

Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire



Plot 2 from the north-west looking toward Hey Farm

ARS Ltd Report 2018/91
Oasis No. archaeol5-321566

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Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report No. 2018/91



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Executive Summary

Project Name: Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire

Site Code: HFW18

Planning Authority: Peak District National Park

Planning Application Reference: NP/DDD/0915/0881

NGR: SK 418164, 374525 (Centred)

Date of Attendance: 30th May to 3rd June 2018

Date of Report: July 2018

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Adrian Fewings (the client) to undertake a scheme of archaeological mitigation during enabling works on land at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire. The work was in part fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent (NP/DDD/0915/0881) for construction of two local needs dwellings. Archaeological monitoring, in the form of strip, map and record excavations, was required during the excavation of the foundation for the building and associated landscaping such as the new septic tank. The proposed development area encompasses some 0.28ha and is bounded by the B6465 to the east and Robyn Hey to the south. The site falls in the rich in lead mining activities area of Wardlow-Cressbrook and is positioned between two scheduled monuments. The archaeological works monitored the removal of the topsoil and overburden of an area c. 0.28ha in area. A total of seven archaeological features were revealed and recorded within the site. The features are related to the lead mining activities in the area enhancing our knowledge and understanding of the land use management, re-use and disuse of the site.

This report presents the results of the archaeological work which took place between 30th May - 3rd June 2018. The work was undertaken by Alexis Thouki and Caitlin Halton Assistant Projects Officers at Archaeological Research Services Ltd and the project was managed by Reuben Thorpe, MCIfA, FSA, Senior Project Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

1 Introduction

1.1 Circumstances of the Project

1.1.1 In May 2018, Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was engaged by Mr Adrian Fewings (the client) to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire, SK17 8RP (NGR 418164, 374525). A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared which detailed a scheme of archaeological works in satisfaction of planning consent (NP/DDD/0915/0881) for the construction of two local needs dwellings at Hey Farm. The WSI was prepared following consultation with Natalie Ward, the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)'s Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

1.1.2 An earthwork survey was undertaken for the site in April 2015 by ARS Ltd. This identified that the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') could form part of the remnants of a medieval strip field system. A number of level man-made platforms were identified on the south of the site which, at the time of the survey, was associated with the construction of Robin Hey Farm. The survey also revealed a trackway running across both the PDA and the rest of the field. Lastly, a sub-circular area of disturbed ground, formerly the site of a dewpond, was identified in the north-east corner of the field. Both the trackway and dewpond are recorded on the 1898 Ordnance Survey (OS) map.

1.1.3 Upon completion of the earthwork survey, archaeological trial trenching was carried out across the PDA by ARS Ltd in August 2016. The trenching revealed that the level platforms observed during the survey were natural in origin, but were possibly accentuated by the adjacent trackway.

1.2 Site Location

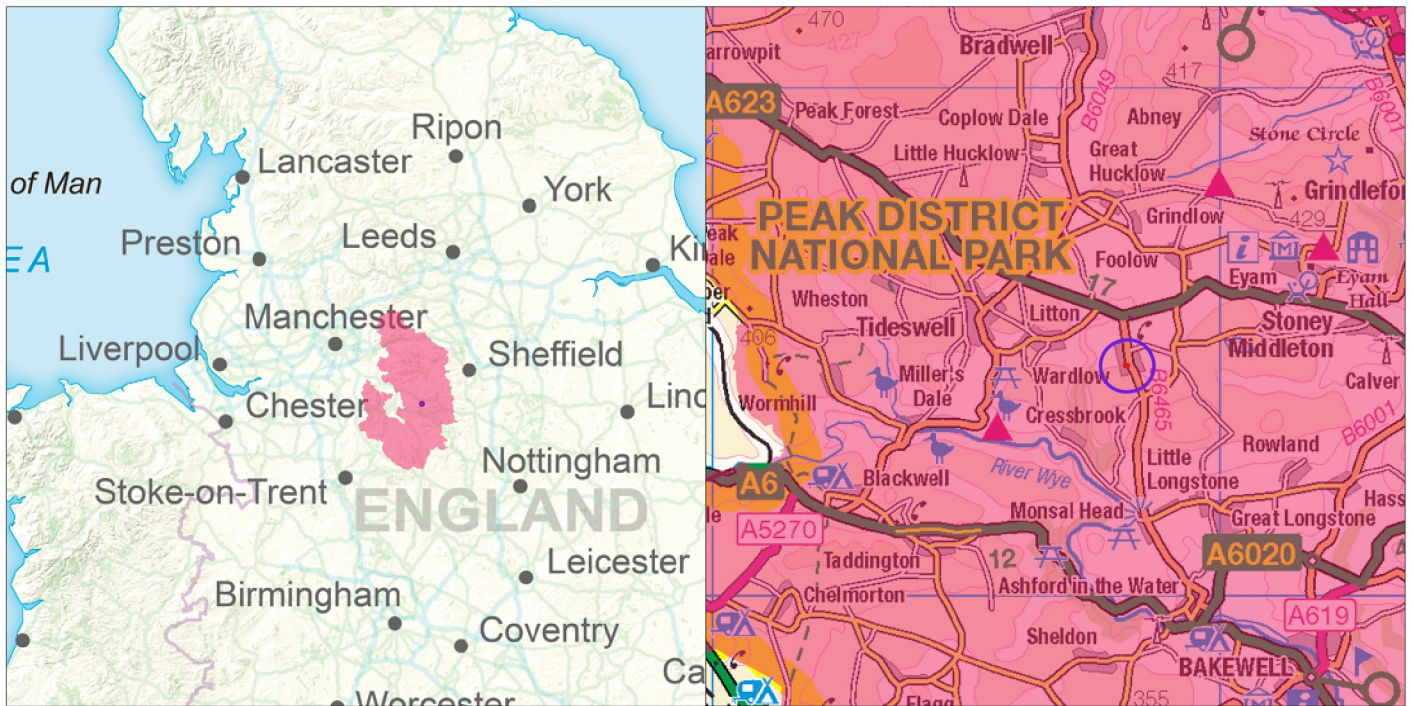
1.2.1 The development area (centred on NGR 418164, 374525).comprises an open field to the south of Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire. It is bounded by the B6465 to the east and Robin Hey Farm to the south (Figure 1).

1.2.2 The development area is located between two scheduled monuments The site is positioned c.474m to the east of the 18th-19th century mining complex remains of Arbourseats Veins and Sough, Wardlow Sough, Nay Green Mine and Washing Floors, Hading Vein and Seedlow Rake (NHLE 1412782) and c.753m north-west of the 16th-19th century Cackle Mackle and Stadford Hollow lead mines (NHLE 1017754).

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the site comprises limestone of the Monsal Dale Limestone Formation, formed approximately 329 to 331 million years ago in the Carboniferous Period when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow carbonate seas. No superficial deposits are recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS 2018).

1.3.2 The soils of the site are classified as belonging to the Malham 2 Soil Association (541p), which are typical brown earths (SSEW 1983). These soils form as Aeolian silty drifts over Carboniferous limestone and Triassic limestone breccia and are characterised as *'well drained often stoneless silty soils over limestone, shallow in places especially on crests and steep slopes. Bare rock locally'* (CU 2018).



Site name: Hey Farm, Wardlow
 Date: July 2018
 Drawn by: MB
 Scale: Varies

 Site Boundary

 PDNPA Boundary



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Figure 1:
Site location

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The site of the PDA falls within an extensive area of lead mining remains, many of which are classified as Scheduled Ancient Monuments. Furthermore, 1898 OS map indicates a series of 'old leads mines' immediately to the west and east of the PDA.

1.4.2 The PDA itself corresponds to an area in which earthwork remains of lead mine shafts have recently been identified. The National Park's GIS data relating to mining remains indicates that there was a line of shafts running across the northern edge of the proposed development site, although these are shown as having been removed. Remnants of lead workings remain visible in this area.

1.4.3 The site is divided by a trackway running east to west, forming distinct grooves and ridges across the PDA. The road which is recorded on the 1898 OS map was identified during the earthwork survey (2015) and has been attributed to lead mining (McWilliams 2015).

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the Updated Research Agenda for the East Midlands (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably for the High Medieval (1066-1485) and Post-Medieval (1485-1750) periods:

- ◆ 7I: investigating the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management (Knight *et al.* 2012, 95);
- ◆ 8E: identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries (Knight *et al.* 2012,109); and
- ◆ 8F: research the development of East Midlands industry and its impact upon landscape and settlement morphology (Knight *et al.* 2012, 109).

2.2 Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief are as follows:

- ◆ To identify the presence/absence of any archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ To record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ To establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ To gather sufficient information to establish the character, extent, form, function and likely status of any surviving archaeological deposits with a view to evaluation their significance and potential to inform the aims and objectives.

3 Methodology

3.1 Professional Standards

3.1.1 The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the methodology specified in the WSI produced by ARS Ltd (Holgate 2016) (Appendix II).

3.1.2 In all circumstances, the groundworks were undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2014a) and the *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014b).

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The works comprised archaeological monitoring of three plots including a drainage system and an electricity supply trench. During the monitoring process, the topsoil/overburden was removed in by a mechanical excavation in level spits across all areas of the proposed groundworks. These areas were excavated down to the first archaeological horizon or depth of development (whichever was higher), followed by the hand excavation of any identified features by hand. The archaeological monitoring was conducted between of 30th May - 3rd June 2018 (Figures 2-3).

3.3 The Watching Brief

3.3.1 The detailed methodology is in the Written Scheme of Investigation, presented in Appendix II, however it is summarised here.

3.3.2 The watching brief comprised archaeological supervision and monitoring of all ground works. Site recording followed standard conventions outlined in the Site Recording Manual for Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS) (2002).

3.3.3 All ground works covered under this specification have been undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

3.3.4 All archaeological features and/or deposits identified during the watching brief were cleaned to an appropriate level before recording, and a sufficient quantity of the said features were investigated by hand to allow their date, nature and degree of survival to be ascribed

3.3.5 Regular contact was maintained between ARS Ltd, the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist and the site project manager to ensure that all relevant parties were kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately.

3.3.6 Contractors and plant operators were notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.

3.3.7 All site operations were carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy (risk assessment).

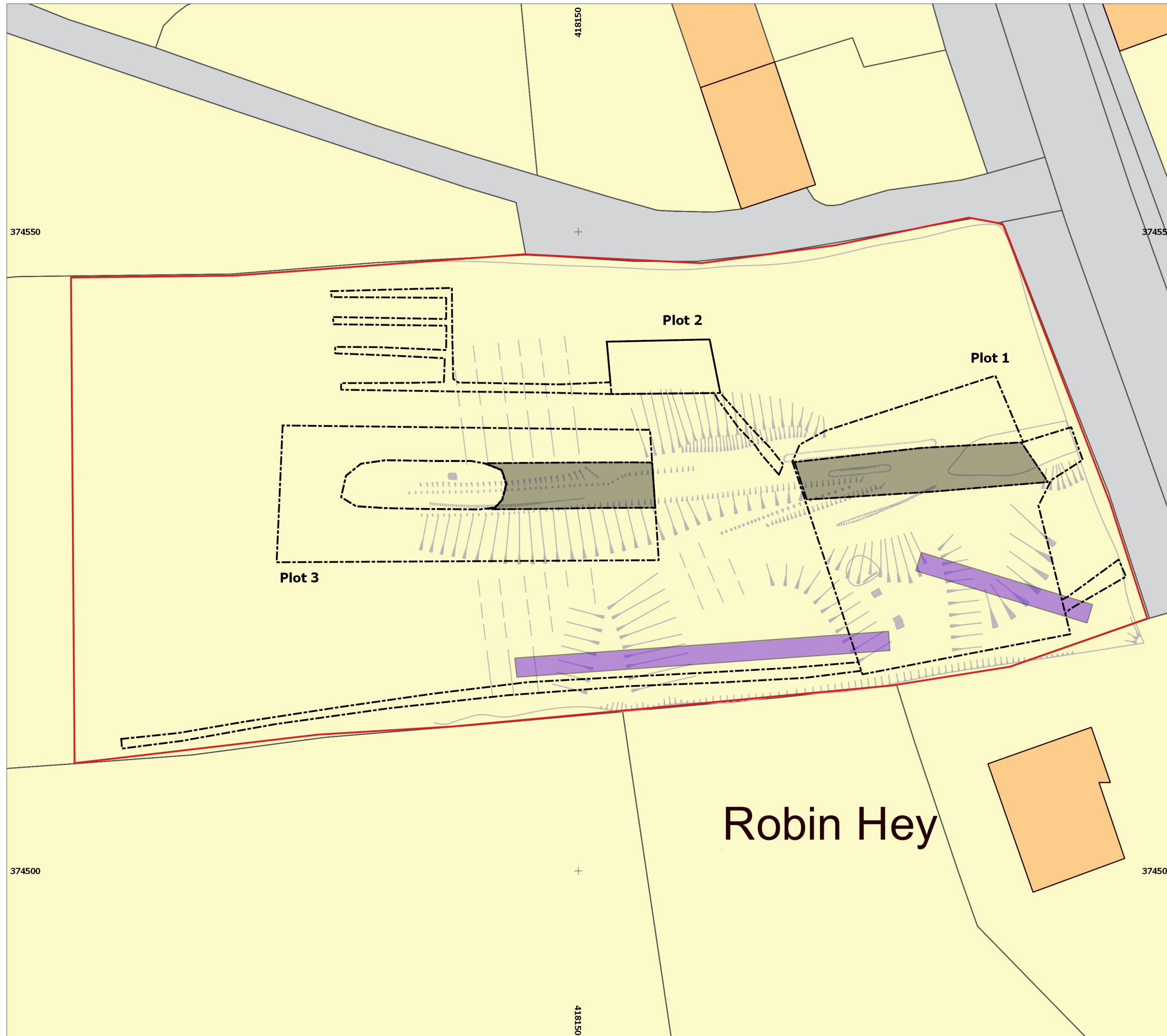
3.3.8 Site photography was in high resolution (10 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photographic images comprised general site working shots, images of the excavation area and separately images of individual features and groups of features. Photographs include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and have been recorded on a photographic register.

3.3.9 A plan of the excavated areas has been maintained. All drawings were carried out at an appropriate scale and all contexts were recorded using a single context recording system.

3.3.10 Sample representative levels were taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural where no archaeological features were uncovered.

3.3.11 The site archive includes plans and sections at an appropriate scale, a scale photographic record, and full stratigraphic records on recording forms/context sheets or their electronic equivalent. The archaeological features encountered on site had their height and location surveyed in accurately above Ordnance Datum (aOD) either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

Figure 2: 2015 and 2018 Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow

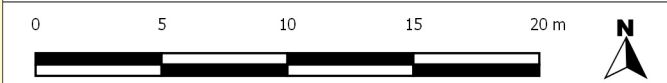


- Site Boundary

- 2018 Watching Brief
 - Watching Brief (polyline)
 - Watching Brief (polygon)

- 2015 Evaluation Trenches

- 2015 Earthwork Survey
 - Earthwork Survey (polyline)
 - Earthwork Survey (polygon)



Site name: Hey Farm, Wardlow
 Date: July 2018
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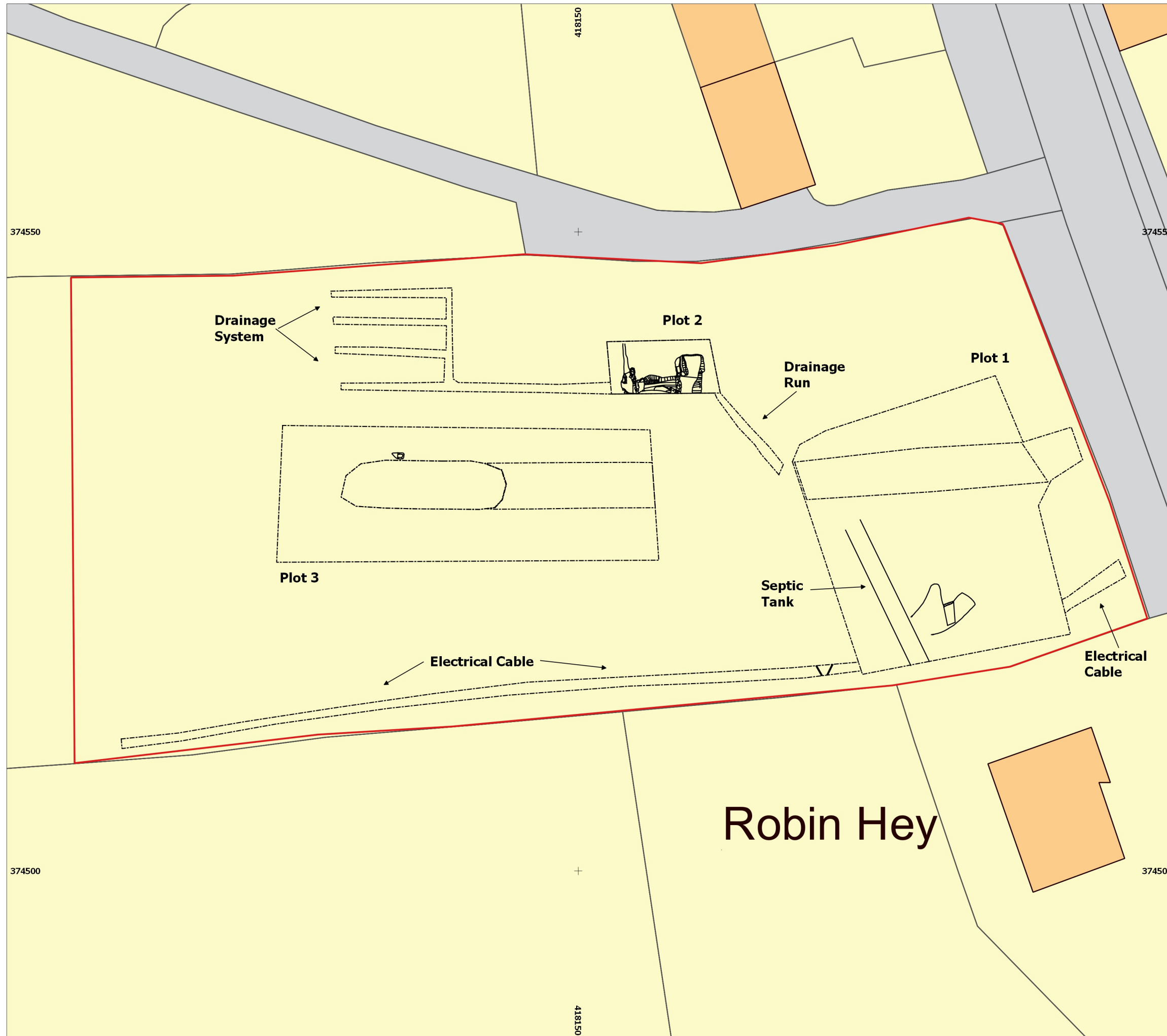
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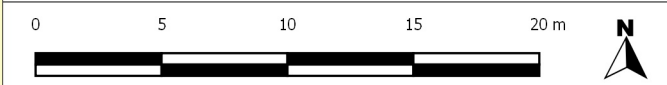
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Figure 3: 2018 Watching Brief Site Plan



- Site Boundary
- 2018 Watching Brief
 - Watching Brief (polyline)
 - Watching Brief (polygon)
- 2015 Evaluation Trenches
- 2015 Earthwork Survey
 - Earthwork Survey (polyline)
 - Earthwork Survey (polygon)



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4 Results

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A site plan of the features uncovered after stripping is presented in (Figure 3). Detailed information on all excavated contexts is presented in Appendix I.

4.1.2 Three 'plots' were stripped in the proposed development area PDA. Plot 1, at the south-east of the site, comprised the excavation for the footprint of a house and associated garden plot. Plot 2 lay to the north of Plot 1, it covered an area of 8m x 4m and was to accommodate a new septic tank. Plot 3 lay to the south-west of Plot 1, this covered an area of 28.60m x 10m. In addition, various narrow trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision for the insertion of live services, utilities and the creation of a drainage field (Figure 3).

4.1.3 The topography of the site falls away to the north from the higher south side and so the stratigraphy varies across the site, with the subsoil (002) being thicker to the south side and the topsoil (001) directly overlying the geological natural on the north of the site. The natural geology consists of pale grey limestone.

4.1.4 A total of seven archaeological features, including five lead mine rakes and one track way, were revealed within the site. A mixed assemblage of unstratified post-medieval/modern pottery was noted from the overburden but was not retained.

4.1.5 No samples were taken from any of the identified features, as the fills within the features were the result of backfilling.

4.2 Plot 1

4.2.1 The mechanical stripping of the overburden in the south side of Plot 1 (Figures 3-7) exposed the terminus ends of two intercutting fissures [008] and [017]. Unlike the rakes identified within Plot 2, the fissures within Plot 1 follow unconventional orientations, denoting their natural origins. Fissure [008] ran on an east to west axis whilst fissure [017] ran on a north-east to south-west axis. *Sondage* excavation of fissure [008] demonstrated a single homogenous fill of mid-grey brown clay silt with occasional angular limestone fragments. No finds or artefacts were present in these features, though some charcoal flecking was noted.

4.3 Plot 2

4.3.1 Three intercutting features (rakes/scrin) [009, 013, 019] were exposed in Plot 2 (Figures 8-16). Here excavations established that three linear features, representing naturally occurring mismatched beds of limestone rock, were present.

4.3.2 No foot holes in the walls or stemples, (wooden steps built into the sides) have been found in relation to [009, 013, 019]. Excavated segments established that the rakes/scrins [009] and [013] had been contemporary and open at the same time, while a narrower linear feature [019] represents a natural fissure which had not been explored.

4.3.3 The term '*lead rake*' was a term used specifically by lead miners to denote a mineral vein which was worked from the surface to great depth (Barnatt *et al*, 2004), whereas the term *scrin* was usually used for veins under about half a metre in width. (Barnatt *et al*, 2014).



Figure 4: Plan view of intercutting rakes [008] and [017] in Plot 1 (scale 1m x 0.25m).



Figure 5: West facing section of rake [008] in Plot 1 (scale = 1m x 0.25m).

Figure 6

Detailed plan of Plot 1 and Electrical
Cable Trench

Key:

[008] context number

----- Limit of excavation

———— Context line

----- Cotinuation of Track way



Drainage
run

Trackway [006]

Septic
Tank

[017]

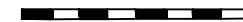
[008]

Electrical cable

[023]

Electrical cable

Plot 1



4m

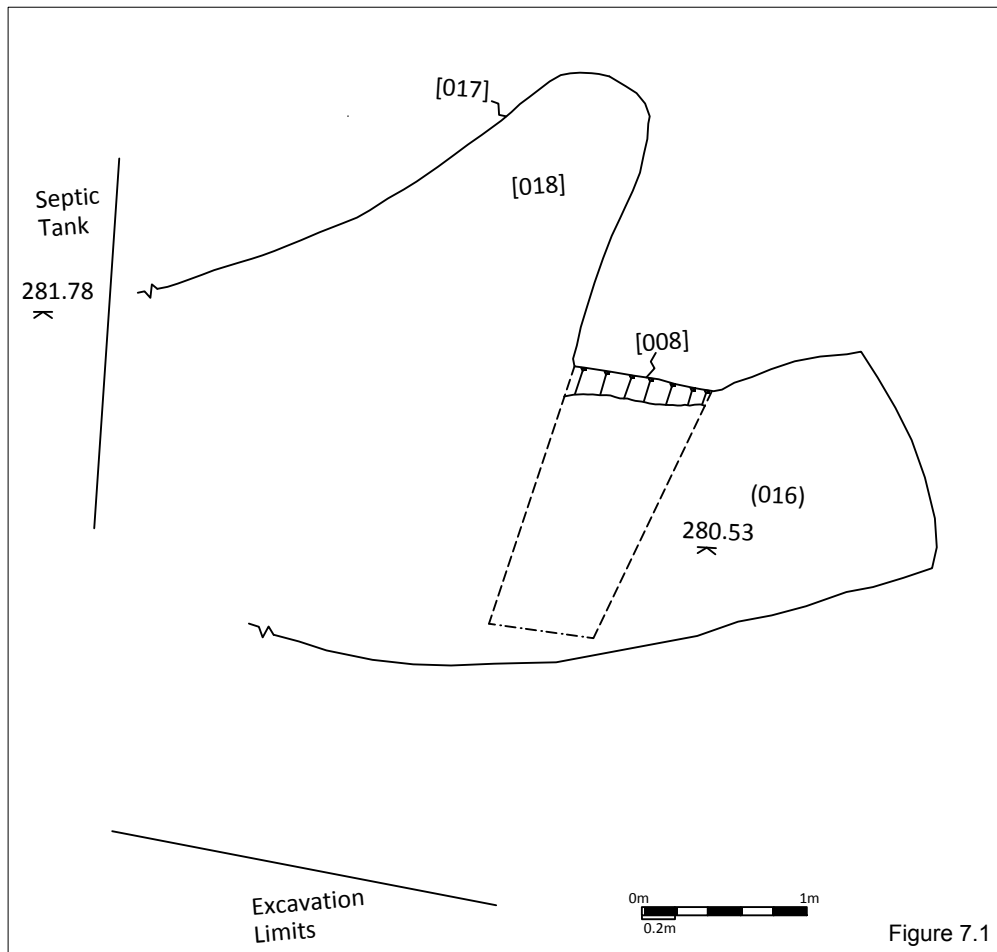


Figure 7.1

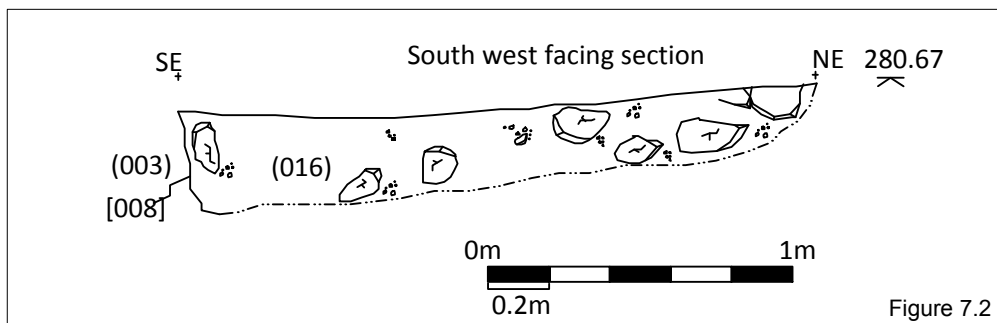


Figure 7.2

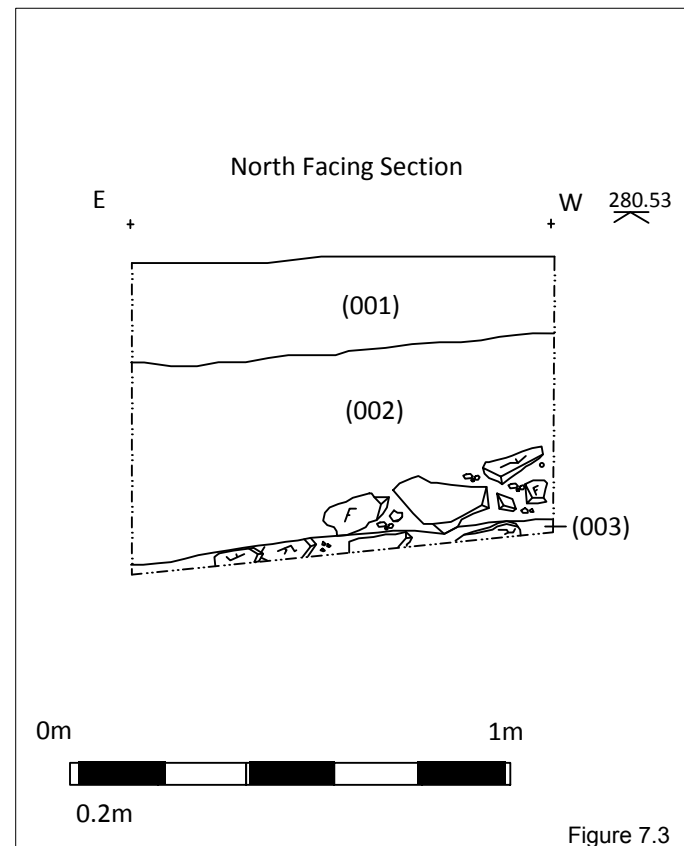


Figure 7.3

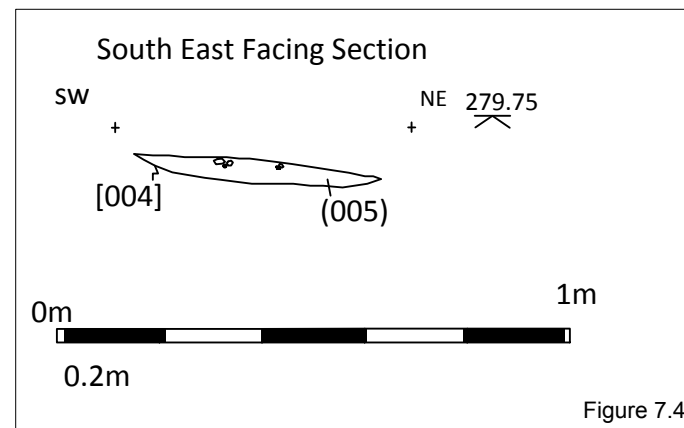


Figure 7.4

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 Scale: 1:10 for sections and 1:20 for plans

Figure 7. Plan and sections of features in Plot 1, and section of feature in Plot 3.

7.1 Plan of features within Plot 1.

7.2 Detailed section drawing of rake [008] (South west facing section) in Plot 1.

7.3 Sample baulk section from Plot 1 (001).

7.4 Section of pit [004] in Plot 3.

Key:


[009] context number

----- Limit of excavation

----- Continuation of feature

----- Break of slope

----- Context line

 Stone/Bedrock



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4.3.4 Rake/scrin [009] was 1.50m wide and terminated 2 meters to the south of the northern edge of excavation of Plot 2. Rake [009] was fully excavated to a depth of 2.10m. It was defined by steep and vertical sides on the east and west and appears to be contemporary with the [013] both having been sequentially backfilled by weathered in deposits (010; 011; 012) sealed by a single episode (022) of deliberate infilling which contained angular limestone inclusions and sparse flakes of charcoal. No datable finds were retrieved from the rake [009].

4.3.5 To the west of [009] lay an extension to this rake [013] which was 0.90m wide and 0.95m deep and possibly used to access rake [009]. Rake access [013] sloped from west to east dipping toward [009]. The fills of [013] comprised (014) which was very similar to (022) and comprised moderate angular limestone rubble. Excavation established that rake [009] did not extend beyond the stripped area of the Plot 2.

4.3.6 To the west of [013] lay a further feature [019] which appeared to be natural and had not been explored by miners. This natural feature [019] was 1.30m wide at its widest but narrowed significantly towards the north where it formed a small gully. Its fill, (020), comprised yellow clay (which occurs naturally in beds in the limestone) and represents undisturbed natural.



Figure 8: Location shot of Plot 2 (Septic Tank) and Plot 3 in the back (scale = 2m x 2m).



Figure 9: North facing section of rake [009] (full excavation) in Plot 2 (scale = 2m x 1m).



Figure 10: North-west view of rakes [009] and [013] (full excavation) (scale = 2m).



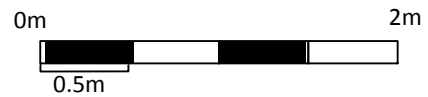
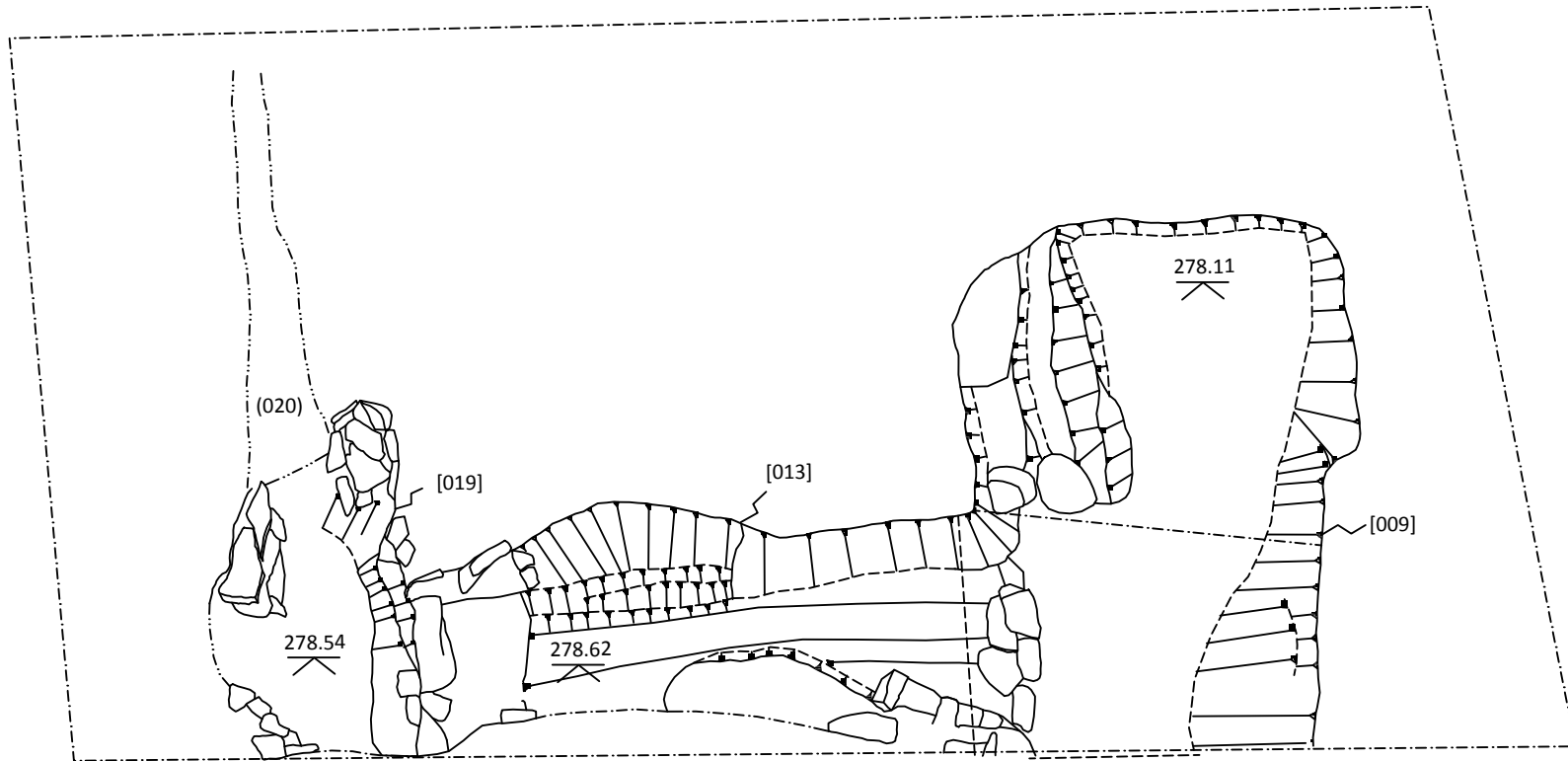
Figure 11: East facing section of rake [013] (scale = 1m x 0.25m).



Figure 12: East view of rake [013] (full excavation) (scale =2m).



Figure 13: North facing section of pipe/fissure [019] (scale = 1m).



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Drawing Ref: Detailed plan of rakes in Plot 2
Date: 16/06/2018
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Scale: 1:20

Figure 14. Plan of Plot 2, showing intercutting rakes [009], [013] and pipe/fissure [019].

Key:

[009] context number

- Limit of excavation
- Continuation of feature
- Break of slope



Stone/Bedrock

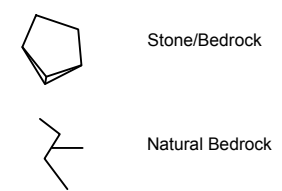
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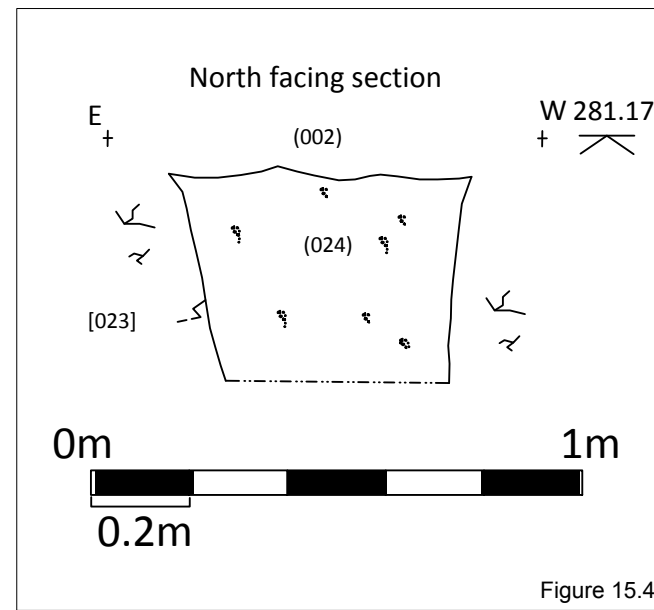
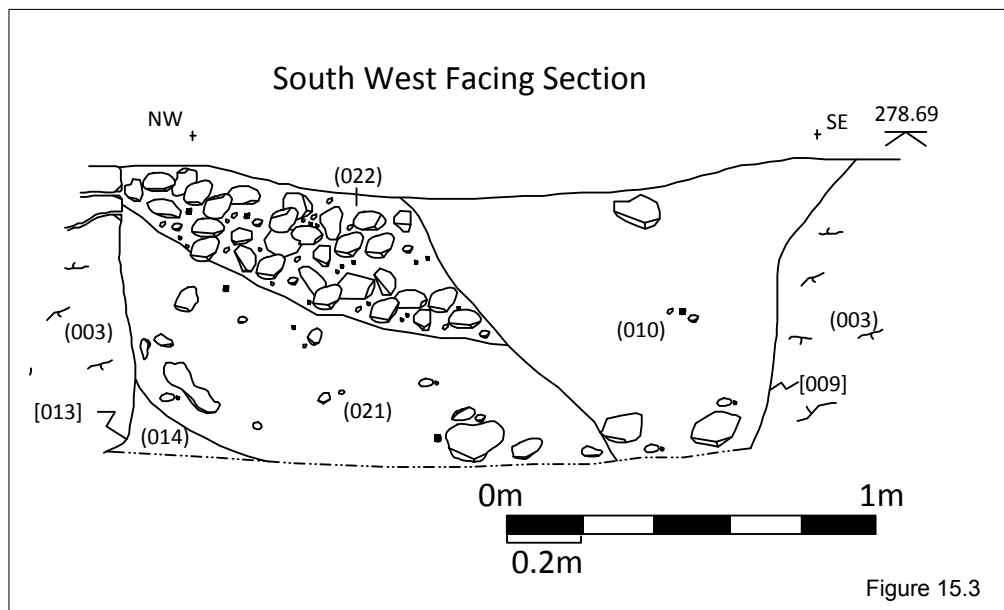
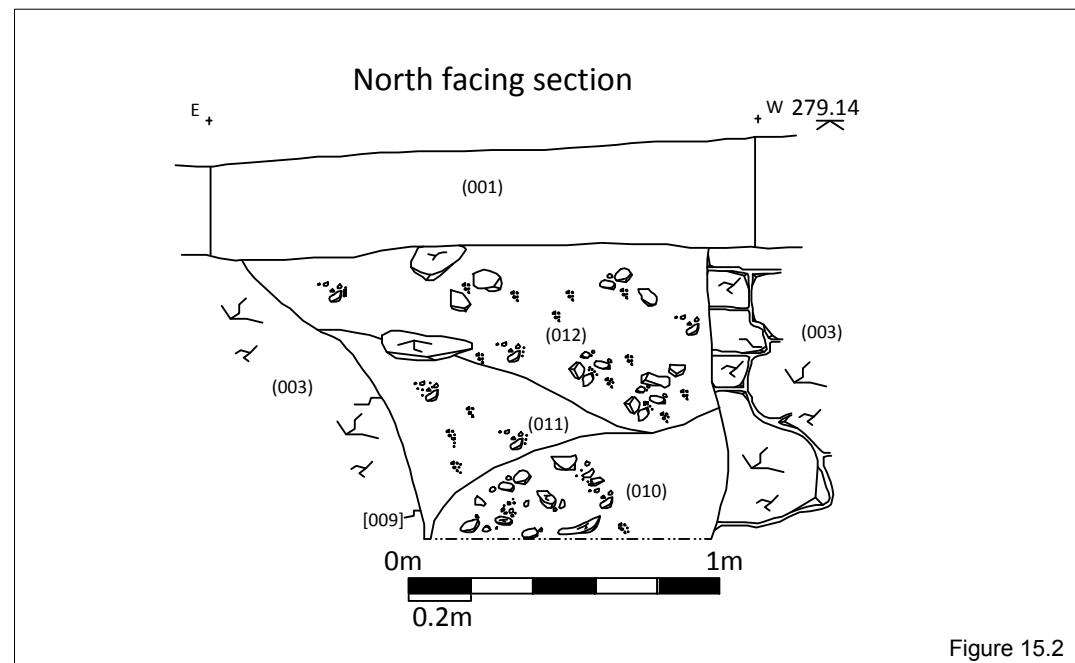
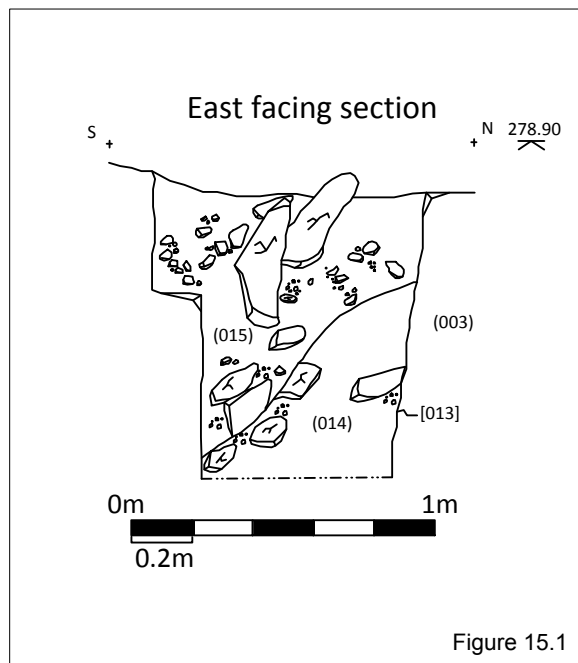
Figure 15: Detailed section drawings of rakes [009],[013], [023]

- Key:
- [009] context number
 - - - - - Limit of excavation
 - · - · - Continuation of feature
 - - - - - Break of slope
 - Context line



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Figure 16. Plan of Plot 3 including archaeological features

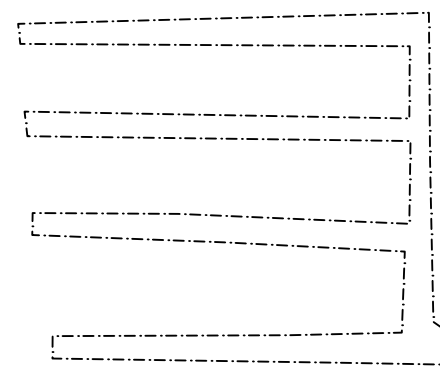
Key:
[009] context number
----- Limit of excavation
—— Context line
- - - - Bulk Section



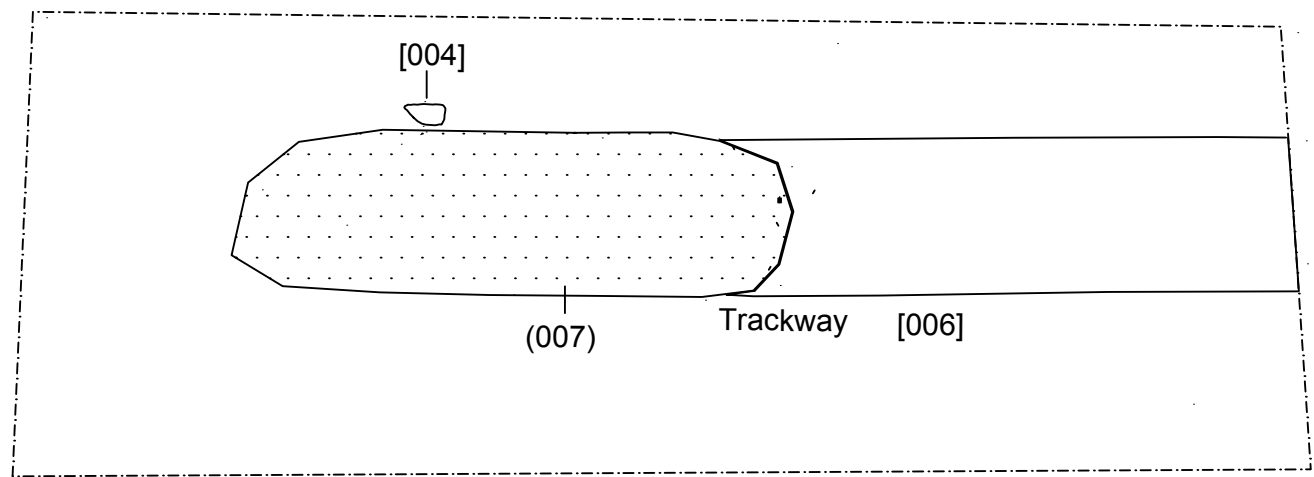
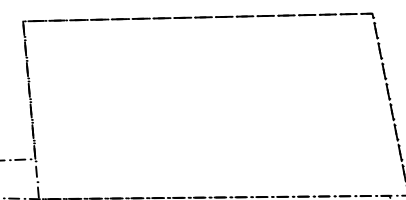
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Drainage system



Plot 2



Plot 3

(007)

Trackway

[006]

[004]

4.4 Plot 3

4.4.1 Plot 3 was crossed by a linear feature [006], which comprised cobbling and limestone surfacing, that ran east to west and terminated four meters short of the west edge of Plot 3 (Figures 3, 7, 17-18). Trackway [006] was 2 meters wide and 23 meters long and had been identified during the topographic survey in 2015.

4.4.2 In the middle of the [006] lay two gate post bases which had been packed over with medium and small angular gravels (007), which had been 'tamped' down to form a compact surface. No mortar or other bonding material was spotted.



Figure 17: North facing section of bulk in Plot 3 (scale = 2m x 0.25m).



Figure 18: West facing shot of track way [006] running east-west in Plot 3 (scale = 2m x 0.25m).

4.5 Drainage Trenches

4.5.1 To the immediate west of septic tank (Plot 2), an overflow drainage system (drain field) was excavated for releasing wastewater to the ground. The drainage system forms a cluster of five parallel trenches, each of which were excavated under archaeological supervision (Figure 19). The trenches were excavated down to the natural geology. The archaeological monitoring did not produce any features of archaeological value.



Figure 19: East view of drainage system (scale = 2m).

4.6 Electricity Trench

4.6.1 Two narrow trenches were excavated at the south of the PDA to accommodate an electrical cable. The first of these trenches lay at the southern edge of the PDA, it was 55 meters long and ran from east to west and was offset from the dry stone boundary wall at the south of the site. The second trench was 5 meters long and lay at the east of Plot 1. Both trenches were 0.50m wide and 0.70m deep.

4.6.2 The rake found in the electrical cable trench presents very well defined steep edges. The feature narrows substantially towards south forming a trapezoid shape betraying north-south orientation. In line with rakes [009] and [008] the rake [023] appears to have been deliberately backfilled by a mottled greyish deposit with yellowish spots and sparse flakes of charcoal (Figures 20-21).



Figure 20: East view of electrical cable trench including rake [023] (scale = 0.25m).



Figure 21: North facing section of rake [023] (scale = 0.25m).

5 Discussion and Interpretation

5.1 The archaeological evidence arising from the watching brief at Hey Farm demonstrates the presence of one putative *scrin*, with access, and other natural fissures as well as an east to west aligned track way, the latter of which had already been documented (McWilliams 2015). Unlike this track way the mine rakes have not been previously documented and are not present in the PDNPA HBSMR or lead legacy databases. This new *scrin*, may be clustered with shafts running across the northern edge of the PDA and the Seedlow Rake/Wardlow Sough Vein complex in the Wardlow-Cressbrook area. The rake at Hey Farm may be part of the Bramwell *Scrin*, having its origins in the Neptune level where the Nay Green Mines are located (Rieuwerts, 2007, 170).

5.2 The alignment of trackway feature [006] with a set of grooves and ridges identified as vehicles marks (McWilliams 2015) supports this features origin as a trackway associated with the lead mining industry (Figures 2-3). This conclusion is supported by the exposure of the lead mine rakes in this area. However, the potential that this trackway has its origins from an unknown agricultural function cannot be discounted and it may be that the trackway functioned in a dual capacity. Further investigations in the area may reveal multiple phases of lead mining activities taking place before during and after the construction of the road. Furthermore, the covering of the area around the gateway with a layer of crushed limestone, to prevent further damage to the ground by passing livestock or vehicles, betrays a versatile local economy/landscape management.

5.3 The absence of tool marks on the rock surface and the lack of any fragmentation or burning evidence on the rock (either as a result of fire-setting, placed against the hard limestone, or blasting using gunpowder) suggests that the linear features, encountered in the PDA, represent natural occurring rakes/*scrins*/fissures that have been worked out and backfilled due to human action. Lead had traditionally been found by following veins from surface outcroppings, particularly in ‘rakes’ following surface sinks that were similar to known lead-rich areas. The primary mineralization (270 million years ago) deposited from mineral-rich hydrothermal waters passing through weaknesses in the bedrock and is most commonly found in veins following faults and fissures in the rock. The mineralizing fluids usually cut the rocks near-vertically and run in lines across the landscape resulting in vertical and steep formations as rakes/fissures [009; 013; 019]. Lastly, the presence of charcoal in the backfills of the rakes may suggest ‘dressing activities’ in the area (first appeared in 17th century) in which gunpowder was used to break down the minerals from the surrounding material (Barnatt *et al*, 2014, 2004).

5.4 The presence of a ‘dew’ pond (McWilliams, 2015) in the north-east of the PDA could enhance the hypothesis of ‘dressing activities’ as washing was an important stage during the extraction of lead from the gauge material. The dew pond is documented on the 1898 OS map of Derbyshire and it is believed to have incorporated the remains of lead workings (McWilliams 2015).

5.5 No evidence of rails or level ground/cartage was detected to suggest wheeled transport (such as small wagons with plain flanged wooden wheels).

5.6 This small archaeological window in Wardlow’s past has the potential to enhance our knowledge and understanding of the process flow of the lead industry, the methods used and the place it held in the wider economic and social landscape. To all appearances, the

lead mining activities demonstrated by rake/scrin [009; 013] found in the PDA represent mining undertaken by miner/farmers across the ore field. Alongside the larger ventures, miner/farmers continued to supplement their income from agriculture by mining smaller veins at slack times in the farming years. Such mining continued to use the simplest of extraction techniques and as the onsite rakes betray they were usually relatively shallow (Barnatt *et al*, 2014).

6 Archive Statement

6.1 As the project has not produced any archaeologically significant artefacts, a primary archive will not be deposited with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. However, as the project has produced archaeologically significant results, a digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, in line with the Museums of Derbyshire (2016) *Procedures for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives from Derbyshire at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery*.

6.2 The digital archive will comprise a PDF version of all primary site records from this project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement. 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).

6.3 One digital PDF/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the PDNPA HBSMR and one bound copy with a digital copy of this report in PDF/A format on disc will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A digital PDF version of the final report will also be uploaded as part of the OASIS record.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality, and Copyright

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

8 Statement of Indemnity

8.1 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.

9 Acknowledgements

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank everyone who contributed to the outcome of this project. In particular we would like to thank Adrian Fewings for commissioning the work and facilitating site access, as well as Natalie Ward for providing feedback.

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Appendix I: Context Register

Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire

Context No.	Type/interpretation	Description/ Processual Interpretation	Height aOD (to top of context) (m)	Max depth (m) BGL
001	Deposit/topsoil	Fine, dark greyish brown loam with frequent rooting. / <i>In situ soil formation</i>	281.25	0.22m
002	Deposit/subsoil	Firm, mid orangish brown sandy clay. / <i>In situ soil formation</i>	281.04	0.55m
003	Deposit/geological natural	Pale grey in colour Monsal Dale Limestone Formation. / <i>The geological past</i>	280.63	
004	Cut/Pit	Oval shallow pit, with gentle slopes and flattish base cut through the subsoil (002). The pit is oriented NE-SW, and measuring 450mm wide, 470mm length and 6mm depth. / Pit construction	279.64	0.06m
005	Deposit/fill of pit [005]	Fine, single dark grey silty clay sterile of inclusions. / Natural silting process/abandonment	279.64	0.06m
006	Cut/track way	Long linear feature with parallel edges and rounded terminus, aligned with the site's gateway, build on a level ground. The feature is orientated E-W, and measuring 3 meters wide and 24 meters long. / Track way	280.01	
007	Deposit/fill	Compact surface with medium and small in size tamped down angular gravels. The density and compactness of the deposit is distinctively higher around the basis of the gateway. / Road/material laid down for use as a footway and for heavier traffic	280.01	
008	Cut/mine rake	Linear feature running west-east with rounded terminus and steep sites. The feature intercuts with the linear [017]. The feature measures 2.10 meters wide and >0.30 meters depth. The rake extends beyond the limits of the excavation/ Mine rake / Lead mining industry	280.53	

Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire

009	Cut/mine rake	Linear feature running S-N with steep and vertical west and east sites respectively, measuring >3.80m length, 1.5m width and >0.950m depth. The feature is cut through the natural bedrock terminating at the north end of the Plot 2 (septic tank 8x4 meters), 5 meters from the north boundary dry wall. The feature extends towards south. / Mine rake / Lead mining industry	278.53	0.95m
010	Deposit/fill	Firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt with small and medium angular lumps of limestone and scares flakes of charcoal. The fill measures >1m length, 950mm width and 400mm depth. Few mineralized stones have been retrieved including one iron stone and 'gang material' of lead ore. / Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event	278.73	0.95m
011	Deposit/fill	Fine, mid-orangish brown silty clay with infrequent inclusions of limestone and charcoal measuring >1m length, 750mm width and 650mm depth. Some patches of redeposited natural and flakes of charcoal have been detected. / Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event	278.10	0.65m
012	Deposit/fill	Firm, mid-greyish brown clayey silt with small and medium angular lumps of limestone, lead ore and scares flakes of charcoal. The fill measures >1m length 1.5 meters width and 600mm depth. / Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event	278.47	0.60m
013	Cut/mine rake	Linear vertically sided feature running E-W truncated by the later [009] and [019]. The feature is cut through the natural bedrock and its terminus was truncated by the rake [009]. The feature measures >950mm length, 950mm width and >900mm depth. And it extends beyond the west end of the Plot 2. / Mine rake / Lead mining industry	278.72	0.90m
014	Deposit/fill	Friable, sandy clay with moderate frequency of medium and large angular and sub-angular lumps of limestone. The fill measures >500mm length, 620mm width and 650mm depth. / Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event	278,65	0.65m
015	Deposit/fill of /same as 022	Firm, silty clay dark brown with frequent medium and big lambs of limestone. The fill measures >500mm length, 950mm width and 940mm depth. / Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event	278.17	0.94m
016	Deposit/fill	Single firm fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt with occasional mid medium angular limestones and flakes of charcoal. / Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event	280.53	>0.35m

Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire

017	Cut/mine rake	Linear feature running NE-SW measuring >4m length, >1m width, Depth N/A. The feature extends beyond the excavation area.	280.62	
018	Deposit/fill	Firm fill of mid-greyish brown clayey silt and flakes of charcoal. The fill measures >4m length, >1m width, Depth N/A. / Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event	280.62	
019	Cut/Fissure	Linear feature running S-N, measuring >4m length, 1.30m wide, depth N/A. The feature is cut through the natural bedrock terminating at the north end of the Plot 2 (septic tank 8x4 meters), 5 meters from the north boundary dry wall. / Fissure/Fault of the bedrock	278.94	
020	Deposit/fill	Firm, mid-yellowish brown silty clay. The fill measures >4m length, 1.30m wide, depth N/A. / Natural formation	278.94	
021	Void			
022	Deposit/fill/same as 015	Coarse, clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small and medium limestone measuring >1m length, 1m width and 400mm depth. Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event.	278.510	0.40m
023	Cut/mine rake	Linear feature running S-N with steep and vertical west and east sites respectively, measuring >0.50m length, 0.55m width and >0.40mm depth. The feature is formed through the natural bedrock and it was found inside the electrical cable trench. The rake is narrowing substantially towards south / Mine rake / Lead mining industry	281.17	
024	Deposit/fill	Firm, mid-greyish brown silty clay with yellowish spots. In the fill small and medium angular lumps of limestone and scares flakes of charcoal were found. The fill measures >50m length, 550mm width and 400mm depth. Few mineralized stones have been retrieved including one iron stone and 'gang material' of lead ore. / Dumped deposit / Disposal of unwanted materials in a single event	281.17	0.40m

Appendix II: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire
Written Scheme of Investigation for an
Archaeological Watching Brief**



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Prepared on behalf of: Mr Adrian Fewings

Date of compilation: August 2016

Compiled by: Robin Holgate MCIfA

Planning Reference: NP/DDD/0915/0881

Local Authority: Peak District National Park

Site central NGR: 418164, 374525

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 Mr Adrian Fewings (the client). It details a WSI for archaeological works in satisfaction of planning consent (NP/DDD/0915/0881) for construction of two local needs dwellings at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire, SK17 8RP (NGR 418164, 374525).

1.1.2 Archaeology is a material consideration in the planning process under paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (CLG 2012), which 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.*

1.1.3 Planning permission has been granted for development of the site subject to Condition 3 as follows.

No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for archaeological work has been submitted to and approved in writing by the National Park Authority.

For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI, which shall include:

A. The statement of significance and research objectives; and:

B. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording and the nomination of a competent person(s) or organisation to undertake the agreed works; and

C. The programme for post-investigation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication and dissemination and deposition of resulting material. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

1.1.4 This WSI was prepared following consultation with Natalie Ward, the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA)'s Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

1.2 Site description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (PDA), outlined in red on Figure 1, is a strip field immediately north of Robin Hey.

1.3 Geology

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the PDA comprises Monsal Dale Limestone Formation – Limestone (BGS 2016).



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The site of the PDA falls within an extensive area of lead mining remains, many of which are classified as Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAM). Around 500m west of the PDA, the remain of the Arbourseats Veins and Sough, Wardlow Sough, Nay Green Mine and Washing Floors, Hading Vein and Seedlow Rake are present (SAM 1412782), and c.800m to the south-east of the PDA, the remains of the Cackle Mackle and Stadford Hollow lead mines on Longseat Moor are present (SAM 1017754). Additionally the 1898, 1:2500 scale OS map indicates 'old leads mines', immediately to the west and east of the PDA.

2.2 The PDA itself corresponds to an area in which earthwork remains of lead mine shafts have recently been identified. The National Park's GIS data relating to mining remains indicates that there was a line of shafts running across the northern edge of the proposed development site, although these are shown as having been removed. Remnants of the lead workings remain visible in this area.

2.3 In addition to the possible lead mining remains, the PDNPA Historic Landscape Character assessment suggests that the fields in this area of Wardlow contain fossilized medieval strips.

2.4 In April 2015, ARSS Ltd carried out the proposed earthworks survey (see Appendix 4). The results showed a trackway dividing the field, running east – west, which is recorded on the 1898 2nd Edition OS map, and most likely related to the local lead mines (McWilliams 2015). Other related grooves and ridges were attributed to farm vehicles traversing the area whilst the ground was wet. Also identified was the remains of a dew pond in the north-east corner of the field, modern man-made undulations related to a septic tank, and raised ground associated with stone wall repairs. The nature of the level areas identified could not be ascertained through field survey, and remained unclear. They are thought to possibly be platforms related to a structure or structures such as a medieval house, result of spoil deposition from lead workings, or relating to more recent development or landscaping. However, the proximity of the remnants of local lead mining highlights the impact the industry had on the landscape and an older date for the earthworks could not be ruled out.

2.5 As the results from the earthwork survey were not able to determine conclusively the date or definite nature of the earthworks, two evaluation trenches were excavated in August 2015 (Fletcher-Cutts 2015). The evaluation trenching yielded nothing archaeologically significant. The level platforms, which were suggested to have been of artificial construction in the earthworks survey report (McWilliams 2015), were found to be naturally occurring in the landscape, although these have possibly been accentuated by the adjacent trackway. The only intentional artificial undulation was that relating to a septic tank from an adjoining property.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Regional Research Aims and Objectives

3.1.1. The proposed archaeological works have the potential to provide evidence relating to research objectives and overarching research themes identified in the *Updated Research*



Agenda for the East Midlands (Knight *et al.* 2012), notably for the High Medieval (1066-1485) and Post-Medieval (1485-1750) periods:

- ◆ 7I: investigating the development of the open-field system and medieval woodland management (Knight *et al.* 2012, 95)
- ◆ 8E: identify agricultural improvements of the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries (Knight *et al.* 2012,109)
- ◆ 8F: research the development of East Midlands industry and its impact upon landscape and settlement morphology (Knight *et al.* 2012, 109).

3.2 Archaeological Works Aims and Objectives

3.2.1 The aims and objectives of the watching brief are as follows.

- ◆ To identify the presence/absence of archaeological features and deposits within the site.
- ◆ To record all archaeological features and deposits encountered.
- ◆ To sample sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits to establish relative sequence, likely dating and quality of preservation.
- ◆ To 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 3.1.1 above.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

4.1 Coverage

4.1.1 An archaeological watching brief will be maintained during any ground disturbance and/or ground works associated with excavation of the foundations of the two dwellings and services within or immediately outside the dwellings.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1. All elements of the archaeological watching brief 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 Watching Briefs* (2014b).

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

4.2.3 The watching brief comprises archaeological supervision and monitoring of all ground works. Site recording will follow standard conventions outlined in the Site Recording Manual for Museum of London Archaeology (MoLAS) (2002).



4.2.4 All ground works covered under this specification will be undertaken by a suitable mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. If significant archaeological features are identified, the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist will be notified and a decision taken as soon as is practicable as to the best method of proceeding.

4.2.5 The on-site archaeologist will be fully apprised of the archaeological potential of the site and will be given, at his/her request, the opportunity to stop site work to investigate potential archaeological features. Adequate time will be negotiated and allowed for recording any such features.

4.2.6 Specific provision will be made for the on-site archaeologists to inspect and examine any earth-fast or loose gritstone boulders/slabs identified before or during the groundworks.

4.2.7 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.

4.2.8 A minimum sample of 40 litres will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller, from deposits which have potential to providing environmental or dating evidence. Samples will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500 μ mesh. 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 and in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (Campbell *et al.* 2011). Advice from the Historic England Regional Science Adviser will be taken as appropriate.

4.2.9 Any human remains will initially be left in-situ and, if deemed necessary, removal will be undertaken once a Coroners licence has been obtained in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice regulations and in discussion with the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

4.2.10 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
5-6 Royal Court
Basil Close
Chesterfield
Derbyshire
S41 7SL
Tel: 01246 201391

Finds Liaison Officer
Museum and Art Gallery
The Strand
Derby
Derbyshire
DE1 1BS
Tel 01332 641 903

4.2.11 The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist will also be notified and, if necessary, a site meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4.2.12 ARS Ltd will ensure that heavy plant or machinery will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until they have been recorded.



- 4.2.13 Contractors and plant operators will be notified that any observations of archaeological remains must be reported immediately to the archaeologist on site.
- 4.2.14 Regular contact will be maintained between ARS Ltd. and the site project manager to ensure that ARS Ltd. is kept up to date with site works and given the chance to respond appropriately.
- 4.2.15 Any unexpected discoveries will be notified to the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist and the developer at the earliest opportunity.
- 4.2.16 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's health and safety policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site.
- 4.2.17 Site photography will be in high resolution (10 megapixel or greater) colour DSLR photography. Photographic images will comprise general site working shots, images of the excavation area and separately images of individual features and groups of features. Photographs will include a suitable photographic scale (where appropriate) and will be recorded on a photographic register.
- 4.2.18 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.
- 4.2.19 Sample representative levels will be taken to record the maximum depth of excavation and /or natural should no archaeological features be uncovered.
- 4.2.20 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 above Ordnance Datum (aOD) of the features will be accurately fixed, surveying in either the planning baselines or the features themselves.

4.3 Finds Processing and Storage

- 4.3.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be carried out in accordance with the ClfA (2014d) *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* the UKIC (1990) *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* (Museums of Derbyshire 2016).
- 4.3.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate for the defined purpose. Artefacts from all stratified archaeological entities or suspected archaeological entities will be collected.
- 4.3.3 Bulk finds 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.
- 4.3.4 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). 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.

4.3.5 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.

4.3.6 The deposition and disposal of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner and the recipient museum which, in this case, is Buxton Museum and Art Gallery prior to the work taking place. All finds, except treasure trove, are the property of the landowner.

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

4.4 Monitoring Arrangements

4.4.1 Two weeks' notice of prior commencement of the archaeological watching brief will be given to the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist in order that arrangements for monitoring the fieldwork may be made.

Natalie Ward

Senior Conservation Archaeologist

Peak District National Park Authority

Aldern House

Baslow Road

Bakewell

Derbyshire

DE45 1AE

Tel: 01629 816243.

4.4.2 The client will afford reasonable access to the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist or their representative, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological works. ARS Ltd will liaise with the client and the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

4.5 Report Preparation

4.5.1 Following completion of the fieldwork, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following.

- ◆ Non-technical executive 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 WSI and OASIS form

4.5.2 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 HER and the PDNPA HBSMR. A copy of the report will be uploaded as part of the OASIS record (see below) for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

4.6 Archive Deposition

4.6.1 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*.

4.6.2 Should the project produce no 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).

4.6.3 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.

4.6.4 The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist and Museum Curator will be notified at the earliest opportunity should the site produce archaeologically significant, unusual, or unexpected finds.

4.6.5 The PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist 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 and its contents will be outlined in the report and the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist informed in writing on final deposition of the archive.

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

4.6.7 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.

4.6.8 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).

4.6.9 Depending on the requirements of the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist the results of the work or a synthesis of them will be published in an appropriate archaeological journal.

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

5 TIMETABLE, STAFFING AND RESOURCES

5.1 The timetable for the works is as follows.

Proposed Commencement Date	Task
Autumn 2016 onwards	Archaeological watching brief
Autumn 2016 onwards	Archaeological watching brief report

5.2 The Project Manager for the archaeological works will be Reuben Thorpe, Projects Manager at ARS Ltd. The watching brief will be carried out by Tom Parker of ARS Ltd. Additional ARS Ltd Archaeological Officers may be allotted to the project as necessary and required.

5.3 Specialist analyses will be carried out by appropriately qualified specialist as detailed subject to availability:

- ◆ Flint and prehistoric pottery: Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Romano-British pottery: Ian Rowlandson
- ◆ Samian Ware: Dr Gwladys Monteil
- ◆ Medieval & Post-Medieval pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch or Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA
- ◆ Post-Medieval clay pipes, glass and metalwork: Mike Wood MCIfA



- ◆ Industrial remains: Tim Cobbold
- ◆ Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan
- ◆ Human and Animal bone: Milena Grzybowska
- ◆ Radiocarbon dating: Prof Gordon Cook (SUERC)
- ◆ Finds conservation: Vicky Garlick (University of Durham)

6 GENERAL ITEMS

6.1 Health and Safety

6.1.1 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 our 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 measure put in place as part of a full risk assessment, which will be compiled in advance of fieldwork and will be read and signed by all on-site operatives. ARS Ltd retains Peninsula as its expert health and safety consultants.

6.2 Insurance Cover

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

6.3 Changes to the Written Scheme of Investigation

6.3.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the PDNPA's Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

7 REFERENCES

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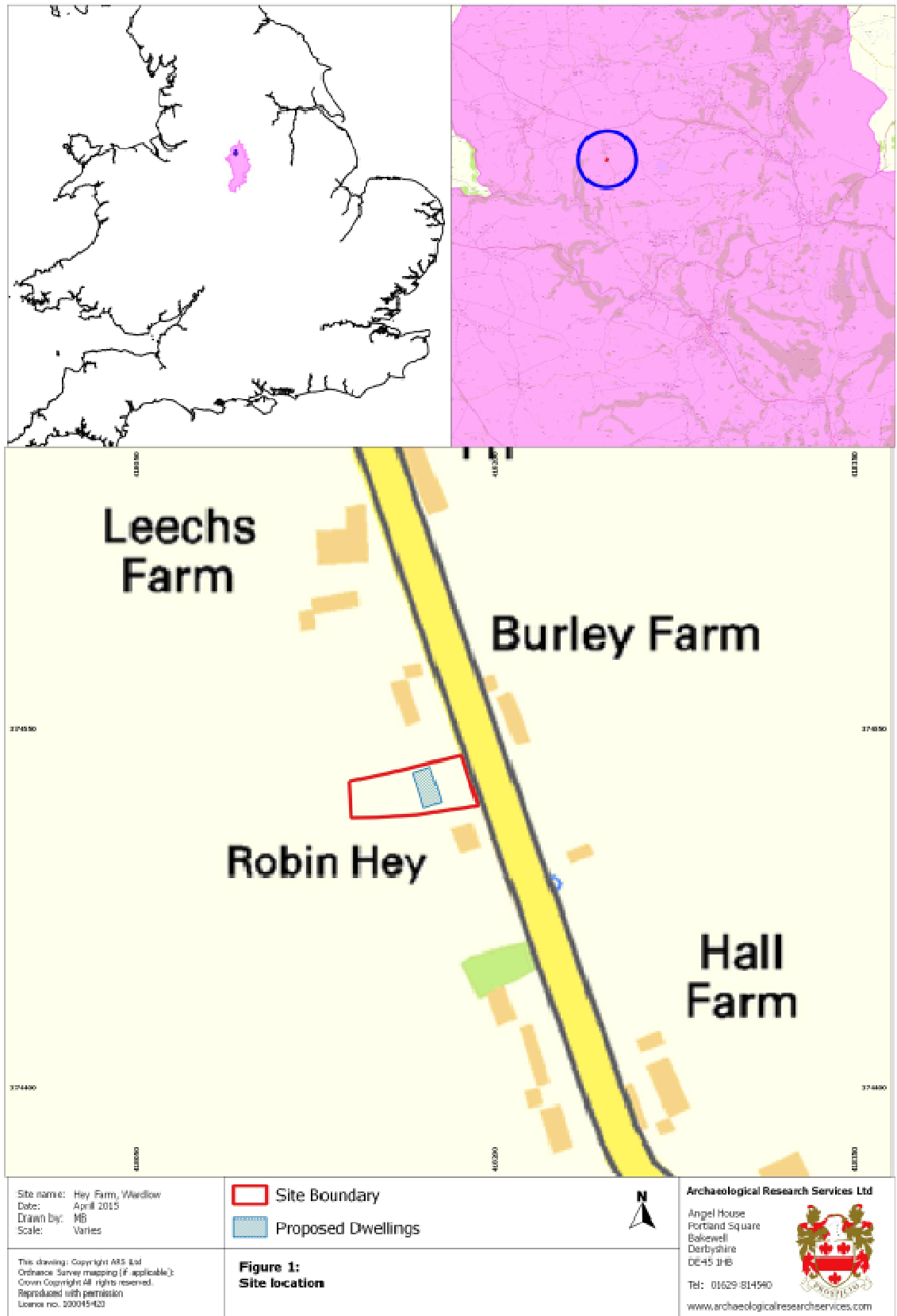
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FIGURE





Appendix III: 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: archaeo15-321566

Project details

Project name Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire

Short description of the project Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Mr Adrian Fewings (the client) to undertake a scheme of archaeological mitigation during enabling works on land at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire. The work was in part fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent (NP/DDD/0915/0881) for construction of two local needs dwellings. Archaeological monitoring, in the form of strip, map and record excavations, was required during the excavation of the foundation for the building and associated landscaping such as the new septic tank. The proposed development area encompasses some 0.28ha and is bounded by the B6465 to the east and Robyn Hey to the south. The site falls in the rich in lead mining activities area of Wardlow-Cressbrook and is positioned between two scheduled monuments which bequeathed as with various many waste hillocks, rakes, drainage soughs and mining structures scattered across the landscape. The archaeological works monitored the removal of the topsoil and overburden of an area c. 0.28ha in area. A total of seven archaeological features were revealed and recorded within the site. The features are related to the lead mining activities in the area enhancing our knowledge and understanding of the land use management, re-use and disuse of the site. This report presents the results of the archaeological work which took place between the 30th May to -16th June 2018. The work was undertaken by Alexis Thouki and Caitlin Halton Assistant Projects Officers at Archaeological Research Services Ltd and the project was managed by Reuben Thorpe, FSA, MCIfA, Projects Manager at Archaeological Research Services Ltd.

Project location

Country England

Site location DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES WARDLOW HEY FARM

Study area 0 Hectares

Site coordinates SK 18164 74525 53.267129839295 -1.727630968321 53 16 01 N 001 43 39 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project brief originator Peak District National Park Authority

Project design originator Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project director/manager Reuben Thorpe
 Project supervisor Alexis Thoukis

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Archaeological Data Services
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient Archaeological Data Services
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "
 Paper Archive notes Reports will be deposited with the PDNPA HBSMR and the Derbyshire HER.

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Works at Hey Farm, Wardlow, Derbyshire
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Thouki, A.
 Other bibliographic details ARS Ltd Report No. 2018/91
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 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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OASIS:

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