An Archaeological Evaluation Excavation at Dale View Quarry, Stanton in Peak, Matlock, Derbyshire (NGR SK 247 642): Assessment Report.

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Non-Technical Summary

This report describes the results of a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching conducted at Dale View Quarry, Stanton in Peak Derbyshire.

The site is situated at the northern end of Stanton Moor, a nationally important landscape containing remains dating to the Bronze Age.

The project found that although the site contains limited archaeological deposits (to date this consists of a single charcoal filled pit of unknown date) a significant assemblage of prehistoric stone tools and pottery is contained in topsoil in the northern half of the site….

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1. Introduction

This report was produced by National Museums Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit (NMLFAU) for Stancliffe Stone, who commissioned the project. The author was Dr M. Adams, who also project managed the evaluation. Site supervision was provided by Mr S. Baldwin.

The purpose of this evaluation was to:

1) Collate available archaeological evidence to establish, supplement, improve and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on the site,

2) Prepare a report that will enable any necessary or appropriate planning recommendations to be made regarding the future treatment of archaeological deposits in the development proposals.

The archive is currently under temporary storage at National Museums Liverpool Field Archaeology Unit. In the long term it is proposed that it be curated by Buxton Museum and Art Gallery, Terrace Road, Buxton, Derbyshire, SK17 6DA.

2. Site Location and Description

The site is located at NGR SK 247 642 c. 0.75 km to the east of Stanton-in-Peak village, Derbyshire, c. 1.5 km within the eastern boundary of the Peak District National Park and c. 6 km to the north of Matlock (Figure 1). Stanton Moor lies c. 500 m to the south and is an area of open moor land covered with a mixture of heather and bilberry.

The site boundaries are defined by dry stone walls to the west and north, the operating quarry to the east and Lee Lane to the south (Figure 2). The site is presently in agricultural use as meadow and is enclosed as small rectangular fields by drystone walls in varying states of repair from good to collapsed. In general the site slopes from a height of c. 285 m AOD at the north-west to c. 275 m AOD in the south-east where a slight hollow c. 30-40 m across slopes to the east.

A small area south of the main plot which it is proposed to use for tree planting was excluded from trial trenching and the geophysical survey because the southern half impinges the Stanton Moor Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 23315). The section to the north was too small to provide meaningful results from a geophysical survey and so was also excluded from trial trenching.

3. Archaeological Background

Previous work on the present site was confined to a desk-based assessment (Adams 2005). However, the proposed quarry is situated *c*. 500 m north of Stanton Moor, a nationally important complex of archaeological sites and a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 23315). Most of the sites within the scheduled area date to the Bronze Age and include the 'Nine Ladies' stone circle, burials and settlements, though there are remains dating to later periods including evidence for medieval and post-medieval fields, 19th century afforestation and quarrying.

Stanton Moor has been the subject of numerous archaeological interventions since the 19th century. However, the closest recent fieldwork to the present site was a geophysical survey and evaluation excavation conducted prior to the construction of a haul route to the immediate west of the present site (WYAS 2000). This found no evidence for archaeological deposits, other than shallow hollows, likely to result from quarrying, and a trackway probably post-dating the quarry pits. None of these features could be dated but all were assumed to be post-medieval. A watching brief conducted subsequently, during construction of the haul route (O'Neill 2004), found no archaeological features along the route. However, four sherds of Prehistoric pottery, possibly Early Bronze Age Collared Urn, were recovered from a sub-soil deposit in the northern half of the haul route, immediately adjacent to the present site. It was assumed that this material derived from a settlement or funerary monument disturbed by agricultural activity. Post-medieval 19th and 20th century pottery was found in top soil along the length of the route and was presumably present as a result of agricultural activity.

4. Methods Statement

The full project methodology is described in detail in Appendix A and is summarised here.

The project consisted of two phases.

Phase 1 was a Geophysical survey conducted by Stratascan. This consisted of a flux gate gradiometer survey supplemented by a resistivity survey.

The results informed the trench layout for Phase 2.

Phase 2 consisted of trial trenching targeted at the results of the geophysical survey with further randomly located trenches excavated as a control sample. Trenches were a mix of linear and area excavations measuring 15x2 m or 5x5 m.

Thirty-three trenches were opened using a back-hoe mechanical excavator operated under archaeological supervision. Topsoil was removed in level spits, because of the shallowness of the deposits, machine clearance was kept to a minimum, generally removal of a 0.1-0.3 m layer of turf and topsoil. All

subsequent excavation was by hand and all deposits were recorded using NMLFAU's standard recording system. In general the presumption was made of minimal disturbance to deposits whilst sampling sufficient to allow their identification. All trenches were located with a Total Station and the results tied into Ordnance Survey mapping. All finds, including modern material, were retained. In addition, all spoil heaps were periodically re-examined for artefactual evidence with particular attention being paid to periods following heavy rainfall.

The site is currently in use as pasture and consequently fieldwalking was not conducted.

5. Geophysical Survey

The results of the geophysical survey are presented in full in Appendix B and hard copies of the original report retained with the archive.

In general most responses were poor, being associated with poorly defined anomalies with no clear archaeological origin. Two exceptions to this were a north-south aligned anomaly in the north-west corner of the site and a pair of east west aligned anomalies in the south-eastern corner of the site. The former was interpreted as field boundary depicted on historic mapping of the site (Figure 3), the latter as possible ditches of uncertain origin and date.

The trenches discussed below (Section 6) were located with the aim of investigating the features identified by the geophysical survey.

6. The Excavated Deposits

The layout of trenches is shown in Figure 4.

All trenches were sealed by a layer of dark brown to black sandy topsoil containing 1-2% angular and sub-angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 30mm across. This deposit also contained very occasional charcoal flecks, sub-angular and sub-rounded gritstone cobbles up to 350 mm across. It varied in depth from 0 to *c*. 400 mm, being generally thicker at the base of hill slopes. These deposits are not described in more detail below.

In the vast majority of trenches topsoil sealed layers of mid-reddish brown gritty silty sand, the principal variations being in the size and frequency of gritstone pebbles and cobbles. These deposits represent a weathered sub-soil horizon derived from weathering of the underlying gritstone. In some trenches, particularly those at the top of the slope (i.e. the north of the site) localised outcrops of bedrock were found.

Although all trenches were recorded and photographs, detailed plans and photographs are only included for trenches with archaeological deposits. Photographs of all trenches are included in the appended CD.

6.1 Trench 1

Topsoil (Context 1) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.35-0.40 m exposing a loose, orange-brown gritty sandy loam with c. 5-10% angular gritstone pebbles measuring c. 5-25 mm across (Context 2). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

Two linear features ran east-west across the trench (Figure 5). The northernmost (Context 3) was 2.8 m wide and composed of a soft, dark brown sandy silt loam with *c.* 5 % charcoal flecks. This was excavated to a depth of 0.4 m at the centre of the deposit exposing a shallow cut (Context 5) with a 'dish'-shaped profile (Figure 6, Plate 1).

The southernmost of these deposits (Context 4, Figure 5) was also 2.8 m wide and was identical in character to Context 3. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.2 m and sealed a soft, dark red mottled dark brown loamy sand containing c. 5% charcoal flecks averaging 10 mm across (Context 7, Figure 6). Context 9 was a small deposit of angular gritstone cobbles 0.1-0.3 m across at the base of Context 6 and set within Context 7 (Plate 2). Context 7 was 0.1 m thick and excavated to reveal a similar cut (Context 6) into sub-soil to Context 5. At the base of this was Context 8, a soft dark brown sandy silt with no inclusions. This filled a cut into bedrock with near vertical sides and a flat base which the excavator described with Context 6. However, the nature of the fill, the slightly irregular sides and the absence of tool marks on the surface of the cut suggest that this section was of geological origin (perhaps weathering into a fault) and that the true profile of Context 6 resembled that of Context 5. Furthermore this feature is almost certainly the same as Context 91 in Trench 2. This also had a shallow, dish-shaped profile supporting the interpretation of Context 8 as being of geological origin.

These deposits are probably the same feature as Contexts 64 and 65 excavated in Trench 2 and corresponds with the northernmost of the pair of linear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey at this location (Appendix B, Figures 5 & 10).

Finds of post-medieval ceramics from Context 3 recovered from sieving of a bulk sample suggest that these features are 19th century or later in date.

6.2 Trench 2

Topsoil (Context 17) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a loose, orange-brown gritty loamy sand with c. 10% angular gritstone pebbles measuring c. 5-25 mm across (Context 64). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

Context 65 (Figure 5) ran east-west across the northern end of the trench in a strip *c*. 2.7 m wide. The deposit consisted of a soft, dark brown sandy silt loam mottled orange and containing occasional sub-angular gritstone pebbles. Although the excavator did not note the charcoal inclusions present in Context 3, these are almost certainly filling the same feature. It filled a shallow ditch

(Context 90) with a dish-shaped profile (Context 90) which was 0.50 m deep (Figure 7, Plate 3).

Context 66 was a similar soft, sandy silt loam with c. 5% charcoal flecks. It ran in an east-west alignment across the southern end of the trench and was probably filling the feature as Context 4 in Trench 1. This filled a shallow cut (Context 91) very similar in form to Context 90 to the north but slightly deeper at 0.70 m and probably the same feature as Context 6 in Trench 1 (Figure 7, Plate 4).

The only other feature was a small pit just north of Context 65 (Figure 5). This was filled by a soft, dark grey sandy silty loam with c. 5% charcoal fragments (Context 88). However, this deposit was probably of relatively modern, i.e. 19th century, date as it contained small fragments of coke. It filled a small oval cut (Context 92) with a flat base and steep, near vertical sides (Figure 8.1, Plate 5).

6.3 Trench 3

Topsoil (Context 18) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a loose, orange-brown gritty loamy sand with *c*. 10% angular gritstone pebbles measuring c. 5-25 mm across (Context 78). This deposit occurred uniformly across the trench and represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present.

6.4 Trench 4

Topsoil (Context 19) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a loose, orange-brown gritty loamy sand with c. 10% angular gritstone pebbles measuring c. 5-25 mm across (Context 81). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present.

6.5 Trench 5

Topsoil (Context 20) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.25 m exposing a firm, orange-brown gritty loamy sand with c. 1% angular gritstone pebbles measuring c. 5-25 mm across (Context 68). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock. The plans show this trench as being significantly stonier than Trenches 1 & 2 to the east, probably resulting from bedrock being closer to the surface here.

Contexts 69 and 71 ran east-west across the trench at the northern and southern ends (Figure 5). These were identical in character to the ditch fills excavated in Trenches 1 & 2 (Contexts 2, 4, 65 and 66) but were significantly narrower in width, both being *c*. 0.35 m in width, though it was difficult to determine their precise dimensions because the edges of each deposit were very poorly defined. Unfortunately because of time constraints it was not

possible to excavate sections across these deposits, however they are assumed to be the same feature as the ditches excavated in Trenches 1 and 2.

6.6 Trench 6

Topsoil (Context 21) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a loose, pale reddish brown to yellow gritty sand with 10-20% angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 30 mm across and 1-2% angular gritstone cobbles c. 300 mm across (Context 103). There was some variation within this deposit, most notably a c. 1 m^2 area of very loose, yellow sands and gravels in the south-east corner and an irregular, c. 0.5 m wide lens of topsoil at the north-western edge. Both had very poorly defined edges and appeared to be of natural origin. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

The only potential archaeological deposit exposed was an oval area of firm, mid-greyish brown gritty sandy loam in the south-western corner of the trench (Context 104, Figures 8.2 & 9, Plate 6). This measured 0.70 x 0.50 m in plan and was excavated to a depth of 0.27 m. It filled a steep sided cut with a 'V'-shaped profile (Context 107, Figure 8.2). The interface between Contexts 103 and 104 was crisp and well defined suggesting minimal disturbance by root or animal activity.

This feature was probably a post-hole or similar feature, though otherwise is impossible to interpret without a wider context. Although it contained no cultural material to provide a date, evidence from sieving of a sample of the fill suggests that it may be relatively recent (Vaughan Williams below).

6.7 Trench 7

Topsoil (Context 22) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish-brown to orange silty sand with c. 1-2 % lenses of mid-brown sandy loam (Context 100). This contained less than 1 % sub-rounded and sub-angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 30 mm across and less than 1% sub-angular gritstone cobbles up to 350 mm across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present.

6.8 Trench 8

Topsoil (Context 23) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish-brown to orange silty sand with c. 1-2 % lenses of mid-brown sandy loam (Context 101). This contained less than 1 % sub-rounded and sub-angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 30 mm across. These increased to increased gradually to 5% at the western end of the trench. There was also less than 1% sub-angular gritstone cobbles up to 300 mm across increasing gradually to 2 % at the western end of the trench where bedrock outcropped for the last 2 m. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present.

6.9 Trench 9

Topsoil (Context 24) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a soft, orange sandy loam containing c. 50 % sub-rounded gritstone pebbles averaging c. 1-5 mm across and c. 1-2% gritstone cobbles up to 300 mm across (Context 152). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.10 Trench 10

Topsoil (Context 25) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish-brown to orange silty sand with c. 1-2 % lenses of mid-brown sandy loam (Context 102). The dark brown mottling increased gradually towards the north-western end of the trench until the deposit was entirely dark-brown in colour. At the south-eastern end it contained 30% angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 30 mm across. These decreased to gradually to 2% at the north-western end of the trench. The southern half of the trench exhibited extensive areas of iron panning. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present.

6.11 Trench 11

Topsoil (Context 26) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm dark reddish brown gritty sandy loam containing less than 1% sub-rounded gritstone cobbles up to 200 mm across (Context 151). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.12 Trench 12

Topsoil (Context 27) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm reddish brown gritty sandy loam containing less than 2% sub-rounded gritstone cobbles up to 200 mm across (Context 150). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.13 Trench 13

Topsoil (Context 28) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m a soft reddish brown gritty sandy loam containing less than 1% sub-rounded gritstone pebbles

up to 20 mm across (Context 87). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.14 Trench 14

Topsoil (Context 29) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a soft reddish brown gritty sandy loam containing less than 1% sub-rounded gritstone pebbles up to 20 mm across (Context 108). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.15 Trench 15

Topsoil (Context 30) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.15-0.20 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish brown to orange, mottled with dark brown, sandy silt with lenses of loam (Context 43). Inclusions consisted of less than 1% sub-angular gritstone cobbles up to 400 mm across with an average width of c. 40 mm. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present.

6.16 Trench 16

Topsoil (Context 31) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish brown gritty silty sand grading gradually into pale reddish brown sands on the eastern side of the trench (Context 59). It contained up to 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded gritstone pebbles c. 20-50 mm across and less than 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles c. 0.30 m across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.17 Trench 17

Topsoil (Context 32) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2 m exposing loose, orange- brown gritty loamy sand containing c. 5 % sub-angular and sub-rounded gritstone pebbles up to 0.1 m across (Context 74). This deposit was identified as a subsoil deposit or 'C-Horizon' formed by weathering of the underlying bedrock.

The only archaeological feature identified was a possible post-hole approximately mid-way along the trench (Figure 10). The fill (Context 75) was a soft, dark grey brown loamy sand with c. 2 % charcoal flecks up to 10 mm across and 2 % gritstone pebbles 1- 5 mm across. This deposit was situated below the south facing baulk and its maximum dimension was 0.6 m in plan.

When excavated it was found to fill a 0.26 m deep cut (Context 76) with crisp, well defined edges and a shallow, 'V'- shaped profile (Figure 8.3). Excavation of this feature was ceased when a sherd of 19th century pottery (SF 40) was found towards the base of the fill.

6.18 Trench 18

Topsoil (Context 33) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.1-0.2 m exposing Context 105. This was a firm, mid-reddish brown to orange silty gritty sand containing less than 1% sub-rounded gritstone pebbles less than 30 mm across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

The underlying bedrock outcropped c. 5 m from the eastern end of the trench in a band c. 1.5 m wide (Context 106, Figure 11, Plates 7 & 8). This feature coincides with a positive magnetic and high resistance anomaly located at this point (Appendix B) and also with a marked slope in the field running north-south. Whilst this coincides with a field boundary depicted on the 1898 OS 25 inch map (Figure 3) it is not clear whether the field boundary followed a geological feature or whether the slope was created by ploughing to the boundary.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.19 Trench 19

Topsoil (Context 34) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish brown gritty silty sand with dark brown mottling associated with lenses of loam (Context 97). This contained c. 5 % sub-angular and sub-rounded gritstone cobbles up to 0.75 m across and c. 5 % sub-angular and sub-rounded gritstone pebbles 10-30 mm across. The only variation within this deposit was an area of iron panning at the eastern side of the trench which was c. 1.5 m across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

It was during cleaning of this layer that the sherd of Beaker pottery (SF 16 See Bewick below) was found in the south-western corner of the trench. Despite repeated cleaning and examination of the surface there was nothing to indicate the presence of a cut feature or any other *in situ* archaeological deposits. Flint SF 15 was found close to the eastern edge of the trench and this area was also recleaned with identical negative results.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.20 Trench 20

Topsoil (Context 35) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish brown gritty silty sand with frequent lenses of dark brown loam (Context 60). It contained up to 1% sub-angular to sub-rounded gritstone pebbles c. 20-50 mm across and less than 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded

cobbles c. 0.30 m across, though there were local concentrations of this material of up to 50% at the western end of the trench where the block size increased to 0.5 m. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock with the more stony areas being less well weather outcrops of bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.21 Trench 21

Topsoil (Context 36) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish brown gritty silty sand with less than 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded gritstone cobbles up to 0.30 m across and less than 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded gritstone pebbles 10-30 mm across (Context 98). This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.22 Trench 22

Topsoil (Context 37) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, pale to mid-reddish brown gritty silty sand with frequent lenses of dark brown loam (Context 58). It contained up to 2-5% sub-angular to sub-rounded gritstone pebbles c. 20-50 mm across and less than 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles c. 0.30 m across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.23 Trench 23

Topsoil (Context 38) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm, mid-reddish brown gritty silty sand with frequent lenses of dark brown loam (Context 57). It contained up to 10% sub-angular to sub-rounded gritstone pebbles c. 10-20 mm across and less than 1% sub-angular and sub-rounded cobbles c. 0.20 m across. These increased gradually in concentration to c. 20-30% at the southern end of the trench. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.24 Trench 24

Topsoil (Context 10) was excavated to a depth of 0.10-0.20 m, flint SF 19 was found c. 1m north of the southern end of the trench.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.25 Trench 25

Topsoil (Context 39) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2 m. The underlying deposits consisted of a soft, reddish-brown sandy loam containing less than 1% sub-angular gritstone pebbles (Context 99). At the northern end of the trench this deposit had a crisp, well defined boundary with a deposit consisting principally of angular and sub-angular cobbles and blocks of gritstone up to 0.60 m across. Superficially this resembled an anthropogenic feature. However it was overlain by Context 99 which was interpreted as the weathered C- horizon (i.e. subsoil) in addition the arrangement of the gritstone blocks appeared to preserve bedding and jointing within the gritstone. This deposit was therefore almost certainly a local outcrop of gritstone.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.26 Trench 26

Topsoil (Context 40) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a mid-reddish brown gritty sand with lenses of sandy loam at c. 5% (Context 45). The deposit contained 10-20% rounded to sub-angular gritstone pebbles with an average width of c. 30 mm and c. 1% angular gritstone cobbles up to 350 mm across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

The only significant variation within this was Context 46, a loose, creamy white sand containing 20-30% angular gritstone fragments. The deposit measured c. 1.2 m north-south and 1 m east-west, covering a sub-rectangular area. It was surrounded by context 47, a soft very dark greyish brown sand forming a band c. 400 mm wide around Context 46. Context 47 was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 0.1 m and shown to overlie Context 46 which merged gradually into the surrounding sub-soil. The absence of cultural material and general character of these deposits suggests that they were of natural origin. The southern 2 m of the trench was excavated to undisturbed gritstone.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.27 Trench 27

Topsoil (Context 41) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a firm mid-reddish brown gritty sand with 10-20% by area mottled dark brown (Context 44). The areas of darker mottling coincided with lenses of sandy loam. The deposit contained less than 1% sub-rounded and sub-angular gritstone cobbles up to 0.35 m across and 5-10% sub-angular gritstone pebbles with an average width of c. 10mm. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.28 Trench 28

Topsoil (Context 42) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.2-0.3 m exposing a subsoil (Context 49) consisting of firm mid-reddish brown to orange gritty sands

with up to 10% angular gritstone pebbles. The frequency of the pebble inclusions was greatest at the northern end of the trench and decreased gradually towards the south where this deposit began to grade in to undisturbed bedrock. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

During cleaning of the trench a sub-rectangular area of darker sands was noted at the south-eastern end of the trench (Figure 12). This deposit (Context 48) was a soft, mid-brown silty sandy loam with frequent large charcoal inclusions which increased in concentration towards the base of the cut (Figures 8.4 & 12, Plate 9). Occasional lenses of yellow sand probably resulted from root or animal action. This deposit filled a sub-rectangular or sub-circular cut into subsoil which had a bowl shaped profile and was 0.28 m deep. Although the full extent of the cut was not exposed, it was at least 1.10 m across. The sands at the base of the cut were slightly reddened, which suggests that the charcoal was hot when deposited into the pit.

6.29 Trench 29

Topsoil (Context 12) was excavated to a depth of 0.10-0.20 m, exposing Context 55, a firm, mid-reddish-brown to orange silty sand with black mottling. This deposit contained varying concentrations (50-20%) of angular and sub-angular gritstone cobbles up to 0.40 m across which probably represented variations in the depth of underlying bedrock or different beds within the gritstone.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.30 Trench 30

Topsoil (Context 13) was excavated to a depth of c. 0.20 m and sealed subsoil (Context 14). Context 14 was a soft, orange-brown loamy sand with black mottling and c. 5-10 % angular and sub-angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 0.1 m across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock. Large rounded gritstone boulders at the western end of the trench were outcrops of bedrock.

No archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.31 Trench 31

Topsoil (Context 15) was excavated to a depth of 0.15-0.25 m exposing a deposit of firm mid-reddish-brown to orange gritty sands with occasional lenses of dark brown sandy loam (Context 53). The deposit contained c. 5% sub-angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 30-40 mm across and 1-2% sub-angular gritstone cobbles up to 300 mm across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.32 Trench 32

Topsoil (Context 16) was excavated to a depth of 0.15-0.25 m being deepest at the southern end of the trench. It sealed a deposit of firm mid-reddish-brown to orange gritty sands with occasional lenses of dark brown sandy loam (Context 52). The deposit contained c. 5-10% sub-rounded and sub-angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 30-40 mm across and less than 1-2% angular gritstone cobbles up to 300 mm across. These were concentrated at the northern end of the trench. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

6.33 Trench 33

Topsoil (Context 11) was excavated to a depth of 0.20-0.30 m increasing gradually in thickness to the south-west. It sealed a deposit of firm mid-reddish-brown to orange gritty sands with occasional lenses of dark brown sandy loam (Context 51). The deposit contained c. 5% angular gritstone pebbles averaging c. 30-40 mm across and less than 1% sub-rounded gritstone cobbles up to 300 mm across. This deposit represents a weathered 'C-horizon' derived from the underlying bedrock.

No stratified archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

7. Finds Reports

The vast majority of the excavated assemblage was recovered from topsoil and consisted of fragments of 19th and 20th century ceramics including Dark Wares, Mottled Wares, Unglazed Earthenware, Tobacco Pipe Stem, China (Identified by J. Speakman and C. Ahmad). All was of 19th century date and probably derived from dispersal of midden material and other domestic waste across the site. This material is not described in detail but is summarised in Table 1 and Appendix C.

Continued on Next Page

Material	Type	Number of fragments	Weight (g)
Animal bone (inc teeth)		3	4.20
Ceramic	Tobacco pipe stem	12	27.10
Chert		77	569.90
Clinker		1	2.80
Coal		87	20.30
Flint	Debitage	5	3.10
Flint	Implements	3	10.30
Glass	Window	6	17.10
Glass	Bottle	3	30.70
Iron	Horseshoe	1	21.30
Iron	Nail	4	49.90
Lithic		1	1.40
Limestone		16	509.70
Pottery	China	48	213.70
Pottery	Darkwares	12	315.30
Pottery	Mottled wares	2	82.60
Pottery	Mottled wares?	1	6.90
Pottery	Prehistoric	1	6.20
Pottery	Stonewares	17	163.70
Pottery	Unglazed earthenware	3	14.90
Shale		1	3.40
Stone		14	34.70

Table 1: Summary of artefacts excavated.

Of greater significance is the collection of prehistoric flintwork and a single fragment of prehistoric Beaker pottery which are described in detail below.

7.1 Prehistoric Potsherd (Pauline Beswick)

A single sherd was recovered from topsoil in Trench T19 (94 DVQ, Context 34 Find No. 16) in the north-west part of the site. No other artefacts or features were identified in the trench but this location coincides with a scatter of flintwork also from topsoil (See Cowell, below).

7.1.2 Description

This is a decorated rim sherd measuring 24x26mm and weighing 6gms. The simple upright rim is flattened on top and 5mm wide, widening to 7mm in the body (Figure 13, Plate 10). Curvature suggests a small vessel with a rim diameter around 10 cm, but the sherd is too small for accurate determination.

All surfaces are abraded, the exterior in particular, but it is possible to detect traces of irregular linear impressions of rounded and angular imprints, *c.* 1 to 1.5mm across, in groups of 4 or 5.

7.1.3 Fabric

Slightly soapy in feel, brown/grey exterior and dark grey interior and core; subrounded grog inclusions, average size 1.5mm, common (20%: PCRG) and well-sorted; two large stone inclusions visible – one a flint chip (6mm), the other a rounded lump of quartz (4mm).

7.1.4 Conclusions

The decoration appears to have been done with a small comb and suggests the most likely identification is Beaker. The rim form, the vessel's small size and the relatively fine fabric and types of inclusions (Case 1995, 64) add weight to this attribution. However, the fabric's dark exterior, given that a reddish oxidised exterior is more characteristic of Beakers (Cleal 1995, 191), is less diagnostic but only partially oxidised surfaces are not uncommon with the firing techniques then available.

Beaker pottery was produced in Britain from *c.* 2600 to 1800 cal BC (Kinnes *et al.* 1991, 39) and the apparent straight neck profile suggests this vessel could date from the later stages of this period (*cf.* long-necked Beakers of Clarke's Late Northern and Southern British Series (1970); or Lanting and van der Waals' Steps 5, 6, 7 (1972); or Case's Late Style (1993, 244)). So far attempts to reconcile Beaker typologies with radiocarbon dates have failed (Kinnes *et al.* 1991), but recent results from Barrow Hills, Radley, Oxfordshire, have produced broad agreement between the radiocarbon dates and the expected typological sequences for the Beakers found (Barclay and Halpin 2000, 282).

This is the first recognition of Beaker pottery from Stanton Moor although Beakers from burials on the limestone plateau of the Peak District are well-known (e.g. Clarke 1970). A few examples have been identified from the gritstone moors bordering the River Derwent (Beswick in Wilson and Barnatt 2004, 50) but it is extremely scarce away from the limestone. Elsewhere in Britain Beakers have also been found in domestic contexts (Gibson 1982), but to date Beaker pottery on the limestone has been associated exclusively with inhumation burials. The known associations on the gritstone are ritual and possibly burial but acidic soils will have destroyed any inhumed bone. The original context for this sherd is unknown and could have been burial/ritual but domestic cannot be ruled out.

The southern part of Stanton Moor is famous for its Early Bronze Age burial and ritual complex where Collared Urns are the most numerous vessel type (e.g. Vine 1982, 225-238) buried with cremations in the first half of the second millennium BC (Barnatt 1995, 14). Theoretically this could have overlapped with the period when Beakers were still in use locally. Discovery of this sherd, therefore, raises significant questions about the nature of activities on the northern part of the moor in the later third and early second millennia BC both in relation to the rest of the moor and to the limestone plateau to the west.

7.2 Flint tools (R.W. Cowell)

The lithic evidence falls into two main categories; a small group of standard flint knapping debris with implements, and a larger group of very poor quality chert, the greater part of which does not appear to have been worked.

7.2.1 Flint

This material comprises nine pieces of struck or humanly altered flint, two of which have been burnt (Table 2). The raw material source is mainly flint, probably from the Boulder Clay, being in the main reasonable quality, fairly translucent honey or dark grey in colour. Most of it is has blade characteristics, which would generally be regarded as marking an early prehistoric (later Mesolithic/early Neolithic) date. It is not clear however, whether the material represents activity over this relatively long period or is concentrated in one part of it. Material that is slightly more specific is restricted to a retouched blade with invasive edge flaking (Finds No. 18, Plate 11) along one side from Trench 22 and a leaf shaped arrowhead from Trench 20 (Finds No. 13, Plate 12), both of which could lie within the 4th millennium BC, i.e. the earlier Neolithic, although the form of the arrowhead could go a little later in the Neolithic (Green 1980). This latter piece is of a different type of flint from the others and may not be local.

The main emphasis of the flint distribution is to the north-western part of the site, with a line marked by Trenches 24, 22, 15 and 21 forming the south-eastern limit. Trenches 19, 16 and 20 all produced evidence in adjacent trenches, suggesting the density may be increasing slightly to the north-west, i.e. the crest of the ridge on which the site lies (Figure 14). This distribution also coincides with that of the prehistoric pottery (Beswick, this report and O'Neill (2004)).

The material is a mix of debitage associated with flint knapping and two implements, and a possible third, if the edge damage on SF 17 from Trench 24 is formed through use rather than post-depositional damage. If this material represents activity in the Neolithic, then one model for its discard could be associated with a Mesolithic type of settlement pattern i.e. repeated short stay visits with a lack of, or perhaps a thin, highly dispersed distribution of, subsurface cut features. Recently rectilinear houses have started to be found in many areas of Britain, the closest one to this area being Lismore Fields, Buxton (Garton 1991), and there is a smaller less elaborate one from Manchester Airport (Garner pers comm.). However, currently these tend to be found on the limestone or gravels, and the Derbyshire gritstones, where far less work has been done, have been suggested as representing secondary, mainly Bronze Age (Bradley and Hart 1983) or possibly late Neolithic (Barnatt 1987) settlement areas. Thus, it may be thought more likely that the earlier prehistoric activity on the gritstone, such as that represented by the flintwork at Stanton Moor, is of a transitory nature, though the limitations to the current evidence should be borne in mind (Barnatt 1996) which might mean that sites of a more sedentary nature need not be totally absent from the gritstone areas at this date, where more substantial evidence than the occasional pit might be expected.

7.2.2 Chert

The chert raw material very roughly breaks down into two main groups, without a strong dividing line between them. At one end of the spectrum is a very low density chert, with coarse granulated white surfaces and inclusions around a light blue-grey core grading into a darker blue-grey to dark grey, which may just reflect gradations within the same chert bed. Not knowing all the chert sources in Derbyshire personally it is not possible to say that it is local but it would be very surprising if it were not, given its generally poor quality. Most of it fractures in a blocky way leaving very angular, mechanical looking edges, with flat surfaces, which are sometimes extremely cracked and broken. Many pieces have a generally unworn appearance giving most pieces a very coarse fresh feel, so much so, that the initial impression was to question its prehistoric nature. There are a few quite small generally fawn-grey or light blue-grey pieces, less granular, whose size makes it possible that they are flint but that may also be chert (Table 2).

The most standard chert piece is a small flake from Trench 30, which in fact differs from most of the other types of chert on the site, and its dark grey to black surface looks more typical of Derbyshire chert, such as might be found around the Bakewell area (Radley 1968). There is also one small piece, again not part of the main type of material from the site, but a light grey, finer chert, from Trench 1, which is an implement, possibly a small hollow scraper.

However, although most of the rest of the material precludes classic knapping characteristics, by which deliberate working could be confidently identified, there are a few pieces that suggest it is more, rather than less, likely that they have been worked or utilised. This is mostly limited to those pieces potentially suitable as blocky cores, some of which have the occasional thin blade-like scar on one or occasionally two edges, although given the way the material fractures, this kind of damage cannot be totally confidently separated out from accidental post-depositional damage; these come from Trenches 6, 17 and 28, and Trenches 1, 4, 19, where they have two adjacent overlapping, though still irregular surface, scars on their edge and are slightly stronger candidates for non accidental damage than the others.

A few pieces, on naturally fractured blanks, may be simple implements, which have probably been used in an ad hoc way, including two potential simple scraper types, one from Trench 29 and one from Trench 1, which have rounded edges shaped through irregular retouch or possibly even just regular use. Two smaller pieces, from Trench 19, have worn edges that are less formally rounded, that may have been created more through utilisation than working, although it is difficult to tell whether or not one of these is a poor quality fawn-grey coloured flint. There are also a few other pieces of potentially similar classification, where the evidence is even less clear and which have not been used in the analysis, but they have been noted in Table 1.

The chert is found in 11 of the excavated Trenches (Figure 15); a loosely scattered group of five southern ones (1, 4, 6, 2 and 11) the latter two trenches including only natural pieces, a group to the north, with slightly larger amounts, with Trenches 28-30 including potential struck pieces, while Trenches 15, 22, 26 and 24 only have natural pieces, and a north-western group of three Trenches (17, 19, 21), which has the greatest density, focussed on Trench 19. The latter trench also includes three, and less certainly four, struck and or burnt flints. The material, including both potentially worked and natural pieces, is thus spread across more than 3.5 ha, although the struck pieces tend to be found at the north-western and eastern sides of the distribution. This compares with the main struck flint distribution, which tends to be found more to the north and north-western part of the site; so there is a small overlap of the two types around Trench 19. Any interpretation of this distribution is hampered by the lack of understanding about how this material came to be here. A large proportion of it does seem unlikely material to transport any distance to work.

Such material is very difficult to date, as it has no formal typological characteristics that might be used as chronological indicators, the raw material being the defining element in the end results. If typology were a factor, then the small hollow scraper of atypical chert from Trench 1, is most likely of early Bronze Age date and the small possible scrapers from Trench 19, might also be thought to be more likely Bronze Age. However, the tested blocky pebbles, with poorly formed narrow blade-like characteristics, might be thought to betray an early prehistoric origin. Neither of these attributions though can be maintained with absolute safety, particularly when the characterisation of some of this material as being deliberately struck is so difficult. Given that there is early prehistoric local flint on site, it seems less likely that this poor quality material would be used alongside that, so it might be thought more likely to be later prehistoric in date when an *ad hoc* stone working technology might be more applicable.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

	Unstruck				Struck			
Trench	Chert wt.	Chert no.	Flint wt.	Flint no.	Chert wt.	Chert no.	Flint wt.	Flint no.
1					16.5	3		
2	20.9	14	1.0	1 (C)				
4					12.4	1		
6			1.2	1 (C)	12.8	1		
11	11.1	2						
13			1.4	1 (C)				
16							0.3	1
17	7.5	4			23.4	1		
19 (SF 15)							0.8	1
19 (SF102) dark	45.5	10			12.5	1	2.7	1 (B)
19 (SF102) light	72.8	6			31.2	1 (PB)		
19 (SF84) dark	4.9	11	8.7	1	3.9	2		
19 (SF84) light	27.1	4						
20							3.2	1
21	43.4	2					3.1	1 (B)
15	2.7	1	0.7	1 (C)			9.6	1
22	5.5	1					3.2	1
24	50.4	8			21.2	1 (P)	4.7	2
26	3.9	1						
28					20.5	1		
29	27.4	3			62.3	2 (P)		
29					5.5	1		
30					1.4	1		
Total		67		5 (4C)		16 (4P)		9

Table 2: Distribution and classification of chert from evaluation trenches

(B) – burnt (P) – possibly, some doubt (C) – possibly chert, too small to properly know if struck

8. Assessment of Environmental Evidence

8.1 Introduction

The aim of this report was to ascertain the concentration and preservation of archaeobotanical material from the site and to evaluate their potential for establishing: (1) the function of the contexts; (2) economy and diet of the local inhabitants; and (3) the local environment.

8.2 Methods

The bulk samples were processed by flotation using a 300 micron mesh sieve. The flots were scanned using a low power zoom-stereo microscope.

Identifications were made with reference to the author's modern seed reference collection, Berggren (1981) and Anderberg (1994). Recommendations for further analysis were based on the diversity, concentration and standard of preservation of the charred remains. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). The results are summarised in Table 1.

8.3 Results

8.3.1 Pit Fill (Context 48)

Context (048) from pit [50], Trench 28, provided a large assemblage of pure charcoal, which was at a preliminary glance moderately well preserved. No other archaeobotanical material was present.

8.3.2 Posthole Fill (Context 104)

Context (104) from posthole [107], Trench 6, provided a small assemblage dominated by waterlogged seeds of knotgrass (Polygonum sp.), with occasional seeds of fat hen (Chenopodium album) and bramble (Rubus sp.). Occasional fragments of charcoal were preserved along with occasional lumps of anthracite / industrial residue.

8.4 Interpretation and discussion

Pit fill (048) and posthole fill (104) presented minimal archaeobotanical evidence aside from the abundant charcoal in context (048). The primary fill of pit [50] was noted as having a slight reddening to it, possibly due to heat, suggesting the charcoal was hot when deposited (Adams, 2006). In such a case, it is likely that the pit was used for the disposal of rubbish, be that industrial or domestic. However the absence of other rubbish such as faunal bone or broken pot is worth noting. It is unlikely the charcoal originated from cleaning it through lighting a fire in the base, due to the charcoal not being the primary fill.

The charcoal from this sample presents both small fragmented pieces and large potentially well preserved fragments. Wood species identification provides the opportunity to identify not only what type(s) of wood and therefore habitat were in the vicinity, but potentially the extent of their habitat utilisation through correlation with evidence, for example, from pollen cores. It could also provide insight into the function of the pit and / or charcoal.

The waterlogged evidence from posthole [107] was composed of common plants with non-specific habitat preferences. The sample also contained a significant quantity of modern grass and / or roots. This in combination with the well-preserved appearance of the seeds from a dry context, with a preliminary date to the prehistoric period, suggests they were modern in date. Lenses of yellow sand were also observed during the excavation of neighbouring Trench 28, thought to be caused by burrowing animals and root action. It is likely that the seeds recovered from Trench 6 were intruded in recent times in a similar manner.

8.5 Recommendations

The waterlogged seeds recovered from posthole [107] are not recommended for analysis due to their modern date.

The charcoal preserved in pit fill (048) is recommended for wood species identification. The purpose of such an analysis would be to provide important evidence with respect to the local habitat and the utilisation of local resources and radiocarbon dating.

Table 3 - Dale View Quarry (DVQ94) Archaeobotanical Assessment

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample vol. (l)	Flot vol. (ml)	Content		Wood		Other	Details
					Chd	WL	Char	WL		
28	**48**	50	15	1800	-	-	A3	-		
6	**104**	107	20	100	-	****	O1	-	anthracite	*Polygonum* sp., *Chenopodium album, Rubus* sp.

Key:
O1 = Occasional (fragmented)
F2 = Frequent (< moderate size)
A3 = Abundant (≥moderate size)
Chd = charred
WL = waterlogged

9. Conclusions

Most of the excavated trenches contained no archaeological deposits or cultural material. In all trenches a thin layer of topsoil *c*. 0.15-0.25 m thick was removed to expose a 'C' horizon derived from weathering of the underlying gritstone. The only finds recovered from most trenches were small quantities of late 19th and 20th century domestic ceramics probably present as a result of the dispersal of domestic rubbish. A stone feature in Trench 18 was probably a natural outcrop of the underlying gritstone, apparently discrete blocks being formed by joints within bedrock. However, it coincides with a post-medieval field boundary detected by the geophysical survey, though no clear trace of this feature was found in Trench 17 to the north.

The ditches excavated in Trenches 1, 2 and 5 correspond with the linear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey (Appendix B). Finds of 19th century ceramic recovered during sieving date these features to c. 1850 or later. A post-hole at the northern end of Trench 2 was probably contemporary with the ditches. However, their function remains unknown, they do not relate to any boundaries shown on historic mapping and have no other obvious agricultural function.

The only cut features of likely to be of an earlier date were a small sub-rectangular pit (Context 50) located at the southern end of Trench 28. This contained no datable finds though charcoal recovered from sieving will be submitted for radiocarbon dating. A possible post-hole (Context 107) at the south-western corner of T6 is also potentially of relatively early date. However,

the results of sieving soil samples from the fill of context 107 suggest that it too is relatively recent.

In addition to the stratified deposits described above a scatter of flint and chert tools was found, concentrated across the northern end of the site, though all were found within topsoil. The most significant were a leaf-shaped arrowhead found in Trench 20 and a scraper found in Trench 24. The lithic assemblage has been provisionally dated to the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic (R. Cowell, this report) In addition small fragments of burnt flint and struck chert were also present in these areas, particularly in the north-east corner. Whilst difficult to date, this material is more likely to date to the later prehistoric period. In general the character of the assemblage appears to relate to transitory occupation rather than settled occupation.

One of the most significant finds was the fragment of Beaker pottery from Trench 19. The significance of this item as the first find of Beaker pottery from Stanton Moor has already been discussed (Beswick, this report). When considered with the scatter of flintwork in topsoil and the Early Bronze Age pottery found during construction of the haul route c. 100 m to the west (O'Neil 2004) it suggests that this part of the site (i.e. the North-Western corner, See Figures 14 and 15) potentially contains significant archaeological deposits. Although no stratified deposits were recovered from trenches in this area, it is clear that a significant artefactual assemblage is present in the topsoil in this area. Its location, on the crest of a slight knoll at the southern end of the moor suggests that this material is associated with low intensity activity related to the landscape to the south.

In summary the archaeological deposits within the area of the proposed quarry extension consist of a scatter of prehistoric pottery and flint tools all of which have been recovered from topsoil. A single pit may be related to this activity thought this remains to be confirmed.

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11. Figures

N.B Figure 4 reduced from A3 to A4 for PDF version.

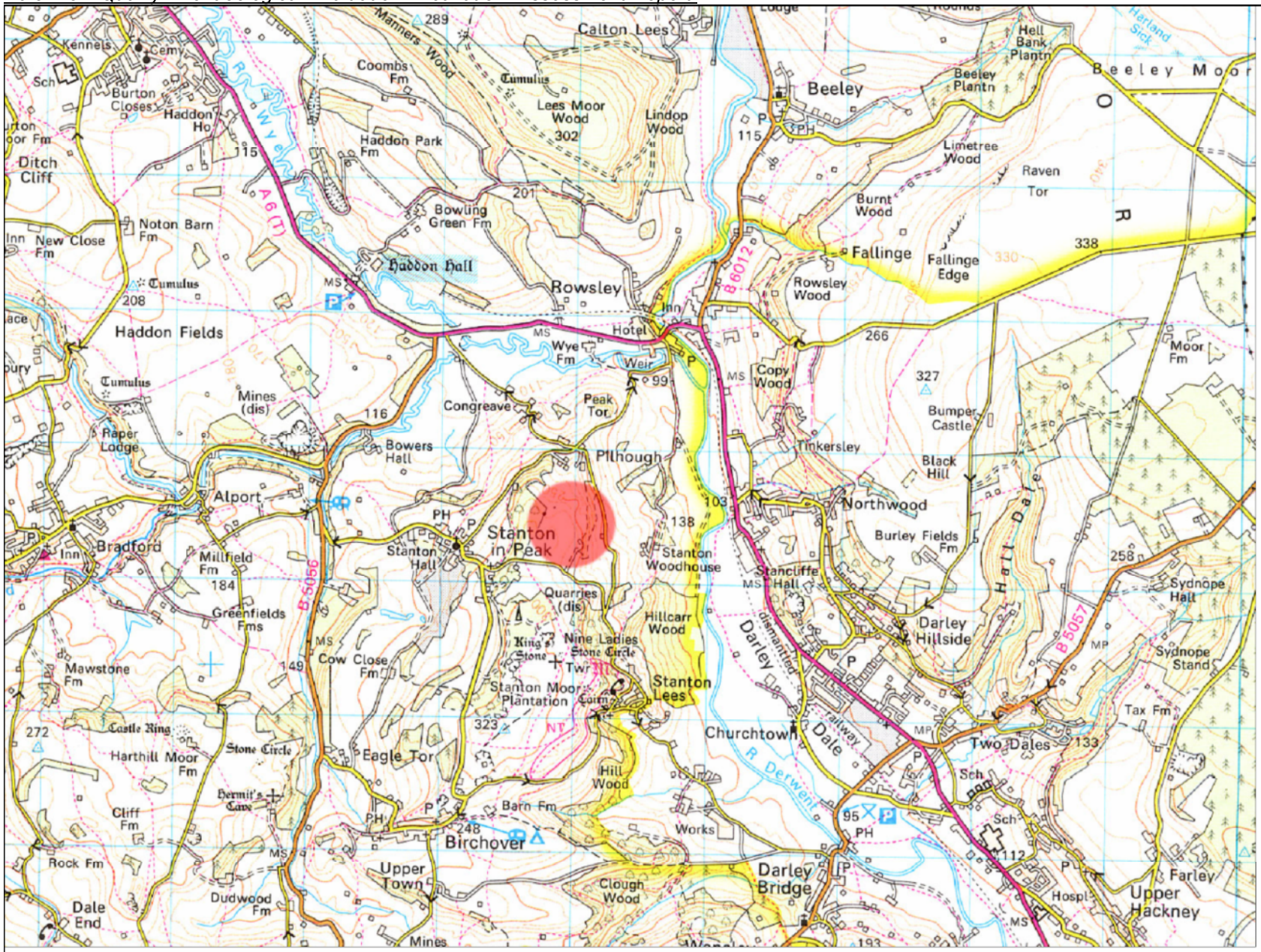

Figure 1. Site location.

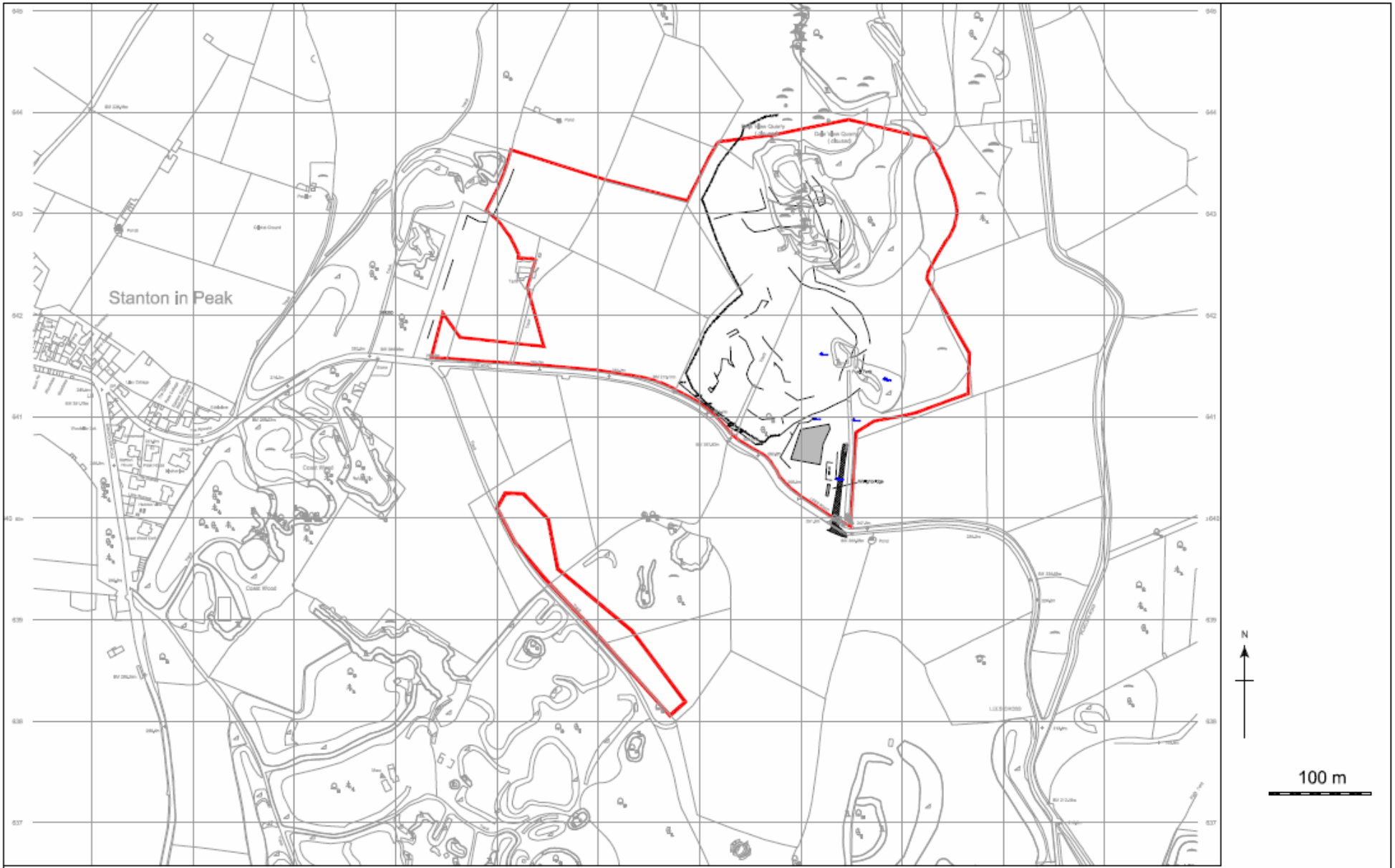

Figure 2. Site boundaries.

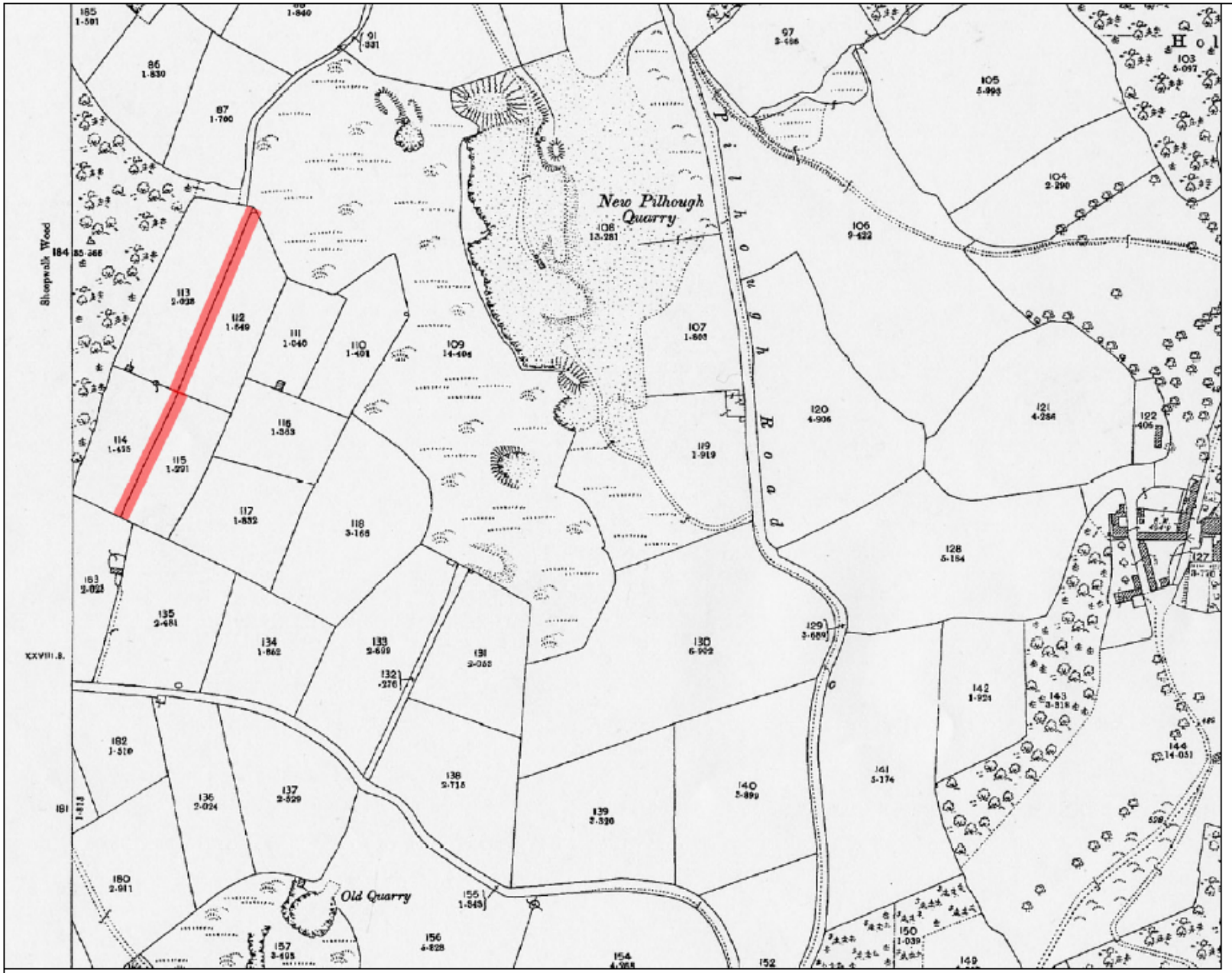

Figure 3. Part of the 1898 OS 25 in survey showing the boundary detected by geophysics highlighted in red. Scale is approximate.

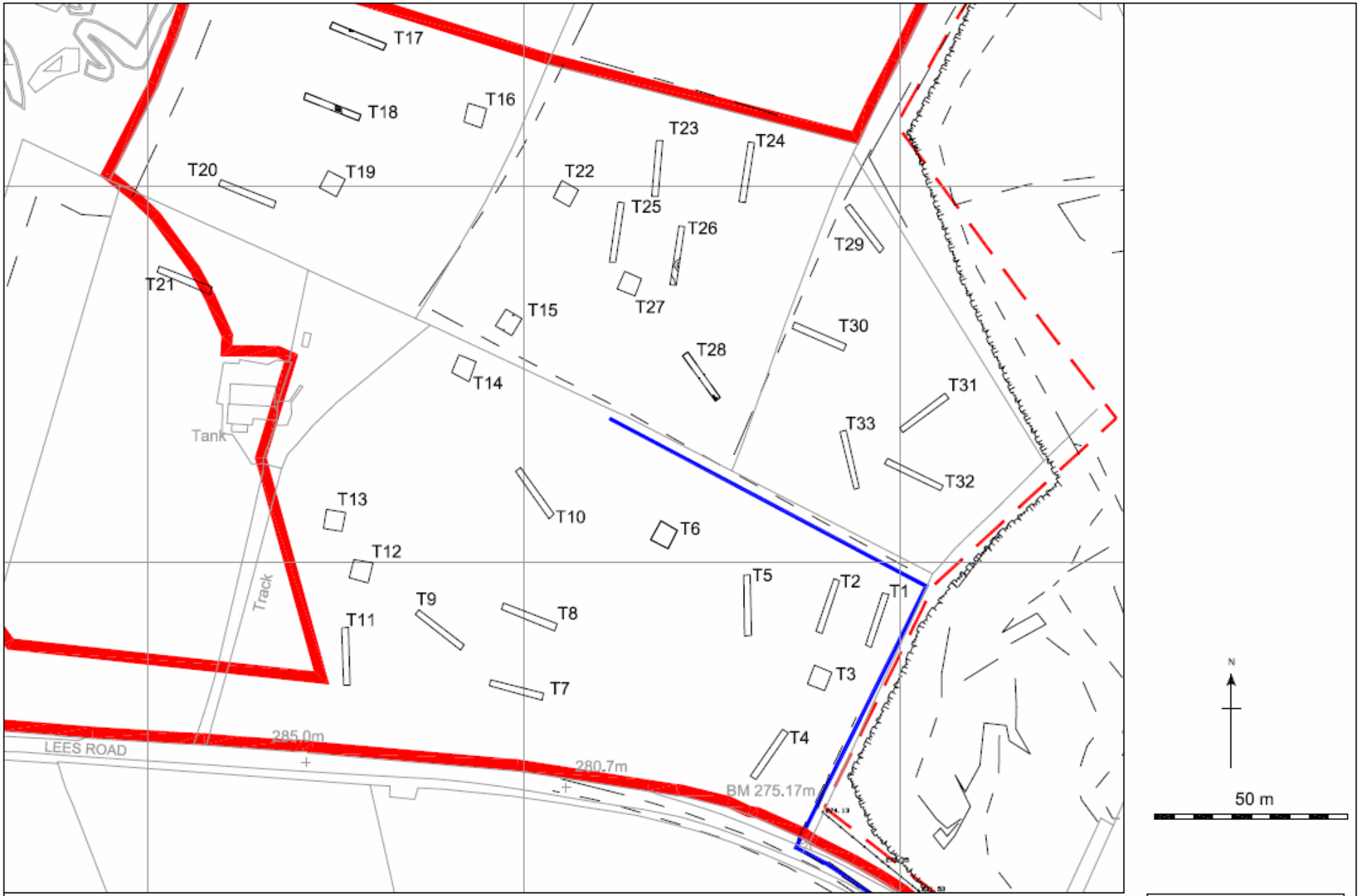

Figure 4. Trench locations.

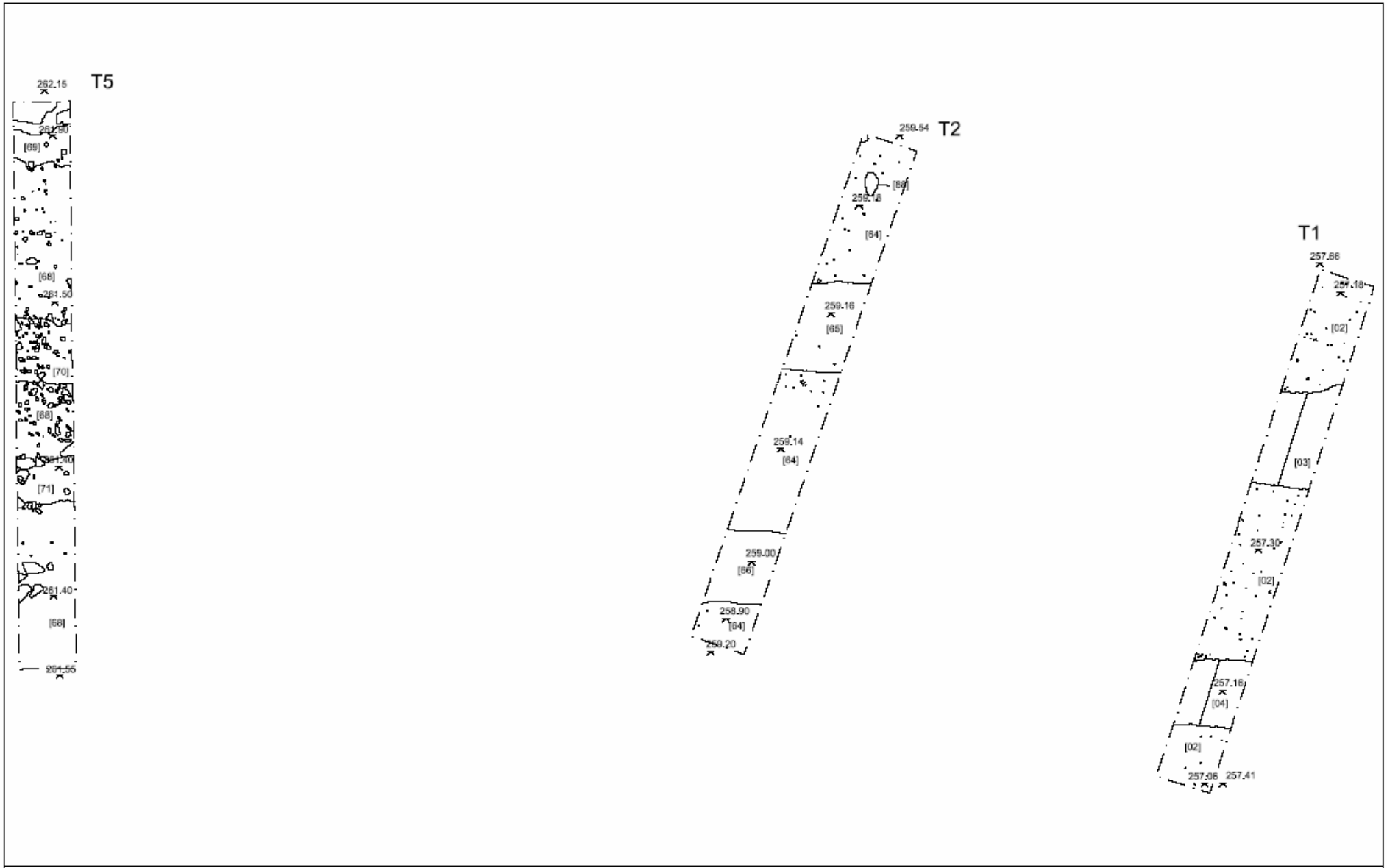

Figure 5. Plan of deposits in Trenches 1, 2 and 5.

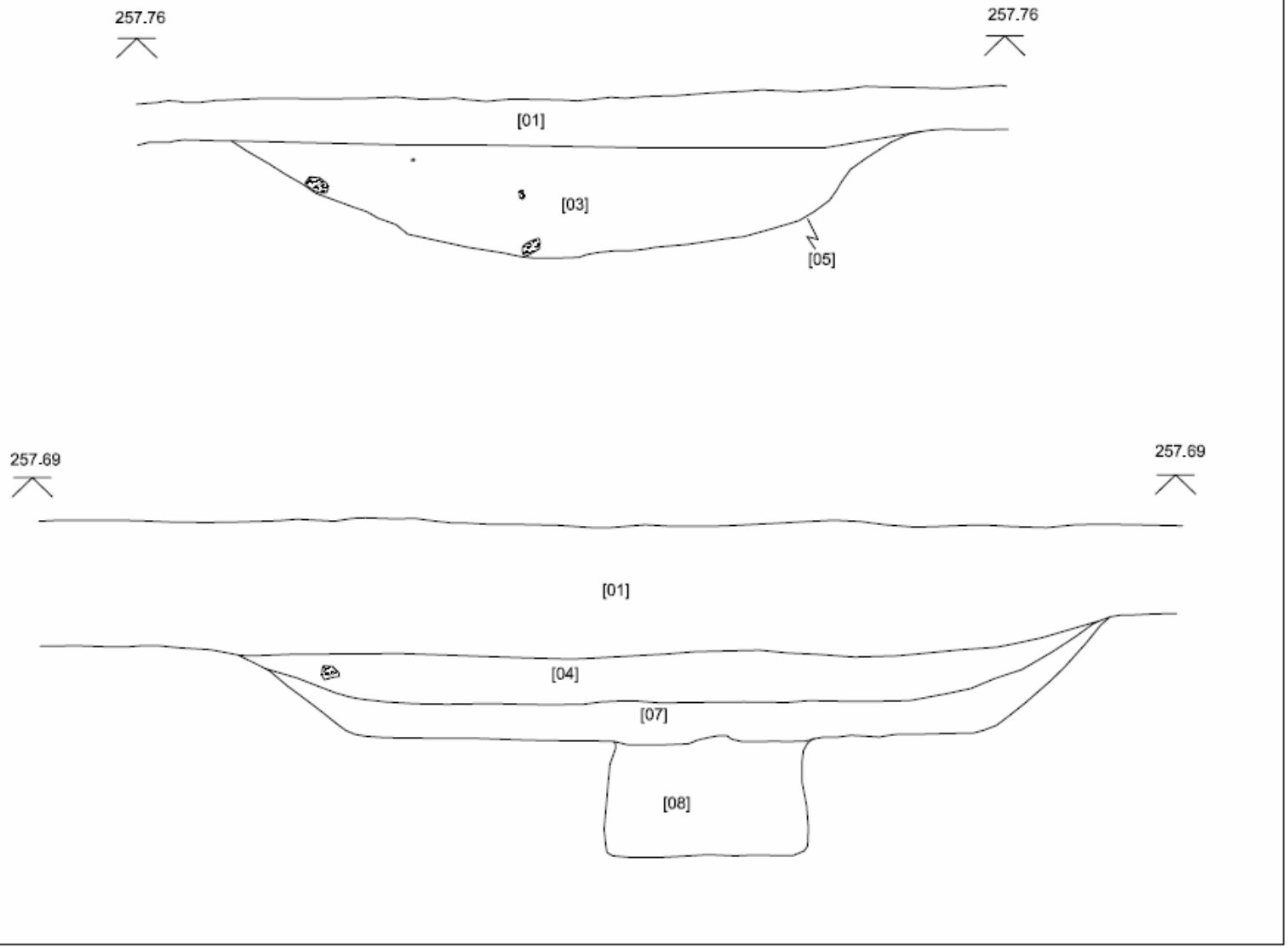

Figure 6. South-east facing sections through ditches in Trench 1.

1 m

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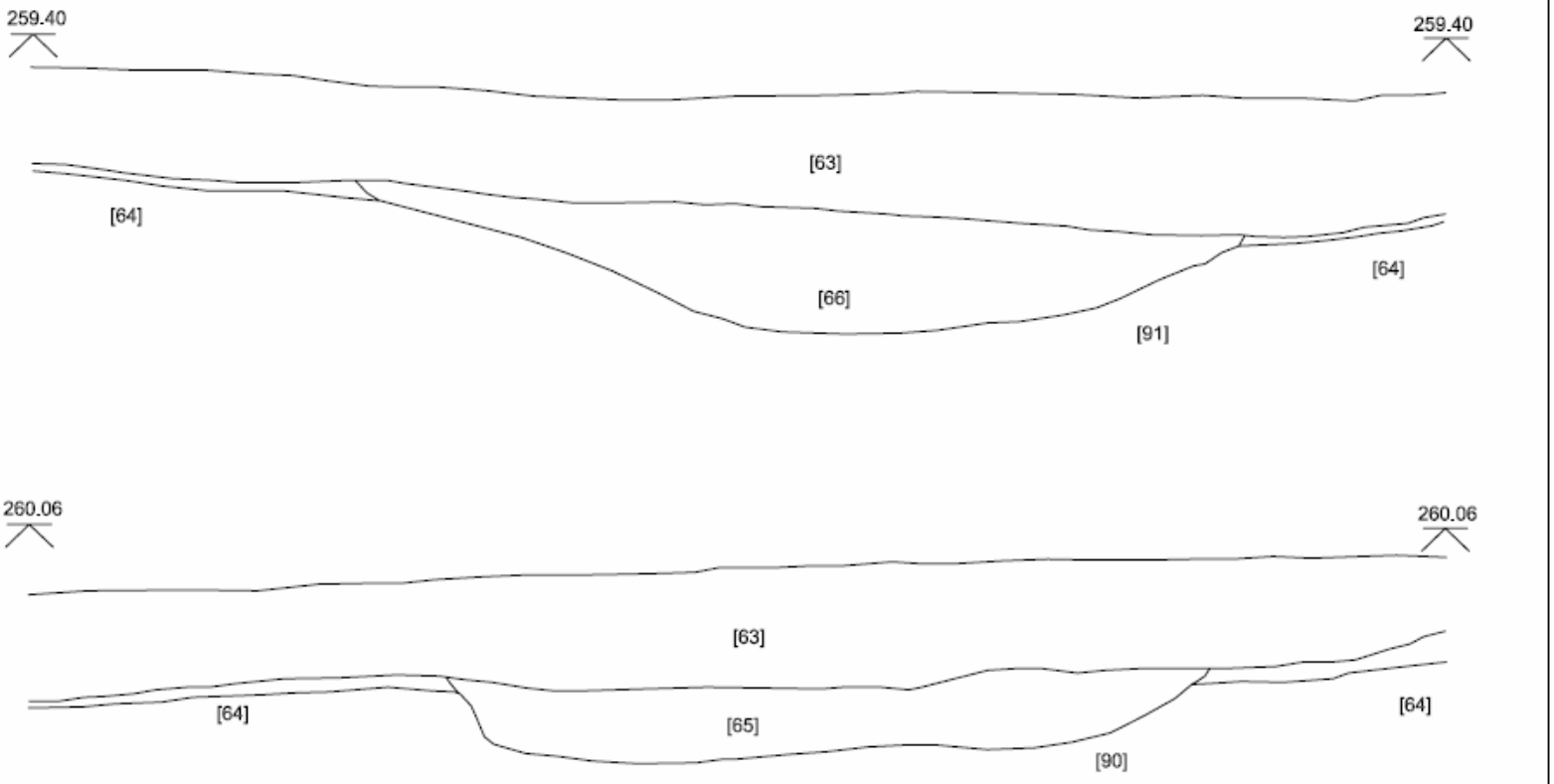

Figure 7. South-east facing sections through ditches in Trench 2.

1 m

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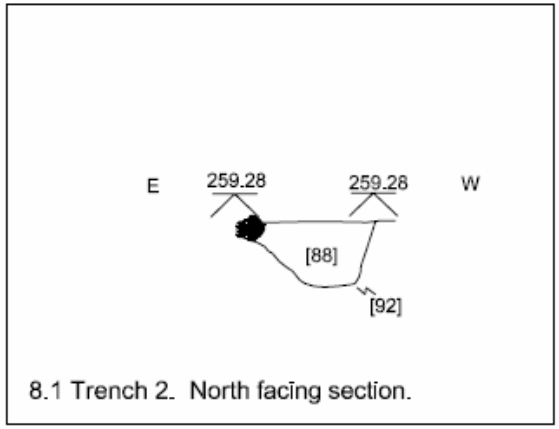
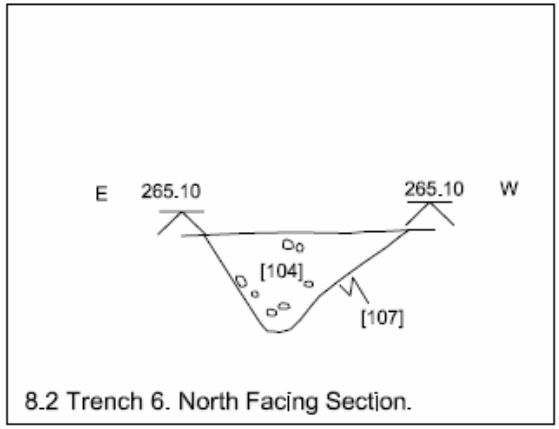
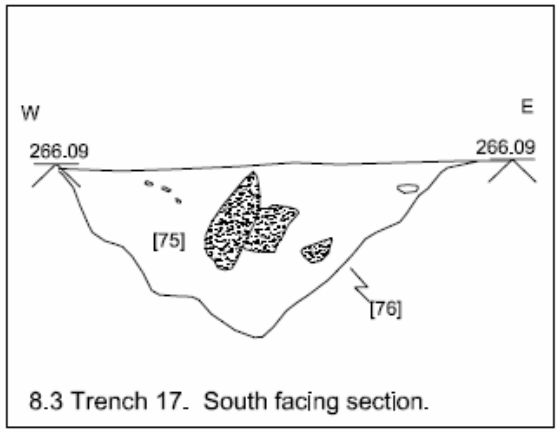


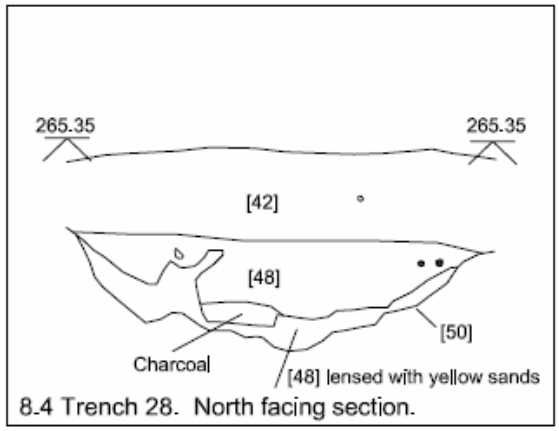
8.1 Trench 2. North facing section.



8.2 Trench 6. North Facing Section.



8.3 Trench 17. South facing section.



8.4 Trench 28. North facing section.

Figure 8. Sections through features in Trenches 2, 28.

1 m

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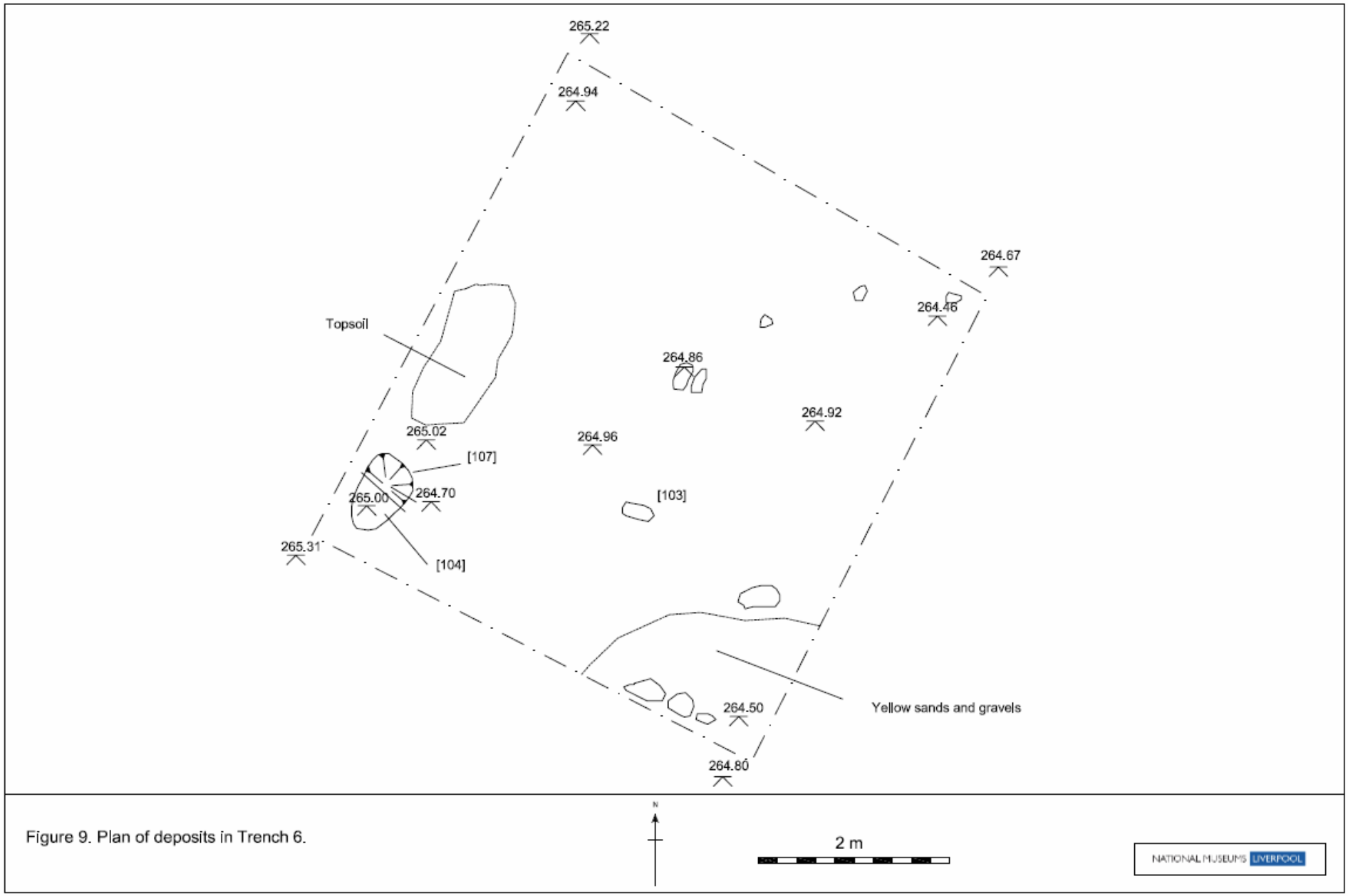
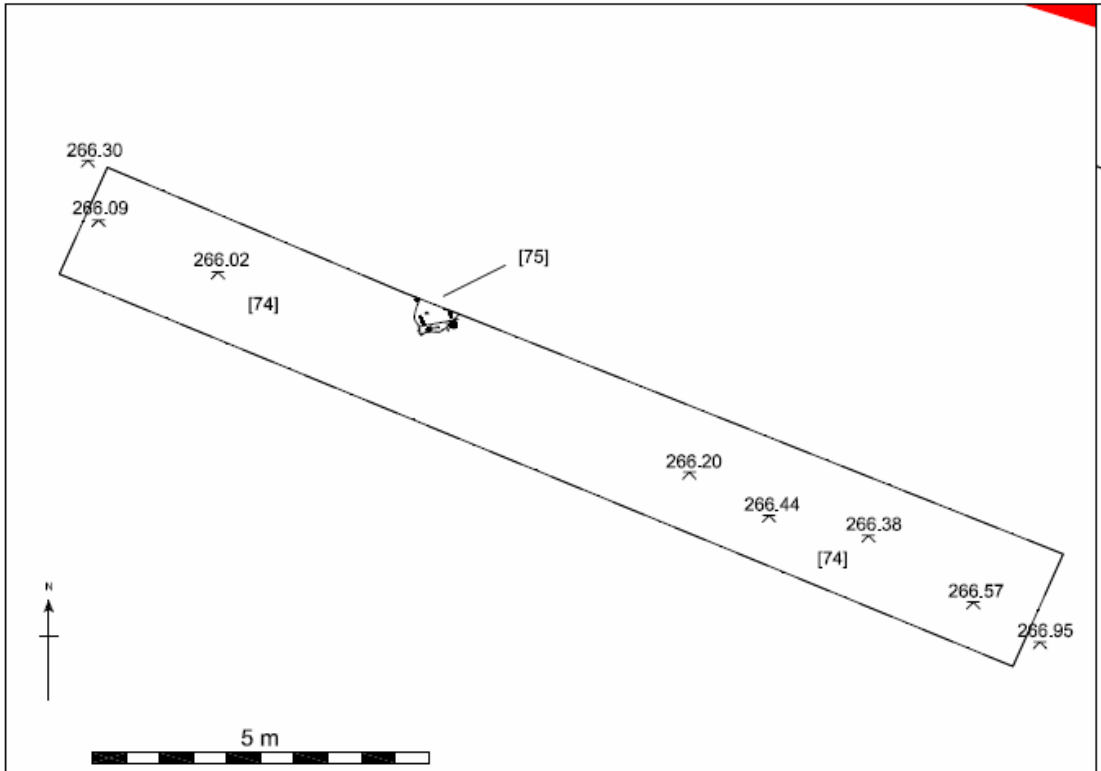
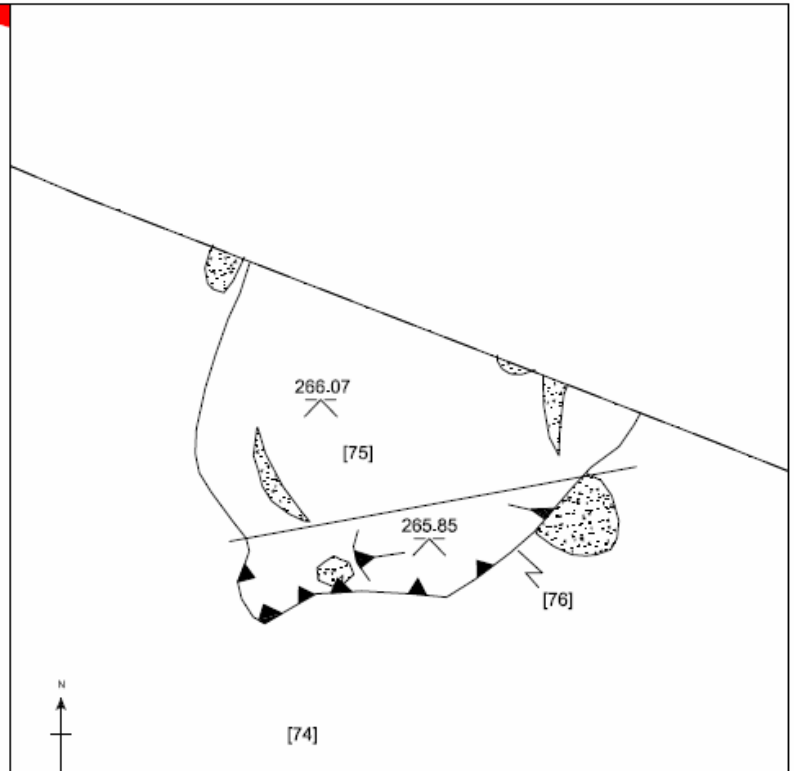


Figure 9. Plan of deposits in Trench 6.

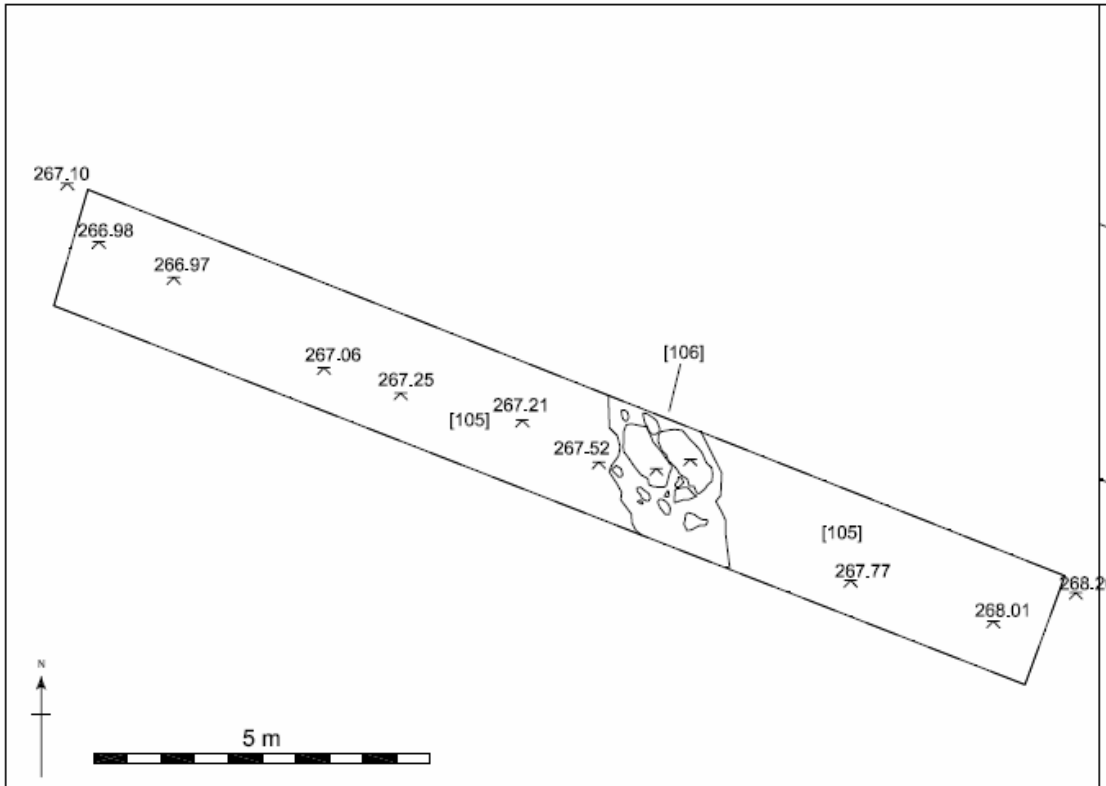


10.1 Overview of Trench 17.

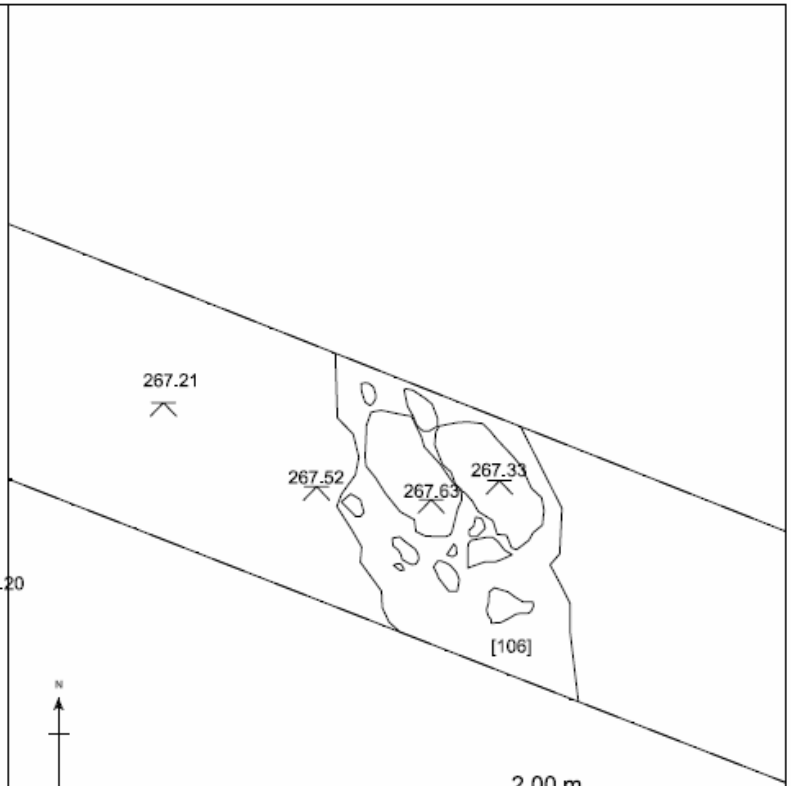


10.2 Detail of Contexts 75 & 76.

Figure 10. Plan of deposits in Trench 17.



11.1 Overview of Trench 18.



11.2 Detail of Context 106.

Figure 11. Plan of deposits in Trench 18.

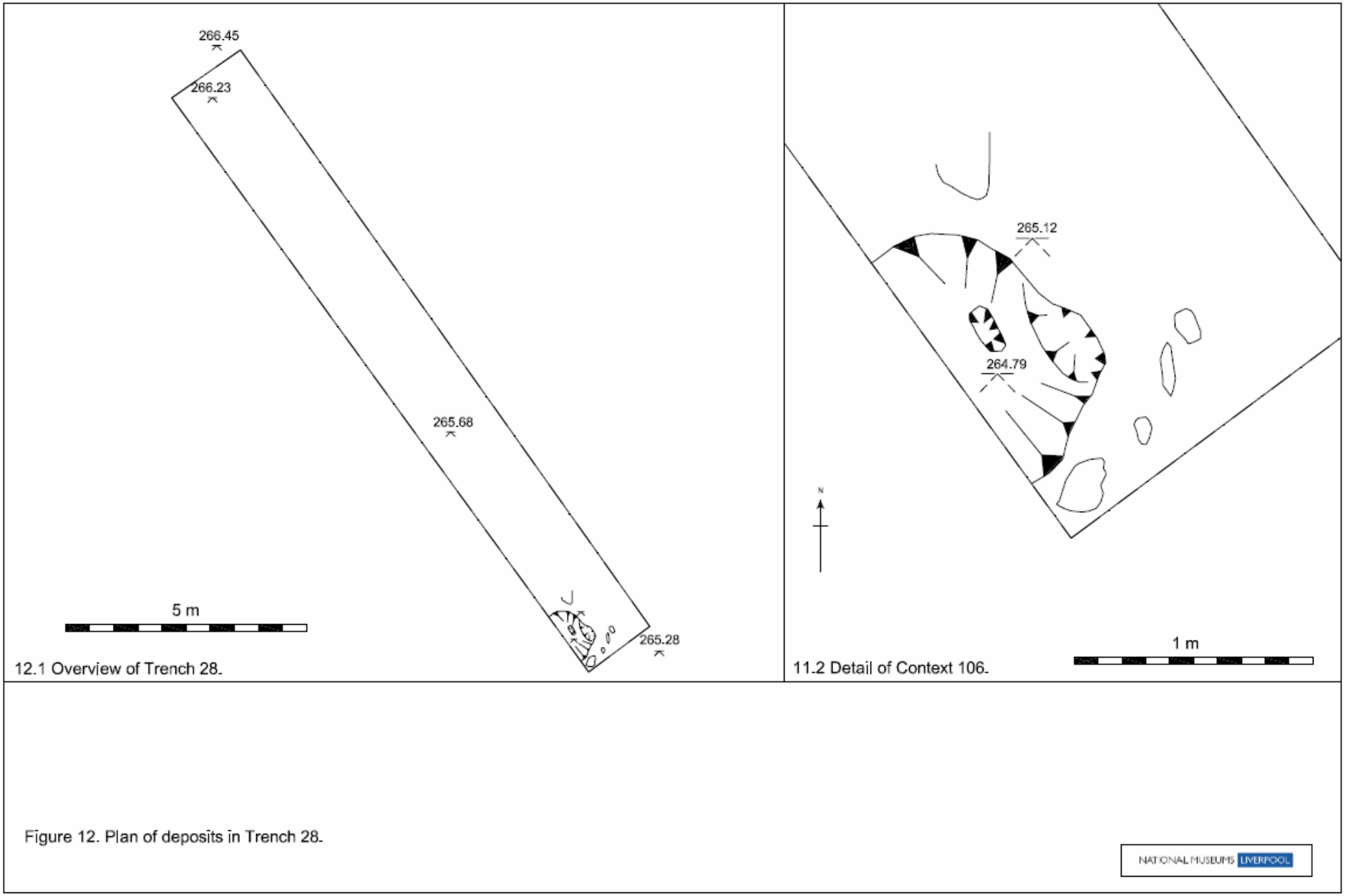


Figure 12. Plan of deposits in Trench 28.

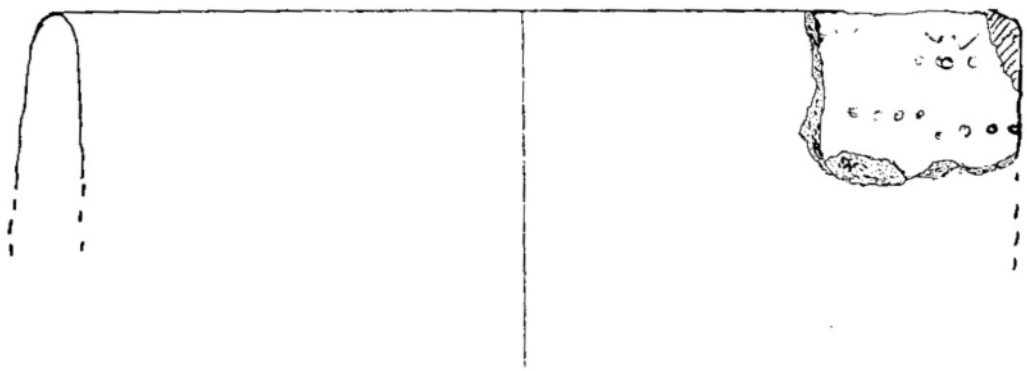


Figure 13. Beaker Sherd from Trench 19. Scale 1:1.

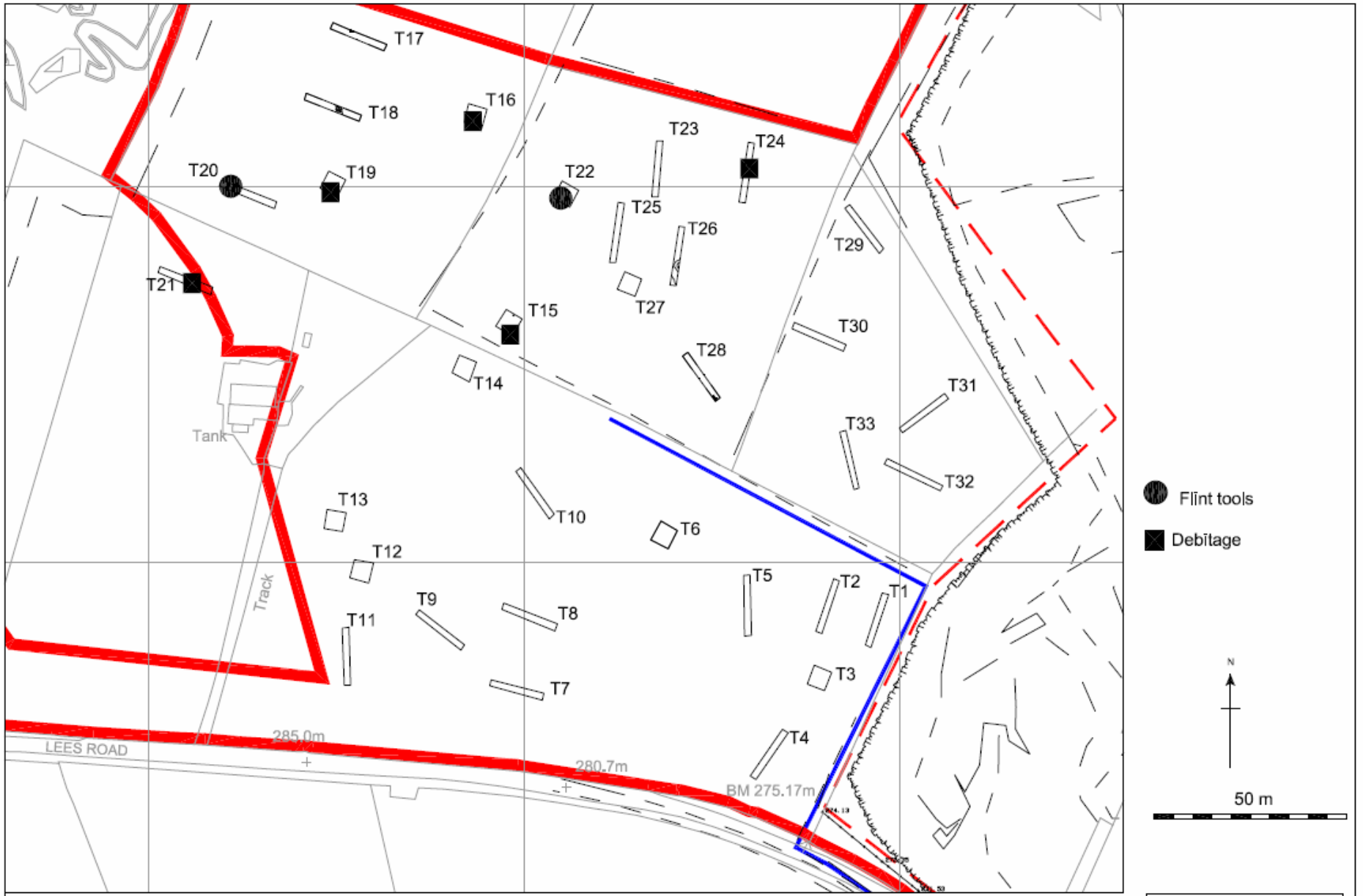


Figure 14. Flint Distribution.

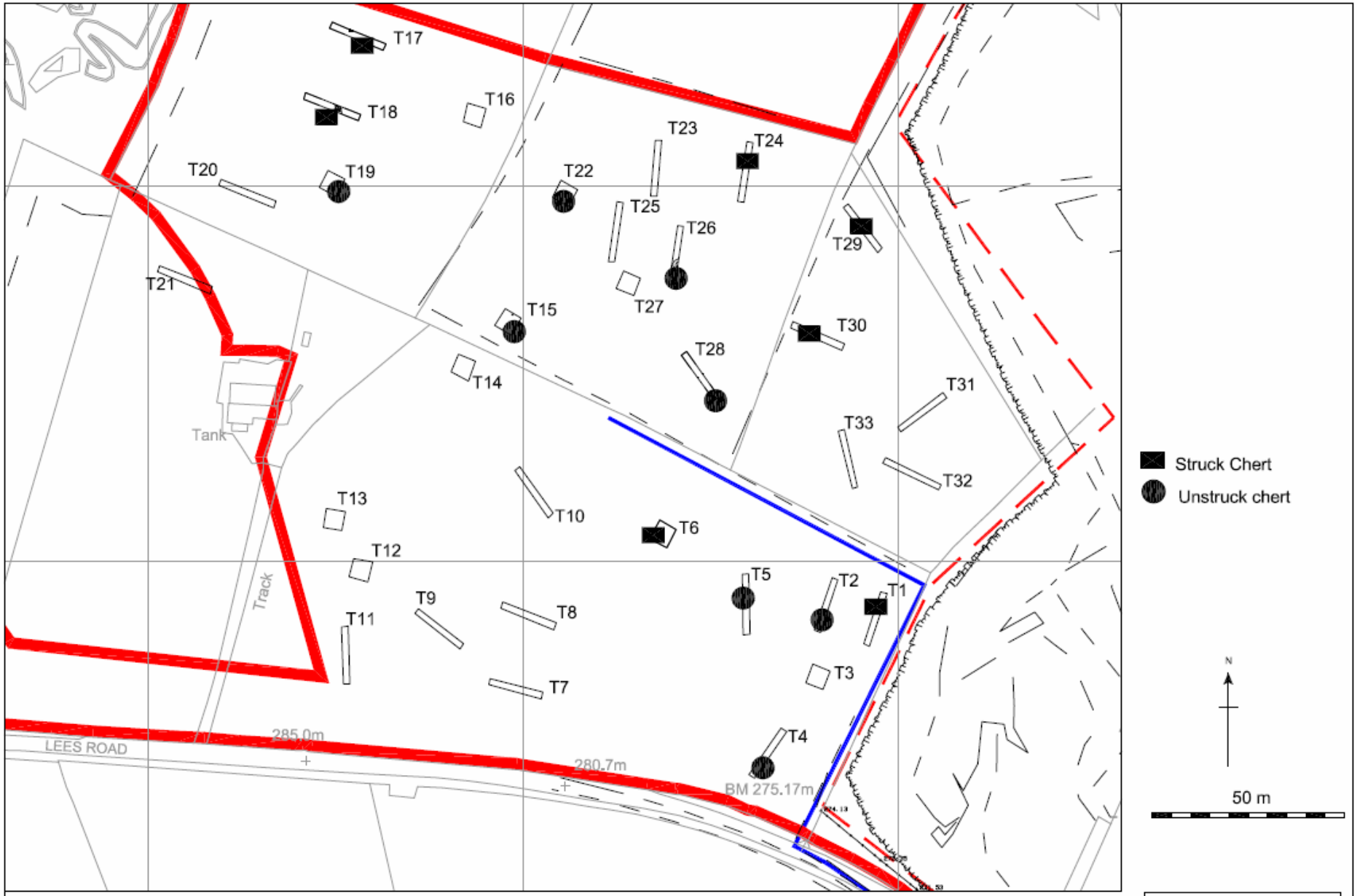


Figure 15. Chert Distribution.

12. Plates

Plate 1. East facing section through northern ditch in Trench 1. Contexts 03 and 05. Horizontal Scale = 2 m.

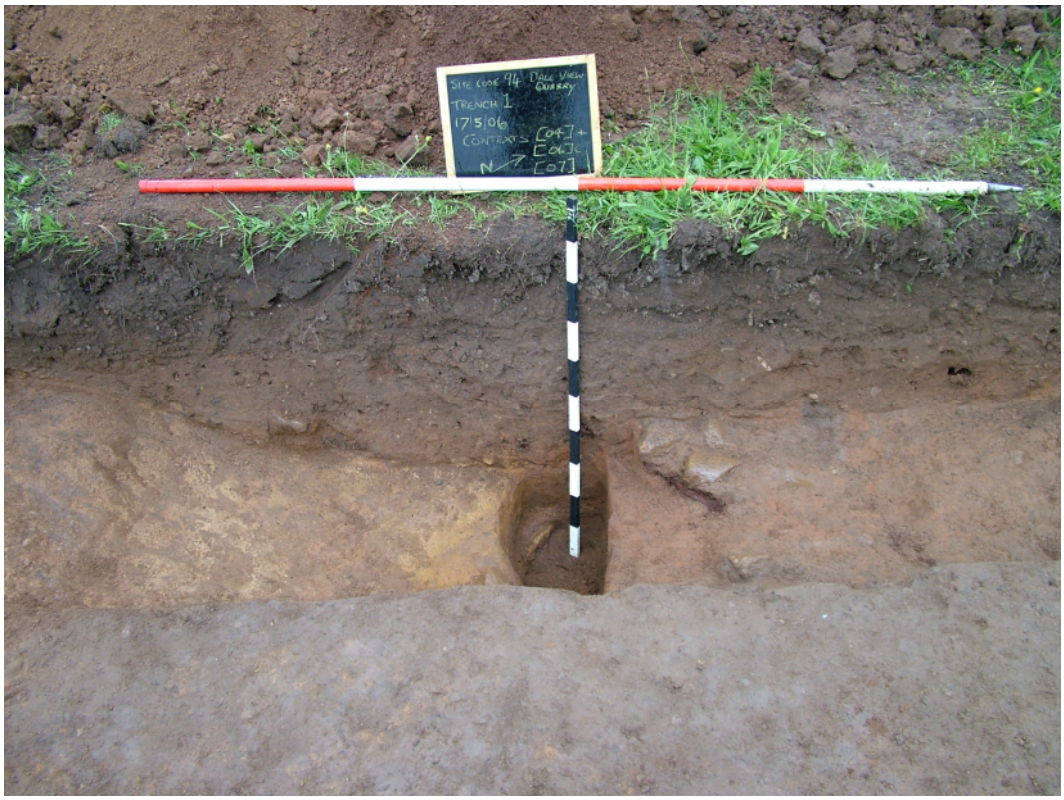


Plate 2. East facing section through southern ditch in Trench 1. Contexts 04, 06 and 07. Vertical Scale = 1 m.

Plate 3. East facing section through northern ditch in Trench 2. Contexts 65 and 90. Scale = 1 m.

Plate 4. East facing section through southern ditch in Trench 2. Contexts 66 and 91. Scale = 1 m.

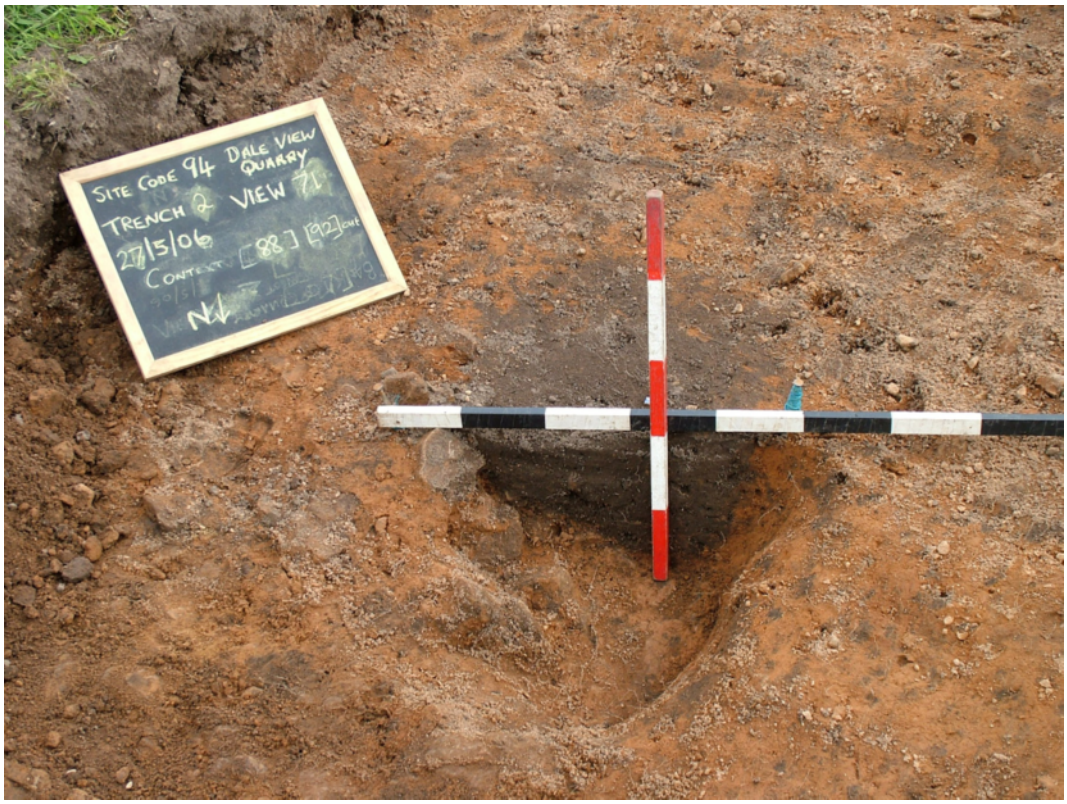


Plate 5. North facing section through post-hole in Trench 2. Contexts 88 and 92. Vertical scale = 0.5 m.

Plate 6. North facing section through post-hole in Trench 6. Contexts 104 and 107. Scale bar = 0.5 m.

Plate 7. View of Trench 18 looking west, context 106 is in the mid-foreground. Scale bar = 1 m.

Plate 8. View of Trench 18 looking north, detail of context 106. Scale bar = 0.5 m.

Plate 9. Trench 28 North facing section through Contexts 48 & 50. Scale bar = 0.5 m.

Plate 10. Sherd of Beaker pottery from Trench 19.

Plate 11. Retouched flake, Finds No. 18. Trench 22.

Plate 12. Leaf shaped arrowhead, Trench 20.

Appendix A: Methods Statement

A Project Design for An Archaeological Evaluation at Dale View Quarry, Stanton-in-Peak, Derbyshire .

M. Adams

Produced for Stancliffe Stone

March 2006

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A Project Design for An Archaeological Evaluation at Dale View Quarry, Stanton-in-Peak, Derbyshire.

1. Introduction

This project design relates to an archaeological evaluation on land at Dale View Quarry, Stanton-in-Peak, Derbyshire. It has been prepared) for the clients Stancliffe Stone (hereafter the clients).

This project design, and any associated costings, is valid for a period not greater than three months from the date of submission. It covers only the evaluation of below ground deposits. Separate project designs and costs will be required for any further excavation identified as a result of this work.

1.1 Site Location and Description

The site is located to the east of Stanton-in-Peak village and covers an area of *c*. 3.5 ha. It is roughly rectangular in shape and is bounded fields, the operating quarry and road. The site is currently pasture.

1.2 Previous Work

An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of the site was carried out for the Mineral Planning Group (Adams 2005). This found that the proposed development (a quarry extension) lies close (within 500 m) to a known Bronze Age (1800-600BC) landscape of national importance containing cairns, stone circles, hut platforms and standing stones. The quarry extension will affect part of the last undisturbed strip of land on the northern flank of the moor. The northern extent of these monuments is not known and it is possible that quarrying will disturb deposits associated with them. There is also some potential (on topographic grounds) that the development would disturb deposits dating to the Mesolithic Period (8000-3000BC

A recent review of Bronze Age archaeology in the Peak District (Barnatt & Smith 1991, 34.) identified three main themes. Firstly the inadequacy of the databases and the need for more extensive survey. Secondly the need to provide positive management schemes to avoid further erosion of the resource by development. The third was concerned with the management of visitor pressure.

Although no direct evidence for in situ archaeological deposits within the proposed development was discovered, the close proximity of the development to a nationally important Bronze Age landscape suggests that

there is a strong possibility that such deposits may be disturbed, though at present there is insufficient evidence to indicate the location of any such deposits or to target any intrusive fieldwork such as evaluation or excavation. The whole site should be considered to have potential for remains dating to this period.

2. Aims and Objectives

The project aims to assess the survival of previously undisclosed archaeological deposits in an area which has not been subject to extensive modern redevelopment or any previous archaeological excavation. The project aims to assess the presence or absence of archaeological deposits, their location, extent, survival, quality, significance and date in accordance with PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (paragraphs 21-30).

An archaeological evaluation is not intended to reduce the requirement for the excavation or preservation of known or presumed archaeological deposits. It may be seen as a guide to any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.

3. Methods Statement

3.1 Components of the site to be investigated

The project seeks to assess the survival of previously undisclosed archaeological deposits in a part of the proposed development which has not been subject to extensive modern development.

3.2 Data-Gathering Method

The site is currently under pasture and will therefore not be fieldwalked.

The site is to be evaluated using a combination of geophysical prospection and trial trenching.

The geophysical survey will be undertaken prior to trial trenching and will consist of resistivity and magnetometer surveys undertaken by a specialist subcontractor.

The results of this survey will be used to inform the location of the trial trenches.

Allowance has been made for the excavation of a total sample of up to 3% by area of the

3.3 Summary of methods

1. Trial trenching to a pattern determined by the results of the geophysical Survey. This pattern may require refinement as work on site progresses. Topsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket to just above the occurrence of archaeological deposits. Any machine work will be carried out under the direct supervision of the Project Supervisor. Topsoil and/or other non-archaeological deposits will be removed in level spits to any archaeological horizons, thereafter cleaning/excavation by hand will be employed.

2. All excavated surfaces to be cleaned by hand. Modern features will be excavated rapidly. Any floor surfaces, walls etc. may be left *in situ* following consultation with the County Archaeologist. Other deposits may be excavated fully by hand down to the natural subsoil and recorded in detail, unless worthy of preservation *in situ* (following consultation with the County Archaeologist). Sufficient of the archaeological deposits/features will be examined to recover evidence of date, condition and function. A minimum sample of 50% of archaeological features must be examined by excavation. Features such as post-holes, pits and slots will be half-sectioned and there will be excavation of segments across linear features such as ditches and gullies covering no less than 25% of the feature as exposed in the trench.

3. The recording system currently in use by the Field Archaeology Section will be used (based on the DUA/MOLAS and English Heritage single-context recording system).

4. Photographs will be taken in black and white and colour of all significant features, relationships and areas. Some colour prints to be taken of significant features and general views.

5. Planning: multi-context planning will usually be undertaken at 1:20 (but 1:10 for complex small features) on A3 permatrace sheets. Sections are usually drawn at 1:10.

6. Artefact recovery: all finds from medieval or earlier contexts to be logged on database (ACCESS). Finds from post-medieval or later deposits or features to be recorded to context only. Certain classes of finds e.g. post 1900 material may be discarded on site.

7. For storage, finds are grouped by material and stored in numerical order of find number within material groups.

8. Environmental sampling: This will be undertaken according to the recommendations in the *'Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2. Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, September 1995'*. Any samples with the potential to supply significant environmental evidence (e.g. waterlogged deposits within pits and ditches) will be sampled; 10 1 whole earth samples should be taken from large pits and ditches for flotation. These will be processed and scanned for bone and artefacts and the flots will be examined, an assessment made of the

quantity, type and range of material in the samples, and a written report produced with recommendations for further work. This work will be undertaken by an appropriate specialist sub-contractor (probably ARCUS, University of Sheffield).

This item is budgeted as a contingency.

9. Due to the acidic nature of the soils in this area sampling for pollen is not envisaged.

10. Samples from suitable deposits may be submitted for radiocarbon dating if required. **This item budgeted as a contingency.**

11. All finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) First Aid For Finds, 1998 (new edition) and the recipient museum's guidelines. Metal finds will be despatched to NML Metals Conservation for stabilisation. Further conservation work will await the results of the assessment stage.

Any finds of human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected and the appropriate authorities in formed. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate Home Office and environmental health regulations, and if appropriate, in compliance with the 'Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981.

All finds which may constitute 'treasure' under the Treasure Act, 1997 must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner. Where removal cannot take place on the same working day as discovery, suitable security will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

All identified finds and artefacts will be retained, although certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample the recipient museum's archive curator.

12. Some records will be compiled on computer:

13. Catalogues of photographs, and drawings (plans and sections) will be complied on ACCESS, to form part of the site archive.

13.1 The finds databases will be updated with spot-dates, then with detailed information in the light of any specialist's report. The databases will form the site archive finds catalogues as well as the Liverpool Museum computer-based catalogue of archaeology collections.

13.2 Plans and sections will be digitised from site drawings onto Autocad 2002. These will form the basis of phased plans to be prepared in the analysis stage and will form the neat archive copies of site plans.

13.3 Site matrices will be complied on Autocad 2002.

13.4 All text will be generated in Microsoft Word for Windows. Hard copies will be made of all computer-based text, graphics or CAD files.

14. Trenches will be backfilled and consolidated using a JCB or similar.

15.

Reporting: The final report will include:

(a) digital trench location plans by CAD tied into the Ordnance Survey data,
(b) section drawing(s) (at an appropriate scale) showing depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale,
(c) a summary of artefacts by trench together with their interpretation,
(d) plans of actual features, deposits and, where appropriate, any which were extrapolated to indicate potential deposits (at an appropriate scale),
(e) any specialist assessments,
(f) a concise non-technical summary of the project results.
(g) an assessment of the archaeological significance of the development site and any archaeological deposits encountered during evaluation,
(h) place the evidence in its setting, regional context and also aim to highlight any research priorities where applicable.

Wherever appropriate, outline the options for achieving the preferred option of preservation in- situ of significant archaeological deposits

Prior to submission of the final report a summary statement and interim report on the evaluation will be submitted within 2 weeks of the completion of on site works. This is in order to facilitate any required early decision on possible mitigation strategies. The report will be submitted to the AO, and St Helens Council.

One copy of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire SMR no later than six months after completion of the project. This will be a digital and paper copy of the report, including its relevant accompanying AutoCAD plans. CAD drawings are to be delivered in DXF; Databases in ASCII delimited text or MS Access; Text in ASCII text.

Results of the project, even if negative, may be submitted for publication in the appropriate academic journals.

A copy of the final report/s will be deposited in the National Monuments Record, English Heritage, Swindon.

3.4 Health and safety provision

1. NML has a Health and Safety Policy. The Field Archaeology Unit has a Health and Safety policy to cover the specific hazards encountered in excavations. A full risk assessment will be produced **prior to commencement of work on site**, though the following general comments apply:

2. The client already has details of statutory authorities services on the site, though a cable avoidance tool CAT will be used.

3. The site is to be securely fenced off from the public access prior to start of on site works.

4. Although it is unlikely that any deeply stratified deposits will be encountered, deep or potentially dangerous trenches will be securely fenced with suitable barriers and appropriate signage. Access to deep trenches is to be via a securely fixed ladder.

5. A fully stocked first aid kit and an accident book will be kept on site at all times.

6. All staff will be made aware of safe working practices before the start of the excavation.

7. Hard hats and 'High Visibility' jackets will be worn at all times.

8. In case of emergency, a mobile phone will be available on site at all times.

3.5 Archive Deposition

The archive consists of all written records and materials recovered, drawn and photographic records. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix (where appropriate), site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.

The archive will be prepared in line with UKIC Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long- term storage (1990).

The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All find and records should be properly curated by a single organisation, and be available for public consultation.

Arrangements for deposition of the full site archive ought to be made with the appropriate museum service.

The archive will be presented to the Archive Curator within 12 months of completion of the fieldwork, unless alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the AO and Archive Curator.

4. Resources and Programming

4.1 Staffing and Equipment

4.1.1 The Project Team

1. The on-site staffing required to complete the fieldwork would be a professional team comprising a site supervisor and three site assistants plus a finds supervisor for post-excavation analysis.

2. It is anticipated that the project team would consist of the following:

Project Officer **Dr Mark Adams**

Responsibilities:

- Overall control of excavation strategy and tactics.
- Keeping timesheets and personnel records, and records of expenditure.
- To exercise overall control of budget and keep records of all expenditure.
- Review progress to ensure deadlines are met or to agree variations to project design with the client and project team.
- Ensuring accurate and up to date records of attendance, holidays, sickness, are kept for the work of the team.
- Preparation of final versions of digitised site plans and sections on Autocad.
- Liaison with County Archaeological Curator, client and specialists.
- To exercise overall control of manpower to make most effective use of resources in fulfilment of the project design.

Project Supervisor **Steve Baldwin**

Responsibilities:

- Supervision of machine clearance of topsoil from areas to be excavated.
- Day-to-day decisions on excavation strategy and tactics.
- Ensuring that all records are accurate and complete on site.
- Site photography.
- Liaison with finds supervisor over artefactual evidence and sampling programme.
- Preparation of site matrices and context groupings.
- Preparation of site archive.
- To make detailed records of work carried out during excavation following established procedures and systems.

***Finds supervisor* Jeff Speakman**

Responsibilities:

- To ensure that finds are fully recorded and documented.
- To compile the computer database of summary finds data (using ACCESS).
- To provide spot-dates for the site director for rapid input into site strategy.
- Liasing with NMGM conservators for emergency and routine conservation of artefacts.
- To undertake and/or supervise preliminary processing and interim storage of finds (washing, marking, weighing, sorting by material/type, storage).
- To carry out recording of finds as required.
- To assist the site supervisor in recording as required.

***Site Assistants* (to be appointed)**

Responsibilities

- To carry out fieldwalking under the supervision of the site supervisor.
- To carry out the day to day excavation of deposits under the supervision of the site supervisor.
- To carry out recording of finds as required.
- To produce accurate plans ands section drawings as required.
- To assist the site supervisor in recording as required.
- Site photography.

In addition to the above the Museum may use volunteers to assist with excavation and the post-excavation processing of finds ('pot washing' and data input). These are to be employed at the maximum ratio of one volunteer to one paid member of staff. The use of volunteers is intended to provide training opportunities for undergraduates and members of the public.

4.1.2 Materials and Equipment

Liverpool Museum possesses a Nikon Total Station EDM and logger, full computing facilities with Autocad 14, Photoshop 5, ACCESS and word processing software.

Consumables: Snaplock plastic bags for finds, bags for soil samples, acid-free tissue paper, silica gel, archival quality negative pages and sleeves for storage of slides, general office and draughting supplies (pens, pencils, string, ring binders, permatrace).

A JCB will be hired to assist with the opening of trenches. This will be fitted with a 1.6 m wide toothless bucket and operated by a driver supplied by the hire company.

Suitable materials for shoring may be required if deep deposits are encountered. Provision is made in the budget for the hire of 'Acro Props' or similar and the purchase of suitable timber.

4.1.3 Premises Hire

No premises will be hired. A portable toilet will be required for the duration of the project.

4.1.4 Security

All unique site records and drawings and all valuable equipment (computers, levels, EDM) will be removed from the site each evening and stored in Liverpool Museum or in other secure accommodation.

Central computer databases are held on existing machines and security copies of all data are sent to the NMGM Archives Department for curation.

All records will be duplicated, and photocopies of all original plans, sections, context records, finds records, sieving records, levels will be stored separately from the original records.

4.1.5 Arrangements for Access

Access to the sites is to be arranged via the client.

4.2 Timetable

Scheduling of the work is to be by negotiation between the client and Liverpool Museum.

Trial trenching will be undertaken over a two week period following the completion of the geophysical survey. A period of five working days is allowed for report writing following completion of fieldwork

Appendix B: Geophysical Survey

STRATASCAN

Geophysical Survey Report

Dale View Quarry, Stanton in Peak Derbyshire

for

Liverpool Museums

May 2006

J 2131

David Elks MSc. AIFA

Document Title: **Geophysical Survey Report**
Dale View Quarry, Stanton in Peak, Derbyshire
Client: **Liverpool Museums**
Stratascan Job No: **2131**
Techniques: **Detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry)**
Resistance survey
National Grid Ref: **SK 247 642**

Field Team: Karl Munster BSc., Sam Russell BSc., Richard Fleming
Project Officer: David Elks MSc. AIFA
Project Manager: Simon Stowe BSc.
Report written by: David Elks MSc. AIFA
CAD illustration by: David Elks MSc. AIFA
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LIST OF FIGURES

1 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

A detailed magnetic survey and resistance survey were carried out over 3.5ha of land at Dale View Quarry, Derbyshire.

The resulting data shows complex and irregular anomalies making definitive interpretations difficult. Responses which may have an archaeological origin have been identified although it is possible that these anomalies may be caused by nonarchaeological factors.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background synopsis

Stratascan were commissioned by Liverpool Museums to undertake a geophysical survey of an area adjacent to Dale View Quarry, Derbyshire. This survey forms part of an archaeological investigation being undertaken by Liverpool Museums Field Archaeology unit.

2.2 Site location

The site is located north of Lees Road near Dale View Quarry, Stanton in Peak, Derbyshire at OS ref. SK 247 642.

2.3 Description of site

The survey area is approximately 3.5ha of agricultural land currently used for grazing. The topography slopes down from the farm in the west towards the quarry in the east with Lees Road forming the southern boundary of the site.

Plate 1. Site photograph looking down slope to the east.

The underlying geology is Namurian Millstone Grit dating from the Upper Carboniferous period (British Geological Survey South Sheet, Fourth Edition Solid, 2001). The overlying soils are of the Rivington 2 association. These consist of well drained course loamy soils and some fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging (Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midland and Western England).

2.4 Site history and archaeological potential

No specific details were available to Stratascan regarding the site itself. A brief study of
the OS map shows the site to be within 300m of Stanton Moor which contains many prehistoric sites including the Nine Ladies Stone Circle.

2.5 Survey objectives

The objective of the survey was to locate any features of possible archaeological origin in order that they may be assessed.

2.6 Survey methods

Detailed magnetometry and resistivity surveys were carried out across the site in order to assess the area with complementary techniques. More information regarding these techniques is included in the Methodology section below.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Date of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out over six days from 11th April – 20th April 2006. Weather conditions during the survey were wet and windy.

3.2 Grid locations

The location of the survey grids has been plotted in Figure 2 together with the referencing information. Grids were set out using a Leica 705auto Total Station and referenced to suitable topographic features around the perimeter of the site.

3.3 Description of techniques and equipment configurations

3.3.1 Magnetometer

Although the changes in the magnetic field resulting from differing features in the soil are usually weak, changes as small as 0.2 nanoTesla (nT) in an overall field strength of 48,000nT, can be accurately detected using an appropriate instrument.

The mapping of the anomaly in a systematic manner will allow an estimate of the type of material present beneath the surface. Strong magnetic anomalies will be generated by buried iron-based objects or by kilns or hearths. More subtle anomalies such as pits and ditches can be seen if they contain more humic material which is normally rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil.

To illustrate this point, the cutting and subsequent silting or backfilling of a ditch may result in a larger volume of weakly magnetic material being accumulated in the trench compared to the undisturbed subsoil. A weak magnetic anomaly should therefore appear in plan along the line of the ditch.

The magnetic survey was carried out using a dual sensor Grad601-2 Magnetic Gradiometer manufactured by Bartington Instruments Ltd. The instrument consists of two fluxgates very accurately aligned to nullify the effects of the Earth's magnetic field. Readings relate to the difference in localised magnetic anomalies compared with the general magnetic background. The Grad601-2 consists of two high stability fluxgate gradiometers suspended on a single frame. Each sensor has a 1m separation between the sensing elements giving a strong response to deep anomalies.

3.3.2 Resistance Meter

This method relies on the relative inability of soils (and objects within the soil) to conduct an electrical current, which is passed through them. As resistivity is linked to moisture content, and therefore porosity, hard dense features such as rock will give a relatively high resistivity response, while features such as a ditch which retains moisture give a relatively low response.

The resistance meter used was an RM15 in conjunction with an MPX15 manufactured by Geoscan Research and incorporating a mobile Twin Probe Array. The Twin Probe array consists of two sets of 0.5m separated parallel probes mounted 1m apart with the associated remote probes were positioned approximately 15m outside the grid. The instrument uses an automatic data logger, which permits the data to be recorded as the survey progresses for later downloading to a computer for processing and presentation.

Though the values being logged are actually resistances in ohms they are directly proportional to resistivity (ohm-metres) as the same probe configuration was used through-out.

3.4 Sampling interval, depth of scan, resolution and data capture

3.4.1 Sampling interval

Magnetometer
Readings were taken at 0.25m centres along traverses 1m apart. This equates to 3600 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid.

Resistivity
Readings were taken at 1.0m centres along traverses 1.0m apart. This equates to 900 sampling points in a full 30m x 30m grid. All traverses were surveyed in a “zigzag” mode.

3.4.2 Depth of scan and resolution

Magnetometer
The Grad601-2 has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. This would be increased if strongly magnetic objects have been buried in the site. The collection of

data at 0.25m intervals along transects 1m apart provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution.

Resistivity
The 0.5m probe spacing of a twin probe array has a typical depth of penetration of 0.5m to 1.0m. The collection of data at 1m centres with a 0.5m probe spacing provides an appropriate methodology balancing cost and time with resolution.

3.4.3 Data capture

The readings are logged consecutively into the data logger which in turn is daily downloaded into a portable computer whilst on site. At the end of each job, data is transferred to the office for processing and presentation.

3.5 Processing, presentation of results and interpretation

3.5.1 Processing

Magnetometer
Processing is performed using specialist software known as *Geoplot 3*. This can emphasise various aspects contained within the data but which are often not easily seen in the raw data. Basic processing of the magnetic data involves 'flattening' the background levels with respect to adjacent traverses and adjacent grids. 'Despiking' is also performed to remove the anomalies resulting from small iron objects often found on agricultural land. Once the basic processing has flattened the background it is then possible to carry out further processing which may include low pass filtering to reduce 'noise' in the data and hence emphasise the archaeological or man-made anomalies. The following schedule shows the basic processing carried out on all processed magnetometer data used in this report:

Zero mean traverse	*Last mean square fit = on*
Despike	*X radius = 1 Y radius = 1*
	Threshold = 3 std. dev.
	Spike replacement = mean

Resistivity
The processing was carried out using specialist software known as *Geoplot 3* and involved the 'despiking' of high contact resistance readings and the passing of the data though a high pass filter. This has the effect of removing the larger variations in the data often associated with geological features. The nett effect is aimed at enhancing the archaeological or man-made anomalies contained in the data. Advanced processing steps have been performed to remove striping caused by collecting two lines of simultaneous data.

The following schedule shows the processing carried out on the processed resistance plots.

Despike	*X radius = 1*
	Y radius = 1
	Spike replacement
High pass filter	*X radius = 10*
	Y radius = 10

Weighting = Gaussian

3.5.2 Presentation of results and interpretation

Magnetometer
The presentation of the data for the survey involves a print-out of the raw data both as grey scale (Figure 6) and trace plots (Figure 7 and 8), together with a grey scale plot of the processed data (Figure 9). Magnetic anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing for the site (Figure 10).

Resistivity
The presentation of the data for the site involves a print-out of the raw data as a grey scale plot (Figure 3), together with a grey scale plot of the processed data (Figure 4). Anomalies have been identified and plotted onto the 'Abstraction and Interpretation of Anomalies' drawing (Figure 5).

4 RESULTS

Both the resistance survey and the magnetic survey have returned data that shows complex anomalies with irregular patterns making definitive interpretations difficult.

4.1 Resistivity (Figures 3 – 5)

Several high resistance responses have been recorded across the site. A high resistance linear anomaly is observed in the north west of the site which is likely to be associated with a former field boundary. A second high resistance linear anomaly which is wider in appearance is seen in the southern field running in a roughly north-south alignment. Its irregular appearance suggests it may be of geological origin, however it seems to terminate at the current field boundary suggesting it may be associated with collapsed stone debris related to a wall structure. Other high resistance responses exist within the northern field, these are of uncertain origin although an archaeological target can not be ruled out.

Towards the south west of the site a high resistance response is observed which makes a tentative 90^{o} angle hinting that it may have an anthropogenic origin. This would require further investigation to clarify.

In the south east corner of the site a high resistance anomaly is observed with two low resistance anomalies located around 5m to the north. It is possible the low resistance anomalies may represent cut features, although the exact origin of these is unclear. Similarly other low resistance responses are of an uncertain origin.

4.2 Detailed magnetic survey (Figures 6 – 10)

The detailed magnetic survey appears characterised by a series of weak discrete positive point responses (orange dots on Figure 10). These seem to be concentrated in the northern area and it is not clear whether they are of an archaeological origin, such as pits, or are caused by natural variations within the subsoil. Also present within the northern field is a weak positive linear response which seems to form a complete circular anomaly with a diameter of around 7m. It is possible this represents a cut feature of archaeological origin.

Several positive linear responses and negative linear responses exist across the site. It is possible these represent cut features and bank features respectively. Two positive linear responses in the east of the site correlate in position with two low resistance anomalies supporting the interpretation that these may represent cut features of an archaeological origin. In the north west of the site an area of positive anomaly with negative response is observed which correlates in position with a high resistance anomaly adding further evidence suggestive of a former field boundary. Surrounding this response are other positive anomalies which may also be associated with the same feature. Two positive linear anomalies also seem to coincide with two low resistance linear responses observed in the south east of the site and are likely to be caused by the same feature. These may be caused by cut features of archaeological origin although this is ambiguous as the linear responses seem to lead towards a modern telegraph pole.

A series of weak linear responses are observed in the north east of the site which are indicative of ploughing activity.

Areas of strong magnetic response observed around the perimeter of the site are probably caused by modern metallic fencing.

5 CONCLUSION

The survey results have proven difficult to interpret as most responses seen are weak in magnitude and lack recognisable characteristics. Numerous anomalies have been observed which may have an archaeological origin although non-archaeological factors may also have caused them.

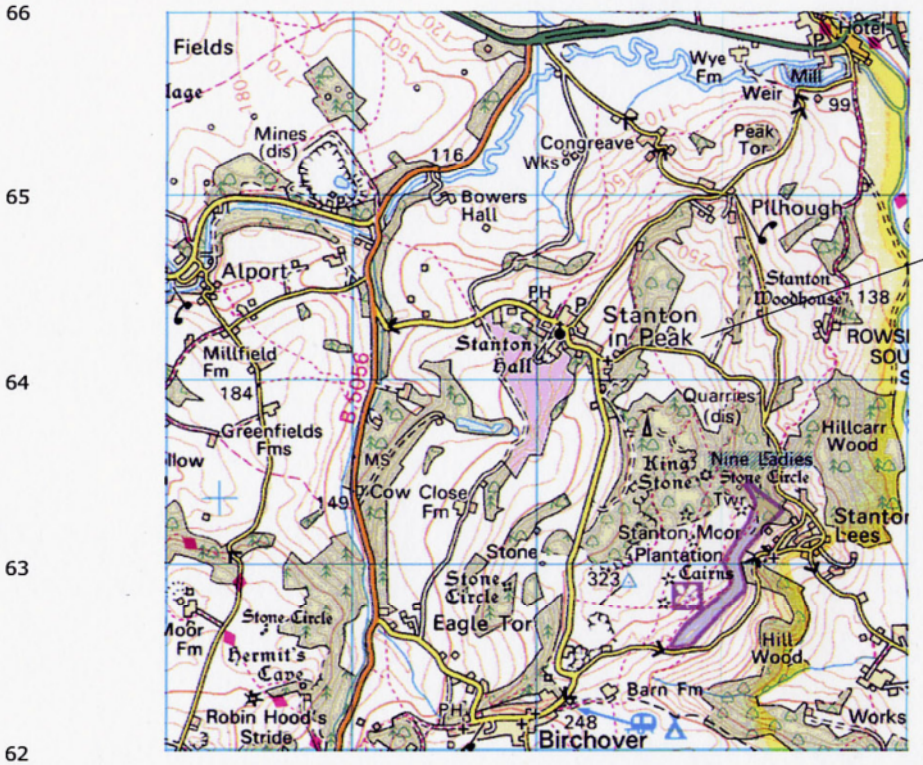
6 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey, 2001. *Geological Survey Ten Mile Map, South Sheet, Fourth Edition (Solid)*. British Geological Society.

Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983. *Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 3 Midland and Western England*.

7 FIGURES

NB These have been reduced from the original A3 to allow incorporation into this document. See enclosed CD for originals at full scale.



SURVEY AREA

Amendments

Issue No.	Date	Description
-	-	-

Site centred on NGR	SK 247 642
Client	LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title / Job No.	GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK / 2132
Subject	LOCATION PLAN OF SURVEY AREA

STRATASCAN™
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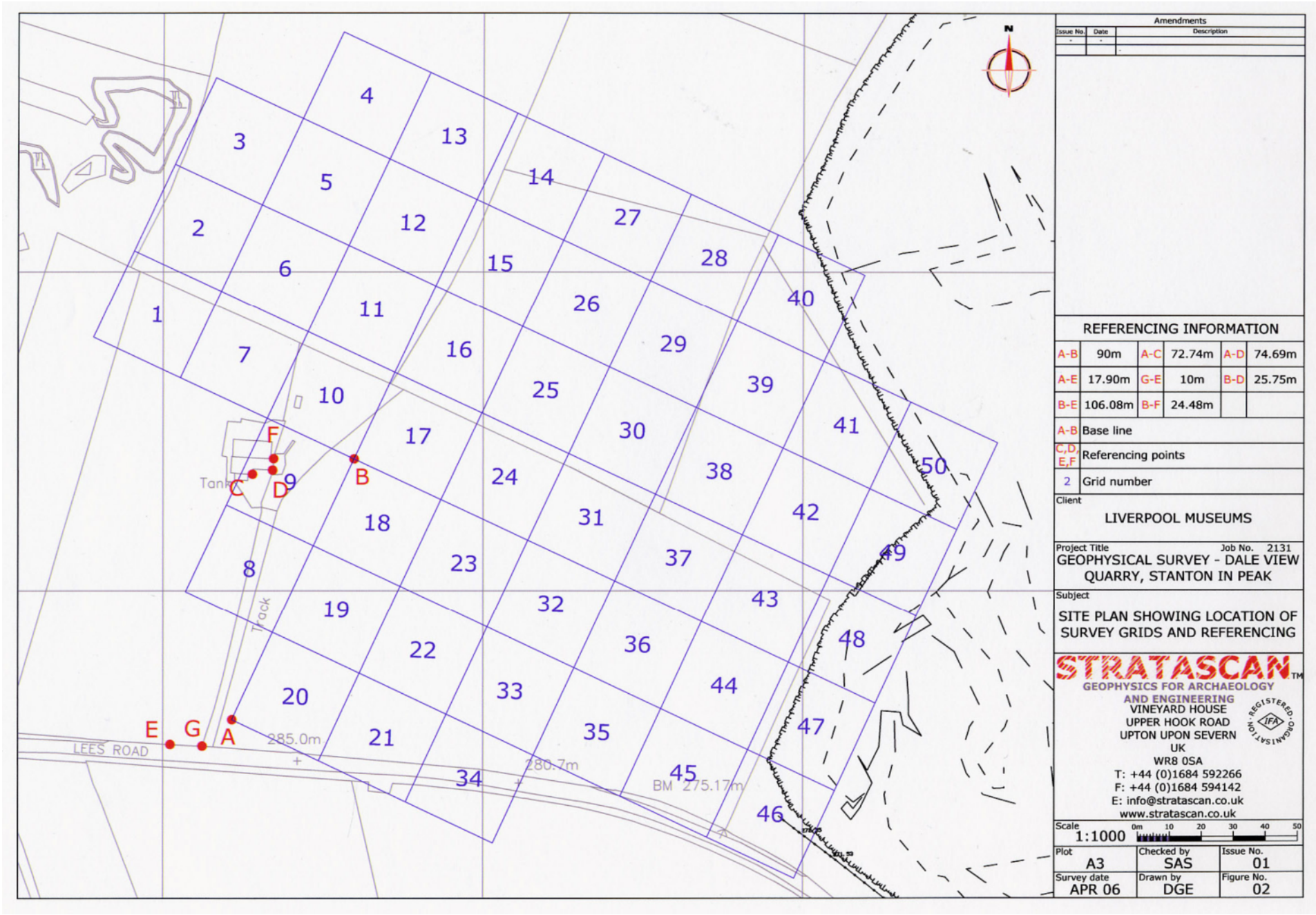
Scale 1:25 000 (0m 500 1000m)		
Plot A3	Checked by SAS	Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06	Drawn by SH	Figure No. 01


N
Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
REFERENCING INFORMATION
A-B 90m | A-C 72.74m | A-D 74.69m
A-E 17.90m | G-E 10m | B-D 25.75m
B-E 106.08m | B-F 24.48m
A-B Base line
C,D,E,F Referencing points
2 Grid number
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Job No. 2131
Subject
SITE PLAN SHOWING LOCATION OF SURVEY GRIDS AND REFERENCING
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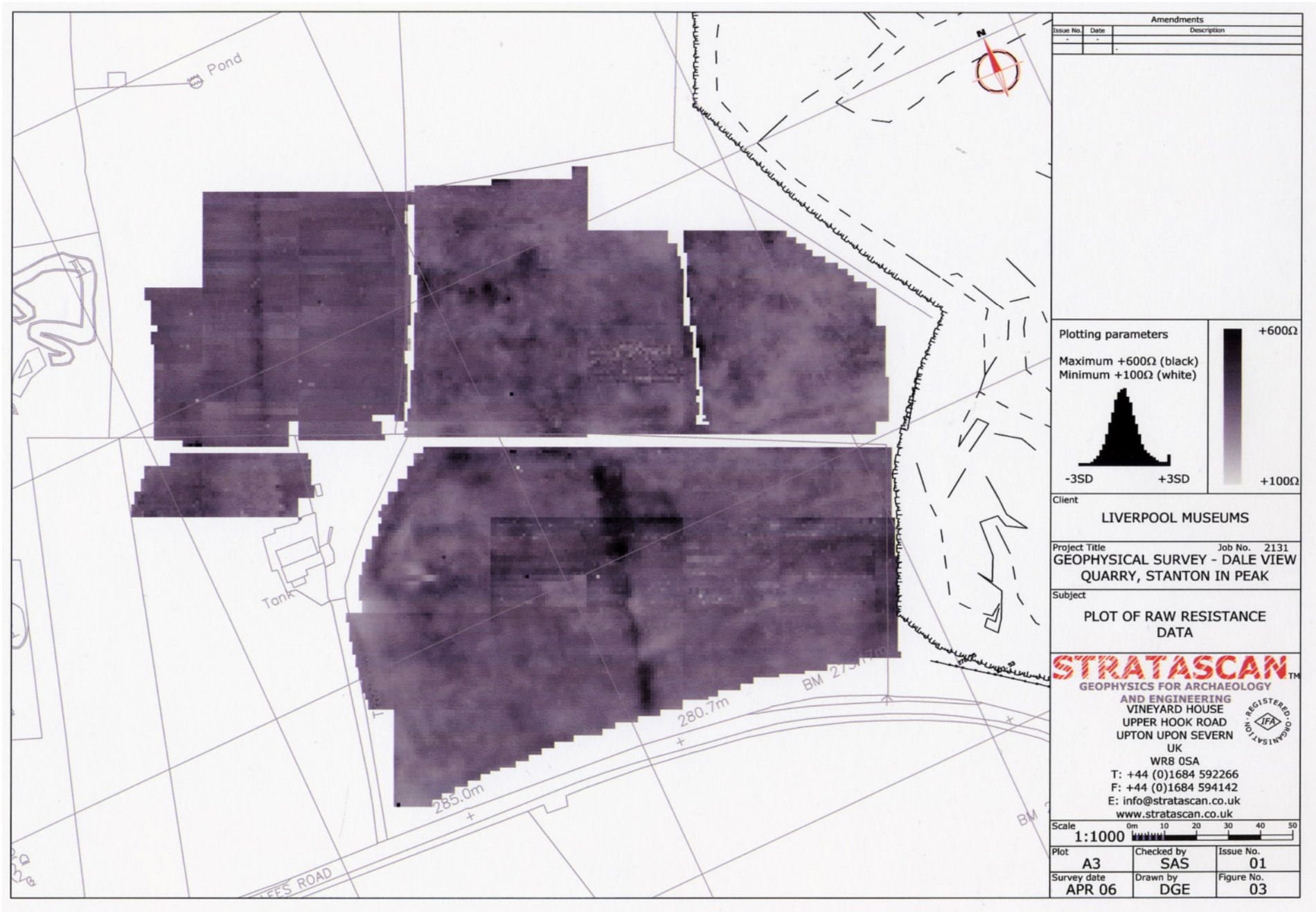
REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA
Scale 1:1000 0m 10 20 30 40 50
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 02
LEES ROAD
285.0m
280.7m
BM 275.17m
Track
Tank
A
B
C
D
E
F
G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Tank
280.7m
285.0m
BM 279.7m
N
Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
Plotting parameters
Maximum +600Ω (black)
Minimum +100Ω (white)
-3SD
+3SD
+600Ω
+100Ω
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
Job No. 2131
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Subject
PLOT OF RAW RESISTANCE DATA
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www.stratascan.co.uk
REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA
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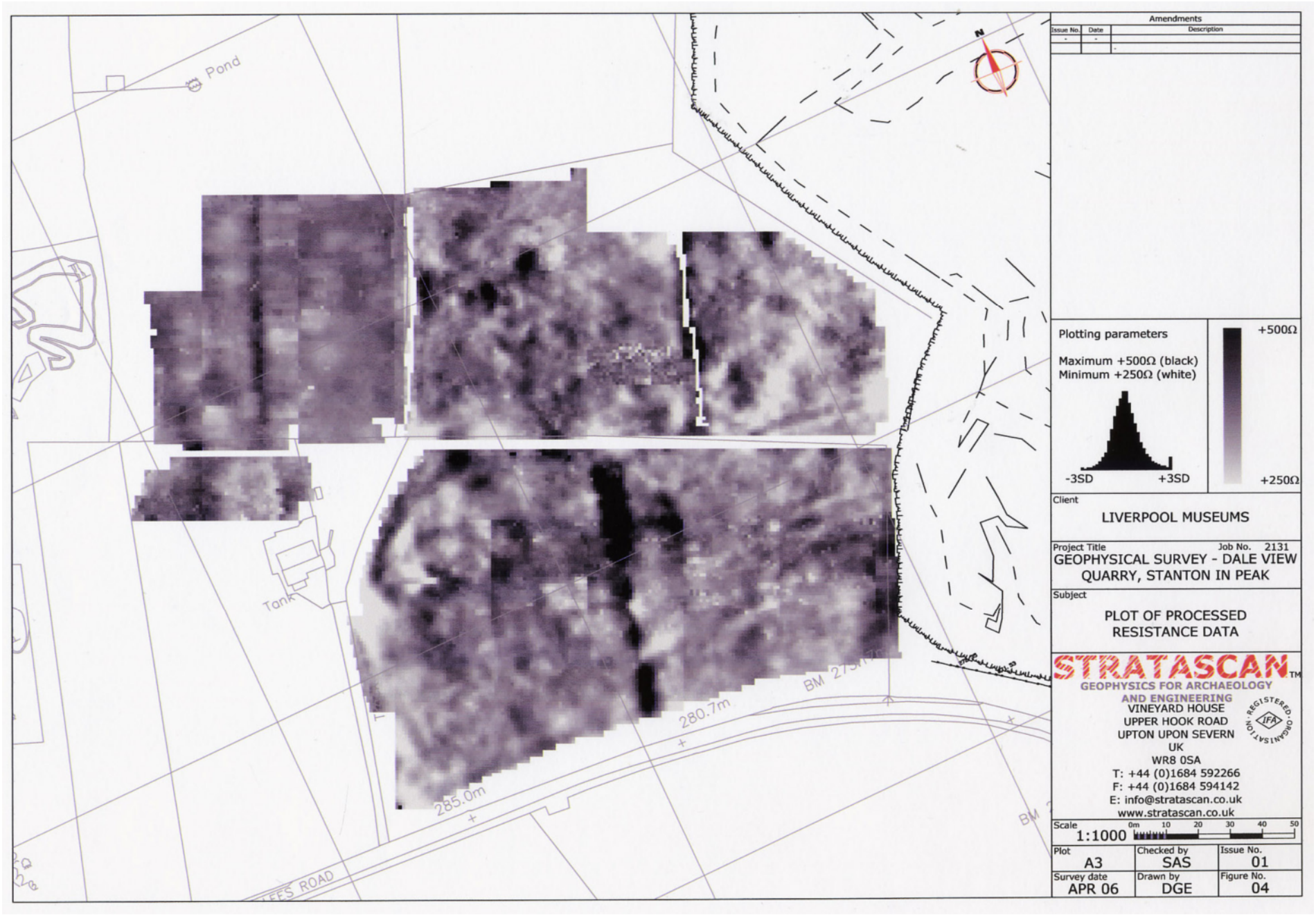
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 03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Tank
280.7m
285.0m
BM 275.7m
N
Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
Plotting parameters
Maximum +500Ω (black)
Minimum +250Ω (white)
-3SD
+3SD
+500Ω
+250Ω
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
Job No. 2131
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Subject
PLOT OF PROCESSED RESISTANCE DATA
STRATASCAN™
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Scale 1:1000
0m 10 20 30 40 50
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 04


Pond
Tank
Track
280.7m
BM 275.17m
285.0m
N
Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
KEY
High resistance linear anomaly - probable former field boundary
High resistance anomaly - probably associated with modern field boundary
High resistance area anomaly - possible stone feature of archaeological origin
Low resistance area anomaly - possible cut feature
Moderate resistance area - uncertain origin
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
Job No. 2131
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Subject
ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF RESISTANCE ANOMALIES
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REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA
Scale 1:1000
0m 10 20 30 40 50
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 05


Pond
Tank
280.7m
285.0m
BM 275.1m
N
Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
Plotting parameters
Maximum +8nT (black)
Minimum -8nT (white)
-3SD
+3SD
+8nT
-8nT
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
Job No. 2131
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Subject
PLOT OF RAW GRADIOMETER DATA
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Scale 1:1000
0m 10 20 30 40 50
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 06


Pond
Tank
BM 275.17m
280.7m
285.0m
N
Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
Plotting parameters
+40nT
(Positive values displace above the trace line. Hidden values have not been plotted)
200nT
160nT
120nT
80nT
40nT
0nT
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
Job No. 2131
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Subject
TRACE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING POSITIVE VALUES
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REGISTERED ORGANISATION IFA
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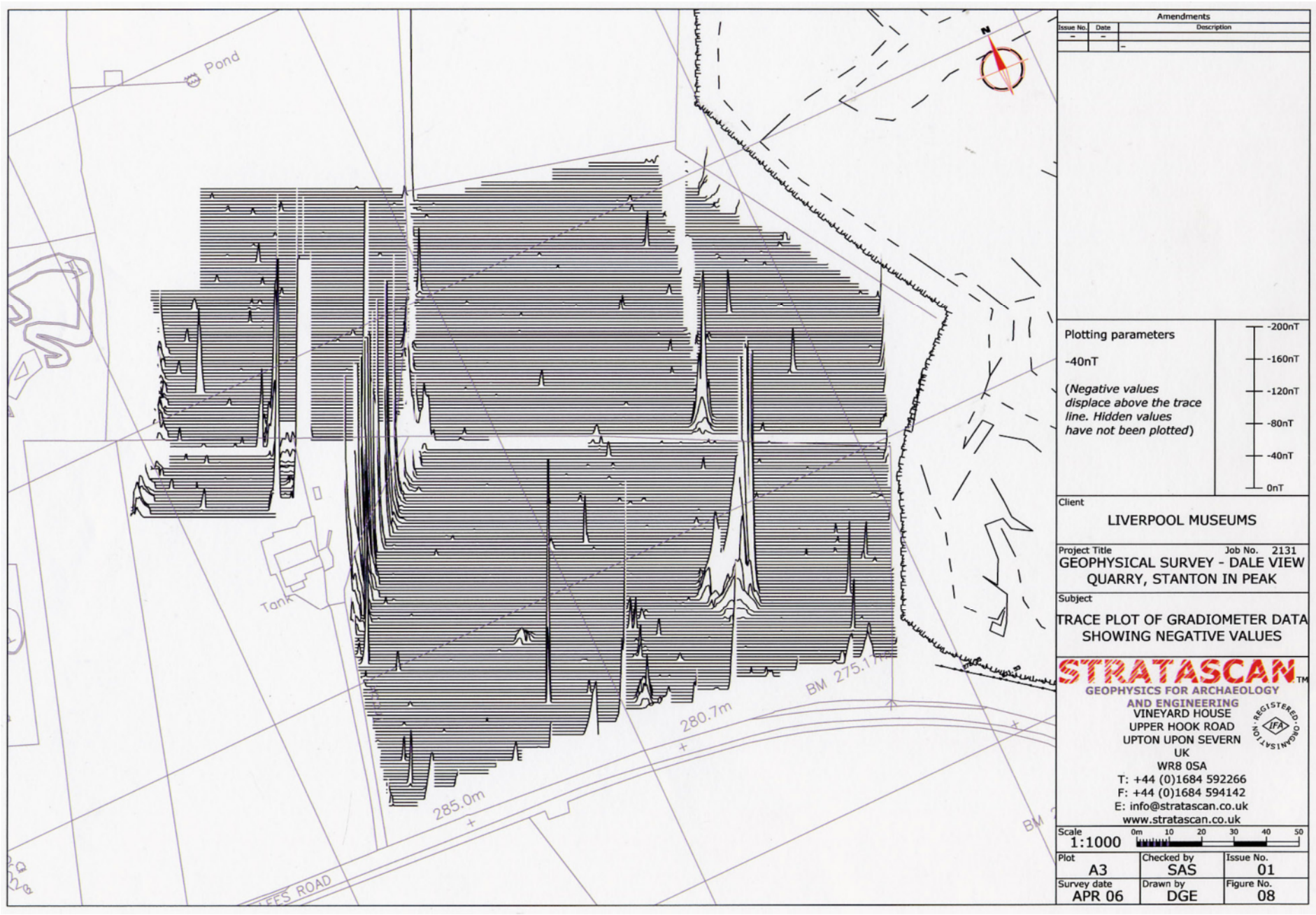
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 07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BM 275.17m
N
Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
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(Negative values displace above the trace line. Hidden values have not been plotted)
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-120nT
-80nT
-40nT
0nT
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Job No. 2131
Subject
TRACE PLOT OF GRADIOMETER DATA SHOWING NEGATIVE VALUES
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GEOPHYSICS FOR ARCHAEOLOGY AND ENGINEERING
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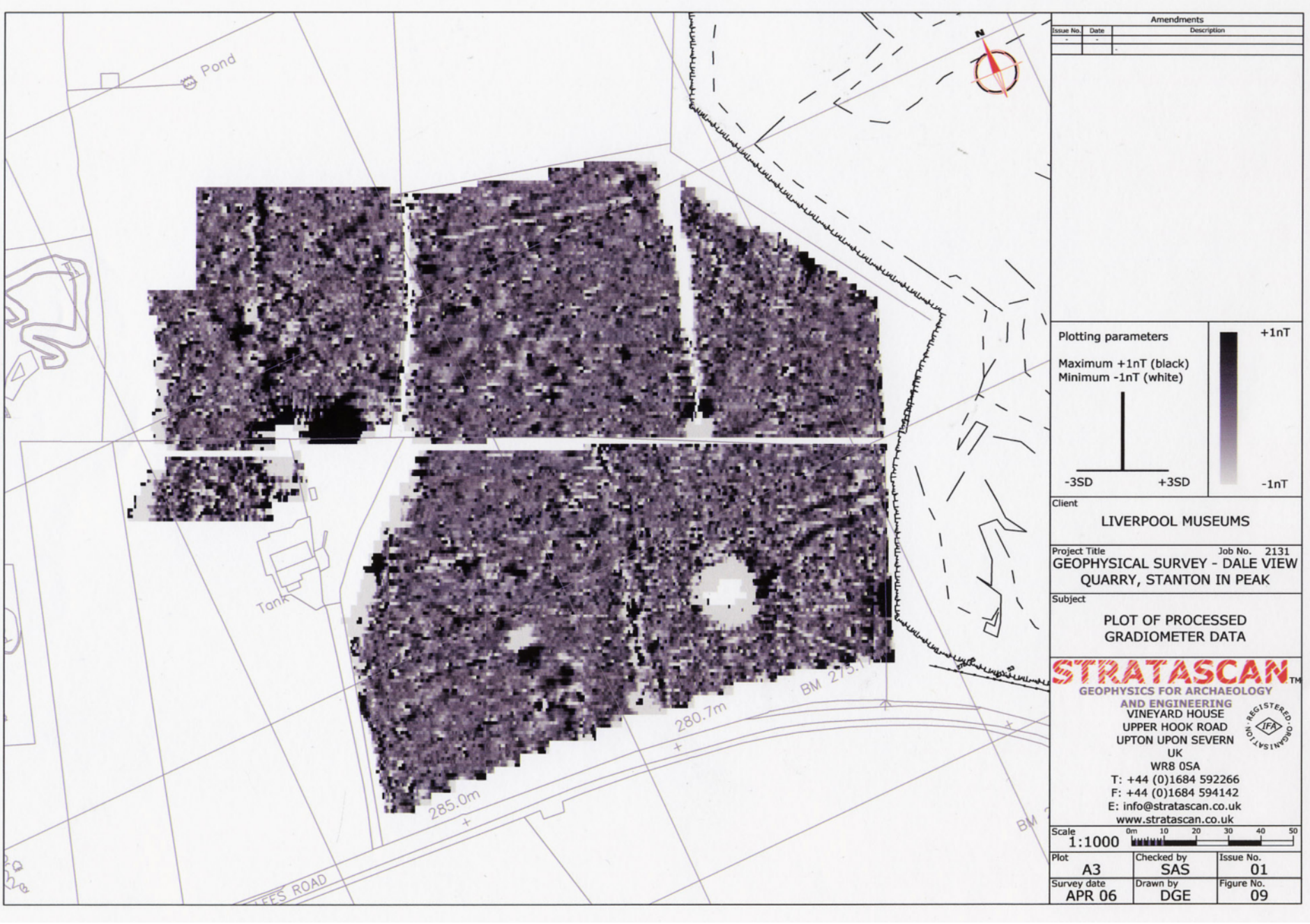
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 08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285.0m
BM 275.1
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Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
Plotting parameters
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Minimum -1nT (white)
-3SD
+3SD
+1nT
-1nT
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
Job No. 2131
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Subject
PLOT OF PROCESSED GRADIOMETER DATA
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Scale 1:1000
0m 10 20 30 40 50
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 09


Pond
Tank
Track
280.7m
285.0m
BM 275.47m
N
Amendments
Issue No. | Date | Description
KEY
Positive linear anomaly - probable agricultural mark
Positive linear anomaly - cut feature of possible archaeological origin
Negative linear anomaly - possible bank feature of archaeological origin
Area of positive response - possible cut feature / pit of archaeological origin
Positive anomaly with associated negative response - probably associated with former field boundary
Area of positive response with associated negative response - uncertain origin, possible archaeology
Strong discrete positive response with associated negative response - likely ferrous object
Weak discrete positive response - unknown origin
Magnetic disturbance - probably caused by modern magnetic interference
Area of positive response with associated negative anomaly - uncertain origin
Client
LIVERPOOL MUSEUMS
Project Title
Job No. 2131
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY - DALE VIEW QUARRY, STANTON IN PEAK
Subject
ABSTRACTION AND INTERPRETATION OF GRADIOMETER ANOMALIES
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Scale 1:1000
0m 10 20 30 40 50
Plot A3
Checked by SAS
Issue No. 01
Survey date APR 06
Drawn by DGE
Figure No. 10

Appendix C. Catalogue of Finds

Table C1. Finds Catalogued by Finds Number

Finds Number	Area	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
1	1	3	IRON	NAIL			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	7.60		
2	30	13	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	2.00	3.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
3	2	65	FLINT			Flint Chip	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.20		
4	2	65	STONE			Limestone?	0	0	0	0	0	13.00	17.10		Stone Not Local To Area
5	2	65	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	6.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
6	2	88	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	0.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
7	1	3	POTTERY	CHINA			1	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
8	30	13	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	2	0	2.00	12.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
9	30	13	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	0.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
10	30	13	LITHIC				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.40		
11	2	65	BONE	TOOTH			0	0	0	0	0	2.00	4.00		
12	22	37	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	5.50		
13	20	53	FLINT	IMPLEMENT	ARL		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.30		
14	13	28	POTTERY	UNGLAZED			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	1.20		
15	19	34	FLINT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.70		
16	19	34	POTTERY	PREHISTORIC	BEAKER	Impressed Circular	1	0	0	0	0	1.00	6.20	EARLY	

Finds Number	Area	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
						Indentations								BRONZE AGE	
17	24	10	FLINT	IMPLEMENT			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.90	PRH	
18	22	37	FLINT	IMPLEMENT			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.10	PRH	
19	24	10	FLINT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.60		
20	13	28	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	6.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
21	13	28	FLINT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.40		
22	13	28	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	7.80		Stone Not Local To Area
23	6	0	POTTERY	MOTTLED?			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	6.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
24	6	0	POTTERY	CHINA			1	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
25	28	42	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	20.50		
26	4	19	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	12.40		
27	4	19	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.30		Stone Not Local To Area
28	2	66	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	8.00	124.40		Stone Not Local To Area
29	2	66	CHERT?				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.90		
30	6	21	POTTERY	CHINA			1	0	0	2	0	3.00	11.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
31	6	21	BONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.20		
32	6	21	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	2.00	14.10		
33	6	21	SHALE			Burnt Shale From Coal Measures?	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.40		
34	33	11	POTTERY	CHINA			2	0	0	3	0	5.00	26.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	

Finds Number	Area	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
35	33	11	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	11.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
36	11	26	POTTERY	CHINA			0	1	0	0	1	2.00	13.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
37	11	26	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
38	11	26	CHERT?				0	0	0	0	0	2.00	11.10		
39	17	76	CHERT?				0	0	0	0	0	3.00	6.10		
40	17	76	POTTERY	MOTTLED			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	1.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
41	16	31	POTTERY	CHINA			0	1	0	1	0	2.00	4.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
42	16	31	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	10.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
43	16	31	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	2.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
44	16	31	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
45	16	31	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.20	POST-MEDIEVAL	
46	16	31	FLINT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.20		
47	15	30	IRON	NAIL			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	32.40		
48	15	30	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	1.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
49	15	30	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	8.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
50	26	40	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	4.00		
51	26	40	POTTERY	CHINA			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	1.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	

Finds Number	Area	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
52	26	40	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
53	15	0	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	8.40		
54	15	0	CHERT?				0	0	0	0	0	3.00	13.00		
55	33	0	POTTERY	MOTTLED			1	0	0	0	0	1.00	81.50	POST-MEDIEVAL	
56	33	0	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	3.00	10.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
57	33	0	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	0	1	1.00	6.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
58	33	0	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	3.90	PMD	
59	33	0	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.90		
60	33	0	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	9.20		Stone Not Local To Area
61	1	1	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	3.00	16.50		
62	2	17	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	4.00	357.60		Stone Not Local To Area
63	24	10	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	163.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
64	24	10	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	10.00	72.50		
65	24	10	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	3	0	3.00	8.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
66	24	10	IRON	NAIL			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	4.10		
67	24	10	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
68	24	10	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
69	24	10	POTTERY	UNGLAZED			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	2.00		

Finds Number	Area	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
70	24	10	COL				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.90		
71	24	10	CLI				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.80		
72	24	10	STONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	17.60		
73	29	12	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	4.00	33.40		
74	29	12	POTTERY	CHINA			1	1	0	2	0	4.00	32.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
75	29	12	IRON	NAIL			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	5.80		
76	29	12	GLASS	BOTTLE			0	0	0	0	0	2.00	18.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
77	17	32	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	1	4	0	5.00	71.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
78	17	32	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	1	4	0	5.00	21.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
79	17	32	POTTERY	DARKWARE	DCL		0	0	0	4	0	4.00	66.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
80	17	32	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.50	POST-MEDIEVAL	
81	17	32	GLASS	BOTTLE			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	11.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
82	17	32	IRON	HORSESHOE			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	21.30		
83	17	32	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	2.00	24.70		
84	19	34	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	20.00	106.60		
85	19	34	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	41.50	POST-MEDIEVAL	
86	19	34	POTTERY	CHINA			1	3	0	1	0	5.00	23.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
87	19	34	POTTERY	UNGLAZED			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	11.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	

Finds Number	Area	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
88	19	34	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	5.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
89	19	34	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	2.00	3.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
90	19	34	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
91	21	36	POTTERY	CHINA			2	1	0	2	0	5.00	38.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
92	21	36	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.50	POST-MEDIEVAL	
93	21	36	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	3.00	46.50		
94	21	36	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	30.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
95	27	44	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	2	0	2.00	25.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
96	27	44	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	2.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
97	28	42	POTTERY	CHINA			0	2	0	1	0	3.00	11.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
98	28	42	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	1.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
99	28	42	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	5.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
100	28	42	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	9.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
101	28	42	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
102	19	34	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	19.00	177.20		
103	1	3	COAL				0	0	0	0	0	86.00	19.40		From Sieving

Finds Number	Area	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
104	1	3	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	0	0	2.00	5.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	From Sieving
105		0	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	From Sieving

Table C2. Finds Catalogued by Trench Number

Area	Finds Number	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
	105	0	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	0	0	4.00	3.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	From Sieving
1	1	3	IRON	NAIL			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	7.60		
1	7	3	POTTERY	CHINA			1	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
1	61	1	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	3.00	16.50		
1	103	3	COAL				0	0	0	0	0	86.00	19.40		From Sieving
1	104	3	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	0	0	2.00	5.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	From Sieving
2	3	65	FLINT			Flint Chip	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.20		
2	4	65	STONE			Limestone?	0	0	0	0	0	13.00	17.10		Stone Not Local To Area
2	5	65	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	6.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
2	6	88	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	0.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
2	11	65	BONE	TOOTH			0	0	0	0	0	2.00	4.00		
2	28	66	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	8.00	124.40		Stone Not

Area	Finds Number	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
															Local To Area
2	29	66	CHERT?				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.90		
2	62	17	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	4.00	357.60		Stone Not Local To Area
4	26	19	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	12.40		
4	27	19	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.30		Stone Not Local To Area
6	23	0	POTTERY	MOTTLED?			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	6.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
6	24	0	POTTERY	CHINA			1	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
6	30	21	POTTERY	CHINA			1	0	0	2	0	3.00	11.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
6	31	21	BONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.20		
6	32	21	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	2.00	14.10		
6	33	21	SHALE			Burnt Shale From Coal Measures?	0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.40		
11	36	26	POTTERY	CHINA			0	1	0	0	1	2.00	13.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
11	37	26	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
11	38	26	CHERT?				0	0	0	0	0	2.00	11.10		
13	14	28	POTTERY	UNGLAZED			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	1.20		
13	20	28	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	6.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
13	21	28	FLINT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.40		
13	22	28	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	7.80		Stone Not Local To Area

Area	Finds Number	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
15	47	30	IRON	NAIL			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	32.40		
15	48	30	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	1.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
15	49	30	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	8.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
15	53	0	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	8.40		
15	54	0	CHERT?				0	0	0	0	0	3.00	13.00		
16	41	31	POTTERY	CHINA			0	1	0	1	0	2.00	4.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
16	42	31	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	10.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
16	43	31	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	2.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
16	44	31	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
16	45	31	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.20	POST-MEDIEVAL	
16	46	31	FLINT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.20		
17	39	76	CHERT?				0	0	0	0	0	3.00	6.10		
17	40	76	POTTERY	MOTTLED			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	1.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
17	77	32	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	1	4	0	5.00	71.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
17	78	32	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	1	4	0	5.00	21.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
17	79	32	POTTERY	DARKWARE	DCL		0	0	0	4	0	4.00	66.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
17	80	32	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.50	POST-MEDIEVAL	

Area	Finds Number	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
17	81	32	GLASS	BOTTLE			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	11.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
17	82	32	IRON	HORSESHOE			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	21.30		
17	83	32	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	2.00	24.70		
19	15	34	FLINT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.70		
19	16	34	POTTERY	PREHISTORIC	BEAKER	Impressed Circular Indentations	1	0	0	0	0	1.00	6.20	EARLY BRONZE AGE	
19	84	34	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	20.00	106.60		
19	85	34	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	41.50	POST-MEDIEVAL	
19	86	34	POTTERY	CHINA			1	3	0	1	0	5.00	23.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
19	87	34	POTTERY	UNGLAZED			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	11.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
19	88	34	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	5.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
19	89	34	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	2.00	3.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
19	90	34	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
19	102	34	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	19.00	177.20		
20	13	53	FLINT	IMPLEMENT	ARL		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.30		
21	91	36	POTTERY	CHINA			2	1	0	2	0	5.00	38.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
21	92	36	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.50	POST-MEDIEVAL	
21	93	36	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	3.00	46.50		
21	94	36	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	30.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	

Area	Finds Number	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
22	12	37	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	5.50		
22	18	37	FLINT	IMPLEMENT			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.10	PRH	
24	17	10	FLINT	IMPLEMENT			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	3.90	PRH	
24	19	10	FLINT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.60		
24	63	10	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	163.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
24	64	10	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	10.00	72.50		
24	65	10	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	3	0	3.00	8.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
24	66	10	IRON	NAIL			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	4.10		
24	67	10	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.90	POST-MEDIEVAL	
24	68	10	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.40	POST-MEDIEVAL	
24	69	10	POTTERY	UNGLAZED			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	2.00		
24	70	10	COL				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	0.90		
24	71	10	CLI				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.80		
24	72	10	STONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	17.60		
26	50	40	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	4.00		
26	51	40	POTTERY	CHINA			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	1.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
26	52	40	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	2.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
27	95	44	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	2	0	2.00	25.30	POST-MEDIEVAL	
27	96	44	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	2.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
28	25	42	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	20.50		

Area	Finds Number	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
28	97	42	POTTERY	CHINA			0	2	0	1	0	3.00	11.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
28	98	42	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	1.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
28	99	42	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	1	0	0	0	1.00	5.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
28	100	42	GLASS				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	9.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
28	101	42	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.70	POST-MEDIEVAL	
29	73	12	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	4.00	33.40		
29	74	12	POTTERY	CHINA			1	1	0	2	0	4.00	32.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
29	75	12	IRON	NAIL			0	0	0	0	0	1.00	5.80		
29	76	12	GLASS	BOTTLE			0	0	0	0	0	2.00	18.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
30	2	13	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	2.00	3.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
30	8	13	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	2	0	2.00	12.10	POST-MEDIEVAL	
30	9	13	POTTERY	DARKWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	0.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
30	10	13	LITHIC				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.40		
33	34	11	POTTERY	CHINA			2	0	0	3	0	5.00	26.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
33	35	11	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	11.60	POST-MEDIEVAL	
33	55	0	POTTERY	MOTTLED			1	0	0	0	0	1.00	81.50	POST-MEDIEVAL	

Area	Finds Number	Context	Material	Type	Class	Description	Rim	Base	Lid	Body	Handle	Count	Weight (G)	Date	Notes
33	56	0	CERAMIC	PIPE	STEM		0	0	0	0	0	3.00	10.00	POST-MEDIEVAL	
33	57	0	POTTERY	CHINA			0	0	0	0	1	1.00	6.80	POST-MEDIEVAL	
33	58	0	POTTERY	STONEWARE			0	0	0	1	0	1.00	3.90	PMD	
33	59	0	CHERT				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	1.90		
33	60	0	LIMESTONE				0	0	0	0	0	1.00	9.20		Stone Not Local To Area