

**Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover,
Derbyshire.
Archaeological Watching Brief.**



General view of trench 1, looking north-east

ARS Ltd Report 2013/3
January 2013

OASIS ID: archaeol5-140932

Compiled By:
Laura Trafford
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB
admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Checked By:
Mike Wood
Tel: 01629 814540
Fax: 01629 814657



Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover, Derbyshire. Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief.

ARS Ltd Report 2013/3

January 2013

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Table of Contents

1	Introduction	2
1.1	Location and Scope of Work.....	2
1.2	Geology	3
1.3	Background.....	3
2	Aims of the Project	4
3	Methodology	4
4	Results	6
4.1	Trench 1	6
4.2	Trench 2	12
4.3	Trench 3	15
4.4	Trench 4	19
5	Conclusion	22
6	Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright	22
7	Statement of Indemnity.....	22
8	Archive Deposition	22
9	Acknowledgements	22
10	References.....	22
11	Appendix	24
11.1	CSB13 Pottery and Clay tobacco pipe report.....	24
11.2	Site Matrix.....	25
11.3	OASIS Record	26
11.4	Written Scheme of Investigation	29

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Site location	2
Figure 2. Location of the site in relation to the Bolsover Area of Archaeological Interest and scheduled monuments.....	4
Figure 3. Plan of the investigation area	5
Figure 4. Wall (103), showing upper course of bricks.....	7
Figure 5. Wall (103), showing bricks and sandstone slab bedding.....	7
Figure 6. Cistern (105)	8
Figure 7. Grave monument recovered from (106)	8
Figure 8. Trench 1 fully excavated	9
Figure 9. Trench 1 plan	10
Figure 10. Trench 1 section	11
Figure 11. Trench 2 fully excavated	12
Figure 12. Trench 2 plan	13
Figure 13. Trench 2 section	14
Figure 14. Inner edge of wall (103) and rubble layer (109)	16
Figure 15. Wall (103), rubble layer (109) and modern building deposit (102)	16
Figure 16. Rubble deposit (109) overlying layer (110).	17
Figure 17. Trench 3 fully excavated.....	17
Figure 18. Trench 3 plan	18
Figure 19. North-east / south-west alignment of trench 4 fully excavated	19
Figure 20. Trench 4 fully excavated.....	20
Figure 21 Trench 4 plan	21

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In January 2013, Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Dr. Kar to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover, Derbyshire. The monitoring was carried out during groundworks relating to a single storey extension to either side of Castle Street Medical Centre.

The work had been requested by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council and required an archaeologist to be on site to observe all ground works and to ensure preservation by record of any archaeological deposits discovered.

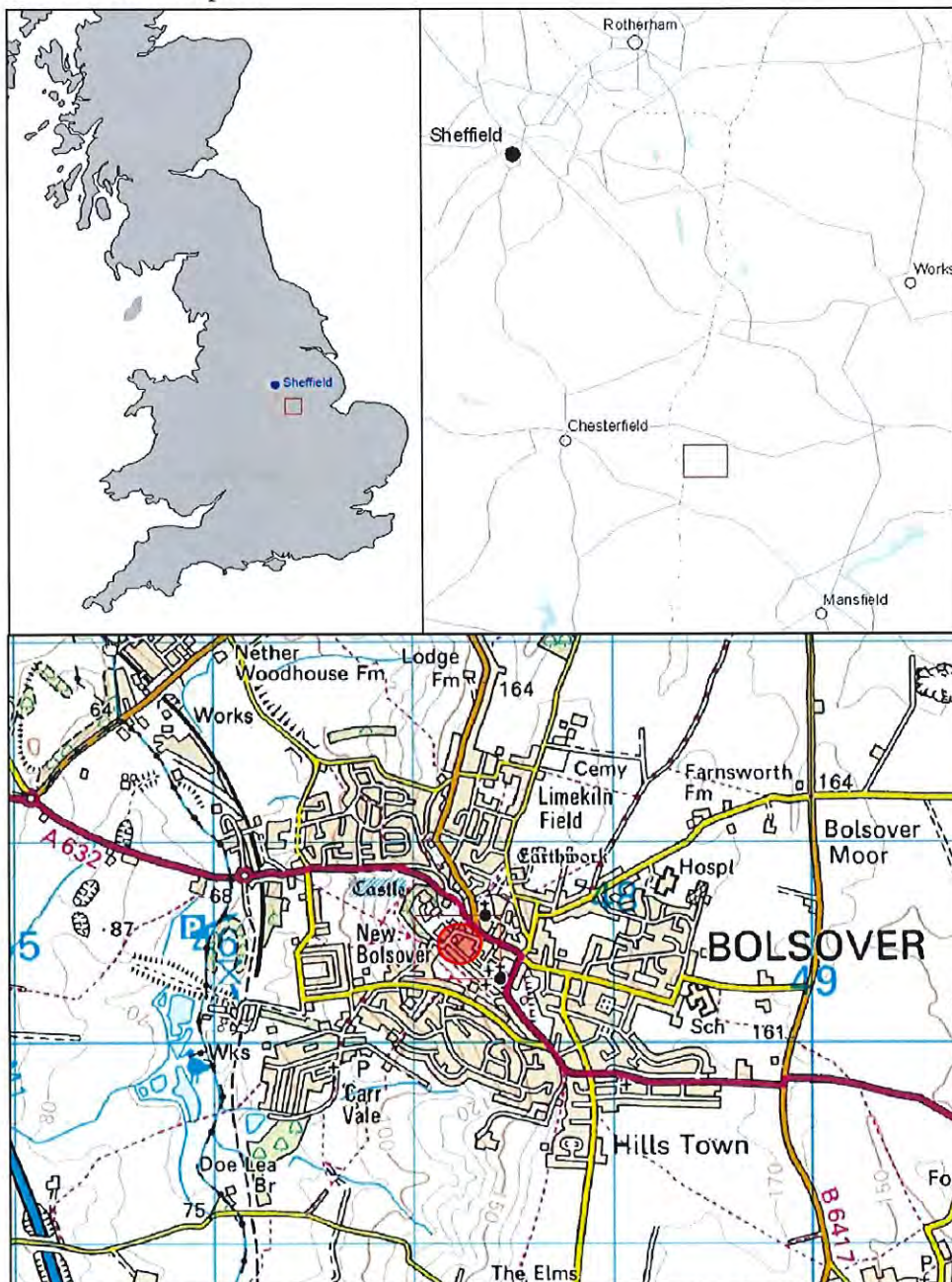
The watching brief identified a solitary section of wall, a dumped deposit of building material and a probable grave monument. The position of the wall roughly relates to the mapped position of a Congregational Chapel whose life span is documented 1893-1986, and the deposit of building rubble is likely to represent a further portion of the chapel wall which became disturbed during the initial construction of Castle Street Medical Centre. The grave monument was recovered from within a layer of modern building debris and is likely originate from the Congregational Chapel graveyard which again became disturbed during the initial construction of Castle Street Medical Centre.

No further significant archaeological features, deposits, buried land surfaces or small finds were identified within the extent of excavation.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and Scope of Work

1.1.1 In January 2013 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Dr. Kar to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover, Derbyshire. The work was carried out during groundworks relating to a single storey extension to either side of Castle Street Medical Centre. The work required the excavation of four trenches in total; two foundation trenches for the building extension, one trench for the insertion of a land drain and one trench for the foundations of a footpath.



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045420

Figure 1. Site location (circled in red)

1.1.2 The site is centred at NGR SK 47250 70500, 10km east of Chesterfield and 5km from junction 29 of the M1 motorway. The medical centre is accessed off Castle Street, which lies within the centre of Bolsover.

1.2 Geology

1.2.1 Bolsover lies upon Dolostone bedrock of the Cadeby Formation, a grey to buff grey, commonly oolitic or granular, with subordinate mudstone, dolomitic siltstone and sandstone (British Geological Survey 2012).

1.3 Background

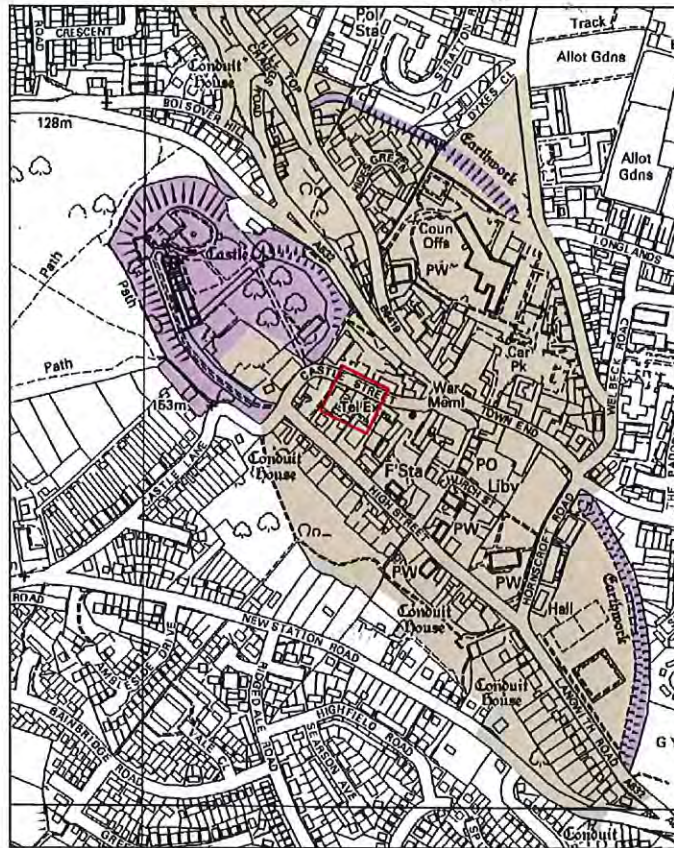
1.3.1 The investigation area impacts two sites on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record: HER 11250, the area of the medieval planned town of Bolsover dating from the 11th century, and HER 11278, the site of a Congregational Chapel dating from 1893. In addition, two scheduled monuments lie within close proximity to the investigation site; approximately 90m to the east lies scheduled monument 13270, Bolsover Castle (HER 11212), and Bolsover entrenchments, scheduled monument 95 (HER 11205), lie approximately 200m to the north and south-east (figure 2) .

1.3.2 The proposal area also lies within the Old Bolsover Area of Archaeological Interest (figure 2), as defined in the Local Plan, with attendant Local Plan Policies (Bolsover District Council 2000). The Old Bolsover Area of Archaeological Interest represents the likely extent of medieval occupation in the town. In addition, the area is identified as having archaeological potential within *A review of the Archaeological Area of Interest at Old Bolsover*, a study carried out for Bolsover District Council by ARCUS (University of Sheffield) in 1995.

1.3.3 The 1st edition 1:2500 OS map published in 1877 identifies the present site of the medical centre as open ground. Immediately to the south is a building listed as a Congregational Chapel latterly Old Meeting House and a former Presbyterian meeting-house registered for worship in 1722. A larger Congregational Chapel was built on the open ground to the north of the Old Meeting House, opened in 1893 and demolished in 1986 (Heritage Gateway 2012). Its footprint underlies the current medical centre.

1.3.4 Previous excavation by ARS Ltd in 2009 identified a solitary section of wall and perhaps an internal stone fitting from within demolition rubble. The position of the wall roughly related to the mapped position of the Congregational Chapel whose life span was documented as 1893-1986 (Marshall 2009).

1.3.5 In relation to the above, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council recommend that a programme of archaeological monitoring be carried out to address the heritage information requirements of National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012), para 128, and Bolsover Local Plan Policy (Bolsover District Council 2000), Con 14.



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045420

Figure 2. Location of the site (outlined in red) in relation to the Bolsover Area of Archaeological Interest (brown) and scheduled monuments (purple).

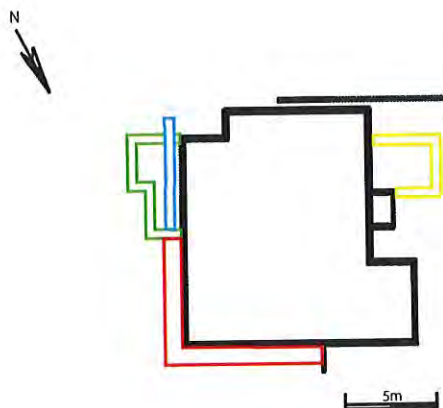
2 Aims of the Project

2.1 The aim of the watching brief was to observe all groundworks for the presence of archaeological remains and fully record and excavate any archaeological features encountered.

3 Methodology

3.1 The excavation was undertaken using a Mini 360 degree excavator fitted with a toothless bucket, with the hand digging of areas of archaeological significance or inaccessible to the machine. The excavation entailed the digging of four trenches in total.

3.2 Any features and structures were fully cleaned, photographed and recorded in accordance with the standard and guidance stipulated by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IfA 2008).



Archaeological Research
Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: Castle Street
Medical Centre
Figure: 3
Date: 1st February 2013

Castle Street Medical
Centre

Overall site plan
Scale: 1: 500

— Trench 1
— Trench 2
— Trench 3
— Trench 4

Copyright / Licencing
This Drawing
© A.R.S. Ltd

Original drawing
courtesy of Lamar
Exell Design Ltd

4 Results

4.1 Trench 1

4.1.1 Following turf removal, the first deposit encountered was dark grey brown clay silt topsoil (100) with frequent root and worm presence. This deposit was present throughout the whole of the investigation area at a fairly uniform depth. The maximum thickness of this deposit was 0.90m and the minimum thickness was 0.62m. The deposit displayed clear evidence of being disturbed, probably multiple times, with modern levelling deposit (101) and numerous land drains, mostly associated with Castle Street Medical Centre, cut into it. One sherd of post-medieval pottery and 3 fragments of clay pipe all dating to the early 18th century (appendix 1) were recovered from this deposit, along with some modern objects such as: plastic sheeting, machine-made frogged bricks and polystyrene. Bands of orange clay material, very similar to (106) were also present, in irregular and infrequent horizontal bands, indicating that much of this investigation area has been subject to disturbance.

4.1.2 Pale yellow sandy gravel (101) containing a modern ceramic drainpipe with plastic fittings was observed cutting through the topsoil at the south-western end of the trench. This deposit was clearly associated with the initial construction of Castle Street Medical Centre and abutted foundation [102] which contained a brick wall and associated bedding (103). The upper surface of the wall was approximately 0.15m below the current ground surface in topsoil (100), and was aligned approximately north-east to south-west, made of plain, unfrogged, handmade bricks 0.23 by 0.08 by 0.11m with a dry crumbly sandy bond. The wall consisted of three courses of brick and was constructed upon a bedding of flat sandstone slabs. The full depth of the bedding slabs was not reached within the confines of the excavation, but extended at least 1m beneath the bricks. The alignment and location of this wall matches the documented position of the Congregational Chapel, and the exposed wall is comparable to that exposed during the 2009 investigation (Marshall 2009), which was positively identified as part of the Congregational Chapel.

4.1.3 Cut [104] contained cistern (105), a structure of plain unfrogged handmade bricks, 0.23 by 0.11 by 0.08m in a dry crumbly sandy bond. The structure was not fully revealed, but consisted of straight sides with a domed roof, containing water. The internal depth was not fully revealed but exceeded 2m. A lead pipe ran out of this structure towards buildings to the south-west, and modern land drain seen in (101) also fed into it. The handmade bricks and lead pipe suggest that this cistern was once used as a water supply to nearby houses, probably 19th century in date, which became disused after the town was connected to mains water supply. It is likely that whilst constructing the current Castle Street Medical Centre, the modern drain observed in (101) was connected to the cistern as a means of drainage.

4.1.4 Deposit (106) was homogenous orange brown silty clay of natural appearance and texture. The deposit had clearly been subject to disturbance as both wall (103) and cistern (105) was cut into it. In addition, modern building debris was found to be scattered throughout the deposit, including plastic sheeting, modern bricks and polystyrene. Part of a grave monument was also found in this deposit in a particularly dense concentration of building debris, which is likely to be from the graveyard of the Congregational Chapel; headstones could still be observed within extremely close proximity to the trench and it is likely that this grave monument became disturbed during

the initial construction of the Castle Street Medical Centre and became mixed in with building debris that was being used as a backfill. Deposit (106) is likely to represent disturbed/redeposited natural material that has been disturbed numerous times during the construction of the chapel, represented by wall (103), and also cistern (105) and the current Castle Street Medical Centre. Irregular bands and patches of this type of deposit could be observed in topsoil (100); it is very likely that such material is the same as (106), and has become mixed with the topsoil during the prolonged activity and disturbance in the investigation area.



Figure 4. Wall (103), showing upper course of bricks



Figure 5. Wall (103), showing bricks and sandstone slab bedding



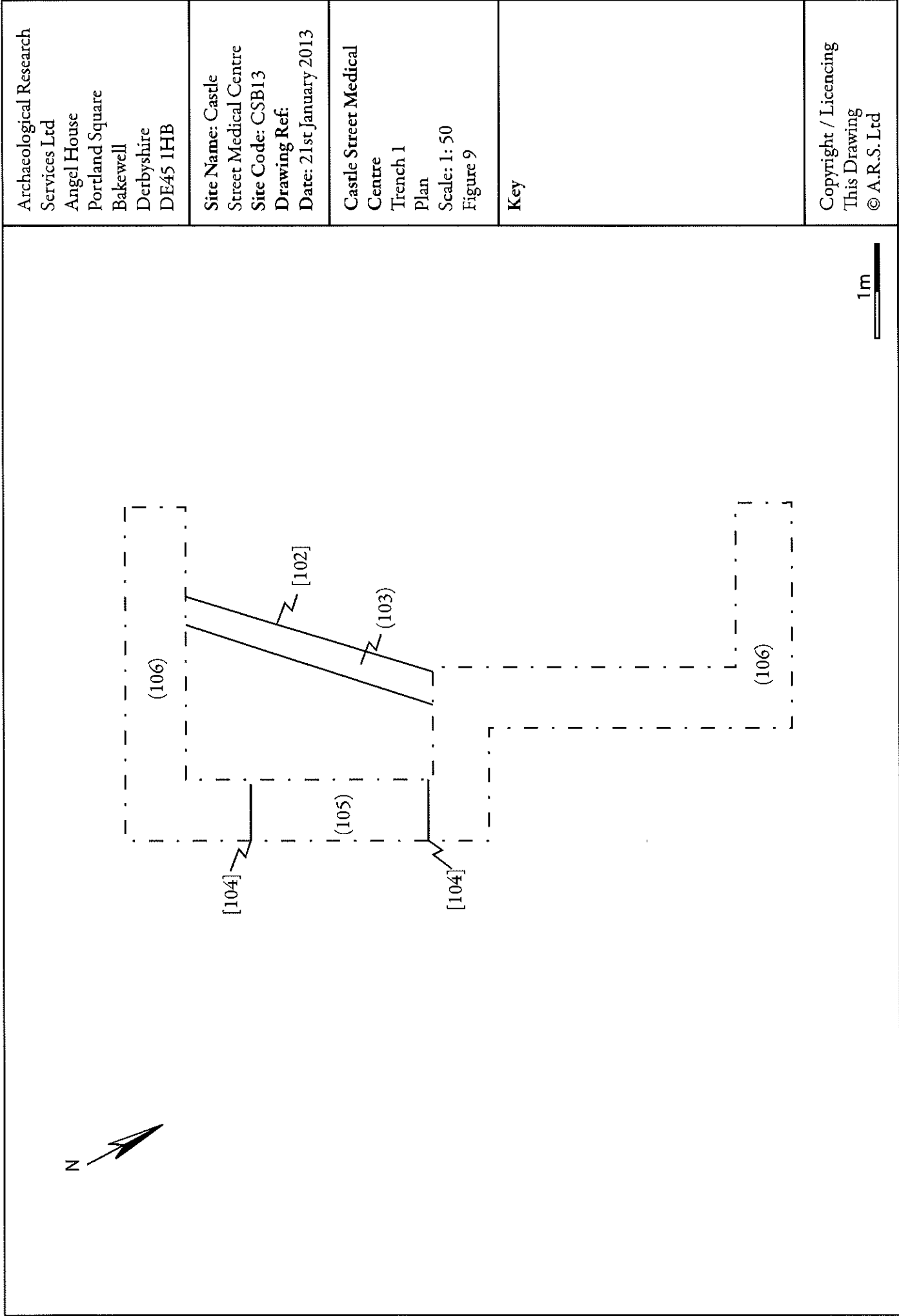
Figure 6. Cistern (105). Note the lead pipe running from the back of the cistern which was once probably attached to a water pump. The section into which the lead pipe runs contains topsoil (100) and natural (106).

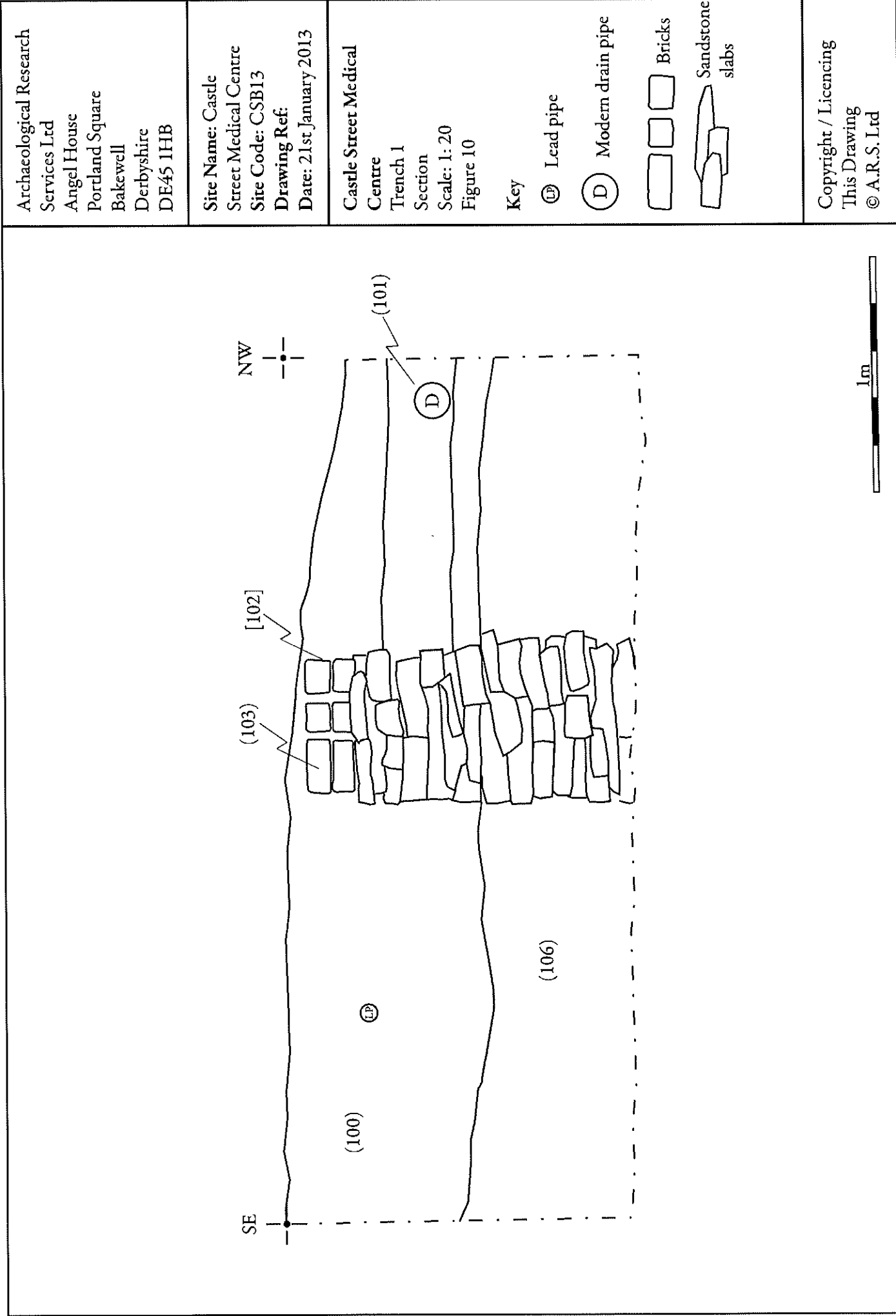


Figure 7. Grave monument recovered from (106)



Figure 8. Trench 1 fully excavated





4.2 Trench 2

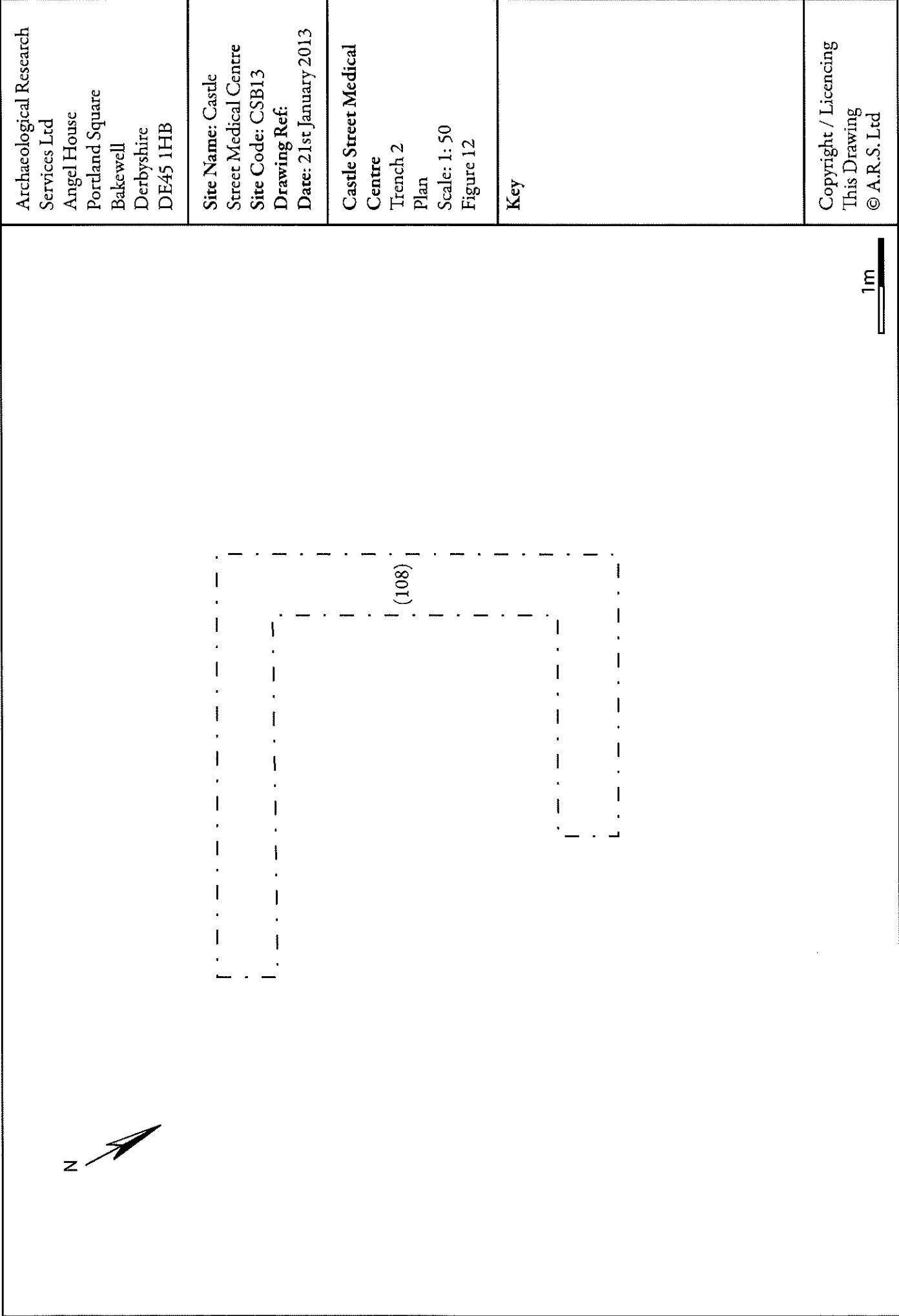
4.2.1 After turf removal the first deposit encountered in trench 2 was dark grey brown silty clay topsoil (107), extremely similar to that encountered in trench 1. Given the close proximity of the trenches, (100) and (107) are highly likely to represent the same deposit. Evidence of recent disturbance was apparent with scattered inclusions such as brick, plastic sheeting, polystyrene, foam insulation and glass.

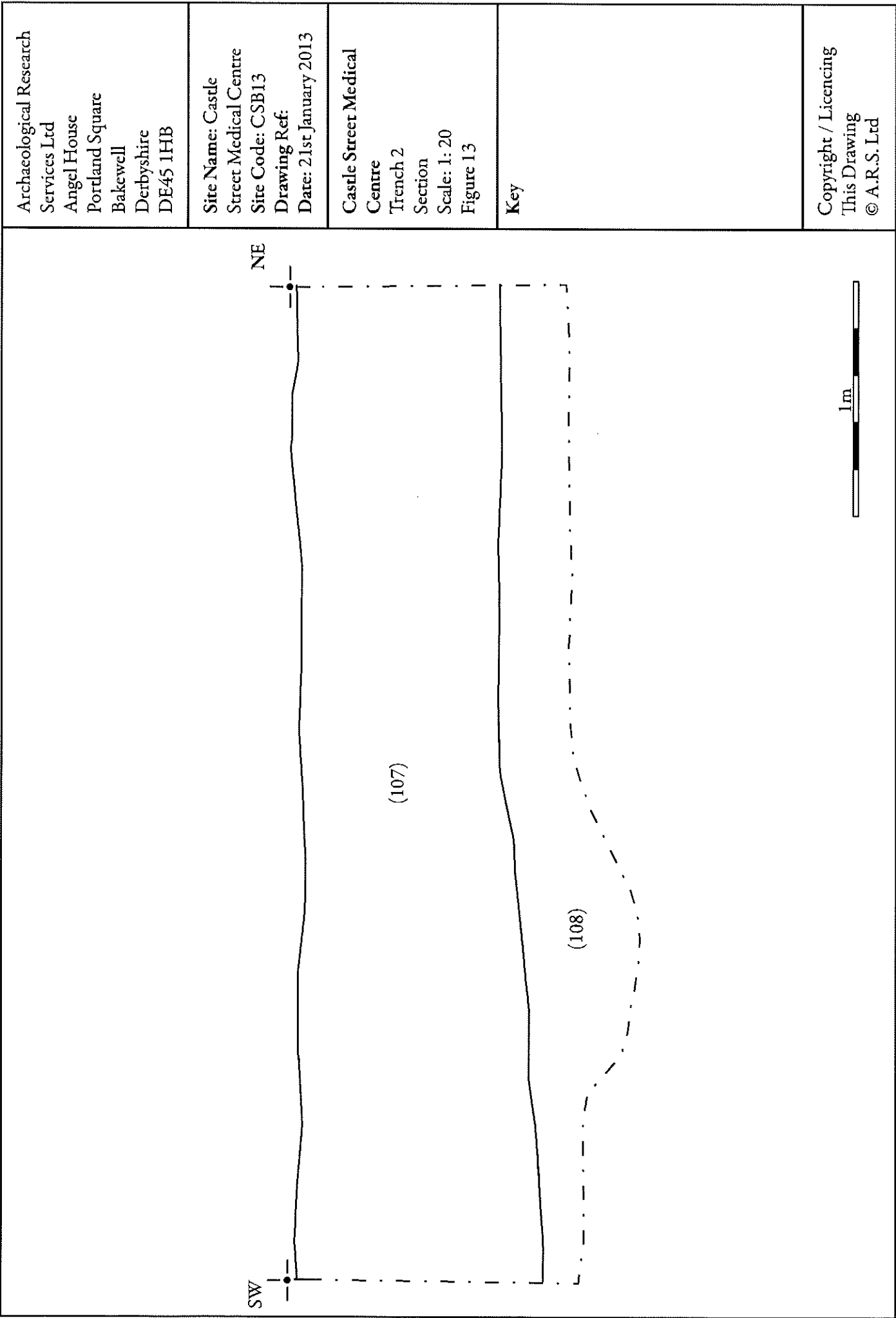
4.2.2 Deposit (108) lay directly beneath the topsoil (106) and comprised orange brown slightly silty clay. Although of natural appearance and texture, this deposit has clearly been recently disturbed, probably during the initial construction of Castle Street Medical Centre, with abundant building debris such as wire mesh, modern bricks and plastic sheeting in scattered patches throughout. This deposit was extremely similar to (106) in trench 1 and the two are highly likely to represent the same deposit, being disturbed/redeposited natural material.

4.2.3 No archaeological features or finds were encountered in this trench.



Figure 11. Trench 2 fully excavated





4.3 Trench 3

4.3.1 After the partial concreting of trench 1, trench 3 was opened to allow for the insertion of a land drain, and was aligned approximately south-west to north east, cutting through trench 1 at the south-western end and abutting it at the north-eastern end. The first deposit to be encountered was, the topsoil deposit (100) encountered in trench 1.

4.3.2 Deposit (109) was directly beneath topsoil (100) and abutted wall (103) as discovered in trench 1 at the south-western edge. Deposit (109) was positioned on the inner edge of wall (103), placing it inside the walls of the chapel. The deposit contained what appeared to be a layer of dumped building material, or a building demolition layer; a number of bricks were present, but displayed no structure or form in their arrangement. The bricks in this deposit were identical to those in wall (103) being plain, unfrosted and probably hand-made. Various finds of a structural nature were discovered within this rubble layer, including eleven rounded headed, square shafted nails, probably copper, 0.03m in length, along with two fragments of glass and two heavily corroded iron nails. Directly underlying the bricks were some wooden planks, lying horizontally although somewhat randomly positioned with no uniformity. The largest plank measured 0.60 by 0.07 by 0.02m, with most examples being considerably smaller, although as all the planks were in poor condition it may be that some have eroded away. Within the confines of the excavation and considering the possibility that some of the wood may have eroded away it could not be determined whether these planks were *in situ* or if they too have been disturbed or redeposited. Modern building deposit (101) observed in trench 1, associated with the current Castle Street Medical Centre, abutted deposit (109) on the south-western edge. It seems likely that rubble deposit (109) may be a continuation of wall (103), and was heavily disturbed during the initial construction of Castle Street Medical Centre, and was either left in a disturbed state, or was taken out and redeposited as a backfill.

4.3.3 Directly underlying (109) was (110), very compact dark grey brown clay silt with some sand, frequent small CBM fragments and frequent clinker type material. This deposit appears to be inside the wall of (103), and its upper surface is comparable to that of wall (103) at the foundation slab and brick structure interface. Given the compactness of this deposit, the frequent CBM and clinker inclusions and its relationship to the wall and slab foundations, it is possible that (110) represents a levelling surface for the floor of the chapel.



Figure 14. Inner edge of wall (103) and rubble/demolition layer (109) to the right. Note also the wooden plank at the base of the rubble layer in the centre bottom of the picture.



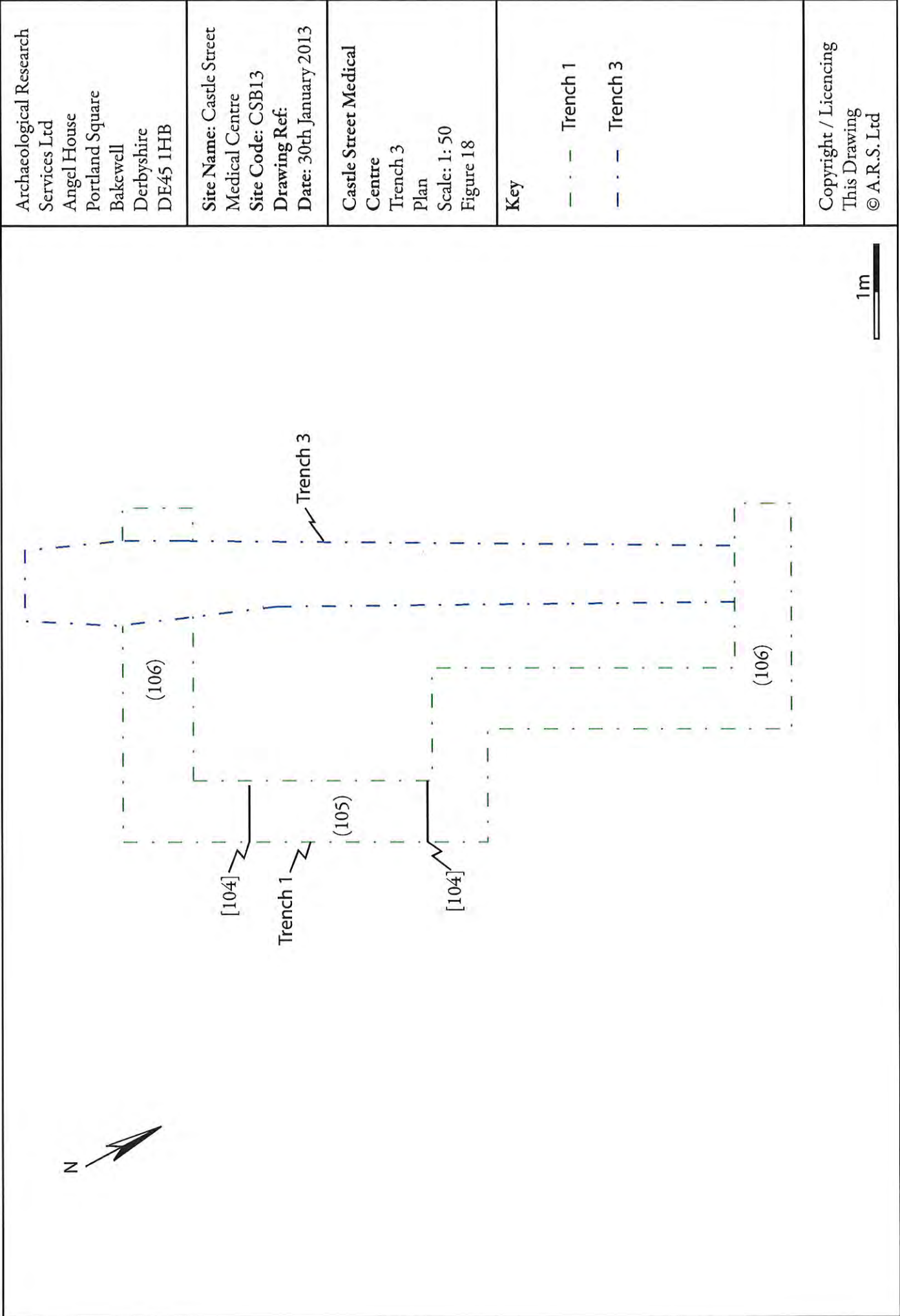
Figure 15. Wall (103) on the left and rubble/demolition layer (109) on the right, with modern building deposit (102) on the extreme right.



Figure 16. Rubble deposit (109) overlying layer (110).



Figure 17. Trench 3 fully excavated.



4.4 Trench 4

4.4.1 Trench 4 was aligned in a north-east to south-west direction, beginning at the north-eastern end of trench 1 and running along side the current Castle Street Medical Centre building for approximately 8m before turning at a right angle in a north-westerly direction in accordance with the form of the building, and continuing for a further 10 metres. This trench was opened in order to lay the foundations for a footpath, and as such had a maximum depth of 0.30m. The only deposit encountered throughout the entire trench was topsoil (100), with patches of (101) along the edges of the trench that were situated to the building.

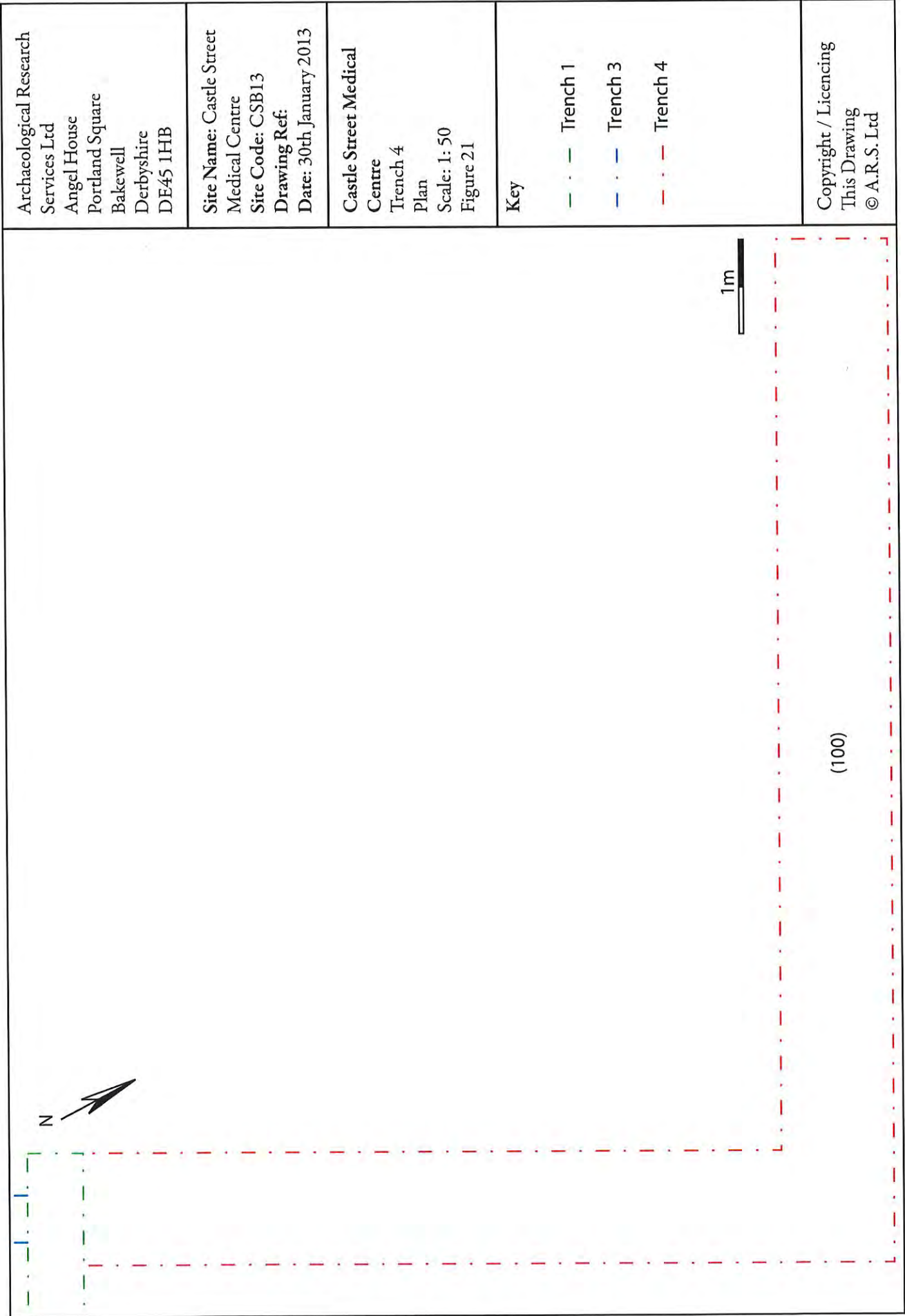
4.4.2 No archaeological features or finds were encountered in this trench.



Figure 19. North-east / south-west alignment of trench 4 fully excavated



Figure 20. Trench 4 fully excavated



5 Conclusion

5.1 The watching brief identified a solitary section of wall, the position of which relates to the mapped position of a Congregational Chapel whose life span is documented 1893-1986. A deposit of building rubble was identified abutting the chapel wall, which is likely to have once been a continuation of chapel wall that became disturbed during the initial construction of the Castle Street Medical Centre and is now represented by a demolition layer. A 19th century cistern which probably provided a localised water supply was also identified which may be contemporary with, or perhaps pre-dates, the chapel. A grave monument was also recovered from within modern building debris. The monument is likely to have originated from the Congregational Chapel graveyard and become mixed with building debris during the construction of Castle Street Medical Centre, which was then used as a backfill.

5.2 The areas covered by all four trenches monitored during this watching brief have been subject to disturbance by the construction of the Congregational Chapel, and later to a larger extent by the initial construction of the Castle Street Medical Centre.

5.3 The watching brief did not produce any other significant archaeological features, deposits, buried land surfaces or small finds within the extent of the excavation.

6 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

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

7 Statement of Indemnity

7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8 Archive Deposition

8.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and is intended to be deposited at the Derbyshire Record Office (awaiting confirmation of accession number) within two months of completion of fieldwork.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular Lamar Exell Design Ltd, Russ Cupit of Hasland Builders, the staff of Castle Street Medical Centre and Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

10 References

- Bolsover District Council 2000. *Bolsover District Local Plan*. Available online at: <http://www.bolsover.gov.uk/LocalPlan/index.html> [Accessed 14th January 2013].
- British Geological Survey. 2012. Geology of Britain Viewer [online]. Available at: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html?src=topNav> [Accessed 14th January 2013].
- Department for Communities and Local Government. 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. Available online at: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/6077/2116950.pdf [Accessed 14th January 2013].
- Heritage Gateway. 2012. Derbyshire HER. Congregational Chapel (site of), Castle Street, Old Bolsover [online] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?uid=MDR11779&resourceID=1023 [Accessed 15th January 2013].
- IfA. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Available online at: http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_watching.pdf [Accessed 14th January 2013].
- Marshall, B. 2009. *Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover, Derbyshire. Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Archaeological Research Services Ltd, unpublished.

11 Appendix

11.1 CSB13 Pottery and Clay tobacco pipe report

Mike Wood BA (hons) MLitt MIFA

Introduction

A small collection of pottery and clay pipes was recovered from archaeological work at Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover. The material was derived from topsoil deposit (100) in trench 1.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. Reference was made to published guides where possible (Oswald 1975, Higgins and Pavey 1994). Where no other identification has been possible, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1 and 2.

Assemblage

Context	Fabric	Form	Date	No	Wt (g)	Comments
100	Stoneware	Small bottle or jar	18 th -19 th C	1	8	

Table 1 Pottery

Context	Deposit	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouth pieces	Weight (g)	Stem Bore	Comments
100	topsoil	1690-1710		1		5	5/64"	Fragment of an undecorated bowl. Possibly Atkinson & Oswald 1969,19.
100	topsoil	1682-1757	2			4	5/64"	
			2	1	0	9		Stems

Table 2 Clay tobacco pipe

Discussion

The finds are all relatively small fragments and all could date from the early 18th century. This area of Bolsover is known to have been occupied at this time and such common place artefacts are not unexpected.

Recommendations for further work

None of the material warrants any further work or illustration. All the artefacts are in a stable condition and require no further conservation. All of the finds could be discarded or passed to a teaching collection.

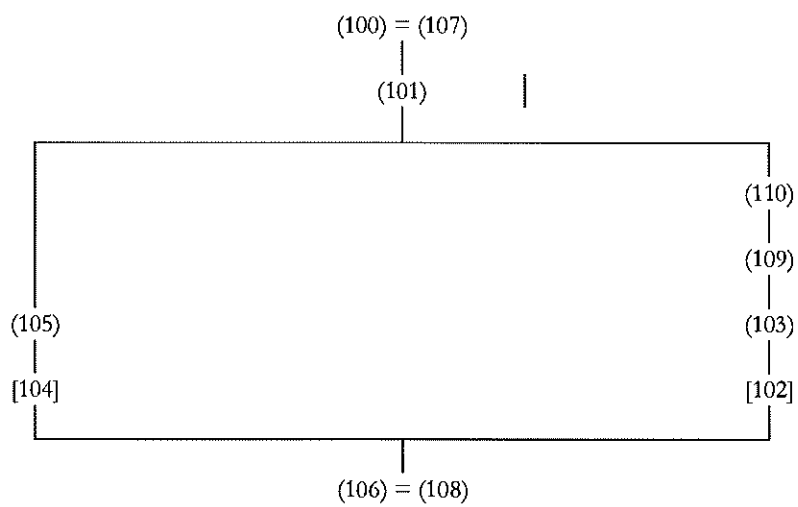
Reference:

Atkinson, D and Oswald, A, 1969 'London clay tobacco pipes' *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, 3rd series, Vol 32, 171-227

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* BAR 14, Oxford

Higgins, D. A and Davey P.J Draft 'Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in White, S 2004 *The dynamics of regionalisation and trade: Yorkshire clay tobacco pipes c1600-1800* BAR 374

11.2 Site Matrix



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol5-140932

Project details

Project name	Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover
Short description of the project	In January 2013 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Ludlam to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover, Derbyshire. The monitoring was carried out during groundworks relating to a single storey extension to either side of Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover, along with alterations and enclosure of the covered entrance to form a storm porch. The work had been requested by the Development Control Archaeologist of Derbyshire County Council and required an archaeologist from Archaeological Research Services Ltd to be on site to observe all ground works and to ensure preservation by record of any archaeological deposits discovered. The watching brief identified a solitary section of wall, a disturbed layer of building material and a probable grave monument. The position of the wall roughly relates to the mapped position of a Congregational Chapel whose life span is documented 1893-1986 and the dumped deposit of building material is likely to be associated with the construction of the chapel. The grave monument was recovered from within a layer of modern building debris and is likely to be from the Congregational Chapel graveyard which became disturbed during the initial construction of the Castle Street Medical Centre. No further significant archaeological features, deposits, buried land surfaces or small finds were identified within the extent of excavation.
Project dates	Start: 16-01-2013 End: 30-01-2013
Any associated project reference codes	ARS 2009/78 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE BOLSOVER OLD BOLSOVER Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover
Postcode	S44 6PP
Study area	50.00 Square metres
Lat/Long Datum (other)	SK 47250 70500

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	Mike Wood
Project supervisor	Laura Strafford

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover. Archaeological Watching Brief
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Laura Strafford
Other bibliographic details	ARS Report Number 2013/3
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell
Description	Watching Brief Report
Entered by	Laura Strafford (laura@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	31 January 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](mailto:English.Heritage@oasis.ac.uk) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

**Castle Street Medical Centre, Castle Street, Bolsover,
Derbyshire.**

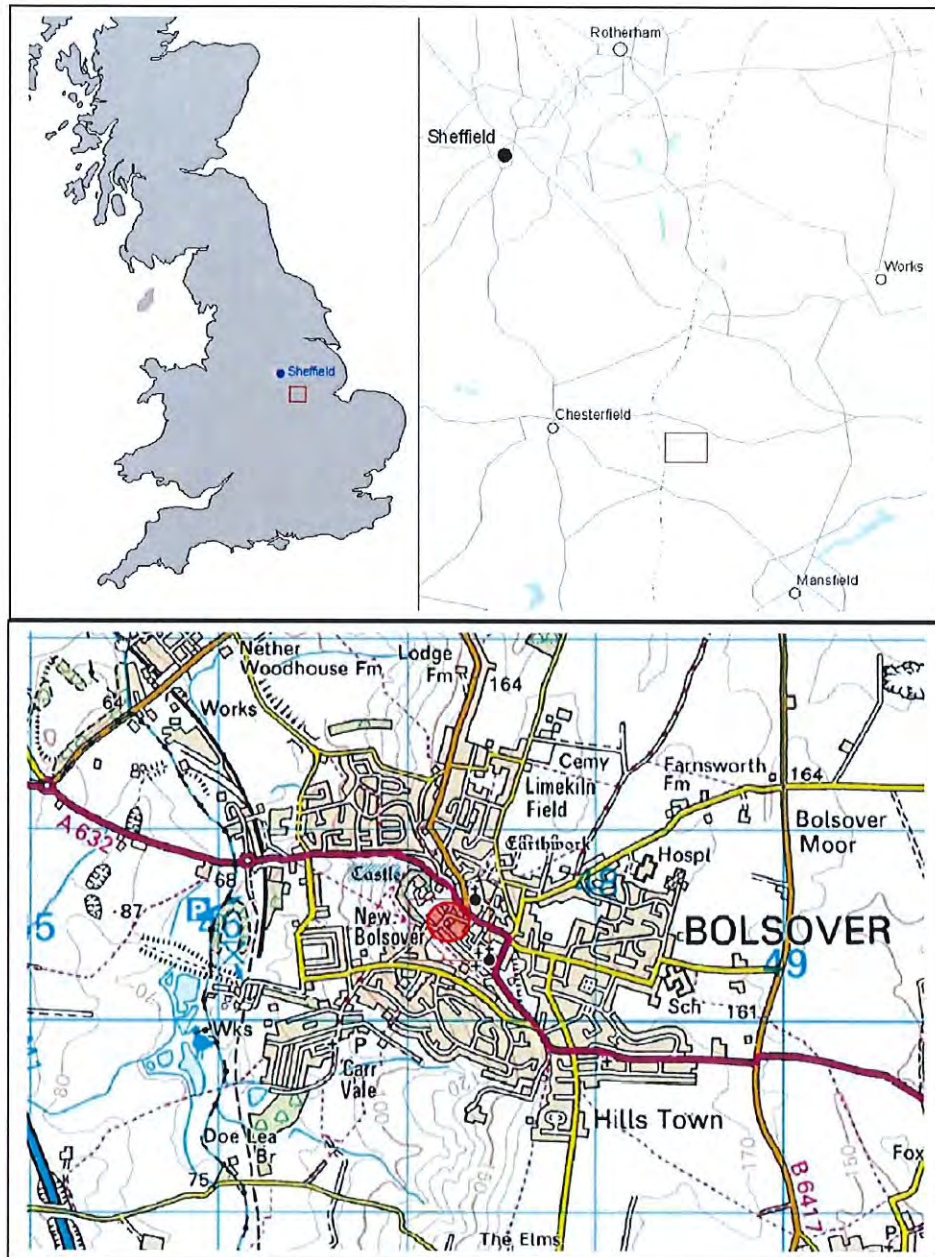
**Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological
Watching Brief**



**Archaeological Research
Services Ltd**

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This scheme of works relates to the proposed single storey extension to either side of Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover, along with alterations and enclosure of the covered entrance to form a storm porch (Grid Reference NGR SK 47250 70500). The proposal site impacts two sites on the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record: HER 11250, the area of the medieval planned town of Bolsover dating from the 11th century, and HER 11278, the site of a Congregational Chapel dating from 1893. The proposal area also lies within the Old Bolsover Area of Archaeological Interest, as defined in the Local Plan, with attendant Local Plan Policies. This area represents the likely extent of medieval occupation in the town. In addition, the area is identified as having archaeological potential within *A review of the Archaeological Area of Interest at Old Bolsover*, a study carried out for Bolsover District Council by ARCUS (University of Sheffield) in 1995.
- 1.2. Previous excavation by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in 2009 identified a solitary section of wall and perhaps an internal stone fitting from within demolition rubble. The position of the wall roughly related to the mapped position of the Congregational Chapel whose life span was documented as 1893-1986 (Marshall 2009).
- 1.3. In advance of planning permission for the development being granted, the local planning authority's development control archaeologist has recommend that a programme of archaeological monitoring be carried out to address the heritage information requirements of NPPF para 128 and Bolsover Local Plan Policy Con 14.
- 1.4. This document is a written scheme of investigation (WSI) confirming the nature of the archaeological watching brief to be undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd).



© Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100045420

Fig. 1: Site location

2. Objectives

2.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the course of the groundworks are recorded and interpreted.

3. Fieldwork Methodology

3.1 The groundworks will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Arrangement will be made to avoid any tracking of machinery across recently stripped areas until the areas have been checked and cleared by a representative of Archaeological Research Services Ltd. If significant archaeological features are identified the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.

3.2 Excavation will be carried out in spits. This will provide the maximum visibility of cut features such as postholes and pits, and avoid damage to any buried structural remains. The attending archaeologist will supervise mechanical excavation to ensure maximum archaeological visibility.

3.3 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will provide an archaeological officer at all times during any ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief. The on-site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.

3.4 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief plus all significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. All significant architectural features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.

3.5 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. All features thus investigated will be recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified will be photographed and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded.

3.6 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).

3.7 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. 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. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

3.8 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008).

3.9 Any human remains discovered will initially be left *in-situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice

regulations.

3.10 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded. Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeological officer on site.

3.11 A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

4 Artefact and Ecofact collection and Recording

4.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. All finds of Medieval and earlier date will be collected as a matter of course. Discarded artefactual materials will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see 8 Archive Deposition below).

4.2 Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. Finds of 'treasure' will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996).

4.3 Collection and policies for structural remains and industrial residues have been set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993). The presence of such materials within a context will be recorded even where comprehensive retention is not considered appropriate.

4.4 The representative from Archaeological Research Services Ltd will inspect and monitor the upcast spoil from the site investigations, and unstratified pottery will be retained only if it is of early post-medieval date, or earlier.

4.5 It is not considered likely that waterlogged, palaeoenvironmental or human remains will be encountered at any stage of this project. However, should such remains be identified work will cease and a meeting arranged between Archaeological Research Services Ltd, the landowner and the Development Control Archaeologist to discuss further procedures.

5 Monitoring Arrangements

5.1 Reasonable prior notice of the commencement of the ground works will be given to the Derbyshire County Council Development Control Archaeologist. The DCA contact will be:

Steve Baker,
Development Control Archaeologist,
Derbyshire County Council,
Shand House,
Dale Road South,
Matlock,
Derbyshire DE4 3RY

steve.baker.@derbyshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01629 585146
Mob: 07781 850742
Fax: 01629 585507

5.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd. will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work, and the Development Control Archaeologist will be notified of any findings promptly upon completion of the project.

6. Report

6.1 Following completion of the watching brief Archaeological Research Services 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
- A review of the significance of the site and the impact of the works, referencing the Regional Research Framework for the East Midlands.
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the DCA brief
- A copy of the OASIS form

6.2 A single bound copy of the report along with a .pdf copy on digital CD will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.

7. Archive Deposition

7.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the repository museum which in this case is Weston Park Museum). If finds are recovered during the project the archive will be stored by Archaeological Research Services Ltd until such a time when it can be deposited with

Weston Park Museum. If no finds are recovered the archive will be deposited with Derbyshire Record Office within two months of the completion of fieldwork, and the Development Control Archaeologist will be notified of the accession number at this time. The Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

7.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along that will be attached with the report.

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

8. Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

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

9. Publication

9.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. The results of the work will be published at least in summary form in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal, however provision will be made for more substantial publication in the event of significant archaeological remains being uncovered.

10 References

Bolsover District Council 2000. *Bolsover District Local Plan*. Bolsover District Council, Bolsover.

IFA. 2008. *Standards and Guidelines for an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Institute for Archaeologists, Reading.

Marshall, B. 2009. *Castle Street Medical Centre, Bolsover, Derbyshire. Results of an Archaeological Watching Brief*. Archaeological Research Services Ltd, unpublished.