

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire



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Executive Summary

Project Name: Archaeological Evaluation on Land At Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire.

Site Code: BGR 18

Planning Authority: High Peak Borough Council

Planning Ref: HPK/2015/0174

Bedrock Geology: Bee Low Limestone formation

Superficial Geology: none recorded

NGR: SK 4085 3764

Date of Fieldwork: 8th – 12th January 2018

Date of Report: 12th February 2018

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Sherwood Homes to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land immediately south of Batham Gate road, Peak Dale, Derbyshire.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches sited to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed footprint of development.

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest both for the prehistoric and Roman periods. Batham Gate (HER 6508) Roman Road is believed to lie beneath the modern road adjacent to the development area. The presence of prehistoric sites and chance finds in the immediate surroundings suggest settlement activity in the general area since the Neolithic.

Archaeological features were identified in six of the eleven trenches. These consisted of a ditch with a clay bank and a posthole (Trench 1); two ditches with associated clay bank (Trench 7); two relatively paths or hollow ways (Trenches 3 and 11); a large quarry pit (Trenches 9 and 10), probably associated with the possible agger of the Roman road from Aquae Arnemetiae (Buxton) to the Fort of Navio at Brough-on-Noe. The ditch with a clay bank in Trench 1 is undated, but similar features are known from the Neolithic to the Iron Age in the Peak District.

1 Introduction

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Sherwood Homes to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land immediately south of Batham Gate road, Peak Dale, Derbyshire.

1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out in partial satisfaction of Condition 10 on planning consent HPK/2015/0174 for the proposed development of 27 residential dwellings and a new access road between Nos 15 and 23 Batham Gate Road, NGR SK 085764. This condition requires that a phased scheme archaeological works, initially comprising archaeological evaluation, be undertaken prior to development.

1.1.3 The location of the trial trenches was agreed with the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (ADCC) as sufficient for this phase of works and to cover the proposed development. The positioning of the trenches was agreed by Archaeological Research Services with the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

1.1.4 The aims of the trial trenching was to identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site; record all archaeological features and deposits; undertake sample excavation of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation; gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits (Lodoen, 2017).

1.2 Site Location

1.2.1 The site is located along Batham Gate Road, near Peak Dale within the High Peak district at about 4 km north-east of Buxton.

1.3 Landscape Topography and Soils

1.3.1 The red line boundary of the proposed development area (PDA) is depicted in Figure 2 and covers some 0.8 ha. The site comprises a single field of grassland sloping from south to north from c. 342 m to c. 338 m aOD, bounded by drystone walls. Detached and semidetached houses are located to the east and north-west of the site along Batham Gate Road and School Lane. Also present to the east of the site is the churchyard of the Holy Trinity Church, built in 1897 and now derelict. Grassland fields border the development area to the south-east, south-west and to the south. The site is centred at SK 4085 3764.

1.3.2 The site is crossed by overhead electricity cables running in a north-west-south-east direction and come to ground in the field c. 90m from the southern wall and 50m from the western wall of the enclosing the PDA (proposed development area).

1.3.3 The solid geology of the PDA is comprised of limestone of the Bee Low Limestone formation, formed in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. Superficial geology has not been recorded for the area (BGS 2017).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The development area is situated immediately to the south of Batham Gate Roman Road (HER 6508), which connected the spa town of *Aquae Arnemetiae* (Buxton) and the Roman Fort of *Navio* at Brough-on-Noe. The line of the road is generally believed to be followed by the modern Batham Gate road, although a slight difference in location cannot be excluded and would bring the road or some of its features (e.g. roadside ditches) further to the south and thus within the PDA. In addition, there could be the possibility of encountering structures typically associated with Roman roads, such as roadside settlements.

1.4.2 The landscape surrounding the development area is characterised by an intense prehistoric presence. The Bullring Henge monument at Dove Holes, 1.8km to the north, and the Arbor Low Henge (further south and near Monyash) attest to the importance of the central Peak District area during prehistory as a place of communal, seasonal gatherings. In addition, the dry valleys between Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith appear to have been a route of seasonal movement in the prehistoric period. The Waterswallows Lane site, excavated in 2011, c. 900m south-west, brought to light evidence of episodic late Mesolithic and early Neolithic activity, including a rare example of an early Neolithic longhouse.

1.5 Aims and Objectives

1.5.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by ARS Ltd on behalf of Sherwood Homes (Lodoen 2017). This was prepared following consultation with Steve Baker, Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (ADCC) and set out the scope and methods to be employed.

1.5.2 The evaluation was underpinned by explicit research aims outlined in *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012).

1.5.3 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation (Lodoen 2017) were to:

- Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered;
- Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation;
- Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, functions and likely status of any surviving deposits

2 Method Statement

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The methodology for the evaluation is outlined in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Lodoen 2017) but has been summarised here.

2.2 Professional Standards

2.2.1 Archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and *Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014b).

2.2.2 A risk assessment was undertaken before commencement of the work. Health and Safety regulations were adhered to at all times.

2.2.3 All site recording was undertaken to the letter, spirit and practices outlined in *Site Recording Manual* (DUA 1990, MOLA 2004) and in ARS Ltd recording and procedures manual.

2.3 The Evaluation

2.3.1 All trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Trenches were excavated to the upper interface of the archaeological horizon or to the level of the geological natural, whichever was the highest.

2.3.2 All trenches were cleaned by hand, where safe to do so, in order to expose the nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.

2.3.3 All archaeological deposits, features and structures were recorded in plan at 1:20 and/or in section at 1:10.

2.3.4 A plan of the excavation areas was maintained, all features noted and all section lines recorded.

2.3.5 All archaeological features have been tied into Ordnance Survey.

2.3.6 The written records were compiled on pre-printed recording forms. The base unit of recording was the *context* an individual/indivisible unit of stratigraphy. Each unit of stratigraphy was individually and uniquely identified and individually interpreted.

2.3.7 All records sheets, plans, photographs have full indices prepared for them.

2.3.8 Site photography was in high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography includes general site shots, images of the excavation area and photographs of individual features and groups of features. All photographs include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and are recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

2.3.9 The site archive includes plans and sections, photographic record and stratigraphic records.

2.3.10 All finds processing, conservation work and storage was carried out in accordance with the CIfA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

2.3.11 All finds were retained and have been washed.

2.4 Coverage

2.4.1 Eleven trial trenches were excavated encompassing c. 195m² and comprising:

- one 34 x 2 metres trench (no. 3);
- one 27 x 2 metres trench (no. 6);
- five 17 to 19 x 2 metres trenches (nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 11);
- one 16 x 2 metres trench (no. 8);
- one 13 x 2 metres trench (no. 7);
- one 6 x 2 metres trench (no. 10);
- one L-shaped 5 x 2 and 9 x 2 metres trench (no. 9).

2.4.2 Trenches 3, 5, 11 were opened to clarify the nature and characteristics of two linear depressions visible from the satellite imagery and preliminarily believed to be part of medieval ridge and furrow. Trench 11 was a contingency trench opened at the request of the ADCC.

2.4.3 Trenches 9 and 10 were excavated in order to assess the potential presence of the Roman road and related structures (the *agger* itself and the roadside ditches) reputed to underlie the modern Batham Gate road and were opened adjacent to the drystone wall enclosing the PDA to the south.

2.4.4 All other trenches were located so as to provide sufficient and adequate coverage of the PDA.

2.4.5 The evaluation was undertaken between the 8th and 12th of January 2018 and was undertaken by Kylie Buxton Archaeological Officer, Charles Grey Archaeological Officer (Trainee) and Dr Chiara Botturi Assistant Project Officer at ARS Ltd, the field team was led by Adam Lodoen Assistant Project Officer at ARS Ltd and the project was managed by Reuben Thorpe, MCIfA, FSA, Senior Project Manager at ARS Ltd. A site monitoring visit was held with the ADCC on the 10th of January to confirm the suitability of the works and outline any contingency work required.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of eleven evaluation trenches were excavated (Figure 2). Of these, five contained archaeological features (Trenches 1, 3, 7, 10, 11). The remaining trenches were blank.

3.1.2 Trench summary tables (Table 1 and Table 2) are presented below. Table 1 provides a quick look up table of the presence/absence of archaeology within each trench as well as the thickness of the topsoil and subsoil. Table 2 synthesises the archaeology within each trench and highlights its level of sensitivity to development both in metres below current ground level (BGL) and its height in metres above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

3.1.3 The topsoil across the site characteristically comprised dark greyish brown silt ranging in thickness from 0.13 m to 0.53 m. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mid-yellowish brown silt which varied in thickness between 0.15 m and 0.80 m across the site.

Trench	Archaeology? Y/N	Period	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness
1	Y	Unknown	0.34m	0.45-0.64m
2	N	N/A	0.30m	0.40m
3	Y	Unknown	0.30m	0.62m
4	N	N/A	0.30m	0.60m
5	N	Unknown	0.12m-0.25m	0.09m-0.59m
6	N	N/A	0.23m	0.40m
7	Y	Unknown	0.38m	0.15-0.38m
8	N	N/A	0.25m	0.48m
9	Y	Unknown	0.25m	0.80m
10	Y	Unknown	0.15-0.34m	0.15m-0.53m
11	Y	Unknown	0.20m-0.45m	0.19m-0.37m

Table 1. Trench summary table

Trench	Excavated Feature	Dating Y/N	Depth to top m BGL	Height of top m aOD
1	Ditches, [107; 109] posthole [104]	N	0.25-0.34	341.31
3	Hollow way [305]. Bank (304) Ditch [306]	N	0	341.41 - 340.97
7	Ditch [705]; Ditch [706].	N	0.37-0.39	341.21- 341.34
9	Quarry pit [904]	N	0.30	339.71
10	Probable platform (1004), Quarry Pit [1007]	N	0.07-0.35	340.09 - 339.46
11	Hollow way [1104]	N	0	342.0- 342.55

Table 2. Summary table of archaeological features and deposits

3.1.4 Archaeological features were identified in six of the eleven trenches. These consisted of a ditch with a clay bank and a posthole in Trench 1; two ditches with associated clay bank in Trench 7; a hollow way in each of trenches 3 and 11; quarry pit in trenches 9 and 10 and associated clay platform (1004) in Trench 10. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered in the other trenches.

3.1.5 The geological natural comprised limestone rubble in beds of yellow clay marl which overly in part outcrops of solid limestone.

3.2 Trench 1

(Figure 3, Figure 5, Figure 6; see also Appendix I)

3.2.1 Topsoil (101) and subsoil (102) were removed from Trench 1 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth ranging from 0.64m to 1.00 m BGL, about 340.60m-340.95 m aOD.

3.2.2 Along with the geology (103), the machine exposed two archaeological features. The first is a wide ditch [107] cut through the geological natural and the sub-soil, with a fill (108) quite similar in colour and consistency to the sub-soil itself. From the section, it appeared clear that the western side of the ditch consists of a rather compact yellow clay deposit (111); a similar yellow clay deposit was also backfilled on the eastern side of the ditch (112). This western deposit is probably the same as (110); it extends for c. 3.5 m and is very similar to the matrix in which the limestone rubble of the geology is inserted. It could be interpreted as an artificial bank, probably progressively levelled by the plough.

3.2.3 Into the same yellow clay (110) (111) and the geological natural a second, sub-rounded feature was cut [104], which presented two different fills (105) and (106), and could be interpreted as a posthole. Due to lack of dating finds, a chronology could not be assigned to the features. Two small fragments of polyethylene found at the base of the topsoil horizon overlying the fill of the ditch (108) may be intrusive or may date the levelling of the bank and the formation of topsoil.

3.2.4 Another possible linear feature [109], with fill (113), (Figure 3) was located to the south-west of ditch [107] and was presumably running parallel with it. This feature was tentatively interpreted on site as the truncated remains of a ditch but may represent a wear hollow. The two ditches found in the trench may have formed part of the same system, though it is difficult to interpret their function.

3.3 Trench 2

(Figure 7, see also Table 1. Trench summary table)

3.3.1 Topsoil (201) and subsoil (202) were removed from Trench 2 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.70 m BGL, about 340 m aOD. No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

3.4 Trench 3

(Figure 8, Figure 9 see also Table 1. Trench summary table)

3.4.1 Topsoil (301) and subsoil (302) were removed from trench 3 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.70 m BGL, to about 339 m aOD. Three features were encountered and clearly visible on the section: A clay deposit (304) consisting of yellow clay (probably a platform or earth bank), and an east to west aligned ditch [306] which either cut through or respected the bank.

3.4.2 In addition, the trench identified an east to west aligned sunken linear feature [305] which is visible both from ground level and on the aerial views. This is most likely a hollow way since no cut for the feature was observed. Instead a thinning of the clay deposit (304) was observable. This is presumably due to wear and tear resulting from use. This feature is identical to feature [1104] in Trench 11. Another sunken linear feature, distinctively shallower and narrower on the surface compared to [1104], was observed to cross the trench at the northern end. Though this feature (a probable pathway or hollow way) was clearly visible on the surface it was not present in section.

3.5 Trench 4

(see also Table 1. Trench summary table and

3.5.1 Topsoil (401) and subsoil (402) were removed from Trench 4 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.73 m BGL, to about 339 m aOD. No archaeological deposits or features were exposed.

3.6 Trench 5

(Figure 13 and Figure 14, see also Table 1. Trench summary table and

3.6.1 Topsoil (501) and subsoil (502) were removed from Trench 5 to a depth of 0.74-0.84 m BGL, at about 340 m aOD. No archaeological deposits or structures were exposed. The presence of an E-W aligned sunken linear although unmistakable on the surface, was not as evident from the section of the trench, suggesting it is likely to be a relatively recent walkway or holloway. This is not identical to feature [305] in Trench 3 or [1104] in Trench 11, but is the same feature that was observed to cross Trench 3 at the northern end.

3.7 Trench 6

(Figure 15, see also Table 1. Trench summary table and

3.7.1 Topsoil (601) and subsoil (602) were removed from trench 6 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.64 m BGL, about 339 m aOD. No archaeological deposits or features were observed.

3.8 Trench 7

(Figure 17, Figure 18, Figure 19; see also Table 1. Trench summary table and).

3.8.1 Topsoil (701) and subsoil (702) were removed to a depth ranging from 0.50 to 1.11 m BGL, about 338.80 to 339m aOD. Two pieces of clinker (residue from coal fires) were retrieved from the subsoil (702).

3.8.2 Two linear features [705] [706], running parallel and side-by-side in a north-east/south-west direction, were exposed and observed in the sections. They were interpreted as two ditches created within a platform of light brown clay and likely redeposited natural clay (707)/(708)/(709). A single homogenous fill, (704), filled both ditches. This suggests that both ditches were open at the same time.

3.8.3 Three fragments of modern china were recovered from context (704), comprising a rim fragment from a teacup or bowl and two plate fragments, one of which had blue-and-white transfer-printed decoration on the inside. The pottery represents refined wares used for the consumption of food and drink, probably dating to the mid-late 19th century. In addition, from the same context, a fragment of modern glass was recovered. These finds suggest a recent date of the ditches. The ditches were interpreted as likely field- or property boundaries, perhaps marking the original boundaries for the properties currently fronting Batham Gate road.

3.9 Trench 8

(Figure 20, see also Table 1. Trench summary table and

3.9.1 Topsoil (801) and subsoil (802) were removed from trench 8 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.74 m BGL, about 338 m aOD. No archaeological deposits or features were exposed.

3.10 Trench 9

(Figure 22 and Figure 23, see also Table 1. Trench summary table and.

3.10.1 Topsoil (901) and subsoil (902) were removed from trench 9 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 1.13 m BGL, 337 m aOD. The trench exposed a probable quarry pit [904] which may be associated with Batham Gate Roman road. This quarry pit is also documented in Trench 10.

3.11 Trench 10

(Figure 25, see also Table 1. Trench summary table and.

3.11.1 Topsoil (1001) and subsoil (1002) were removed from trench 10 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth ranging from 0.74 to 1.20 m BGL, about 337.20 to 337.65 m aOD. The machine exposed two features, a light brown clay deposit and a rather deep pit [1007]. They were interpreted as the probable platform or *agger* of the Roman road (1004) and the quarry pit likely used to source the building material for the road and to create the roadside ditches. The quarry pit [1007] is likely the same feature as pit [904] in trench 9.

3.12 Trench 11

(Figure 26 and Figure 27, see also Table 1. Trench summary table).

3.12.1 Topsoil (1101) and subsoil (1102) were removed from trench 11 by machine under archaeological supervision to a depth of 0.80 m BGL, about 340 m aOD. As in trench 3, the southern, sunken linear feature [1104] was visible in section, and seemed to confirm its nature as a hollow way, with no cut for the feature visible. The northern sunken linear feature, distinctively shallower and narrower on the surface compared to the southern one, was not observable in section.

4 Finds assessment

Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA

A small quantity of pottery and glass were recovered from Trench 7.

Pottery

4.1 A total of three pottery fragments of whiteware were recovered from context (704), comprising a rim fragment from a teacup or bowl and two plate fragments, one of which had blue-and-white transfer-printed decoration on the inside. The pottery represents refined wares used for the consumption of food and drink, probably dating to the mid-late 19th century.

Glass

4.2 A fragment of the base of a clear glass drinks bottle was recovered from context (704) which probably dates to the 20th century.

Finds Discussion

4.3 The finds recovered from the site are not unusual in any respect for a rural site of this nature in Derbyshire. The finds have no potential for further analysis and could, therefore, be returned to the landowner, retained in a teaching collection, archived or discarded.

Context no	Description	Provisional date	Weight
704	1 x sherd of bottle glass	20 th Century	4.06g
704	3x sherds of porcelain (white ware); glass	mid-late 19th century	6.61g
302	2 pieces of clinker (residue from coal fire)	undated	21.98g

Table 3. Finds register

5 Discussion and Conclusions

5.1 The presence of archaeological deposits related to two large ditches [107] [109] associated with an artificial bank, and a posthole [104] has been attested in Trench 1 at ca 341 m aOD. Although no chronology can be indisputably put forward, the bank and ditch system here observed is comparable to similar structures dated from prehistory to the Iron Age.

5.2 Trench 7 exposed two linear features [705] and [706] as well, these also associated with a likely artificial bank made of redeposited clay. They can be interpreted as ditches functioning as field- or property boundaries and their demolition or infilling dates to the mid-late 19th century.

5.3 Trenches 9 and 10 documented the presence of a large, deep quarry pit [904]/ [1007] probably excavated to source materials to create the associated platform (1004) that visibly lies at higher level, rising toward the course of the modern Batham Gate road. The proximity to the area where the Roman road from *Aquae Arnemetiae* (Buxton) to the Fort of *Navio* at Brough-on-Noe lay strongly suggests that these features were excavated to form said platform (*agger*) for the Roman Road.

5.4 Trenches 3 and 11 confirmed the nature of the two sunken linear features running north-east to south-west. These were identified as hollow ways, of unproven date but possibly dating to the nineteenth century.

6 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

6.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7 Statement of Indemnity

7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards.

7.2 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 Archive

8.1 As the archaeological evaluation has failed to provide any significant artefacts deposition with the museum will not be necessary. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage and Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery* and the artefacts will be discarded. However, useful structural and stratigraphic information has been garnered and a digital and paper archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, which will be deposited with Buxton Museum.

8.2 One bound copy of the report with a digital copy in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A PDF version of the entire report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank Sherwood Homes for commissioning this project and Steve Baker Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council for monitoring the project.

10 References

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11 Addendum: Watching brief

Introduction

Scope of work

Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Sherwood Homes to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land immediately south of Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Derbyshire.

Works were undertaken in partial satisfaction of Condition 10 on planning consent HPK/2015/0174.

The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor the excavation of:

- The footprint of a sales cabin adjacent to Trench 9 (Figure 28, 29)
- intrusive works associated with providing electricity to sales cabin in the vicinity of Trench 8 (Figure 30 and 31)
- excavation of three test pits to establish drainage (Figure 32,

The aim of the monitoring was to ensure that no archaeological deposits or features were destroyed without first being recorded.

Methodology

All ground works were monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist appointed by ARS Ltd. The archaeologist on site was afforded the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features and adequate time was allowed for recording any such features. In all other respects the agreed methodology for the archaeological evaluation trenching was adhered to.

Excavations relating to the Sales Cabin

The excavations of the topsoil (901) for the footings of the sales cabin were monitored to a depth of 0.30m over an area of c. 100m². No Archaeological deposits, features or structures were encountered.

Excavations for Electricity Cubicle

The excavations for the electrical cubicle were very shallow at around 50mm deep for the base and around 0.20m for the associated cable trenches. The cut was entirely within the topsoil layer. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Soakaway test pits

As part of the planning conditions the developer was required to provide drainage plans for surface water. To order to fulfil this condition, three test pits were excavated to test the ability for water to soak away through the ground. These were 3m long and x 1m wide and were excavated by a JCB with a toothless ditching bucket to a depth of approximately 1m.

Test Pit 1

Test Pit 1 was located in the centre of the PDA (Figure 32) and was aligned north-east to south-west. Three layers were observed (Figure 33) comprising top soil, sub soil, and the geological natural. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Test Pit 2

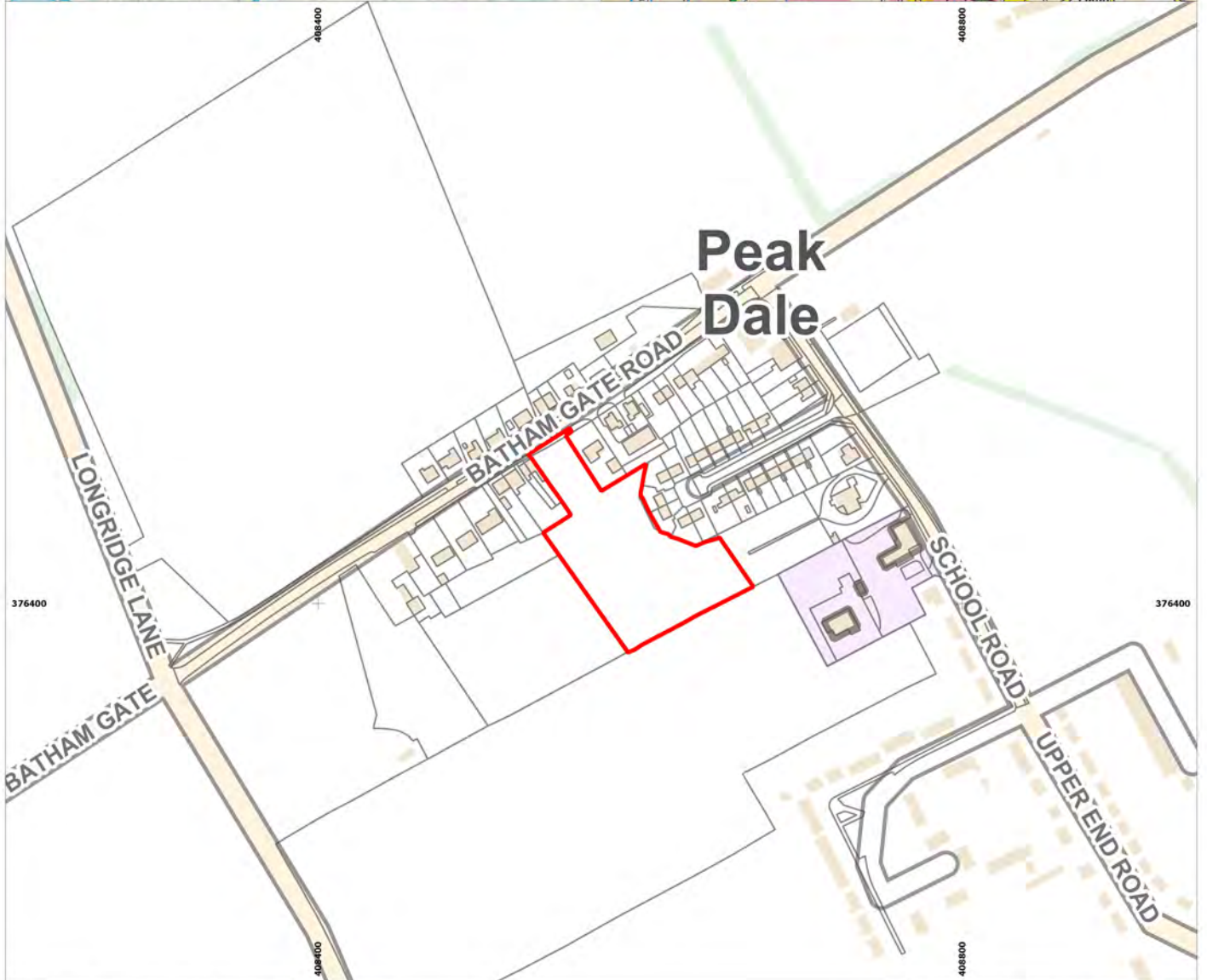
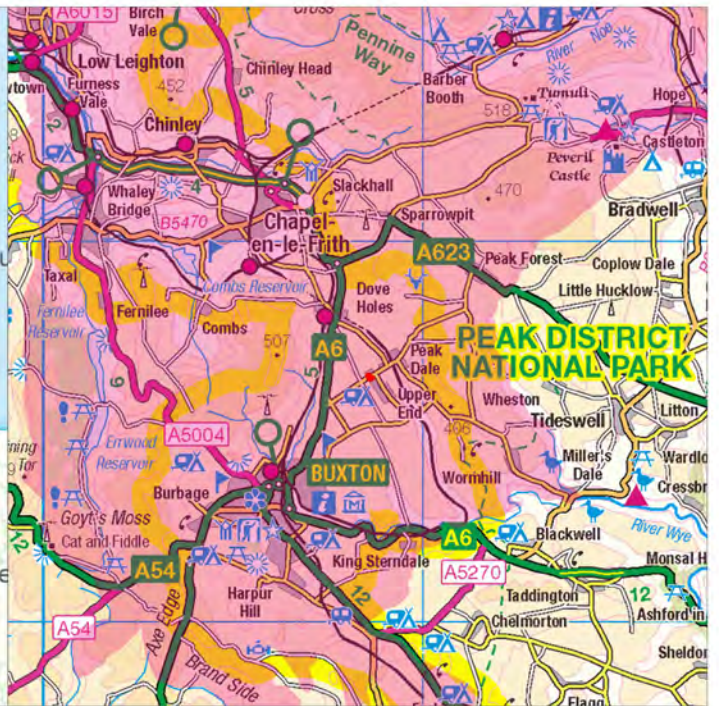
Test Pit 2

Test Pit 2 was located in the south-east part of the PDA (Figure 32) and was aligned northeast to southwest. Three layers were observed (Figure 34) comprising top soil, sub soil, and the geological natural. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered.

Test Pit 3

Test pit 3 was located in the south-west part of the PDA (Figure 32) and was aligned north-east to south-west. Five layers were observed (Figure 35), the top soil, Sub soil, a layer of mid brown clay which overlay a layer of bright yellow clay which in turn overlay natural limestone. No archaeological finds were observed or collected though given the proximity of Test Pit 3 to the western end of Trench 1 it is likely that the yellow clay observed here represents a continuation of the levelled down clay bank material observed in Trench 1.

Appendix I: Figures



Site name: Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale
 Date: October 2017
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

Figure 1:
Site location



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB





Tel: 01629 814540

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

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 Site Boundary

 High Peak District Boundary

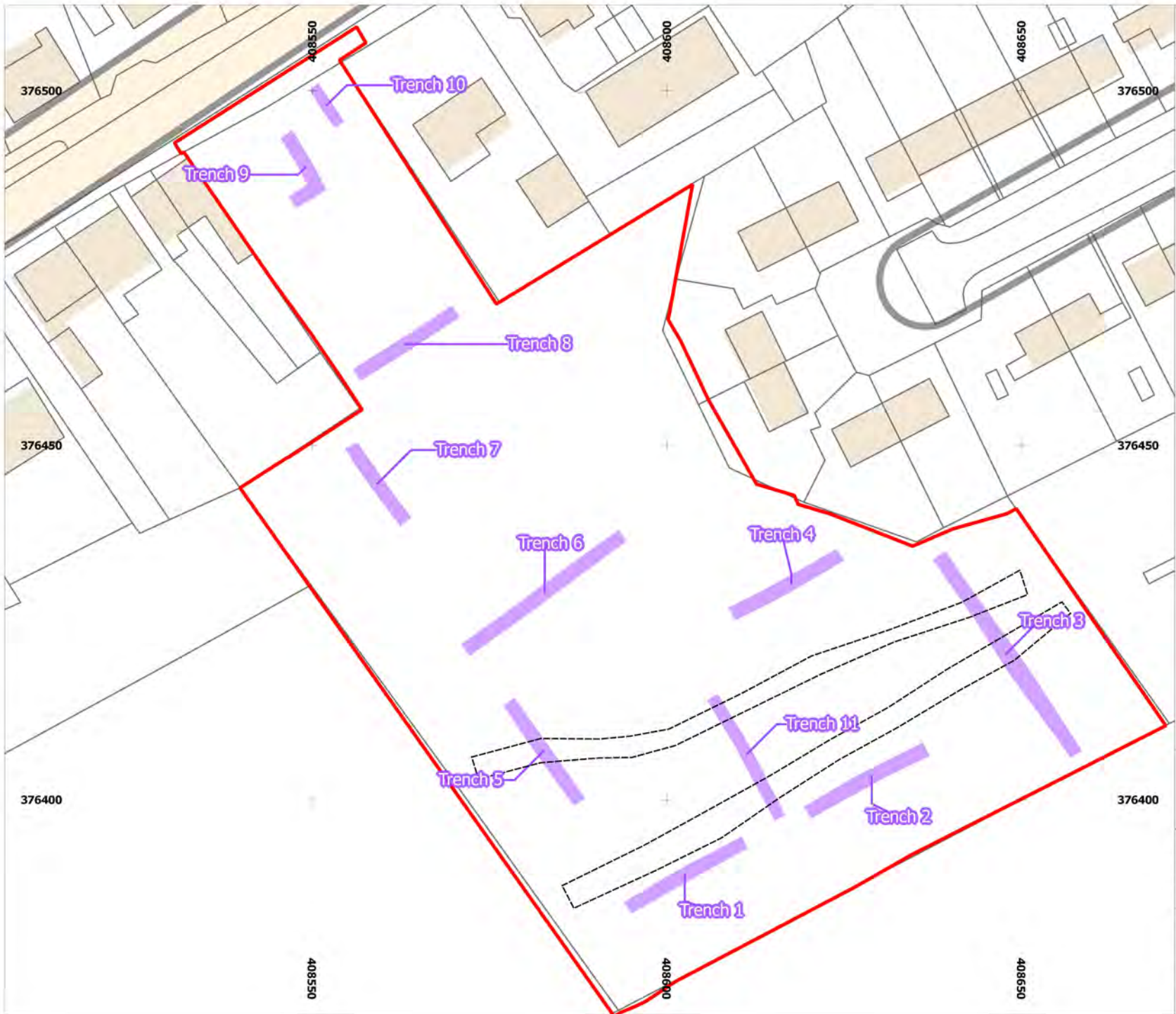
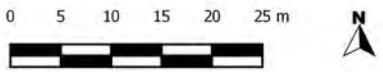


Figure 2: Trench location plan

- Site Boundary
- Route of Batham Gate Roman Road
- Trenches
- Ditches from topographical survey

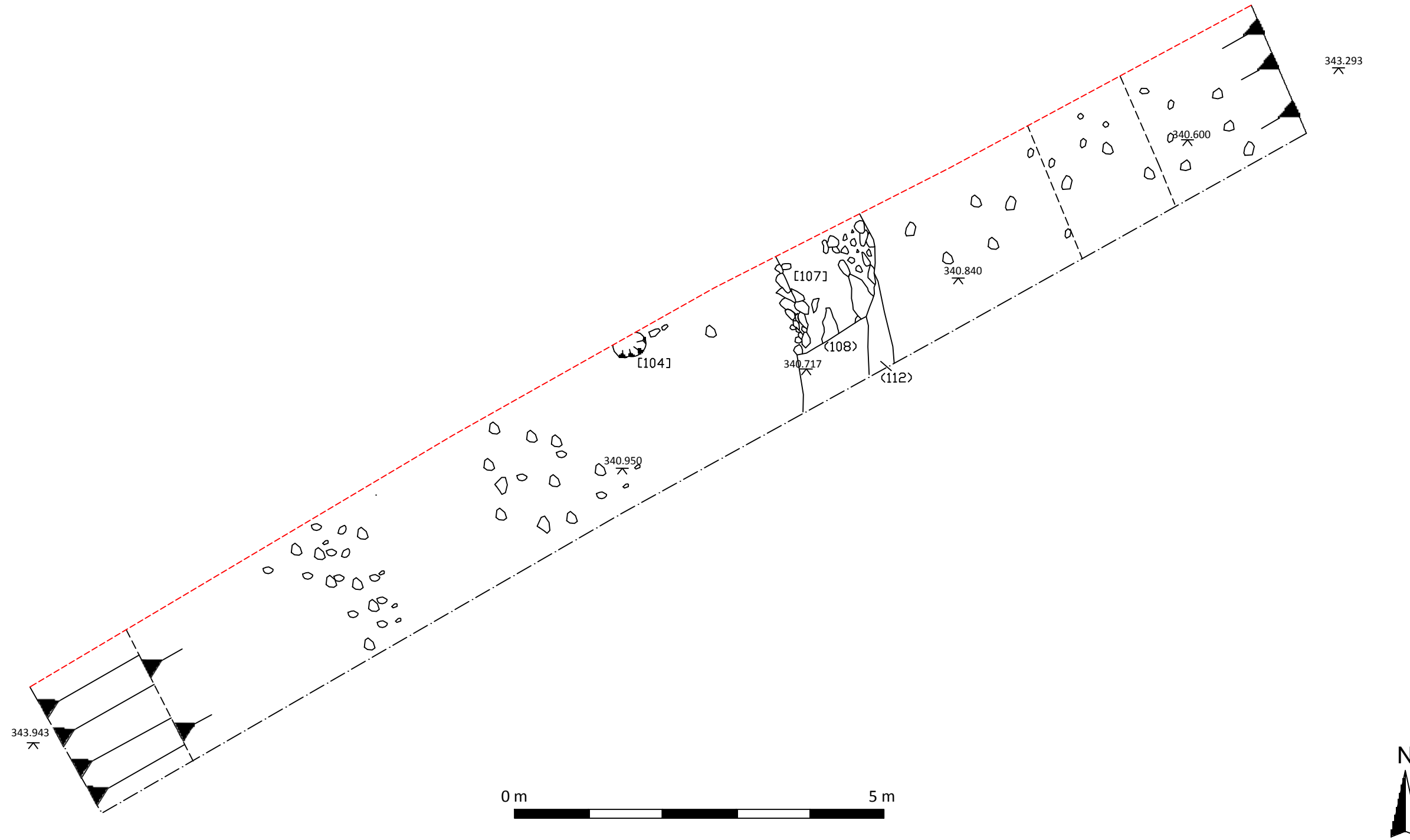


Site name: Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale
 Date: January 2018
 Drawn by: AB
 Scale: 1:750 @ A4

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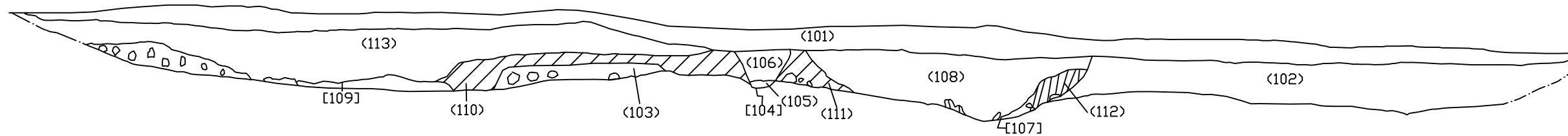
Figure 3: Plan of Trench 1 and south/east facing section.
Scale: As shown @ A3



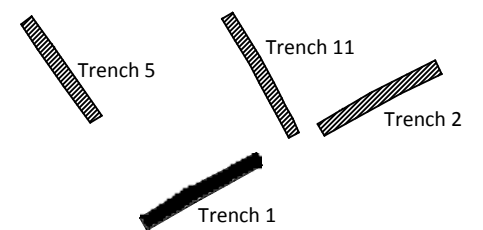
Key:

- Trench edge
- - - Section
- ⋈ aOD (m)
- ▨ Clay
- ◊ Limestone

SW
+



NE
⋈
342.258
+



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Figure 4: View of the south-east facing section of Trench 1, looking north-west. Scale 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 5: View of the north-west facing section of Trench 1, looking south-east. Scale 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.

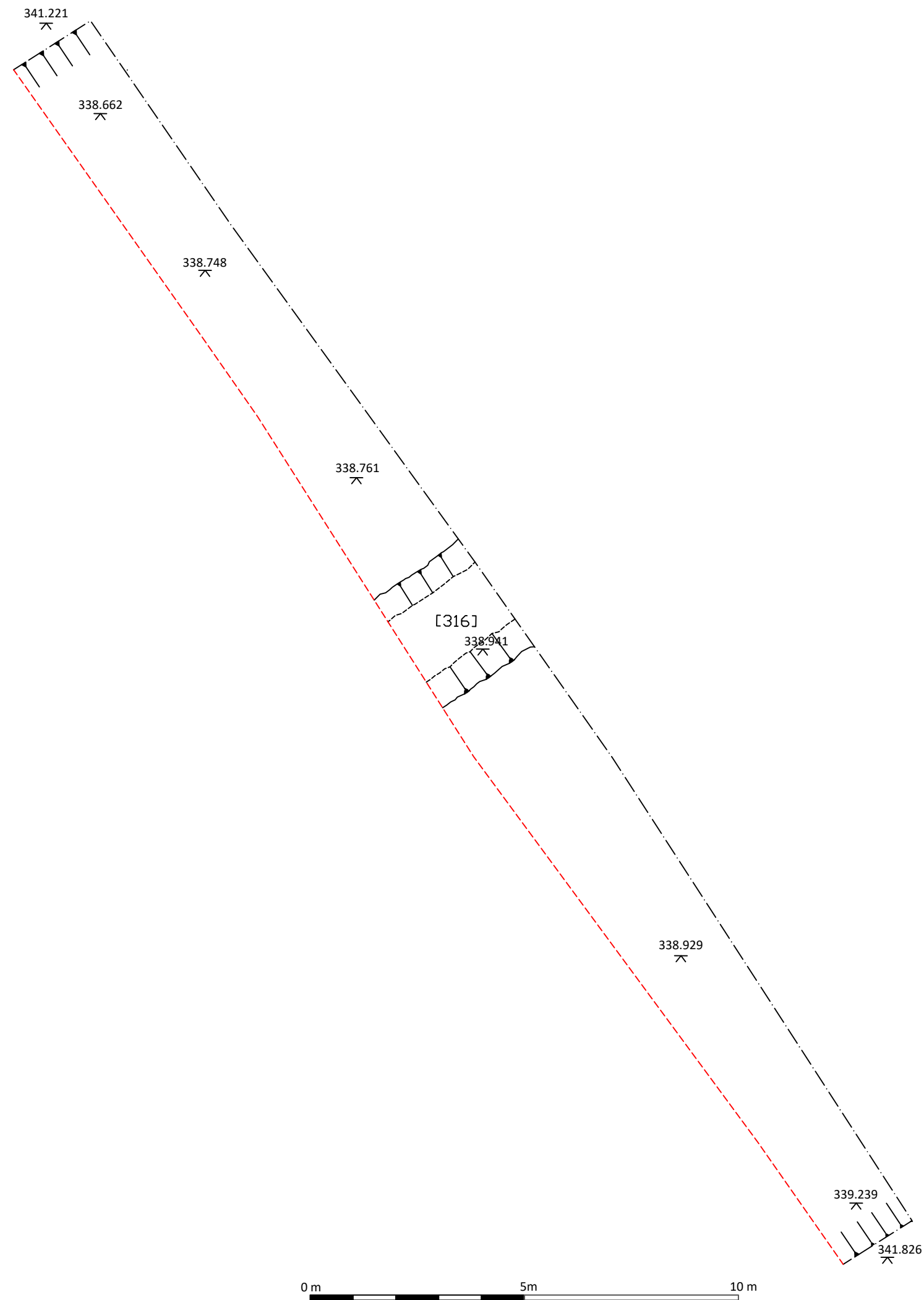


Figure 6: South-east facing section of Trench 1, with posthole [104] cutting through (or abutted by being bulolt against by visible on the left, ditch [107] on the left and clay bank (110)/ (111) on the left. Scale 2m in 0.5m graduations.



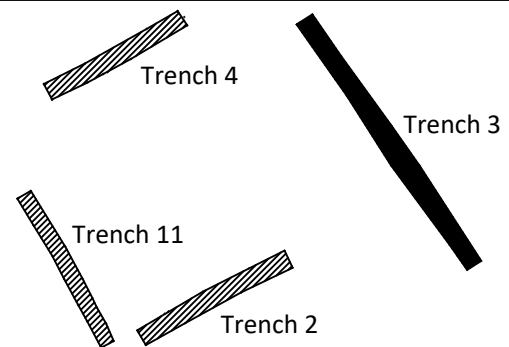
Figure 7: General view of Trench 2, looking north-east. Scale 1 x 1m, 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.

Figure 8: Plan of Trench 3
Scale: As shown @A3



Key:

- Trench edge
- Section
- ⋈ aOD (m)

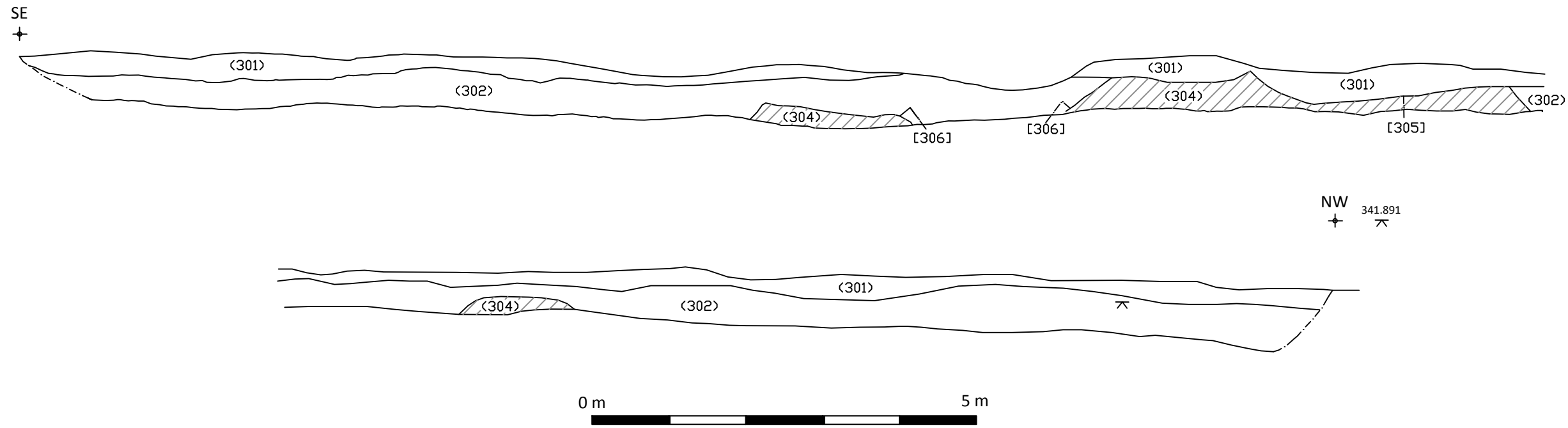


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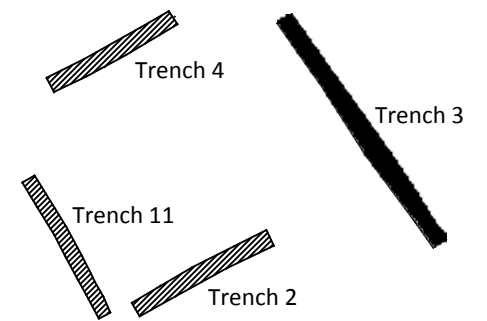


Figure 9: North/east facing section of Trench 3
Scale:As shown@A3



Key:

- ⋈ aOD (m)
- ▨ Clay
- Trench edge



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Figure 10: General view of Trench 3, looking south-east. Scale 2 x 1m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 11: Trench 3, north-east facing section showing the southern depressed linear feature, a probable hollow way. Scale 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 12: General view of Trench 4, looking north-east. Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 13: General view of Trench 5, looking north-west. Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations

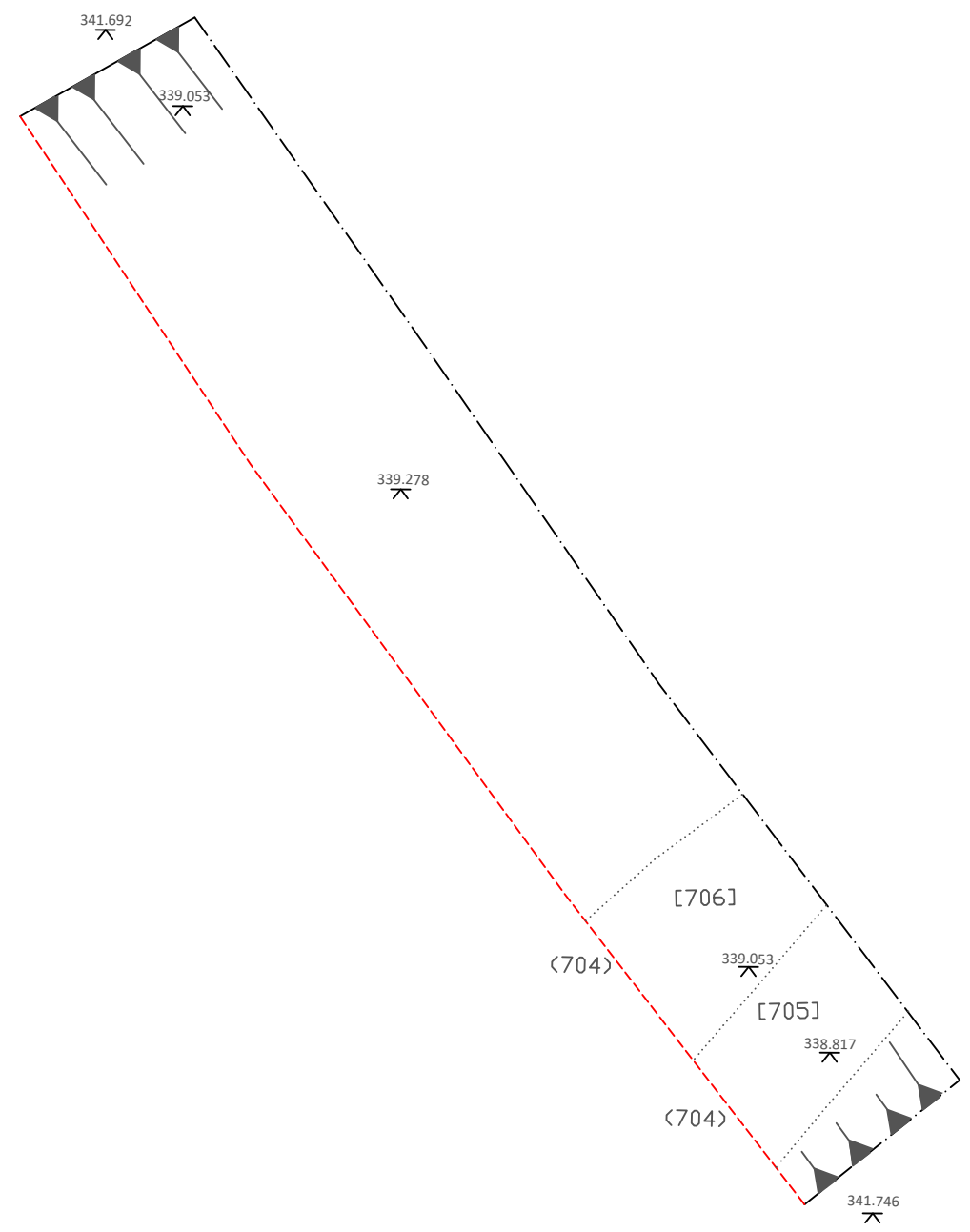


Figure 14: View of the south-west facing section of Trench 5, looking north-west. Scale 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 15: General view of trench 6, looking north-east. Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations

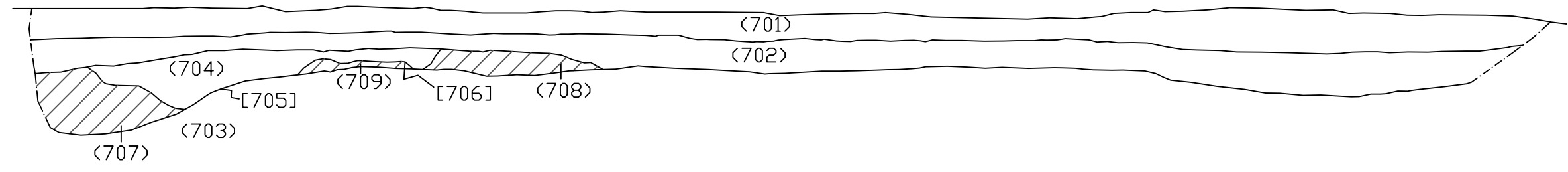
Figure 16: Plan of Trench 7 and northeast facing section.
Scale: As shown



- Key:
- Trench edge
 - - - Section
 - ⊕ aOD (m)
 - ▨ Clay
 - ⋯ probable direction of the two ditches



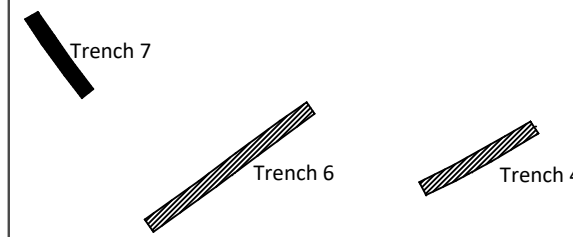
SE



NE



342.086



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Figure 17: General view of Trench 7, looking south-east. Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 18: Northeast facing section of Trench 7, showing ditches [705] and [706] and clay (704). Scale 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 19: South-west facing section of Trench 7. Ditches [705] and [706] and clay (704). Scale 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 20: General view of Trench 8, looking south-west. Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.

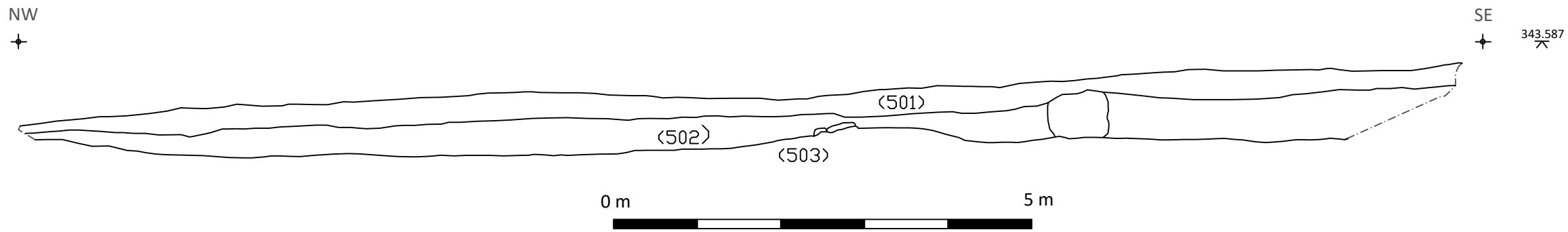
Figure 21:

Southwest facing section of Trench 5
Southwest facing section of Trench 9
Southwest facing section of Trench 11

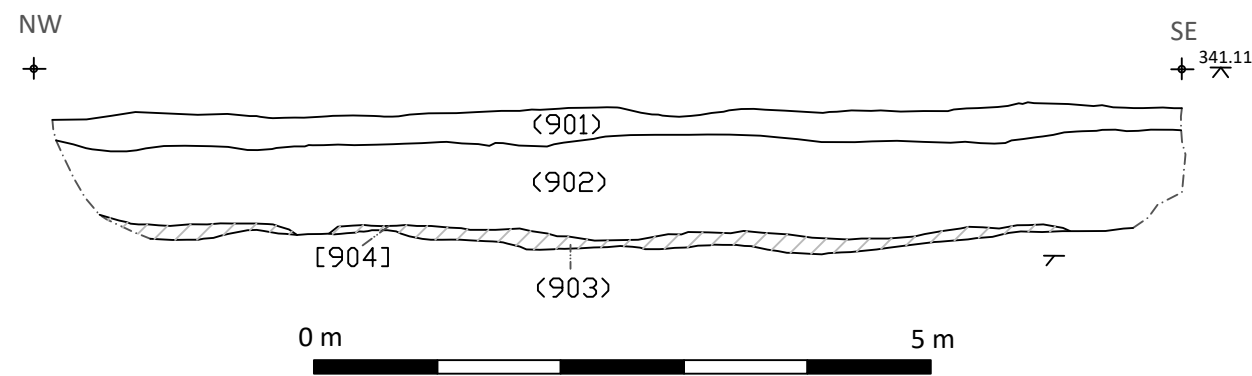
Scale: As shown

Key:

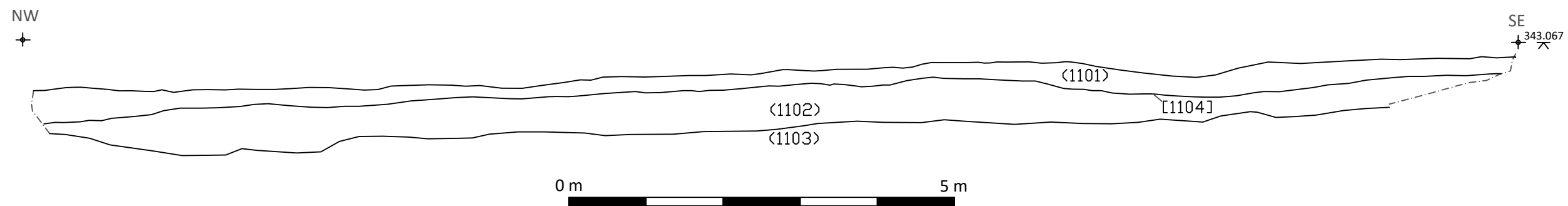
- ⋈ aOD (m)
- ◊ Limestone
- - - Trench edge
- ▨ Clay



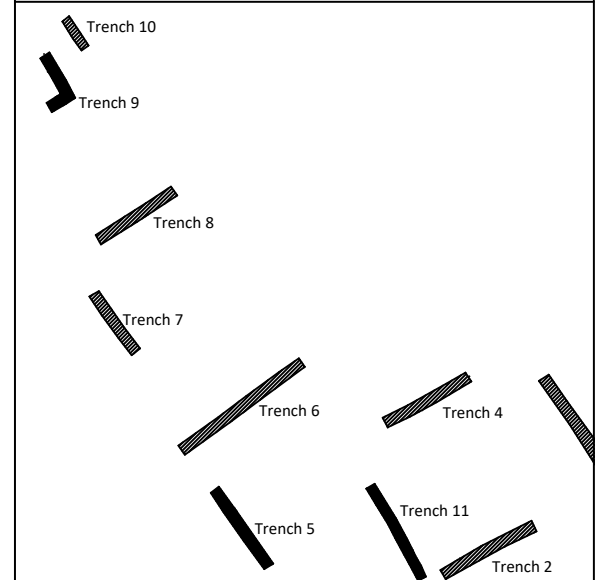
South-West facing section of Trench 5



South-West facing section of Trench 9



South-West facing section of Trench 11



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Figure 22: General view of Trench 9, looking north-west. Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.

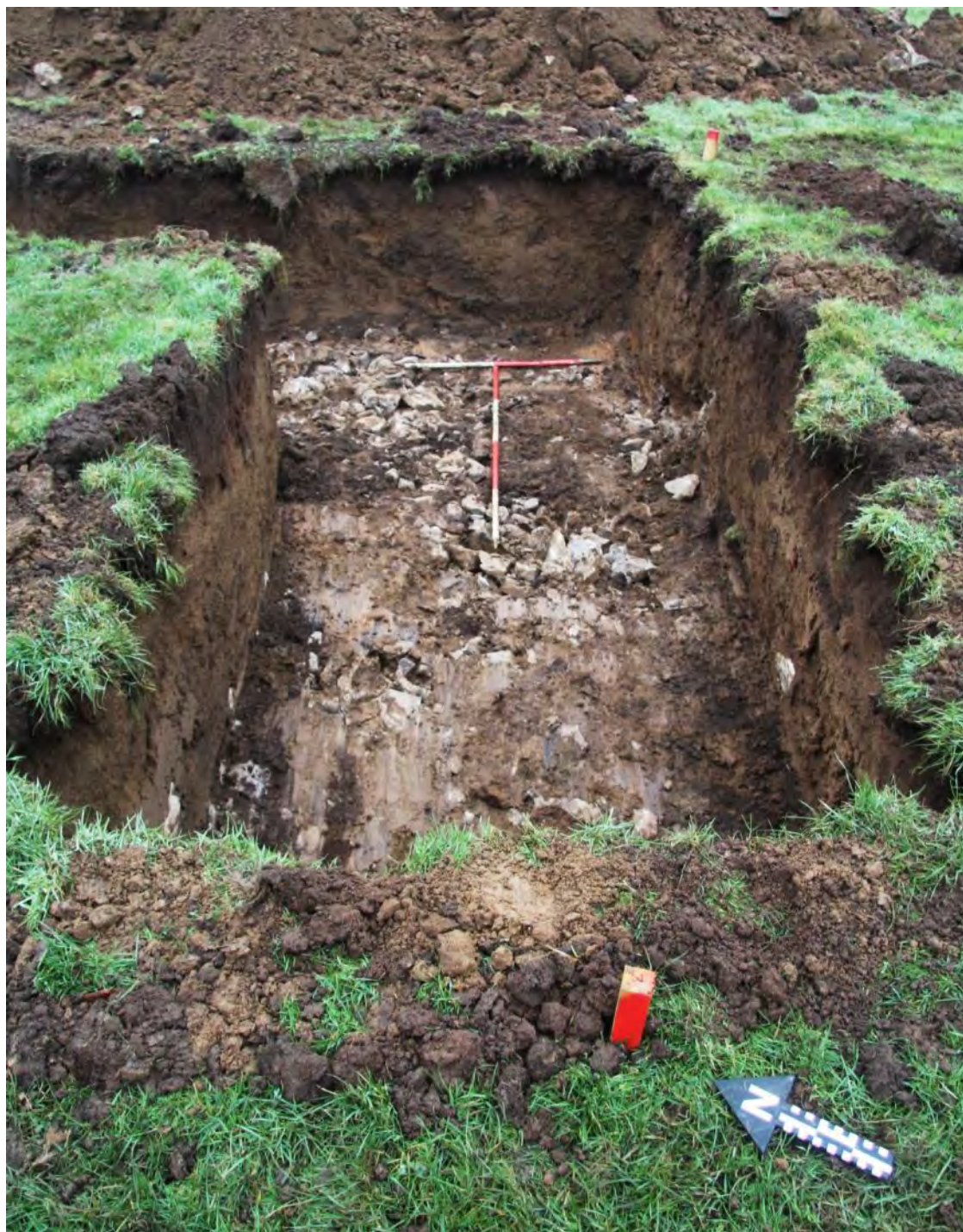
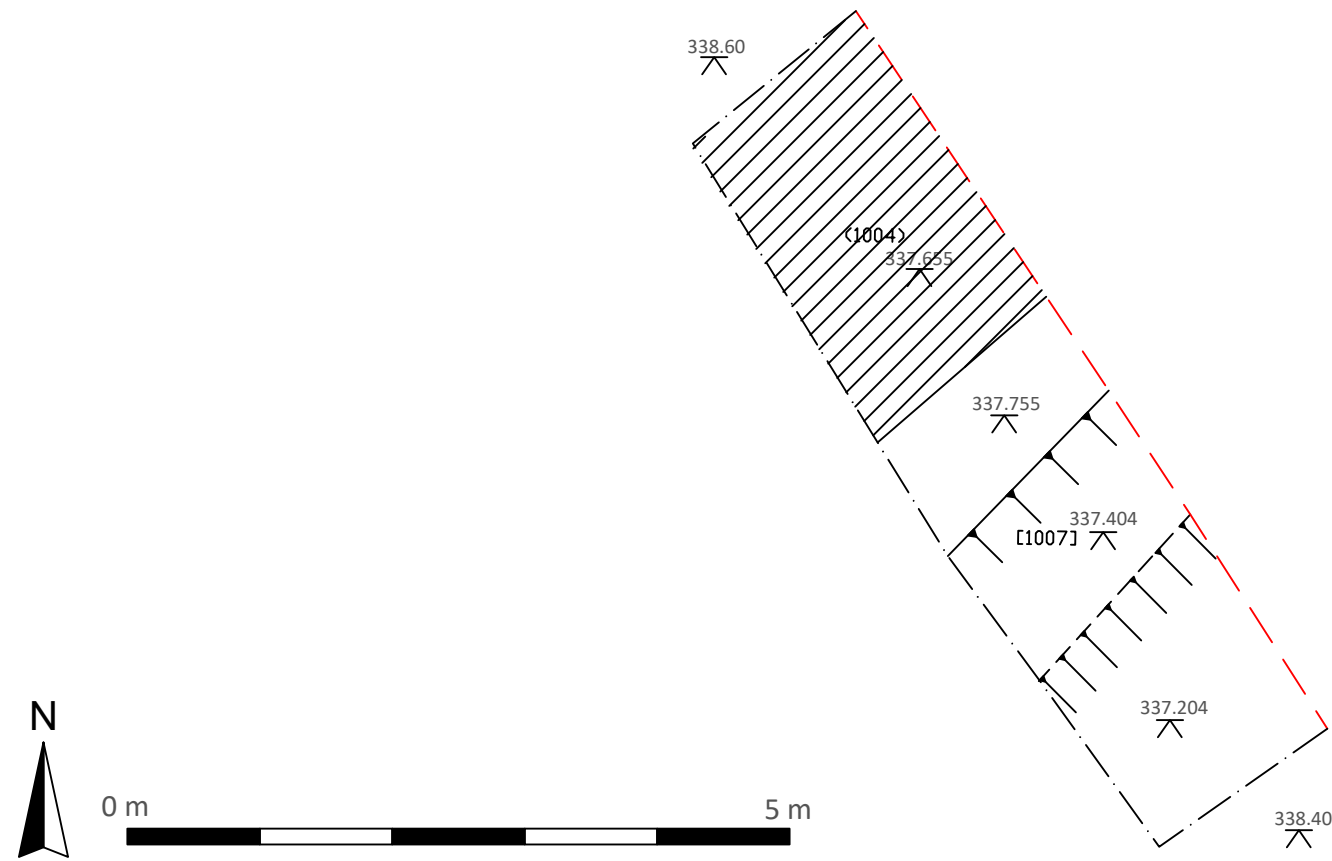
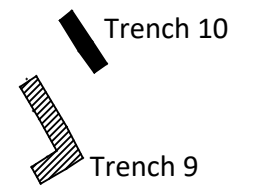
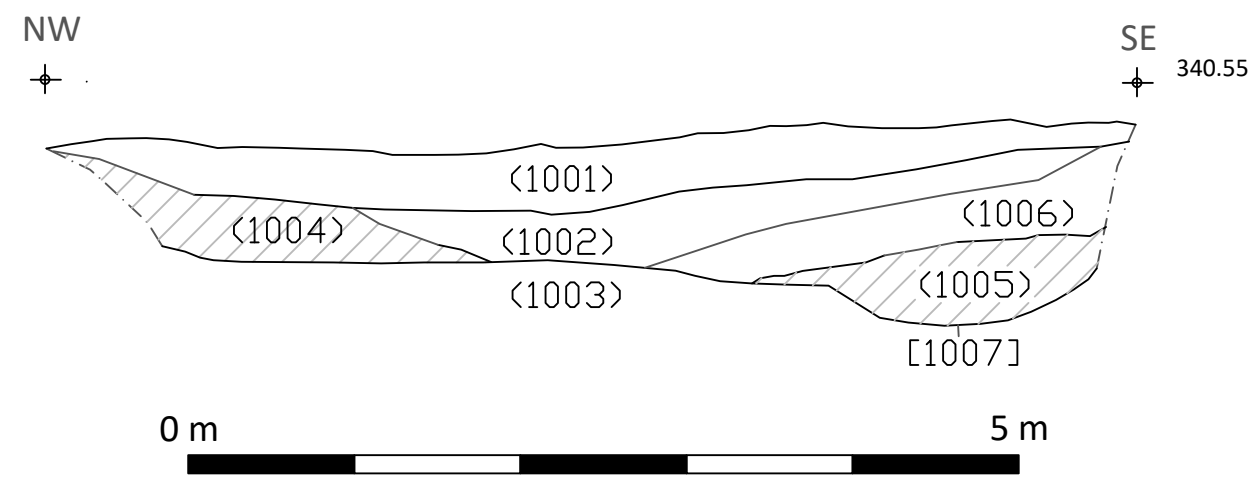


Figure 23: General view of Trench 9, looking north-east. . Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations

Figure 24: Plan of Trench 10 and southwest facing section. Scale: As shown



- Key:
- aOD (m)
 - Trench edge
 - Section
 - Clay



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Figure 25: General view of Trench 10, looking north. . Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 26: General view of trench 11, looking south-east. Scale 1 x 1m and 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.



Figure 27: South-west facing section of Trench 11, close-up photograph of the southern hollow linear feature visible on the surface and the aerial views. Scale 1 x 2m in 0.5m graduations.

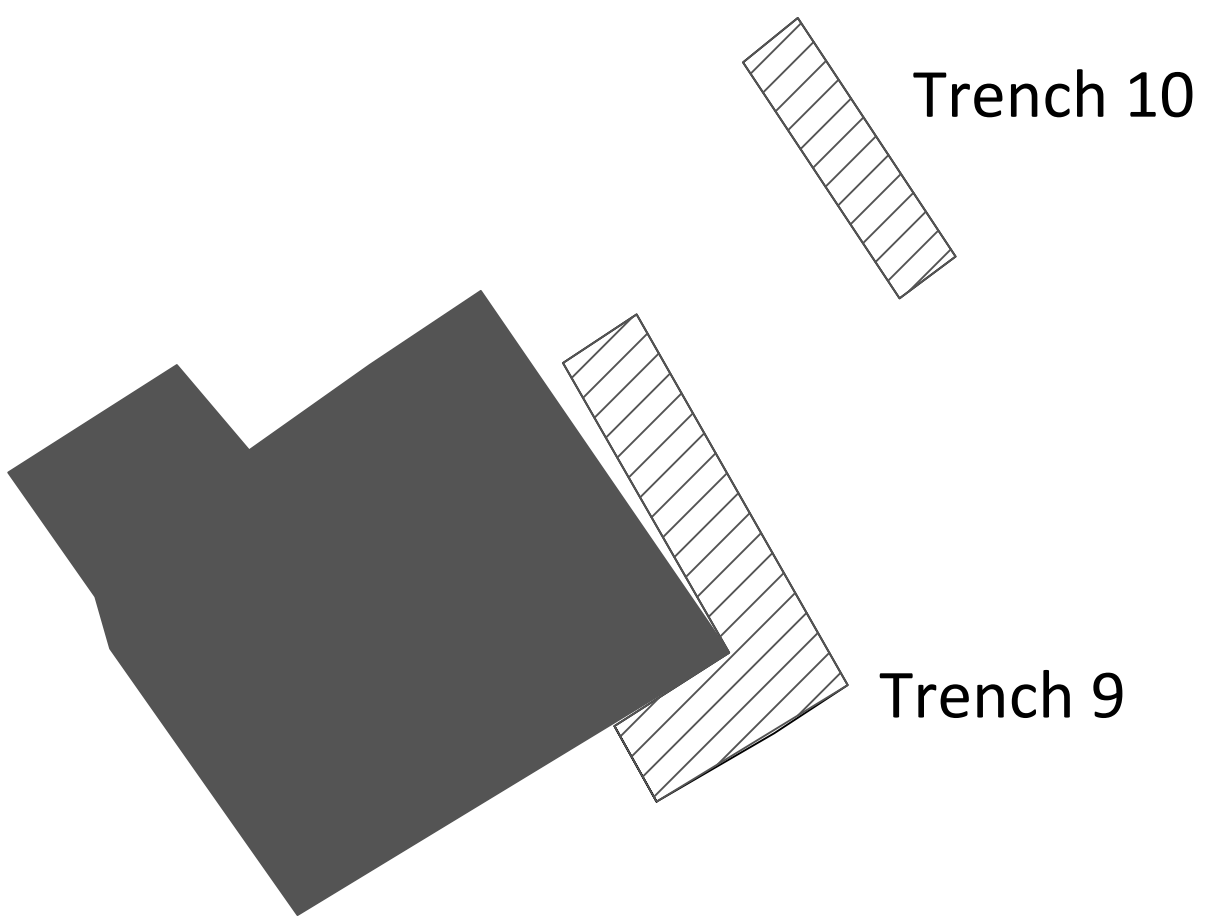
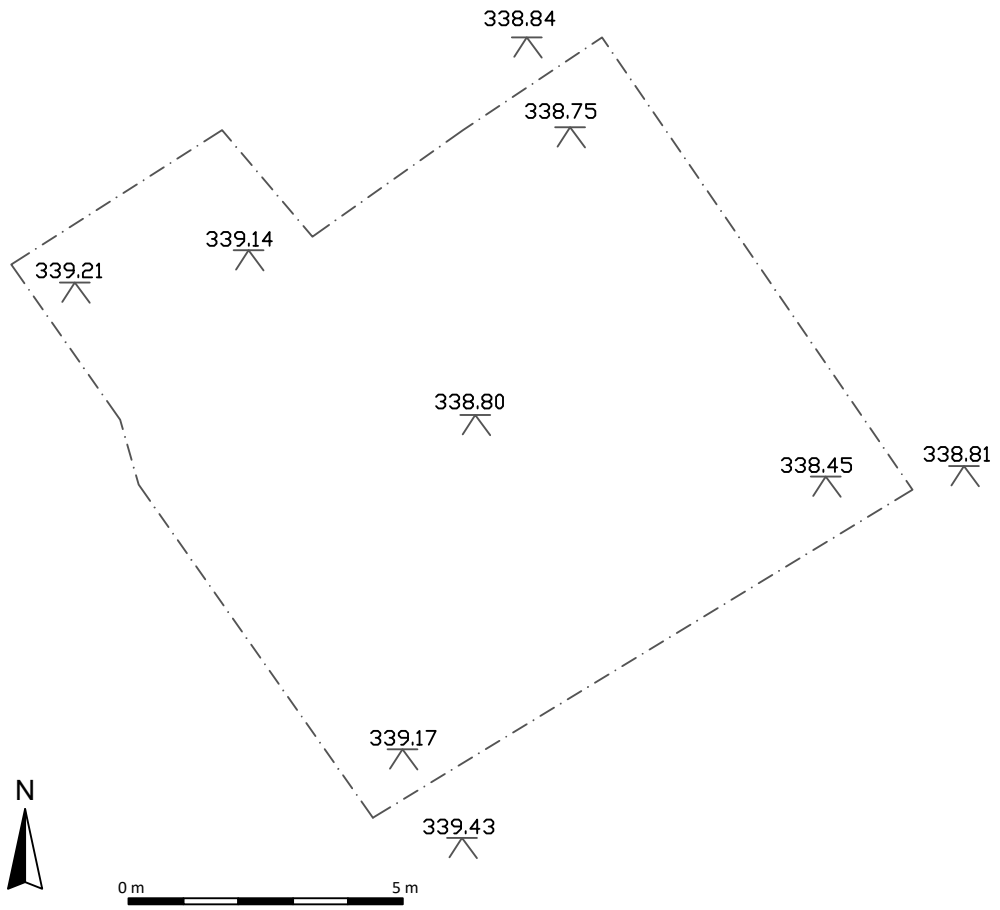


Figure 28. Excavations for sales cabin
Scale: As shown

Key:
 - - - - - Limit of excavation

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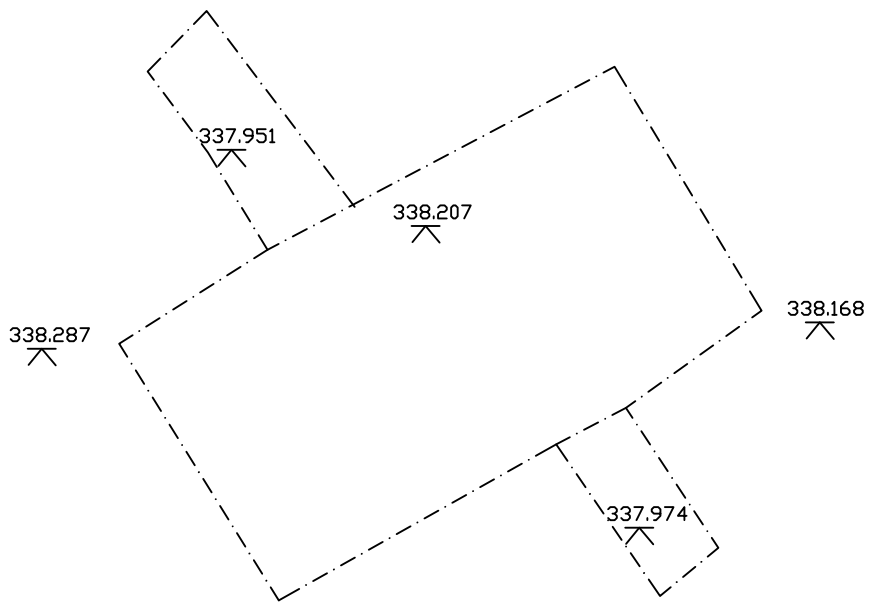
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Figure 29: Footprint of excavation after removal of topsoil for siting sales cabin



Figure 30: Excavations for Electricity Cable looking west

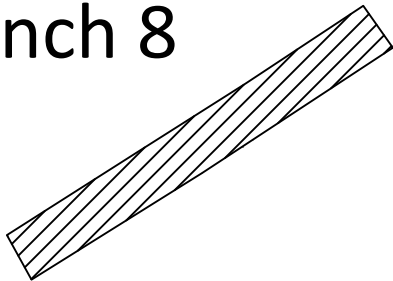


0 m

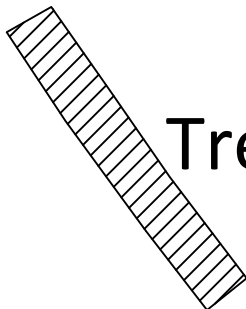
5 m



Trench 8



Electricity
cubicle



Trench 7

Figure 31. Excavations for
electricity cubicle
Scale: As shown

Key:
- - - - - Limit of excavation

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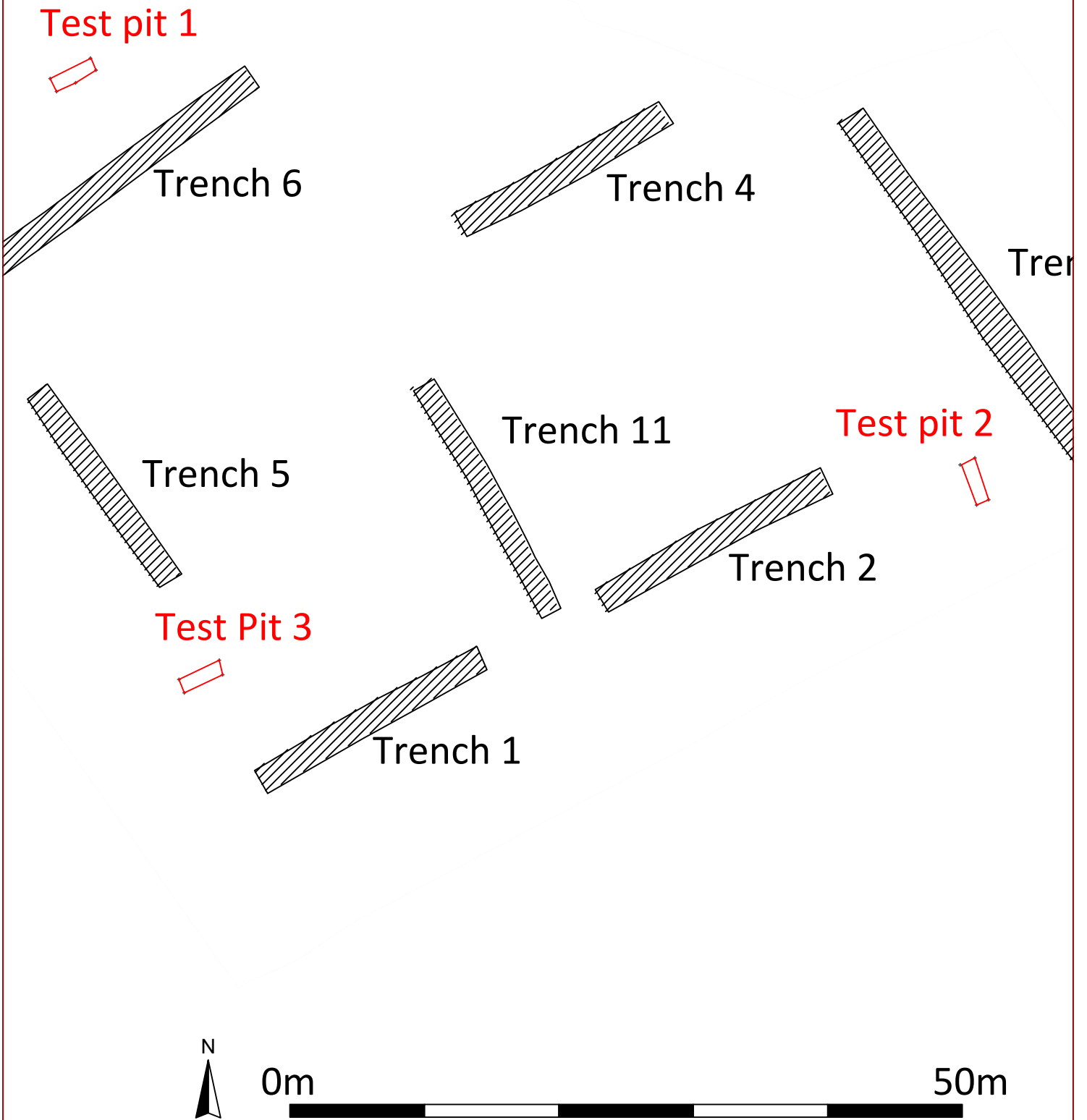


Figure 32. Location of geological test pits
Scale: As shown

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Figure 33: Test Pit 1 looking north



Figure 34: Test Pt 2 looking south

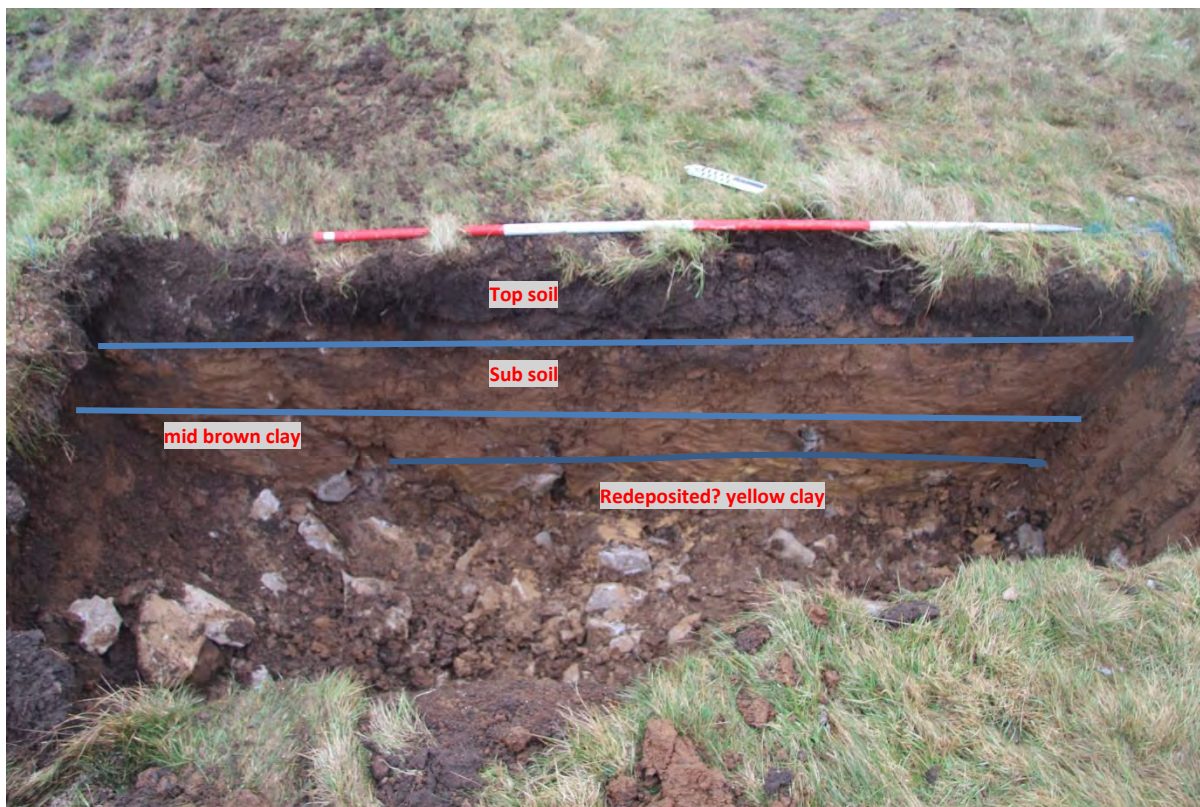


Figure 35: Test Pit 3 looking north-east.

Appendix II: Context Summary Table

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/Interpretation	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness and extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	Height of top m aOD
1	101	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.34m (w) 19m x 2m	0	341.82m- 341.34m
	102	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.45-0.64m, (w) 19m x 2m	0.34m	341.26m
	103	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 19m x 2m	0.44m-1.17m	341.46m- 340.52m
	104	Cut of posthole	Sub-circular cut with sharp break of slope at the top, u-shaped profile and rounded base	(d) 0.70m (w) 0.45m	0.71m	340.89m
	105	Fill of posthole [104]	Light yellowish brown clay	(w) 0.70m (d) 0.10m	0.62m	340.98m
	106	Fill of posthole [104]	Light brown clay	(w) 0.70m (d) 0.37m	0.25m	341.35m
	107	Cut of ditch	Linear, wide cut oriented north to south with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, gradual break of slope at the bottom leading to an uneven base, sloping and becoming deeper to the east	(w) 3.50m (d) 0.75m	1.17m	340.52m
	108	Fill of ditch [107]	Light brown silt, natural infill gradually silted into the ditch	(w) 3.50m (d) 0.75m	0.34m	341.31m
	109	Cut of possible ditch	Linear very large cut oriented north to south. The west side is not completely exposed, while the eastern side is uneven and rather flat; it presents a sharp break of slope on the eastern side, leading to an uneven base	(w) 6m (d) 0.60m	0.84m	340.95m
	110	Deposit	Bright yellow clay, possibly an artificial bank or earthwork	(w)3.50m (d) 0.35m	0.51m	341.34m
	111	Deposit	Bright yellow clay, possibly an artificial bank or earthwork, slightly less pure than (110)	(w) 0.57m (D) 0.41m	0.26m	341.36m
	112	Fill of ditch [107]	Bright yellow clay, backfill	(w) 0.50m (d) 0.25m	0.37m	341.14m
	113	Fill of possible ditch [109]	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(w) 6m (d) 0.60m	0.30m	341.95m

Trench	Context	Type/Interpretation	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness and extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	Height of top m aOD
2	201	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.30m (w) 19m x 2m	0	340.86m
	202	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.40m (w) 19m x 2m	0.30m	340.59m
	203	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 19m x 2m	0.68m	340.18m
3	301	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.30m (w) 34m x 2m	0	341.60 m-340.99m
	302	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.62m (w) 34m x 2m	0.30m	341.37m-340.74m
	303	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 34m x 2m	0.64m-0.82m	341.03m-340.18m
	304	Deposit	Mid-brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay, possibly an artificial bank or earthwork	(w) 6m (d) 0.40m	0.07m-0.56m	341.41m-340.80m
	305	Interface/Hollow way	Worn-down base of hollow way	(w) 3.5m (d) 0.42m	0m	341.41m-340.97m
	306	Cut/Ditch	Cut of possible E-W aligned ditch	(w) 2.76m (d) 0.44m	0m	341.42m-340.70m
4	401	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.30m (w) 17m x 2m	0	339.93m
	402	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.60m (w) 17m x 2m	0.30m	339.66m
	403	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 17m x 2m	0.73m	339.20m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/Interpretation	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness and extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	Height of top m aOD
5	501	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.12m-0.25m (w) 17m x 0 2m		342.59m- 343.33m
	502	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.09m-0.59m (w) 17m x 2m	0.12m-0.25m	342.51m- 343.05m
	503	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 17m x 2m	0.21m-0.83m	342.41m- 342.42m
6	601	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.23m (w) 27m x 2m	0	340.10m
	602	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.40m (w) 27m x 2m	0.23m	339.86m
	603	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 27m x 2m	0.64m	339.46m
7	701	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.38m, (w) 13m x 2m	0	341.69m- 341.59m
	702	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.15-0.38m, (w) 13m x 2m	0.38m	341.31m
	703	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 13m x 2m	0.52m-0.63m	341.17m- 341.02m
	704	Fill of ditches [705] [706]	Mid-brownish grey silty clay, probably a result of silting	(d) 0.40m (w) 3m	0.37m-0.39m	341.21m- 341.34m
	705	Cut of ditch	Linear cut oriented from north/east to south/west, characterized by uneven sides and sharp break of slope at the top and bottom, and rounded base	(d) 0.40m (w) 2.30m	0.90m	340.80m
	706	Cut of ditch	Linear cut oriented from north/east to south/west with irregular sides and rounded base. The relationship with [705] could not be established	(d) 0.18m (w) 0.80m	0.54m	341.16m

Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire

Trench	Context	Type/Interpretation	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness and extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	Height of top m aOD
	707	Deposit	Greyish mid-brown clay, possibly an artificial bank or earthwork	(d) 0.60m (w) 1.27m	0.52m	340.63
	708	Deposit	Greyish mid-brown clay, possibly an artificial bank or earthwork	(d) 0.18m (w) 1.03m	0.43m	340.74m
	709	Deposit	Greyish mid-brown clay, possibly an artificial bank or earthwork	(d) 0.22m (w) 1.59m	0.34m	340.90m
8	801	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.25m (w) 17m x 2m	0	338.61m
	802	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	0.48m (d) 17m x 2m (w)	0.25m	338.36m
	803	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	17m x 2m (w)	0.75m	337.86m
9	901	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.25m, (w) 5m x 2m and 9m x m 2	0	340.77m
	902	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.80m (w) 5m x 2m (E- W)and 9m x m 2 (N-S)	0.25m	340.51m
	903	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) c. 5m x 2m (E-W) and 9m x 2m (N-S)	1.0m	339.71m
	904	Cut/ probable quarry pit	Very large presumed cut of quarry pit with flat but uneven base, encompassing the whole of trench 9.	(d) c.0.8m, (w) c. 5m x 2m (E-W) and 9m x 2m (N-S),	1.0m	339.71m
10	1001	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 6m x 2m (w) 0.15- 0.34m	0	340.18m- 340.31m

Trench	Context	Type/Interpretation	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness and extent (feature = length x width x depth)	Depth to top (BGL)	Height of top m aOD
	1002	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.15m-0.53m (w) 6m x 2m	0.15-0.34m	339.85m-340.16m
	1003	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 6m x 2m	0.49m-0.68m	339.69m-339.61m
11	1101	Deposit/Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silt with frequent rooting and grass turf on top	(d) 0.20m-0.45m (w) 19m x 0.2m	0	342.41m-342.817m
	1102	Deposit/Subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silt	(d) 0.19m-0.37m, (w) 19m x 2m	0.20m-0.45m	342.0m-342.55m
	1103	Deposit/Geological	Limestone rubble in a matrix of light yellowish brown clay, with patches of bright yellow clay	(w) 19m x 2m	0.63m	341.80m-342.17m
	1104	Interface/Hollow way	Worn-down base of hollow way	(d) 0.21m (w) 2.61m	0	342.0m-342.55m

Appendix III: Written Scheme of Investigation

Land at Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation Trenching

October 2017



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Angel House, Portland Square, Bakewell, Derbyshire, DE45 1HB

www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Prepared on behalf of: Sherwood Homes

Date of compilation: October 2017

Compiled by: Adam Lodoen

Planning Reference: HPK/2015/0174

Local Authority: High Peak Borough Council

Site central NGR: SK085764

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Sherwood Homes. It details a scheme of works for evaluation trenching in satisfaction of planning consent HPK/2015/0174 for the Proposed Development of 27 Residential Dwellings and a New Access Road between Nos 15 and 23 Batham Gate Road, NGR SK085764.

1.1.2 The proposal site is adjacent to Batham Gate (HER 6508) the route of the Roman Road between *Aquae Arnemetiae* (Buxton) and the Roman Fort of *Navio* at Brough. This road is generally thought to lie beneath the modern carriageway however, there is potential for slight differences in alignment which might bring the road or some its features (e.g. roadside ditches) within the proposed development site. There also a possibility of roadside settlement, though in any one small site the probability of this is low.

1.1.3 The proposal site is in an area of general prehistoric interest associated with the Bullring Henge monument at Dove Holes, 1.8km to the north. The distribution of prehistoric finds around the Bullring and Arbor Low (the Peak District's other henge, near Monyash) suggests they were a focus of communal, seasonal gatherings. In addition, the dry valleys between Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith appear to have been a route of seasonal movement in the prehistoric period. The Waterswallows Lane site excavated in 2011, c900m south-west, revealed evidence for episodic late Mesolithic and early Neolithic activity, including a rare example of an early Neolithic longhouse structure.

1.1.4 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process. Paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (DCLG 2012) outlines a requirement *to record and enhance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost during the proposed development in a manner proportionate to their importance, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible.*

1.1.5 Planning permission has been granted for development of the site subject to condition, Condition 10, which requires archaeological work prior to occupancy and development.

10 a) 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, and until any pre-start element of the approved scheme has been completed to the written satisfaction of the local planning authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*



5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organization to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation

b) No development shall take place other than in accordance with the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a).

c) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (a) and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

1.1.6 Attention is drawn to the fact that the archaeological evaluation specified in this document form part of pre-start works. Should significant archaeological remains be encountered further phase(s) of pre-start archaeological fieldwork, in the form of open area excavation, strip, map and sample excavation and/or supervised monitoring and recording of ground works will be required. Any such works will be subject either to a separate WSI or an addendum to this WSI (see Section 4.1 below)

1.1.7 This WSI has been prepared following consultation with Steve Baker, Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council (ADCC).

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the PDA is outlined in Figure 1 and encompasses an area of 0.8 ha. The site comprises a single field of grassland bounded by drystone walls. Detached and semidetached houses are located to the east and north-west of the site, along Batham Gate Road and School Lane. Also present to the east of the site is the churchyard of the Holy Trinity Church. The church was built in 1897 but is now derelict. Grassland fields border the development area to the southeast, southwest and to the south. The site is centred at SK 4085 3764 (Figure 1).

1.3 Geology

1.3.1 The solid geology of the PDA comprises of limestone of the Bee Low Limestone formation, formed in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow carbonate seas. Superficial geology has not been recorded for the area (BGS 2017).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site is located immediately to the south of Batham Gate (HER 6508) the route of the Buxton to Brough Roman road. The road is generally supposed to lie beneath the modern carriageway, but parts of the road, associated features (e.g. roadside ditches), or roadside settlement may be present in the north part of the development area.



2.2 The development area is in an area of general prehistoric interest associated with the Bullring henge monument at Dove Holes, 1.8km to the north. In addition, the dry valleys between Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith appear to have been a route of seasonal movement in the prehistoric period.

2.3 The Waterswallows Lane site excavated in 2011, lies c.900m to the south-west. This site revealed evidence for episodic, late Mesolithic and early Neolithic, activity including a rare example of an early Neolithic longhouse structure.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. There is potential for research topics identified in *East Midlands Heritage. An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment of the East Midlands* (Knight *et al.* 2012) to be addressed namely:

6.2 Mesolithic (Knight *et al.* 2012. 34-35)

- Investigate the transition from the later Mesolithic to the earlier Neolithic
- Investigate the size, shape and locational characteristics of lithic scatters

6.3 Neolithic (Knight *et al.* 2012. 46-47)

- 3.5.1 Better characterise structural traces relating to settlement activity
- 3.5.4 Investigate the relationship between lithic scatters and developing settlement patterns

6.5 Romano-British (Knight *et al.* 2012. 70-71)

- 5.7.1 Investigate the chronology of road construction
- 5.7.3 Investigate the influence of Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement on communication routes
- 5.7.4 Investigate how roads have impacted upon established communities

3.2 Evaluation Objectives

3.2.1. The aims and objectives of the trial trenching will be to

- ♦ Identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ♦ Record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ♦ Sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ♦ Gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluating their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives outlined in section 3.1 of this document.

4 METHOD STATEMENTS



4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 The evaluation trenches will be strategically located to examine the footprint of the proposed buildings, as well as the access road and the frontage on to Batham Gate to the west and will, in total, examine up to 195m² of the proposed development area.

4.1.2 The location of the trial trenches has been discussed with the ADCC as sufficient to cover the proposed works.

4.1.3 The archaeological evaluation specified in this document is part of pre-commencement archaeological works required as part of condition 6a on planning consent. Should significant archaeological remains be encountered during the evaluation trenching, further phase(s) of *pre-start* archaeological fieldwork will be required by the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council. These works may take the form of additional trenching, open area excavation, strip, map and sample excavation and/or supervised monitoring and recording of ground works. Should these works be required they may be subject to a separate WSI or an addendum to the existing WSI. Once works are completed and subject to discoveries, the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council will require an interim summary statement of findings, along with a post-excavation proposal and timetable for analysis and appropriate publication, to be agreed between the client, their archaeological contractor and the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council to be formally agreed before discharge of condition.

4.2 Standards

4.2.1 All elements of the archaeological evaluation will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and will follow the CIfA's *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (2014b).

4.3 Excavation and Sampling

4.3.1 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation and recording.

4.3.2 All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification.

4.3.3 Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read.

4.3.4 All trenches will be opened by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

4.3.5 Trenches will be excavated to the upper interface of the archaeological horizon, the depth of development or to the level of the geological natural, whichever is the highest.



- 4.3.6 Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately if necessary. Spoil will, in all circumstances, be stored at least 1m away from the trench edges.
- 4.3.7 All trenches will be appropriately cleaned by hand, where safe to do so, in order to expose the nature and extent of archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.3.8 All archaeological features will be identified and recorded and this record will be augmented with appropriate measured plans and sections, if trenches are within safe working depth.
- 4.3.9 Isolated, discrete features such as non-structural pits or features representing industrial activities will be 50% sampled, if they produce artefacts then provision is made for full excavation.
- 4.3.10 All hand excavated spoil will be visually scanned to recover small finds. Any finds recovered in this way will have their provenance from within the site recorded in three dimensions. The finds will be retained and recorded.
- 4.3.11 For sealed and stratigraphically secure deposits that have the potential to provide environmental evidence relating to diet and economy, dating evidence or landuse regime, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller.
- 4.3.12 In the case of waterlogged or anaerobic deposits a minimum sample size of 20L will be taken.
- 4.3.13 Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present column sampling may be considered.
- 4.3.14 In all instances sampling strategies will be in accordance with guidelines issued by Historic England's *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011) and will be targeted in order to provide an evaluation of the type of preservation that may be present.
- 4.3.15 Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered, appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required. Advice from the Historic England Scientific Advisor will be taken as appropriate.
- 4.3.16 Any human remains will be left in-situ and, if deemed necessary, removal will only be undertaken once a Coroners licence has been obtained. This is in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.
- 4.3.17 Finds of "treasure" will be reported to the Coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act (DCMS 2008). The Portable Antiquities Liaison Officer will also be notified

HM Coroner
Dr. Robert Hunter
St Katherine's House

Finds Liaison Officer
Alastair Willis
Museum and Art Gallery



*St. Mary's Wharf,
Mansfield Road
Derby
DE1 3TQ
Tel: 01332 613014*

*The Strand
Derby
DE1 1BS
Tel: 01332 641 903
e-mail: Alastair@derbymuseums.org*

4.3.18 In the event of Treasure finds the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council will be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.4 Recording

4.4.1 In general all recording will follow the letter, spirit and practice outlined in *Site Recording Manual* (DUA 1990, MOLA 2004) and in ARS Ltd recording and procedures manual.

4.4.2 All archaeological deposits, features and structures will be recorded in plan at 1:20 and/or in section at 1:10 or other suitable and appropriate scale.

4.4.3 A plan of the excavation areas will be maintained, all features noted and all section lines recorded.

4.4.4 All archaeological features will be tied into the National Grid and the Datum of the Ordnance Survey.

4.4.5 The written record will be compiled on pre-printed recording forms and will be compiled for all archaeological entities. The base unit of recording will be the *context* an individual/indivisible unit of stratigraphy. Each unit of stratigraphy will be individually and uniquely identified and individually interpreted by processual association.

4.4.6 All records sheets, plans, photographs will have full indices prepared for them.

4.4.7 Site photography will be in high resolution (7 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photography will include general site shots, images of the excavation area and photographs of individual features and groups of features. All photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register with the subject and direction of each shot.

4.4.8 The site archive will include plans and sections, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records (or their electronic equivalent).

4.5 Finds Processing and Storage

4.5.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage will be carried out in accordance with the ClFA (2014c) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* and the UKIC (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage*.

4.5.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose.



4.5.3 Bulk finds which are not discarded will be washed and marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed and recorded. This process will be carried out no later than two months after the end of the excavation.

4.5.4 All small finds will be recorded as individual items and appropriately packaged (e.g. lithics in self-sealing plastic bags and ceramic in acid-free tissue paper).

4.5.5 Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. This process will be carried out within two days of the small find being excavated.

4.5.6 During and after the excavation all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information (including controlled storage, correct packaging, and regular monitoring, immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material). All storage will have appropriate security provision.

4.5.7 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and Buxton Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

4.5.8 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum.

5 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

5.1 At least two weeks prior notice of the commencement of the ground works will be given to the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council:

Steve Baker
Derbyshire County Council
Shand House
Dale Road South
Matlock
Derbyshire
DE4 3RY
Tel: 01629 539773.

5.2 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

5.3 The client will afford reasonable access to the Derbyshire Development Control Archaeologist, or his representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological mitigation

6 STAFFING

6.1 The Project Manager for the watching brief will be Reuben Thorpe FSA, MCIfA, Project Manager at ARS Ltd. The Fieldwork Project Officer will be Adam Lodoen, Assistant Project Officer at ARS Ltd.



6.2 Finds analysis will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialists as detailed subject to availability.

◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Clive Waddington MCIfA / Dr Robin Holgate
◆ Romano-British pottery:	Dr Phil Mills
◆ <i>Terra Sigillata</i> :	Gwladys Monteil
◆ Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Dr Chris Cumberpatch
◆ Clay pipes:	Mike Wood MCIfA
◆ Industrial Remains:	Chris Scott MCIfA
◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals:	Luke Parker
◆ Molluscs:	Dr Andy McWilliams
◆ Human and animal bone:	Milena Grzybowska
◆ Radiocarbon dating:	Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
◆ Finds conservation:	Vicky Garlick, Durham University

7 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 and any archaeological features with respect to nearby fixed structures and roads
- ◆ Illustrations of all archaeological features with appropriately scaled hachured plans and sections
- ◆ 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 OASIS form

7.2 One bound copy of the final report with a digital copy of the report in PDF/A format on disk will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report should be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

8 PUBLICATION

8.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal or another appropriate archaeological journal for publication.

9 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

9.1 Should the project produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum, which in this case is Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. This is in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage and Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery*.

9.2 Should the project produce archaeologically significant finds, a digital, paper and artefactual archive will be prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data (in a format to be agreed with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery). The archive will be deposited in line with the ClfA (2013e) *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*, Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections. Guidelines for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland* and Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archives for Long-Term Storage and Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery* and will be deposited within two months of the completion of the report. The digital archive, in discussion with Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist, may be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice outlined in *Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity Guides to Good Practice* (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011). The Derbyshire County Council 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 Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

9.3 All artefacts and associated material will be cleaned, recorded, properly stored and deposited in the archive.



9.4 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM.

9.5 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).

9.6 Depending on the requirements of the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist the results of the work or a synthesis of them will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

10 GENERAL ITEMS

10.1 Health and Safety

10.1.1 All work will be carried out in accordance with The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Specific health and safety policies exist for all out workplaces and all staff employed will be made aware of the policy and any relevant issues. The particular risks involved with this project will be assessed, recorded and relevant mitigation measures put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

10.2 Insurance Cover

10.2.1 ARS Ltd has full insurance cover for employee liability (£10 million) public liability (£5 million), professional indemnity (£2 million) and all-risks cover.

10.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

10.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

10.4 Publicity and Copyright

10.4.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client. ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

11 REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2017. Geology of Britain viewer. Available online at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home/html> [Accessed 11th October 2017].

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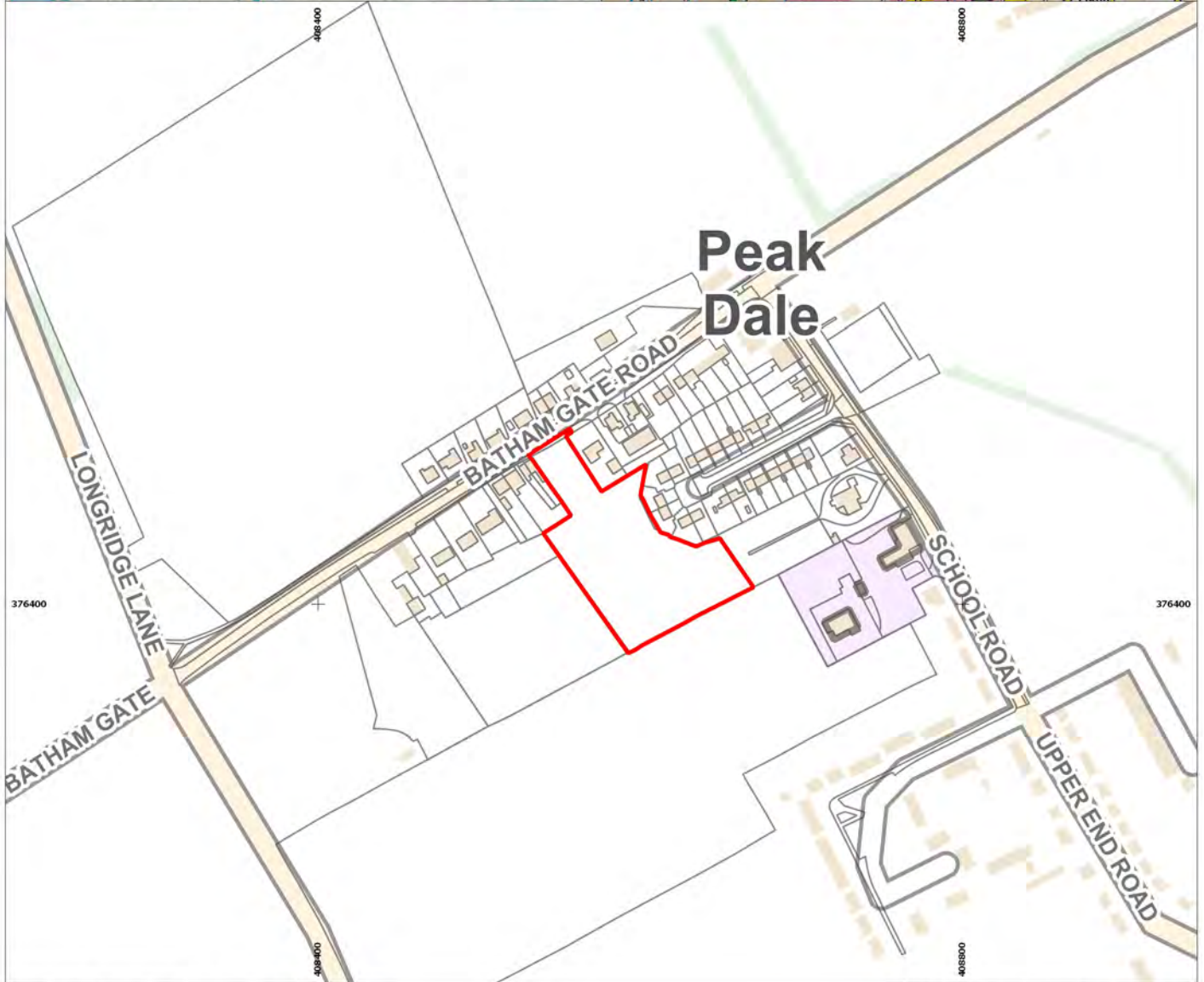
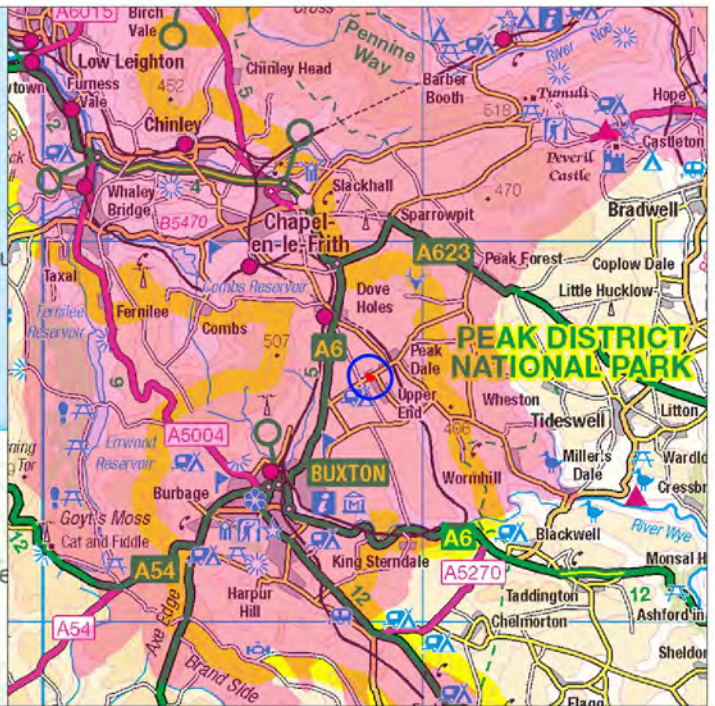


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FIGURES





Site name: Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale
 Date: October 2017
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

**Figure 1:
 Site location**



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 Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB
 Tel: 01629 814540
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



This drawing: © ARS Ltd
 Contains Ordnance Survey data.
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 Site Boundary  High Peak District Boundary

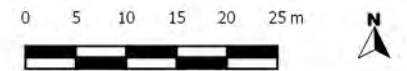


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

- Site Boundary
- Route of Batham Gate Roman Road

Evaluation Trenches

- Trench 1: 20m x 2m
- Trench 2: 20m x 2m
- Trench 3: 35m x 2m
- Trench 4: 18m x 2m
- Trench 5: 18m x 2m
- Trench 6: 28m x 2m
- Trench 7: 14m x 2m
- Trench 8: 17m x 2m
- Trench 9: 10m x 2m
6m x 2m



Site name: Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale
 Date: October 2017
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: 1:750 @ A4

This drawing © ARS Ltd

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Appendix IV. Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: archaeol5-307587

Project details

Project name	An Archaeological Evaluation Trenching at Land at Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Sherwood Homes to undertake archaeological evaluation trenching on land immediately south of Batham Gate road, Peak Dale, Derbyshire. The evaluation comprised the excavation of eleven trenches sited to assess the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed footprint of development. The site lies in an area of archaeological interest both for the prehistoric and Roman periods. Batham Gate (HER 6508) Roman Road is believed to lie beneath the modern road adjacent to the development area. The presence of prehistoric sites and chance finds in the immediate surroundings suggest settlement activity in the general area since the Neolithic. Archaeological features were identified in six of the eleven trenches. These consisted of a ditch with a clay bank and a posthole (Trench 1); two ditches with associated clay bank (Trench 7); two relatively paths or hollow ways (Trenches 3 and 11); a large quarry pit (Trenches 9 and 10), probably associated with the possible agger of the Roman road from Aquae Arnemetiae (Buxton) to the Fort of Navio at Brough-on-Noe. The ditch with a clay bank in Trench 1 is undated, but similar features are known from the Neolithic to the Iron Age.
Project dates	Start: 08-01-2018 End: 12-01-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	BANK Uncertain
Monument type	QUARRY Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning condition After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Position in the
planning process

Project location

Country England
Site location DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK BUXTON Archaeological Evaluation Trenching at Land at Batham Gate Road, Peak Dale, Buxton, Derbyshire
Postcode SK17 8AH
Study area 0.8 Hectares
Site coordinates SK 4085 3764 52.934287768215 -1.392161956375 52 56 03 N 001 23 31 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 Reuben Thorpe
Project supervisor Adam Lodoen
Type of sponsor/funding body developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Physical Archive recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Services
Paper Archive recipient Derby Museum and Art Gallery

Entered by Adam Lodoen (adam@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on 30 January 2018

OASIS:

