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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF  
INVESTIGATION  
for a  
PROGRAMME OF  
ADDITIONAL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EXCAVATION WORKS**

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**FOXLOW FARM  
HARPUR HILL  
BUXTON  
DERBYSHIRE**

**Planning Ref: HPK/2013/0603  
*Condition No. 18***

**JANUARY 2018**

**Local Planning Authority:  
HIGH PEAK BOROUGH COUNCIL**

**Site centred at:  
NGR SK 068 713**

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**Report Status:  
FINAL**

**Issue Date:  
January 2018**

**CgMs Ref:  
SP/23525/02**

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Figure 1: Site Location Plan

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF DOCUMENT**

### **1.1 Introduction**

1.1.1 Outline Planning permission has been granted by High Peak Borough Council for mixed used development of land at Foxlow Farm, Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire (HPK/2013/0603).

1.1.2 Condition 18 of the Outline Planning Permission relates to archaeology, and requires:

*No phase of the development hereby permitted shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and until any pre-start element has been completed in accordance with the approved scheme. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and in particular:*

- (a) The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- (b) The programme for post investigation assessment;*
- (c) Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- (d) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- (e) Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- (f) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works.*

*No part of the development hereby approved shall be occupied in any phase until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase has been implemented in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition have been secured.*

1.1.3 An initial written scheme was prepared in August 2017 (CgMs doc ref MF/23525/01), in compliance with Condition 18; this detailed a scheme of trial trenching and geophysical survey to test the veracity of a geophysical survey undertaken in 2013 as part of the outline application; and explored the potential for archaeological features within the site. The assessment found no evidence of

archaeological activity within the wider site. However four trial trenches to the east side of the site, crossing the purported line of the Buxton to Carsington Roman Road, found evidence of a series of possible boundary features; however, no definitive dating evidence was recovered from any of the features. In order to definitively date the features, and to determine the origin of the linear earthwork extending from the south-east into the site, Derbyshire County Council's Archaeologist determined that a scheme of additional works would be required in this part of the site.

1.1.4 The current written scheme of investigation (WSI) outlines the strategy and methodology for these additional archaeological excavation works.

## 1.2 **Site Location**

1.2.1 The development site is located on the southern edge of Buxton. It is bordered by the A515 to the east and Harpur Hill Road to the west. Residential development lies to the north. The site is centred at OS National Grid Reference SK 068 713 (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying solid geology of the majority of the development site as Limestone of the Bee Low Limestone Formation. Localised outcrops of Basaltic Lava (of the Upper Miller's Dale Lava Member) are recorded in the northwest part of the site and around Harpur Hill on the south-western edge (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 The archaeological potential of the site was examined prior to planning permission being granted through programmes of archaeological desk-based study (CgMs 2013 – Report RB/14841), geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013 - Report J3323), and partial evaluation through excavation of shovel test-pits (Oxford Archaeology North 2014 – Job L10700 Report 1490).

2.1.2 Following outline planning consent, further work was undertaken in 2017, involving a new geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2017 - Report MSSK179) and a scheme of site-wide trial trenching (PCA 2017 – Report R13114), in compliance with Condition 18 of the Outline Planning Application.

### **2.2 Summary of DBA**

2.2.1 After reviewing the existing information for the site and surrounding area, the DBA considered the site's potential for further archaeological remains in the following terms:

- Low to moderate potential for Mesolithic period and later prehistoric remains. This was on the basis of a Mesolithic flint scatter, found on Harpur Hill, and several other stone and metalwork find spots, as well as a small number of Bronze Age barrows, known from the vicinity of the site;
- Moderate potential for Bronze Age activity: the top of Fox Low, to the south of the development site, is known to contain the remains of two Bronze Age barrows. This along with the other Bronze Age finds and features is suggestive of the area being occupied at this time. With the exception of the barrow, there is no evidence to specifically indicate that Bronze Age remains are present within the site. However, it is considered to have moderate potential for remains of this period.
- Low to moderate potential for activity at the site during the Roman period. This is on the basis of the putative line of the Roman road from Buxton to Carsington/Derby, which crosses north-west to south-east through the eastern part of the site, running parallel to Ashbourne Road. Earthworks, recorded in several places, may trace the line of the road, but may actually relate to a post-medieval track, with the Roman road lying along the line of Ashbourne Road, that forms the eastern boundary of the site.

### 2.3 **Geophysical Survey (2013)**

2.3.1 The geophysical survey covered a larger site incorporating the whole of the current development site and further areas to the south.

2.3.2 The geophysical survey failed to reveal any anomalies that could be interpreted as surviving elements of the Roman road, or clear evidence for other large scale archaeological features.

2.3.3 Within the current site, the survey identified a number of curvilinear positive anomalies across the site, and a linear negative anomaly in the south-west part of the site which may potentially be of archaeological origin, although a more modern origin cannot be ruled out. There are also a number of widely spaced parallel linear responses in the north, which are indicative of ridge and furrow cultivation. The weak positive and negative anomalies may be of archaeological origin, however their amorphous shape would suggest they are likely to be of geological origin.

### 2.4 **Evaluation (2013)**

2.4.1 The evaluation comprised two elements, a shovel pitting exercise to retrieve any artefacts present within the topsoil or subsoil, and excavation of four trenches targeted in order to test for the presence/absence of the Roman road.

2.4.2 A total of 744 shovel pits were excavated, distributed evenly on a 10m grid over the available parts of the site [four fields in the east half of the site],. This was adopted as a useful technique for determining the relative distribution of struck-lithic finds over a large survey area. In addition, four mechanically-excavated trenches tested for the presence/absence of the Roman road between Carsington/Derby, or any other evidence for this along its putative line, where this passed through the site. Because of a standing field boundary, none of the trenches could provide a full cross-section of the earthwork bank.

2.4.3 The shovel pit survey did not find any significant concentrations of worked lithic material, indicative of prehistoric activity foci. There was no evidence for the Roman road or any other archaeology in the evaluation trenches.

### 2.5 **Further Geophysics and Evaluation (2017)**

2.5.1 The repeat geophysical examination of the site, and site-wide trial-trench evaluation, found no evidence of archaeological activity within the wider site. A number of features identified as natural during the geophysical survey were

confirmed during the evaluation – proving to be deposits of limestone and clay formed by weathering of the bedrock.

- 2.5.2 Within the area of the purported Roman road, trial trenching achieved four complete cross-sections of the upstanding dry-stone wall and bank feature, revealing a series of ditches and the remnant of an earlier wall. These features all followed the same north-west – south-east alignment and coincided with the line of the bank feature, attributed the Buxton to Carsington Roman Road, seen extending to the south-east of the site. The southern-most trenches found the most clear evidence of the wall and ditch sequence, reducing as the site tends northwards – with the northernmost trench revealing no traces of the earlier wall. The upstanding dry-stone wall was found to sit atop a spread of gravel in the two southern trial trenches, with wall and gravel set atop a slight embankment. There was no evidence to suggest that the gravel spread represents metalling, and is provisionally interpreted to form a base for the wall above.
- 2.5.3 The trial trenching report went on to conclude that the ditches and wall remnants most likely represent a sequence of land boundaries originating in the Medieval period. The bank of gravel beneath the extant field wall is attributed a probable Post-Medieval date.
- 2.5.4 However, the evaluation found no datable evidence to confirm its findings, necessitating further investigation to determine the origin of the ditch/wall sequence.



### **3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

#### **3.1 Aims and Objectives**

3.1.1 The general aim of the current programme of archaeological works are to:

- Establish the nature of the apparent boundary features found within the east of the site, and corresponding with the line of the purported Roman road;
- Determine the extent, true nature, and date of the bank of gravelly material underlying the extant dry-stone wall and the low bank it sits upon;
- Interpret and date the buried wall footing to the west of the extant standing wall;
- Recover datable evidence from the ditch and possible bank deposits. Material for <sup>14</sup>C dating should be recovered as appropriate. In instances where no other appropriate datable material is recoverable, there is scope for OSL dating of ditch fills and other appropriate deposits;
- Record in plan the extent and relationship of surviving remains;
- Determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any further archaeological remains that are present;
- Assess the artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- Produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Derbyshire HER.

#### **3.2 Research Framework**

3.2.1 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by '*East Midlands Heritage: A research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment*' (compiled on behalf of the region's historic environment community by D. Knight, B. Vyner and C. Allen) and the earlier Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda for the East Midlands '*The Archaeology of the East Midlands*' edited by N. Cooper (2006).

3.2.2 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's '*Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE)*' first published in 2008.

### 3.3 **Standards**

3.3.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with professional best practice, and the Code of Conduct and the Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Of particular relevance It has been designed in accordance with the following:

- Management of Archaeological Projects (English Heritage, 1991);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 2014);
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, updated 2014)

## **4.0 STRATEGY**

- 4.1 In order to meet the aims and objectives detailed above, a programme of archaeological area excavation will be carried out. The programme of archaeological works will entail machine stripping and excavation of an area of 10m x 45m, extending north-west from the existing farm track along the line of the ditch/wall sequence identified in the 2017 trial trench excavation. The location and extent of the excavation area is indicated in Figure 2.
- 4.2 A high priority will be attached to recovery of evidence which might assist in resolving the date of features underlying the current field wall – either through typological dating of artefacts or scientific dating of materials or deposits.
- 4.3 A series of four additional hand-dug sections (each 1m width) will be excavated across the sequence of gravel deposits, infilled ditches and buried wall footings to confirm the archaeological sequence and recover any datable artefacts. This will be supplemented by less structured examination of the remaining unexcavated parts of deposits if necessary to recover datable finds.
- 4.4 Provision will be made for collection & processing of radiocarbon samples – if suitable material is identified – and for dating by optically-stimulated luminescence (OSL) methods if necessary.
- 4.5 The fieldwork progress and results will be reviewed and discussed with Derbyshire County Council’s Archaeologist (advisor to High Peak Borough Council).
- 4.6 On completion of all excavation fieldwork, the excavated data will be assessed. The results of the assessment and detailed proposals for analysis of the excavated data will be agreed with Derbyshire County Council.
- 4.7 A written report will be prepared detailing the findings of the archaeological investigation. The project data will be combined with the data from the previous (2017) trial trenching to create a consolidated archive and deposited with Buxton Art Gallery and Museum to ensure the long-term preservation of the archaeological information.
- 4.8 Any variations to this strategy will be discussed and agreed with Derbyshire County Council’s Archaeologist on behalf of High Peak Borough Council prior to their implementation.

## **5.0 METHODS STATEMENT**

### **5.1 Pre-Commencement**

5.1.1 The LPA and Derbyshire County Council's Archaeologist will be given a minimum of 1 week's notice of commencement of works on site

### **5.2 Archaeological Excavation**

5.2.1 Figure 2 indicates the anticipated 10m x 45m area that will need to be stripped in order to meet the project objectives. The precise limits of excavation will be determined on site in response to the extent and nature of archaeological features exposed.

5.2.2 All plant movement will be via access routes agreed with the Client or their appointed site agent/principal contractor.

5.2.3 The standing fieldwall and ploughsoil will be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket (c.1.8m wide), under continuous archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the excavation will be removed by dumper and mounded away from the edges of the stripped area. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits. The nature of these deposits will be assessed by hand excavation. Upcast and spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.

5.2.4 Following the initial soil strip, priority will be given to the cleaning of features as required to produce a pre-excavation plan.

5.2.5 The following sampling levels are anticipated to form the standard to be applied to features and deposits identified as contributing to the project objectives and any additional specific objectives identified.

<b>Feature Class</b>	<b>Proportion to be excavated</b>
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains	10% of fill (4no 1m wide sections)
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50% of fill
Layers/ deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity [e.g. hearths, floor surfaces, floor make-up deposits...]	100% of deposit
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100% of each post-hole fill
Domestic ring ditches or roundhouse gullies	50% of fill

Linear features (ditches/gullies...) associated with structural remains	20% of fill
Enclosure Ditches (prehistoric)	20% of fill
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100% of fill/deposit
Prehistoric discrete pits	100% of fill/deposit

5.2.6 Excavation will be driven by a desire to answer the research strategy, to be refined on site. This will involve a characterisation of the archaeology across the excavation site, followed by more closely targeted excavation, focussed on features / locations likely to contribute most to an understanding of the site. Environmental and scientific sampling strategies will also be refined on site in this phase and throughout the project in consultation with specialists, as appropriate.

5.2.7 Should archaeological remains extend to more than 1.2m below ground level (or less depending on the nature of the soil), it may be necessary to step or shore the sides of the excavation area locally in order to enable safe working.

### 5.3 **Recording**

5.3.1 A site grid will be established relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid. Data capture for site plans will be by GPS/Total Station, electronic distance measurement, measured survey or a combination of techniques. Data-capture for site plans will as standard be capable of reproduction at a scale of 1:100; more complex features or areas of complex archaeological remains will be recorded at greater resolution (for reproduction at 1:10, 1:20, 1:50 as necessary). The sections of excavated archaeological features will be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10 or 1:20). Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.

5.3.2 All archaeological features or deposits encountered will be described fully on pro-forma individual context recording sheets, using standard methods of the archaeological contractor appointed. A stratigraphic matrix will be compiled to record the relationships of any archaeological features or deposits encountered and to indicate those features or deposits requiring further stratigraphic clarification by excavation.

5.3.3 A photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture, will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:

- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;

- the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
- the layout of archaeological features;
- individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;
- groups of features where their relationship is important.

5.3.4 Photographs will be taken utilising digital cameras of no less than 10 megapixels and in RAW format. All photography will follow the archaeological contractor's guidance which conforms to industry best practice (ADS 2013). Images will be converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. All images will have accompanying metadata specifying; photo ID, capture device, converting software, colour space, bit depth, resolution, date of capture, photographer, caption, and any alterations made to the image.

#### 5.4 **Finds**

5.5 The finds retrieved from the site will be treated in accordance with industry best practice and guidance (English Heritage 2005, 2006b and Watkinson and Neal 1998).

5.6 All artefacts from excavated contexts will be retained by the archaeological contractor, except for unstratified modern material. Artefacts will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.

5.7 All finds as a minimum will be cleaned, weighed, counted and identified. Any artefacts requiring immediate stabilisation will be done so in line with First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Where warranted, metallic artefacts and residues will be submitted for X-radiography and stabilisation, in accordance with industry best practice (English Heritage, 2006b).

5.8 If finds are made of gold, silver or other items of possible treasure these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the 1997 Treasure Act). Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be arranged.

#### 5.9 **Human Remains**

5.9.1 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left in situ and only removed if necessary. Any human remains requiring removal will be done so following receipt of a Ministry of Justice licence.

Investigation and excavation of human remains will be undertaken by, or under supervision of, suitably experienced specialist staff and in accordance with IFA Guidelines ("Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains" Roberts, C & McKinley, J 1993 – IFA Technical Paper 13; "Guidelines to the standards for recording human remains" ed Brickley, M & McKinley, J 2004 – IFA Paper 7). Assessment of excavated human remains will be undertaken in line with current English Heritage Guidelines ("Human Bones from archaeological sites: Guidelines for the production of assessment documents and analytical reports" Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2004). The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties. The Planning Archaeologist will be informed immediately if human remains are discovered.

## 5.10 **Environmental Samples**

5.10.1 The environmental sampling strategy will include the routine sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains, and will be developed in consultation with an environmental specialist and the Planning Archaeologist. The resulting site-specific environmental sampling strategy will be documented and reviewed as the project progresses. The environmental specialist will conduct or commission, as appropriate, programmes of scientific investigation in conjunction with the fieldwork, the results of which will be presented in the final publication or report. They will also ensure that, where time allows, the strategy evolves on site by seeking to ensure that bulk samples taken in the initial stages of the project are processed quickly and the results fed back to inform the excavation strategy. All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with current Historic England guidelines (see Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011). Sample sizes will normally be 40-60 litres unless the deposit is smaller in volume. Samples will be directed to a representative range of context type from each phase, and examine:

- Survival of material
- Key archaeological contexts
- Potential

- 5.10.2 A suitable specialist will, if necessary, make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling and/or geoarchaeological assessment.
- 5.10.3 Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- 5.10.4 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered they will be left in situ until such time as further mitigation works are required. If this is not possible then further consultation with a suitable specialist will determine methods for recovery.



## 5.11 **Other Samples**

- 5.11.1 Samples will be taken for scientific dating (principally radiocarbon <sup>14</sup>C dating), where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is necessary in order to characterise the site or for development of the subsequent mitigation strategy.
- 5.11.2 It may be necessary to date ditch, or other appropriate, deposits by optically stimulated luminescence (OSL) should artefactual and <sup>14</sup>C dating prove impossible. Where this is necessary proper methodologies should be followed to avoid contamination, as per the Historic England guidelines (English Heritage 2008).
- 5.11.3 Where in situ timbers are found to survive in good condition, samples will be taken for dendrochronological determination following procedures presented in the English Heritage document '*Dendrochronology: guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates*'.
- 5.11.4 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c.10ml) should be collected for micro-slags (hammer-scale and spherical droplets). Excavation and sampling of such deposits will be in accordance with the Centre for Archaeology Guideline on Archaeometallurgy.

## **6.0 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

### **6.1 General**

6.1.1 Both the County Council Archaeologist and the relevant museum curator will be informed in writing of the completion of the fieldwork.

6.1.2 Following the completion of the field work a programme of post-excavation assessment and reporting, in line with English Heritage "MoRPHE" procedures, will be undertaken. Post excavation work will comprise the following:

- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- cataloguing of photographic material;
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists;
- Where artefacts are recovered from archaeological features they shall be quantified by date, class and type.
- The processing and analysis of soil samples.

6.1.3 Unless otherwise agreed with the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological works will be prepared within six weeks of the completion of site works (dependant on receiving specialist reports) and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;
- a copy of the OASIS form;
- an archive statement giving summary of contents, location, accession number and proposed date for final deposition (unless it is agreed that no archive deposition is necessary);
- full contents listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the investigation;
- an introductory statement;
- the aims and purposes of the archaeological work;
- a description of the topography and geology of the area;
- a description of the methodologies used during the investigation;

- an objective summary statement of the findings;
- a site location plan and plans of each of the areas investigated showing the archaeological features exposed (to include AOD levels and to be tied into Ordnance Survey data);
- all plans will be drawn at appropriate and accurate scales with north arrows and show the location of excavated sections and section drawings;
- sections of the excavated archaeological features (to include AOD levels, cardinal points and be located on the site plans which will be tied into Ordnance Survey data);
- a phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features;
- an interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their local and regional context, including a statement of significance;
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site;
- photographs to include general site images (including blank trenches) and key archaeological features, reproduced at 5" by 4";
- a full context list [appendix];
- full quantification of artefacts and ecofacts [appendix];
- a publication statement including a proposed timetable, location and scale of publication;

## 6.2 **Specialist Reports**

6.2.1 Specialist reports will include recommendations for retention/discard of material. It is noted that should significant material be recovered it should be retained and assessed alongside any further material recovered from any subsequent phase of works.

## 6.3 **Dissemination**

6.3.1 Copies of the archaeological fieldwork report will be sent to the client for approval, and then the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist and the LPA. The digital submission to the Historic Environment Record will include the full site report (in PDF/A-1a format). Digital photographs will be converted to uncompressed baseline v.6 TIFF for archiving. The OASIS online report form for the fieldwork will be updated and completed. A digital copy of the report will be uploaded to the OASIS site.

6.3.2 The report will look to assess the results of the archaeological fieldwork including where necessary the results of any specialist and scientific assessment/analysis and place the results within their local, regional and national context. The report should look to identify any potential research priorities where applicable.

#### 6.4 **Archive**

- 6.4.1 An integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) will be prepared upon completion of the project. The integrated archive will be deposited with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery.
- 6.4.2 All works will be archived under the accession number obtained at Project Initiation stage, and the archaeological contractor will complete the required archive deposition forms.
- 6.4.3 The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records and materials produced will be archived in accordance with industry best practice (Brown 2011, English Heritage 2006, CIfA 2014g, Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery April 2016 and SMA 1993).
- 6.4.4 In the event that artefacts are retrieved from the site, the transfer of the ownership of the finds will be made to the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery, assuming the land owner gives their approval.
- 6.4.5 An online OASIS form at <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/> will also be completed as part of the project. This will be on the understanding that this information will be made available through the above website, unless otherwise agreed.

## **7.0 TIMETABLE, PERSONNEL AND MONITORING**

### **7.1 Timetable**

7.1.1 It is intended that the additional archaeological investigation programme will start 22 January 2018, and fieldwork will take up to two weeks to complete.

7.1.2 The final report on the investigation will be completed within 6 months of the end of fieldwork.

### **7.2 Personnel**

7.2.1 The trial trenching works will be undertaken on behalf of the developer by professional archaeological contractor (PCA). CgMs Heritage will oversee implementation of the project on behalf of the developer. CgMs Heritage is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

7.2.2 Myk Flitcroft BA MSC MCI*f*A of CgMs Heritage will be in overall charge of the archaeological project. Work on site will be led by a Project Officer / Project Supervisor from the appointed archaeological contractor, assisted by a team of assistants drawn from their permanent and temporary staff. Actual staff resources will be managed to ensure successful implementation of the programme of works. CVs of key personnel and specialists will be provided to the Planning Archaeologist on request.

### **7.3 Monitoring**

7.3.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this specification, and to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.

7.3.2 Myk Flitcroft MCI*f*A, Director for CgMs Heritage will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the developers.

7.3.3 Derbyshire County Council's Archaeologist will be given notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site by prior arrangement with CgMs Heritage. The County Council Archaeologist will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this specification.

7.3.4 The County Council Archaeologist will also be responsible for considering any changes to the specification of works; any such alterations will be agreed in writing

with the relevant parties prior to commencement of onsite works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

## **8.0 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **8.1 Insurance**

8.1.1 The archaeological contractor will hold Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m and Profession.

### **8.2 Health and Safety**

8.2.1 All works will be in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice and the Construction Design Management Regulations 2007. All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices.

8.2.2 A site specific risk assessment and safety plan will be prepared before the start of the project and will be updated through the project as required.

8.2.3 A continuous process of dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken and if significant hazards are identified a specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.

8.2.4 If significant new hazards are identified a specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.

8.2.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features or remains will be recorded by photography, at a safe distance.

## **9.0**      **SOURCES**

### **9.1**      **Bibliographic**

ADS, 2013. *Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice*  
Archaeology Data Service & Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice

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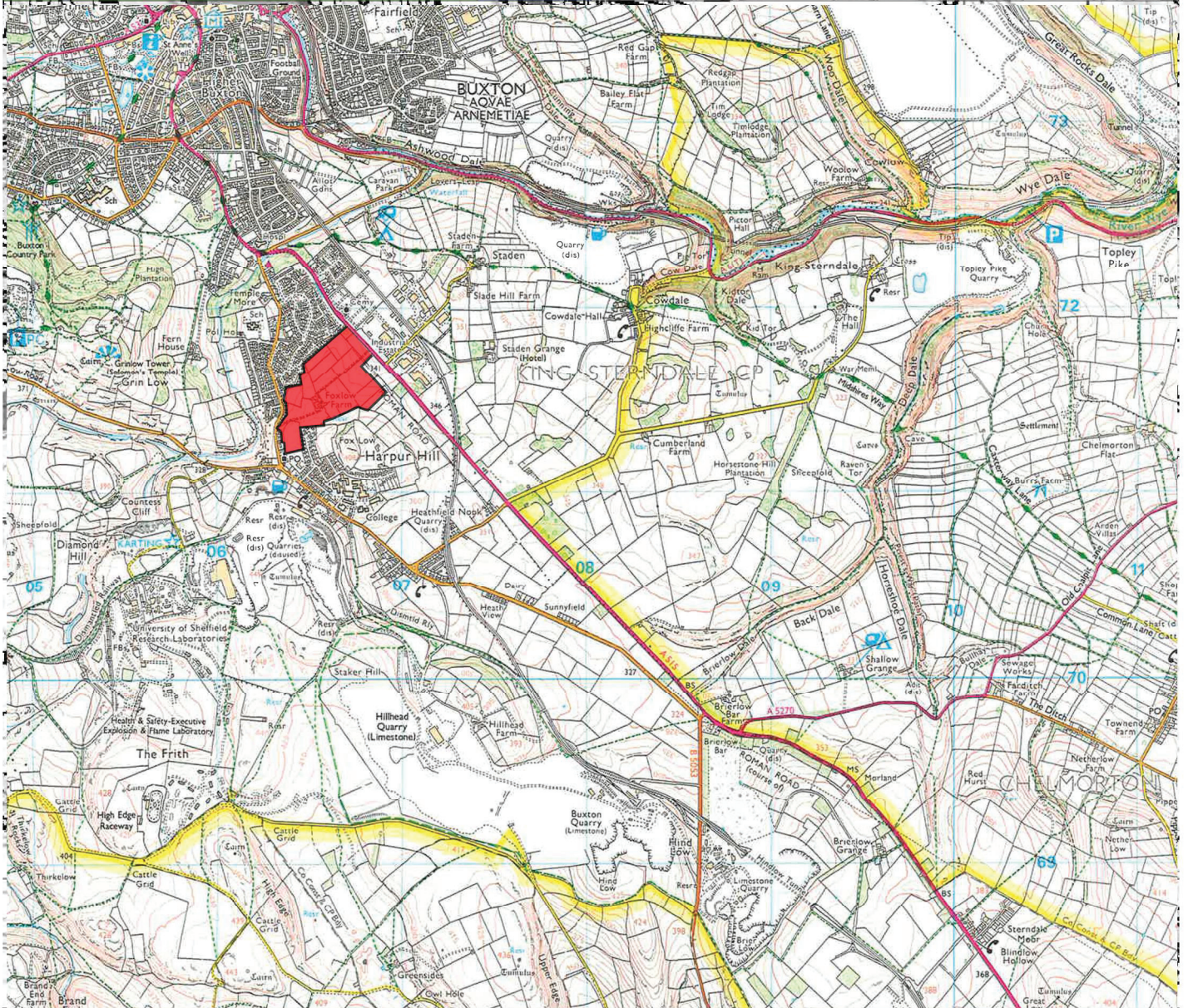
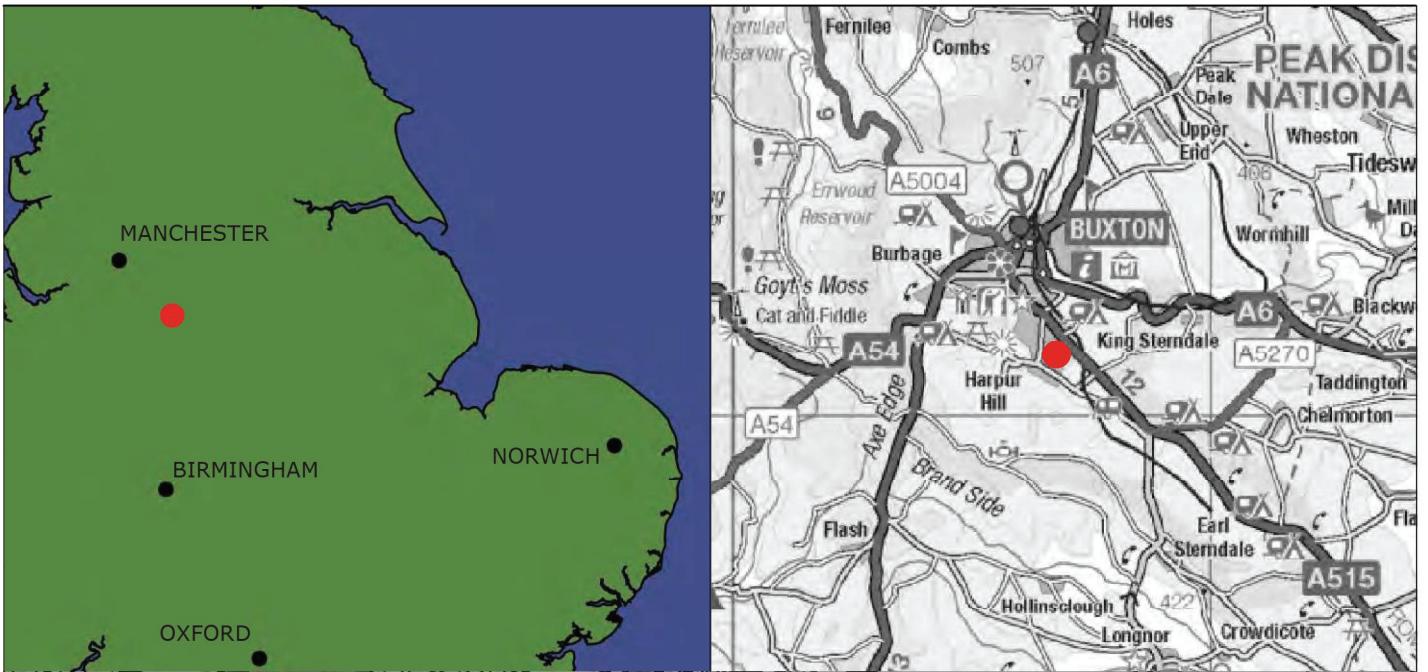
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○ Site Location

  
 London  
 Cheltenham  
 Kettering  
 Newark  
 Birmingham  
 www.cgms.co.uk  
 Planning & Development  
 Archaeology & Historic Buildings

Project title:	
Foxlow Farm, Buxton	
Not to Scale: Illustrative Only	
Date printed:	Drawn by: MF
28.08.17	Checked by: MF

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2 (overleaf): Location and extent of additional investigation area



-  Field Wall
-  Trial Trench
-  Additional Investigation



Not to Scale:  
Illustrative Only

**FOXLOW FARM:**  
Existing Farm Track &  
Trial Trenches  
overlain on  
Development  
Layout

