

An Archaeological Watching Brief at Carsington Pastures, Derbyshire



View from the hilltop over Carsington Water

ARS Ltd Report 2012/41
July 2013

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In May 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Carsington Wind Energy Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Carsington Pastures, Derbyshire. The monitoring was carried out during ground works for the erection of four wind turbines, along with the topsoil strip of an access route with branches to each turbine and an area to be used as the site compound.

The area contains many disused lead mining shafts; however none were impacted upon by the works. An area of limestone debris was uncovered at the area of turbine 2 and a rough disused trackway assumed to be early modern or late post-medieval. No other features of archaeological significance or buried land surfaces were revealed.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Location and scope of work

1.1.1. In May 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by International Power PLC to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Carsington Pastures, Manystones Lane, Carsington, Derbyshire (Fig. 1). The work was carried out during groundworks for the erection of four wind turbine generators, substation, access tracks and ancillary equipment.

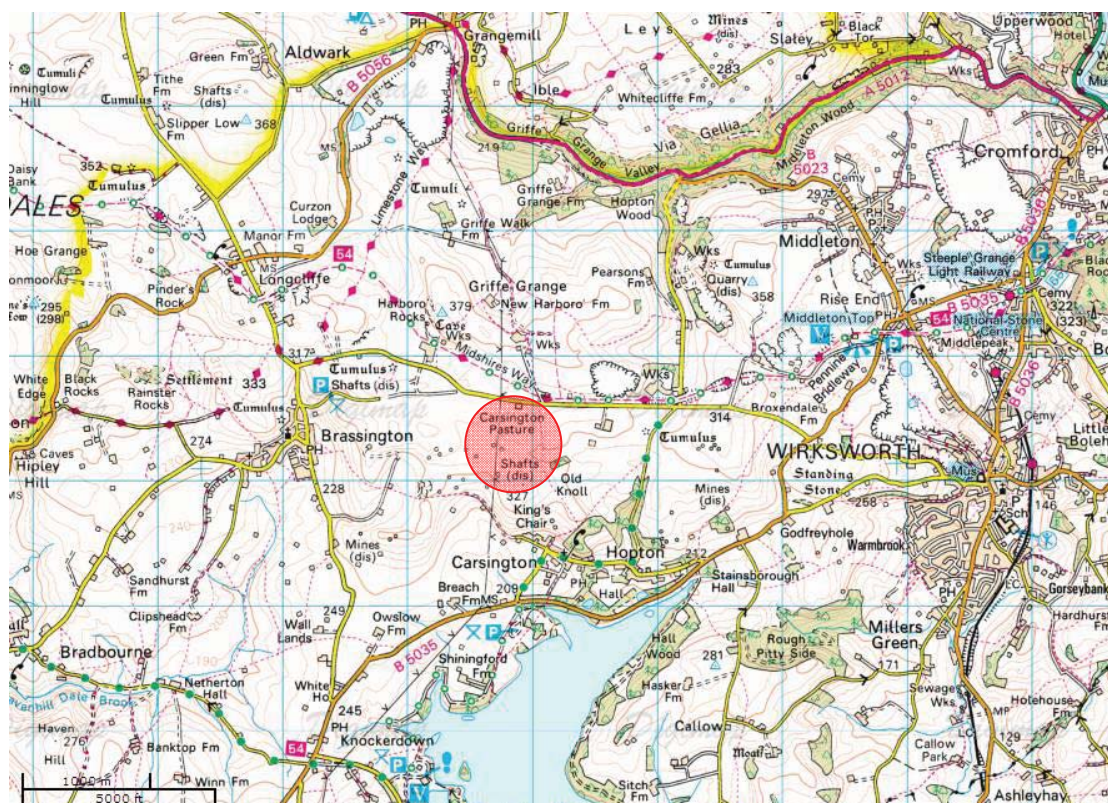


Fig. 1: Site location

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1.1.2. The site is centred at SK2481 5428 and is situated on Carsington Pastures, west of the village of Carsington, east of Brassington and adjacent to the High Peak Trail within the Civil Parish of Carsington (OS Map Reference centred on SK 247545). The survey area is however on land excluded from the Peak District National Park.

1.1.3. The primary anthropogenic activity that is represented within the Carsington Pasture survey area are those earthworks associated with Lead Mining. A desk based assessment carried out by Oxford Archaeology North (2006) identified the primary periods of lead-mining activity at Carsington Pasture to be 18th to late 19th century; however there are records to suggest that Carsington Pasture was worked as early as the 16th century (Rieuwerts 2007, 9.6). The remains of two named mines are clearly visible and are partially within the survey area, the Breck Hollow and Conday Mines. The early history of the Breck Hollow Mine is poorly documented however accounts are available from 1792-1802 (Rieuwerts 2007, 9.6) and it is known that a small amount of lead ore was still being extracted in 1880 (Ford & Rieuwerts 2000, 173). Breck Hollow was additionally mined for baryte in the 1940's (Ford & Rieuwerts 2000, 173). The Conday

Mine was first opened in 1877 however it only yielded small quantities of lead ore. The mine was again worked in the 1940s for the extraction of baryte (Ford & Rieuwerts 2000, 173).

1.1.4. The area of Carsington Pasture on which the site is located has also been utilized for sand extraction in the early 20th century (Rieuwerts 2007, 9.7). These remains are characterized by irregular low hummocks and adjacent shallow excavations which at the time of survey were mostly flooded.

1.1.5. Although no pre-historic features have been positively identified within the survey area, it is known that within the wider context of Carsington Pasture several monuments have been identified including Carsington Caves and Carsington Pasture Bronze Age Barrow (Oxford Archaeology North 2006, 8). It should also be noted that numerous stray finds of flint tools have been made across the wider Carsington Pasture area (Oxford Archaeology North 2006, 8).

1.1.6 Carsington Pasture is situated within an area that contains significant Roman archaeological remains. These include the site of a high status Roman settlement 1km southwest of Carsington Pasture at what is now the site of Carsington Reservoir. Additionally a Roman Road known as the Portway is thought to have run to the southwest of the survey area. The only probable Roman remains of interest close by the survey area is the suspected Romano-British field system within Carsington Pasture (Oxford Archaeology North 2006, 9). The area around Carsington is thought to have been involved in some form of lead mining even in the Roman period (Hart 1984, 106).

1.1.7 It is also known from documentary and archaeological sources that Carsington Pasture has been under plough in the post-medieval period; although it has never been intensively farmed (Oxford Archaeology North 2006, 11). The land is currently used as pasture.

1.18 Prior to the constructional phase of this development earthwork survey (Brightman and Sandiford 2008) and evaluation trenching (Brightman *et al.* 2008) was undertaken to inform on the archaeological sensitivity of the landscape prior to submission of the planning application. The earthwork survey mapped several of the extant lead mining features, and illustrated that the only potential direct impact was to an ephemeral embanked trackway in the southern portion of the site. This was tested during the evaluation trenching phase, and demonstrated to be an access way between potential medieval field boundaries rather than a formal trackway.

1.2. Geology and preservation

1.2.1. The underlying geology of the survey area is dolomitised carboniferous limestone belonging to the Bee Low Limestone formation (Rieuwerts 2007, 9.4); where it lies on the southern margin of a limestone plateau and incorporates a 1km section of the south-facing escarpment. This geographical area is commonly known as the White Peak. The survey area falls within the southern limit of the White Peak lead-mining area (Oxford Archaeology North 2006, 5). The survey area consists of unimproved upland pasture which was under active grazing at the time of survey.

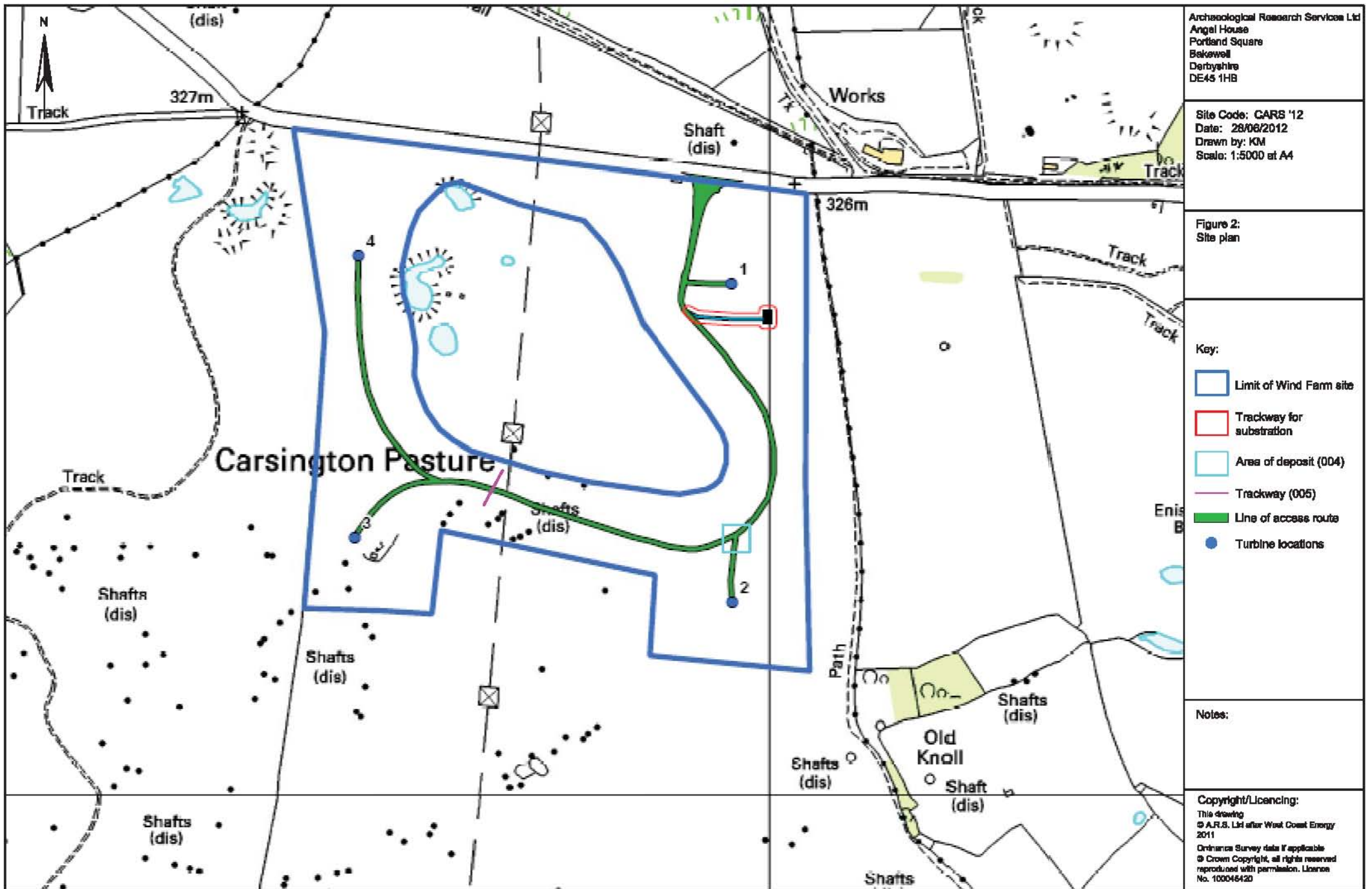
2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The specification required that a watching brief should be carried out to observe any ground works taking place for the proposed development, in order to identify any potential archaeological remains. This involved monitoring the topsoil stripping of a long access route through the pasture with connecting access routes to the four turbine sites, along with the locations of each turbine. Also monitored was the strip of the area of the site compound and substation.

2.2 The area was stripped by machine, using a back-acting toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. The machine removed the topsoil (001) in level spits until the first potential archaeological horizon (002) was exposed. The surface was then cleaned using hand tools in order to expose any archaeological features.

2.3 A single context recording system was employed. Each layer encountered was given a unique context number and a full written description. Photographs were taken in black and white print and colour digital in order to record the ground work.

2.4 A full copy of the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation is attached in the Appendices to this document.



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Site Code: GARS '12
 Date: 28/06/2012
 Drawn by: KM
 Scale: 1:5000 at A4

Figure 2:
 Site plan

- Key:
- Limit of Wind Farm site
 - Trackway for substraton
 - Area of deposit (004)
 - Trackway (005)
 - Line of access route
 - Turbine locations

Notes:

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 This drawing
 © A.R.S. Ltd after West Coast Energy
 2011
 Ordnance Survey data if applicable
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3. RESULTS

3.1 Phase 1

In May 2012 ARS Ltd carried out an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the erection of four wind turbines, along with the topsoil strip of an access route with branches to each turbine and an area to be used as the site compound.

3.1.1 Topsoil

The topsoil (001) covered the whole of the site and varied between 0.2m in depth at the lowest areas of the site and 0.32m in depth at the north end of the site. It consisted of a medium textured mid greyish-brown sandy silt deposit containing infrequent inclusions of limestone chips. It was noticeably deeper in the areas of the valleys than on the surrounding higher ground due to colluviation.

3.1.2 Subsoil

The subsoil (002) covered the whole of the site and appeared shallow in depth. An exact measurement could not be taken as the depth of impact did not require the removal of this deposit across much of the site; the exception to this was in the access for the substation where the subsoil deposit was very shallow thereby allowing the underlying orange natural substratum to show through. The subsoil consisted of medium textured silty clay, mid orangey brown in colour containing infrequent limestone chips.

3.1.3 Limestone Brash

At the junction between the main access road and the access for Turbine 2 a spread of fractured limestone brash (004) was uncovered. The limestone in this deposit was rough and irregular, and not laid down. The fractured stones ranged from approximately 0.1m in width to in excess of 0.8m in width and are contained within a matrix of topsoil. It is likely that the spread of these blocks is related to the spreading of a mound of spoil situated approximately 5m uphill. The full extent of the spread is not known as it continues under the topsoil out of the limit of the excavations.



Figure 3: Deposit (004) facing south west towards the access for Turbine 2.

3.1.4 *Trackway*

Approximately 3m west of the line of the telegraph wires crossing the site was a trackway (005) situated directly below the turf. This trackway was approximately 1.8m in width and was running north-south across the site. It consisted of rough crushed limestone within a topsoil matrix along with larger irregular limestone pieces compacted into a trackway, and it can be seen that the turfed ridge that comprised the trackway before stripping had been used in modern times by vehicles. The date of the trackway is unknown, and it was not noted on the earlier topographic survey of the site conducted by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (Brightman and Sandiford 2008). It respects the various mounds and mines dotted across the site and is likely to be no earlier than late post-medieval in origin.



Figure 4: Trackway (005) after stripping, looking north-west

3.1.5 *Natural Substratum*

Excavations on the site did not generally extend below the subsoil due to the impact depth of the finished groundworks being shallow. However on the access to the substation the subsoil deposit was very thin and patches of the natural substratum showed through. It consisted of fine bright pinkish orange clay with very infrequent inclusions of limestone chips. Outcroppings of limestone were also frequent across the site.

3.1.6 No features, finds or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed during the excavation process. Many disused mine shafts were present across the site, however the excavations were positioned in order to bypass known structures where possible, and no previously unidentified shafts were uncovered.



Figure 5: An example of a disused mineshaft with surrounding walls situated south of Turbine 3 (looking north-east). Note the various covered spoil heaps beyond the shaft.

3.2 Phase 2a

On the afternoon of the 15th July and the morning of the 16th July 2013 an archaeological watching brief was carried out on an area to be stripped of topsoil as part of the ongoing ground works for the wind turbine site.

3.2.1 The watching brief area measured approximately 80m by 80m and entailed a topsoil strip of the area to a depth of approximately 0.30m. The topsoil was dark yellow brown slightly clayey silt with infrequent quartz, chalk and limestone angular to rounded pebbles. The lower boundary of the topsoil was not reached during the investigation.

3.2.2 No features, finds or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed during the excavation process.

3.3 Phase 2b

On the morning of the 25th July 2013 an archaeological watching brief was carried out on an area to be stripped of topsoil as part of the ongoing ground works for the wind turbine site.

3.3.1 The watching brief was for an area providing a southwards extension to the existing spoil heap which measured approximately 20m by 35m and entailed a topsoil strip of the area to a depth of approximately 0.30m. The topsoil was dark yellow brown slightly clayey silt with infrequent quartz and limestone angular to rounded pebbles. The lower boundary of the topsoil was not reached during the investigation.

3.3.2 No features, finds or deposits of archaeological significance were revealed.

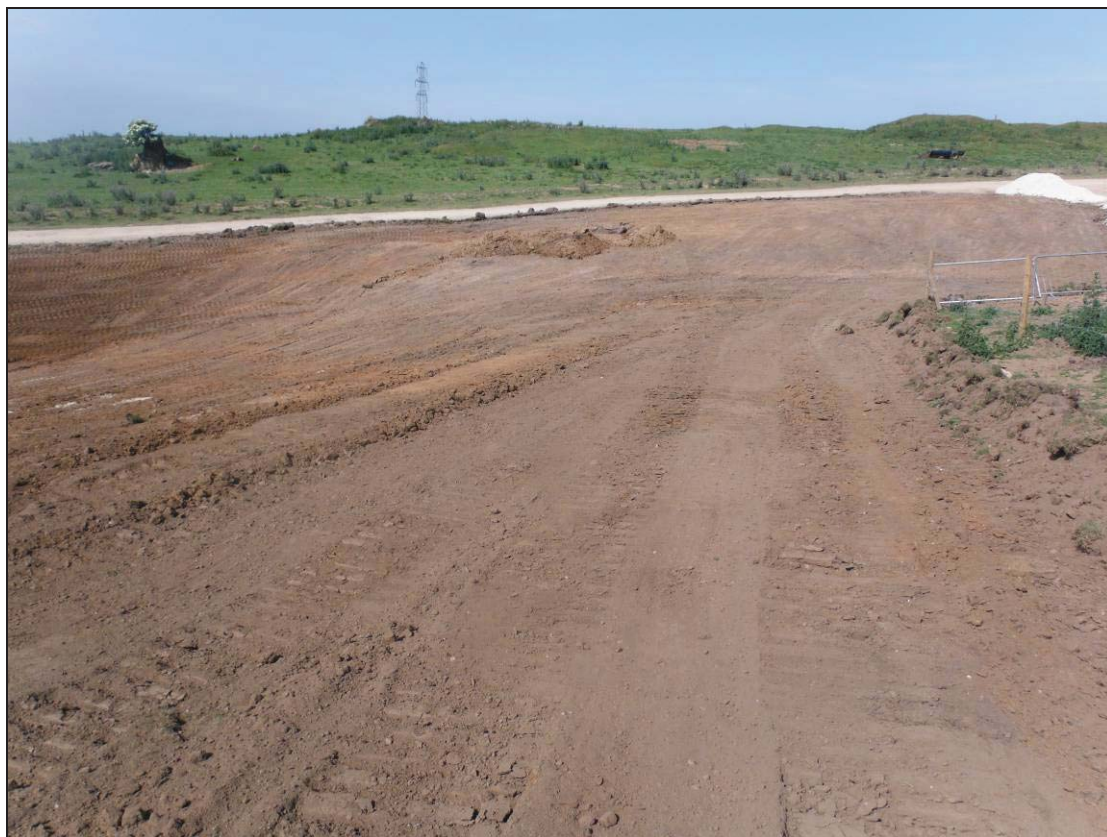


Figure 6. Phase 2a completed strip area



Figure 7. Phase 2b completed strip area

4. CONCLUSION

4.1. One trackway, likely to be late post-medieval or modern, was uncovered close to the access for Turbine 3. It is possible that the trackway was constructed and used during the mining operations in the post-medieval period and then continued to be used into the modern period, however no dating evidence was found. Although the track was mildly compacted it does not appear to have been used continuously for an extended period of time. Modern wheel-ruts are however present in the turfed areas of the track. It does not appear that the stone was laid down in an organised fashion; therefore it was probably created out of convenience from spoil from the mine operations.

4.2. There were no other archaeological features, deposits, buried land surfaces or small finds located within the trenches.

5. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 5.1. Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 5.2. Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

6. ARCHIVING AND PUBLICATION

- 6.1 A digital and paper archive will be prepared and deposited with Derby Museum and Art Gallery by July 2013 (Accession number DERSB 2009-22). This will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data associated with the project.
- 6.2 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. The results of the work will be published at least in summary form in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

7. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

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

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular Paul Barnard and Angus Kennedy of International Power PLC, Karen Elliott and Nick Yencken of West Coast Energy, Tim Waller of Raymond Brown Group, and all the site staff. ARS Ltd would also like to thank Steve Baker of Derbyshire County Council who has monitored the work.

9. REFERENCES

Brightman, J., Burrill, C., Sandiford, T. and Shakarian, J. 2008. *Carsington Pasture, Derbyshire. Report on Pre-Determination Archaeological Evaluation Work*. Unpublished Archaeological Research Services Ltd report 2008/23.

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Rieuwerts, J. 2007. *The History of Lead Mining on a Part of Carsington Pastures, Exploitation of Pocket Sand Deposits and the Overall Geological Setting* (Appendix 9.1 of the Environmental Statement)

APPENDIX I: Specification

Carsington Pastures Site Investigation.

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief.



1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted to Carsington Wind Energy Ltd, following a successful appeal, for the erection of 4 wind turbine generators, substation, access tracks and ancillary equipment at Carsington Pastures, Derbyshire (centred on NGR SK2481 5428, Fig. 1).
- 1.2 This scheme of works is an update to a previously agreed document relating to Condition 24 of the original permission. A second permission has been granted for the site, relating to an amended substation position. The conditions are outlined below and, due to the identical monitoring works required for both permissions, it has been agreed that an amended scheme of works (this document) will address both conditions.
- 1.3 The conditions state:
“No development shall take place until a Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of the significance and research questions; and
- i. The programme and methodology of the site investigation and recording
 - ii. The programme for post investigation assessment
 - iii. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
 - iv. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
 - v. Nomination of a competent persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved.
- 1.4 Within a period of twelve weeks from completion of the development, the archaeological site investigation and post investigation assessment shall have been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological written Scheme of Investigation approved and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of the results and archive deposition shall have been secured.
- 1.5 All archaeological work will be carried out by a suitable qualified and experienced archaeological contractor. The Development Control Archaeologist should be contacted in the first instance for guidance on the production of a Written Scheme of Investigation, or a written brief from which Written Scheme of Investigation may be developed”.

- 1.3 Therefore, during the construction process a scheme of archaeological works will be required to be undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (this document) that has been agreed in advance with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire Dales District Council.
- 1.4 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief during ground works for the main stage of development, which will be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority, in consultation with the Development Control archaeologist to discharge the requirements of condition 24 of the original application, and condition 3 of the secondary application relating to the substation.
- 1.5 The watching brief will be carried out under the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). The NPPF sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes "...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment..." (ibid.).
- 1.6 Section 12 of the NPPF deals with government policy in relation to conserving and enhancing the historic environment and its role in sustainable development.
- 1.7 Paragraph 126 states that "Local authorities must undertake to, "recognise *that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance*" (ibid.).
- 1.8 Paragraph 129 states that "Local planning authorities should identified and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on heritage asset, to avoid or minimize conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal" (ibid.).

2.0 Background

- 2.1 The development site is in close proximity to a Romano-British field system, post-medieval mining remains, a prehistoric bowl barrow and other prehistoric artefact scatters.
- 2.2 A pre-determination archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd in 2008 (Brightman *et al* 2008) which revealed no significant archaeological features. However, previous discoveries in the vicinity suggest that remains of Prehistoric and Roman periods may exist within the development area as well as evidence of post-medieval lead mining and quarrying. An archaeological watching brief has therefore been requested by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire Dales District Council to ensure adequate recording of any such archaeology.

3.0 Objective

- 3.1 The objective of the watching brief is to ensure that any archaeological features encountered during the ground works in the specified area are recorded and interpreted and, if at all possible, protected.

4.0 Fieldwork Methodology

- 4.1 The ground works will commence with a topsoil strip in all areas, including access road and the location of turbines and this topsoil strip will be the subject of the archaeological watching brief. The topsoil strip will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and arrangements will be made to avoid any tracking of machines over recently stripped areas until the areas have been checked and cleared by a representative of Archaeological Research Services Ltd. If significant archaeological features are identified the Development Control Officer of Derbyshire Dales District Council will be notified and a decision taken as to the best method of proceeding.
- 4.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will provide an archaeological officer at all times during any ground works on the site to undertake a watching brief. The on site archaeologist will be given the opportunity to stop site work in order to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time will be allowed for recording any such features.
- 4.3 A written, drawn and photographic record will be maintained during the watching brief plus all significant archaeological remains will be recorded and/or retrieved. All excavations will be recorded in accordance with normal principles of archaeological evaluation upon pro forma context sheets. All significant architectural features will be photographed (with scale) *in situ* and their location recorded on a plan of the site.
- 4.4 Where archaeological features and/or deposits are identified during the watching brief, then a sufficient quantity of the said features will be investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed. Any stratified prehistoric contexts identified will have a suitable sample of their fill sieved in order to identify small finds such as lithics. The sampling procedure for archaeological features and finds will be determined by the site conditions and agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire Dales District Council. All features thus investigated will be recorded in plan and section and significant archaeological finds recovered will be retained for analysis. Any archaeological features identified will be photographed and drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20 and in section at a scale of 1:10. The stratigraphy, where relevant and apparent, will be recorded.
- 4.5 For brick structures, the record will include details of brick dimensions and type (handmade/machine-made, plain/frogged), mortar (colour, composition, hardness) and the extent of structures (number of courses, thickness in skins).
- 4.6 Any mine shafts exposed will, subject to a stringent health and safety risk assessment and appropriate safety precautions, be cleaned back to expose any stonework and be recorded as an archaeological feature. This will involve recording them by photograph and drawing them in plan at a scale of 1:20 in plan and their location recorded by EDM survey against NGR and AOD. If it is safe and practical to do so, their depth will be recorded by means of a weighted tape measure. Any spoiltips identified will be half sectioned by machine, photographed and drawn at an appropriate scale.

- 4.7 A plan of the excavated areas will be maintained, features noted and section lines recorded. All drawings will be carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts will be recorded using a single context recording system. The site archive will include plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. Should archaeological features be present then the locations and height AOD of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.
- 4.8 The watching brief will be undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.(2001).
- 4.9 Any human remains discovered will initially be left *in-situ* and, if removal is deemed necessary, this will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations.
- 4.10 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded. Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeological officer on site.
- 4.11 A risk assessment will be undertaken before commencement of the work and health and safety regulations will be adhered to at all times.

5.0 Artefact and Ecofact collection and recording

- 5.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. All finds of Medieval and earlier date will be collected as a matter of course, whether stratified or unstratified. Discarded artefactual materials will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field. Analysis of finds will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists. Retained finds will be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage (see Section 8. Archive Deposition, below).
- 5.2 Unstratified finds will only be collected where they contribute significantly to the project objectives or are of particular intrinsic interest. Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996).
- 5.3 Collection policies for structural remains and industrial residues have been set out by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA, 1993). The presence of such materials within a context will be recorded even where comprehensive retention is not considered appropriate.
- 5.4 The representative from Archaeological Research Services Ltd will inspect and monitor the upcast spoil from the site investigations, and unstratified pottery will be retained only if it is of early post-medieval date, or earlier.
- 5.5 It is not considered likely that waterlogged, palaeoenvironmental or human remains will be encountered at any stage of this project. However, should such remains be identified work

will cease and a meeting arranged between Archaeological Research Services Ltd, the landowner and the Development Control Archaeologist to discuss further procedures.

6.0 Monitoring Arrangements

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

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

steve.baker.@derbyshire.gov.uk
Tel: 01629 539773

6.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will liaise with the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist at regular intervals through out the course of the work.

7.0 Report

7.1 Following completion of the watching brief Archaeological Research Services Ltd will produce a report which will include,

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- A location plan showing all excavated areas with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections (illustrating height AOD).
- An objective summary statement of results
- Conclusions
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the DCA brief
- A copy of the OASIS form

- 7.2 Copies of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record.

8.0 Archive Deposition

- 8.1 A digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed by the repository museum which in this case will be Buxton Museum). Contact has been made with the Museum and an accession number obtained which is DERSB 2009-22. The archive will be deposited within two months of the completion of the fieldwork. The Development Control Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork with projected dates for the completion of the report and deposition of the archive. The date for deposition of the archive will be confirmed in the report and the Development Control Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.
- 8.2 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive (see above).
- 8.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along that will be attached with the report.
- 8.4 Written confirmation of the archive transfer arrangements, including a date (confirmed or projected) for the transfer, will be included as part of the final report.
- 8.5 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive).

9.0 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

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

10.0 Publication

- 10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication. The results of the work will be made available to the Derbyshire Archaeological Society for publishing, at least in summary form, in the Derbyshire Archaeological Journal.

11. References

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APPENDIX II: OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeo15-129187

Project details

Project name	Carsington Pasture Wind Farm
Short description of the project	In May 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Carsington Wind Energy Ltd to undertake an archaeological watching brief at Carsington Pastures, Derbyshire. The monitoring was carried out during ground works for the erection of four wind turbines, along with the topsoil strip of an access route with branches to each turbine and an area to be used as the site compound. The area contains many disused lead mining shafts, however none were impacted upon by the works. An area of limestone debris was uncovered at the area of turbine 2 and a rough disused trackway corresponding to an assumed trackway on a prior topographical survey undertaken by Archaeological Research Services was uncovered. No other features of archaeological significance or buried land surfaces were revealed.
Project dates	Start: 14-05-2012 End: 28-05-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ARS2008/23 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ARS2009/23 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ARS2008/31 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ARS2009/75 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	11/00403/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	MINESHAFT Post Medieval
Monument type	TRACKWAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None

Investigation type "Watching Brief"
 Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country England
 Site location DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES CARSINGTON Carsington Pastures
 Study area 1.00 Kilometres
 Site coordinates SK 2481 5428 53 -1 53 05 05 N 001 37 46 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project brief originator Derbyshire County Council
 Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd
 Project director/manager Gareth Davies
 Project supervisor Kate Mapplethorpe
 Project supervisor Alvaro Mora-Ottomano
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Carsington Wind Energy Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
 Digital Archive ID DERSB 2009-22
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
 Paper Archive ID DERSB 2009-22
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"
 Entered by Kate Mapplethorpe (kate@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
 Entered on 27 June 2012

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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