

**An Archaeological Evaluation at Curzon
Lodge, Longcliffe, Brassington,
Derbyshire.**

Longcliffe Quarries Ltd.



ARS Ltd Report 2008/36

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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March 2008 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Longcliffe Quarries Ltd to undertake a pre-determination archaeological evaluation at Curzon Lodge, Longcliffe prior to an application for planning permission to redevelop the site as a head office, transport depot and dimensional stone workshops. The evaluation took the form of a phased process which intended to assess the presence, nature, distribution and potential of any archaeological remains and included an earthwork and geophysical survey followed by a programme of test pits and evaluation trenches.

Although no confirmed archaeological sites had previously been identified within the proposed development area, finds dating to all periods of prehistory from the Palaeolithic period to the Iron Age have been identified within one kilometre of Curzon Lodge. The quantity of finds suggested that there was the possibility of discovering archaeological remains from these periods within the development area even though no records of any such discoveries have been made within it. As part of an earlier desk-based assessment undertaken by Trent and Peak Archaeology in 2007 a walkover survey was completed that revealed some possible archaeological features such as post medieval 'stone getting' pits.

The earthwork and geophysical surveys did not identify any other archaeological features than those identified in the original walkover survey or any areas of potential archaeological activity. Twenty two of the test pits were found to contain artefacts within the topsoil ranging from prehistoric flint artefacts to modern pottery sherds. During the evaluation trenching programme three features with associated finds were found. One of the features, located at the base of the slope, was found to contain two sherds of well preserved Neolithic pottery and worked flint.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March and April 2008 Archaeological Research Services Ltd were commissioned by Longcliffe Quarries Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation of land at the Curzon Lodge site, Longcliffe prior to an application for planning permission to redevelop the site as a head office. The location of the site can be seen in Figure 1. A desk-based assessment, undertaken by Trent & Peak Archaeology Ltd (Jones. H. and Brown. J. 2007), suggested that during the Neolithic and Bronze Age the area probably formed part of an extensive, settled landscape given the number and quality of finds from these periods found within 1km from Curzon Lodge. The assessment also suggested that there was the potential for buried archaeological horizons within the soft sediments at the bottom of the slope in Field B. On the basis of the desk-based assessment it was recommended that an archaeological field evaluation should be undertaken as part of a future environmental impact assessment. The work carried out prior to the proposed redevelopment included a phased process which was intended to assess the presence, nature, horizontal extent and depth of potential archaeological remains in the proposed extraction/storage area.

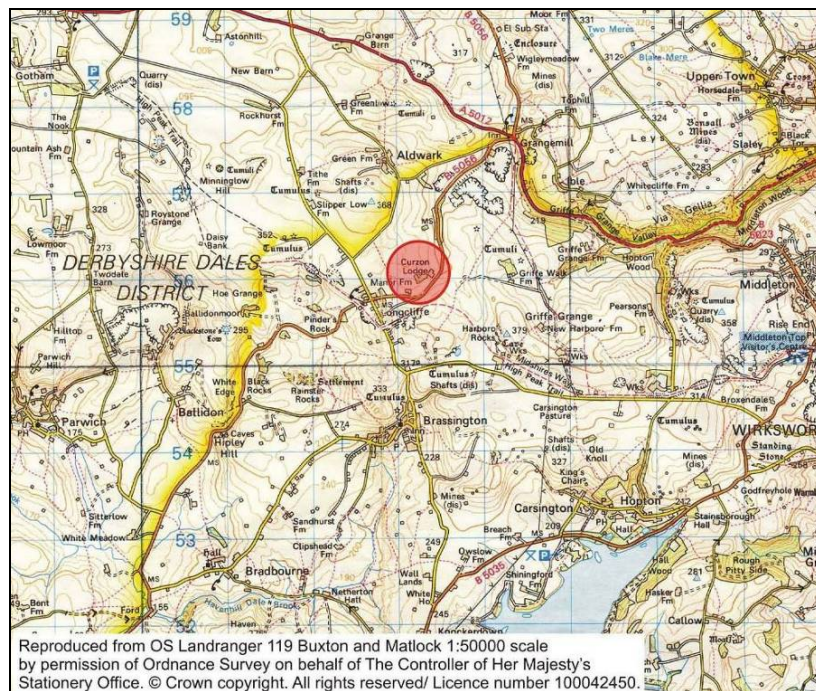


Fig. 1 Site location

2. LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

2.1 Curzon Lodge is situated approximately 0.5km to the east of the village of Longcliffe, off the B5056 in Derbyshire (SK 233 561). The area of the proposed development site to be evaluated lies on an east facing slope that descends *c.* 35m (325m OD – 290m OD) and covers an area of 3.67ha. It comprises three pasture fields that lie to the immediate north and east of the current buildings.

- 2.2 The solid geology of the site comprises of Carboniferous Limestone of the White Peak with overlying till and mudstones (B.G.S. 1978).

3. BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Curzon Lodge lies less than 1km north-west of a distinctive Dolomite ridge which includes Harborough Rocks, an area of considerable prehistoric activity and later lead mining and quarrying during the 19th and 20th centuries (Jones and Brown. 2007, 7). Although there have been isolated Mesolithic finds in three locations in the vicinity of Curzon Lodge the most important finds and sites in the immediate area have been from the Neolithic and Bronze Age.
- 3.2 Settlement evidence for the Neolithic and Bronze Age usually takes the form of flint artefacts and waste material. Finds have often been found within the thin soils of the White Peak after ploughing but sites can be destroyed within a couple of plough seasons (Hart 1987, 67). In addition to worked flint artefacts in Bronze Age assemblages untrimmed flint nodules have been found with other artefacts and waste scatters at Curzon Lodge (Hart 1984, 67).
- 3.3 The Radford Collection consists of a group of finds and sites recorded over many years by Kathleen Radford which demonstrate that there was a widespread prehistoric landscape in the Brassington area (Makepeace 2000, 87-99). The collection includes flints, scrapers, arrowheads and knives all found within the vicinity of Curzon Lodge. Two maceheads believed to be Mesolithic in date were found near Hoe Grange (SK21955635) just behind Curzon Lodge and also further afield, Mesolithic microliths and a core were found at Rockhurst Farm (SK 217583) and Pike Hall (SK 194593) (Makepeace 2000, 87-99).
- 3.4 A rare flint dagger, believed to be Bronze Age in date, was also found at Hill Top Farm, Aldwark approximately 0.5km from Curzon Lodge (Makepeace, 2003, 59-62). The Derbyshire SMR records a group of six or more stone axes and worked flint as having been discovered 'behind Curzon Lodge' although their exact location to the development site remains unclear (Jones and Brown. 2007, 9). The SMR also records an additional 31 find sites of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date with 23 of these being less than 1km away from Curzon Lodge. Included in these are significant sites such as the Neolithic chambered tomb at Harborough Rocks (SMR2451) which is clearly visible from the development area, three Bronze Age barrows (SMR 2464, 2466, 2467) and burial and settlement evidence at Rains Cave, west of Longcliffe (SMR 3476) (Jones and Brown, 2007, 10).

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The main objective of this evaluation was to provide sufficient information for an informed planning recommendation to be made regarding:
- The presence or absence of archaeological features and their importance.
 - The likely impact of the development upon any such features

- The appropriate mitigation of the development's impacts upon those remains.

4.2 The evaluation took the form of a phased process which included an earthwork survey to map the visible earthwork features and geophysical survey to establish the presence of any features above and below ground. Based on the results of the surveys a programme of test pitting was undertaken which aimed to inform the final evaluation trenching phase. The evaluation also aimed to determine the presence of any buried archaeological and paleo-environmental horizons beneath any colluvially derived sediments.

5. EARTHWORK SURVEY

5.1 Methodology

- 5.1.1 The boundary limits and internal divisions of the proposed development site were surveyed using a Leica TCR 307 (TPS 300 series) Total Station Theodolite.
- 5.1.2 Four features, which were identified during a walkover survey as part of a Desk-Based Assessment carried out by Trent & Peak Archaeology (Jones, H. & Brown, J. 2007), were re-identified for fuller recording.
- 5.1.3 Each of the identified features was recorded in four stages. The first stage consisted of the creation of a photographic record using digital shots, colour slide and black & white film. The second stage comprised of a survey of the precise location of the feature delineating the outline, recording any breaks-of-slope and collecting data to create a section profile. Following the collection of this data and forming the third stage of recording, basic feature outline plots were created which were then annotated in the field to include detailed internal and external hachure lines. Finally, written notes on the features were taken including attempted identification.
- 5.1.4 A series of additional overview photographic shots of the development area were also taken consisting of digital shots, colour slide and black & white film.

5.2 Results

- 5.2.1 The survey took place on land which was comprised of three adjoining fields (Fig. 2). These fields were referred to as areas 8, 9 and 11 in the original walkover survey (Jones, H. & Brown, J. 2007, Fig. 2). During this present survey they were re-named as fields A, B & C where A equates to Area 9, B equates to Area 8 and C equates to Area 11.
- 5.2.2 The four features identified during the original walkover survey were numbered 4, 5, 6 & 7 as part of a larger sequence of features over a wider area than this present survey. This numbering sequence has been retained in this report and during photography in order to aid cross-referencing between the two reports.

5.3 Field A

- 5.3.1 No numbered features were identified during the original walkover survey although the existence of part of a known oval trackway said to have been used

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Site Code: CURZ08
Drawing Ref: -
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Scale: 1:2000 at A4

Figure 2

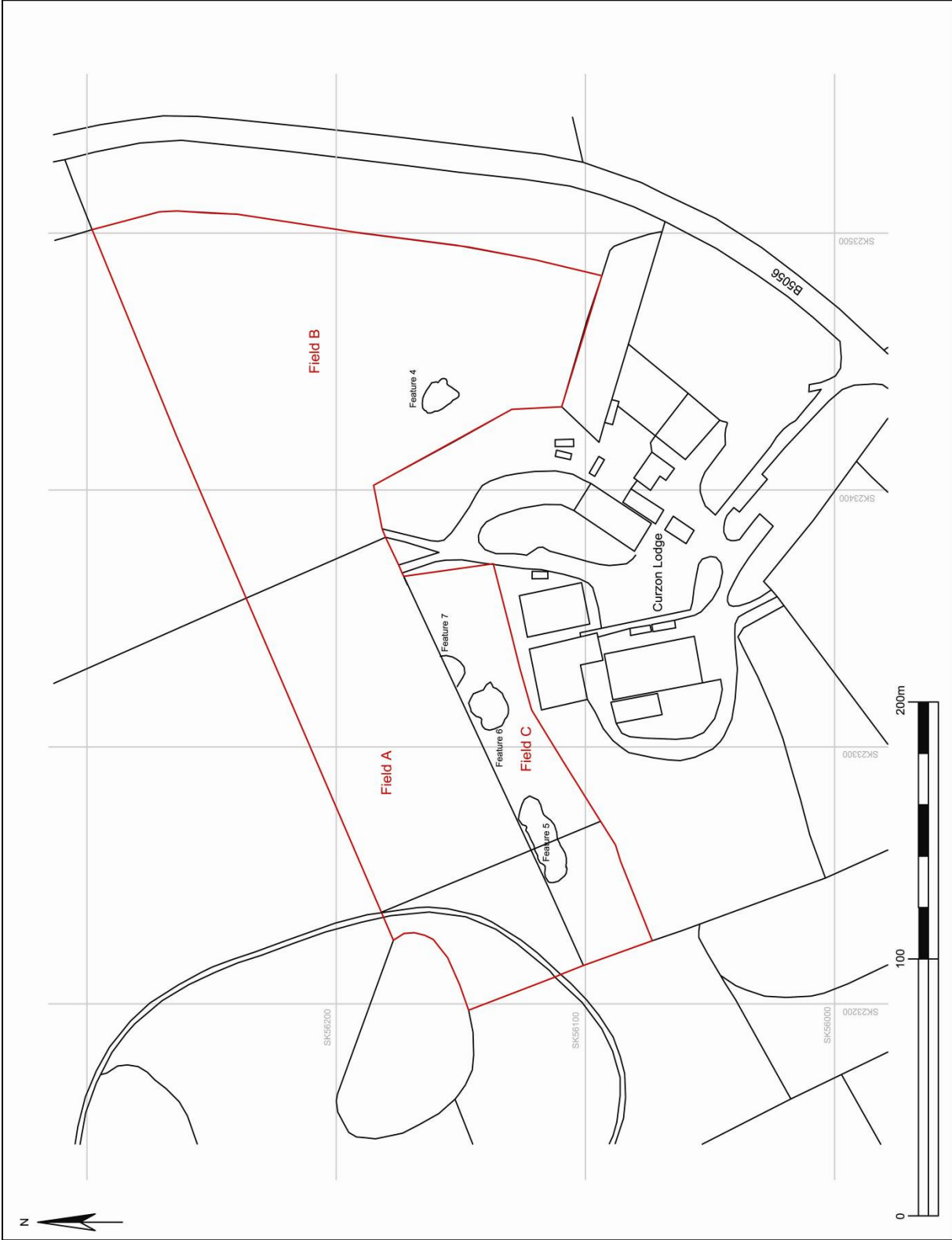
Site plan showing Fields A
- C and the features
identified in the Earthwork
Survey.

Key:
— Area of Archaeological
Evaluation

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for motocross racing and shown on current and 20th century Ordnance Survey maps, was noted. This feature was therefore photographed but not surveyed more fully (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3 View of modern trackway (looking south-east)
Scale: 2 x 2m

5.4 Field B

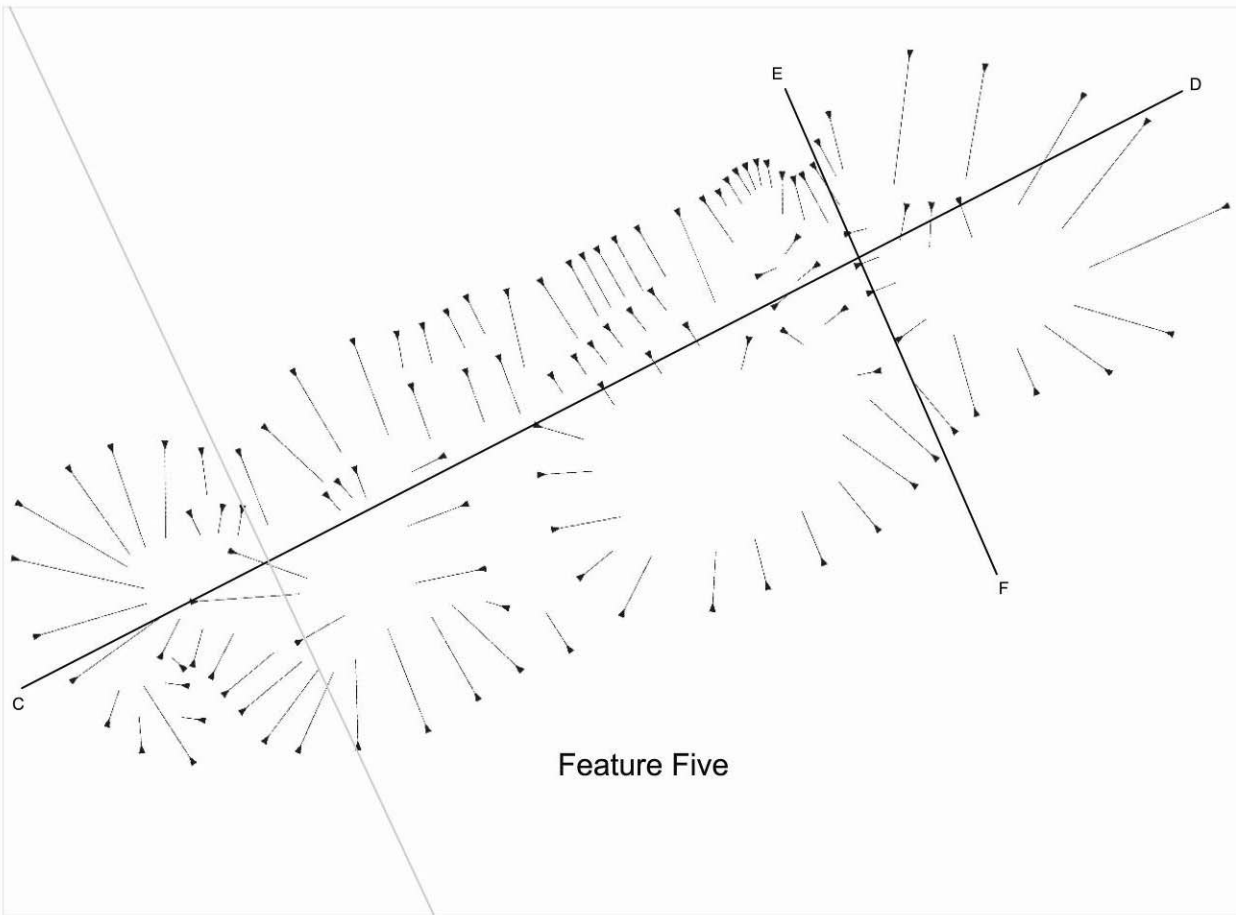
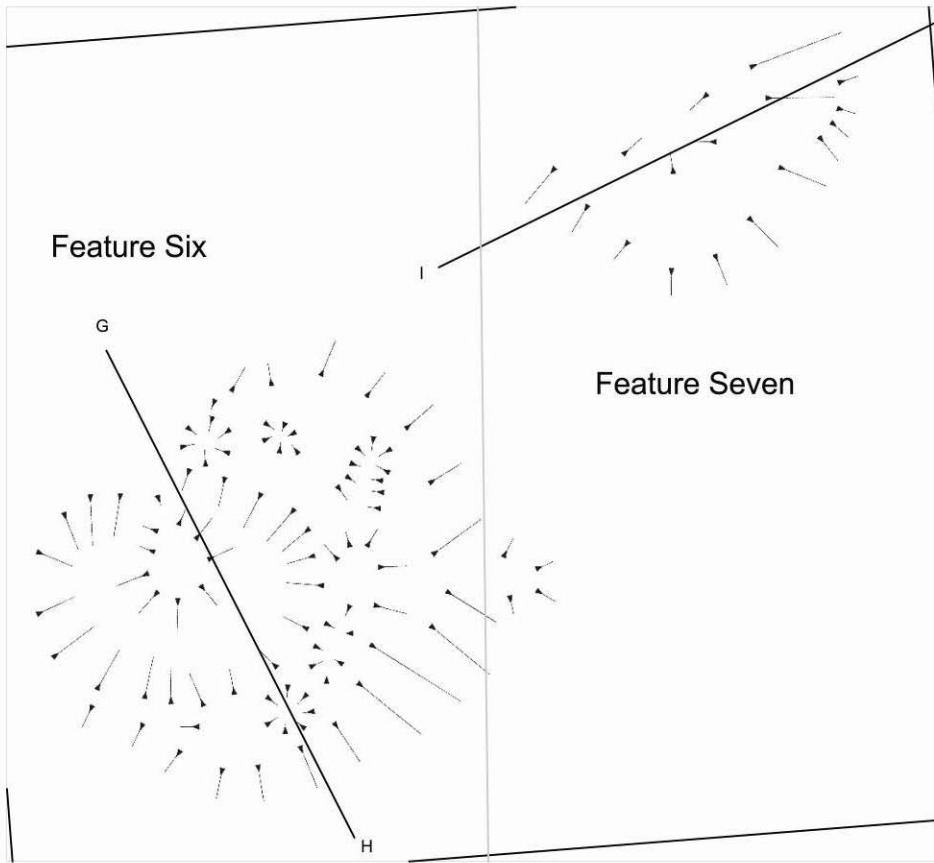
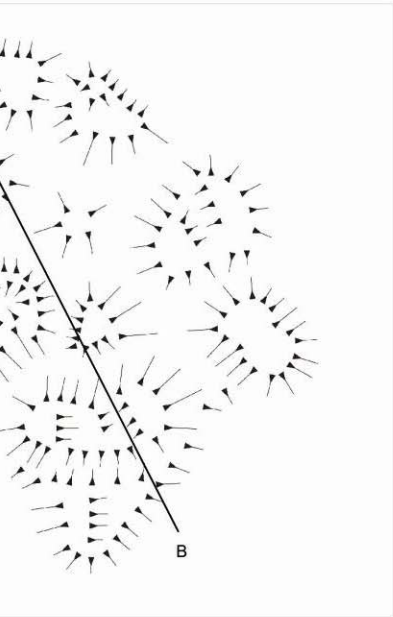
- 5.4.1 One feature, numbered four was identified in this area during the original walkover survey (Fig. 4). The irregular sub-oval feature measured approximately 14m in length (NW-SE) by 10m wide (NE-SW) and consisted of a deposit of building debris which was uneven in profile (Figs. 5 & 6). The provisional interpretation of this feature was given as a former ‘stone-getting’ hollow later filled with refuse following a boundary realignment (Jones, H. & Brown, J. 2007, p. 20). During a closer inspection of those items which made up this deposit, namely large pieces of mortared brick wall, firebricks, tiles, window glass and other building elements it seems possible that this deposit represents the remains of a small demolished modern outbuilding. Although it seems most likely that such a building would have been demolished *in situ*, it is not unfeasible that this debris was transported here from nearby for the purposes of filling a hollow.

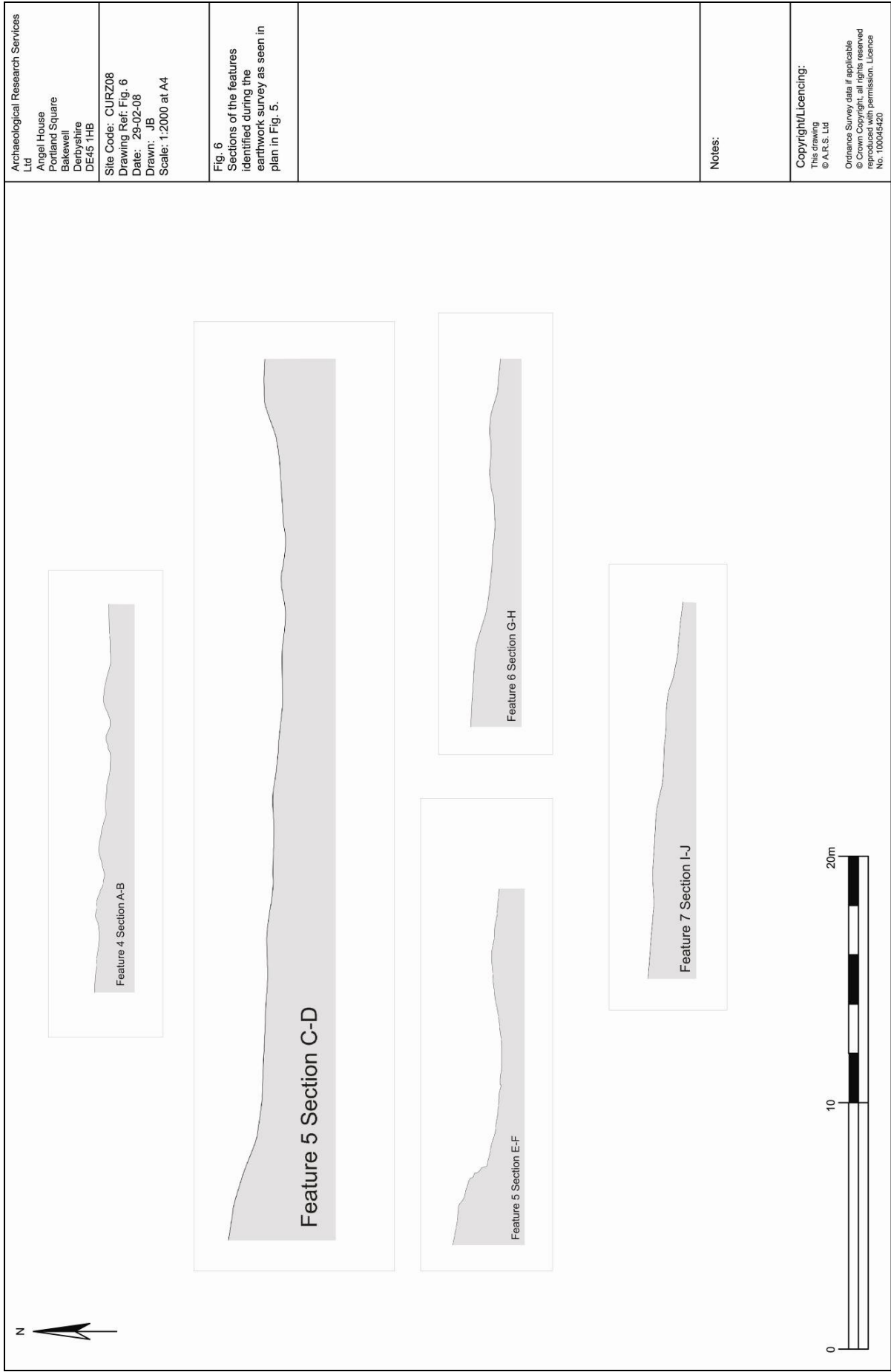


Fig. 4 Feature 4 (looking south-east). Scale: 2 x 2m

5.5 Field C

- 5.5.1 Three features were identified in this area during the original walkover survey. These features consisted of two probable 'stone-getting' hollows and a raised platform of uncertain use.
- 5.5.2 The first of these features, numbered five (Fig. 7), consisted of a large irregular linear hollow measuring approximately 32m in length (ENE-WSW) by 10m in width (NNW-SSE) (Figs. 5 & 6). In line with the original interpretation it seems most likely that this hollow was the result of small-scale quarrying work to acquire stone for the construction of walls and buildings (Jones, H. & Brown, J. 2007, p.20). Outcrops of the underlying limestone bedrock were clearly exposed within the hollow especially along the east-north-eastern limit where the hollow was at its steepest extent (Fig. 8).





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Fig. 6
 Sections of the features
 identified during the
 earthwork survey as seen in
 plan in Fig. 5.

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Fig. 7 Feature 5 (looking west-south-west)
Scale: 2 x 2m



Fig. 8 Feature 5 showing limestone outcrops (looking north-east)
Scale: 1 x 2m

5.5.3 The second recorded feature in this area, numbered six, was a smaller hollow with a slight bank measuring approximately 12m in diameter which was sub-circular in plan and shallow and uneven in profile (Figs. 5 & 6). The original interpretation of this feature as a bank of redeposited waste material, possibly from 'stone getting' activity, seems highly plausible. Outcrops of the underlying natural limestone bedrock were visible within this feature (Fig. 9).



Fig. 9 Feature 6 (looking north-west)
Scale: 1 x 2m

5.5.4 The third recorded feature in this area, numbered seven, was a very ephemeral earthwork described in the original walkover survey as a platform. The feature is semi-circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 10m aligned along the axis of the boundary wall running west-south-west to east-north-east (Fig. 10). The 'platform', has a radius of approximately 5m but slopes to the east-north-east. The surface of the 'platform' is quite irregular (Figs. 5 & 6). The precise use of this feature remains uncertain and due to a high level of ferrous waste in this area the geophysical survey was unable to provide any further insights.



Fig. 10 Feature 7 (looking north-west)
Scale: 2m

6. GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

6.1 Methodology

6.1.1 Pre-Construct Geophysics was commissioned by Archaeological Research Services Ltd to undertake a fluxgate gradiometer survey of Fields A, B and C.

6.1.2 The survey was undertaken using two Bartington Grad-601 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometers. Such instruments allow a non-invasive method of archaeological prospecting to determine the absence or presence of sub-surface features (e.g. pits, ditches, kilns, walls, etc.). Gradiometers are used to scan the soil in order to identify areas of varying magnetic susceptibility which, when the resultant data is plotted, can allow potential archaeological remains to be highlighted and provisionally interpreted.

6.1.3 The zig-zag transverse method of survey was used, employing 1m wide traverses with readings taken at 0.25m intervals along 30m x 30m grids. The survey area was recorded by manual measurement and by differential global positioning satellite using a Leica DS 50 instrument to an accuracy of +/- 0.5m.

6.1.4 The data was processed using *ArcheoSurveyor v.1.3.0.6*. It was clipped to reduce the distorting effects of extremely high or low readings caused by discrete pieces of ferrous metals on the site.

6.1.5 The survey was undertaken by Peter Heykoop from 10th-11th March 2008.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 In the images supplied by Pre-Construct Geophysics Field A is labelled F1, Field B is labelled F2 and Field C is labelled F3 (Fig. 2).

6.3 Field A (Figs. 3-6 Appendix I)

6.3.1 The survey recorded a depleted magnetic response directly over the mapped oval trackway (Fig 6: yellow line) which probably indicates the existence of an underlying compacted limestone hard-standing. This suggestion correlates well with evidence from the original walkover survey, where a partially exposed area of this trackway, elsewhere on the site, was said to comprise of c.0.5m of soft sediment overlying stone (Jones, H. & Brown, J. 2007). This area of magnetic depletion was mirrored by a corresponding enhancement immediately to the south and east of the track indicating the existence of a ditch flanking the trackway (Fig 6: red line Appendix I).

6.3.2 Parallel linear anomalies were recorded at the eastern edge of the field and possibly represent the existence of flanking ditches associated with a former trackway (Fig: 6 red lines Appendix I). This feature may be the northerly continuation of a track depicted on the earliest available Ordnance Survey map for this area which dates from 1884.



Fig. 11 Plan showing the Geophysical Survey

- 6.3.3 The survey recorded a series of north-east to south-west aligned parallel linear anomalies. These linears were found to be parallel with the southern boundary of the field and are most likely to be the result of cultivation (Fig 6: orange lines Appendix I).
- 6.3.4 Zones of weak magnetic variation recorded in the middle of the survey area probably reflect soil-filled depressions, either natural solution holes or quarry pits (Fig 6: highlighted in green Appendix I).
- 6.3.5 Strong magnetic readings were registered along and adjacent to the field boundaries. These relate to modern ferrous material and objects associated with the farm. Elsewhere, similar discrete responses indicated the existence of buried iron objects such as horseshoes (Fig: 6 examples circled in pink Appendix I).
- 6.4 Field B** (Figs. 7-10 Appendix I)
- 6.4.1 As in Field A, zones of weak magnetic variation were recorded in the middle part of the survey area and again probably reflect soil-filled depressions, either natural solution holes or quarry pits (Fig. 10: highlighted in green Appendix I).
- 6.4.2 The survey also recorded further incidences of discrete ferrous items being buried within this field (Fig 10: circled in pink Appendix I).
- 6.4.3 Linear anomalies, running north-east to south-west, were also recorded in this field following the alignment of the northernmost boundary and again are thought to be indicative of cultivation (Fig 10: orange lines Appendix I).
- 6.5 Field C** (Figs. 11-14 Appendix I)
- 6.5.1 The bulk of magnetic variation within this field indicates a broad spread of modern ferrous material, some of it contained within depressions (Fig 11: highlighted in pink Appendix I).

7. TEST PIT EVALUATION

7.1 Methodology

- 7.1.1 Based on the results of the earthwork and geophysical surveys the position of the 83 test pits was agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council. The pits were evenly spaced across fields A, B and C. For the full results and photographs of each test pit see Appendices II and III.
- 7.1.2 The test pits, measuring 1m x 1m, were excavated by hand to the first natural horizon beneath which no archaeological deposits would be found. Excavation was in 5cm spits and finds were attributed to spit, and stratigraphic unit. Soil was broken down sufficiently to allow recovery of artefacts that could be less than 1cm in diameter. A 25% sample of excavated material from each pit was sieved through a 7mm mesh. On the completion of the excavation of each pit, at least one section was recorded by photograph and a drawing at a scale of 1:20.

7.2 Results

7.2.1 The stratigraphy of the test pits did not vary significantly across the three fields. Below the turf (001) the topsoil (002) was mainly a fine, mid brown (7.5YR 3/3) silty clay with a maximum depth of 0.26m. The topsoil was found to contain small flecks of charcoal, worked flint, modern pottery and clay pipe stems. Below the topsoil was an orangey brown till (003) (10YR 4/6) recorded as the first natural horizon encountered during these excavations. The till overlay the solid limestone bedrock (004) encountered in the pits positioned at the top of the slope in Field A.

7.3 Field A

7.3.1 Test pits 1A – 40A were located in Field A with 01A being positioned at the most southerly end at the top of the slope (Fig. 12). The test pits measured between 0.18m – 0.28m in depth with the topsoil directly overlying the till (Fig. 13). No features were identified within the test pits in Field A and all had the same stratigraphy except for test pits 03A, 06A and 07A where the limestone bedrock was encountered (Fig. 14).



Fig. 13 Test pit 27A, Field A showing the general stratigraphy. (Scale: 1m)



Fig. 14 Test pit 03A, Field A. (Scale: 1m)

7.3.2 A range of finds were located within 14 of the 40 test pits excavated in Field A. Most of these finds can be attributed a modern date with 11 sherds of modern pottery and some industrial waste in the form of coal and slag found mainly at the bottom of the field. A one penny coin dating to 1923 was located within the topsoil in test pit 35A. Three clay pipe stems were also located within the topsoil probably dating from the 18th / 19th century. Test pits 03A, 04A. and 21A were found to contain flint flakes. A flint blade was located within test pit 23A and a core, believed to be Mesolithic in date, was located within test pit 07A (Figs. 15, 16 and 17).



Fig. 15. S.F. 2, Flint flake, Test pit 04A. (Scale: 5cm)



Fig. 16 S.F.4, Edge trimmed blade, Test pit 23A. (Scale: 5cm)



Fig. 17 S.F. 3, Pyramidal core, Test pit 07A. (Scale: 5cm)

7.4 Field B

7.4.1 Test pits 41B – 62B were located in Field B and comprised the same stratigraphy as Field A. The test pits measured between 0.17m – 0.3m in depth with the topsoil overlying the till (Figs. 18 and 19). The topsoil and till had been significantly disturbed by animal activity throughout the field. No features were identified within the test pits in Field B and the stratigraphy was consistently the same in each pit (Appendix II).



Fig. 18 Test pit 43B, Field B. (Scale: 1m)



Fig. 19 Test pit 52B, Field B. (Scale: 1m)

7.4.2 A range of finds were located in 7 of the 21 test pits excavated in Field B. Some of these were of a modern date including a sherd of modern pottery, a nail and pieces of industrial waste but six of the finds can be attributed a prehistoric date. Flint flakes were found in the topsoil of test pits 50B, 54B and 63B and blades were found in test pits 53B and 62B (Figs. 20 and 21). The blade found in 62B was located at the base of the pit at the interface between the topsoil and the till.



Fig. 20. S.F. 11, Flint flake, Test pit 62B.
(Scale: 5cm)



Fig. 21 S.F. 6, Blade, Test pit 53B
(Scale: 5cm)

7.5 Field C

7.5.1 Test pits 63C – 83C were located in Field C with test pit 83C being positioned at the top of the slope (Fig. 12). The earthwork survey identified three features in Field C and, as a consequence some of the test pits were positioned accordingly to investigate the nature of some of these features. It was discovered that this field had more modern disturbance probably from farm work, and therefore contained a more mixed stratigraphy than previous test pits. However, in general most of the test pits in Field C followed the same simple stratigraphy as encountered in Fields A and B (Figs. 22 and 23).



Fig. 22 Test pit 66C, Field C. (Scale: 1m)



Fig. 23 Test pit 75C, Field C. (Scale: 1m)

7.5.2 Test pits 65C and 69C were positioned over a bank of redeposited material associated with the modern drainage stream that runs parallel to the south-eastern boundary fence in Field C (Jones, H. and Brown, J. 2007, 19). The ditch follows the modern fence line and respects the position of the large orthostat, positioned just inside the south-eastern boundary line, and can therefore be concluded as being modern in date (Fig. 24). The ditch was probably constructed to aid drainage from the field as the natural slope was cut away at the time of the buildings construction.



Fig. 24 View of the drainage ditch and orthostat, Field C. (Looking east)



Fig. 25 Test pit 65C, Field C. (Scale: 1m)

- 7.2.3 Test pit 65C was positioned on part of the northern bank of the drainage ditch which was found to be made up of redeposited clay (006) containing pieces of natural limestone (Fig. 25). A layer of redeposited clay (007) was also found in the south west corner of test pit 69C which also cut the bank of the drainage ditch (Fig. 26). The layer of clay (007) overlay the natural till (003) which suggests that the fill from the drainage ditch was banked up on top of the natural ground level when the ditch was constructed.



Fig. 26 Test pit 69C, Field C. (Scale: 1m)

7.5.2 Test pits 70C and 71C were located over Feature six, identified as a bank of waste material in the Earthwork Survey (See above). Below the turf in test pit 70C was a deposit of redeposited clay (009) which contained modern waste materials such as coal, slag and modern pottery (Fig. 27). Redeposited clay was also found in test pit 71C below the turf. This test pit was also found to contain an area of redeposited topsoil (010) and an area of burnt material which contained unidentified metal objects and other modern items (Fig. 28) (Appendix III). Further excavation of these test pits was not considered necessary due to the amount of modern material found within them that confirms Feature six as a modern bank of waste material.



Fig. 27 Test pit 70C, Field C. (Scale: 1m)



Fig. 28 Test pit 71C, Field C. (Scale: 1m)

- 7.5.2 The only find that was not of a modern date in Field C was a flint flake located within the topsoil of test pit 82C at the top of the slope (Fig. 12).

8. TRENCHING EVALUATION

8.1 Methodology

- 8.1.1 Based on the results of the earthwork, geophysical surveys and test pitting phase, a programme of evaluation trenching was undertaken to establish the nature, character and archaeological potential of targeted geophysical anomalies, artefact concentrations, surface recorded earthworks and the potential of any apparently blank areas in terms of archaeological remains. The trenching phase also aimed to establish the distribution and character of colluvial deposits at the base of the slope and any associated archaeological and/or paleo-environmental deposits.

- 8.1.2 A total of thirteen evaluation trenches measuring approximately 30m x 2m were excavated in locations agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council. The trenches were positioned evenly across Fields A, B and C (Fig. 29).

- 8.1.3 The initial surface strip was undertaken by machine under the direct supervision of a representative from Archaeological Research Services Ltd. The person responsible for the supervision was conversant with the machine operator in order to ensure that the topsoil was removed in level spits down to any *in situ* archaeological horizons and thereafter cleaning/excavation by hand was employed. Archaeological Research Services Ltd ensured that a toothless ditching bucket was employed at all times.

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Figure 29

Key:
Evaluation Trenches
Evaluation Trenches that
contained lithics and
features

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8.1.4 Archaeological Research Services Ltd excavated a sufficient proportion of any deposits or features identified in order to obtain evidence of their date, condition and function. A minimum sample of 50% of all archaeological features was examined by excavation. Any features identified such as post holes or pits were half sectioned, recorded accordingly and then the remainder of the fills excavated.

8.1.5 Archaeological Research Services Ltd adhered to the recommendations in the 'Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2. Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, September 1995.' Environmental sampling and basic analysis (presence/absence of significant material and potential) of suitable deposits was carried out to enable their date, nature, extent and condition to be described and analysed. Samples were taken from the fills of features where organic materials may have been preserved, such as pits.

8.2 Results

8.2.1 The stratigraphy identified during the evaluation trenching was the same as previously identified during the test pit phase. Below the turf was a layer of topsoil (002) that overlay the till (003). The evaluation trenching revealed more of the limestone bedrock (004) in Field A, at the top of the slope. The topsoil was found to contain some worked flint within trenches 1, 11 and 13 and some modern pottery and animal bone was also recovered from trench 1. Three features, interpreted as possible truncated pits, were uncovered within trenches 2, 4 and 10.

8.3 Field A

8.3.1 Trenches 1 – 5 were located in Field A with trench 1 being located at the top of the slope (Fig. 29) (Appendix IV for photographs of all trenches and a table of results). Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were excavated to a depth between 0.26m – 0.33m revealing outcrops of the limestone bedrock. Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated on to the till and were approximately 0.3m deep. Whilst cleaning trench 1 two sherds of modern pottery and some animal bone were recovered, a worked flint, interpreted as a parallel-sided blade, and a flint flake were also recovered from the topsoil (Figs. 30 and 31, Appendix VI).



Fig. 30 Trench 1, Field A (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 31 S.F. 12, Blade, Trench 1. (Scale: 5cm)

- 8.3.2 A circular feature (015) was uncovered at the northern end of trench 2 (Fig. 32) (Appendix V). The feature measured 0.46m across and was 0.08m deep, it was positioned 1.8m from the north end of the trench (Fig. 33). The fill was a mid-brown (7.5 YR 5/4) silty clay with a spread of charcoal at the centre. A flint flake was located within the fill at the west end of the feature (Appendix VI).



Fig. 32 Trench 2, Field A. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 33 Feature (015) Trench 2, Field A. (Scale: 0.25 and 0.05m)

8.3.3 A feature (017) was uncovered at the southern end of trench 4 (Fig. 34 Appendix V). The feature measured 0.62m x 0.68m and was 0.07m deep, it was positioned 0.5m from the south end of the trench (Fig. 35). The fill (016) was an orange – grey/brown (2.5 YR 5/4) silty clay. No finds were recovered within the fill (016). It is possible to interpret the feature as the truncated remains of a small pit but the irregular shape of the pit may indicate that it was a naturally occurring hollow or animal burrowing within the till.



Fig. 34 Trench 4, Field A. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 35 Feature (017) Trench 4, Field A. (Scale: 0.25m)

8.3.4 Trench 5 was located at the bottom of Field A and cut through a modern access path related to farm activity (022) (Fig. 36). The path measured 1.2m in width and was 0.34m deep, it was located 10m from the west end of the trench (Fig. 37). Some sherds of modern pottery were noted within the topsoil.



Fig. 36 Trench 5, Field A. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 37 Modern access track in trench 5, Field A. (Scale: 2m and 1m)

8.4 Field B

- 8.4.1 Trenches 6 - 11 were located within Field B and were all excavated to the till to a depth between 0.29m to 0.39m (Fig. 29 and 38). A sondage was excavated at the north end of trench 8 to give an accurate depth of any colluvial build up at the base of the slope and to investigate the potential for any buried archaeological horizons. The sondage was initially excavated to a depth of 1m from the ground level but was later excavated to the limestone bedrock by hand which revealed the depth of the till was up to 1.5m, this is possibly due to a colluvial movement downslope of the clay (004) (Fig. 39). There were no buried archaeological horizons identified within the colluvium.



Fig. 38 Trench 6, Field B. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 39 Sondage excavated in to the colluvium in Trench 8, Field B.
(Scale: 2m and 0.5m graduations)

8.4.2 A circular feature (019) was uncovered at the north end of trench 10 which was found 0.28m below the surface of the modern ground level (Fig. 40). The feature measured 0.54m x 0.6m and was 0.15m deep, it was located 5.8m from the north end of the trench (Fig. 41). The fill was a mid-brown (10 YR 4/4) silty clay that contained charcoal. The fill also contained two sherds of Neolithic pottery, two parallel-sided blades and some burnt clay daub (Fig. 42 Appendix VI). The feature is most likely the remains of a truncated pit which probably dates from the Early Neolithic period.



Fig. 40 Trench 10, Field B. (Scale: 2m)



Fig. 41 Feature (016) Trench 10, Field B. (Scale: 0.25m)



Fig. 42 Ceramic and flint finds from pit feature (016). (Scale: 0.1m)

8.4.3 The remaining trenches in Field B did not contain any archaeological features, deposits or finds.

8.5 Field C

8.5.1 Trenches 12 and 13 were located in Field C with trench 13 being positioned at the top of the slope (Fig. 29). Trench 12 was reduced in length to 22.1m as it was positioned across the width of the field and the machine required access space at either end of the trench. Trench 12 overlay putative feature seven but upon excavation no feature could be identified. An outcrop of limestone bedrock was revealed throughout the majority of trench 12 at a maximum depth of 0.39m from the ground surface (Fig. 43). Trench 13 was excavated down to the till which was encountered at a maximum depth of 0.22m. No

features were uncovered within the two trenches excavated in Field C but a roughly worked flint was discovered within the topsoil of trench 13 whilst it was being cleaned by hand (Appendix VI).



Fig. 43 Trench 12, Field C. (Scale: 2m)

- 8.5.2 All of the trenches in Field A, B and C were left open for inspection by the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council.

9. DISCUSSION

- 9.1 The results of the earthwork survey revealed no further earthworks beyond those recorded in the original walkover survey (Jones and Brown 2007). The earthwork survey carried out a more detailed recording of the three features and a possible fourth in Fields B and C, which were previously numbered and identified in the walkover survey. The survey undertaken as part of this study confirmed the observations made in the original survey. The survey identified an ephemeral 'platform' feature in Field C but excavations failed to reveal any trace of this feature leading to the conclusion that it was probably of natural origin. The other features are considered to be modern, dating from the late 18th century onwards. They consist of two, and possibly three, 'stone-getting' hollows, one filled with demolition debris.
- 9.2 The geophysical survey did not identify any clear traces of archaeological activity. A number of pit-like anomalies were recorded in Fields A and B, but these are considered to have only limited potential and probably represent quarrying activity. Alternatively some, if not all, might represent natural

solution holes. Potential ditches were recorded in Field A, although these appear to relate to recent or existing trackways. Parallel striations in both Field A and B probably indicate cultivation. The strong magnetic response on modern ferrous material was recorded across the site although principally at boundaries, adjacent to the main farm yard area and lying within depressions in Field C.

- 9.3 Feature six in Field C was investigated during the test pit phase and found to be made up of redeposited waste material probably from 'stone getting' activity during the 19th century. No archaeological features or deposits were identified by the test-pitting. However, they did produce a small assemblage of worked flint. Mesolithic flints were identified in the test pits towards the top of the slope in Fields A and C, whilst Early Neolithic flints were found in test pits towards the middle of Field A and at the base of the slope in Field B. This corresponds to the discovery of the Neolithic pit (019) in Trench 10 which was also located at the base of the slope. These lithic finds compare directly with other finds of stone tools found in this area through fieldwalking conducted between c. 1919 – 1973 and are consistent with the theory that Brassington Moor was an important area of settlement from the Mesolithic and Neolithic and through to the Bronze Age.
- 9.4 The evaluation trenches targeted areas where flints were found during the test-pitting whilst also achieving an even coverage of trenching across the development area. Only two certain archaeological features and a further possible one were recorded from the 13 evaluation trenches. Two pit features were identified, one of which (017) contained Early Neolithic pottery, flints and datable evidence in the form of charred residues.
- 9.5 No buried land surfaces were identified across the site despite excavating more deeply in the area at the base of the slope (see results above for trench 8).

10. ASSESSMENT OF IMPORTANCE

- 10.1 A small assemblage of Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint artefacts was recovered during this archaeological evaluation towards the top and middle of the slope in Fields A and C. The discovery of these finds in this area of the development site indicates the presence of Mesolithic activity at the top of the slope. Movement of some of the finds downslope could be due to taphonomic processes over time such as movement of artefacts downslope as a result of hillwash due to ploughing and rilling. Although possible Mesolithic activity in the surrounding area has been recorded previously in the form of isolated finds they remain a relatively rare discovery (Makepeace 2000, 88). As such, the finds recovered during this evaluation are of local significance as they will enhance local HER records and add to the previous investigations undertaken in the surrounding area. Given that buried remains dating to the Mesolithic are now being discovered below ploughed and pasture field surfaces, as at Howick (Waddington 2007) and East Barns (Goode 2007) respectively, it is possible that truncated Mesolithic remains may survive towards the uppermost section of the slope where the land flattens out.

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Site Code: CURZ08
 Drawing Ref: Fig. 44
 Date: 05-05-08
 Drawn: J5
 Scale: 1:40000 at A4

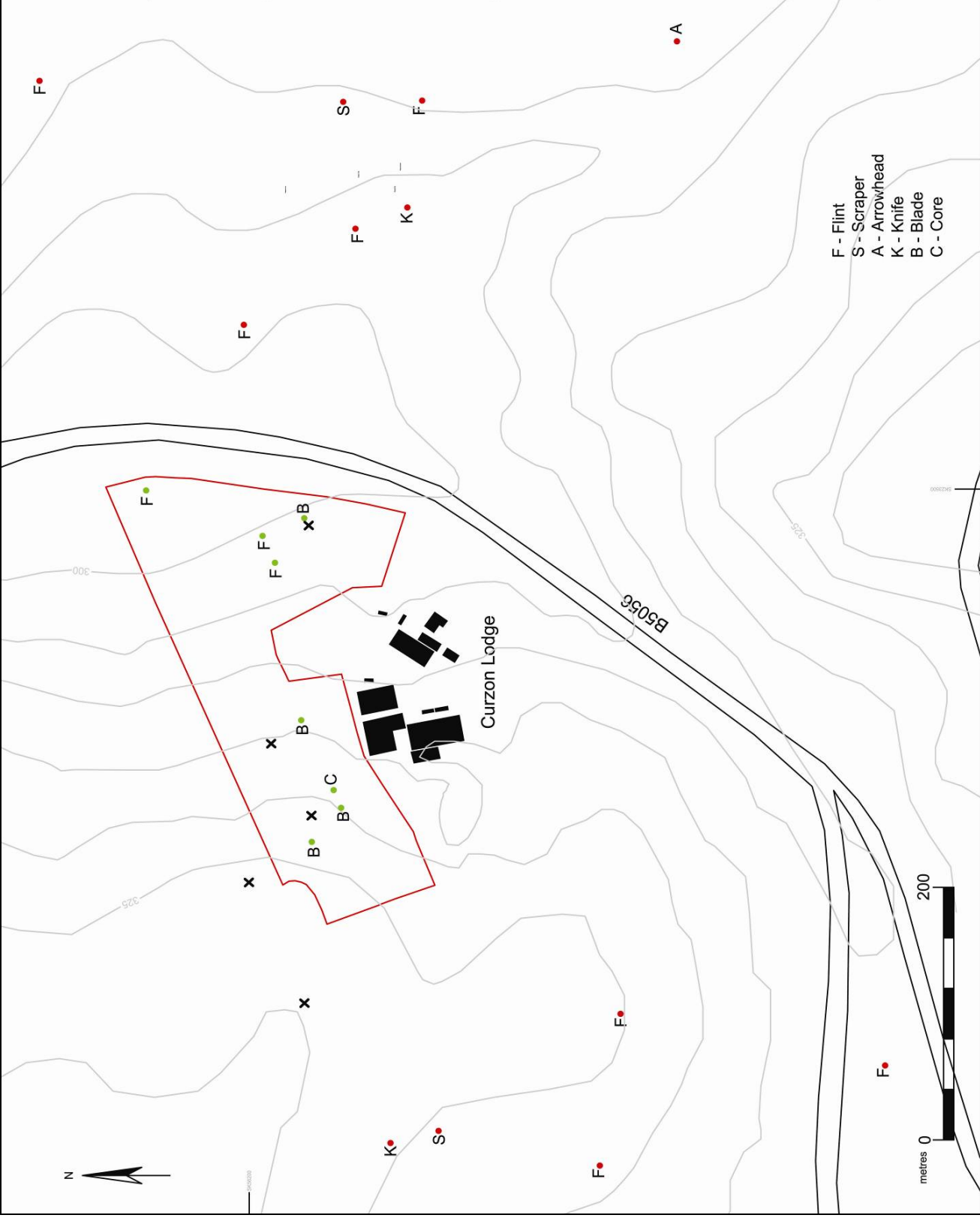
Fig. 44
 Plan of the development site showing the existing find spots on Brassington Moor as shown in Derbyshire Archaeological Journal (Makepeace, 2000) and the new find spots and features recorded during this evaluation.

Key:

- Previous findspots from the Radford collection
- Findspots found during present evaluation
- X** Location of the features found during the evaluation

Notes:

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F - Flint
 S - Scraper
 A - Arrowhead
 K - Knife
 B - Blade
 C - Core

metres 0 200

- 10.2 The Neolithic artefacts recovered during this evaluation were found across the site but with a concentration at the base of the slope in Field B. Evidence for Neolithic remains surviving at the base of the slope was provided by the discovery of a probable 'domestic' pit feature (017) which contained Neolithic artefacts (lithics and ceramic material) and charred material that could be dated (Appendix VI). These finds add to a range of other Neolithic stone artefacts already documented in this area (Makepeace 2000, 2003) which are shown in Fig. 44. Although the pit itself is only of local importance, its discovery adds to the regional understanding of this area and clearly further buried remains could survive in this part of the development site. Information provided by this and other remains that may survive are believed, on the basis of our professional judgement, to be of regional importance and provision should be made for adequate recording of them should planning permission be granted.
- 10.3 The upstanding features identified in the original Walkover Survey undertaken by Trent & Peak Archaeology Ltd in 2007 were confirmed during this evaluation as being evidence for modern stone quarrying. Stone quarrying features such as these are very common across this area of the Peak District and as such do not warrant any further archaeological investigation as they are not considered to be of any more than limited local significance.

11. CONFIDENCE STATEMENT

- 11.1 The authors of this report have a high level of confidence in the results of the evaluation work undertaken. No influencing factors could be identified that may have distorted the results other than the spread of lithic material downslope from a source of more level ground upslope from their position of discovery.

12. CONCLUSION

- 12.1 This pre-determination archaeological evaluation has provided evidence for archaeological remains of local and regional importance having the potential to survive as truncated, buried remains at the base and towards the top of the slope where evidence for Neolithic and Mesolithic activity was recorded respectively.
- 12.2 It is recommended that if planning permission is granted, a scheme of archaeological recording is put in place to mitigate against the impact on any further surviving archaeological remains. It is proposed to agree a scheme of mitigation measures with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council involving the strip, map and sample of areas at the base and top of the slope referred to above. Dating the activity on the site can be identified as an important objective of any further work.

13. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

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- 14.1 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.

15. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 15.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved in this project, in particular James Cuthbert of Glentol Associates, Dave Barratt and Steve Baker from Derbyshire County Council and all the staff at Longcliffe Quarries Ltd.

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APPENDIX I: GEOPHYSICAL REPORT

1.0 Introduction

Archaeological Research Services Ltd commissioned Pre-Construct Geophysics to undertake a Fluxgate Gradiometer survey on land at Curzon Lodge, Longcliffe, Brassington, Derbyshire.

This work formed part of an archaeological evaluation prior to application by Longcliffe Quarries Limited for redevelopment of the site as a Head Office, including a transport depot with workshop, lorry/trailer parking facilities and a stone works.

2.0 Location, description and geology (Figs. 1 – 2)

Curzon Lodge farmstead is situated approximately 0.5km to the east of the village of Longcliffe, off the B5056 in Derbyshire.

The proposed development lies on an east facing slope that descends c.35 (325m OD – 290m OD) and extends to 5.32ha, including the current farm buildings and yards. Survey was requested on 3.67ha, comprising three pasture fields (F1 – F3) that lie to the immediate north and east of the farm buildings.

The southernmost 1.08ha of F1 forms the north western part of the development area. A modern curvilinear track extends across the west end of the field.

F2 (1.7ha) lies in the north-eastern part of the site. A depression (containing miscellaneous debris) in the mid southern part of the field was unsuitable for survey.

F3 (0.47ha) lies to the immediate south of F1, beyond a dry stone wall. This field contains a number of shallow pits, probably sites of former quarrying and substantial amounts of miscellaneous farmyard debris.

The geology of the site comprises Carboniferous limestone of the White Peak (Geological Survey of Great Britain, Buxton Sheet 111 1:50,000 series, Solid Edition 1978). The response to magnetic survey of archaeological remains on Limestone geologies is typically good.

3.0 Archaeological Context

This section contains information extracted from a desk-based assessment (DBA) of the scheme (Jones & Brown, 2007).

There is no recorded evidence of significant archaeological activity within the development area. However, the DTA lists traces of prehistoric activity within the general locality, dating principally from the Neolithic and Bronze Age, including the reported discovery of a number of stone axes, maces, flint scrapers and blades from “behind Curzon Lodge” (The precise context of the discovery of the axes and maces is unknown).

4.0 Methodology

The survey methodology was based upon English Heritage guidelines: ‘*Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*’ (David, 1995).

Gradiometry is a non-intrusive scientific prospecting technique that is used to determine the presence/absence of some classes of sub-surface archaeological remains (e.g. pits, ditches, kilns, and occasionally stone walls). By scanning the soil surface, geophysicists identify areas of varying magnetic susceptibility and can interpret such variation by presenting data in various graphical formats and identifying images that share morphological affinities with diagnostic archaeological remains.

The gradiometer survey was undertaken using two Bartington Grad-601 Dual Fluxgate Gradiometers. The zigzag traverse method of survey was used, employing 1.0m wide traverses with readings taken at 0.25m intervals along 30m x 30m grids. The survey area was recorded by manual measurement and by differential global positioning satellite using a Leica DS 50 instrument to an accuracy of +/- 0.5m (Fig. 2).

The data was processed using *ArcheoSurveyor v.1.3.0.6*. It was clipped to reduce the distorting effects of extremely high or low readings caused by discrete pieces of ferrous metals on the site. The results are plotted as greyscale and trace images at 1:1000 (Figs. 3 - 14).

The survey was undertaken by Peter Heykoop 10/03/08 - 11/03/08.

5.0 Results and discussion (Figs. 2 - 14)

F1 (Figs. 2 – 6)

The survey recorded a depleted magnetic response directly over the curved track at the western end of the field (Fig. 6: yellow line). This probably reflects compacted limestone, which (typically) has relatively low magnetic susceptibility in comparison to soils. This depletion is mirrored by a corresponding enhancement to the immediate east of the track, which suggests that it is flanked by a buried ditch (Fig. 6: red line).

Parallel linear anomalies recorded at the eastern edge of the field possibly represent flanking ditches of a former track (Fig. 6: red lines). This feature might to be a northerly continuation of a track depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map (dated 1884).

The survey recorded a series of north east to southwest-aligned parallel linear anomalies (Fig. 6: orange lines). These are also parallel with the southern boundary of the field probably indicate traces of cultivation.

Zones of weak magnetic variation recorded in the mid part of the survey probably reflect soil-filled depressions, either natural solution holes or quarry pits (Fig. 6: highlighted in green).

Strong magnetic readings were registered along and adjacent to the field boundaries. These relate to modern ferrous material and objects, associated with the farm. Elsewhere, similar (discrete) responses indicate iron objects, such as horseshoes (example circled in pink).

F2 (Figs. 7 – 10)

Similar to those in F1, zones of weak magnetic variation recorded in the mid part of the survey probably reflect soil-filled depressions, either natural solution holes or quarry pits (Fig. 10: highlighted in green).

The survey recorded modern ferrous (Fig. 10: circled in pink).

Linear anomalies probably indicate cultivation (Fig. 10: orange lines).

F3 (Figs. 11 – 14)

The bulk of recorded magnetic variation indicates widespread modern ferrous material, some contained within depressions (Fig. 11: highlighted in pink).

6.0 Conclusions

The survey has not identified clear traces of potentially significant archaeological activity. A number of pit-like anomalies were recorded in F1 and F2, but these are considered to have only limited potential as potential quarry pits. Alternatively, some (if not all) might represent natural solution holes.

Potential ditches were recorded in F1, although these appear to relate to existing or recent trackways.

Parallel striations in F1 and F2 probably indicate cultivation.

The strong magnetic response of modern ferrous material was recorded, principally at boundaries adjacent to the farm yard and within depressions in F3.

7.0 Acknowledgements

Pre-Construct Geophysics would like to thank Archaeological Research Services Ltd for this commission.

8.0 References

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Fig. 2: Location of survey 1:1250

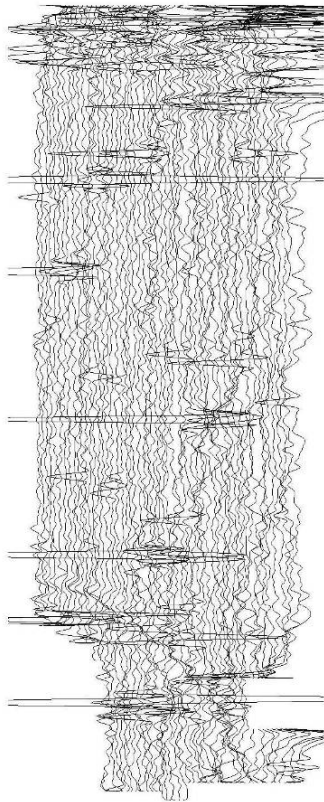


Fig. 3: F1 - Trace plot
(data clipped to +/-100mT) 1:1000

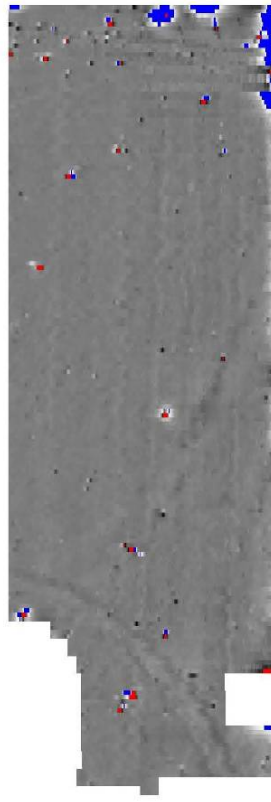


Fig. 4: F1 - Colourscale image
(data clipped to +/-25nT) 1:1000

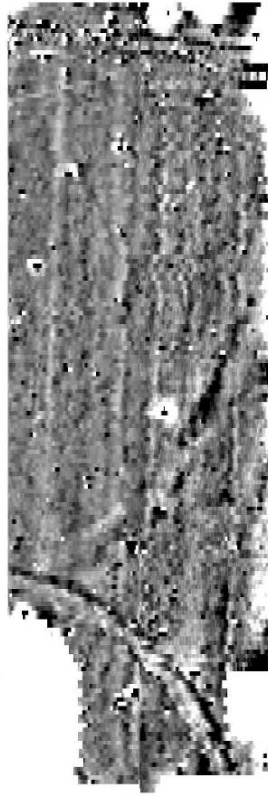


Fig. 5: F1 - Greyscale image
(data clipped to +/-2 nT) 1:1000

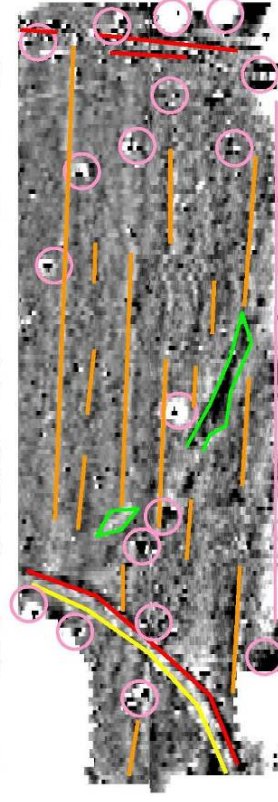


Fig. 6: F1 - Interpretive image 1: 1000

30mT

-25 nT 25

-2 nT 2



50m

- Possible ditch
- Boundary ferrous
- Agricultural
- Modern/cent track
- ?Natural
- Modern ferrous

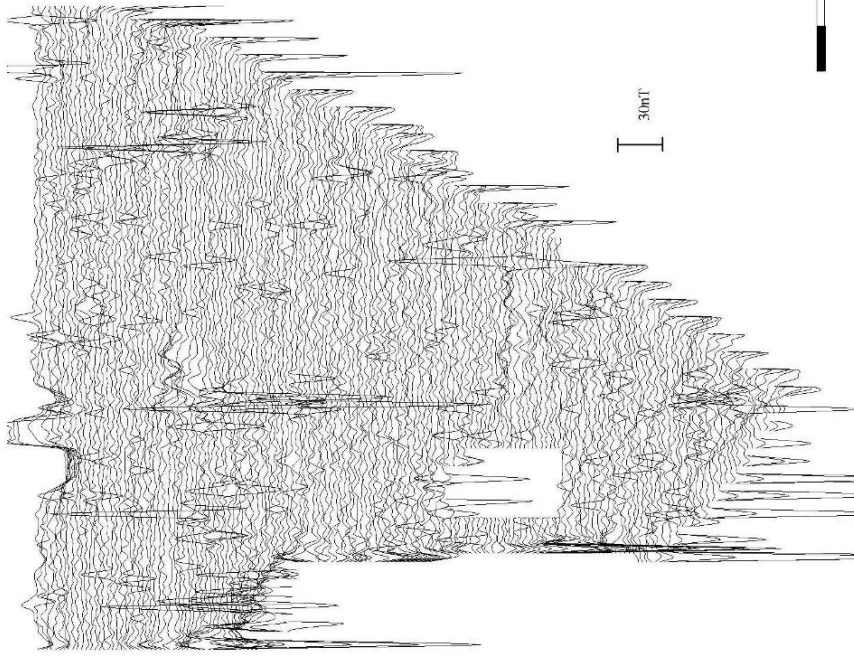


Fig. 7: F2 - Trace plot
(data clipped to +/-100nT) 1:1000

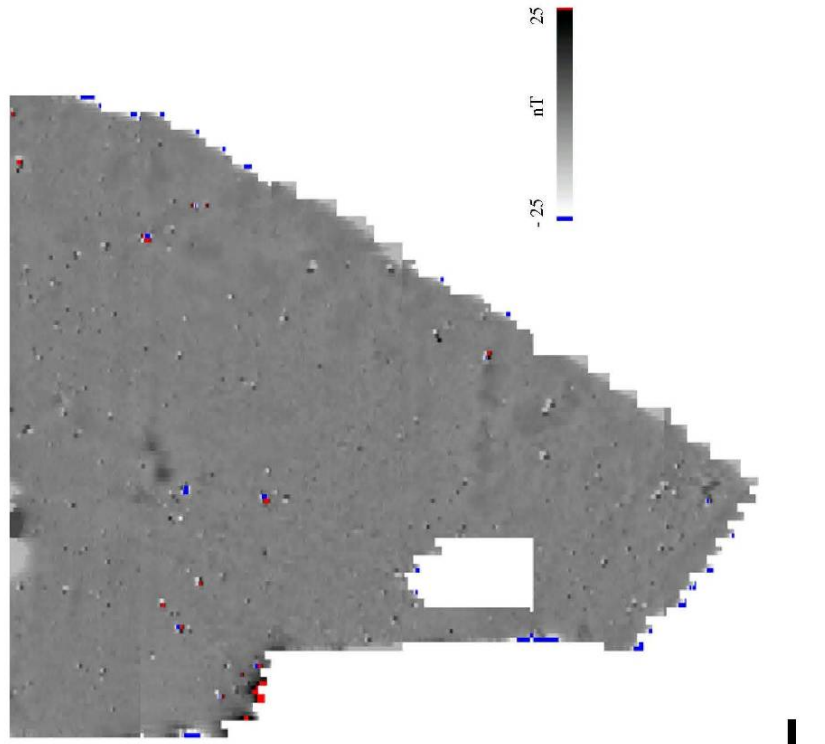
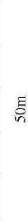


Fig. 8: F2 - Colour scale image
(data clipped to +/-25nT) 1:1000



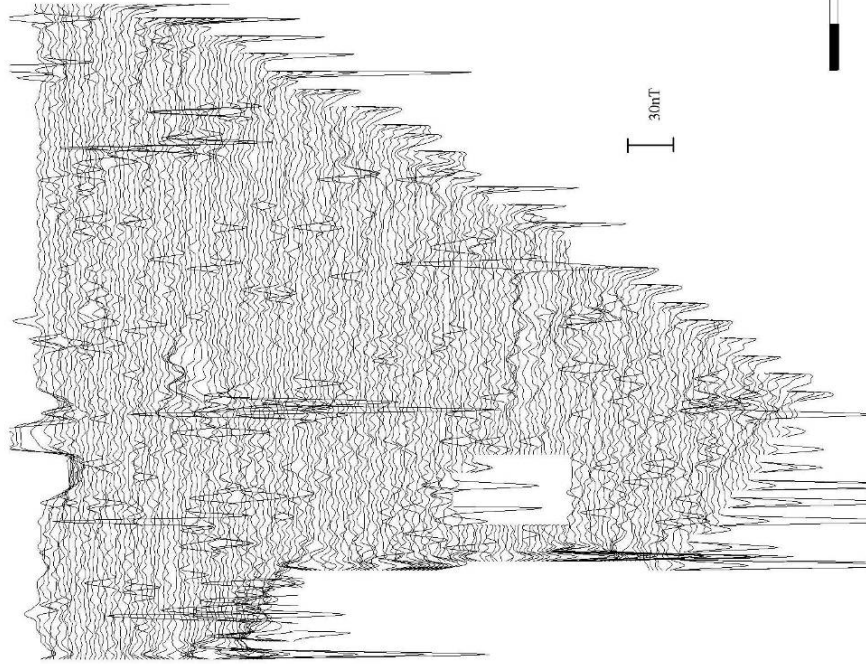


Fig. 7: E2 - Trace plot
(data clipped to +/-100nT) 1:1000

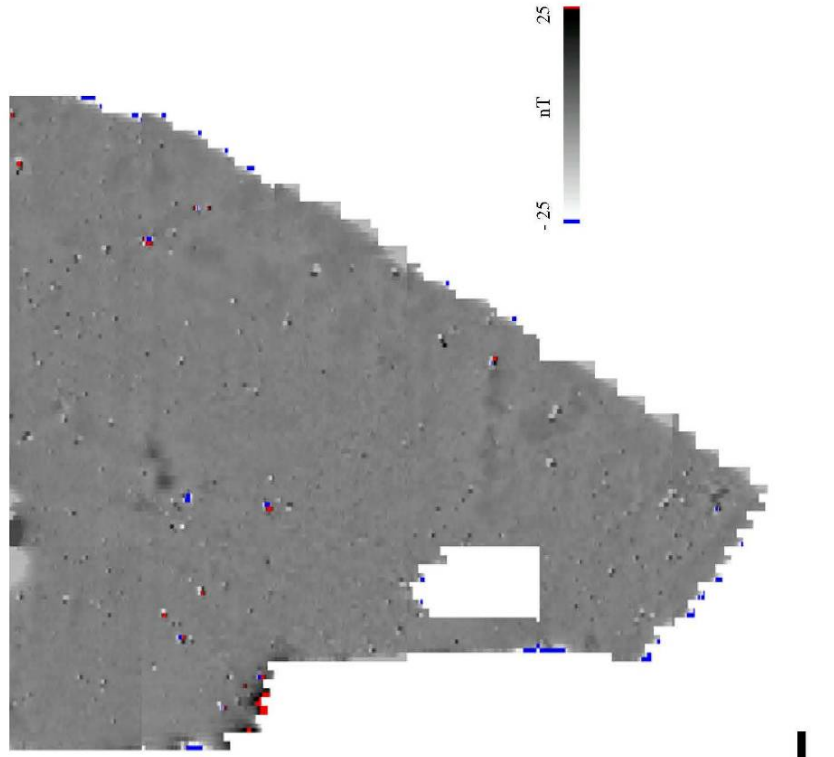


Fig. 8: E2 - Colour scale image
(data clipped to +/-25nT) 1:1000

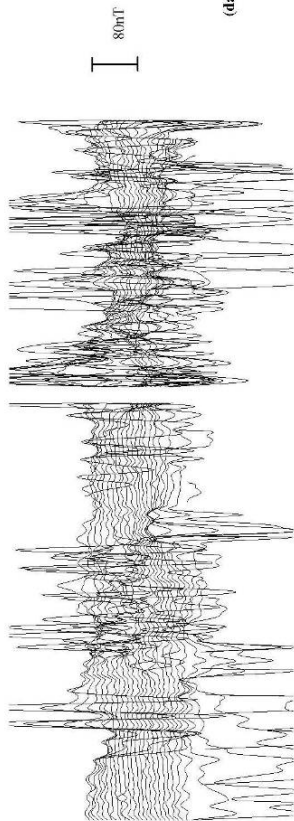


Fig. 11: F3 - Trace plot
(data clipped to +/-200nT) 1:1,000



-25 nT 25

Fig. 12: F3 - Colour scale image
(data clipped to +/-25nT) 1:1,000



-2 nT 2

Fig. 13: F3 - Greyscale image
(data clipped to +/-2 nT) 1:1,000



Boundary ferrous
Modern ferrous

Fig. 14: F3 - Interpretive image 1: 1000



**APPENDIX II: CONTEXT REGISTER AND RESULTS TABLE
WITH PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE TEST PITS**

Context Number	Location	Munsell Number	Description
001	Across the site in Fields A - C	10YR 3/2	Layer of turf and dark humeric material found across the site average depth 0.1m
002	Across the site in Fields A - C	7.5YR 3/3	Topsoil found below the turf in all 3 fields. Fine silty clay with naturally occurring irregular flint pebbles. Contains modern pottery, animal bone, clay pipe, worked flints.
003	Across the site in Fields A - C	10YR 4/6	Till found below the topsoil – deposit deeper in Field B at the base of the slope. Colluvial deposit about 1.8m in depth.
004	Found within Trenches 2, 3 and 12	-	Limestone bedrock
005	Test pit 65C	10YR 3/2	Redeposited topsoil found in small hollow probably caused from the removal of a stone.
006	Test pit 65C	-	Redeposited till with limestone blocks. A bank of redeposited material caused by the excavation of a boundary ditch in Field C.
007	Test pit 69C	10YR 4/4	Redeposited natural clay found on the south side of test pit 69C. Part of a bank of redeposited material caused by the excavation of a boundary ditch also found in test pit 65C.
008	Test pits 70c and 71C	5YR 3/1	Dark organic soil overlaying the topsoil on the downslope of the hillside in Field C around test pits 70C and 71C.
009	Test pit 71C	10YR 4/3	Redeposited sandy natural clay below topsoil. Represents part of the redeposited material that makes up feature 7 Field C.
010	Test pit 71C	7.5YR 3/3	Redeposited topsoil found cut in to 009. Represents part of the redeposited material that makes up feature 7 Field C.
011	Test pit 63C	7.5YR 3/4	Redeposited natural clay located on the south side of test pit 63C. Caused by modern disturbance.
012	Test pit 71C	Black	Small circular area of burnt material found cut in to 009. Contained modern finds such as plastic gun pellets and modern pottery.
013	Test pit 73C	-	Modern gravel deposit remains of a trackway.
014	Trench 2	7.5YR 2/3	Fill of circular feature measuring 0.46m x 0.08m. Sandy silt with small naturally occurring stones. Central patch of charcoal could be the remains of a post (?). Flint flake found within the fill.
015	Trench 2	-	Cut of (014).
016	Trench 4	10YR 4/3	Fill of sub circular feature measuring 0.62m x 0.68m x 0.07m. Silty clay with occasional pebbles. Possible truncated pit or naturally occurring hollow within the till.
017	Trench 4	-	Cut of (016)
018	Trench 10	10YR 4/4	Fill of pit measured 0.54m x 0.6m x 0.15m. Silty clay with charcoal and pebbles. Also contained pottery (Carninated Bowl), flint flake and a blade. Represents remains of a Prehistoric (probably Neolithic) pit.
019	Trench 10	-	Cut of (018).

Test Pit No.	Field	Geology	Maximum depth of topsoil	Small finds	Spit depth	Periods represented	Total finds
1	A	Glacial Till	0.2m				0
2	A	Glacial Till	0.22m				0
3	A	Glacial Till	0.25m	1 x flint flake	0.2 - 0.25m	Neolithic	1
4	A	Glacial Till	0.2m	1 x flint flake	0.1 - 0.2m	Neolithic	1
5	A	Glacial Till	0.18m				
6	A	Glacial Till	0.26m				
7	A	Glacial Till	0.2m	1 x clay pipe stem 1 x flint core	0 - 0.1m 0.1 - 0.2m	18th century Mesolithic	2
8	A	Glacial Till	0.28m				
9	A	Glacial Till	0.24m				
10	A	Glacial Till	0.18m				
11	A	Glacial Till	0.2m				
12	A	Glacial Till	0.2m	1 x sherd of modern pottery	0 - 0.1m	19th century	1
13	A	Glacial Till	0.2m				
14	A	Glacial Till	0.23m	3 x sherds of modern pottery	0 - 0.1m	19th century	3
15	A	Glacial Till	0.23m				
16	A	Glacial Till	0.21m				
17	A	Glacial Till	0.21m				
18	A	Glacial Till	0.2m				
19	A	Glacial Till	0.25m				
20	A	Glacial Till	0.22m				
21	A	Glacial Till	0.22m	1 x clay pipe stem 1 x flint flake	0 - 0.1m 0.1 - 0.22m	18th century Neolithic	1 1
22	A	Glacial Till	0.29m				
23	A	Glacial Till	0.26m				
24	A	Glacial Till	0.22m				
25	A	Glacial Till	0.23m				
26	A	Glacial Till	0.2m				
27	A	Glacial Till	0.25m				
28	A	Glacial Till	0.27m	1 x clay pipe stem	0.1 - 0.2m	18th century	1
29	A	Glacial Till	0.28m	2 x sherds of modern pottery	0.1 - 0.2m	19th century	2
30	A	Glacial Till	0.25m				
31	A	Glacial Till	0.26m				
32	A	Glacial Till	0.2m	2 x sherds of modern pottery	0 - 0.1m	19th century	2
33	A	Glacial Till	0.22m				
34	A	Glacial Till	0.25m				
35	A	Glacial Till	0.26m				
36	A	Glacial Till	0.28m	1 x penny coin 1 x sherd of modern pottery	0.1 - 0.2m 0.1 - 0.2m	19th century 19th century	2
37	A	Glacial Till	0.28m	1 x sherd of modern pottery	0.1 - 0.2m	19th century	1
38	A	Glacial Till	0.26m				
39	A	Glacial Till	0.33m				
40	A	Glacial Till	0.3m	1 x sherd of modern pottery	0.1 - 0.2m	19th century	1
41	B	Glacial Till	0.19m				
42	B	Glacial Till	0.3m				
43	B	Glacial Till	0.28m				
44	B	Glacial Till	0.28m				
45	B	Glacial Till	0.23m				
46	B	Glacial Till	0.28m				
47	B	Glacial Till	0.24m				
48	B	Glacial Till	0.25m	1 x sherd of modern pottery	0.1 - 0.2m	19th century	1
49	B	Glacial Till	0.22m				
50	B	Glacial Till	0.29m	1 x possible flint flake	0.1 - 0.2m		1
51	B	Glacial Till	0.25m				
52	B	Glacial Till	0.26m				
53	B	Glacial Till	0.23m	1 x flint blade	0.2 - 0.23m	Neolithic	1
54	B	Glacial Till	0.23m	2 x flint flakes	0.1 - 0.2m	Neolithic	2
55	B	Glacial Till	0.23m				
56	B	Glacial Till	0.33m				
57	B	Glacial Till	0.2m				
58	B	Glacial Till	0.22m				
59	B	Glacial Till	0.25m				
60	B	Glacial Till	0.21m				
61	B	Glacial Till	0.3m				
62	B	Glacial Till	0.22m				
63	C	Glacial Till	0.21m				
64	C	Glacial Till	0.24m				
65	C	Glacial Till	0.13m				
66	C	Glacial Till	0.32m				
67	C	Glacial Till	0.2m	1 x sherd of modern pottery	0 - 0.1m	19th century	1
68	C	Glacial Till	0.25m				
69	C	Glacial Till	0.3m				
70	C	Glacial Till	0.15m				
71	C	Glacial Till	0.15m				
72	C	Glacial Till	0.2m				
73	C	Glacial Till	0.2m				
74	C	Glacial Till	0.21m				
75	C	Glacial Till	0.23m				
76	C	Glacial Till	0.18m	1 x sherd of modern pottery	0 - 0.1m	19th century	1
77	C	Glacial Till	0.18m				
78	C	Glacial Till	0.22m				
79	C	Glacial Till	0.18m				
80	C	Glacial Till	0.21m				
81	C	Glacial Till	0.2m				
82	C	Glacial Till	0.16m	1 x flint flake	0.1 - 0.18m	Neolithic	1
83	C	Glacial Till	0.18m				



Test Pit 01A



Test Pit 02A



Test Pit 03A



Test Pit 04A



Test Pit 05A



Test Pit 06A



Test Pit 07A



Test Pit 08A



Test Pit 09A



Test Pit 10A



Test Pit 11A



Test Pit 12A



Test Pit 13A



Test Pit 14A



Test Pit 15A



Test Pit 16A



Test Pit 17A



Test Pit 18A



Test Pit 19A



Test Pit 20A



Test Pit 21A



Test Pit 22A



Test Pit 23A



Test Pit 24A



Test Pit 25A



Test Pit 26A



Test Pit 27A



Test Pit 28A



Test Pit 29A



Test Pit 30A



Test Pit 31A



Test Pit 32A



Test Pit 33A



Test Pit 34A



Test Pit 35A



Test Pit 36A



Test Pit 37A



Test Pit 38A



Test Pit 39A



Test Pit 40A



Test Pit 41B



Test Pit 42B



Test Pit 43B



Test Pit 44B



Test Pit 45B



Test Pit 46B



Test Pit 47B



Test Pit 48B



Test Pit 49B



Test Pit 50B



Test Pit 51B



Test Pit 52B



Test Pit 53B



Test Pit 54B



Test Pit 55B



Test Pit 56B



Test Pit 57B



Test Pit 58B



Test Pit 59B



Test Pit 60B



Test Pit 61B



Test Pit 62B



Test Pit 63B



Test Pit 63C



Test Pit 64C



Test Pit 65C



Test Pit 66C



Test Pit 67C



Test Pit 68C



Test Pit 69C



Test Pit 70C



Test Pit 71C



Test Pit 72C



Test Pit 73C



Test Pit 74C



Test Pit 75C



Test Pit 76C



Test Pit 77C



Test Pit 78C



Test Pit 79C



Test Pit 80C



Test Pit 81C

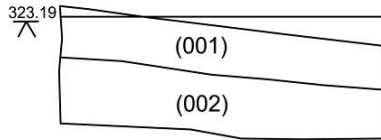


Test Pit 82C



Test Pit 83C

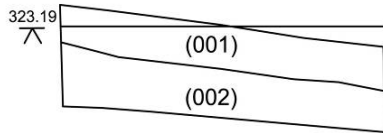
**APPENDIX III: SECTION AND PLAN DRAWINGS OF
SELECTED TEST PLAN**



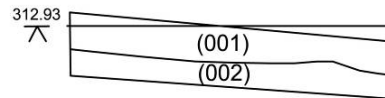
North facing section of T.P 07A



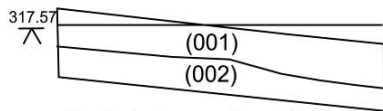
North facing section of T.P 24A



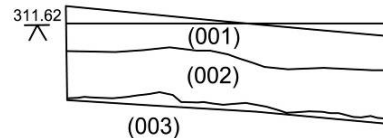
North facing section of T.P 09A



North facing section of T.P 32A



North facing section of T.P 20A



North facing section of T.P 37A



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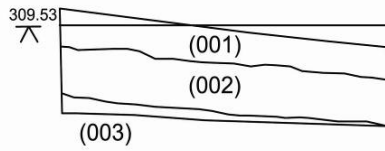
Sections of selected test
 pits in Field A

Site Code: CUR 08
 Drawing Ref: Appendix III
 Date: 27th March 08
 Drawn: JS
 Scale: 1:20 at A4

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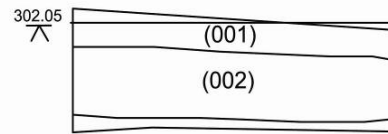
North facing section of T.P 42B



North facing section of T.P 52B



North facing section of T.P 45B



North facing section of T.P 56B



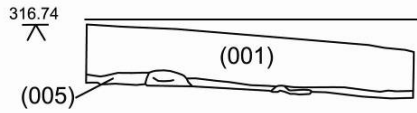
North facing section of T.P 47B



North facing section of T.P 59B



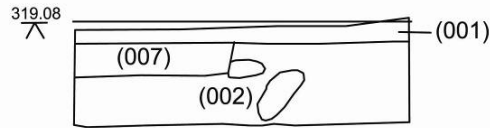
Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB	Sections of selected test pits in Field B	Key:	Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd
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North facing section of T.P 65C



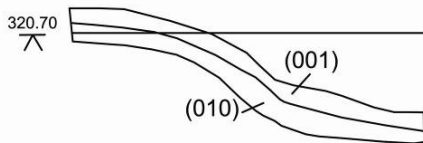
North west facing section of T.P 71C



North facing section of T.P 69C



North west facing section of T.P 76C



North west facing section of T.P 70C



North facing section of T.P 80C



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Sections of selected
 test pits in Field C

Key:

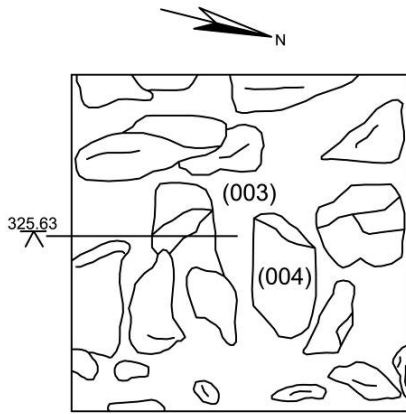
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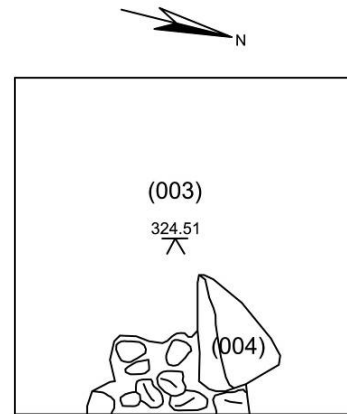
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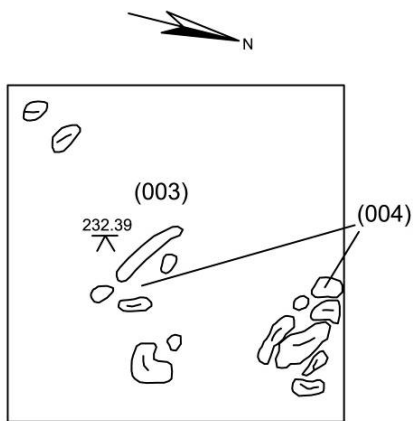
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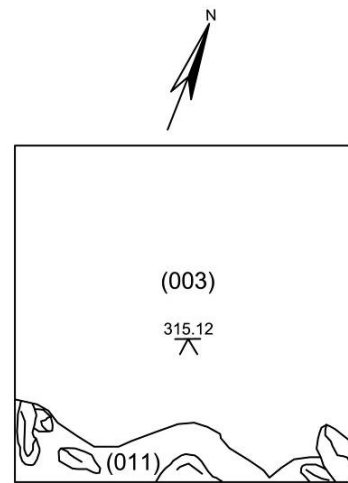
Plan of 03A



Plan of 06A



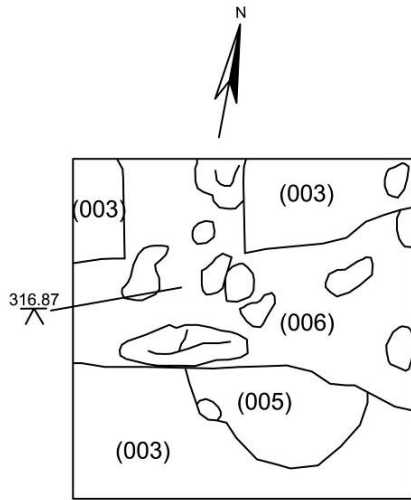
Plan of 07A



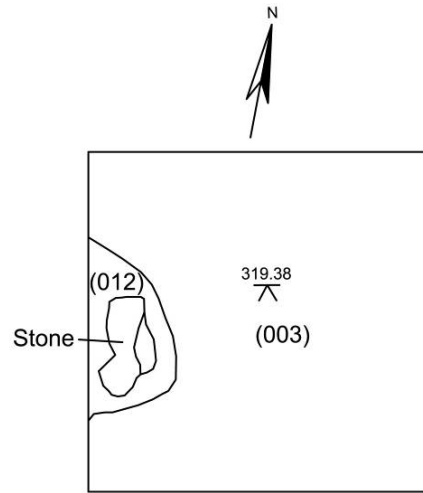
Plan of 63C



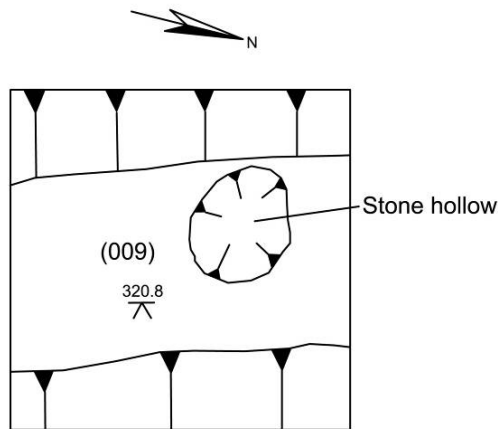
Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB	Plans of test pits 03A, 06A, 07A and 63C	Key:	Copyright/Licencing: This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd
Site Code: CUR 08 Drawing Ref: Appendix III Date: 27th March 08 Drawn: JS Scale: 1:20 at A4	Notes:		Ordnance Survey data if applicable © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved reproduced with permission. Licence No. 100045420



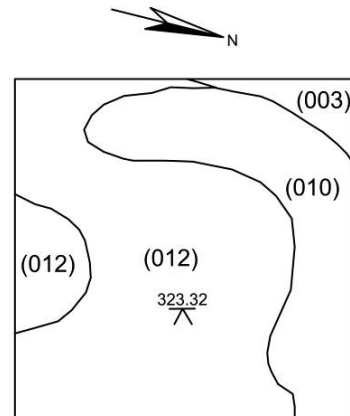
Plan of 65C



Plan of 69C



Plan of 70C



Plan of 71C



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Plans of test pits 65C, 69C, 70C and
 71C

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**APPENDIX IV: RESULTS TABLE AND PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL THE
EVALUATION TRENCHES**

Results Table

Trench No.	Field	Geology	Maximum depth of topsoil	Features identified	Small finds	Periods Represented	Base of trench in metres OD
1	A	Glacial Till with limestone outcrops		2 x flint flakes 1 x Blade		Neolithic Neolithic	324.39
		outcrops	0.25m				
2	A	Glacial Till with limestone outcrops		Pit (016)	1 x Flint flake	Neolithic	323.98
		outcrops	0.22m				
3	A	Glacial Till	0.25m				320.42
4	A	Glacial Till	0.24m	Possible pit (017)			317.1
5	A	Glacial Till	0.26m				312.13
6	B	Glacial Till	0.25m				308.67
7	B	Glacial Till	0.2m				303.47
8	B	Glacial Till	0.25m				299.07
9	B	Glacial Till	0.24m				303.17
10	B	Glacial Till	0.23m	Pit (019)	1 x flint flake	Neolithic	302.4
					2 x sherds of pottery	Neolithic	
					1 x blade	Neolithic	
					clay daub	Neolithic	
11	C	Glacial Till	0.22m				303.85
12	C	Glacial Till with limestone outcrops	0.22m				317.58
13	C	Glacial Till	0.23m		1 x worked flint		322.5



TRENCH 1



TRENCH 2



TRENCH 3



TRENCH 4



TRENCH 5



TRENCH 6



TRENCH 7



TRENCH 8



TRENCH 9



TRENCH 10



TRENCH 11



TRENCH 12

**APPENDIX V: PLAN DRAWINGS FROM SELECTED EVALUATION
TRENCHES AND PLANS AND SECTIONS FROM FEATURES**

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Site Code: CURZ 08
Drawing Ref: Appendix V
Date: 29 April 2008
Drawn: JS
Scale: 1:100 at A3

Plans of selected trenches

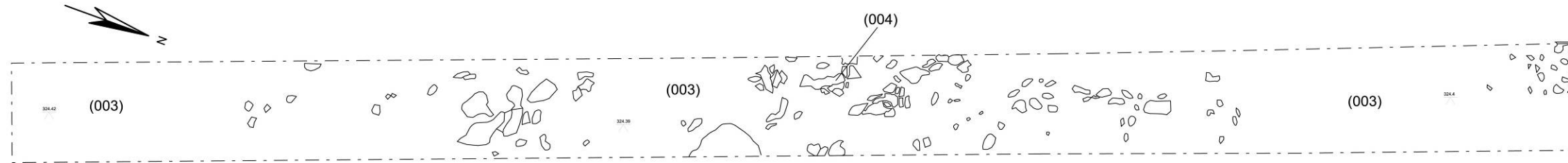
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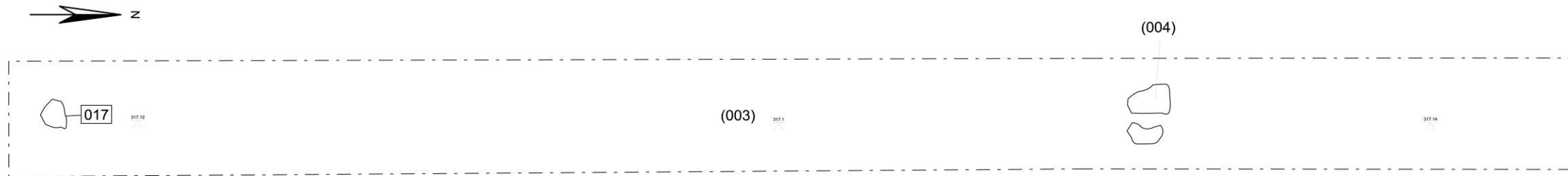
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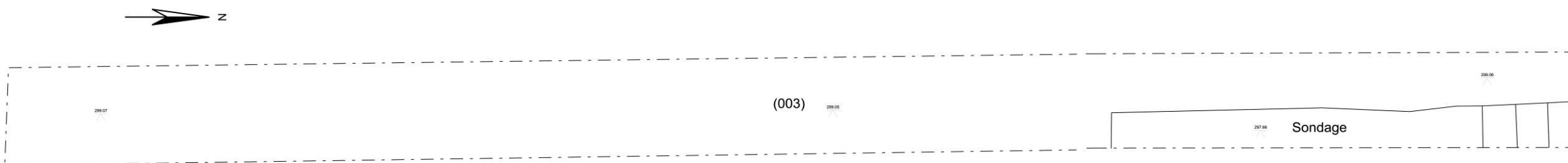
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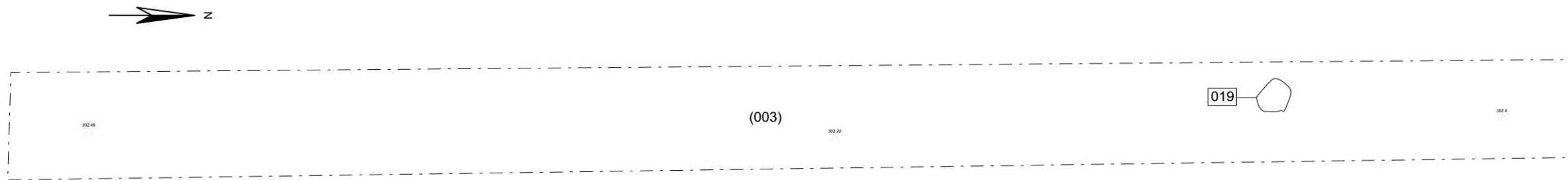
Trench 1



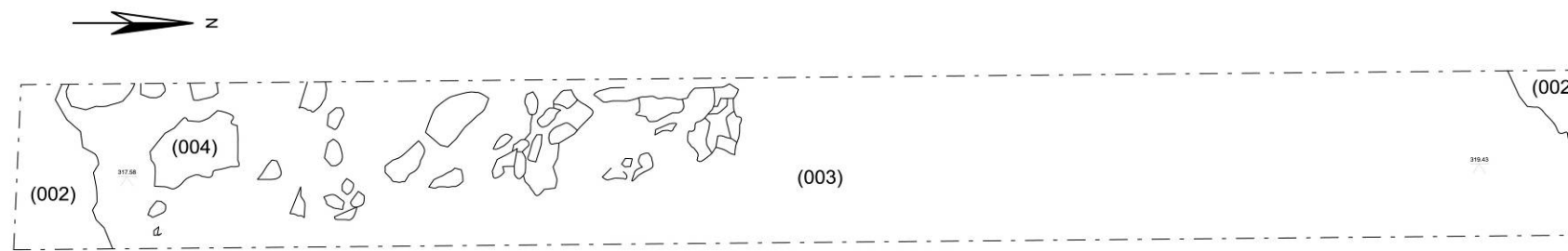
Trench 4



Trench 8

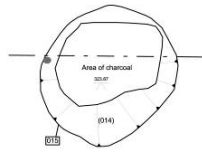


Trench 10

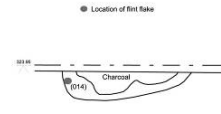


Trench 12

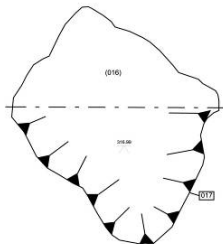




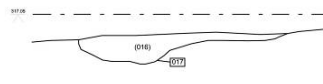
Plan of feature (015) in Trench 2



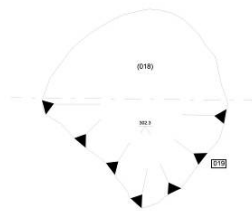
North facing section of (015)



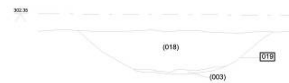
Plan of feature (017) in Trench 4



South facing section of (017)



Plan of feature (019) in Trench 10



East facing section of (019)



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**APPENDIX VI: SPECIALIST FLINT AND CERAMIC REPORT ON THE
BY DR. CLIVE WADDINGTON.**

Flint and Ceramic Report for Curzon Lodge, Longcliffe

May 2008

Dr Clive Waddington

1. PREAMBLE

A total of 18 flints were submitted for analysis, two pieces of ceramic and a piece of what is probably burnt daub. The flints come from a range of contexts including test pits and evaluation trenches. They have been arranged below in test pit and evaluation trench order. Measurements are given for complete pieces only in accordance with lithic recording conventions (Saville 1980).

2. CATALOGUE

Test Pit 03A

1. A broken edge-trimmed flake with bi-facial invasive retouch made on light grey speckled flint. Bifacial and invasive working are normally associated with Neolithic and Bronze Age flaking techniques. This implement may have been used as a small knife.

Test Pit 04A

2. A small parallel-sided blade made from light grey translucent flint. Parallel-sided blades are typical in the Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods and this piece could fit into either period. A small area of cortex survives along one side of the piece suggesting a boulder clay or nodular source. The piece measures 31mm long by 10.5mm wide by 2.5mm thick.

Test Pit 07A

3. A small rejuvenated and exhausted pyramidal core of Late Mesolithic type with small parallel-sided blade removal scars made on medium grey high quality flint. The presence of a core with this size of removal blades indicates narrow-blade microlith production, indicative of a Late Mesolithic date. The piece measures 17mm deep by 24mm at its maximum width.

Test Pit 23A

4. A narrow parallel-sided edge-trimmed blade that could be of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date made on high quality brown-grey flint. The surviving area of cortex indicates a nodular source. As nodular flint typically comes from a mined source this suggests that this piece could be Neolithic rather than Mesolithic as flint mining is primarily a Neolithic phenomenon. The nearest nodular flint sources to the Peak District are the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Wolds. The piece measures 37mm long by 13mm wide by 8mm thick.

Test Pit 50B

5. A small broken flint flake made on light grey flint. Undiagnostic.

Test Pit 53B

6. A pristine blade made on very high quality brown-grey flint that must have come from a nodular source. Blades of this size and form, and made from nodular flint imported to the region, are most likely to be of Early Neolithic date. The piece has not been utilized and is probably a blank prepared with the intention of further modification into a tool. Its pristine condition suggests it may have only recently entered the topsoil having perhaps come from a surviving archaeological deposit. The piece measures 48mm long by 18mm wide by 8mm thick.

Test Pit 54B

7. A small broken flint segment of what was probably a blade made on dark grey flint. Undiagnostic.

8. A small broken flint flake made on brown grey flint. Undiagnostic.

Test Pit 63B

9. A small broken curving flint blade made on a high quality brown grey flint that may be of nodular or glacial origin. Undiagnostic.

Test Pit 21A

10. A small broken flint flake, perhaps a small blade segment, made on medium grey flint. Undiagnostic.

Test Pit 62B

11. A small flint flake made on light grey flint. Undiagnostic. The piece measures 18.5mm long by 18mm wide by 4mm thick.

Evaluation Trench 1

12. A small parallel-sided flint blade that shows signs of utilization along one long edge and may have been used as an awl. It is lightly patinated all over suggesting the piece is of considerable antiquity. This piece is likely to be of Mesolithic date but could possibly be of Neolithic date too. The piece measures 34mm long by 16.5mm wide by 7mm thick.

Evaluation Trench 1

13. A small broken parallel-sided flint bladelet segment made on brown grey flint with triangular cross-section. Likely to be late Mesolithic in date.

Evaluation Trench 11

14. A small broken flint flake made on brown grey flint. Undiagnostic.

Evaluation Trench 13

15. The broken butt end of a large patinated edge-trimmed blade tool with broadly triangular cross-section. Given that the broken edge is equally patinated as the rest of the piece this indicates that the piece was broken in antiquity, probably accounting for its discard. It is not clear what type of implement this piece belonged to but it was probably quite sizeable and could belong to either the Mesolithic or later periods.

Evaluation Trench 2 (Pit Feature, context 14)

16. A small broken lightly patinated, and perhaps burnt, flint flake. Undiagnostic. A small broken parallel-sided flint bladelet segment made on brown grey flint with triangular cross-section. Likely to be late Mesolithic in date.

Evaluation Trench 9 (Pit Feature, context 18)

19. A small broken parallel-sided flint bladelet segment made on light grey flint with triangular cross-section. Likely to be late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. The piece measures 11mm long by 13mm wide by 3mm thick.

20. A parallel-sided flint blade patinated all over with quite a sharp point at its distal end. There is no visual sign of retouch or utilisation. Blades of this form are typically Early Neolithic in date. The piece measures 52mm long by 18mm wide by 8mm thick.

Pottery

17. A small body sherd belonging to a vessel with a slack shoulder or carination. It has broken along a coil line indicating its method of construction. The fabric consists of a reddened, burnished outer surface which is pitted due to the burning out of organic inclusions or perhaps the dissolving of crushed limestone inclusions. The core and interior of the vessel is dark grey with a burnished inner surface. The sherd measures 9mm thick and contains small crushed stone inclusions measuring up to 2.5mm across. This is a well-made vessel that is likely to belong to the Carinated Bowl series of Early Neolithic ceramics.




18. A small body sherd with a slight outward-turning profile indicating the presence of a slack shoulder or carination. It has broken along a coil line indicating its method of construction. This sherd belongs to an entirely different vessel than sherd 17, having been more highly burnished and having a much thinner fabric. Both the inner and outer surfaces are lightly pitted indicating the burning out of organic inclusions or the dissolving of crushed limestone inclusions. The fabric of the vessel is dark brown with a burnished inner surface. The sherd measures 4mm thick. This is a well-made vessel that belongs to the Carinated Bowl series of Early Neolithic ceramics.




21. A small lump of what appears to be burnt clay or daub found in the same pit (context 18) that produced Early Neolithic pottery and a Neolithic period flint blade.

3. Discussion

Insofar as dating goes, this assemblage of lithic material has chronologically diagnostic pieces that can be identified with certainty to both the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods. A good example of a Mesolithic piece is the pyramidal core (3) from test pit 07A towards the top of the slope, whilst good examples of Neolithic material include the blades (20 and 6) from the pit (context 18) in evaluation Trench 10 and that from test pit 53B nearby. Both are situated towards the base of the slope and Early Neolithic ceramics belonging to the Carinated Bowl series were found in the same pit as the flint blade (20). Bearing in mind the previous discoveries of Mesolithic and Neolithic flints in the Longcliffe area (Makepeace 2000; 2003) the lithic assemblage from the Curzon Lodge development site documents activity in this locale during the Stone Age from the Mesolithic and the Neolithic. The very limited size of the assemblage does not allow for much to be said in relation to the types of activities represented by these pieces, although the presence of a Mesolithic core and debitage suggests the production of microliths for hunting weapons by Mesolithic hunters, and the presence of a variety of blade forms with evidence for utilization suggests that Neolithic farmers were undertaking a range of processing tasks, perhaps associated with settlement-based activities.

SELECTED FINDS PHOTOGRAPHS

 A photograph of a small, elongated, yellowish-brown stone artifact with a parallel-sided shape. It is positioned vertically against a dark background. Below the artifact is a horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, marked with the number '5' and the unit 'cm'.	<p>S.F 2</p> <p>PARALLEL-SIDED BLADE</p> <p>TEST PIT 04A</p> <p>(Scale: 5cm)</p>
 A photograph of a small, irregular, yellowish-brown stone artifact with a pyramidal core shape. It is positioned horizontally against a dark background. Below the artifact is a horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, marked with the number '5' and the unit 'cm'.	<p>S.F 3</p> <p>PYRAMIDAL CORE</p> <p>TEST PIT 07A</p> <p>(Scale: 5cm)</p>
 A photograph of a small, elongated, yellowish-brown stone artifact with a parallel-sided edge trimmed blade shape. It is positioned vertically against a dark background. Below the artifact is a horizontal scale bar with alternating black and white segments, marked with the number '5' and the unit 'cm'.	<p>S.F. 4</p> <p>PARALLEL-SIDED EDGE TRIMMED BLADE</p> <p>TEST PIT 23A</p> <p>(Scale: 5cm)</p>

	<p>S.F. 6</p> <p>BLADE</p> <p>TEST PIT 53B</p> <p>(Scale: 5cm)</p>
	<p>S.F 11</p> <p>FLAKE</p> <p>TEST PIT 62B</p> <p>(Scale: 5cm)</p>
	<p>S.F. 12</p> <p>PARALLEL-SIDED BLADE</p> <p>EVALUATION TRENCH 1</p> <p>(Scale: 5cm)</p>

	<p>S.F 15</p> <p>EDGE TRIMMED BLADE TOOL</p> <p>EVALUATION TRENCH 13</p> <p>(Scale: 5cm)</p>
	<p>S.F. 20</p> <p>PARALLEL-SIDED BLADE</p> <p>EVALUATION TRENCH 10, PIT FEATURE, CONTEXT 18</p> <p>(Scale: 5cm)</p>
	<p>S.F. 20, 17 & 18</p> <p>PARALLEL-SIDED BLADE</p> <p>EVALUATION TRENCH 10, PIT FEATURE, CONTEXT 18</p> <p>(Scale: 0.1m)</p>

**APPENDIX VII: BRIEF FOR THE EVALUATION SUPPLIED BY
DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation

Site Name: Curzon Lodge, Longcliffe, Brassington

NGR: SK 23376 56204

Applicant: Longcliffe Quarries Limited

Planning application:

District Planning Officer:

Brief issued by: A. M. Myers – Development Control Archaeologist (DCA)

Brief issued to: Howard Jones – Trent and Peak Archaeology

Date: 17th December 2007

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Longcliffe Quarries Limited are to seek planning permission for the redevelopment of the Curzon Lodge site at Longcliffe for use as a head office, a transport depot and for dimensional stone workshops.

1.2 A desk-based archaeological assessment (DBA) report has been prepared by Trent and Peak Archaeology (H. Jones and J. Brown 2007).

1.3 On the basis of the DBA report the DCA has recommended that the results of an archaeological field evaluation should be made available as part of a future environmental impact assessment.

1.4 This brief provides the basis from which an archaeological contractor may prepare a WSI for an archaeological field evaluation of the proposed development site. The WSI should be submitted in advance for agreement by the DCA acting on behalf of Derbyshire Dales District Council.

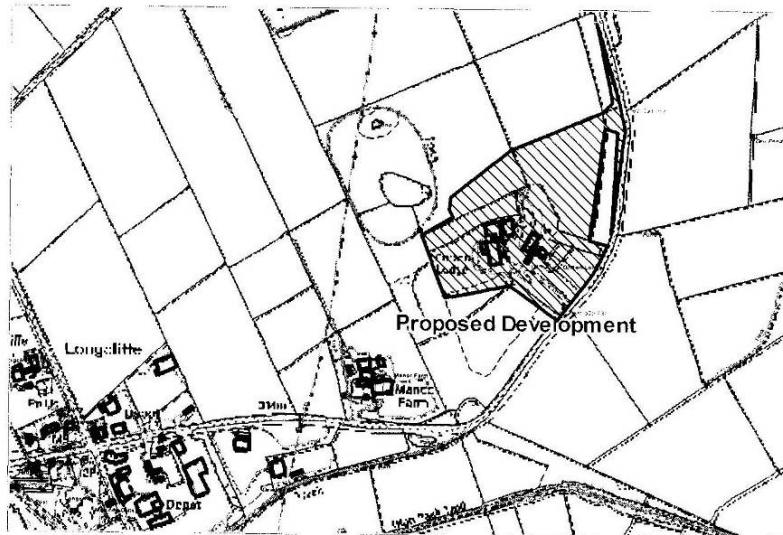


Fig. 1: Location of the proposed development area

2.0 Background

2.1 The DBA presents a useful synthesis of a large body of information derived from historic mapping, the Sites and Monuments Record, aerial photographic coverage and published documentary sources. It also benefits from including the results of a quite detailed walkover

survey. Although no geotechnical data was available from boreholes or test-pitting within the site the results of work undertaken at two sites nearby are briefly discussed.

2.2 The DBA concludes (6.0) that the area of the development retains a distinct potential for retaining buried archaeological and palaeo-environmental horizons and deposits beneath colluvially derived sediments. Remains belonging to the Neolithic and/ or Bronze Age are thought to present the greatest likelihood of being encountered. However, it is also evident that the wider limestone landscape saw mineral extraction (limestone and lead) in the post-medieval period and the walkover survey suggests that some areas within the application area may have seen small-scale stone quarrying for walling material.

2.3 The report also suggests that certain parts of the application site, mainly associated with the farmhouse, outbuildings and current working areas, may have undergone such extensive terracing that they could be reasonably excluded from further fieldwork.

3.0 Evaluation Fieldwork

3.1 The overall archaeological objective of the evaluation is to provide sufficient information for an informed planning recommendation to be made regarding i) the presence or absence of archaeological features, ii) their importance (e.g. using the Secretary of State's criteria as set-out in Annex 4 of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (1990)), iii) the likely impact of the development upon any such features and iv) the appropriate mitigation of the development's impacts upon those remains.

3.2 The evaluation will need to be designed in order to provide adequate information on different kinds of archaeology. The approach needs to allow target areas to be identified for trial excavation. A geophysical survey may be able to provide indications of the presence of buried features for almost any period. The presence or absence of Neolithic – Bronze Age archaeology within a pasture landscape may however be best investigated through an approach which provides information on the distribution of artefacts within the soil. Some of the probably post-medieval earthwork features identified during the walkover survey can be easily investigated through evaluation trenching.

3.3 The evaluation will be phased to provide the following:

- a) Initially those areas to be excluded from any fieldwork should be agreed and mapped.
- b) Visible earthwork features will then need to be surveyed and mapped at an appropriate scale.
- c) There should then be a phase of geophysical survey and test-pitting. The geophysical survey should include magnetic scanning followed by detailed magnetometer survey. A programme of 1m² hand-dug test-pits on a 10m² site grid should provide adequate coverage. The objective should be to obtain detailed information on the distribution of artefacts across the site. The test-pitting phase should allow for additional test-pits to be dug at intermediate locations where it is felt a potential concentration of artefacts needs to be spatially defined. Soil from the test-pits should be sample sieved to assess if artefact recognition rates without sieving are adequate.
- d) With the data from the geophysical, test-pit and earthwork surveys it should then be possible to devise a phase of evaluation trenching. This phase should provide information on the following:
 - i) The nature, character and archaeological potential of targeted geophysical anomalies, artefact concentrations and any spatially associated buried features or layers, and surface recorded earthworks.
 - ii) The archaeological potential of blank areas.

iii) The distribution and character of colluvial deposits and any associated archaeological and/ or palaeo-environmental potential.

e) In total the general evaluation trenching coverage should provide for a sample of c. 5% of the area. However, a contingency should also be built into the WSI.

3.4 All excavation should be directed towards providing just sufficient information for meeting the objectives of the evaluation.

3.5 All archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation analysis should be carried out to acceptable archaeological standards. The contractor will be expected to abide by the Code of Practice of the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

4.0 Monitoring

4.1 During the course of the fieldwork it is anticipated the Development Control Archaeologist will undertake monitoring visits. The Development Control Archaeologist should be given at least 2 weeks prior notice of the commencement of fieldwork.

4.2 The WSI should include the name and mobile telephone number for the relevant field and project officer.

5.0 Health and Safety

5.1 Whilst on site all archaeologists will operate with due regard to health and safety regulations.

5.2 Before any fieldwork commences a risk assessment should be completed by the appointed archaeological contractor.

5.3 Consideration should be given to the use of anchored harnesses by staff engaged in excavation and other fieldwork on-site.

6.0 Finds & Palaeo-environmental Samples

6.1 Artefact collection policy should be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work.

6.2 Discarded artefactual materials should be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field.

6.3 Retained artefacts should be cleaned, marked, catalogued and packed in materials, as appropriate, for long term storage.

6.4 Analysis of finds or palaeo-environmental samples will be undertaken, as necessary, by suitably qualified specialists.

6.5 Retained palaeo-environmental samples should be suitably marked and stored as appropriate and in accordance with current accepted standards.

7.0 Human Remains

7.1 A Home Office licence for the possible retention and analysis of human remains may be required in advance of the evaluation.

7.2 A strategy for the excavation, analysis, retention and/or reburial of a) disarticulated and b) articulated human remains will need to be developed and specified in the WSI.

7.3 The cataloguing and analysis of all human remains will be undertaken, as necessary, by a suitably qualified osteoarchaeologist.

8.0 Evaluation: Report

8.1 The preparation of the evaluation report should follow the guidelines published by the Institute of Field Archaeology.

8.2 Bound copies should be provided for the interested parties. This should include the Development Control Archaeologist and the Sites and Monuments Record. The archive should be deposited with the appropriate museum (see below).

8.3 A digital copy of the report including illustrations and photographs (PDF Format) should be submitted to the Sites and Monuments Record.

8.4 The report should include as a minimum:

- Non-technical summary
- Introductory statement
- Aims and purpose of the evaluation
- Method
- An objective summary statement of results
- A formal assessment of the importance of archaeological layers or features encountered using the Secretary of States criteria (annex 4 PPG16).
- Conclusion, including a confidence statement
- Supporting illustrations and plans at appropriate scales
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices
- Supporting illustrations, photographs
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- A copy of this brief

9.0 Arrangements for the Project Archive

9.1 Arrangements should be made from the outset of the project for the archive, consisting of artefacts, record sheets, original drawings, drawn plans, photographs, notes, copies of (as appropriate) the evaluation fieldwork report(s) along with an index to the archive to be deposited in an appropriate museum. Your contact will be:

Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
Terrace Road
Buxton
Derbyshire
SK17 6DA
Tel: 01298 24658

9.2 The archive should be transferred in accordance with the procedures set-out in "Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives" (2003) (a copy is available upon request from either the Museum or the Development Control Archaeologist).

10.0 Publicity

10.1 A summary of the project, with selected drawings, illustrations and photographs, should be submitted within 2 years of the completion of the project to Derbyshire Archaeological Journal for publication (see notes attached).

10.2 At the start of fieldwork (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed

for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).