

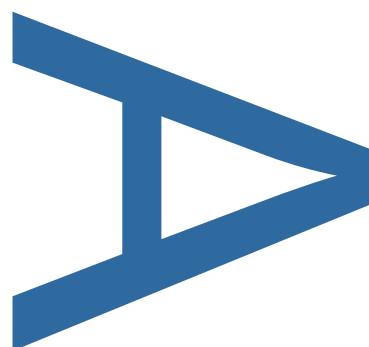
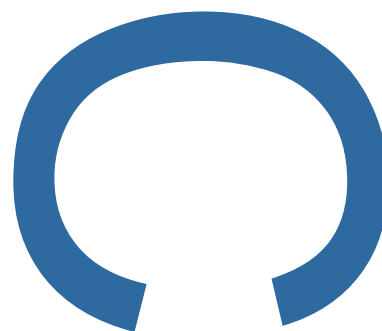
**LAND AT
FOXLOW FARM,
HARPUR HILL, BUXTON,
DERBYSHIRE**

**REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

Planning Reference: HPK/2013/0603

PCA Report Number: R13114

December 2017



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE:

REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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**Foxlow Farm Harpur Hill Buxton Derbyshire:
Report on an Archaeological Evaluation**

Local Planning Authority: High Peak Borough Council

Central National Grid Reference: SK 0681 7136

Planning Reference: HPK/2013/0603

Site Code: FFBD17

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PCA Report Number: R13114

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Foxlow Farm, Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire (NGR SK 0681 7136). The evaluation was undertaken between the 9th of October and the 6th of November 2017. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Keepmoat Homes Ltd, and the evaluation took place under the requirements of a condition attached to outline planning permission. The aim of the work was to characterise the archaeological potential of the proposed development area and to investigate the anomalies identified on the geophysical surveys and also earthworks possibly relating to 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.

The evaluation confirmed the geophysical anomalies to be associated with the underlying limestone geology of the site and no archaeological remains were identified in these areas. Examination of the putative line of the Roman road uncovered ditches, a probable limestone wall footing and a gravel surface. The ditches and wall footing were in proximity to each other and appear to be a sequence of land boundaries. These are undated but previous investigations and cartographic evidence from the early 17th century suggest they represent a manorial boundary. It is likely that this had its origins in the medieval period but its broad alignment was maintained through the post-medieval period to the present standing field wall. The gravel surface was immediately below the extant drystone field boundary wall and the topsoil and would appear to be relatively recent. However, no dating evidence was recovered.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at Foxlow Farm Harpur Hill, Buxton, Derbyshire (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SK 0681 7136). The evaluation took place between the 9th of October and the 6th of November 2017 (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 1.2 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting Ltd on behalf of Keepmoat Homes Ltd. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken under the requirements of a condition attached to outline planning permission. A heritage desk-based assessment undertaken in 2013 by CgMs Ltd. highlighted the potential for archaeological remains surviving on site (CgMs 2013).
- 1.3 Two geophysical surveys were undertaken for this site. The first, conducted in 2013 by Stratascan, identified anomalies of archaeological or potential archaeological origin, including possible lime kilns, quarrying and pits, though it was not possible to rule out a geological origin. In 2017, a second survey was conducted by Magnitude Surveys. This survey suggested the anomalies were predominantly natural in origin and due to topographic and geological effects, as well as agriculture and modern land use. However, the potential for archaeological remains necessitated further archaeological investigation.
- 1.4 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Myk Flitcroft of CgMs Consulting Ltd (CgMs 2017) following consultation with Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.
- 1.5 The planned archaeological works involved the excavation of twenty-two 30m trenches distributed across the site mostly above anomalies identified in the geophysical surveys, and a further four 30m trenches (nos 9-12) along the line of the presumed Roman road.
- 1.6 The aims of the trial trenching evaluation were to: test the veracity of previous geophysical and test pits surveys; determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains that are present; assess the artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered; inform the formulation of further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains; produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Derbyshire HER.
- 1.7 The archaeological works sought to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition, and quality of any archaeological remains on the site, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the development proposals on the site's archaeology.

- 1.8 This report describes the results of the archaeological works. The site archive will be deposited digitally with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

- 2.1.1 The British Geological Survey indicates that the underlying solid geology of the development site is Limestone of the Bee Low Limestone Formation, laid down from 331 to 337 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period. Localised outcrops of Basaltic Lava (of the Upper Miller's Dale Lava Member), also of the Carboniferous Period, are recorded in the north-west part of the site and around Harpur Hill on the south-western (British Geological Survey Map Viewer 2017).
- 2.1.2 The limestone outcrops across the site were covered with a sequence of mid-reddish brown silty sand alluvial deposits covering mid yellowish brown, yellow or grey silty clay. The natural deposits were allocated a different context number for each trench.
- 2.1.3 The development area consists of a number of individual fields which surround the farm buildings and yards of Foxlow Farm approached by a track off the A515 Buxton to Ashbourne road to the east and a less substantial track off the Harpur Hill Road to the west. Fields 5, 6, 7 and 13 to the west of the farm border onto the residential development of Harpur Hill village (former RAF camp) are all grassed over and currently used for pasture. Fields 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 11 are east of the farm buildings and cover arable ground sloping down to the Ashbourne Road to the north-east. The farm sits directly below the high peak of Foxlow Hill.

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The development area consists of several individual fields which surround the farm buildings and yards of Foxlow Farm approached by a track off the A515 Buxton to Ashbourne road to the east and a less substantial track off the Harpur Hill Road to the west. Fields 5, 6, 7 and 13 to the west of the farm border onto the residential development of Harpur Hill village (former RAF camp) and are all grassed over and currently used for pasture. Fields 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 11 are east of the farm buildings and cover arable ground sloping down to the Ashbourne Road to the north-east (Plate 1). The farm sits directly below the high peak of Foxlow Hill. Most of the site lies on a north-northeast facing slope, declining from c.370m OD down towards Ashbourne Road where the land surface is at about 340m OD.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (DHER) shows that the proposed development site lies within an area of significant archaeological potential and this has been summarised in a desk based assessment (CgMs 2013). Further previous investigation of the archaeological potential of the site has been undertaken through programmes of geophysical survey (Stratascan 2013; Magnitude Surveys 2017), and evaluation through excavation of shovel test pits (Oxford Archaeology North 2014).

3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 The earliest remains within the study area are represented by a Mesolithic flint scatter recorded during excavations on Fox Low, a little to the southeast of the site. Other prehistoric stone and metalwork implements, including polished stone axes, have been found in the vicinity of the site. Additionally, several Bronze Age barrows have been identified close by, including two such funerary monuments on the top of Fox Low, immediately to the south of the site.

3.3 Roman

3.3.1 The putative line of the Roman road from Buxton to Carsington/Derby passes northwest to southeast through the eastern part of the site running parallel to Ashbourne Road. It has been recorded as a possible earthwork in a number of places within the site. However, this earthwork is actually considered to be more likely to be the remains of a post-medieval track with the Roman road itself being along the line of Ashbourne Road at the eastern boundary of the site. Geophysical surveys failed to reveal any anomalies that could be interpreted as surviving elements of the road.

3.3.2 At Staden Hill, c. 400m to the northeast of the site, remains of an extensive Roman settlement have been identified. Probably multi-phased site, parts of the complex consists entirely of field enclosures, with possible dwellings elsewhere. An excavation undertaken in 1981 revealed a Romano-British building. The settlement was occupied in the first half of the second century AD and probably developed in response to the Roman military and civil occupation.

3.4 Saxon

3.4.1 Two barrows, one of which contained an inhumation of Saxon date, are located c. 500m southwest of the site. However, no other evidence of Saxon activity was identified by the desk based assessment.

3.5 Medieval

3.5.1 Although the shrunken settlement of Staden Manor, and associated earthworks, are located c. 500m northeast of the site, it is likely that the proposed development area was within countryside during the medieval period. Geophysical survey recorded traces of ridge and

furrow, indicating the area was probably arable land during the medieval period, but no evidence for any medieval occupation remains.

3.6 **Post-Medieval**

3.6.1 Various predominantly industrial features of post-medieval date, including railways and brick kilns, are located in proximity to, but not on, the proposed development area. Several thermoremanent features identified by the initial geophysical survey were interpreted as possible lime kilns (Stratascan 2013). However, subsequent geophysical re-survey of the area considered that the anomalies were not of archaeological origin but reflected natural responses associated with topography and geology, as well as agricultural and modern land use (Magnitude Surveys 2017).

3.6.2 Historic mapping shows the site as comprising rectangular and sub-rectangular fields, probably dating from the time of parliamentary enclosure during the post-medieval period. Later maps indicate the site has remained essentially unchanged since the late 19th century.

3.7 **Geophysical Survey**

3.7.1 Two geophysical surveys have been carried out on the development site. As noted above, the initial geophysical survey found no evidence of the postulated Roman road, though did record anomalies thought to represent lime kilns. Anomalies suggesting possible quarrying were also recorded but these coincided with an area of basalt lava and this geological material was thought possibly to have caused the response. Numerous string positive anomalies in a linear array were thought possibly to be pits, perhaps of industrial origin. Various curvilinear anomalies may have been archaeological but a more modern origin was not discounted. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was also identified (CgMs 2013).

3.7.2 The second geophysical survey identified no anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origin. Instead, the results primarily reflected natural responses associated with topographic effects and variations in the underlying geology, as well as agricultural and modern land use (Magnitude Surveys 2017).

3.8 **Evaluation**

3.8.1 Archaeological evaluation has also been previously undertaken in the area. This comprised a combination of shovel pitting and the excavation of a series of trenches across the postulated Roman road. The shovel pitting was carried out to assess the artefact concentrations, particularly prehistoric lithics, in the plough soil. However, no significant concentrations, which might indicate foci of prehistoric activity, were identified.

3.8.2 Although, due to the standing field boundary wall, it was not possible to excavate full trench sections across the earthwork bank considered to represent the Roman road, no evidence of the Roman road or any other archaeological remains, was found in the evaluation trenches (Oxford Archaeology North 2014).

4 PROJECT AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

4.1 Project Aims

4.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation are to:

- Test the veracity of the previous geophysical and test-pit surveys;
- Determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains that are present;
- Assess the artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- Inform the formulation of further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- Produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Derbyshire HER.

4.2 Research Objectives

4.2.1 The programme of archaeological investigation was conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by *The Archaeology of the East Midlands, An Archaeological Resource Assessment and Research Agenda*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph **13**, ed. N Cooper (2006), along with the *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands*, ed. D. Knight, B. Vyner & C. Allen (2012). The investigation also took account of the national research programmes outlined in *Strategic Framework for Historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE)* (English Heritage 2008).

In addition, the evaluation sought to address the following research questions:

- To set the site and its potential archaeological remains into the context of the wider landscape;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any prehistoric activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Romano-British activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any Saxon activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of any medieval activity;
- To confirm the presence or absence of post-medieval activity relating to the wider settlement of Buxton.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Fieldwork Methodology

5.1.1 The Evaluation took place between the 9th October and the 6th November 2017 in compliance with the relevant guidance document of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a); PCA is a CIfA registered organisation (number 23) and operates within the Institute's 'Code of Conduct'. The evaluation trenches were laid out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the evaluation (CgMs 2017), as accepted by Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

5.1.2 All trial trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a 20-ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with toothless ditching buckets. Deposits were removed in spits to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon, or the clearly defined top of the natural sub-stratum, whichever was reached first. All potential archaeological features were identified and marked at the time of machine clearance of overburden. A slit trench below the gravel surface in Trench 9 and excavations made into the geological features identified in Trenches 4 and 19 were hand dug.

5.1.3 All exposed deposits/layers were cleaned using hand tools and recorded as set out in the PCA fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Contexts were recorded in accordance with PCA's fieldwork manual approved for use in Derbyshire, including written, photographic and drawn records.

5.1.4 Discrete features such as pits and postholes were at least 50% excavated and, where considered appropriate, 100% excavated.

5.2 Recording Methodology

5.2.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

5.2.2 Manual plans and section drawings of archaeological features and deposits were drawn at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50).

5.2.3 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded utilising PCAs printed *pro forma*.

5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken at all stages of the evaluation process. Digital Photographs were taken of all archaeological features and deposits.

5.2.5 All finds encountered were collected by hand and assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from the site (CIfA 2014a).

5.3 Post-Fieldwork Methodology

- 5.3.1 Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (HE 2015) was used as the framework for post-excavation work.
- 5.3.2 The stratigraphic data for the project comprises written, drawn and photographic records. A detailed written, drawn (scaled sections and plans) and photographic record was completed within Trenches 9-12 across the field boundary dividing fields 3, 4 and 2 following the presumed line of a Roman road. In Trenches 4 and 19 further recording was undertaken to determine the nature of identified geological features. Within the remaining trenches a photographic record was made, and an individual trench recording sheet compiled. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data. Post-excavation work involved checking and collating site records, and phasing the stratigraphic data (**Appendix 1**).
- 5.3.3 Due to the absence of dating evidence no dating of probable archaeological features is possible.
- 5.3.4 A single palaeo-environmental sample was taken. However, as this was from sediment excavated from the geological feature in Trench 19 it was not processed.
- 5.3.5 No other categories of organic or inorganic artefactual material were represented.
- 5.3.6 The complete Site Archive will be packaged for long-term curation. In preparing the Site Archive for deposition, all relevant standards and guidelines documents referenced in the Archaeological Archives Forum guidelines document (Brown 2007) will be adhered to; in particular, a well-established United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC) document (Walker 1990) and the relevant ClfA publication (ClfA 2014b). The depositional requirements of the body to which the Site Archive will be ultimately transferred will be met in full.

6 THE RESULTS

During the archaeological evaluation, separate stratigraphic entities were assigned unique and individual 'context' numbers, which are indicated in the following text as, for example (context 123).

6.1 Natural deposits

- 6.1.1 Natural deposits across the site generally consisted of a light-mid brown silty sand above silty clay covering the limestone geology. In most trenches this comprised loose irregular limestone blocks though in a few the underlying bedrock was visible. In Trench 23 a loose gravel deposit was identified below the subsoil. These deposits were allocated a distinct context number for each individual trench.

6.2 Additional deposits

6.2.1 Topsoil across the site generally consisted of a friable, dark grey or greenish brown sandy silt c.0.2m deep. Where the limestone geology was deepest a compact silty subsoil was present being slightly darker than the underlying natural deposits.

6.3 Area to West of farm complex. Fields 5, 6, 7 and 13: Trenches 20-26

6.3.1 No archaeological features were revealed in these trenches.

6.3.2 Trench 20

6.3.2.1 At the base of the trench was the natural limestone (2002). This was covered by a reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (2001) of varied thickness dependent on the depth of the underlying limestone. This subsoil was sealed by dark grey topsoil of c. 0.25m thickness (2000).

6.3.3 Trench 21

6.3.3.1 Sealing the natural limestone (2102) was a reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (2101), This was overlain by 0.15-0.20m thick grey-brown silty sand topsoil with frequent roots (2100).

6.3.4 Trench 22 (Plate 2)

6.3.4.1 Natural limestone (2202) formed the base of the trench and the surface of this dropped at the east of the trench. This was covered by a reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (2201) of varied thickness, being barely present in the west of the trench but thicker in the east where the surface of the limestone dipped. This subsoil was sealed by mid brown-grey topsoil of c. 0.25m thickness (2200).

6.3.5 Trench 23

6.3.5.1 In the eastern part of the trench was the natural limestone bedrock, though elsewhere the trench base was natural limestone gravel and irregular blocks (2302). This was covered by a 0.20m thickness of reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (2301). This subsoil was sealed by dark grey-brown silty sand topsoil with a depth of 0.15m (2300).

6.3.6 Trench 24

6.3.6.1 At the base of the trench was the natural limestone (2402). This was overlain by a superficial and intermittent layer of reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (2401). This subsoil was sealed by dark grey-brown silty sand topsoil of c. 0.15m thickness (2400).

6.3.7 Trench 25

6.3.7.1 The natural limestone (2502) formed a ridge running east-west down the trench. This was covered by a reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (2501) of 0.20m thickness which was, in turn, sealed by mid grey-brown silty sand topsoil of c. 0.25m thickness (2500).

6.3.8 Trench 26

6.3.8.1 At the base of the trench was the natural limestone or limestone fragments (2503). Towards the western end of the trench was a depression in the surface of the natural. This hollow contained a reddish brown sandy clay (2502) which is probably natural. This was sealed by a mid-brown silty sand subsoil with a maximum depth of 0.60m (2601). This was in turn covered by mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil of c. 0.25m thickness (2600).

6.4 Area to the northeast of the farm complex. Fields 2, 3, 4, 8, 10 and 11: Trenches 1-8; 13-19

6.4.1 These fields border the farm track providing access from the Buxton to Ashbourne road and slope down from the farm complex to the west. They are more open arable fields and have a more regular profile due to being worked (ploughed).

6.4.2 No archaeological features were present in these trenches

6.4.3 Trench 1 (Figure 4; Plate 3)

6.4.3.1 Dark grey brown silty sand topsoil (100) sealed a reddish-brown subsoil (101) which in turn covered the natural light brown clay with limestone (102) in the bottom of the trench (Plate 2).

6.4.4 Trench 2 (Figure 4)

6.4.4.1 As in Trench 1, dark grey brown silty sand topsoil (200) overlay reddish-brown subsoil (201) that sealed the natural light brown clay with limestone (202).

6.4.5 Trench 3 (Figure 4)

6.4.5.1 Dark brownish silty sand topsoil (300) sealed dark brown sandy subsoil (301) which, in turn, covered the natural light brown clay (302).

6.4.6 Trench 4 (Plate 4)

6.4.6.1 Natural limestone blocks (403) were overlain by natural yellowish clay (402). This was overlain by yellowish brown sandy clay (401), perhaps also natural. Sealing this was greyish brown silty sand topsoil (400) (Plate 3).

6.4.7 Trench 5 (Figure 4)

6.4.7.1 Above the natural light brown clay with limestone (502) was dark brown sandy subsoil (501) which was sealed by dark brownish black topsoil (500).

6.4.8 Trench 6 (Figure 4)

6.4.8.1 Above the natural light brown clay and limestone (602) was dark brown sandy subsoil (601) which was sealed by blackish topsoil (600).

6.4.9 Trench 7 (Figure 4)

6.4.9.1 Natural light reddish brown silty clay (702), known to cover the limestone bedrock, was overlain by brown sandy subsoil (701) which was, in turn, sealed by blackish topsoil (700).

6.4.10 Trench 8 (Figure 4; Plate 5)

6.4.10.1 As in Trench 7, reddish brown silty clay (802), known to overlie the limestone bedrock, was covered by brown sandy subsoil (801) which was beneath blackish topsoil (800) (Plate 4).

6.4.11 Trenches 13-18 (Figure 4; Plates 6 & 7)

6.4.11.1 At the bases of each of these trenches was natural light brown clay with limestone (1303, 1403, 1503, 1603, 1703, 1803). These deposits were overlain by brown sandy subsoils (1302, 1402, 1502, 1602, 1702, 1802), which were, in turn, sealed by blackish topsoil's (1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800). Towards the south-eastern end of Trench 16, and coinciding with a geophysical anomaly, was an area of dumped refuse which includes pieces of car number plates.

6.4.12 Trench 19 (Figure 4; Plates 8 & 9)

6.4.12.1 The natural light reddish sandy clay (1902) was truncated by a sub-circular feature [1904]. This was up to 1.10m across, at least 0.90m deep and appeared to extend beyond and below natural limestone deposits. A natural feature, it was filled with mid reddish-brown silty clay with mid grey patches (1903). It was overlain by reddish brown sandy clay subsoil (1901) which was sealed by dark grey topsoil (1900).

6.5 Area along the presumed line of a Roman road. Trenches 9-12

6.5.1 Located along the field boundary between fields 3, 4 and 10 to the southwest and fields 2 and 8 to the northeast. The area lies approximately 50m southeast of the present Buxton to Ashbourne road. Four trenches were excavated here across the presumed line of the Roman road.

6.5.2 Trench 9 (Figures 5 and 6; Plates 10-12)

6.5.2.1 Natural limestone (913) was revealed in the centre and north-eastern end of the trench. In these areas the limestone was intermittently overlain by deposits of yellow silty clay with limestone fragments (914) with pinkish and grey patches (915), up to 0.4m thick and also natural in origin. Above these, and also towards the southwestern end of the trench, was a natural yellowish brown silty clay with limestone fragments (908). On the surface of this clay in the southwestern part of the trench was a thin, 0.03m thick, layer of orange-red iron pan (907), also natural in origin.

- 6.5.2.2 Above the iron panning, and only evident in the southwest of the trench, was a layer of reddish brown silty sand, up to 0.2m thick (906). This may be a buried soil. Truncating this deposit was a northwest-southeast ditch [905]. This had a maximum width of 0.50m and depth of 0.40m and had convex sides with a narrow flat base. The lower part of this ditch contained mid grey silty sand with reddish brown mottles (904), with a maximum thickness of 0.30m. Above this, the upper fill of the ditch was reddish brown silty sand with grey patches, c. 0.20m thick (903).
- 6.5.2.3 Overlying the ditch fill was a layer of light reddish brown silty sand (902). Not present at the higher southwestern part of the trench, this appeared near the centre of the trench and thickened, to a maximum of 0.50m, at the eastern end of the trench. It is considered to be colluvium.
- 6.5.2.4 Truncating the colluvium was a northwest-southeast linear cut [910] that was 0.60m wide and 0.40m deep. It had near-vertical sides and a flat base and contained a structure of limestone blocks, some apparently roughly squared and with rough coursing (909). This is considered to be remains of a possible boundary wall.
- 6.5.2.5 Overlying the wall remnant was a reddish brown silty sandy clay subsoil up to 0.30m thick (901). On top of this at the centre of the trench was a linear spread of limestone gravel. Aligned northwest-southeast, this gravel spread was c. 3.50m wide and up to 0.15m thick. Established directly on this was the standing field boundary drystone wall (912), the base of which was about 1.00m wide. Grey-brown silty sand topsoil (900) between 0.20-0.30m thick directly overlay the gravel surface and was built up against the elevations of the field boundary wall.

6.5.3 Trench 10 (Figure 7; Plates 13 & 14)

- 6.5.3.1 At the base of the trench natural limestone bedrock (1021) was revealed intermittently. This was overlain by natural reddish brown silty clay with limestone flecks (1018) that was up to 0.6m thick. Above this was a further natural layer of yellowish brown silty clay (1012) between 0.2-0.4m thick. At the southwestern end of the trench only this was overlain by a greenish brown fine silty sand with flecks of iron panning, up to 0.30m thick (1003). This was also considered to be natural. The horizon between this deposit and the underlying (1012) was very irregular and this may indicate that they were broadly the same deposit, partially affected by a fluctuating water table.
- 6.5.3.2 Overlying (1003) and, further to the northeast, (1012) was a brown silty sand (1002), considered to be colluvium. In the southwestern part of the trench this deposit was truncated by a northwest-southeast aligned ditch [1009]. This had a maximum width of 1.50m and depth of 1.00m and had a V-shaped profile with steep concave sides. The lowest part of the ditch was filled with light greenish brown silty sand that was 0.20m thick (1008). Above this, and dipping into the ditch from the southwest side, was dark

greenish brown very silty sand (1007). From top to base this measured 0.80m, though in general the deposit was about 0.2m thick. Overlying this and filling the rest of the ditch was dark greenish brown silty sand which had a maximum depth of 0.60m (1006). Ditch [1009] severely truncated an earlier ditch on the same line [1011]. Only the base of this earlier feature survived, to a width of 0.30m and depth of 0.30m, but it was aligned northwest-southeast with a flattish V-shaped profile. Due to the level of truncation, ditch [1011] was only seen cutting into the natural deposit (1012). Filling ditch [1011] was a mottled greenish brown and reddish brown silty sand (1010).

6.5.3.3 Located about 0.50m east of ditch [1009] and also truncating (1002) was a further ditch [1017]. This had an asymmetrical V-shaped profile with the southwestern side being steeper than the north-eastern. Aligned northwest-southeast, this ditch was 3.50m wide at the top and had a maximum depth of 0.80m. The lower part of the ditch, to a maximum depth of 0.30m, was filled with mid brown silty sand with yellowish brown specking (1016). Overlying this in the southwestern part of the ditch was a wedge of yellowish brown clayey silty sand up to 0.30m thick (1015). Above this and filling the rest of the ditch was a brown clayey silty sand (1014), mottled with patches of yellowish brown silty sand. This was up to 0.60m thick.

6.5.3.4 Just to the northeast of ditch [1017] was a compact spread of limestone gravel (1019). Aligned northwest-southeast, this was up to 0.10m thick and the thickness part extended about 2.5m wide, though it survived tenuously to about 4.5m width.

6.5.3.5 Truncated ditch [1009] on its north-eastern side was a northwest-southeast linear cut [1005] which was 0.90m wide and 0.70m deep. It had near-vertical sides and a flat, slightly inclined, base. It contained a structure of limestone blocks within a silty sand matrix (1004). There was no evidence of coursing or bonding but it is considered to be remains of a possible boundary wall.

6.5.3.6 Slightly overlapping boundary wall (1004) and gravel surface (1019), and also the fill (1014) of ditch [1017], was brown silty sand (1013). This had a maximum thickness of 0.30m and extended for about 6m width, being largely located over the earlier ditch [1017], and may be a former soil.

6.5.3.7 Just overlapping soil deposit (1013), though mostly based on gravel surface (1019), was the extant drystone field boundary wall (1020). Greenish grey-brown silty sand topsoil (1001) between 0.20-0.40m thick directly overlay the gravel surface (1019) to the northeast of wall (1020), and soil deposit (1013) to the southwest of the wall. The topsoil was also built up against the elevations of the field boundary wall.

6.5.4 Trench 11 (Figure 8)

6.5.4.1 Natural limestone (1113) was exposed intermittently at the base of the trench. This was sealed by light reddish brown silty clay with lenses of dark grey silt (1112). A natural

deposit, this was up to 0.4m thick and overlay and infilled fissures in the bedrock. Above this was another natural deposit, of light reddish brown sandy clay (1111), up to about 0.20m thick. In the southwestern part of the trench (1111) was overlain by a natural, perhaps colluvial, deposit of greenish brown silty sand (1110).

6.5.4.2 Truncating the possible colluvium (1110) was a northwest-southeast ditch [1108]. This had a V-shaped profile in its lower levels but widened in its upper parts and was about 1.50m wide and 0.8m deep. Its primary fill, about 0.3m deep, was mottled yellowish brown and mid grey silty sand (1107). Above this, the upper fill of the ditch was greenish brown silty sand up to 0.4m thick (1106).

6.5.4.3 Appearing to truncate ditch [1108] was a shallow cut [1114]. At least 2m wide, this was up to 0.3m deep and was filled with greenish brown silty sand (1105). At the southwestern edge of this apparent cut was a lens of light reddish brown sandy clay (1109). To the northeast the fill (1105) of the apparent cut was truncated by a further wide shallow cut [1104]. Aligned northwest-southeast, this was approximately 3.5m wide with a maximum depth of c.0.70m. Its primary fill, only present in the southwestern part of the feature, was reddish brown very silty sand that was up to 0.35m thick (1103). Overlying this and forming the main fill of the ditch/gully was a greenish brown silty sand up to 0.7m thick (1115). Sealing this wide shallow feature was a 0.3m deep subsoil of reddish brown silty sand (1102). Established on this was the present drystone wall field boundary (1100). Overlying the subsoil and built up against the faces of the wall was a 0.2m thick greenish brown silty sand topsoil (1101).

6.5.5 Trench 12 (Figure 9; Plates 15-17)

6.5.5.1 Revealed in the middle of the trench was the natural limestone bedrock (1208). This terminated sharply to the northeast and may have been cut, perhaps by quarrying. Above the bedrock was natural yellowish silty clay with a maximum thickness of 0.15m (1209). This was, in turn, overlain by greenish brown silty clay (1207), also natural and up to 0.30m deep. Overlying this to the southwest was natural reddish brown silty clay (1206) which was up to 0.5m thick. Above this to the southwest was another natural deposit, of greenish brown silty sandy clay (1205) up to 0.4m thick. Both (1206) and (1205) petered out to the northeast.

6.5.5.2 Where (1205) and (1206) terminated to the northeast was a hollow about 2.6m wide and up to 0.65m deep. This hollow was filled with reddish brown silty sand within which were a couple of large limestone blocks (1204). At the southwestern edge of this hollow, and overlying natural deposit (1205), was a thin lens of mottled reddish brown and yellow silty clay that was 1.40m wide and up to 0.06m thick (1203). Above this, and also deposit (1204), was a subsoil of reddish brown silty sand (1202) which was generally about 0.20m deep. This was not present throughout the trench, extending for only about 6m, terminating to the southwest and also petering out to the northeast. At the north-eastern

end of the subsoil, and directly on top of it, was the present drystone field boundary wall (1200). Dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil (1201) with an average thickness of 0.2m overlay the subsoil and was built up again the wall elevations.

7 DISCUSSION – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

The archaeological sequence is described by placing stratigraphic sequences within broad phases, assigned on a site-wide basis in this case. An attempt has been made to add interpretation to the data, and correlate these phases with recognised historical and geological periods. During the archaeological evaluation, a small number of distinct features were identified but no artefacts were recovered. Due to this lack of datable material, obtaining recognisable chronological dates of these features was often impossible.

7.1 Summary

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation uncovered a limited sequence of archaeological remains of unknown but possibly post-medieval date. These were limited to a sequence of ditches, former walls and gravel surfaces which were restricted to Trenches 9-12 along the north-eastern edge of the site. No archaeological remains were identified in the other 22 trenches (Trenches 1-8 and 13-26). The evidence is discussed further below.

7.2 Phase 1: Natural sub-stratum

7.2.1 Phase 1 represents natural geological material exposed within all 26 trenches. This generally consisted of Carboniferous limestone, either as extensive bedrock or fractured blocks, overlain by light brown, reddish brown or yellow clays that were sometimes silty, sandy or stony. These clays were probably formed naturally by weathering and decay of the limestone.

7.3 Phase 2: Undated

7.3.1 Several parts of two ditches were identified in the group of four trenches (Trenches 9-12) placed across the line of an extant boundary in the north-eastern part of the site. In Trenches 9, 10 and 11 were ditches with a broadly V-shaped profile and there was evidence in Trench 10 that the ditch there had been re-cut, leaving a small remnant of the base of the earlier form of the ditch. These V-profile ditches were all aligned northwest-southeast and are likely to be elements of the same feature.

7.3.2 In Trenches 10 and 11, a little to the northeast of the V-profile ditches, were much wider ditches or gullies and there was evidence in Trench 11 that the wide ditch had truncated the earlier V-profile ditch. Again aligned northwest-southeast, these wide ditches are probably aspects of the same feature. A shallow wide basin in the deposits in Trench 12 was of uncertain natural or archaeological origin but could potentially be another part of the feature recorded in Trenches 10 and 11 to the southeast.

7.3.3 In Trenches 9 and 10 the V-profile ditches were truncated on their northeast sides by foundation trenches for stone walls. These two sections of stone wall footing were both oriented northwest-southeast and are considered to be part of the same boundary wall.

7.3.4 A short distance to the northeast of these remnant stone walls in Trenches 9 and 10 were linear spreads of limestone gravel. Like the aforementioned ditches and wall footings, these

gravel spreads were aligned northwest-southeast. These gravel spreads were directly beneath the extant stone field boundary wall, also oriented northwest-southeast, and were also generally just under the modern topsoil. The gravel spreads are considered to have been laid down to provide a base on which to construct the present wall.

7.3.5 While the ditches, wall footings and gravel spreads lack artefacts and are undated, they are thought to probably represent a sequence of field boundaries established as part of enclosure in the post-medieval period, and commenced with ditches that were re-cut or re-established, and subsequently replaced by stone walls which were themselves replaced.

7.4 **Phase 3: Modern**

7.4.1 Across the north-eastern part of the investigation area was the extant drystone field boundary wall. The line of this boundary is recorded on maps from at least as early as 1878 (CgMs 2013, 12) and is likely to have been represented by the extant wall since at least that time.

7.4.2 Topsoil covered the area and had developed up against the faces of the standing boundary wall. A dump of modern refuse was observed in Trench 16.

8 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 The observation largely fulfilled the aims of the archaeological evaluation. Previous geophysical and test-pit surveys and trial trenching had not identified any definite archaeological remains across the site, with the recorded geophysical anomalies considered to be of natural or modern origin. The earlier test-pitting and trial trenching had identified no evidence of prehistoric activity or a postulated Roman road. The present evaluation largely confirmed these earlier results, indicating that the geophysical anomalies were likely to be of natural or modern origin, and there was no definite evidence for a Roman road. However, the evaluation did identify a sequence of archaeology of uncertain date.
- 8.1.2 Natural deposits on the site consisted of limestone and clay deposits formed by weathering of the bedrock.
- 8.1.3 Along the north-eastern part of the site was a series of ditches and the remnants of a drystone wall. These were all in proximity to each other, on the same northwest-southeast orientation, and their location coincided with that of an earthwork bank recorded as being immediately southwest of the present field boundary wall on maps dating from at least as early as 1878. On this 19th century, and subsequent, maps the bank is labelled a Roman road and the line has been postulated as being the course of a Roman road, 'The Street', from Buxton to Carsington (Wroe 1982, 54-6). Previous investigations just north of the present site, at Foxlow Grange, indicated the road was of two phases, both of sandy clay, and in the later period it had a revetment kerb of limestone blocks, though no metalling survived (*ibid.*, 67-8). More recent investigations on the line of the earthwork in the same area again revealed no traces of metalling of any date and considered that the ditches that were identified represented a major land boundary perhaps constructed before the 17th century, and serving as an administrative or tenorial boundary originating in the medieval period (Guilbert and Challis 1993, 48; 59). Of particular note, the sections excavated across the earthwork in the 1990s show ditch profiles and arrangements closely similar to those identified in the present investigation, with a V-profile ditch on the southwest and a wider shallower ditch directly to the northeast (*ibid.*, fig 6). However, the 1990s investigation suggested the western ditch was later than the eastern (*ibid.*, 52), whereas the present evaluation revealed evidence that the western ditch was the earlier feature (Figure 8).
- 8.1.4 Both the 1990s and earlier investigation identified lengths of stone revetments, particularly on the eastern sides of the ditches (Wroe 1982, 67-8; Guilbert and Challis 1993, 52-5). These seem to equate to the features identified as wall footings in the present investigation. The present features, while flanking the eastern sides of the western ditch, appear to be cut into it, indicating these stone features were created when the ditches were mostly infilled (Figures 6 and 7).

- 8.1.5 It seems likely, therefore, that these ditches and wall remnants, culminating in the extant field wall, represent a sequence of land boundaries. Although the earlier forms of the boundary are undated the line appears to be depicted on a map of 1614 (Guilbert and Challis 1993, fig 4), though it is unclear whether the mapped record is of the earthwork on the line of the former ditches and wall remnants, or the presently extant field boundary wall. This boundary, in its broad sense, appears, from the 17th century map, to have been the outer bounds of Hartington Manor and is labelled on the map 'this wall is ye bounds of ye manor' (ibid., 58). It is likely that this manorial boundary had its origins in the medieval period.
- 8.1.6 The current stone field boundary wall appears to be the latest in this sequence of boundaries and is likely to have been present by 1878. The wall stands on a gravel spread but this deposit, which also immediately underlies the present topsoil, appears to have been to facilitate the construction of the wall. There is no evidence to suggest it is the postulated Roman road and its stratigraphic position, directly below the topsoil and extant wall, suggests it is late and probably no earlier than the post-medieval period.
- 8.1.7 Except for the sequence of boundaries, no other archaeological remains were identified by the investigation.
- 8.1.8 Based on the results of the archaeological observation, further archaeological works may be required. The decision on any future work, and its nature, will be made by the planning archaeologist.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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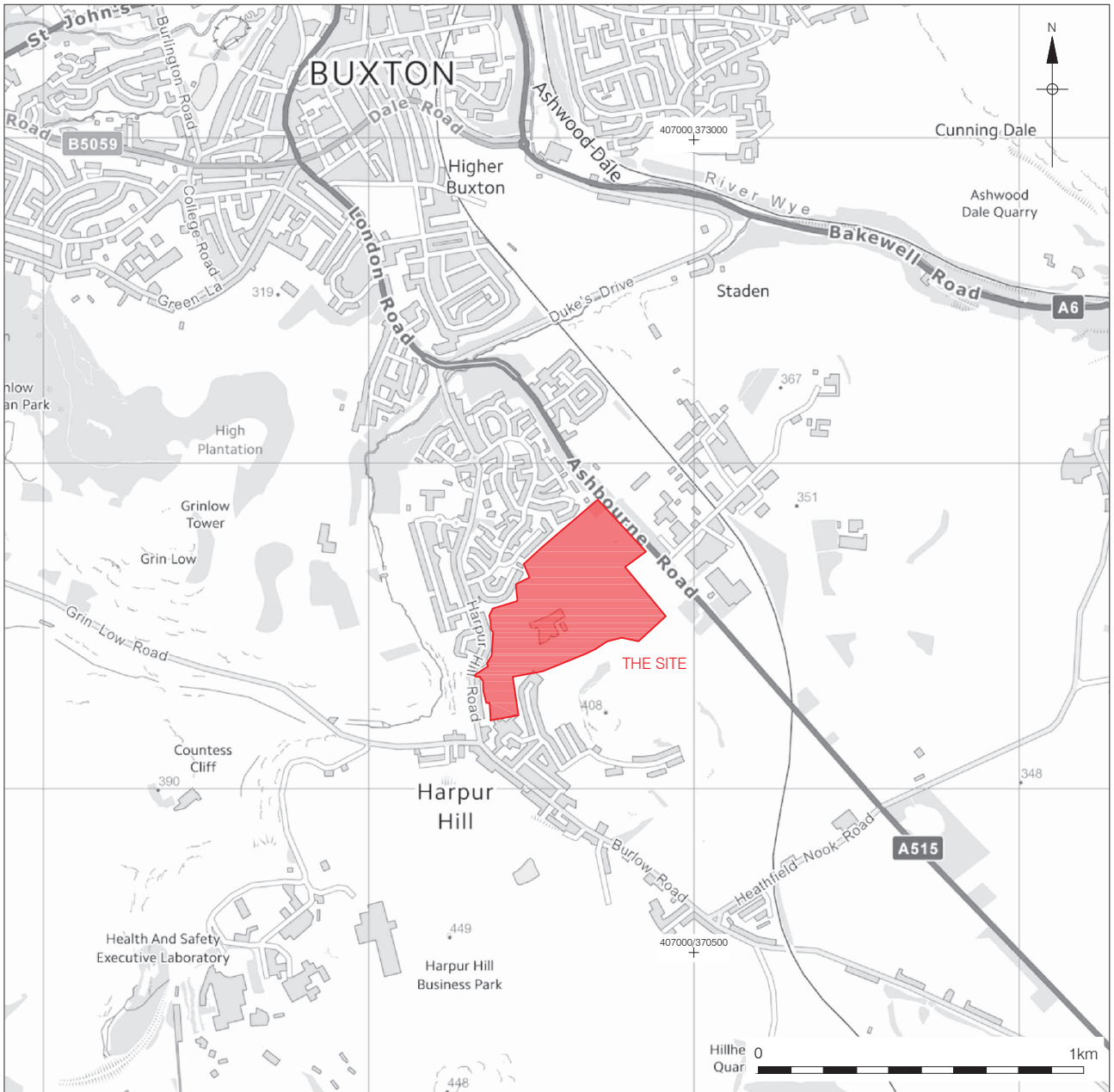
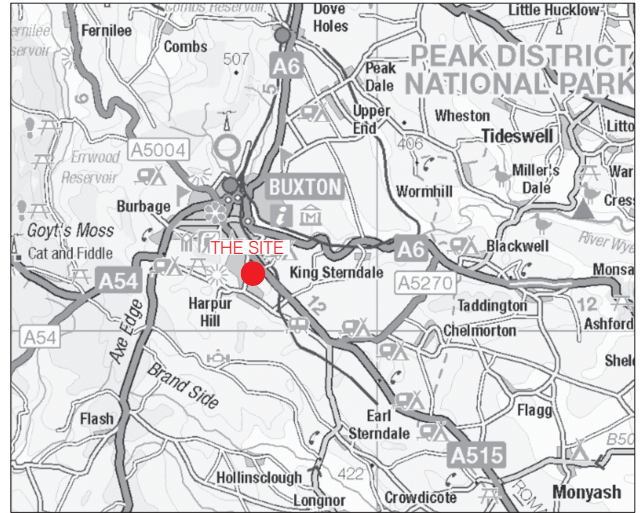
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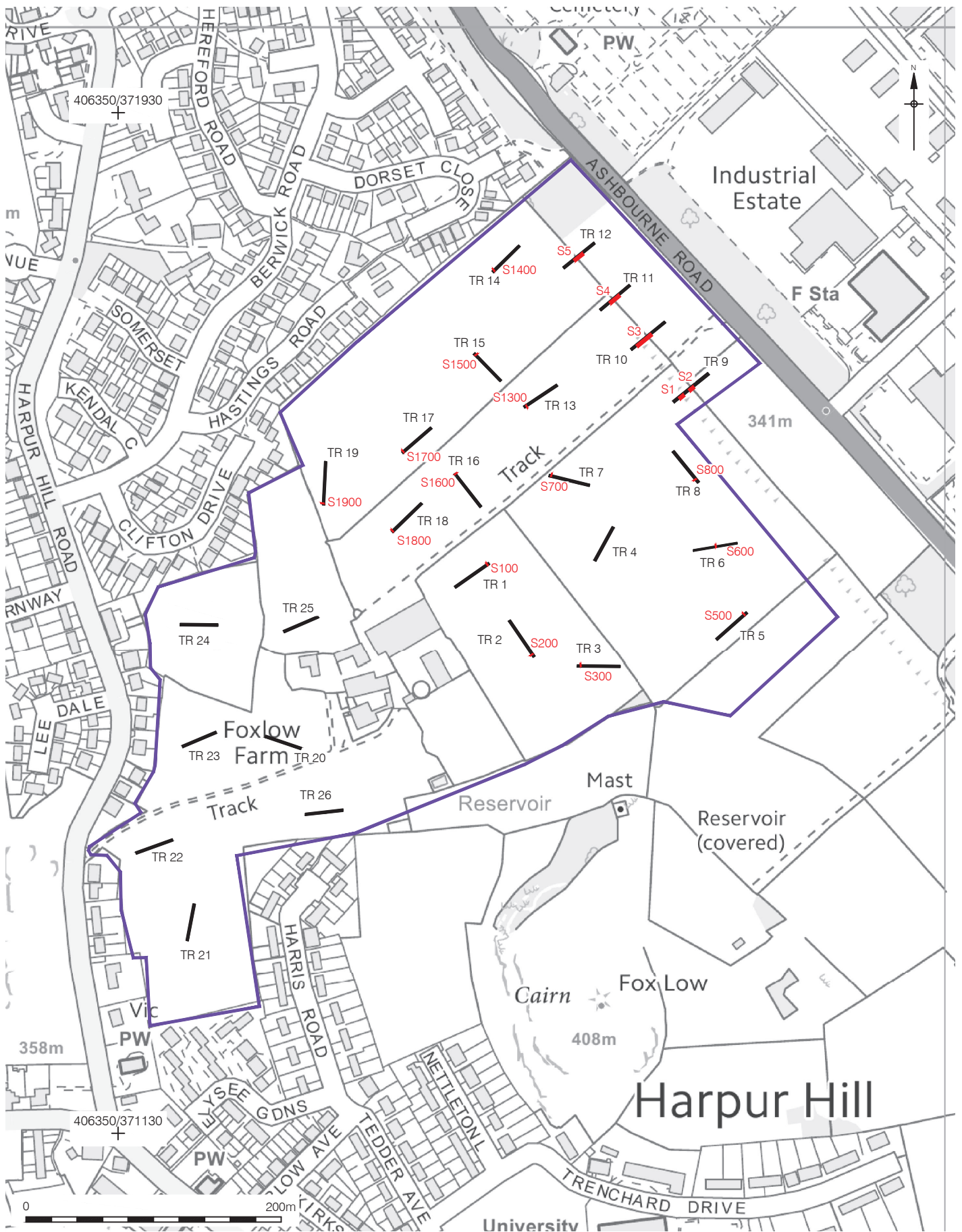
The British Geological Survey Map (BGS) - <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>
Accessed on 25/01/2017



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Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 400,000 & 1:20,000 at A4

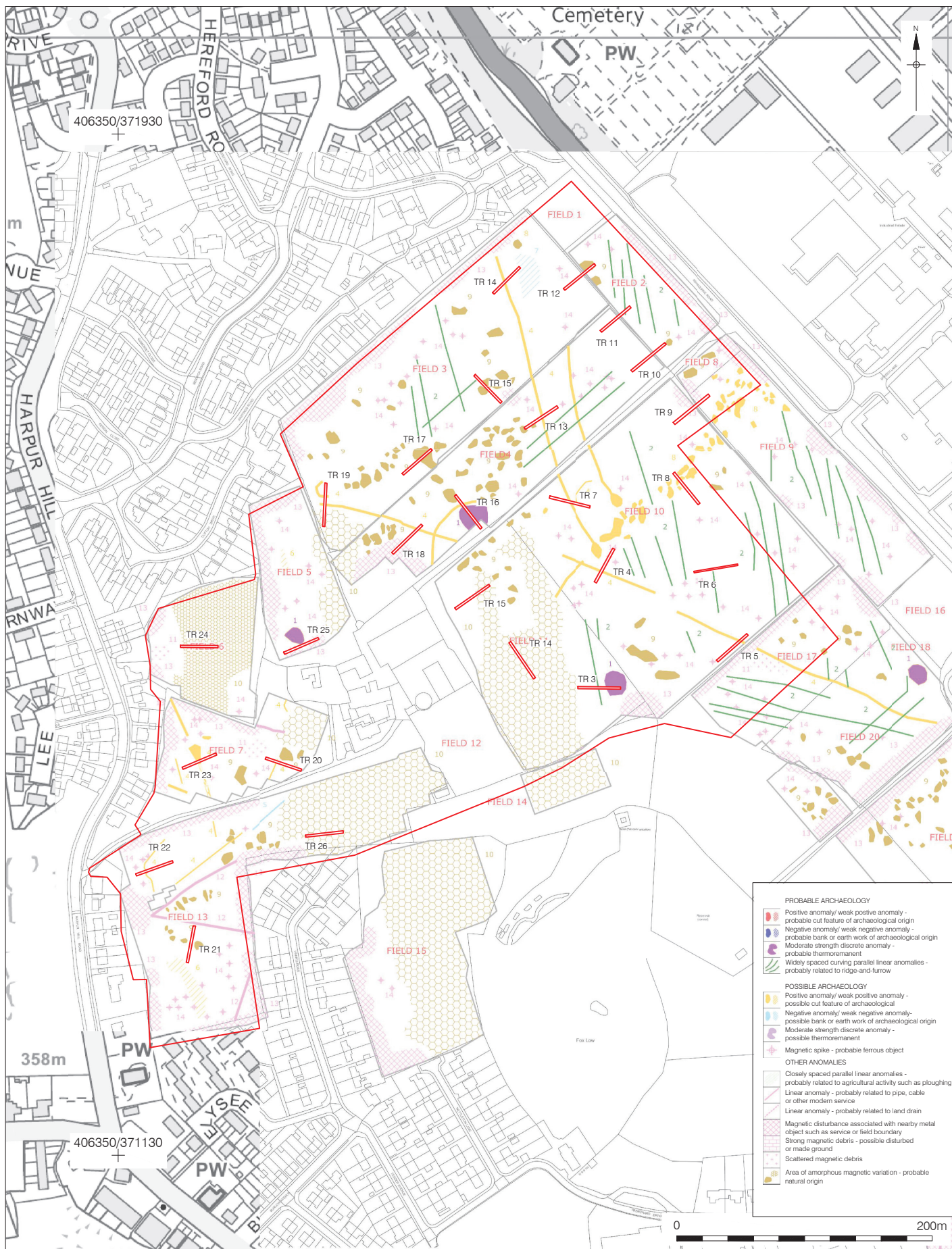


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Figure 2
Trench plan
1:4,000 at A4



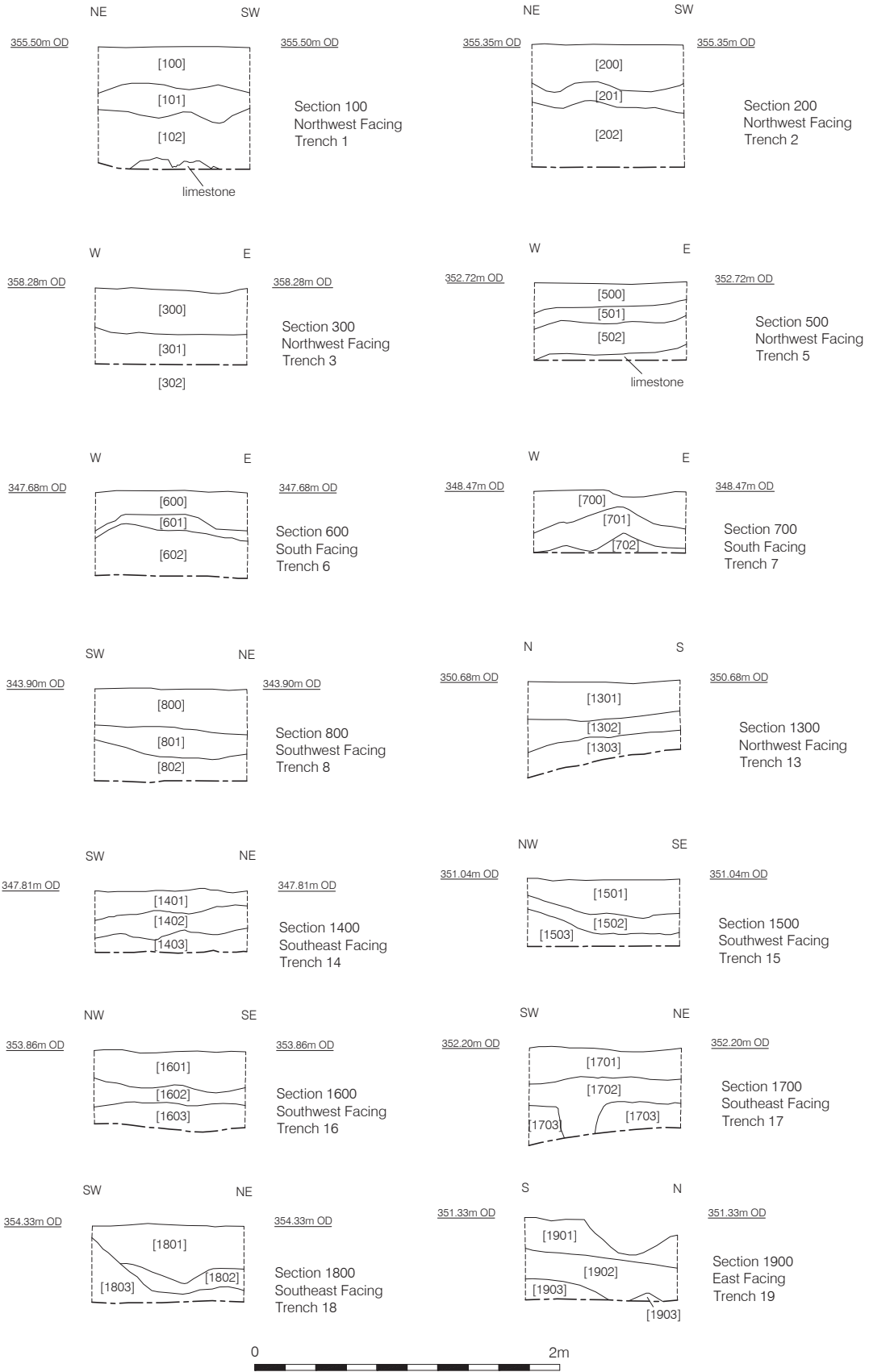
Plan reproduced from a drawing by Stratascan (May 2013)

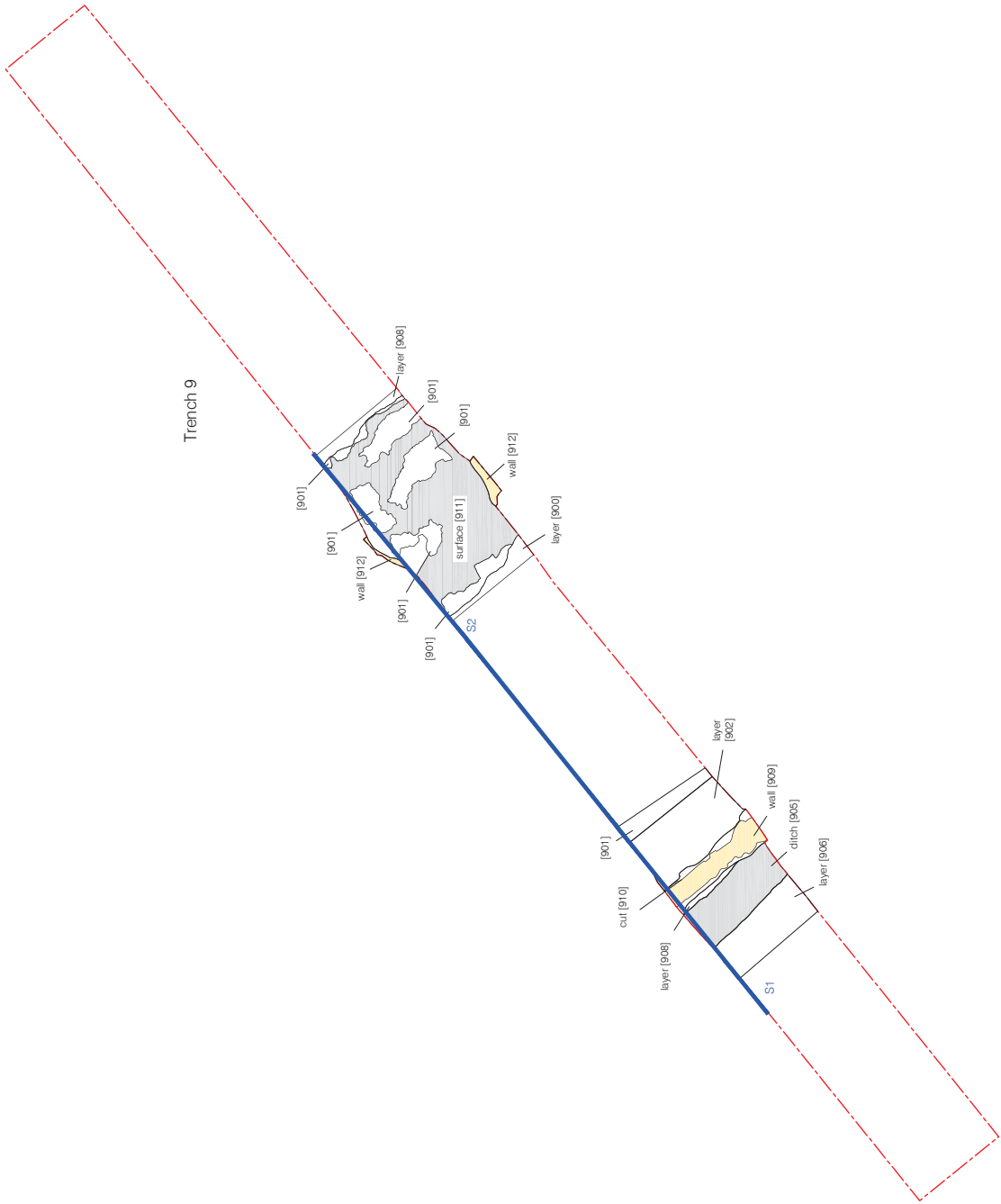
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Figure 3
Trench plan with Geophysical Survey
1:4,000 at A4

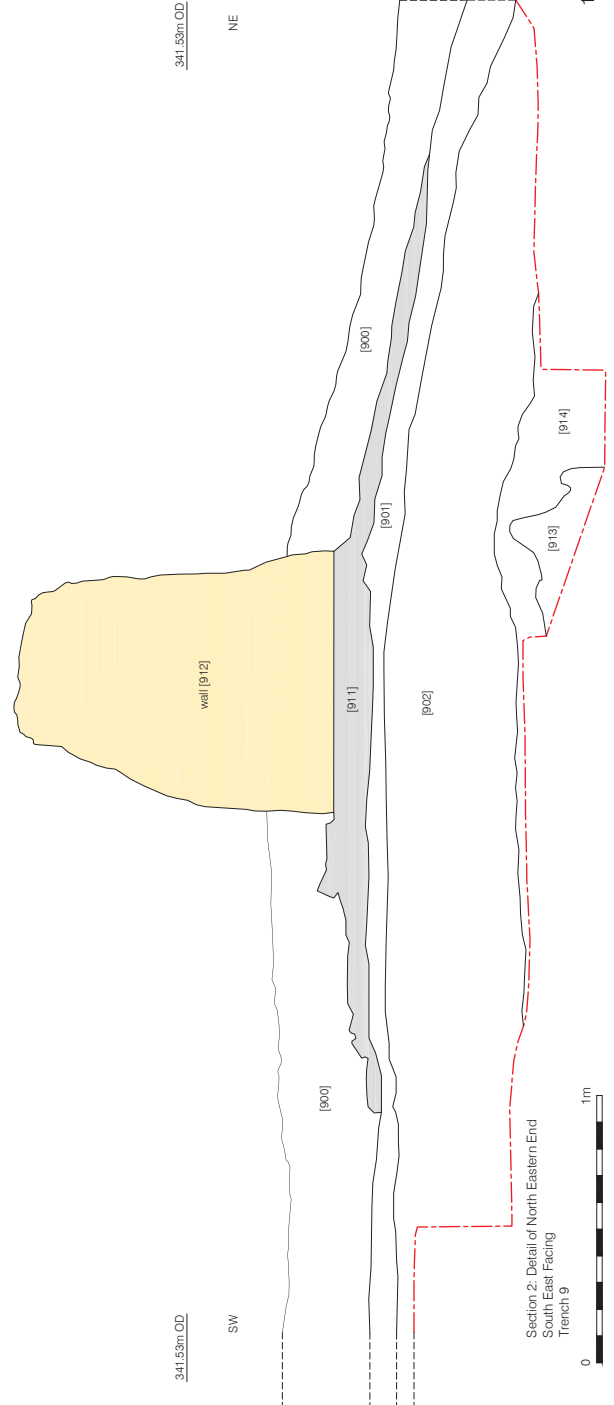
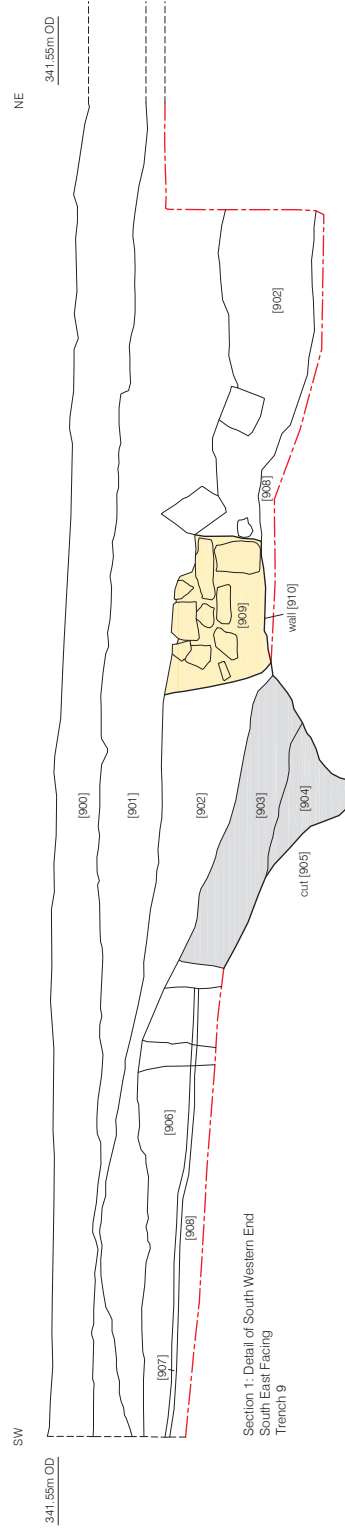
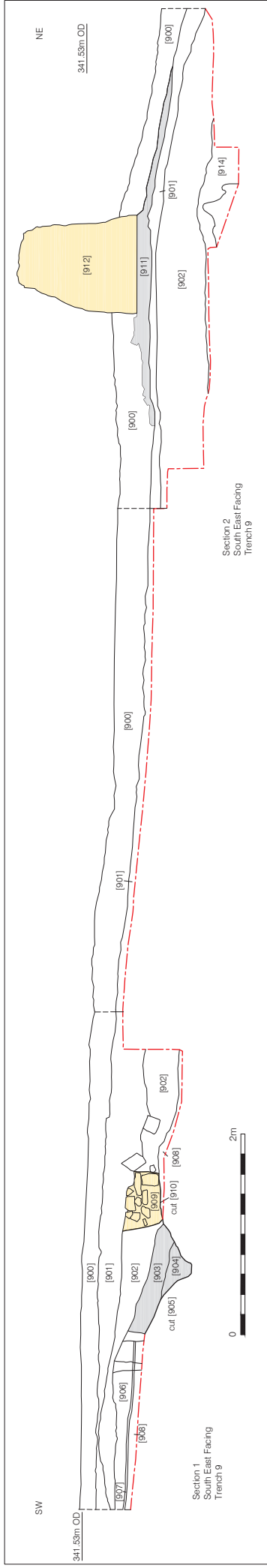




Archaeological Feature
Wall



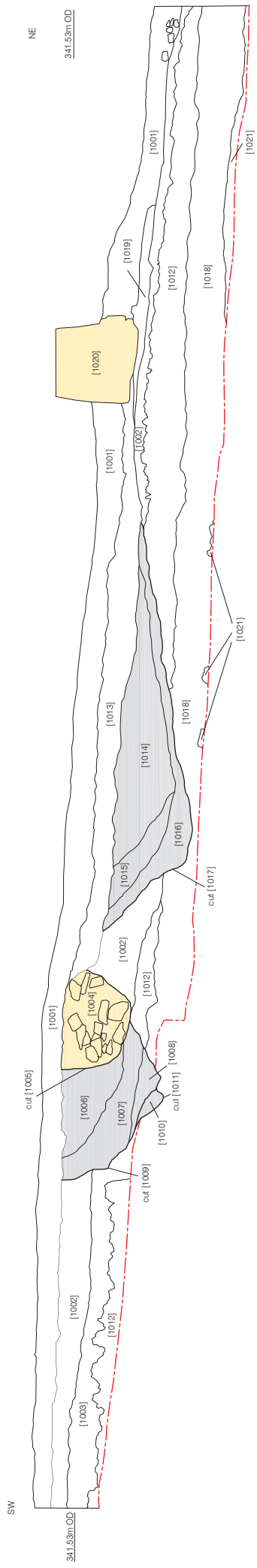
Figure 5
Plan of Trench 9
Plan at 1:100 at A3



Archaeological Feature
Wall

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Figure 6
Sections 1 and 2
1:40 (top) and 1:20 at A3

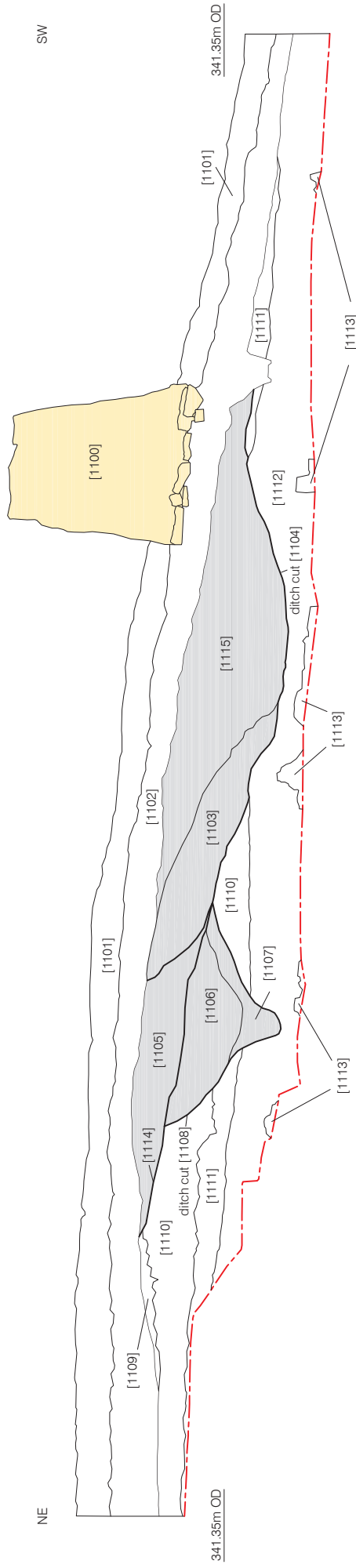


Section 3
Southeast Facing
Trench 10



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Figure 7
Section 3
1:40 at A4



Section 4
Northwest Facing
Trench 11

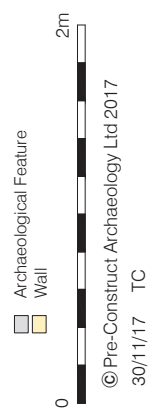
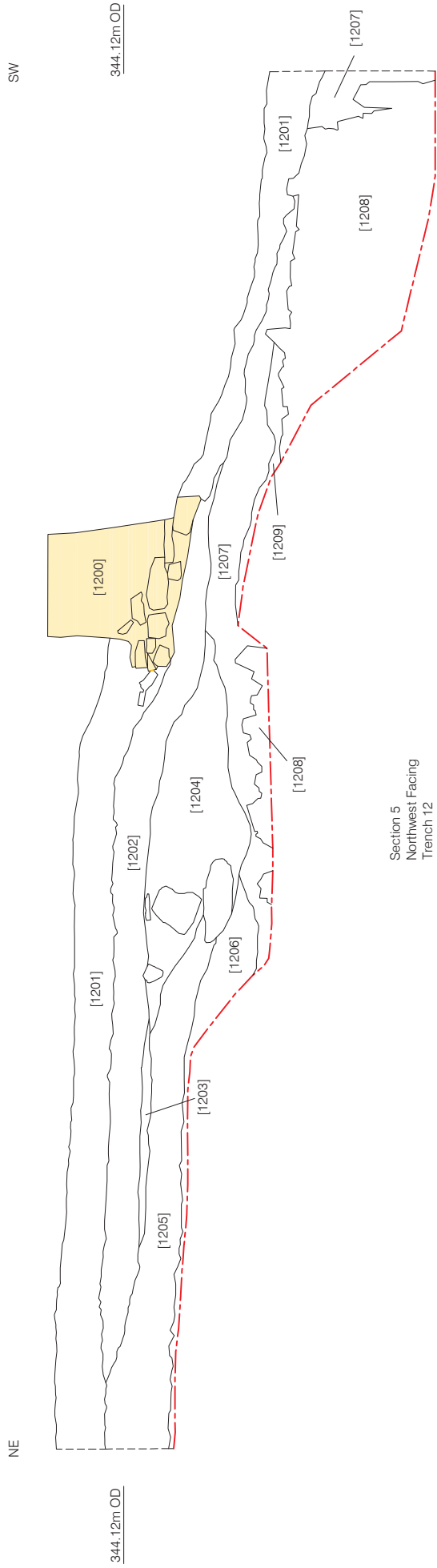


Figure 8
Section 4
1:40 at A4



Section 5
Northwest Facing
Trench 12



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Figure 9
Section 5
1:40 at A4

Appendix 1: Context Index

Abbreviations: UE means 'unexcavated'; N/A means 'not applicable'; > means 'greater than'; < means 'up to'; Context numbers are followed by a brief description and interpretation; their dimensions in metres (in the order length x width x depth; or diameter x depth); and their critical stratigraphic relationships.

Context	Category	Description			Interpretation	Dimensions (m)	Above	Below
		Colour	Texture	Inclusions				
100	Layer	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	0.3 m	101	-
101	Layer	Reddish brown		-	Subsoil	0.2 m	102	100
102	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Occasional limestone	Natural	>0.4 m	-	101
200	Layer	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	0.3 m	201	-
201	Layer	Reddish brown		-	Subsoil	0.2 m	202	200
202	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Occasional limestone	Natural	>0.4 m	-	201

300	Layer	Dark brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	0.3 m	301	-
301	Layer	Dark brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.2 m	302	300
302	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	-	Natural	>0.16 m	-	301
400	Layer	Greyish brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	Max. 0.3 m	401	-
401	Deposit	Yellowish brown	Sandy clay	-	Natural?	Max. 0.15 m	402	400
402	Deposit	Yellowish	Clay	-	Natural	Max. 0.2 m	403	401
403	Deposit		Limestone blocks	-	Natural		-	402
500	Layer	Dark brownish black		-	Topsoil	0.2 m	501	-
501	Layer	Dark brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.1 m	502	500
502	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Occasional limestone	Natural	>0.2 m	-	501

600	Layer	Blackish		-	Topsoil	0.26 m	601	-
601	Layer	Dark brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.1 m	602	600
602	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Occasional limestone	Natural	>0.36 m	-	601
700	Layer	Blackish		-	Topsoil	0.26 m	701	-
701	Layer	Brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.24 m	702	700
702	Deposit	Light reddish brown	Silty clay	-	Natural	>0.13 m	-	701
800	Layer	Blackish		-	Topsoil	0.3 m	801	-
801	Layer	Brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.2 m	802	800
802	Deposit	Reddish brown	Silty clay	-	Natural	>0.26 m	-	801
900	Layer	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Root threads	Topsoil	c. 0.2 – 0.3 m	911	-

901	Layer	Mid reddish brown	Silty sand	Some root threads	Subsoil	Max. 0.3 m	910	911
902	Layer	Light reddish brown	Silty sand, clayier at base	-	Deposit sealing ditch [905]	Max. 0.5 m	903	910
903	Fill	Mid reddish brown with grey patches	Silty sand	-	Upper fill of ditch [905]	0.2 m	904	902
904	Fill	Mid grey with reddish brown mottling	Very silty sand	-	Primary fill of ditch [905]	0.3 m	905	903
905	Cut	North-west/ south-east linear boundary/drainage ditch			Perhaps lateral to presumed route of Roman road	Max width 0.50m, max depth 0.40m	906	904
906	Layer	Mid reddish brown	Silty sand becoming clayier towards base	-	Possible buried soil	Max. 0.2 m	907	905
907	Deposit	Dark orangey red	Ferrous mineral deposit	-	Iron panning forming crust upon natural deposits	10 – 30 mm	908	906
908	Deposit	Yellowish brown with areas of pinkish red and mid grey	Silty clay	Some limestone fragments	Natural clay covering limestone outcrop	Variable and base not always visible	914	907
909	Wall			Roughly squared limestone	North-west/south-east linear dry stone wall	0.6 m wide x 0.4 m deep	910	901
910	Cut	Linear near vertical sides and flat bottom			Foundation cut for wall	0.6 m wide x 0.4 m deep	902	909

911	Layer	Light brown	Limestone fragments		Gravel surface	Plan 2	901	912
912	Wall				Dry stone wall, present field boundary		911	900
913	Limestone geology							908, 914
914	Deposit	Yellowish with pinkish red and grey patches	Silty clay			Max. 0.4 m	913	908
1001	Layer	Mid greenish grey-brown	Silty sand	Frequent root threads	Topsoil	Min. 0.2 m Max. 0.4 m	1004, 1013	-
1002	Deposit	Mid brown with light yellowish brown	Silty sand	-	Natural alluvial deposit	Min 0.2 m Max. 0.5 m	-	1005
1003	Deposit	Greenish brown	Fine silty sand	Flecks of Fe oxidation	Natural silty deposit with inclusions of iron panning	0.3 m	1012	1002
1004	Structure	Irregular limestone blocks within a silty sand matrix			Linear stone foundation	Width 0.9 m Depth 0.7 m	1005	1001
1005	Cut	Linear near vertical sides and flat bottom. Northwest – southeast orientation			Foundation cut for 1004	Width 0.9 m Depth 0.7 m	1006	1004
1006	Fill	Dark greenish brown	Silty sand	Frequent root threads	Upper fill of ditch [1009]	Max. depth 0.6 m	1007	1005

1007	Fill	Dark greenish brown	Very silty sand	Occasional root threads	Lower fill of ditch [1009]	Max. depth 0.8 m	1008	1006
1008	Fill	Light greenish brown	Silty sand	-	Primary fill of ditch [1009]	Depth 0.2 m	1009	1007
1009	Cut	Linear with northwest-southeast orientation. Steep sides, gradual at bottom, V-shaped. Same as [905] in trench 9.			Drainage/boundary ditch. Re-cut of earlier ditch [1011]	Max. width 1.5 m Depth 1 m	1010	1006
1010	Fill	Mottled greenish-brown and reddish brown	Silty sand	Fe oxidation	Primary fill of ditch [1011]	Depth 0.3 m	1011	1009
1011	Cut	Linear with northwest-southeast orientation. Steep sides, V-shaped base though actual base flattish.			Ditch cut	Width 0.3 m Depth 0.3 m	1003	1010
1012	Deposit	Yellowish brown	Silty clay	-	Natural deposit	Depth 0.2 m – 0.4 m	1017	-
1013	Deposit	Mid brown	Silty sand	Flecks of Fe oxidation	Subsoil/buried field surface		1004,1014, 1019	1020
1014	Fill	Mid brown	Silty sand, but clayier than (1013) above	Mottled by patches of yellowish brown silty sand	Ditch fill	Max. depth 0.6 m	1015	1013
1015	Fill	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occasional small limestone fragments	Fill	Depth 0.3 m	1016	1014
1016	Fill	Mid brown with yellowish brown specking	Silty sand	-	Primary fill of ditch [1017]	Depth 0.3 m	1017	1015

1017	Cut	Linear ditch with northwest-southeast orientation. East side: steep slope, west side: gradual slope. Concave base.			Ditch/depression, probably open during function of structure.	Width at top 3.5 m Depth 0.8 m	1002	1016
1018	Deposit	Mid reddish brown with greenish patches	Silty clay	Limestone flecks	Natural deposit	Max depth at L.O.E. 0.6 m	1021	1012
1019	Layer	Off white	Small angular limestone gravel/flakes lying within silty sand	-	Gravel surface	Depth 0.1 m	1002	1013
1020	Structure	Limestone			Dry limestone field boundary between fields 2 and 4.		1013	1001
1021	Deposit	Limestone and clay			Limestone outcrop. Loose large limestone fragments covered with clayey deposit, (1018).		-	1018
1101	Layer	Mid greenish brown	Silty sand	Frequent root threads	Topsoil	0.2 m	1102	-
1102	Layer	Mid reddish brown	Silty sand	Frequent root threads	Subsoil	0.3 m	1115	1101
1103	Layer	Mid reddish brown	Very silty sand	-	Fill of cut/depression [1104]	0.35 m	1104	1115
1104	Cut	Wide linear cut below field boundary = dry stone				4 m	1105	1103
1105	Fill/deposit	Mid greenish brown	Silty sand	-	Fill of cut [1114] cut by [1104]	>2m x 0.3 m	1114	1104

1106	Fill	Mid greenish brown	Silty sand, very similar to (1105)		Fill of ditch [1108]	0.4 m	1107	1114
1107	Fill	Mottled yellowish brown and mid grey	-		Primary fill of ditch [1108]	0.3 m	1108	1106
1108	Cut	Linear northwest-southeast ditch. V-shaped bottom open profile with gradual sides at top.			Cut of ditch	0.4 m	1110	1107
1109	Deposit	Light reddish brown	Sandy clay	-	Clumps of re-deposited natural	0.1 m	1110	1102
1110	Deposit	Greenish brown	Silty sand	-	Natural deposit. Upper deposit (alluvial) above (1111)	0.4 m	1111	1108
1111	Deposit	Light reddish brown	Sandy clay	-	Natural deposit?	0.24 m	1112	1110
1112	Deposit		Firmer siltier clay with lenses of dark grey silt	-	Covers and fills fissures in limestone. Bedrock	0.4 m	1113	1111
1113	Deposit		Limestone outcrop	-	Natural			1112
1114	Cut	Shallow northwest-southeast ditch, southwest side only, truncated to northeast			Ditch	>2m x 0.3m	1106	1105
1115	Deposit	Greenish brown	Silty sand	-	Upper fill of [1104]	0.7m	1103	1102

1201	Layer	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	0.25 m	1202	-
1202	Layer	Mid reddish brown	Silty sand	Roots	Subsoil	0.3 m	1203	1201
1203	Deposit	Mottled reddish brown / yellow			Re-deposited natural	0.08 m	1205	1202
1204	Deposit	Mid reddish brown	Silty sand	2 large limestone fragments		0.7 m	1206	1202
1205	Deposit	Greenish brown			Interface between subsoil and natural clayier deposit	0.4 m	1206	1203
1206	Deposit	Light reddish brown	Silty clay		Natural	0.5 m	1207	1204
1207	Deposit	Greenish brown	Silty clay		Natural	0.26 m	1208	1206
1208	Deposit		Limestone outcrop		Limestone outcrop	>0.9 m		1207
1209	Deposit	Yellowish	Silty clay		Natural	0.15 m	1208	1207
1301	Layer	Blackish			Topsoil	Depth 0.26 m	1302	-

1302	Layer	Brown	Sandy		Subsoil	0.2 m	1303	1301
1303	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Limestone	Natural	>0.2 m	-	1303
1401	Layer	Blackish		-	Topsoil	0.2 m	1402	-
1402	Layer	Brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.2 m	1403	1401
1403	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Limestone	Natural	>0.16 m	-	1402
1501	Layer	Blackish		-	Topsoil	0.25 m	1502	-
1502	Layer	Brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.12 m	1503	1501
1503	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Limestone	Natural		-	1502
1601	Layer	Blackish		-	Topsoil	0.28 m	1602	-
1602	Layer	Brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.18 m	1603	1601

1603	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Limestone	Natural	0.18 m	-	1602
1701	Layer	Blackish		-	Topsoil	0.24 m	1702	-
1702	Layer	Brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.4 m	1703	1701
1703	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Limestone	Natural	0.26 m	-	1702
1801	Layer	Blackish		-	Topsoil	0.24 m	1802	-
1802	Layer	Brown	Sandy	-	Subsoil	0.12 m	1803	1801
1803	Deposit	Light brown	Clay	Limestone	Natural	0.4 m	-	1802
1901	Layer	Dark grey		-	Topsoil	0.22 m	1902	-
1902	Layer	Reddish brown	Sandy clay	-	Subsoil	0.3 m	1903	1901
1903	Deposit	Light reddish	Sandy clay	-	Natural	>0.15 m	-	1902

2000	Layer	Dark grey		-	Topsoil	c. 0.25 m	2001	-
2001	Layer	Reddish brown	Sandy clay		Subsoil	Varied	2002	2000
2002	Deposit		Limestone	-	Natural	-	-	2001
2100	Layer	Grey-brown	Silty sand	Frequent roots	Topsoil	0.2 m	2101	-
2101	Layer	Reddish brown	Sandy clay	-	Subsoil		2102	2100
2102	Deposit		Limestone	-	Natural		-	2101
2200	Layer	Mid brown-grey		-	Topsoil	c. 0.25 m	2201	-
2201	Layer	Reddish brown	Sandy clay	-	Subsoil	Varied	2202	2200
2202	Deposit		Limestone	-	Natural		-	2201
2300	Layer	Dark grey-brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	0.15 m	2301	-

2301	Layer	Reddish brown	Sandy clay	-	Subsoil	0.2 m	2302	2300
2302	Deposit		Limestone bedrock; limestone gravel and irregular blocks	-	Natural		-	2301
2400	Layer	Dark grey-brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	0.15 m	2401	-
2401	Layer	Reddish brown	Sandy clay	-	Subsoil	Intermittent	2402	2400
2402	Deposit		Limestone	-	Natural			2401
2500	Layer	Mid grey-brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	0.25 m	2501	-
2501	Layer	Reddish brown	Sandy clay	-	Subsoil	0.2 m	2502	2500
2502	Deposit		Limestone	-	Natural			2501
2600	Layer	Mid greyish-brown	Silty sand	-	Topsoil	0.25 m	2601	-
2601	Layer	Mid brown	Silty sand	-	Subsoil	0.6 m	2602	2600

2602	Deposit	Limestone	-	Natural		2601
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Appendix 2: Site Photographs



Plate 1: General view from near southeast corner, looking north



Plate 2: Trench 22, general view showing natural deposits, looking northeast.



Plate 3: Trench 1, general view showing natural deposits, looking northeast



Plate 4: Trench 4, general view showing natural deposits, looking northeast



Plate 5: Trench 8, general view showing natural deposits, looking northwest



Plate 6: Trench 13, general view of natural deposits, looking northeast



Plate 7: Trench 16, general view showing natural deposits, looking southeast



Plate 8: Trench 19, general view showing natural deposits, looking north



Plate 9: Trench 19, natural feature 1904, looking southeast



Plate 10: Trench 9, showing ditch 905, wall 908 and gravel surface 911, looking northeast



Plate 11: Trench 9, detail showing ditch 905 (left) and wall 908, looking northwest



Plate 12: Trench 9, showing gravel surface 911 beneath extant wall, looking north



Plate 13: Trench 9, section through gravel surface (911), looking north



Plate 14: Trench 10, showing ditch 1009 (centre), wall 1004 and ditch 1017 (right), looking northwest



Plate 15: Trench 10, showing gravel surface 1019 beneath extant wall, looking north



Plate 16: Trench 12, general view showing natural limestone (right), looking west



Plate 17: Trench 12, general view, looking north



Plate 18: Trench 12, showing limestone blocks in hollow, looking northwest

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OASIS ID: preconst1-303023

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation, Foxlow Farm Harpur Hill, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	The evaluation confirmed the geophysical anomalies to be associated with the underlying limestone geology of the site and no archaeological remains were identified in these areas. Examination of the putative line of the Roman road uncovered ditches, a probable limestone wall footing and a gravel surface. The ditches and wall footing were in proximity to each other and appear to be a sequence of field boundaries which, although undated, are perhaps of the period of post-medieval enclosure. The gravel surface was immediately below the extant drystone field boundary wall and the topsoil and would appear to be relatively recent. However, no dating evidence was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 09-10-2017 End: 06-12-2017
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	FFBD17 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	WALL Uncertain
Monument type	GRAVEL SURFACE Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""""Targeted Trenches""""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK BUXTON Foxlow Farm Harpur Hill Buxton
Study area	17.8 Hectares
Site coordinates	SK 0681 7136 53.238944396593 -1.897951295134 53 14 20 N 001 53 52 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project director/manager	Gary Taylor
Project supervisor	Richard Hilton

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Archaeology Data Service
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Digital Archive notes	All paper archive scanned and digitally deposited with ADS.
Paper Archive recipient	n/a
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"
Paper Archive notes	As all the archive will be digitally stored on ADS, the physical copy of the paper archive will not be retained.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Foxlow Farm Harpur Hill Buxton Derbyshire: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
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