



BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE

Archaeological Watching Brief





**BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH,
DERBYSHIRE**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Prepared for:
Mount St Marys College
Spinkhill
Derbyshire
S21 3YL

by
Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6,
Sheaf Bank Business Park,
Prospect Road,
Sheffield
S2 3EN

Report reference: 75850.04

October 2010

DISCLAIMER

THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT WAS DESIGNED AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF A REPORT TO AN INDIVIDUAL CLIENT AND WAS PREPARED SOLELY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THAT CLIENT. THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT DOES NOT NECESSARILY STAND ON ITS OWN AND IS NOT INTENDED TO NOR SHOULD IT BE RELIED UPON BY ANY THIRD PARTY. TO THE FULLEST EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY WILL NOT BE LIABLE BY REASON OF BREACH OF CONTRACT NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE (WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OCCASIONED TO ANY PERSON ACTING OR OMITTING TO ACT OR REFRAINING FROM ACTING IN RELIANCE UPON THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT ARISING FROM OR CONNECTED WITH ANY ERROR OR OMISSION IN THE MATERIAL CONTAINED IN THE REPORT. LOSS OR DAMAGE AS REFERRED TO ABOVE SHALL BE DEEMED TO INCLUDE, BUT IS NOT LIMITED TO, ANY LOSS OF PROFITS OR ANTICIPATED PROFITS DAMAGE TO REPUTATION OR GOODWILL LOSS OF BUSINESS OR ANTICIPATED BUSINESS DAMAGES COSTS EXPENSES INCURRED OR PAYABLE TO ANY THIRD PARTY (IN ALL CASES WHETHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL) OR ANY OTHER DIRECT INDIRECT OR CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS OR DAMAGE

QUALITY ASSURANCE

SITE CODE	75850	ACCESSION CODE	TBC	CLIENT CODE	NA
PLANNING APPLICATION REF.	BDC10/00212/FUL; BDC10/00213/LBC; BDC10/00255/FUL; BDC10/00257/LBC	NGR	447770 378250		

VERSION	STATUS*	PREPARED BY	APPROVED BY	APPROVER'S SIGNATURE	DATE	FILE
V1	F	J. THOMSON	CM	<i>Chris Moore</i>	29.10.10	75850_04_WB_V1

* I= INTERNAL DRAFT E= EXTERNAL DRAFT F= FINAL

**BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH,
DERBYSHIRE**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Contents

Summary.....	v
Acknowledgements.....	vi
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project Background.....	1
1.2 The Site, Location and Geology.....	1
2 METHODOLOGY.....	2
2.1 Aims and Scope.....	2
2.2 Watching Brief.....	2
2.3 Best Practice.....	2
2.4 Copyright.....	2
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
3.1 Introduction.....	3
3.2 Historical Summary.....	3
3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	3
4 RESULTS.....	4
4.1 Introduction.....	4
4.2 Western Retaining Wall.....	4
4.3 Southeast Stable Block.....	5
4.4 Finds.....	6
5 CONCLUSIONS.....	7
5.1 Discussion.....	7
5.2 Conclusion.....	7
6 ARCHIVE.....	8
6.1 Preparation.....	8
6.2 Deposition.....	8
7 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	9
8 FIGURES AND PLATES.....	10
9 APPENDIX I: SEDIMENT DESCRIPTIONS.....	11
10 APPENDIX II: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....	12

Front cover View overlooking the southeast corner of the Stable Block towards Barlborough Hall

Back cover General working shot of Trench 2

Figure 1 Site location

Figure 2 Historic Maps: 1723 and 1875

Figure 3 Historic Plans: 1815 and 1858

Figure 4 Western Retaining Wall: Sections

Figure 5 Elevations and Profile of Eastern Boundary Wall and Plan of Trench 2

Plate 1	General view of the Site, looking from the southwest of the Orchard Garden
Plate 2	General view of Trench 1 noting height of Wards Lane beyond
Plate 3	Detail of south facing section of the Western Retaining Wall
Plate 4	Detail of north facing section of the Western Retaining Wall
Plate 5	Detail of east facing section of Trench 1 showing sequence of road surfaces and culvert at the base
Plate 6	General view of Trench 2, looking east
Plate 7	Detail of foundation 203 and culvert 206 at eastern end of Trench 2, looking east
Table 1	Details of Finds by Context
Table 2	Archive index
Table 3-5	Sediment Descriptions

**BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH,
DERBYSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief****Summary**

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mount St. Mary's College to undertake an archaeological watching brief during renovation work within the grounds of Barlborough Hall, Barlborough, Derbyshire. The programme of work included the soft strip and renovation of a room in the southeast corner of the former Stable Block (NGR: 447719 378227); groundworks associated with the construction of a disabled access ramp (NGR: 447716 378221); and the clearance and reconstruction of a portion of a retaining wall forming the western boundary to the Orchard Garden to the south of the Stable Block (NGR: 447635 378233).

Barlborough Hall, a designated Grade I Listed Building (LBS No.: 79215), is stylistically attributed to the Elizabethan architect Robert Smythson and was constructed in 1583-84 for Francis Rodes as a seat for his third of the manor of Barlborough. The hall sits within a Grade II Listed Park (No.: GD3255) encompassing landscaped gardens and parkland of approximately 1.5km². To the west of the Hall is a group of Grade II Listed ancillary buildings (LBS No.: 79217) forming the former stables, and the monitored work located within a garden situated to their south. At time of writing a more detailed analysis of available historical evidence and an assessment of surviving archaeological assets within Barlborough Hall Park is being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology.

The results of the watching brief indicated that alterations had occurred to the garden in the mid-19th century. These included several phases of deposits raising the level of Ward Lane to the west of the garden; changes to the arrangement of boundary walls along the east of the garden; alterations to the functions of rooms within the Stable Block north of the garden; and possible improvements to drainage from the Hall to the pond in the garden. Modification work to the Hall is known to have occurred during the mid-19th century, and the observed alterations to the Orchard Garden were likely an extension of them.

The project archive, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data, is currently stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. It is anticipated that the physical Site archive and a copy of this report will be deposited in due course with Western Park Museum, Sheffield. An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of the report in PDF format.

**BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH,
DERBYSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief****Acknowledgements**

This project was commissioned by Mount St. Mary's College and Wessex Archaeology is grateful to them in this regard. Survey drawings and reference photography were provided by John Cawkwell-Stansfield and Rachel Duroe of CS Surveying and Architectural Design Limited.

The fieldwork was undertaken by James Thomson and Oliver Jessop, the report was prepared by James Thomson, with illustrations by Chris Breeden. The finds for this project were examined by Chris Cumberpatch. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Oliver Jessop.

**BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH,
DERBYSHIRE****Archaeological Watching Brief****1 INTRODUCTION****1.1 Project Background**

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Mount St. Mary's College (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological watching brief during construction works at Barlborough Hall, Barlborough, Derbyshire (hereafter 'the Site'; **Figure 1**). The programme of work included the soft strip and refurbishment of rooms forming the southeast corner of the former stable block (NGR: 447719 378227); groundworks associated with the construction of a disabled access ramp to the south of this building (NGR: 447716 378221); and the clearance and reconstruction of a portion of a retaining wall forming the western boundary to a garden to the south of the 'stables' (NGR: 447635 378233).

1.1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2010a), and approved by Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council (DCC), detailing the scope of the archaeological monitoring and the methods and standards to be employed. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results of the monitoring, and an interpretation of the findings.

1.2 The Site, Location and Geology

1.2.1 The Site is located to the north of the Village of Barlborough and east of the M1 within the present grounds of Mount St. Mary's College and the former gardens surrounding Barlborough Hall (**Figure 1**). Barlborough Hall is a Grade I Listed Building (LBS No.: 79215) comprising a square two storey ashlar structure, and sits within a Grade II Listed Park (No.: GD3255) encompassing an estate of managed parkland of approximately 1.5km².

1.2.2 Situated to the west of the Hall is a rectangular complex of service buildings to which it is connected by means of an enclosed corridor. The service buildings are Grade 2 Listed Buildings (LBS No.: 79217) and whilst commonly referred to as 'the Stable Block', they historically represent a mixed complex of stables, farm buildings, accommodation and service buildings.

1.2.3 The land to the south of the service buildings contains a large pond and is referred to throughout this document as 'the Orchard Garden' (**Plate 1**). It is bounded to the west by a tall retaining wall; to the east by a hedge; and to the south by an arboretum. Although the terrain in the area falls away to the north from 135 to 140m AOD, the ground level in the vicinity of the Site has been altered to form a series of uneven terraces.

1.2.4 The underlying geology of the area is siltstone, sandstone and mudstone of the Carboniferous Pennine Middle Coal Measures (BGS sheet E100).

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and Scope

2.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief was to provide information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record archaeological features revealed during the groundworks.

2.1.2 The original intention of the watching brief was to also monitor all work undertaken within the stable building, however this was completed before archaeological monitoring was in place. Following correspondence with DCC the groundworks associated with the collapsed retaining wall and disabled access ramp were defined as the extent of this watching brief.

2.2 Watching Brief

2.2.1 In accordance with the WSI (WA 2010a), an archaeological watching brief was maintained by a suitably qualified member of Wessex Archaeology staff on all groundworks within the designated monitoring area.

2.2.2 Groundworks were carried out by a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. The groundworks were located using a Site plan of the area provided by the Client.

2.2.3 Finds recovered during the watching brief were retained for analysis. A summary of the finds is included in this report as **Table 1**.

2.2.4 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record. The photographic record comprised black and white 35mm prints, colour slides and digital images. The contents of the fieldwork archive are tabulated below as **Table 2**.

2.3 Best Practice

2.3.1 All works were conducted in compliance with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 2008).

2.4 Copyright

2.4.1 This report may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (e.g. Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which we are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferrable by Wessex Archaeology. You are reminded that you remain bound by the conditions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of the report.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 This section contains a brief historical summary of the Site to provide context to the results. At time of writing a more detailed analysis of available historical evidence and an assessment of surviving archaeological assets within Barlborough Hall Park is being undertaken by Wessex Archaeology (2010b).

3.2 Historical Summary

3.2.1 Barlborough Hall has been stylistically attributed to the Elizabethan architect Robert Smythson and was constructed in 1583-84 for Francis Rodes as a seat for his third of the manor of Barlborough. The hall was from the start set within landscaped gardens and parkland, with a group of service buildings to its west.

3.2.2 The service structures are commonly known as the Stable Block although historically they contained space for an array of operations beyond stabling. By 1815 these included stabling; a washroom; a brew-house; and accommodation for other domestic and agricultural industries.

3.2.3 Situated to the southwest of the Stable Block is a small two-storey structure often referred to as the 'Gazebo' or 'Banqueting House'. The structure is located alongside the service buildings within the northwest corner of the Orchard Garden. At present the views from its southern bay window are largely obscured by tall retaining walls along both Wards Lane and the south of the Stables.

3.2.4 The origin of the present garden to the south of the Stable Block is evident from plans of Barlborough manor produced in 1723 (**Figure 2**). Whilst one plan labels the garden as the *Old Orchard*, the additional plan produced in the same year indicates a pond had been excavated.

3.2.5 Further refinements were evidently made to the garden in the mid-19th century including the expansion of the pond (by which point it is referred to as a fish pond); the relocation of the eastern boundary; the construction of half-domed glasshouse (the Vinery) abutting the stables; and the planting of the arboretum to the south.

3.2.6 Drawings produced in the mid-19th century illustrate that extensive alterations had been made to the Stable Block. These changes were part of a wider scheme of reorganisation within the estate centring on the reorientation of the Hall's entrance from the south to the east, and the expansion of the family rooms within the Hall into the former service rooms.

3.2.7 The alterations to the Stable Block provided new accommodation for service rooms removed from the Hall, with the room in the southeast corner of the Stable Block changing from stables in 1815 to a washroom in 1858 (**Figure 3**).

3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations

3.3.1 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken in 1994 by Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit during groundworks associated with the improvement of

drainage around Barlborough Hall (TPAU 1994). A few features of archaeological interest were identified including a segment of wall to the west side of the lawn to the south of the Hall. The wall was on a northwest-southeast alignment and corresponded with the historic alignment of a drive branching from the southern avenue to the west of the Hall depicted on the 1839 tithe plan.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Two foundation trenches were monitored during the programme of archaeological works (**Figure 1**). Trench 1 corresponded to the excavation for new reinforced foundations where the Western Retaining Wall had collapsed and; Trench 2 comprised foundations for a proposed disabled access ramp situated parallel with the eastern end of the south elevation of the Stable Block.

4.1.2 In addition, a short brick built boundary wall that projected south from the southeast corner of the Stable Block was recorded prior to its demolition.

4.1.3 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the site archive. Bold numbers within the text represent context numbers assigned to observed features and contexts for each trench, and are tabulated in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Western Retaining Wall

4.2.1 Trench 1 (**Figure 4**), measuring 27.8 x 2.62m, was located towards the centre of the Western Retaining Wall (17.2m south of the Gazebo) and formed the western boundary to the Orchard Garden beside Ward Lane. The ground level either side of the wall was significantly different, with the level of Ward Lane some 2m higher than that of the garden.

4.2.2 The eastern elevation of retaining wall **117** was 3.30m tall and comprised of stone rubble laid to courses, with a stone flag coping, and a slight batter ranging from 0.60m thick at the base to 0.50m at the top. The sections exposed through the wall to the north and south showed some differences in construction. The northern section of **117** (**Plate 3**) presented two external faces with a rubble core and no through-stones, however whilst the southern section of **117** (**Plate 4**) possessed similar faces its core was much narrower and included through-stones.

4.2.3 The removal of the collapsed portion of the wall exposed a 3m high east facing section along Wards Lane (**Plate 2**). Evident within the section were approximately four previous instances of road surfacing (**103, 105, 107, & 110**) beneath the present tarmac **100** (**Figure 4**). While **107** contained stone setts, the other surfaces comprised sandy gravel deposits. Overlying the surfaces were layers of dark mudstone with coal inclusions (**102, 104, 106** and **108-109**), which were possibly redeposited natural coal measures (**Plate 5**). Several sherds of ceramic utilitarian wares were recovered from **106** and **109**, most likely dating to the 19th century (see section 4.4).

- 4.2.4 At the base of the east facing section two stone culverts (**112**) were visible, orientated east-west and evidently intended to facilitate drainage across either side of the wall.
- 4.2.5 To the east of the **117**, within the Orchard Garden (**Figure 4**), the ground comprised of a topsoil **114** and subsoil **115** overlying natural clay **116/118**. A shallow cut was visible beneath **115** for the foundations of **117**.

4.3 Southeast Stable Block

- 4.3.1 The structure forming the southeast corner of the Stable Block (**Figure 1**) is a single storey rectangular structure orientated roughly east-west with a pitched roof of stone tiles. The eastern elevation of the structure is brick built with two blind arched recesses containing small paned transomed and mullioned windows with stone architraves. Centred above them in the gable is a blind circular recess. At the southern side of the elevation are stone quoins were rendering disguises a possible straight joint.
- 4.3.2 The southern elevation of the structure is constructed of random stone rubble built to rough courses and containing an inserted doorway and several inserted windows, all with concrete lintels and sills.
- 4.3.3 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken during the excavation of foundations for a disabled access ramp along the southern elevation of this structure, and for a short wall projecting from its southeast corner.

Eastern Boundary Wall

- 4.3.4 Projecting 2.30m south of the southeast corner of the Stable Block (**Figure 1**) was a two course thick hand made red brick wall with sloping shaped coping comprising largely of brick with ashlar detail at either end (**Figure 5**). The bricks on average measured 23 x 10½ x 6¾ cm and were laid in English Garden Wall bond with a white lime mortar. The foundations of the wall were stone.
- 4.3.5 The southern elevation of the wall was stepped and corresponded with the coping on an abutting pier dating to the mid 19th century, either suggesting the surveyed wall post-dates the pier, or that it had been rebuilt.

Disabled Access Ramp

- 4.3.6 Trench 2 (**Figure 5**) was located approximately 2.30m from the southern elevation of the Stable Block. The trench measured 10.3m by 0.7m, with a 2m wide return at its western end to the southern elevation of the Stable Block (**Plate 6**).
- 4.3.7 The stratigraphy observed within Trench 2 comprised a humic clayey loam **200** overlying deposited layers of made-ground (**201 & 204-205**) to the total exposed depth of 65cm below ground level.
- 4.3.8 Uncovered towards the eastern end of the trench at a depth of 0.2m was **203**: a brick and stone structure set with a sandy lime mortar (**Plate 7**). The bricks used within **203** were handmade and measured on average 24 x 10½ x 6¾ cm, whilst the stone was random pinkish sandstone. The alignment **203** appeared parallel to the garden wall to the south of the Hall, rather than to the Stable Block.

4.3.9 To the west of **203** was a possible culvert (**206**), at the base of the excavation, formed from rough gritstone slabs. The culvert cut **203**, and therefore likely post-dated it. Although only a small section of the culvert was exposed, gauging from its alignment it possibly represented a connection between the Lion Fountain (**Figure 1**) and a sluice to the pond within the Orchard Garden.

4.4 Finds

4.4.1 A small quantity of finds were recovered from the Site, deriving from three contexts, and comprising seven sherds of pottery. The finds were examined by C.G. Cumberpatch (BA PhD). Details of these finds are presented below in **Table 1**.

4.4.2 None of the sherds recovered were of types which are susceptible to precise dating but the overall impression was of an assemblage of 19th century date. A late-18th century date is somewhat less likely although Brown Glazed Coarsewares have a very broad date range and have been the subject of very little detailed work to refine this range.

4.4.3 The assemblage from contexts **106** and **109** was recovered from sequential road surfaces of Wards Lane and is unusual in including both a colander base and what appears to be a flowerpot or planter. Although neither are particularly common forms in archaeological contexts, their recovery corroborates historic evidence that Wards Lane had laid alongside gardens and service quarters.

4.4.4 Given the small quantity of finds, and their date range, retention for long-term curation is not recommended, and the finds will be discarded prior to archive deposition subject to agreement with the curator.

Table 1: Details of finds by context

Context	Material	No.	Date	Description
106	Pottery	1	late-18 th to late-19 th century	A pancheon rim in Brown Glazed Coarseware, angular rim, brown glazed internally
106	Pottery	1	19 th to early-20 th century	A ring foot colander base in Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware
106	Pottery	1	19 th to early-20 th century	A rim and body sherd (joining) from a bowl or pancheon in Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware with rouletted decoration externally
109	Pottery	2	late-18 th to late-19 th century	Two body sherds in Brown Glazed Coarseware, probably from a bowl or pancheon
109	Pottery	1	19 th century	Perforated (flowerpot style) flat base in Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware
206	Pottery	1	mid to late 19 th or early-20 th century	Body sherd from a bottle, possibly a mineral water bottle, in Salt Glazed Stoneware

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Discussion

- 5.1.1 The features uncovered during the course of the watching brief appear to have largely dated to the late 18th to 19th century. No evidence of earlier activity was detected, possibly due to the shallow nature of the excavations and the extent to which ground levels within the Site have been altered. Natural clay was encountered at 1.10m to the east of Trench 1 whilst deposits observed above this level across the Site appeared to largely comprise made ground. Although no datable finds were recovered from the made ground, analysis of cartographic evidence suggests the levels were most likely altered during the construction of the pond in the mid-18th century (**Figure 2**).
- 5.1.2 Removal of the collapsed portion of the western retaining wall exposed a sequence of deposits dated to the late 18th to 19th century (**Plate 2**) demonstrating that the level of Wards Lane had been significantly raised during that period. The raising of the road would have had a significant impact on the vistas southwest from the Gazebo, which would have been beyond Wards Lane, to the lower ground beyond.
- 5.1.3 The short section of wall from the southeast corner of the Stable Block was of an architectural style used around part of the garden west of the Hall, and the walled garden within the grounds to the north; both features likely dating to the early to mid 19th century. It was therefore likely that the Eastern Boundary Wall was also of this date. The southern elevation of the wall is stepped and corresponds with the coping on an abutting pier dating to the mid 19th century, either suggesting the surveyed wall post-dates the pier, or that it had been rebuilt.
- 5.1.4 A stone and brick structure (**203**) was uncovered towards the eastern end of Trench 2, parallel to the southeast corner of the Stable Block. This structure had possibly represented the foundation for an earlier boundary wall predating the existing mid-19th century walls. The bricks used within **203** were very similar to those in the eastern boundary wall.
- 5.1.5 Post-dating **203** was a stone lined culvert (**206**) that appeared aligned between the Lion Fountain southeast of Barlborough Hall and a sluice into the pond south of the Stable Block. A single sherd of salt-glaze stoneware was recovered from the top of **206** dates from the mid to late 19th century.

5.2 Conclusions

- 5.2.1 The results of the watching brief during work within the garden south of the Stable Block at Barlborough Hall indicate a substantial alteration to the garden in the mid-19th century, correlating well with historic map evidence (**Figure 2**). Alterations appear to have been made to the level of Ward Lane to the west of the garden; to the arrangement of boundary walls along the east of the garden; to the functions of the Stable Block north of the garden; and improvements to drainage to the pond in the garden.

6 ARCHIVE

6.1 Preparation

6.1.1 The project archive, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data, will be prepared by Wessex Archaeology staff in accordance with the requirements of the repository museum and in line with guidelines published by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990), Museums and Galleries Commission (1992), and English Heritage (1991).

6.2 Deposition

6.2.1 The physical site archive will be deposited with Western Park Museum, Sheffield, under an accession number to be confirmed. Until which time the archive will be stored in the Sheffield Office of Wessex Archaeology.

6.2.2 Copies of the report will be prepared for the client and additional copies will be submitted to Derbyshire County Council, with the site archive, and to the Historic Environment Record in Matlock.

6.2.3 An OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> for inclusion in the ADS database. This will include an electronic copy of the report in PDF format.

6.2.4 It is not perceived that the results of this report will be published beyond the inclusion of a short summary in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

Table 2: Archive Index

Paper archive			
Folder no.	Folder type	Item(s)	No.
1	A4 ring binder	Brief	1
		Test Pit/Trial Trench Record	3
		Drawings (A4)	6
		Photographic Record	1
		Colour slides	13
		Contact sheets	1
		Bound copy of final report	1

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

English Heritage. 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*, London; English Heritage.

Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA). 1994 (revised October 2008). *Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Available: www.archaeologists.net.

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

Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit (TPAU) 1994. *An Archaeological Watching Brief at Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire*.

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

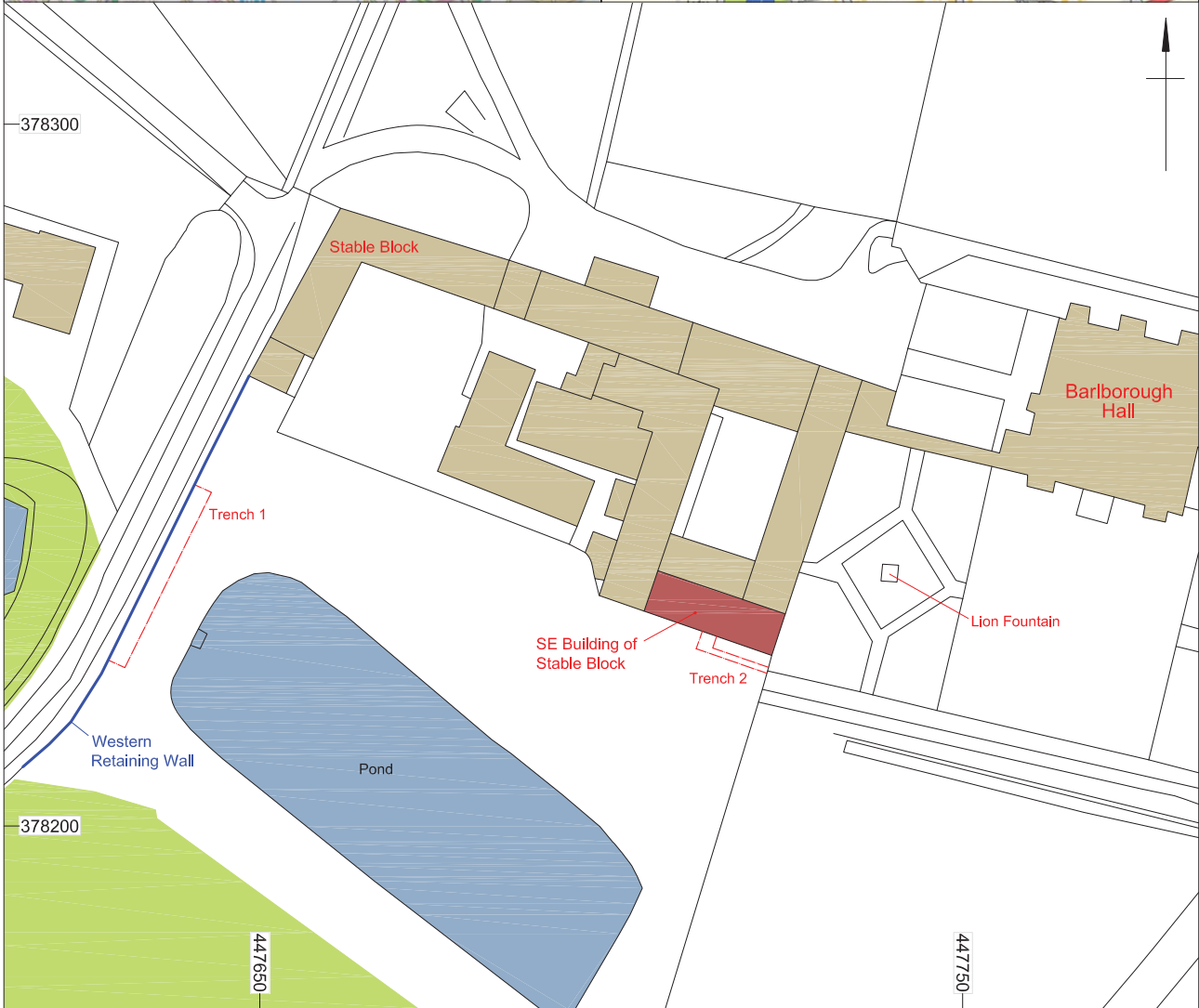
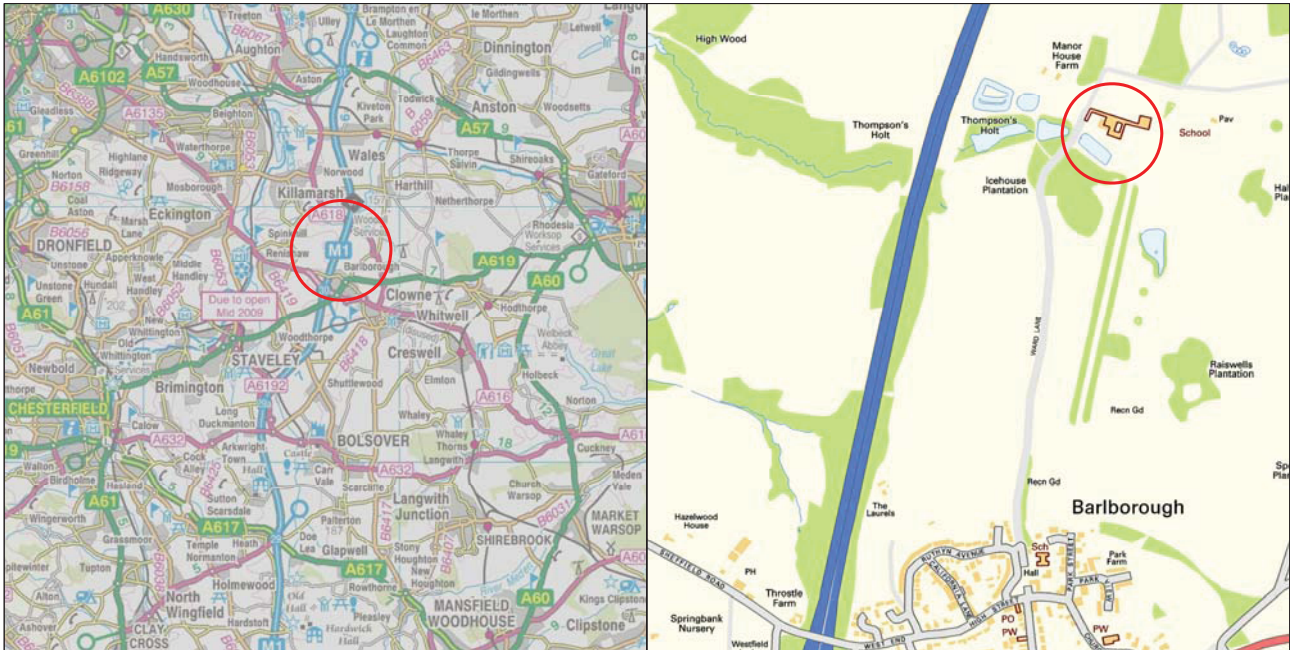
Wessex Archaeology 2010a. *Barlborough Hall, Barlborough, Derbyshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for the Archaeological Monitoring of Restoration and Refurbishment Works*. Report ref: 75850.01

Wessex Archaeology 2010b. *Barlborough Hall, Ward Lane, Barlborough, Derbyshire: Heritage Appraisal and Historic Building Statement*. Report ref: 75850.03.

Maps

British Geological Survey (BGS) map sheet E100
Early 1723 Barlborough Manor Map (Derbyshire Records Office)
Late 1723 Barlborough Manor Map (Derbyshire Records Office)
1875 Ordnance Survey Map sheet 19.2, 1:2500

8 FIGURES AND PLATES



	Site location
	Dance studio (stable block)
	Natural feature
	Retaining wall
	Body of water
	Standing building

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2010
 Additional digital data provided by Tallow Stancer Architects
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	21/09/2010	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:1000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\175858_Barlborough Hall\Drawing Office\Report Figs\WSly-m-d\175850_WSI figs.dwg		

Site location

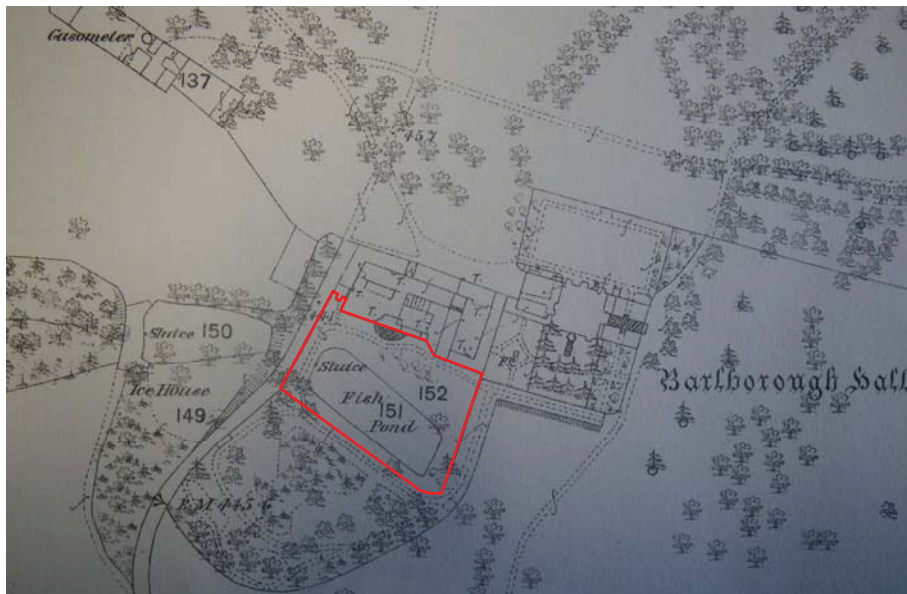
Figure 1



Early 1723 Barlborough Manor Map
 (Reproduced with permission of Derbyshire records Office)



Late 1723 Barlborough Manor Map
 (Reproduced with permission of Derbyshire records Office)

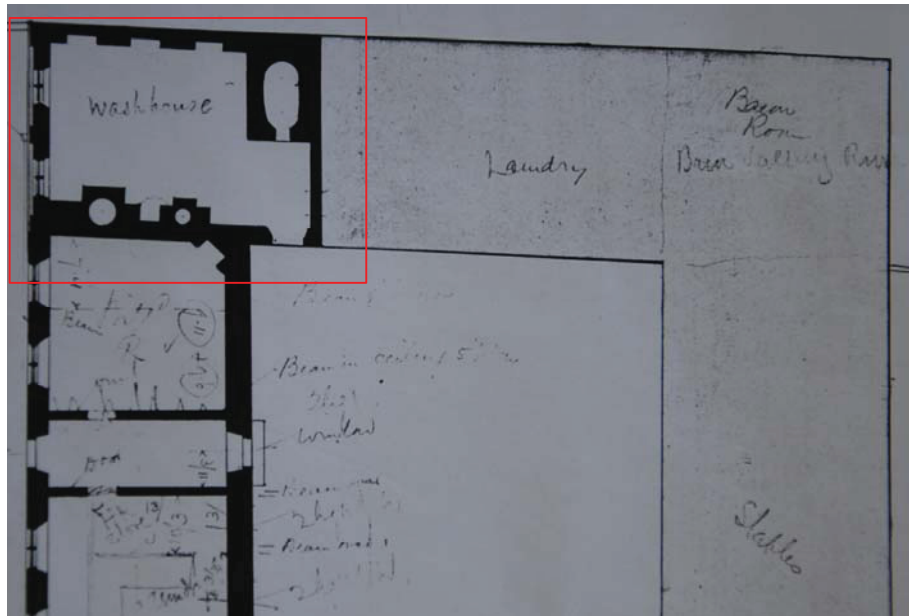
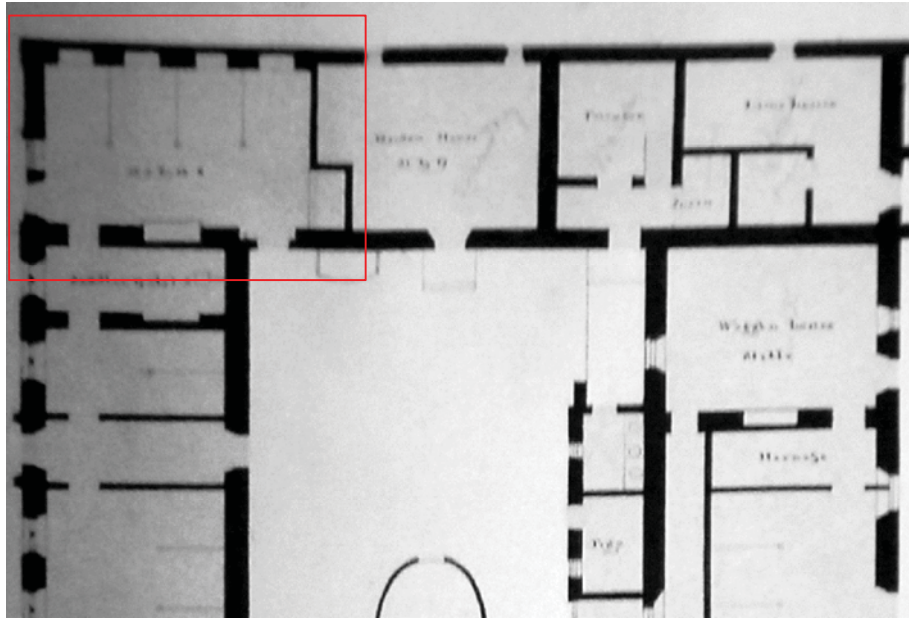


1875 Ordnance Survey Map (© Crown Copyright)

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	21/09/2010	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	n/a	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\75858_Barlborough Hall\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Report\		

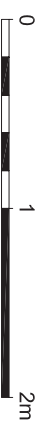
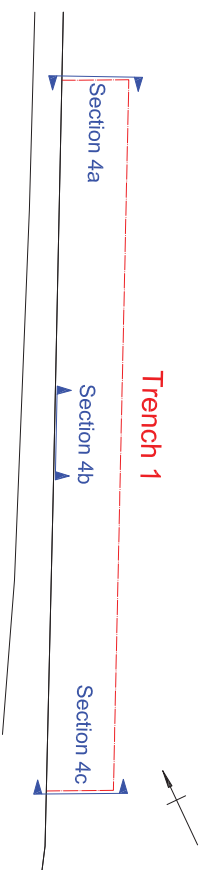
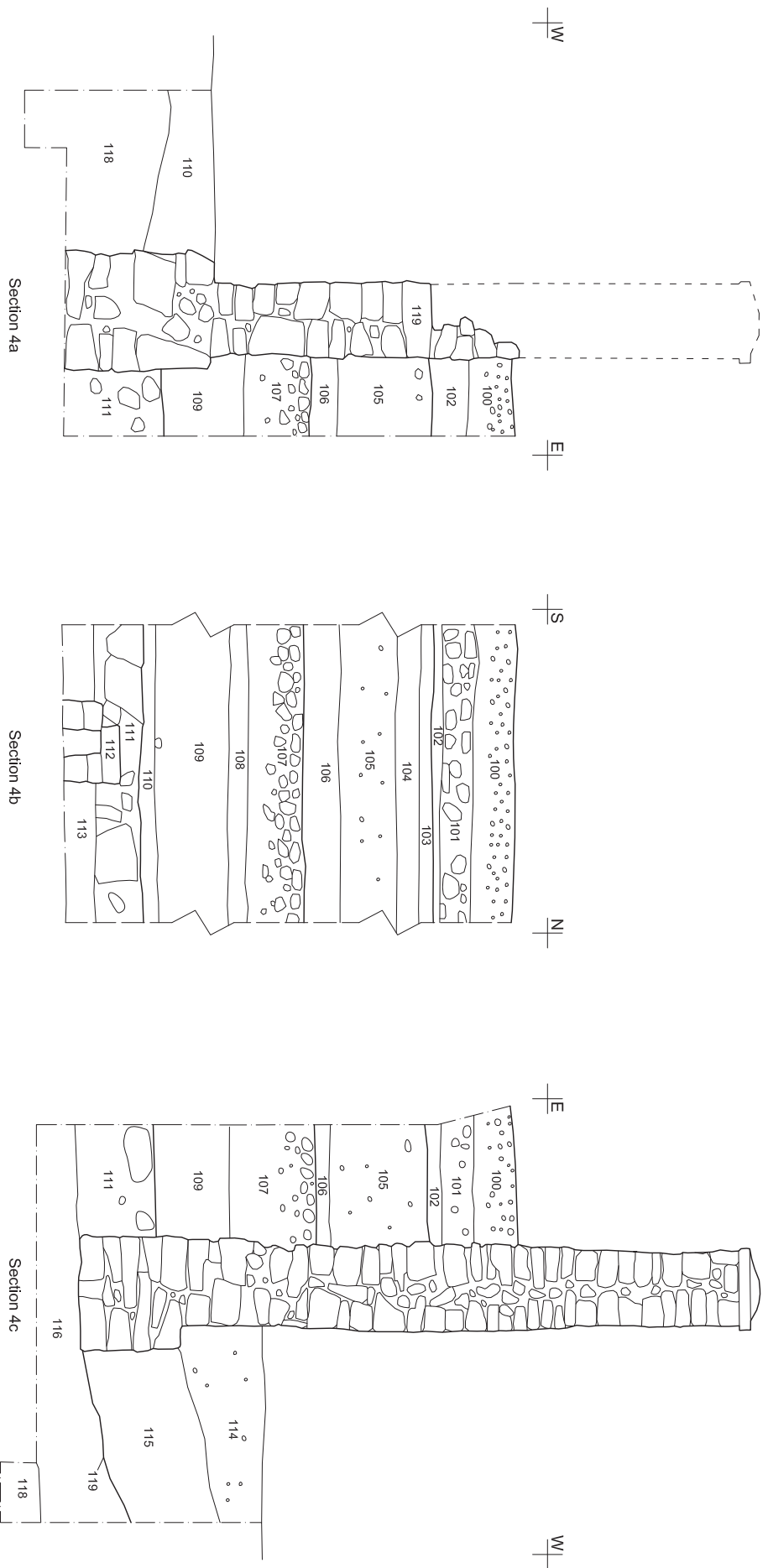


Reproduced with permission of Balborough Heritage Centre

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	21/09/2010	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	n/a	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\75858_Balborough Hall\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Report		





This material is for client report only. © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	Oct 2010	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:40 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\75658_Barborough Hall\Drawing Office\Report Figs\Report		

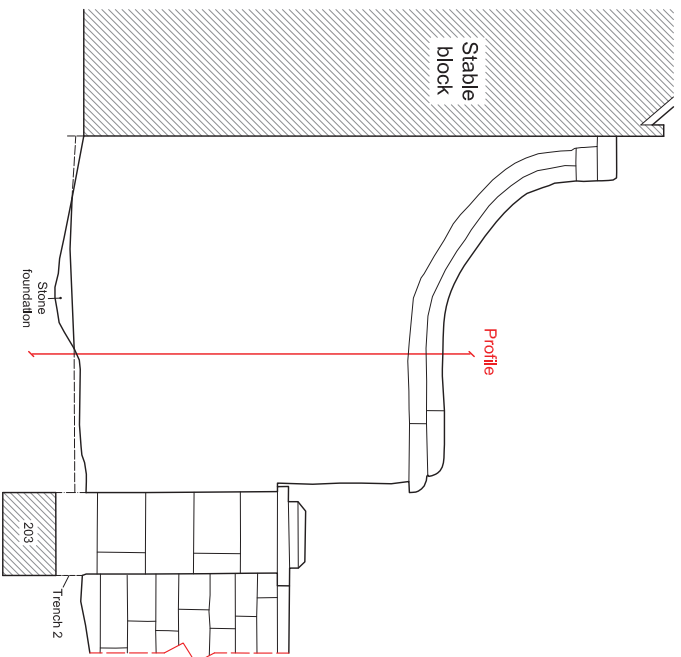
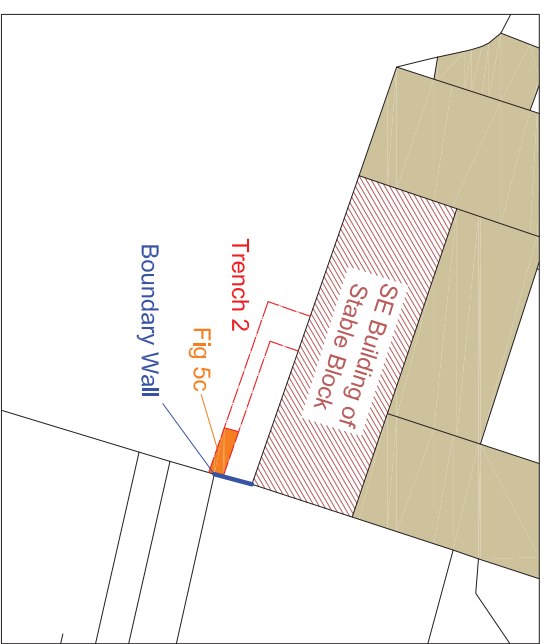


Fig 5a West Facing Elevation

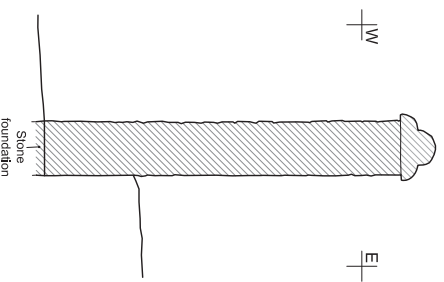


Fig 5b Profile through Boundary Wall

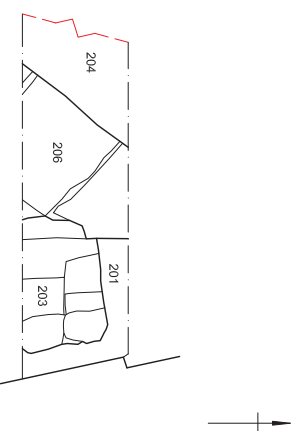


Fig 5c Plan of Trench 2

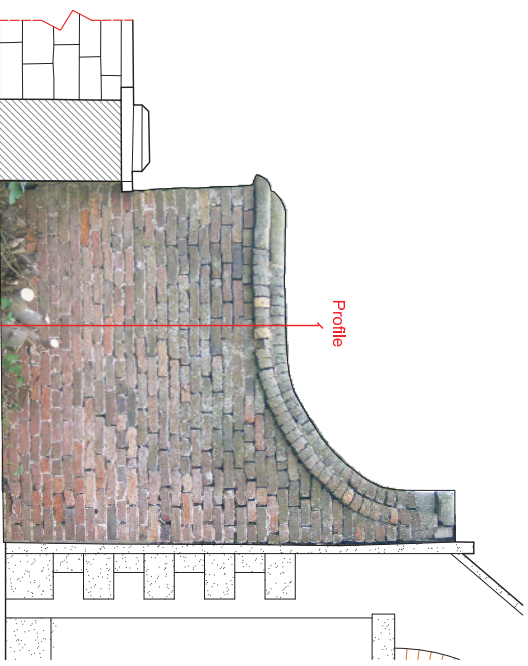


Fig 5d East Facing Elevation

Date:	Oct 2010	Revision Number:	1.0
Scale:	1:50 @ A4	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	Y:\Projects\75858_Barborough Hall\Drawing Offices\Report Figs\Report		



Plate 1: General view of the Site, looking from the south-west of the Garden Orchard



Plate 2: General view of Trench 1 noting height of Wards Lane beyond

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	October 2010	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\75850 (Barlborough Hall)\Draft Report\WB\ Plates1_2.cdr		



Plate 3: Detail of south facing section of the Western Retaining Wall



Plate 4: Detail of north facing section of the Western Retaining Wall

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	October 2010	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\75850 (Barlborough Hall)\Draft Report\WB\ Plates3_4.cdr		



Plate 5: Detail of east facing section of Trench 1 showing sequence of road surfaces and culvert at the base



Plate 6: General view of Trench 2, looking east

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date: October 2010

Revision Number: 0

Scale: N/A

Illustrator: CB

Path: S:\PROJECTS\75850 (Barlborough Hall)\Draft Report\WB\ Plates5_6.cdr



Plate 7: Detail of foundation 203 and culvert 206 at eastern end of Trench 2, looking east

This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.



Date:	October 2010	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	N/A	Illustrator:	CB
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\75850 (Barlborough Hall)\Draft Report\WB\ Plate7.cdr		

9 APPENDIX I: SEDIMENT DESCRIPTIONS
Tables 3-5: Sediment Descriptions

Trench 1: East facing section (ground level approx. 135m AOD)			
Depth bgl	Context	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-0.30m	100	Mid grey tarmac	Road
0.30-0.50m	101	Course sandstone gravel in light brown sandy matrix	Bedding
0.50-0.55m	102	Black mudstone with frequent coal inclusions	Layer
0.55-0.65m	103	Light brown silty sand with occasional sandstone <8cm	Deposit
0.65-0.80m	104	Black mudstone with frequent coal inclusions	Layer
0.80-1.20m	105	Light brown silty sand with occasional sandstone <10cm and rare red brick fragments	Deposit
1.20-1.40m	106	Black mudstone with frequent coal inclusions	Layer
1.40-1.80m	107	Angular sandstone gravel <15cm with Light Brown silty sand bed. Setts visible in section in places indicate road surface to the west.	Road
1.80-1.90m	108	Black mudstone and clayey sand with frequent coal inclusions	Layer
1.90-2.40m	109	Black mudstone with frequent coal and rare red ceramic inclusions. Occasional lenses of yellow brown sand.	Layer
2.40-2.50m	110	Light brown sand with yellow hue	Deposit
2.50-2.80m	111	Angular gritstone rubble, poorly sorted, in grey brown sandy matrix	Deposit
2.60-3.00m	112	Sandstone rubble built structure	Culvert
3.00-3.48m	113	Mid brown clay	Layer

Trench 1: West facing section (ground level approx. 133m AOD)			
Depth bgl	Context	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-0.40m	114	Mid brown humic clayey loam with occasional sandstone <4cm	Topsoil
0.30-1.10m	115	Mid brown sandy clay	Subsoil
1.10-1.30m	116	Dark clayey mudstone	Natural
1.20m	117	Structure of stone rubble laid to courses with sandy lime mortar and rubble core.	Retaining Wall
0.50-1.30m	118	Orange clay with occasional lighter patches	Natural
1.20m	119	Shallow cut for 117	Construction cut

Trench 2			
Depth bgl	Context	Sediment description	Interpretation
0.00-0.14m	200	Dark brown humic clayey loam with occasional sandstone and red brick fragments	Topsoil
0.14m+	201	Brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal fragments, mortar fragments, sandstone <3cm and red brick fragments	Deposit
-	202	Cut for 206, possibly truncating 203	Construction cut
0.20-0.55m	203	Sandstone rubble and red brick (24x7x11cm) structure with sandy lime mortar	Foundation
0.30-0.60m	204	Mid orange sand with frequent sandstone <8cm	Made Ground
0.55m+	205	Sandstone gravel <6cm with occasional red brick <2cm and lime and charcoal frags	Made Ground
0.65m+	206	Rough gritstone slab structure	Culvert

10 APPENDIX II: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



Barlborough Hall, Barlborough, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Structural
Repairs and Refurbishment Works



BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Monitoring of
Restoration and Refurbishment Works**

Prepared for:
Mount St Marys College
Spinkhill
Derbyshire
S21 3YL

by
Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6, Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
South Yorkshire
S2 3EN

Report reference: 75850.01

Bolsover District Council Planning Reference: 10/00212/FUI, 10/00213/LBC,
10/00255/FUL, 10/00257/LBC

September 2010

© *Wessex Archaeology Limited 2010 all rights reserved*
Wessex Archaeology Limited is a Registered Charity No. 287786

BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of Restoration and Refurbishment Works

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Project Background	1
	1.2 Site location and description	1
	1.3 Heritage designations.....	1
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
	2.1 Introduction.....	2
	2.2 Archaeological and historical background.....	2
3	AIMS AND METHODOLOGY.....	2
	3.1 Aims	2
	3.2 Objectives.....	3
	3.3 Fieldwork Programme	3
	3.4 Monitoring of site works.....	3
	3.5 Monitoring.....	4
4	FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING	5
	4.1 Finds and environmental samples.....	5
	4.2 Treasure	5
	4.3 Human remains	5
5	REPORTING	5
	5.1 Heritage assessment report	5
	5.2 Watching brief report.....	6
6	HEALTH AND SAFETY AND INSURANCES.....	7
	6.1 Health and Safety.....	7
	6.2 Insurances.....	7
	6.3 Copyright.....	7
	6.4 Archive	7
7	PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING.....	8
	7.1 Quality Standards.....	8
	7.2 Personnel	8
8	BIBLIOGRAPHY	8

Figure 1 Site location

BARLBOROUGH HALL, BARLBOROUGH, DERBYSHIRE

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring of Restoration and Refurbishment Works

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by Mount St Marys College to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological recording and monitoring during essential restoration and refurbishment works within the grounds of Barlborough Hall, Barlborough, Derbyshire. The archaeological work is a requirement of the planning permission that has been granted by Bolsover District Council (BDC No: 10/00212/FUI, 10/00213/LBC, 10/00255/FUL, and 10/00257/LBC).
- 1.1.2 This WSI has been prepared for approval by Steve Baker ('the Curator') in his role as the development control archaeological advisor within Derbyshire County Council (DCC). It describes the methodology that will be employed by Wessex Archaeology to monitor any archaeological remains in those areas that will be affected by the proposed ground works and refurbishment. This will include internal and external alterations to a former stable building and the dismantling and rebuilding of a garden boundary wall. Emergency works to ensure the stability of this have already taken place without archaeological monitoring, which is taken into account within this WSI.
- 1.1.3 The format and content of the Written Scheme of Investigation is based on current Institute for Archaeologists guidance (IfA 2008).

1.2 Site location and description

- 1.2.1 Barlborough Hall (hereafter 'the Site') is centred on National Grid Reference SK 47770 78258 and is located approx. 1km north of the village of Barlborough, in northeast Derbyshire (**Figure 1**). Access is via a private tree-lined avenue, with the south façade of the mansion forming a focal point at the end of the vista. The mansion, associated stables and ancillary service buildings were converted into a preparatory school in 1939, as an extension to 'Mount St Marys College'.
- 1.2.2 The Site is situated approximately 134-140m above Ordnance Datum, rising from south to north.

1.3 Heritage designations

- 1.3.1 Barlborough Hall is a Grade I listed building and is regarded as an important example of a small Elizabethan country house, with a compact courtyard plan. The gate piers to the east of the hall and the adjacent stable block are both Grade II, whilst the small banqueting house/gazebo to the west of the hall is Grade II* and on the English Heritage Buildings at Risk Register 2010.
- 1.3.2 The Hall lies within a historic landscape setting and is included on the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens (Grade II, No. PG3255).

- 1.3.3 Barlborough Hall and its surrounding landscape falls within the Barlborough Hall Conservation Area designated in 2002.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Previous archaeological work at the Site has been in the form of an archaeological watching brief on drainage works by Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit in 1993-1994 (TPAU 1994), and by ARCUS during rewiring of the mansion in 2009 (ARCUS 2009).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

- 2.2.1 Barlborough Hall was built in 1583-84 for Francis Rhodes and is stylistically attributed to the Elizabethan architect Robert Smythson. It is one of a series of large houses built within the region in the latter part of the 16th century, reflecting increased political stability in the reign of Elizabeth I.
- 2.2.2 The Hall was set within landscaped gardens and parkland, with ancillary ranges of buildings including stables, brewhouse, washhouse and a gazebo or banqueting house. The basic plan and room layout of the house has remained relatively constant, with the main adaptation being the roofing over of the small central courtyard in the early 19th century and the re-orientation of the main entrance to the east façade of the house.
- 2.2.3 The house was finally sold by the Rhodes family in the 1930s. In 1938 it was purchased by the English Province of the Society of Jesus to serve as a preparatory School for Mount St Marys College, Spinkhill.

3 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Aims

- 3.1.1 The primary aim of the archaeological recording is to identify and record any archaeological features exposed during site works and to assess the significance of any archaeology encountered within the local, regional and national contexts.
- 3.1.2 The specific aims of the project will be:
- To produce a heritage statement for the Barlborough Hall, to enable the range of heritage assets and their relative significance to be understood.
 - To relate any standing positive and negative archaeological remains with the documentary material and previous works undertaken on Site to create a homogeneous understanding of past activity on the Site.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 The objectives of the archaeological recording will be:

- To record, as far as is reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed.
- To determine the phasing and degree of complexity of the horizontal and/or vertical stratigraphy present.
- To determine the approximate date or date range of the remains, by means of artefactual, stratigraphic or other evidence.
- To determine the condition, state of preservation and wider archaeological or historic significance of the remains.

3.3 Fieldwork Programme

3.3.1 Following the approval of the WSI the stages of fieldwork will comprise the following elements.

3.3.2 To record the exposed sections of the **west garden boundary wall** following emergency works already undertaken, which have exposed a c.3m high section of road deposits forming Ward Lane to the west. Profiles of each north and south exposed sections of the boundary wall will be recorded at a scale of 1:20; an example section through the road deposits will be drawn at 1:20; and record digital photography and site notes will be produced.

3.3.3 To record a section of **brick garden wall** adjacent to the former stable building prior to its removal for improved access. This 2m section of walling will be photographed with b/w 35mm photography (both elevations); the west facing elevation will be drawn at a scale of 1:20, with a cross section at 1:20.

3.3.4 To examine and record **internal areas of the former stable** building prior to and during its conversion to a new dance/activity room. The conversion works are already in an advanced state and the archaeological record will be supplemented by a commentary on digital photographs previously taken by the Client.

3.3.5 To monitor the excavation of a foundation trench c.450mm in depth for a **new veranda** against the south wall of the stable building. An archaeological watching brief will be maintained during all excavation works within this area to record any archaeological features and deposits that are exposed.

3.4 Monitoring of site works

3.4.1 All works will be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any archaeological remains that may be revealed during the watching brief will be observed and recorded in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008). The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of ground work associated with the reconstruction of the west garden boundary wall and excavation of footings for a new veranda.

- 3.4.2 The Client will afford reasonable access in order that all archaeological features and deposits revealed during excavations and ground works can be investigated and recorded.
- 3.4.3 All recording will be undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record. A sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit will be examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains. Areas under archaeological observation will be tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 3.4.4 Topsoil and subsoil overburden will be removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, to minimize damage to surviving archaeology, and to increase archaeological visibility. All excavation will be undertaken by an experienced and qualified archaeologist. Any archaeological remains that may be revealed during the excavation will be observed and recorded in accordance with current industry best practice (IfA 2008). All spoil will be scanned for artefacts, which will be retained for
- 3.4.5 Written and drawn records will be made of the stratigraphy within the trench. Full written and drawn records of all excavated contexts will be made in accordance with best archaeological practice.
- 3.4.6 All archaeological deposits will be recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. This written record is hierarchically based and centred on the context record. Each context record will fully describe the location, extent, composition and relationship of the subject and will be cross-referenced to all other assigned records. Context numbers used in the evaluation will not be repeated. Each excavated context will appear on at least one detailed plan at 1:50 or 1:20 scale and one section at 1:10 and co-ordinated on to the overall site plan.
- 3.4.7 A full photographic record will be maintained using colour transparencies (or digital images at a size of 7-10 megapixels) and black and white negatives (on 35mm film). The photographic record will illustrate both the detail and the general context of the principal features. Metric scales will be used to illustrate the size of exposed features. All photographs will be logged on *pro-forma* photographic registers.
- 3.4.8 Records will include overall site plans. All archaeological features will be related to the Ordnance Survey Datum and to the National Grid. Survey will be undertaken using a Total Station or GPS system.

3.5 Monitoring

- 3.5.1 The Curator (Steve Baker - DCC) will be notified of the commencement of each stage of the recording works on site and allowed access to the Site to monitor the works.

4 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.1 Finds and environmental samples

- 4.1.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with relevant guidance (UKIC 1990; MGC 1991), excepting where this is superseded by statements made below.
- 4.1.2 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained, except those from features or deposits of obviously modern date. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the Curator. In such circumstances, sufficient artefacts will be retained in order to elucidate the date and/or function of the feature or deposit.
- 4.1.3 All retained artefacts will, as a minimum, be washed, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring conservation or specific storage conditions will be dealt with immediately in line with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal 1998). Ironwork from stratified contexts will be X-rayed and stored in a stable environment along with other fragile and delicate material. The X-raying of objects and other conservation needs will be undertaken by the staff of an appropriately approved conservation centre.
- 4.1.4 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macro fossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate sealed and dateable archaeological contexts.
- 4.1.5 Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive.

4.2 Treasure

- 4.2.1 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996 (and amendments), their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and Curator. All discoveries covered by the Act will be notified to the Coroner within 14 days.

4.3 Human remains

- 4.3.1 In the event of the discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will be recorded in situ, then covered, protected and reburied. The Client and the Curator will be informed. Where the development will unavoidably disturb such remains, these will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site, subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, which will be obtained by Wessex Archaeology.

5 REPORTING

5.1 Heritage assessment report

- 5.1.1 A heritage assessment report will be prepared as a stand alone document to identify and catalogue extant aspects of the historic landscape surrounding Barlborough Hall. This is not intended to be a detailed landscape analysis, but will provide an overview to enable informed decisions to be made in

relation to any heritage assets identified. This report will be available within four weeks of completion of archive research and site walk-over survey.

5.2 Watching brief report

5.2.1 On completion of all archaeological monitoring, a watching brief report detailing the results of work will be produced and forwarded to the Client and DCC within eight weeks of completion of all fieldwork.

5.2.2 Following approval of the report the required number of hard copies will be issued to the Client and DCC. As a minimum two copies of the report will be supplied to the office of DCC.

5.2.3 The watching brief report will be prepared in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists' (2008) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*, except where superseded by statements below.

5.2.4 The report will comply with the requirements of the specification issued by DCC and may include;

- a non-technical summary;
- plans and sections at an appropriate scale locating the Site, location of works, known archaeological structures and deposits and their extent;
- tabulation of finds data by context and by material type;
- a summary by category of the material types recovered;
- a summary of the palaeo-environmental evidence recovered;
- preliminary phasing of any archaeological structures, features and deposits encountered;
- a consideration of the archaeological evidence from within the Site set in its broader landscape and historic setting.
- The preparation of the report may involve the following elements:
- the conservation of appropriate material, including the X-raying of ironwork;
- the spot-dating of all pottery from excavated contexts. Spot-dating will be corroborated by scanning of other categories of material;
- a statement on each category of material, including reference to quantity, provenance, range and variety and condition;
- the selection and prioritisation of bulk soil samples taken for environmental and artefactual data in the light of preliminary phasing. Sieving, processing and scanning of selected soil samples will be undertaken and an assessment statement on charred food and plant remains; and
- a statement of potential for each material category and for the data collection as a whole will be prepared, including specific questions that can be answered and the potential value of the data to local, regional and national investigation priorities.

5.2.5 The work may be reported as a note, or more substantially if the results warrant it, in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. A copy of the report will be sent to ADS for inclusion onto the OASIS database.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY AND INSURANCES

6.1 Health and Safety

- 6.1.1 Health and Safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practices will override archaeological considerations at all times.
- 6.1.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974* and the *Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and all other relevant Health and Safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice in force at the time (SCAUM 1997).
- 6.1.3 A copy of Wessex Archaeology's company *Health and Safety Policy* is available on request. Wessex Archaeology will require access to the Health and Safety policy of all other contractors and operators present at the work place in compliance with *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992* (SCAUM 1997).

6.2 Insurances

- 6.2.1 Wessex Archaeology has both public liability (£10,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£5,000,000).

6.3 Copyright

- 6.3.1 Wessex Archaeology retains full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the Client for the use of the report by the Client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the specification. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority.
- 6.3.2 Wessex Archaeology will assign copyright to the Client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

6.4 Archive

- 6.4.1 It is proposed that the entire archive (including any finds) will be deposited with Western Park Museum in Sheffield on completion of the project. This repository is not currently accepting archaeological archives and the date of transfer and accession number cannot, therefore, be confirmed at this stage. In the intervening period the archive will be curated in secure storage by Wessex Archaeology at their Sheffield Office. The agreement of the landowner to Transfer of Title to the Museum will be confirmed prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
- 6.4.2 The site archive will be prepared in line with United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990), Museums and Galleries Commission (1992), English Heritage (2006) guidelines.

- 6.4.3 All archive material will be prepared to the standard detailed within the Museums in Derbyshire guidance procedures (2003). If necessary, the paper records of the site archive will be security microfilmed prior to deposition.
- 6.4.4 An OASIS online record will be created at the start of fieldwork and site details updated at regular intervals.

7 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING

7.1 Quality Standards

- 7.1.1 Wessex Archaeology is registered as an archaeological organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists. Wessex Archaeology fully endorses *The Code of Practice and The Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* of The Institute for Archaeologists.
- 7.1.2 All staff will be of a standard approved by Wessex Archaeology, and archaeological staff will be employed in line with the Institute for Archaeologists' Codes of Practice and will normally be members of the Institute for Archaeologists.

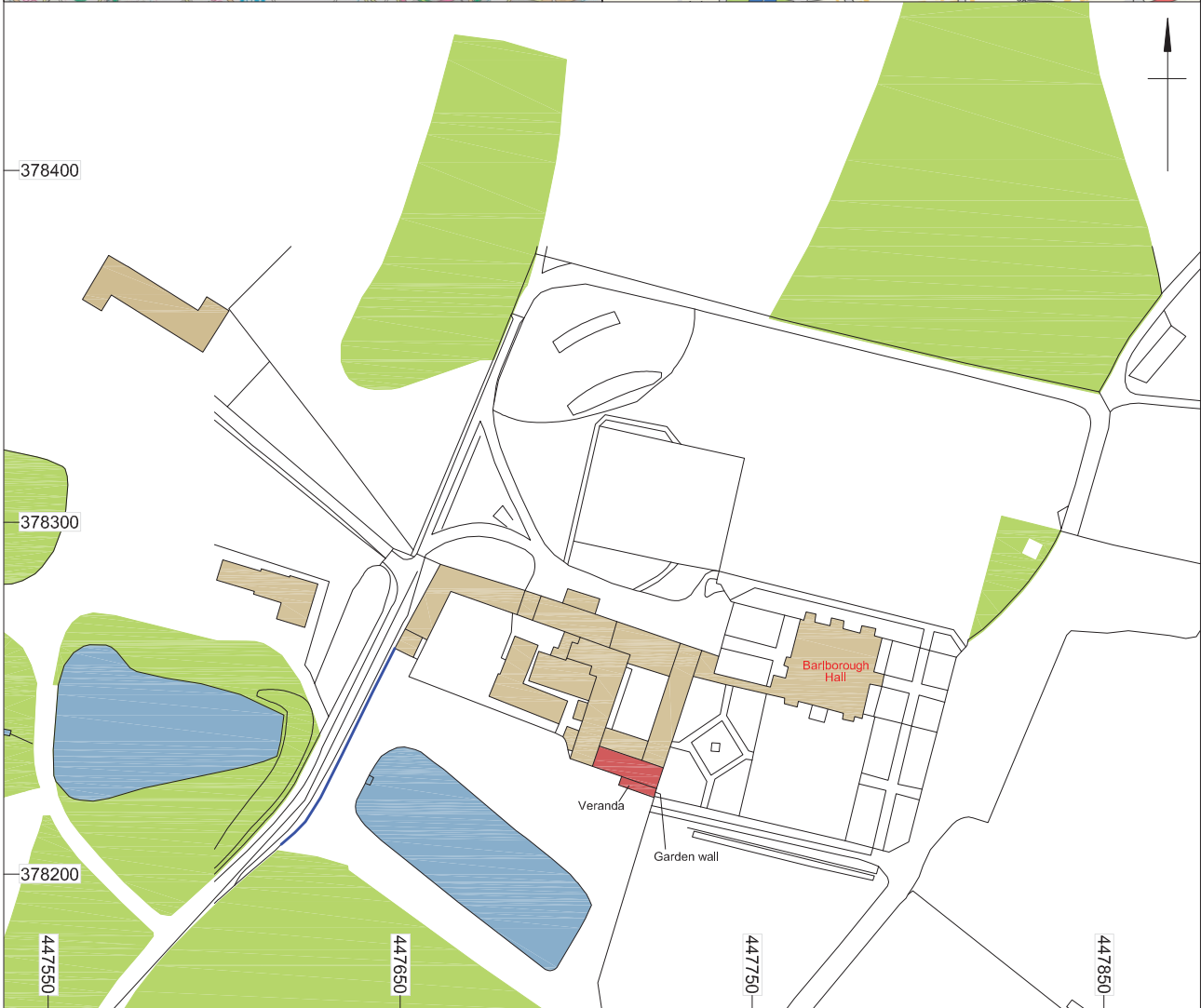
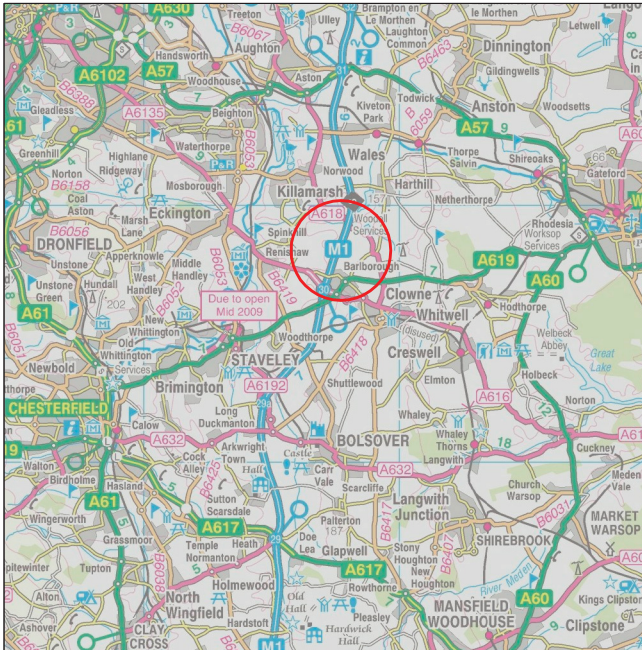
7.2 Personnel

- 7.2.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by experienced archaeologists from Wessex Archaeology's Sheffield office. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by Oliver Jessop, Senior Project Manager.
- 7.2.2 The processing and analysis of the finds and environmental data will be undertaken by Wessex Archaeology core staff or external specialists. Information on Wessex Archaeology and external finds and environmental specialists can be provided on request.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ARCUS. 2009. *Barlborough Hall, Derbyshire: Structural Watching Brief*. Unpublished ARCUS report no.1305.1(1)
- English Heritage. 2002. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- English Heritage. 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.
- Institute for Archaeologists. 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*.

- Institute for Archaeologists. 2008a. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. (Reading).
- Institute for Archaeologists., 2008b, *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)
- McKinley, J.I. & Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Institute for Archaeologists Technical Paper No 13.
- Museums in Derbyshire. 2003. *Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives*
- Museum & Galleries Commission. 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*.
- Neal, V. & Watkinson, D. (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.
- SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers). 1997. *Health and safety in field archaeology, London; Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers*.
- TPAU. 1994. *An archaeological watching brief at Barlborough Hall 1993-1994*. Unpublished Trent and Peak Archaeological Unit report
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation. 1990. *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage*.



	Site location		Dance studio (stable block)
	Natural feature		Retaining wall
	Body of water		
	Standing building		

Wessex Archaeology

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2010
 Additional digital data provided by Tatlow Stancer Architects
 This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.

Date:	21/09/2010	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:2000 @ A4	Illustrator:	CS
Path:	Y:\Projects\75858_Barborough Hall\Drawing Office\Report Figs\WSI\y-m-d\75850_WSI figs.dwg		

Site location

Figure 1



WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

With regional offices in **Maidstone** and **Sheffield**

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk





WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LIMITED.

Registered Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.

Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk

With regional offices in Maidstone and Sheffield

For more information visit www.wessexarch.co.uk

