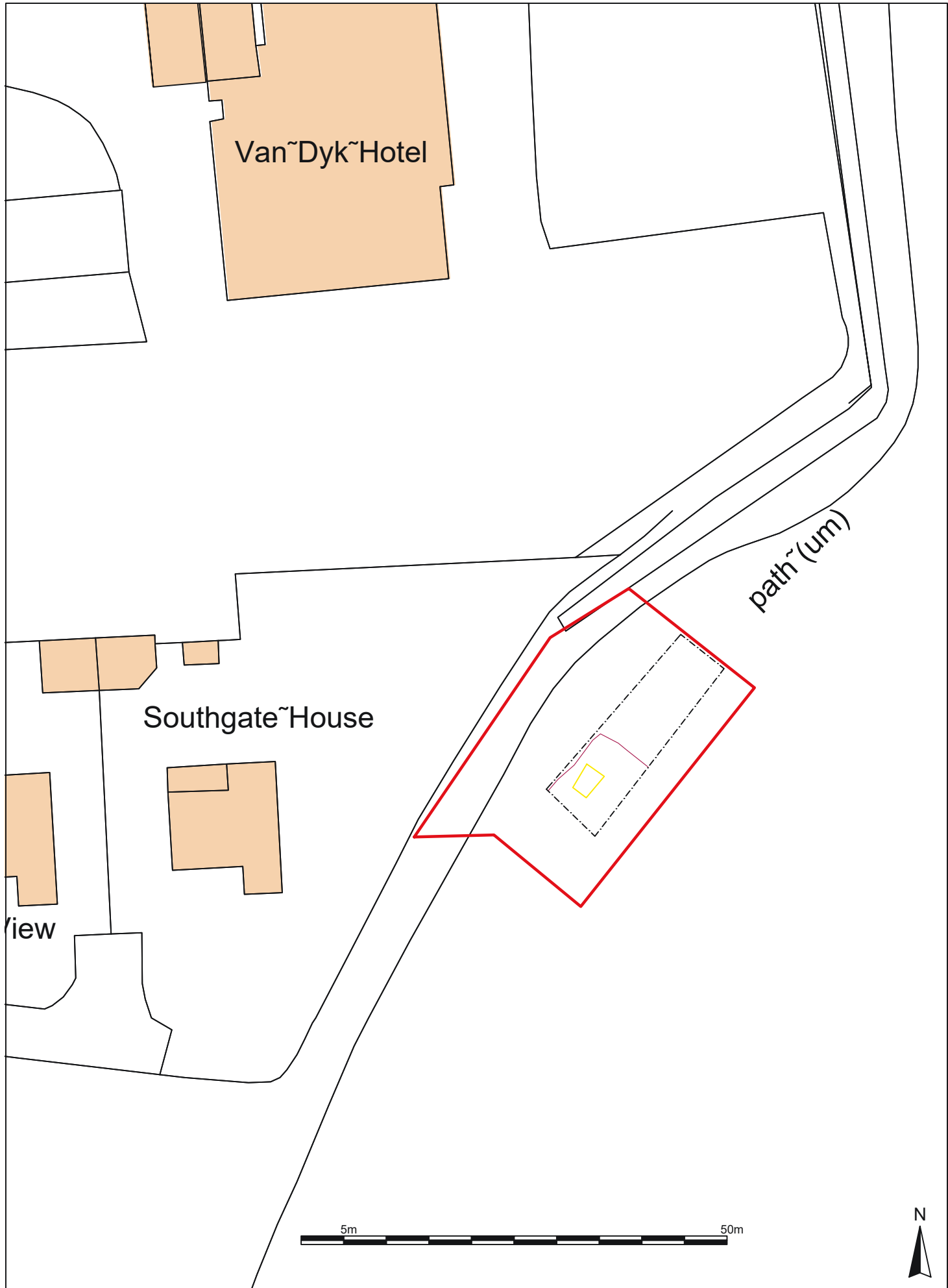
4.4.4 Where archaeological features and deposits were identified during the watching brief, they were investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

4.4.5 All excavated spoil was visually scanned to recover small finds. All recovered finds were retained and recorded.

4.4.6 Where archaeological features and/or deposits were identified they were cleaned and investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed.

4.4.7 Sample sections were taken within the watching brief area in order to illustrate the observed stratigraphy.

4.4.8 All exposed archaeological remains were cleaned by hand and a full photographic and written record was kept.



Site Name: Van Dyk Hotel
 Date: 10/09/2019
 Drawn by: KB
 Scale: As shown @A4

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Figure 2: Location of the Watching Brief Area

Key:



Watching Brief Site
 Boundary



Limit of Excavation

Feature [002]

Sondage

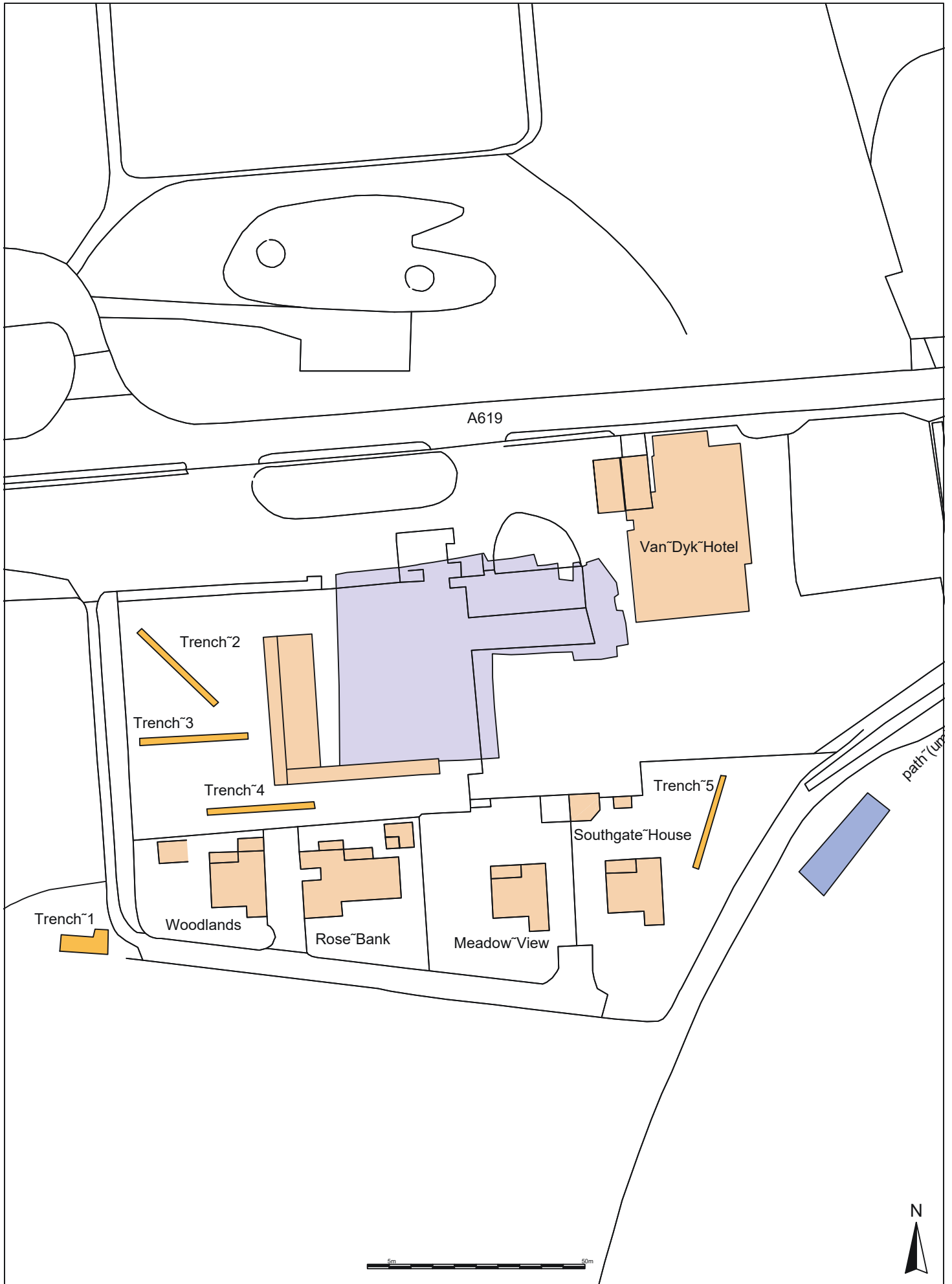
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Figure 3: Location of previous phases of works

- Key:
- 2017 Evaluation Trench Locations
 - 2018 Watching Brief Location
 - 2019 Watching Brief Location

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5 DESCRIPTION AND RESULTS

5.1 The Watching Brief

5.1.1 Stripping of the 750m² development area (Figure 2) was undertaken by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The following section contains descriptions of the archaeological deposits encountered on site, supported by figures within the text. More detailed description and contextual information is presented in the Context Summary Table at the rear of this report in Appendix I.

5.1.2 Modern overburden (001) covering the whole DBA and comprising a thin layer of washed/blown material and degraded stone with frequent pieces of demolition rubble, forming the modern ground surface, was excavated to a depth of 50mm below ground level (BGL).

5.1.3 Removal of the overburden revealed a large rectangular cut [002] containing a mid-orangey grey sandy silt with modern demolition rubble consisting of machine made brick, tarmac, concrete, plastic piping, electric cables and other general detritus (003) (Figure 4). It measured a minimum of 12.5m in length, 8.00m wide and 2.00m deep extending beyond the limit of the excavation. At the time of the watching brief it was not possible to extend the trench to reveal the extent of the rectangular cut because of the position of previously excavated material. In an attempt to ascertain the depth of the feature an exploratory *sondage* was excavated by machine. However, after reaching a depth of 2.00m excavation was halted on the grounds of safety.

5.1.4 Given that the full extent of this feature could not be ascertained, interpretation will be challenging, although the makeup of this deposit makes it likely that (003) represents a demolition backfill of some kind (Figure 4). The scale of the cut, particularly its depth at over 2m BGL certainly raises some very interesting possibilities that will be discussed below.





5.1.5 The natural geology of Dolostone Bedrock was encountered at a minimum depth of 50mm BGL across much of the DBA. It was not possible to determine the maximum depth of the natural geology across the whole area due to the unknown depth of demolition deposit (003) and safety concerns with exploring any deeper.

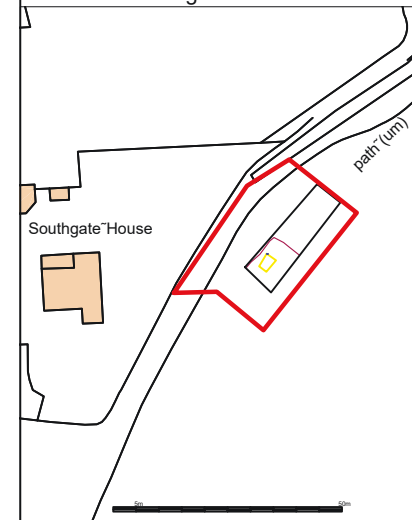


Figure 4. Modern Demolition Debris within fill (003). Note the abundance of brick, concrete, cabling and other modern detritus

Van Dyk Hotel
Date: 10/09/2019
Drawn by: KB
Scale: As shown @A4

Figure 5: Showing location of feature [002] and sondage

Key:
 Watching Brief Site Boundary
 Limit of Excavation
 Feature [002]
 Sondage



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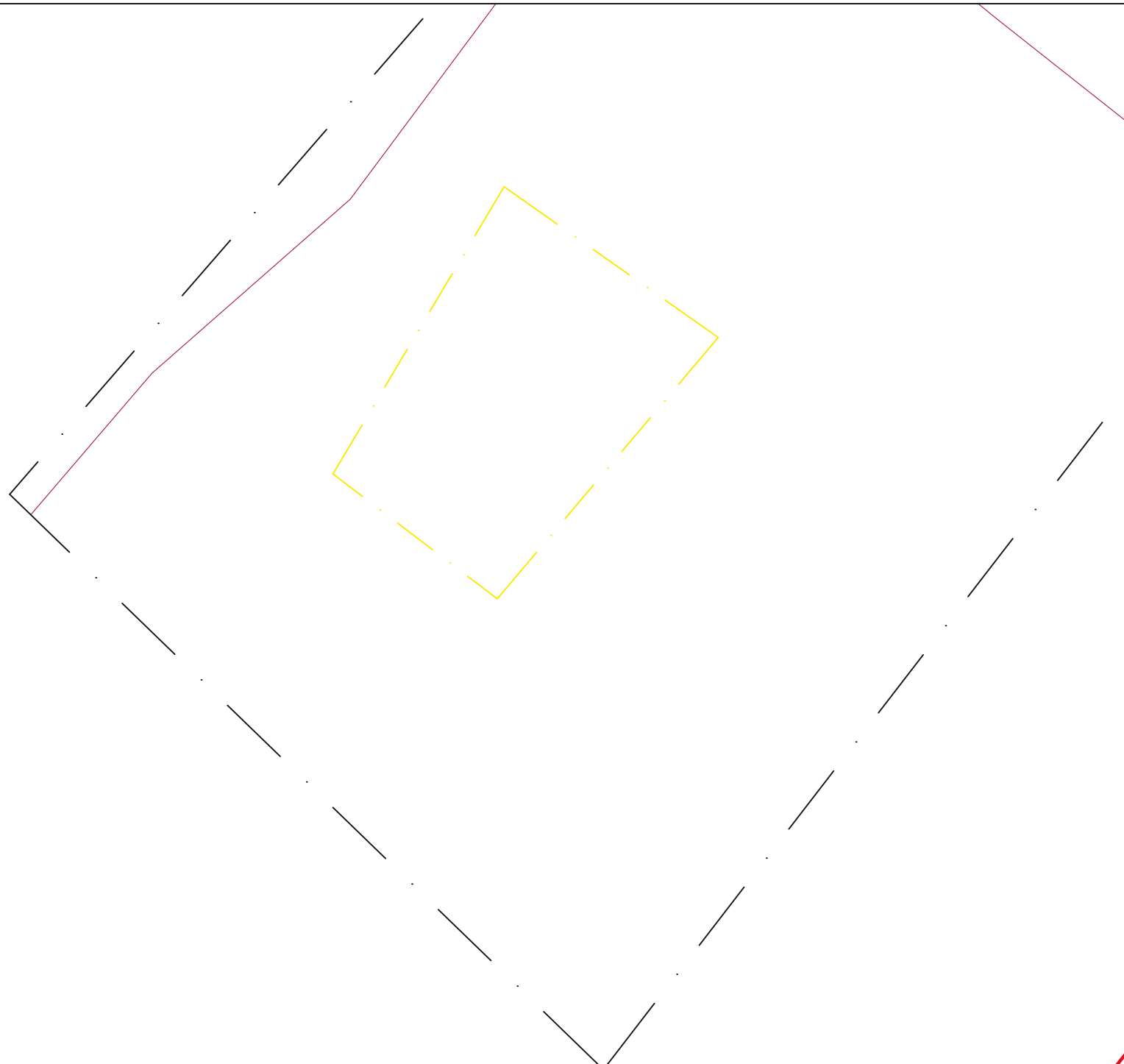
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5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 Despite being unable to answer the specific research aims and objectives set out in the WSI it has nonetheless raised an interesting conundrum regarding the origins of the feature described above in 5.1.3.

5.2.2 One possible explanation is that the demolition material represents a WWII structure. We know from previous phases of investigation (Bassendale in prep; Parker et al 2018) and the desk based assessment (Scurfield, 2007) that there was a military presence on the site during the Second World War; first as an army camp and later a Prisoner of War (POW) camp. It is therefore not unreasonable to posit that this feature represents a WWII bunker or shelter. When one takes into account the considerable depth below 2.00m, an air raid shelter or other protective bunker seems plausible. However, one might expect to find more visible remains of a structure of this nature that would have been built to withstand considerable force and keep the people or supplies sheltering within safe from enemy attack. Indeed, there is more robust evidence for another WWII bunker elsewhere on the Hotel Van Dyk complex (Bassendale in prep.). This structure, identified during the 2018 watching brief and measuring 1.5m x 1m+ was less ephemeral and in a better state of preservation than the one described above with the concrete itself being clearly visible. In contrast, the example discovered during this watching brief has been reduced to rubble.

The fact that there is no evidence for a building of any kind in this location on the historic maps is probably not surprising either if we assume it was associated with the Second World War. Yet the fact that it seems to have been removed from the landscape is unusual, indeed there are numerous examples of abandoned military installations across the UK and Europe. Why this one should have been dismantled when so many others were simply abandoned to time is a mystery.

5.2.3 Another possibility is that this deep feature is associated with a 19th century quarry or mine. There are at least five such sites recorded on the Derbyshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (DCCSMR) within the 1km study area that are associated with quarrying or mining (see Scurfield 2007 for full details). It is therefore possible that [002] is associated with deep excavation activity such as mining or quarrying. However, the relatively modern makeup of the deposit contained within make this interpretation problematic. If this deep feature *is* associated with the local quarrying or mining industries it raises further queries about what was happening here after the mines closed, but before the deposit was laid down

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 In sum; a watching brief was carried out at Hotel Van Dyk in August 2019 to monitor the ground works for the construction of a Biomass CHP. The natural was observed at a shallow depth of 500mm across much of the site. One large cut feature of uncertain provenance was discovered with a depth of over 2.00m that is likely associated with the military history of the area during WWII.

6.2 Further landscaping work will be undertaken in the surrounding locale at a later date which will also be subject to a watching brief in accordance with condition number 2 of Planning Application 19/00203/FUL. Additional monitoring in the vicinity of the Biomass CHP may help to elucidate the nature of the feature described here.

7 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

7.1 All publicity will be handled by the client.

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

8 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

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

8.2 No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1 A digital copy in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A PDF version of the entire report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (OASIS ID archaeol5- 331366) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1 Mascot Management and Hotel Van Dyk for commissioning the work, and Sandersons and Millbrook Engineering for their support on site.

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

Appendix I: Context Summary Table

Context	Type	Description	Thickness/extent (feature = length x width x depth)	aOD
001	Deposit/ overburden	A thin layer of washed/ blown material and degraded stone forming modern ground surface. Medium textured, dark orangey brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of demolition rubble throughout. Partly overgrown.	24.5m x 6.5m x 0.05	
002	Cut	Large rectangular cut with squared corners and sharp break of slope to the top filled with modern demolition rubble. Sondage demonstrated depth of at least 2.00m. Full extent not found as carried on beneath spoil at the side of the excavation.	<12.5m x <8m x <2.00m	
003	Deposit	Mid orangey grey, coarse sandy silt with frequent dump inclusions of brick, tarmac, concrete, plastic pipes, electric cables and general rubbish. <i>Demolition backfill</i>	<12.5m x <8m x <2.00m	
004	Bedrock	Natural geology – Cadeby Formation, Dolostone		

APPENDIX II: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

The Van Dyk Hotel, Clowne, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works

August 2019



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Prepared on behalf of: The Van Dyk Country Hotel Ltd

Date of compilation: August 2019

Compiled by: Adam Lodoen

Planning Reference: 19/00203/FUL

Local Authority: Bolsover District Council

Site central NGR: SK 49835 77030

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of The Van Dyk Country Hotel Ltd. It details a scheme of works for an archaeological watching brief at The Hotel Van Dyk, Clowne, Derbyshire. The development comprises the formation of a walled garden, a replacement car park in the garden area of the existing bungalow (Southgate House) and construction of a Biomass CHP (Combined Heat and Power) building to east of the bungalow.

1.1.2 A full planning application has been submitted and granted conditionally by Bolsover District Council (Application Ref. 19/00203/FUL) for the proposed development. Condition number 2 of the planning permission required that:

2. Prior to the commencement of site works for the construction of the Biomass CHP building details of existing ground levels on the site of the building and proposed ground and floor levels shall be submitted for approval to the Local Planning Authority. The building shall be erected in accordance with the approved levels. If any excavations are proposed on the site of the Biomass CHP building and before such excavations take place a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work shall have 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 no excavations for the construction of the building shall take place.

1.1.3 Archaeological investigations on land immediately to the north of this site have revealed a range of significant remains of medieval, Roman and earlier periods. These include evidence of industrial activity, a possible section of Roman road, a possible ritual structure and prehistoric burials (Parker 2019). Archaeological monitoring works to the west of the existing hotel discovered a 19th century garden wall, the remains of a concrete bunker dating to WWII, remains relating to the former Garden Centre (20th C), and a series of undated possible pits and post holes (Bassendale, in prep).

1.1.4 This WSI confirms the nature of the archaeological monitoring along with post-excavation analysis, reporting, publication and archiving, to be undertaken by ARS Ltd at The Van Dyk Hotel, Clowne in accordance with guidance provided by Sarah Whiteley, the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) for Derbyshire County Council.

1.1.5 The aim of the programme of works is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 199 (DCLG 2012) which requires developers to record and advance the understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.



1.2 Site Description and Geology

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') covers an area of c.750m². The site is centred at SK 49835 77030 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises Cadeby Formation – Dolostone, sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 251 to 271 million years ago in the Permian Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019).

1.2.3 The soils of the site are classified as belonging to the Aberford Soil Association (511a), which are typical brown calcareous earths (SSEW 1983). These soils form over Permian Jurassic and Eocene limestone and are characterised as '*shallow, locally brashy well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone. Some deeper calcareous soils in colluvium*' (Cranfield University 2018).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (Scurfield 2007) was produced for the redevelopment of The Van Dyk Hotel and archaeological evaluation trenching was carried out by ARS Ltd in November 2017. A brief synopsis of both assessments is provided below.

2.2 Southgate House (a Grade II Listed Building which is now the Van Dyk Hotel) was developed by the Bowden family in the 18th century. The first historical ownership of the site by the Bowden family is first recorded in 1829, which indicates that there was an earlier building in the site which probably stood beneath the present building. The exact date when Southgate House was built is unknown but the earlier house may well have been associated with Southgate House's walled garden and stables (i.e. with the present Southgate House superimposed on a pre-existing infrastructure). In the mid-20th century the Southgate Estate was sold to the Van Dyk Brothers, who developed the House as a hotel and the walled garden as a plant nursery and tea room. Shortly after 1969 the Hotel was sold (initially to Mansfield Brewery) but the Garden Centre and tearoom was retained by the Van Dyks. The greenhouses within the PDA on the north side of Worksop Road were demolished in the 21st century.

2.3 Around 100m to the east of the Van Dyke Hotel is a cropmark site of an enclosure and a field system, probably dating to the to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period (Scurfield 2007).

2.3 The archaeological evaluation comprised five trenches across the footprint of the proposed hotel extension. Archaeological remains relating to six separate phases of activity were identified on the site dating from medieval/post-medieval agriculture to the current Van Dyk Hotel (Parker *et al* 2018, 17). Remains associated with the former formal gardens were identified within four of the trenches, with the possible site of a WWII tank platform also identified during the evaluation works.

2.4 Excavations immediately to the north, on the other side of Worksop Road, identified remains from the Neolithic to the Anglo-Saxon period. A series of



discontinuous ditch/pit boundaries were discovered that appear to have been used as boundaries right through from the late Neolithic and possibly up to the start of the Romano-British period. Two likely prehistoric, human crouched burials were uncovered. Evidence of domestic and ceremonial activities relating to the Romano-British period were encountered, including a well believed to have been part of a small ceremonial complex, located in the corner of a walled enclosure. A possible Roman road and evidence of quarrying dating to the Romano-British period were uncovered. Two possible Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs) were found in the western part of the site (Parker 2019).

2.5 Archaeological monitoring works to the west of the existing hotel discovered a 19th century garden wall, the remains of a concrete bunker dating to WWII, remains relating to the former Garden Centre (20th C), and a series of undated possible pits and post holes (Bassendale, in prep).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably for the Romano-British Period. These include for the prehistoric period:

- ◆ Can we shed further light upon the development of field and boundary systems? What were the economic, social or political roles of the pit alignments and linear ditch systems that characterised many areas of the East Midlands? What may we deduce from studies of linear boundaries with respect to changes in the agrarian landscape (Knight *et al.* 2012, 58)?

For the Romano-British period, these include:

- ◆ Can we elucidate the beliefs and practices associated with religious or ritual foci and may certain classes of site have been associated with particular activities (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)?
- ◆ How did field and boundary systems relate to earlier systems of land allotment, and how did these boundary networks develop over time (Knight *et al.* 2012, 70)?
- ◆ Investigating the landscape context of rural settlements; Supporting research and publication of landscape syntheses; and Instigating regional characterisation study on industry (Knight *et al.* 2012, 79-81).

For the early medieval period, these include:

- ◆ What impact may Germanic and Scandinavian immigration have had upon rural settlement patterns (Knight *et al.* 2012, 82).

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 Fieldwork Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims of the fieldwork are as follows:

- ◆ Identify the further presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the identified part of the site.

3.2.2 The objectives of the fieldwork are as follows:

- ◆ Record any archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The watching brief will involve the continuous monitoring during ground works of the 750m² area as demarcated on Figure 1.

4.1.2 Should significant areas of archaeological interest be uncovered during the watching brief allowance will be made, in agreement with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, for the watching brief to be scaled to strip, map and sample and this written scheme of investigation to be updated as appropriate to the nature of the archaeology revealed.

4.2 General Statement of Practice

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological watching brief will be carried out in accordance with ClfA's *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014b).

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

4.2.3 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.

4.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working in plan.

4.2.5 ARS Ltd will ensure that plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.



4.2.6 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

4.2.7 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 DCA 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.

4.2.9 The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site and will be given, at his/her request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated / allowed for recording any such features.

4.2.10 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.

4.3 Methodology

4.3.1 All groundworks covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the DCA will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.3 Isolated, discrete features such as pits which do not form structural features or are representative of industrial activities will be 50% sampled, if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.

4.3.4 Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature, will be sampled to a minimum sample size of 25% away from intersections. Intersections will be sampled and excavated in plan with strategic temporary sections located to demonstrate sequence.

4.3.5 Cut features of an archaeological nature which comprise structural units will be completely excavated to and respect the original interface of construction.

5 SAMPLING, FAUNAL REMAINS AND TREASURE

5.1 This section outlines sampling methodologies to be utilised in all excavation types.

5.2 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. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist and provisions will be made for further scientific dating, where justified against the project aims.



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

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

5.5 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.

5.6 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 Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.

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

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

HM Coroner
Dr. Robert Hunter
5-6 Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S41 7SL

Finds Liaison Officer
Dr. Maria Kneafsey
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS

Tel: 01246 273058

Tel: 01332 641 903
e-mail: maria@derbymuseums.org

5.9 The DCA 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.

6 RECORDING

6.1 Upon finishing all aspects of archaeological monitoring, a single report will be produced.

6.2 Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the *Site Recording Manual* of Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS) (2002).



6.3 The site will be tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded in accordance with the ARS Ltd. field recording manual.

6.4 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pre-printed record sheets with text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate measured scale plans and sections/elevations will be drawn where required at the appropriate and in accordance with best practice. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

6.5 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.

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

6.7 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.

6.8 A stratigraphy of the site will be recorded.

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

6.10 A full photographic record will be compiled using a digital camera, 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.

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

7 FINDS PROCESSING AND STORAGE

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

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

7.3 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.



7.4 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).

7.5 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.

7.6 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.

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

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

8 STAFFING

8.1 The Project Manager for the archaeological evaluation will be Zoe Cavendish, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist drawn from ARS Ltd permanent staff.

8.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA
◆ Romano-British pottery:	Jeremy Evans or Dr Phil Mills MCIfA
◆ Samian ware:	Dr Gwladys Monteil
◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery	Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate, MCIfA, FSA
◆ Medieval and post-medieval metalwork, glass and clay pipes:	Graham Taylor MCIfA
◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
◆ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
◆ Radiocarbon dating:	Professor Gordon Cook (SUERC)
◆ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick (Durham University)

9 REPORT

9.1 Following completion of the archaeological evaluation, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include:



- ◆ Non-technical 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 to include:
 - ◆ Specialist Reports
 - ◆ Structural and Stratigraphic details
- ◆ Index to archive and details of archive location
- ◆ References
- ◆ Statement of intent regarding publication
- ◆ Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS form.

9.2 One bound copy with a digital copy of the final report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be updated as part of the OASIS record (see 4.9.9 below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

10 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

10.1 At the inception of the project, Weston Park Museum and Art Gallery will be notified.

10.2 Should the archaeological watching brief produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with Weston Park Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Museums Sheffield* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016, 11).

10.3 Should the archaeological watching brief produce archaeologically significant finds, a project archive will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd with Weston Park Museum. The archive will comprise the primary records and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.



10.4 In the event that the project produces no finds, but archaeologically significant results the site archive will be fully digitised and deposited with ADS (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>)

10.5 The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2014e) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1999) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland*, and *Conditions for the Acceptance of Archaeological Material from Excavations and Field Work* (2003). In addition, the recommendations of *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Museums Sheffield* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016) will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report.

10.6 The DCA and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

10.7 The DCA 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 and its contents will be outlined in the report and the DCA informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

10.8 All retained artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.

10.9 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 disc.

10.10 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 Derbyshire HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

10.11 Depending on the requirements of the DCA, the results of the work or a synthesis of them will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

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

11 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 Notice of no less than five working days, prior to commencement of recording and monitoring will be given to the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

Sarah Whiteley
Development Control Archaeologist
Conservation, Heritage & Design
Economy, Transport and Environment



Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539774

11.2 The contractor will liaise closely with the DCA so that the site may be inspected when fieldwork is near to completion. Excavations will only be backfilled following the approval of the DCA.

11.3 The client will afford reasonable access to DCA or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the client and the DCA at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

12 GENERAL ITEMS

12.1 Health and Safety

12.1.1 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 out 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. ARS Ltd retains Citation as its expert health and safety consultants.

12.2 Insurance Cover

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

12.3 Community Engagement and Outreach

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

12.4 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

12.4.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the DCA.

12.5 Publication

12.5.1 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. 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.

13 REFERENCES

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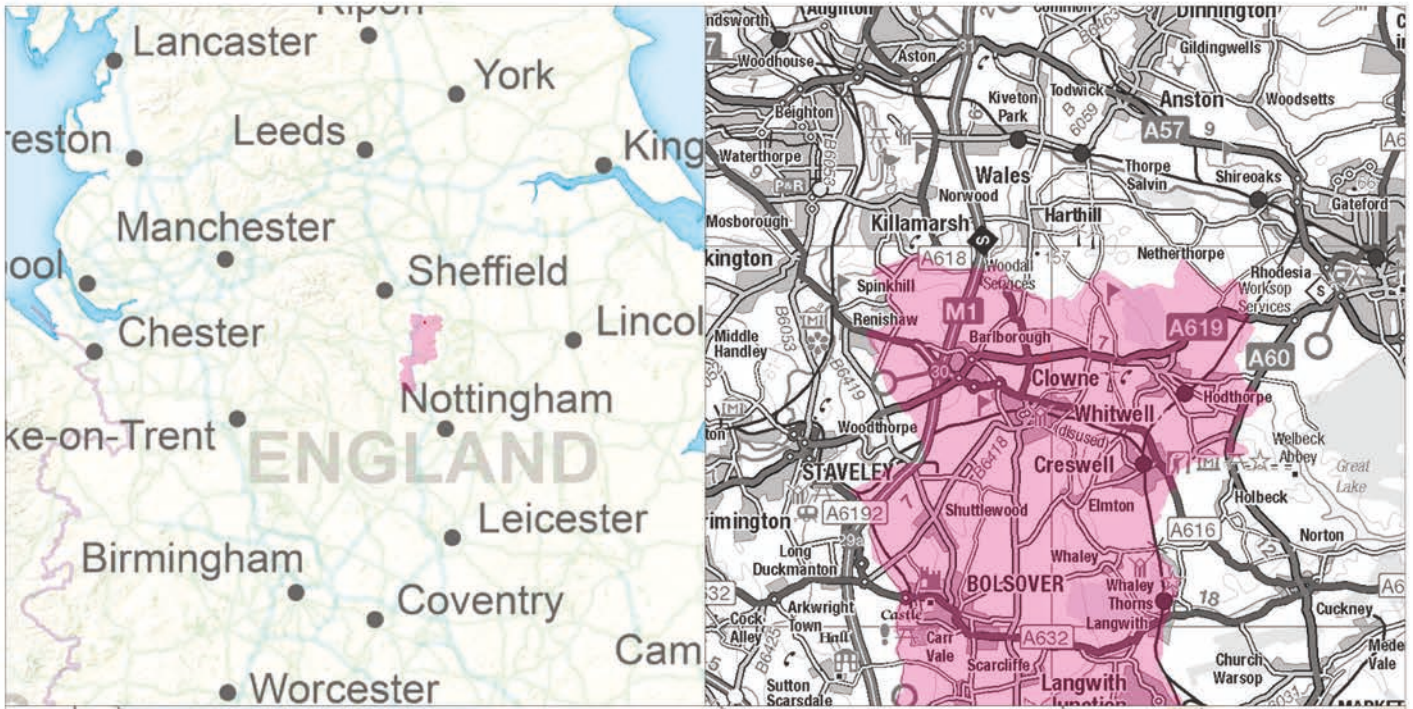
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FIGURES





Site name: Worksope Road, Clowne
 Date: April 2017
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
 © Crown copyright and database right 2015

- Site Boundary
- Bolsover District

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](#) | [FAQs](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeo15-366987

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Monitoring at Van Dyk Hotel
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS) was commissioned by The Van Dyk Country Hotel Ltd. to undertake an Archaeological Watching Brief at Hotel Van Dyk, Clowne, Derbyshire. This was done in order to satisfy conditioned planning permission (19/00203/FUL) granted by Bolsover District Council for the construction of a Biomass CHP (combined heat and power) generator to the east of an existing bungalow. Earlier archaeological investigations, on land immediately north of the site, have revealed significant archaeological remains of medieval, Roman and prehistoric periods. A watching brief on land to the west of the development area discovered a 19th century garden wall, the remains of a WWII concrete air raid shelter, remains of a 20th century garden centre as well as a series of undated postholes and pits. The archaeological monitoring was carried out over the course of two days on 27th and 28th August 2019. An area of c.750 square meters was stripped under continuous archaeological supervision. One large, rectangular, feature was discovered that extended to a depth of over 2.00m, beyond the safe limit of excavation and contained demolition debris which may represent an infilled WWII era air raid shelter.
Project dates	Start: 27-08-2019 End: 28-09-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	VBM'19 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	19/00203/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	RECTANGULAR FEATURE Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE BOLSOVER BARLBOROUGH Van Dyk Hotel, Worksop Road, Clowne
Study area	750 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 49835 77030 53.28761671948 -1.252361904663 53 17 15 N 001 15 08 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Zoe Cavendish
Project supervisor	Robert Cole
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	The Van Dyk Country Hotel Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive Exists?	No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring at Van Dyk Hotel, Clowne, Derbyshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cavendish, Z.
Other bibliographic details	2019/182
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Description	46 page PDF/A
Entered by	Rosie Maguiness (rosie@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	10 June 2021

OASIS: