



**An Archaeological Field Evaluation on
land formerly occupied by The Dove
Dairy, Stonewell Lane, Hartington,
Derbyshire
(SK 12660 60583)**

James Patrick



ULAS Report No 2018-053
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**An Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land formerly occupied by
The Dove Dairy, Stonewell Lane, Hartington, Derbyshire
(SK 12660 604583)**

James Patrick

for

Amos Group Limited

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An Archaeological Field Evaluation on land formerly occupied by The Dove Dairy, Stonewell Lane, Hartington, Derbyshire (SK 12660 60583)

James Patrick

Summary

An archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) on former industrial land once occupied by The Dove Dairy situated directly north of Stonewell Lane, Hartington, Derbyshire (SK 12660 60583). The work was undertaken following demolition of the former factory, in advance of the construction of a housing development (Planning Ref: APP/M9496/W/15/3053101). Previous trenching had already been undertaken on site by Trent and Peak Archaeology located around the periphery of the housing development prior to the demolition of the former Dairy. Little in the way of archaeological remains was found (Collins 2017).

Eight trenches were excavated to add to the previous four trenches undertaken by Trent and Peak Archaeology.

The evaluation reflected the results of Phase 1 with no archaeological deposits recorded with the exception of a dry stone wall foundation orientated north to south within Trenches 16 and 18. The continued presence of Palaeochannel/flood deposits was also shown, especially within Trenches 8, 10, 11 and 14 located within the centre of the site. These trenches revealed depths of alluvium as a result of continued flooding possibly creating a small lake or wet area of unknown date. An attempt to reach the base of these deposits within Trench 11 went to a depth of two metres and natural geology was not reached. No visible organic material was seen within the alluvial, and a bulk sample was obtained from Trench 16 was sterile with indications of disturbance.

No artefacts were recovered and despite the site lying within a surrounding area rich in archaeological remains, the land appears to have been avoided for settlement, perhaps due to the very poor drainage of the underlying soils.

Introduction

University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS) were commissioned by Amos Group Limited to carry out an archaeological field evaluation on land once occupied by The Dove Dairy directly north of Stonewell Lane, Hartington, Derbyshire (SK 12660 60583).

Permission has been granted for Housing Development, subject to planning conditions which included the requirement for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Planning Ref:APP/M9496/W/15/3053101). The work was undertaken in accordance

with National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Section 12 Conserving and Enhancing the Historic Environment and followed the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; TPA 2017 and ULAS Addendum) for a second phase of trial trenching to assess of the potential impact on buried archaeological remains from ground works associated with future development to help determine an archaeological mitigation strategy for the project.

Site Location, Details and Geology

Hartington Village is located within the north-west of the county of Derbyshire close to the border of Staffordshire within the Peak District National Park. Access to the site is via the B5054 approaching south-west from the A515 Buxton to Ashbourne road with Hartington located approximately midway between the two towns (Fig. 1). The application area is located on the extreme west side of the village and situated directly north alongside the unclassified road known as Stonewell Lane.

The site covers approximately 2.5ha of land, formerly occupied by recently demolished factory buildings of The Dove Dairy. In the north-east corner of the site are preserved stone buildings dating from before 1880 (Collins 2017). The site is bounded by hedgerows and trees on the north and west with Stonewell lane along the south. Temporary metal fencing has replaced the trees along the east. The land is flat and generally rectangular and occupies a south-west facing slope at the north-western edge of Hartington lying between 230m and 220m aOD (Tibbler 2011). The British Geological Survey shows the underlying geology to be Bowland Shale Formation, which is comprised of mudstone, siltstone and sandstone.

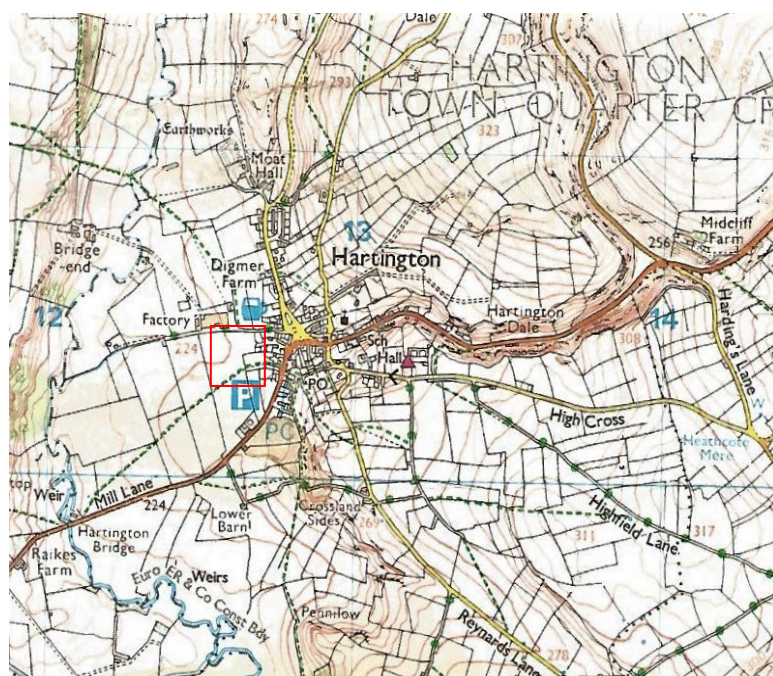


Figure 1: Site Location

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Historical and Archaeological Background

The town of Hartington probably originated in the mid-Anglo-Saxon period and the name derives from the old English for ‘Stag’s Hill’ or ‘Hill connected with Heorta’. Documentary evidence suggests it was an important sheep rearing centre in the 14th and 15th centuries and was fully enclosed by 1804 (Collins 2017). The first cheese factory in England was opened at Longford, South Derbyshire in 1870 approximately 40 miles to the south of the present site. Accelerated by the onset of the railways, ten cheese factories were in operation by 1876 in Derbyshire (Nixon 1969). That year included the opening of the Dove Dairy in Hartington by the Duke of Devonshire in an attempt to allow his tenant farmers to make profitable use of their milk. The result was largely unsuccessful and the factory suffered severe fires in 1894 and 1929 destroying all the early buildings with the exception of three stone barns located in the north-east corner of the site. The core of the factory buildings were built after 1973 and the Dove Dairy finally closed in 2009. (Brown 2018).

The Derbyshire Environment record (HER), shows that there are archaeological remains in the vicinity. Around Hartington and along the corridor of the River Dove are earthworks of medieval date. These include the Motte and Bailey Castle at Pilsbury (HER 6857) dating from 1066 located 4km north of Hartington. Another simpler Motte without any Bailey and pre-dating Pilsbury, is at Bank Top (HER 7035) approximately 2km south. An un-dated Medieval Moated site and incomplete ditch at Moat Hall (HER 7034) lies 1km to the north.

An archaeological gradiometer survey (Lefort 2011) and trial trench evaluation in the field to the south of the dairy demonstrated the potential for prehistoric settlement within the vicinity of the site and the likely presence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural features extending into the development area (Tibbler 2011). Well defined medieval ridge and furrow is clearly visible in the field directly west of the previous archaeological survey and trial trench work, possibly marking the edge of the medieval village. By 1614, Heyward’s survey map of the manor of Hartington shows enclosure already taking place with the single field represented by the later Dairy enclosed by the publication of the 1804 enclosure map (Collins 2017). Narrower enclosures exist to the east outside of the development area.

An initial phase of trial trenching on the site in 2017 was undertaken. Very few features of archaeological interest were identified with little evidence of former factory buildings and it was concluded that any remains had been heavily truncated by modern renovations to the factory and its surrounding area. A palaeochannel was identified in one trench and was thought to have been utilised to facilitate differing land use in the area (Collins 2017).

Archaeological Aims and Objectives

Within the stated project objectives, the principal aim of the evaluation was to establish the nature, extent, date, depth, significance and state of preservation of archaeological deposits on the site in order to determine the potential impact upon them from the proposed development.

Trial trenching is an intrusive form of evaluation that will demonstrate the existence of earth-fast archaeological features that may exist within the area.

The main objectives of the evaluation were:

- To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological deposits.
- To establish the character, extent and date range for any archaeological deposits to be affected by the proposed ground works.
- To record any archaeological deposits to be affected by the ground works.
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape.
- To recover artefacts and ecofacts to compare with other assemblages and results.
- To produce an archive and report of any results.

Research Aims (Knight, Vyner and Allen 2012) were identified during the original work specifically Section 9.7 The Growth of Industry .

2. How have agricultural processing industries such as brewing, malting and milling developed and what structural remains have survived?

Methodology

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching, which took place between the 13th March and 16th March 2018.

All work followed the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014) in accordance with their *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

The trial trenching followed a strategy devised by ULAS, which was set out in an addendum to the original WSI (ULAS 2017). A total of eight trenches were fully excavated varying between twelve and thirty metres in length.

On site it became apparent that some of the trenches could not be dug due to spoil heaps, flooding or other constraints, created by the former Dairy's demolition or were unsafe to enter. Only eight of the trial trenches were undertaken out of the ten and these were further altered and restricted in length by flooding from the drains associated with the former Dairy and the already standing water. A wide brick lined culvert also ran along the south of the site forcing the abandonment of two of the trenches with **Trench 12** abandoned to excessive flooding and the timber house plot markers. Additional trenches were positioned and attempted where suitable space allowed (Figs. 2 and 3). These changes were discussed and approved on site with the Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the Peak District National Park as set out below and shown on Fig. 3.

- Trenches 01-03, 13, 15:** covered under the previous phase of works (Collins 2017)
- Trenches 04-05:** These lie within the current compound to the west with cabins and car parking therefore cannot be excavated. This was agreed in the approved WSI
- Trench 06:** lay beneath an existing road line and was therefore shortened. It was later abandoned following the discovery of a culvert in this area and the collapse of Trench 12.
- Trenches 07, 08, 10, 11, 14, 16:** fully excavated although some positions were changed due to constraints on site.
- Trench 09, 17:** Not excavated due to site constraints
- Trench 12:** excavated but collapsed during excavation due to a brick lined culvert running along the south of the site forcing the abandonment of this and Trench 06.
- Trenches 18-19:** added to compensate for the undug trenches.

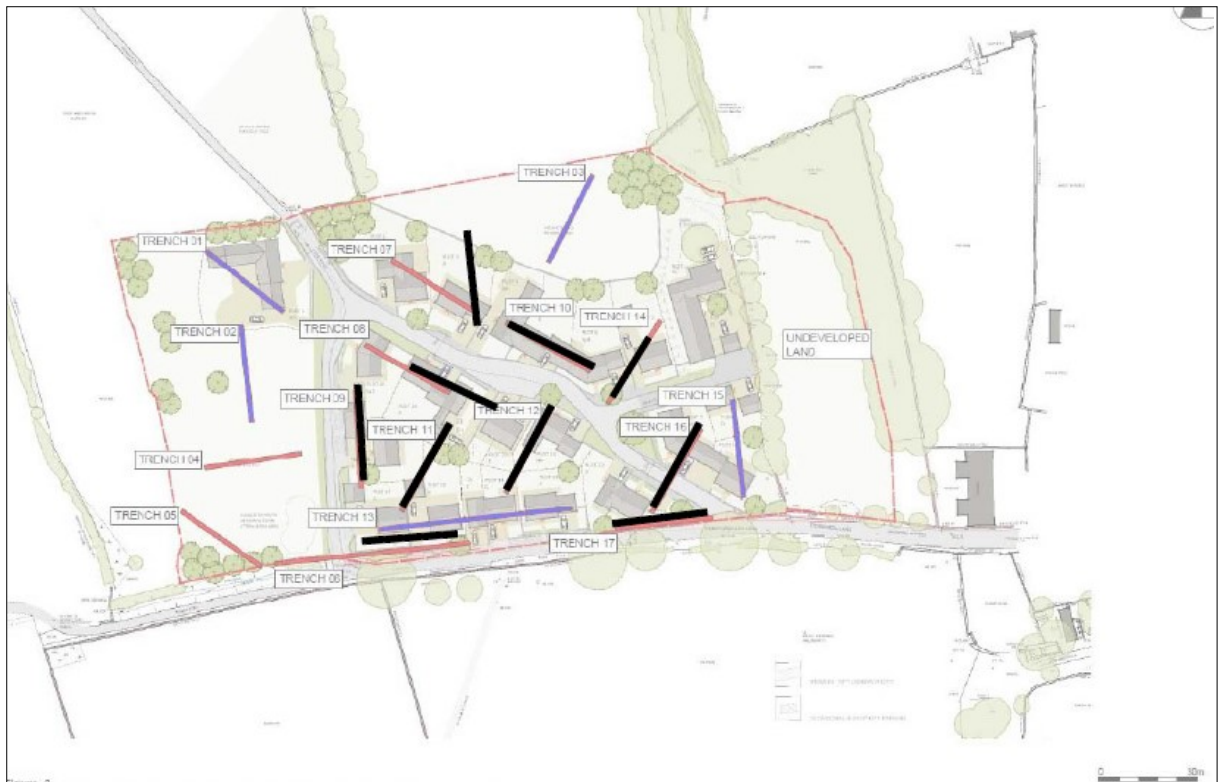


Figure 2: The altered trench locations (Black) of phase 2 (ULAS) with phase 1 (blue) from Trent & Peak Archaeological Unit as set out in the WSI.



Figure 3: Final re-altered trench locations



Figure 4: Application area, looking east



Figure 5: Application area, looking South- West

The trenches were excavated by a 30 tonne 360 excavator with a 1.80m ditching bucket under archaeological supervision (Fig. 6). After excavation and recording, the trenches were backfilled. Trench sections were drawn at a scale of 1:50 with exception of **Trench 19** which was un-safe, but recorded using digital and black and white photography.



Figure 6: Excavation of the trenches

Results

Due to the large expansion of The Dove Dairy during 1973 (Collins 2017), a layer of crushed hard-core from the old Dairy's demolition had been levelled across the site over membrane matting. The sub-soils were represented by the alluvial deposits. The hard-core came directly onto a gently undulating soft dark brownish grey clay. Although physically seen as sub-soil, it's likely this represents a compacted anaerobic buried top-soil sealed by the factory floor from 1973 during large expansion of the dairy. The surviving top-soil had interruptions in various places through disturbance from foundation trenches, stanchions, drains etc. and some had likely been removed during improvements/renovations as alluvial subsoils were more suitable for floor foundations. No artefacts of any date were recovered from this layer.

The hard-core was moved in one spit with the sub-soils removed in no more than 0.20m spits. All the trenches contained thick bluish grey/ orangish brown alluvium varying in depth in all trenches although natural was revealed to greater/lesser degree. The evaluation proved negative for any archaeological remains pre-dating the Post-Medieval period.

This was with the exception of **Trench 16** and the additional **Trench 18** where a slightly curving north-south dry stone consisting of unshaped limestone shoddies was revealed. This represented a possible boundary wall foundation measuring a visible length of 20 metres and comprised a single to double course of un-mortared limestone fragments (1) within a foundation cut [02]. The very steep-sided cut measured 0.60 in width and 0.25m in depth onto a flat base of orange clay natural. The wall cut was observed during a machine slot at the Northern end of the trench cutting through all the layers to a depth of 1.0m into the orange clay natural generally not exposed in plan. It was only sealed by the hard-core and appeared to be robbed out with a dark orange brown soft silty clay (03) filling the void although no dating evidence was recovered.

Because of the shortfall in trench coverage together with the eastern side of the site being comparatively drier, a replacement **Trench 18** was positioned parallel (east) of **Trench 16** and taken further south to chase the extent of the wall but was limited in length due to a culvert. However the wall foundation had been truncated by a large concrete stanchion and construction cut associated with 1973 dairy improvements. The wall foundation initially cut a dark blackish grey alluvial layer (04) within the vicinity of the palaeochannel interpreted in **Trench 15** (Collins 2017). This deposit was sampled, but proved to be sterile with indications of disturbance. The deposit reached a depth of approximately 0.10m in plan from machine depth to a light orange brown natural clay.

The excavation results suggest that **Trenches 8, 10, 11 and 14** were all excavated through a small lake of unknown shape and size comprising undetermined depths well in excess of a metre of non-organic alluvial deposits. Light orangish brown natural clay represented a possible shore line of the lake although the shape and extent not fully determined. There was a distinct absence of channel silts/ sands and river gravels pebbles associated with a high energy stream; rather these deposits are probably derived from still water with little tidal action. **Trenches 1 and 2** excavated during Phase 1 showed orange clay natural deposits at the west end of the site with **Trench 13** running north and parallel to the culvert showing alluvium only (Collins 2017). **Trenches 7 and the replacement Trench 19** also recorded natural orange brown clay. Despite the possibility for waterlogged archaeological remains including possible lakeside activity, the trenches proved negative with an absence of artefacts. Although an attempt was

made to position two trenches at right angles north of the deep alluvium to reveal the possible continuity of the orange clay natural, these trenches were immediately flooded with excavation unable to continue.

Trench 07

Orientation: South to north

Length: 26.50 m Width: 1.80m

No Archaeological remains identified

| Interval | N 0m | 5m | 10m | 15m | 20m | 26.50m |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Hard-core Depth | 0.50 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.80 | 0.65 | 0.40 |
| Top-soil remains | - | - | - | - | - | 0.20 |
| Subsoil Depth | 0.40 | - | 0.40 | - | 0.70 | 0.50 |
| Top of natural | 0.90 | - | 0.90 | 0.80 | 1.35 | 1.10 |
| Base of Trench | 0.90 | 0.30* | 0.90 | 0.80 | 1.35 | 1.30 |

*Machine made dam to contain water



Figure 6: Trench 7 looking North-east

Trench 08

Orientation: North- west South-east

Length: 23.50m Width: 1.80m

No Archaeological remains identified

| Interval | NW 0m | 5m | 10m | 15m | 20m | 23.50m |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Hard-core depth | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.85* | 0.30 | 0.15 | 0.20 |
| Topsoil Depth | 0.25 | 0.20 | - | 0.15 | 0.35 | 0.20 |
| Subsoil Depth | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.45 |
| Top of natural | - | - | - | 0.85 | 0.95 | 0.85 |
| Base of Trench | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.05 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.85 |



Figure 7: Trench 8 looking west

Trench 10

Orientation: West to East

Length: 12 m Width: 1.80m

No Archaeological remains identified. Abandoned due to flooding and unstable sides

| Interval | W 0m | 3m | 6m | 9m | 12m |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Hard-core Depth | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.60 |
| Topsoil Depth | - | - | - | - | - |
| Subsoil Depth | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.80 |
| Top of natural | | | | | |
| Base of Trench | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| | | | | | |



Figure 8: Trench 10 looking South- east

Trench 11

Orientation: West to east

Length: 22.50m Width: 1.80m

No Archaeological remains identified. Alluvial depth machine excavated at 2m from South-west to a depth of 2 metres. Natural not reached. Lower brown alluvial deposits.

| Interval | SW 0m | 4m | 8m | 12m | 16m | 20m | 22.50m |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Hard-core depth | 0.10 | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.45 | 0.40 |
| Topsoil Depth | 0.40 | 0.25 | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.15 | 0.10 | 0.15 |
| Subsoil Depth | - | 0.65 | 0.70 | 0.90 | 1.0 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Top of natural | - | - | - | - | - | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| Base of Trench | 0.50* | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 1.30 | 1.10 | 1.0 |

*Metal pipes across trench width



Figure 9: Trench 11 looking west



Figure 10: Trench 11 section west end looking north



Figure 11: Trench 11 section showing remains of top-soil looking North

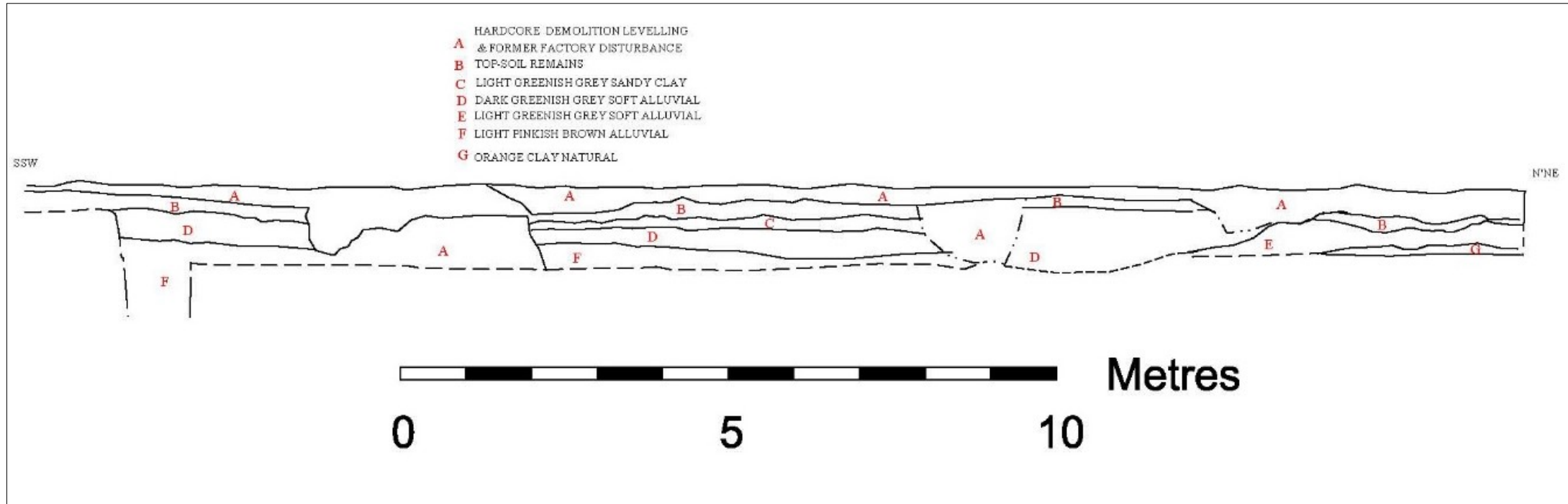


Figure 12: Trench 11: Representative section through alluvial deposits

Trench 14

Orientation: South-west to north-east

Length: 30m Width: 1.80m

No Archaeological remains identified. Heavy disturbance by Factory 11 – 17m

| Interval | N 0m | 5m | 10m | 15m | 20m | 25m | 30m |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Hard-core depth | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 1.20 | 0.50 | 0.45 | 0.40 |
| Topsoil Depth | 0.30 | 0.30 | 0.30 | - | - | - | - |
| Subsoil Depth | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.75 | - | 0.80 | 1.10 | 1.30 |
| Top of natural | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.75 | - | - | - | - |
| Base of Trench | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.75 | 1.20 | 0.80 | 1.10 | 1.30 |



Figure 13: Trench 14 looking North-east

Trench 16

Orientation: South-west to North-east then extended north to South

Length: 20 m Width: 1.80m

Dry stone wall foundation cut [1] at northern half of trench (extension)

| Interval | N 0m | 5m | 10m | 15m | 20m |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
| Hard-core Depth | 0.30 | 0.50 | 0.35 | 0.50 | 0.35 |
| Topsoil Depth | - | - | 0.25 | - | - |
| Subsoil Depth | - | 0.25 | 0.45 | 0.50 | 0.75 |
| Top of natural | - | - | - | 1.0 | 1.10 |
| Base of Trench | 0.30 | 0.75 | 1.05 | 1.0 | 1.10 |



Figure 14: Trench 16 looking north-east



Figure 15: Trench 16 showing wall cut [2] looking south

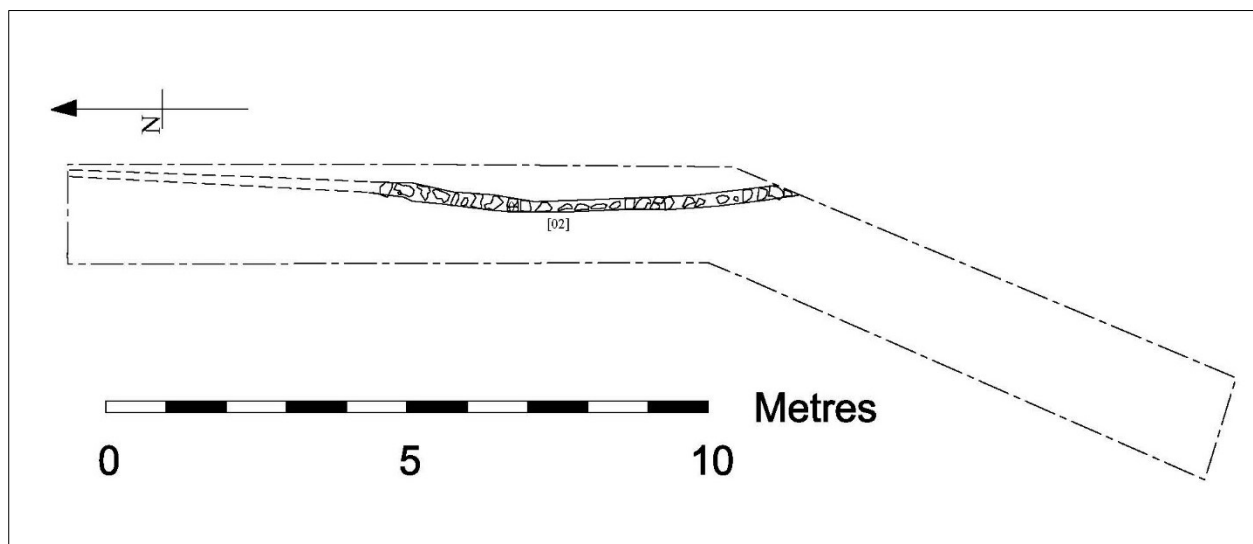


Figure 16: Trench 16 showing wall cut [02]

Trench 18

Orientation: North to south

Length: 15 m Width: 1.80m

Additional/ Alternative trench

North-west south-east dry stone wall foundation cut [1] along the length of the trench

| Interval | S 0m | 3m | 6m | 9m | 12m | 15m |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Hardcore Depth | 1.0 | 0.70 | 0.85 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Topsoil Depth | - | - | - | - | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| Subsoil Depth | - | 0.35 | 0.25 | 0.45 | 0.70 | 0.75 |
| Top of natural | - | - | - | - | 1.35 | 1.30 |
| Base of Trench | 1.0 | 1.05 | 1.10 | 1.35 | 1.40 | 1.40 |



Figure 17: Trench 18 looking North



Figure 18: Trench 18 showing wall cut [2] looking North-west



Figure 19: Trench 18 showing wall robber cut [2] looking North-west

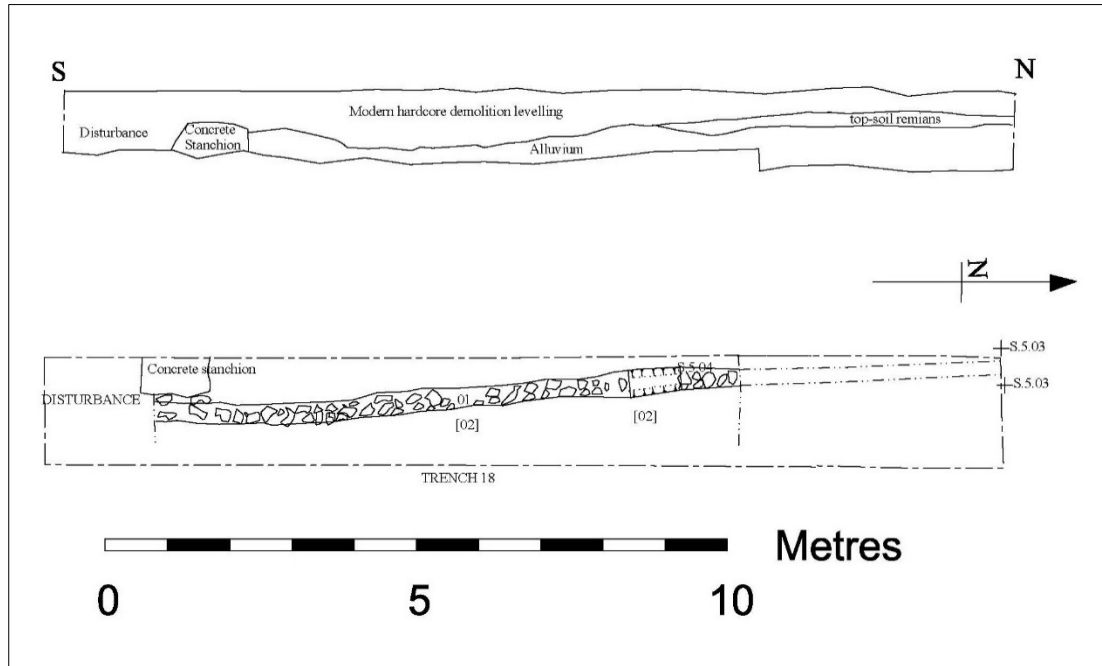


Figure 20: Trench 18 showing wall cut [2]

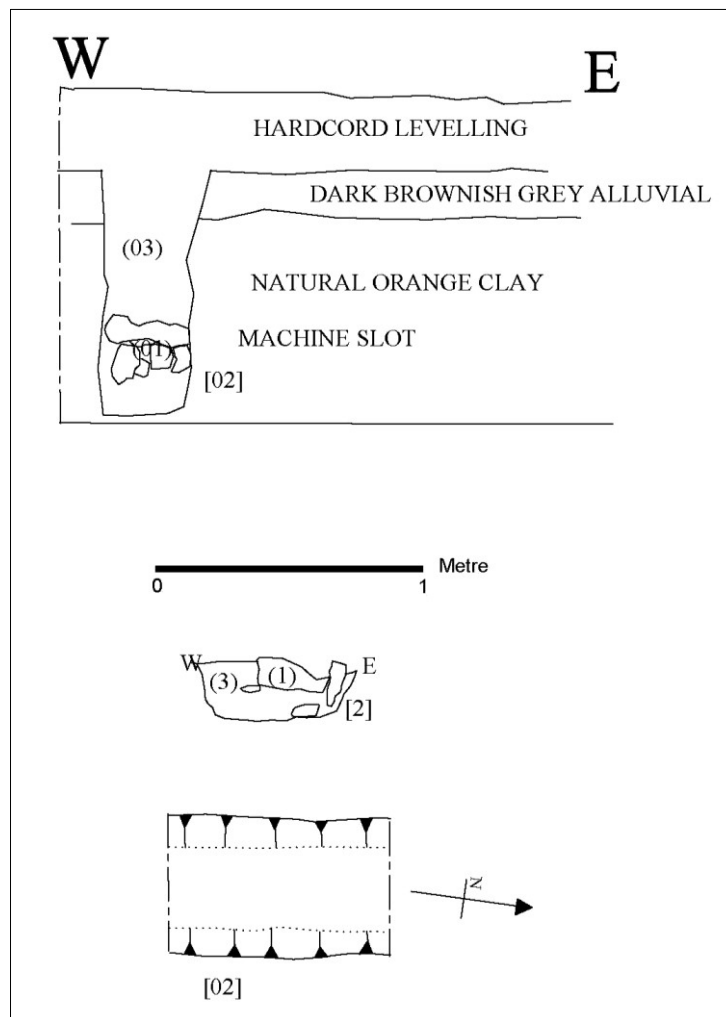


Figure 21: Trench 18 showing wall cut sections

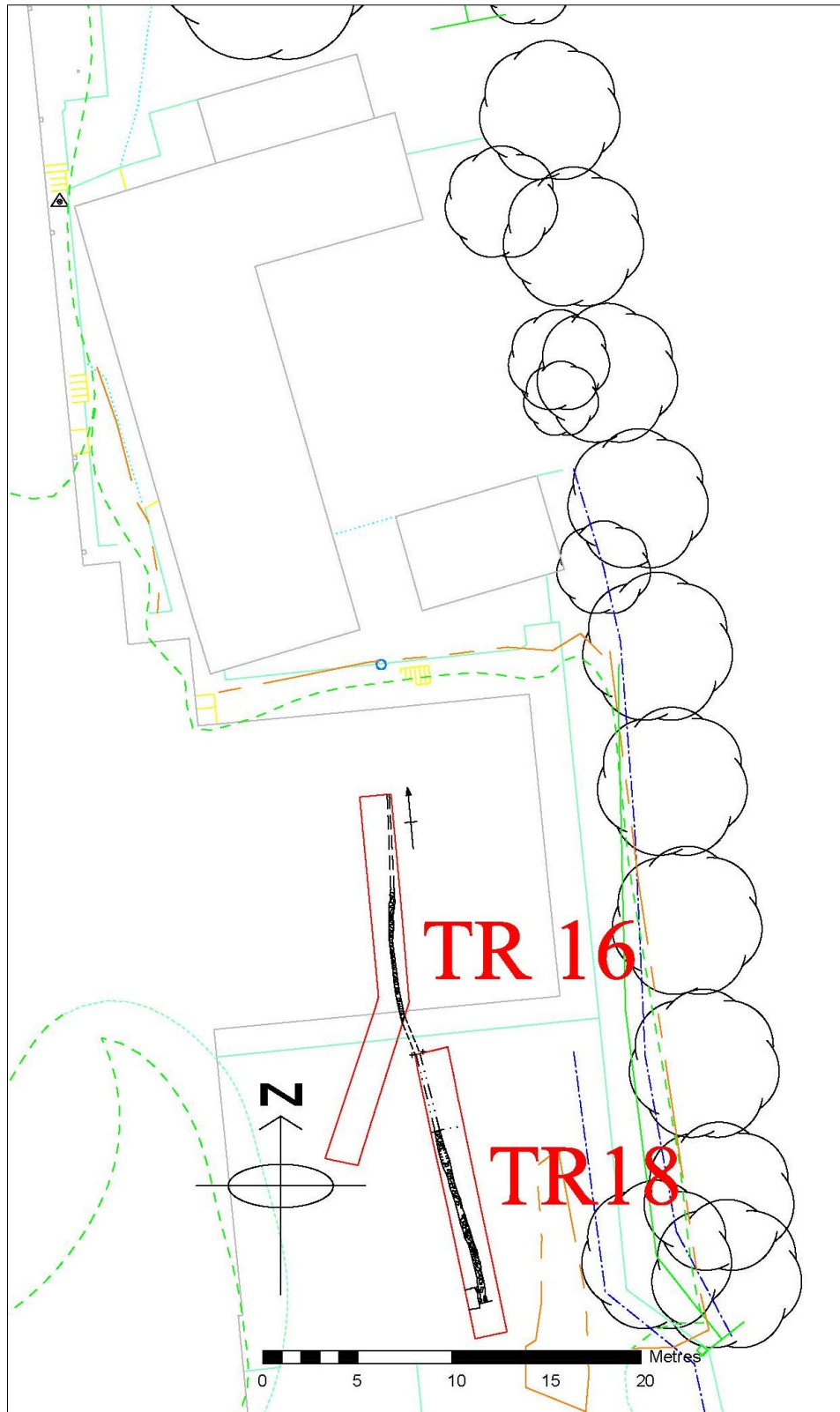


Figure 22: Trench 16 and 18 showing wall (01) in relation to preserved buildings

Trench 19

Orientation: North to South

Length: 16.50m Width: 1.80m

Additional/ Alternative trench

No Archaeological remains identified. Flooding from an old drain at the South end prevented progress.

| Interval | W 0m | 5m | 10m | 16.50m |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| Hardcore Depth | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Topsoil Depth | - | - | - | - |
| Subsoil Depth | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.40 |
| Top of natural | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| Base of Trench | 0.75 | 0.75 | 0.90 | 0.90 |

Table 1: Context List

| Trench | Context | Type | Description |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|---|
| 16, 18 | (01) | Wall | |
| | [02] | Cut | Cut of foundation trench for Wall |
| | (03) | Fill | Fill of [02] possibly robber deposits |
| | (04) | Layer | Dark grey alluvial layer. <i>Sample 1</i> |

The waterlogged sample from Old Dairy, Hartington

Adam Santer

During the archaeological evaluation at this site a waterlogged sample was taken of an alluvial fill from Trench 16 (Context 04). A 100ml sub-sample was wet sieved by means of bucket flotation and the flotation fractions and residue was analysed for plant remains under an x10-40 stereo microscope. The sample was completely sterile except from some modern rootlets which indicates disturbance to the context.

Conclusion

The evaluation proved negative for archaeological remains with the exception of a robbed out north-west to south-east dry stone wall foundation. It appears the wall orientates towards the south-east corner of the long stone building dating from c.1900. The boundary appears absent on Heyward's 1614 survey, the 1804 Enclosure survey, and all subsequent OS maps from the First edition 1880 up to present date. Heyward shows much enclosure has already taken place with the enclosure map of 1804 showing the completion of the enclosures. This included increase of the narrow enclosures to the east of the site which is also reflected on the present ordnance survey map (Fig. 1). Subsequent Ordnance survey maps up to the 1955 map show a trackway / path which runs in close proximity and near parallel with the wall and is possibly related to it. The path is shown on the 1973 OS map terminating outside the boundary of the dairy to the North. Alternatively the wall may have been associated with the old dairy until its major expansion in 1973 but not shown on the OS maps. The considerable depth of the foundation (c. 0.80m) suggests the wall itself might have been higher than average for a boundary wall. There is no evidence of a wall once bonded to the existing buildings.

The middle of the site consisted of deep deposits of alluvium but with the absence of any channel sands and river gravels/ pebbles. Therefore the alluvial deposits appears to indicate still water probably resembling a small but deep lake. This is in contrast to the suggestion of Trent and Peak that the paleochannel represents a small high energy stream. Although no dating evidence, such conditions provide potential for waterlogged remains with possible early Pre-historic archaeological activity on the lake edge as shown by the natural orange clay. However no evidence of this activity was found.

The evidence of ridge and furrow continuing from field to the south of the site was absent within the remaining top-soils.

Archive

The archive consists of the following:

- 8 Trench recording sheets
- 5 sheets of drawing film
- 1 Photographic record sheet
- 1 Unbound copy of this report
- 1 CD digital report
- 1 Contact sheet of digital photographs
- 2 Black & White contact prints
- 1 CD digital photographs

No archaeologically significant finds or features were identified therefore the paper archive will be held digitally and in storage by ULAS. The mid-project agreement will be completed and sent to the Buxton Museum along with a copy of the OASIS record as outlined in *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire* (2016).

Copies of the report will be sent to the Derbyshire HER (PDF/A and a single bound copy) and the Peak District National Park Authority HBSMR (PDF/A copy).

Publication

Since 2004 ULAS has reported the results of all archaeological work through the *Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) database held by the Archaeological Data Service at the University of York.

A summary of the work will also be submitted for publication in a suitable regional archaeological journal in due course.

Acknowledgements

ULAS would like to thank Amos Group Limited and the site staff for their co-operation with this project. The project was managed by Vicki Score and the fieldwork was carried out by Jamie Patrick, also of ULAS.

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20-03-2018

OASIS data entry

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| PROJECT DETAILS | Oasis No | universi1-312294 | | |
| | Project Name | An Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land formerly occupied by the Dove Dairy, Stonewell Lane, Hartington, Derbyshire (SK 12660 60583) | | |
| | Start/end dates of field work | 13-03-2018 to 16- 03-2018 | | |
| | Previous/Future Work | Previous trial trenching (Phase 1) | | |
| | Project Type | Evaluation | | |
| | Site Status | None | | |
| | Current Land Use | Former Brownfield | | |
| | Monument Type/Period | None/none | | |
| | Significant Finds/Period | None | | |
| | Development Type | Housing | | |
| | Reason for Investigation | NPPF | | |
| | Position in the Planning Process | Planning Condition | | |
| Planning Ref. | APP/M9496/W/15/3053101. | | | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | Site Address/Postcode | Dove Dairy, Stonewell Lane, Hartington, Derbyshire | | |
| | Study Area | 2.5ha | | |
| | Site Coordinates | (SK 12660 60583) | | |
| | Height OD | c 225m OD | | |
| PROJECT CREATORS | Organisation | ULAS | | |
| | Project Brief Originator | Local Planning Authority | | |
| | Project Design Originator | ULAS | | |
| | Project Manager | Vicki Score | | |
| | Project Director/Supervisor | James Patrick | | |
| | Sponsor/Funding Body | Developer :Amos Group Limited | | |
| PROJECT ARCHIVE | | Physical | Digital | Paper |
| | Recipient | NA | ULAS | ULAS |
| | ID (Acc. No.) | | | |
| | Contents | | Photos Survey data | Fieldwork records Field Notes |
| PROJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY | Type | Grey Literature (unpublished) | | |
| | Title | An Archaeological Field Evaluation on Land formerly occupied by the Dove Dairy, Stonewell Lane, Hartington, Derbyshire | | |
| | Author | James Patrick | | |
| | Other bibliographic details | ULAS Report No 2018-053 | | |
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| | | / University of Leicester |
| | Description | Developer Report A4 pdf |

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