



# Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge Derbyshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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wessexarchaeology



**Land off Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge  
Derbyshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation Report**

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\* I = Internal Draft; E = External Draft; F = Final

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## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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# Land off Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge Derbyshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the east of Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire, centred on National Grid Reference 400704, 380515. The work was undertaken ahead of proposed residential development (Planning Application Ref. HPK/2014/0119).

The archaeological works comprised the excavation of twelve evaluation trenches within the footprint of the development, with each trench to measure 50 m by 1.8 m. Two of these trenches were positioned to target a possible route for the Manchester to Buxton Roman road. The remaining trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified on a geophysical survey of the site as well as 'blank' areas devoid of geophysical anomalies.

Following discussions with the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council several of the trenches were repositioned to avoid areas of soft waterlogged ground and identified services/utilities. The revised trench array was however still sufficient to meet the key aims and objectives of the archaeological works.

The archaeological works did not find any evidence for the Roman road. Of the twelve trenches excavated, nine contained no archaeological remains with trenches 5, 6 and 12 containing linear features. Trench 5 contained two parallel ditches on a northwest to southeast alignment. Trench 6 contained one ditch on an east to west alignment. Trench 12 contained one ditch on an east to west alignment. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features. However, historic mapping suggests these features are likely to be post-medieval in date. The ditch within trench 12 corresponds with a boundary ditch on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map of the site. The ditches within trench 5 run parallel with a boundary ditch on the same map and may represent shallow drainage ditches within the field system. The ditch within trench 6 runs parallel with Macclesfield Road to the north and at 90 degrees to a field boundary to the west on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. This again may form a drainage ditch within the post-medieval field system.

In addition to these drainage/boundary features several potential former water channels were identified within trenches 3, 6 and 7. These features were characterised by very shallow spreads of whitish grey clay and sands. No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

The archive from the archaeological works will be deposited with Buxton Museum under an accession number to be confirmed. Until deposition the archive will be stored at the Sheffield office of Wessex Archaeology under project number 116250.



# **Land off Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge Derbyshire**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

### **Acknowledgements**

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned on behalf of CgMs Consulting by Pete Owen.

Thanks are extended to Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, who provided curatorial support and guidance throughout the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Stuart Pierson, Johnathan Buttery, Jack Peverall and Sam McCormick between March 14th and 19th 2017. Stuart Pierson supervised the excavations and produced this report. Illustrations were prepared by Rob Goller. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.





# Land off Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge Derbyshire

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the east of Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 400704, 380515, hereafter 'the Site'. The work was undertaken ahead of the proposed residential development of the Site (Planning Application Ref. HPK/2014/0119).
- 1.1.2 Following discussions between Pete Owen of CgMs and Steve Baker, the Development Control Archaeologist (DCA) for Derbyshire County Council (DCC), a program of evaluation trenching was agreed. CgMs produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, CgMs 2017) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The WSI was approved by the DCA prior to work commencing.
- 1.1.3 The archaeological works comprised the excavation of twelve evaluation trenches within the footprint of the development, with each trench to measure 50 m by 1.8 m. Two of these trenches were positioned to target a possible route for the Manchester to Buxton Roman road. The remaining trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified on a geophysical survey of the site as well as 'blank' areas devoid of geophysical anomalies.

#### 1.2 Scope of this document

- 1.2.1 This report provides a brief overview of the archaeological background to the Site, the methodologies employed during fieldwork and the results of the evaluation trenching. In form and content this report conforms to national guidelines (Historic England 2015; ClfA 2014a-c)

#### 1.3 Site location and topography

- 1.3.1 The Site is located to the southwest of the town of Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire and immediately to the south of Macclesfield Road (B5470). The Site is bounded to the north by residential housing, to the west by Linglongs Road and to the east by a chemical plant. Pasture lies to the south, with the River Goyt beyond. The Site boundary itself is boarded by stone walls, hedges and large oak trees with pasture underfoot (Plates 1-2).
- 1.3.2 A footpath/track from Taxal to Reddish Lane runs along the along the southern boundary and up through the centre of the Site. A stone trough was located adjacent to this track, fed by a spring.
- 1.3.3 The ground within the Site falls steeply from west to east with a maximum height of 224.3 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along Linglongs Road. The lowest point on Site is to the east, around trench 5, at a height of 187.4 m aOD. The ground underfoot was saturated,





with small streams flowing across the pasture and with of reeds in the wettest areas of the Site.

- 1.3.4 The underlying solid geology consists of sedimentary bedrock of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Superficial deposits consist of Till, Devensian - Diamicton (BGS 2017). The local soils are described as slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (LandIS 2017).

## **2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 A Desk-based Assessment (DBA) was produced by CgMs (CgMs 2013) which details the historic and archaeological background of the Site. This report is summarised below.

### **2.2 Prehistoric**

- 2.2.1 The wider landscape includes evidence of prehistoric communities represented by the find of a possible Neolithic flint axe at Taxal during ploughing and a Bronze Age ring cairn on high ground at Cadster. There is no evidence for settlement during the Iron Age within Whaley Bridge or the wider area. The Goyt Valley would have been a significant communication route between the uplands to the south and east and the lowlands to the north and west, although this seasonal routeway may not be directly evidenced by anything other than a very low density of archaeological evidence.

### **2.3 Romano-British**

- 2.3.1 There is no recorded archaeological evidence of Roman date within the study site and only one findspot within the 1 km study area, (the upper stone of a Romano-British beehive gritstone quern that was ploughed up in the 1970s, located c. 600 m to the south-east).
- 2.3.2 The DBA identified one possible line of the Manchester to Buxton Roman road as crossing the northeast edge of the Site. However, no confirmed archaeological assets were identified within the development boundary. The Site was concluded to have a low archaeological potential.

### **2.4 Anglo-Saxon and medieval**

- 2.4.1 There are no recorded archaeological assets of Saxon or Medieval date within the study site. In the Domesday Book, there is no mention of any settlements within the area, although the name of Wylegh or Wyley appears in many documents from the early 13th century and derived from the Anglo-Saxon 'weg Leah' meaning 'clearing by the road'.
- 2.4.2 In the surroundings of the site, the Grade II\* listed Parish Church of St. James at Taxal, c. 500 m to the south, although the main body is 19th century, has a 16th century tower. The Church was certainly in existence in 1287 when William de Downes is recorded as Rector, and the Downes family were recorded as Lords of the manor in 1273 and Foresters of the Forest of Macclesfield.
- 2.4.3 The River Goyt formed the historical boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. Historical records show that in 1316 on the Cheshire side (the west side) there were the townships of Taxal, Yeardsley and Whaley, with the last two being combined into one district of 'Yeardsley-cum-Whaley'. The Derbyshire side consisted of Fernilee which included the villages of Shallcross and Horwich. This side was in the parish of Hope and



was part of the Forest of High Peak, while the Cheshire side was part of the Forest of Macclesfield.

## **2.5 Post-medieval**

2.5.1 There are no recorded archaeological assets of Post-Medieval date within the study site. However, there are a large number of Post-Medieval features recorded on the Derbyshire HER within the study area which have no direct bearing on the archaeological potential of the site. They mostly relate to the 19th century development of the area, including coal mining, the Peak Forest Canal, the Cromford and High Peak Railway and the Toddbrook Reservoir.

## **2.6 Previous archaeological investigations**

2.6.1 A geophysical survey was carried out across the development area (GSB 2013) but did not identify any responses of clear archaeological interest. Several linear anomalies were detected in the western portion of the Site, but these were of unknown origin. Field drainage systems were detected, as well as two pipes. A number of responses were thought to be the result of waterlogging, watercourses and topographic soil changes.

## **3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

### **3.1 Summary**

3.1.1 The key aim of the archaeological works was to identify whether there were any previously unrecorded archaeological features within the site and to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits.

3.1.2 The general objectives as set out in the WSI were:

- *to identify the location, extent and character of archaeological remains within the site, including any relating to the Buxton to Manchester Roman road;*
- *to provide information that will enable an assessment of the impact of the development on any potential archaeological remains identified.*
- *to ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed were promptly identified; and*
- *to ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.*

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 A summary of the Written Scheme of Investigation (CgMS 2017) is summarised below. The methodology for excavation, recording and artefact analysis is detailed in full in the WSI. All work was carried out in line with this document as well as national guidelines (CifA 2014a-c; HE 2015).

### **4.2 Deviation from the approved scope of works**

4.2.1 Following discussions with the DCA for DCC several of the trenches were repositioned to avoid areas of soft waterlogged ground and identified services/utilities. The revised trench array was however considered sufficient to meet the key aims and objectives of the archaeological works.



4.2.2 The final length of the trenches measured between 20 m and 50 m x 2 m with the locations of trenches 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 altered and shortened as required (Figure 1).

### **4.3 Machine excavation**

4.3.1 Excavation of trenches was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Machining ceased at the first archaeological horizon or the level of natural geology, whichever was reached first.

### **4.4 Hand excavation**

4.4.1 Archaeological features and deposits were cleaned as necessary to allow inspection and to define their extent. And subsequently hand excavated.

### **4.5 Recording**

4.5.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench number forming the prefix for the context number. Hence, contexts 100–109 were reserved for use within trench 1, contexts 200–209 were allocated to trench 2 etc.

4.5.2 Evaluation trenches and excavated deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied in to the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or – 100 mm. All deposits had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.

4.5.3 A photographic record was maintained using high specification digital photographic equipment supplemented with 35 mm monochrome film, where required.

### **4.6 Monitoring**

4.6.1 A monitoring meeting was held on Wednesday 15th of March, attended by Pete Owen (CgMs), Steve Baker (DCC) and Chris Swales (Wessex Archaeology) with all archaeological works being signed off prior to the backfilling of the trenches.

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 A full list of all trench depths and context numbers is presented within Appendix 1. Of the twelve trenches excavated, nine contained no archaeological remains with trenches five, six and twelve containing linear features. A summary of the key features is presented below.

### **5.2 Overburden**

5.2.1 All trenches were overlain with topsoil comprised of a dark brown sandy clay between 0.15 m and 0.3 m in depth. Beneath the topsoil was subsoil comprised of a light yellowish grey silty clay between 0.08 m and 0.35 m thick (Plate 3).

5.2.2 Within trench 8 a buried topsoil was identified at a depth of 0.5 m below ground level and was 0.20 m thick.



- 5.2.3 Natural geology comprised light orange silty clay with occasional gravel. Variations in colour ranged from light yellow to areas of grey mottling. Natural was reached at depths of between 0.22 m and 0.7 m (Plates 3-10).

### **5.3 Archaeological features**

- 5.3.1 Trench 5 contained northwest to southeast orientated parallel ditches 504 and 507 (Figures 1 and 2, Plates 5-7). Ditch 504 measured 7.2 m in length, 0.8 m wide and was 0.32 m deep. Ditch 507 measured 15 m in length x 0.8 m wide and was x 0.25 m deep.
- 5.3.2 Trench 6 contained northeast to southwest aligned ditch 607 which measured 5 m in length, 1.6 m wide and was 0.45 m deep (Figures 1 and 3, Plates 8-9). The ditch cut through water channel 604.
- 5.3.3 Trench 12 contained east to west aligned ditch 1204. The ditch measured 2 m long, 1.5 m wide and was 0.54 m deep (Figure 4, Plate 10). The ditch was visible as an earthwork on the surface of the field as depression on the ground surface with a rise on the southern side of the ditch.

### **5.4 Evidence of former water channels**

- 5.4.1 In addition to the above drainage/boundary features several potential former water channels were identified within trenches 3, 6 and 7 (Figure 1). These features were characterised by very shallow spreads of whitish grey clay and sands.
- 5.4.2 Within trench 3 water channel 304 was northwest to southeast aligned, 1.44 m wide and 0.07 m deep.
- 5.4.3 Within trench 6 water channels 604 and 610 were northwest to southeast aligned, 1.8 m wide and c. 0.15 m deep (Plate 4).
- 5.4.4 Within trench 7 water channel 704 was identified and represents the continuation of channel 610 within trench 6.
- 5.4.5 No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

## **6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE**

### **6.1 Introduction**

- 6.1.1 No artefacts were recovered except material of a clearly twentieth century origin from the topsoil. A golf ball and plastic spoon were recovered but not retained.

## **7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Introduction**

- 7.1.1 No environmental samples were taken.

## **8 DISCUSSION**

### **8.1 Summary**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works did not find any evidence for the Roman road. Of the twelve trenches excavated, nine contained no archaeological remains with trenches five, six and twelve containing linear features. Trench 5 contained two parallel ditches on a northwest to southeast alignment. Trench 6 contained one ditch on an northeast to southwest

alignment. Trench 12 contained one ditch on an east to west alignment. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features. However, historic mapping suggests these features are likely to be post-medieval in date. The ditch within trench 12 corresponds with a boundary ditch on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map of the Site (Figure 5). The ditches within trench 5 run parallel with a boundary ditch on the same map and may represent shallow drainage ditches within the field system. The ditch within trench 6 runs parallel with Macclesfield Road to the north and at 90 degrees to a field boundary to the west on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. This again may form a drainage ditch within the post-medieval field system.

- 8.1.2 In addition to these drainage/boundary features several potential former water channels were identified within trenches 3, 6 and 7. These features were characterised by very shallow spreads of whitish grey clay and sands. No dating evidence was recovered from these features.

## **8.2 Conclusions**

- 8.2.1 The works succeeded in characterising the archaeological features within the development area. The ditches found are likely to represent attempts at draining the saturated land to allow for it to be useable pasture. These ditches latterly being replaced with land drains.

## **9 STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **9.1 Museum**

- 9.1.1 It is recommended that the project archive resulting from the excavation be deposited with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner.

### **9.2 Preparation of archive**

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Buxton Museum and Art Gallery, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site and accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:

- 9.2.3 1 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics

### **9.3 Security copy**

- 9.3.1 In line with current best practice (eg, Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.



## 10 REFERENCES

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### 10.2 Online sources

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LandIS Soilscales: <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>  
Accessed 28/03/2017



## 11 APPENDICES

### 11.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

<b>Trench 1</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions:</b> L: 20 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.6 m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
101	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark greyish black silty clay, heavy rooting	0–0.25
102	Subsoil	Subsoil. Light orangy brown sandy clay, very wet	0.25–0.6
103	Natural	Natural. Light gey yellow silty clay	0.60+

<b>Trench 2</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions:</b> L: 50 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.65 m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
201	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark greyish black sandy silt, light rooting	0–0.20
202	Subsoil	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay, rare gravel	0.20–0.45
203	Natural	Natural. Light orange yellow sandy clay, uncommon gravel	0.45+

<b>Trench 3</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions:</b> L: 45 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.23 m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
301	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark greyish black silty clay, light rooting	0–0.15
302	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid blackish grey, rare gravel	0.15–0.23
303	Natural	Natural. Light yellowish grey sandy clay, uncommon gravel	0.23+
304	Layer	Light grey sandy clay. Probable former water channel.	0.23 – 0.30

<b>Trench 4</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions:</b> L: 50 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.29 m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
401	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown black sandy clay, light rooting	0–0.22
402	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid black grey silty clay, rare gravel	0.22–0.29
403	Natural	Natural. Orange grey mottle silty clay, uncommon gravel	0.29+

<b>Trench 5</b>			
<b>Trench dimensions:</b> L: 50 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.42 m			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
501	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown clay sand	0–0.3
502	Subsoil	Subsoil. Greyish brown clay sand, rare gravel	0.3–0.42
503	Natural	Natural. Light yellow sandy clay, uncommon gravel	0.42+
504	Cut	Linear drainage ditch with moderate, irregular sides and a flat base	0.42–0.74
505	Fill	Secondary fill with light grey clay sand and rare gravel	0.62–0.74
506	Fill	Secondary fill with light grey sandy clay	0.42–0.64
507	Cut	Linear drainage ditch with steep, straight sides and a flat base	0.42–0.67





<b>Trench 5</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.42 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
508	Fill	Secondary fill with light grey clay sand and rare gravel	0.57–0.67
509	Fill	Secondary fill with light grey sandy clay	0.42–0.57

<b>Trench 6</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.42 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
601	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark blackish grey silty sand, light rooting	0–0.24
602	Subsoil	Subsoil. Light yellowish grey silty clay	0.23–0.42
603	Natural	Natural. Mid orangy yellow silty clay, uncommon gravel	0.42+
604	Cut	Water channel with irregular concave sides and a concave base	0.42–0.57
605	Cut	Linear with moderate, concave sides and a flat base	0.42–0.57
606	Fill	Secondary fill with light orangy grey silty clay and common gravel	0.42–0.57
607	Cut	Linear with moderate, straight sides and a flat base	0.42–0.87
608	Fill	Secondary fill with whitish grey clayie sand	0.57–0.87
609	Fill	Secondary fill with a dark grey clay	0.42–0.57
610	Layer	Light grey sandy clay. Probable former water channel.	0.42–0.55

<b>Trench 7</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.25 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
701	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown silty clay, heavy rooting	0–0.1
702	Subsoil	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay	0.1–0.18
703	Natural	Natural. Light orange silty clay with uncommon gravel	0.18+
704	Layer	Light grey sandy clay. Probable former water channel.	0.18+

<b>Trench 8</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 40 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 1.1 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
801	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown clay silt	0–0.2
802	Subsoil	Subsoil. Light brown silty clay	0.2–0.5
803	Topsoil	Buried topsoil. Light brown clay silt	0.5–0.7
804	Natural	Natural. Orange grey mottle silty clay, waterlogged	0.7+

<b>Trench 9</b>		<b>Trench dimensions: L: 42 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.4 m</b>	
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
901	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay, moderate rooting	0–0.20
902	Subsoil	Subsoil. Grey orange mottle sandy clay	0.20–0.30
903	Natural	Natural. Orange red mottle silty clay, uncommon gravel	0.30+



<b>Trench 10</b>	<b>Trench dimensions: L: 42 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.4 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
1001	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay	0–0.24
1002	Subsoil	Subsoil. Grey orange mottle sandy clay	0.24–0.36
1003	Natural	Natural. Orange red mottle sandy clay, uncommon gravel	0.36+

<b>Trench 11</b>	<b>Trench dimensions: L: 40 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.5 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
1101	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay	0–0.25
1102	Subsoil	Subsoil. Grey orange mottle sandy clay	0.25–0.4
1103	Natural	Natural. Orange red mottle sandy clay, uncommon gravel	0.4+

<b>Trench 12</b>	<b>Trench dimensions: L: 50 m, W: 1.9 m, D: 0.7 m</b>		
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>
1201	Topsoil	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy clay	0–0.3
1202	Subsoil	Subsoil. Grey orange mottle sandy clay	0.3–0.6
1203	Natural	Natural. Orange clay mottle, uncommon gravel	0.6+
1204	Cut	Linear ditch. East to west aligned	0.6+
1205	Fill	Fill of ditch 1204	0.6+



## 11.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form

**OASIS ID: wessexar1-282655**

### Project details

Project name	Land off Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	The archaeological works comprised the excavation of twelve evaluation trenches within the footprint of the development, with each trench to measure 50 m by 1.8 m. Two of these trenches were positioned to target a possible route for the Manchester to Buxton Roman road. The remaining trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified on a geophysical survey of the site as well as 'blank' areas devoid of geophysical anomalies. The archaeological works did not find any evidence for the Roman road. Of the twelve trenches excavated, nine contained no archaeological remains with trenches 5, 6 and 12 containing linear features. Trench 5 contained two parallel ditches on a northwest to southeast alignment. Trench 6 contained one ditch on an east to west alignment. Trench 12 contained one ditch on an east to west alignment. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features. However, historic mapping suggests these features are likely to be post-medieval in date. The ditch within trench 12 corresponds with a boundary ditch on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map of the site. The ditches within trench 5 run parallel with a boundary ditch on the same map and may represent shallow drainage ditches within the field system. The ditch within trench 6 runs parallel with Macclesfield Road to the north and at 90 degrees to a field boundary to the west on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map. This again may form a drainage ditch within the post-medieval field system. In addition to these drainage/boundary features several potential former water channels were identified within trenches 3, 6 and 7. These features were characterised by very shallow spreads of whitish grey clay and sands. No dating evidence was recovered from these features.
Project dates	Start: 14-03-2017 End: 19-03-2017
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HPK/2014/0119 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	116250 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	WATER CHANNELS Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded



### Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK WHALEY BRIDGE Land off Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge Archaeological Evaluation
Postcode	SK23 7DH
Study area	1080 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 00704 80515 53.32128916621 -1.98943017618 53 19 16 N 001 59 21 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 187.4m Max: 224.3m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting Ltd.
Project design originator	Wessex Archaeology
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Stuart Pierson
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

### Project archives

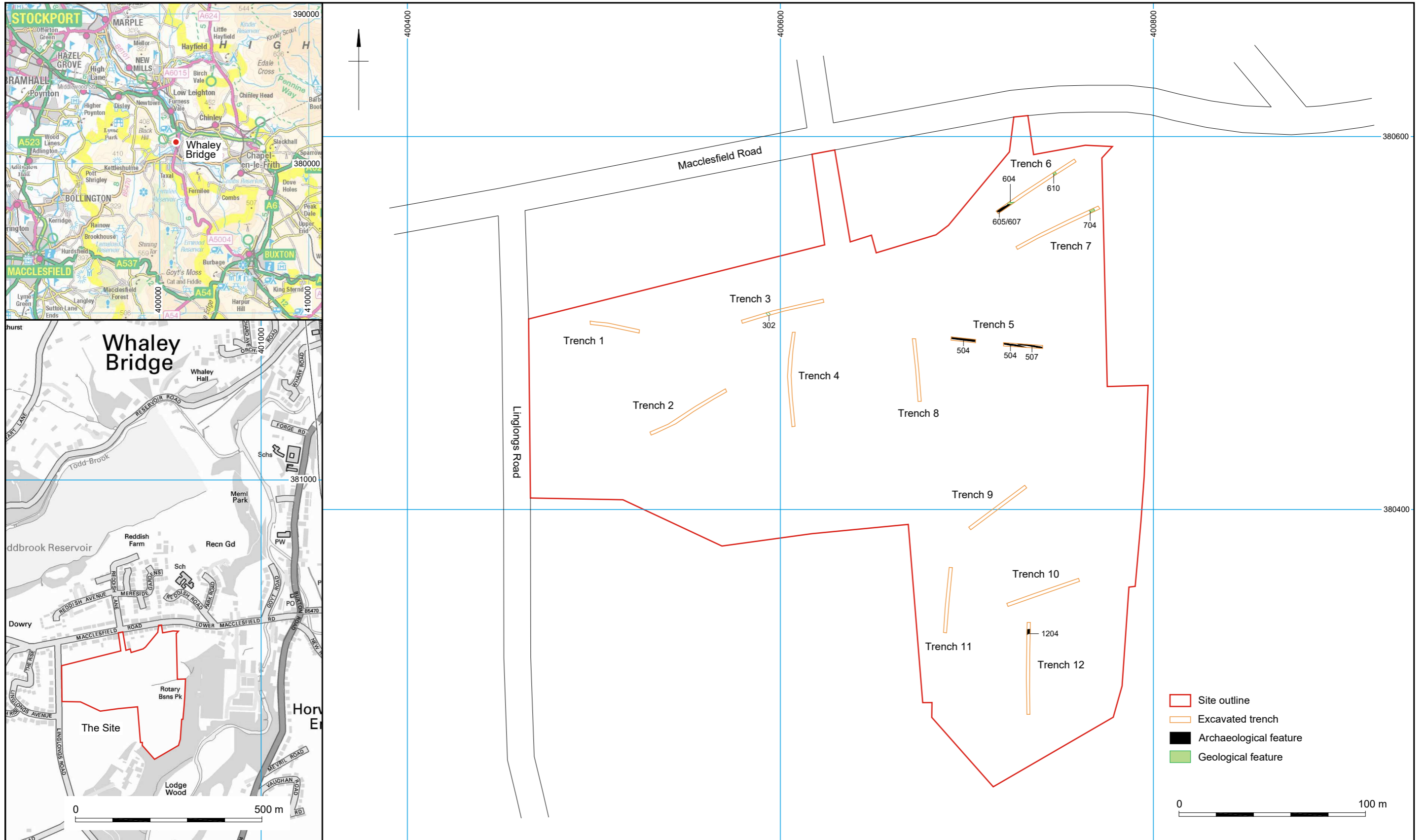
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Buxton Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Buxton Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Linglongs Road, Whaley Bridge, Derbyshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pierson, P.



Author(s)/Editor(s)	Swales, C.
Other bibliographic details	116250.01
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 comb bound report
<hr/>	
Entered by	Jessica Tibber (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	13 April 2017



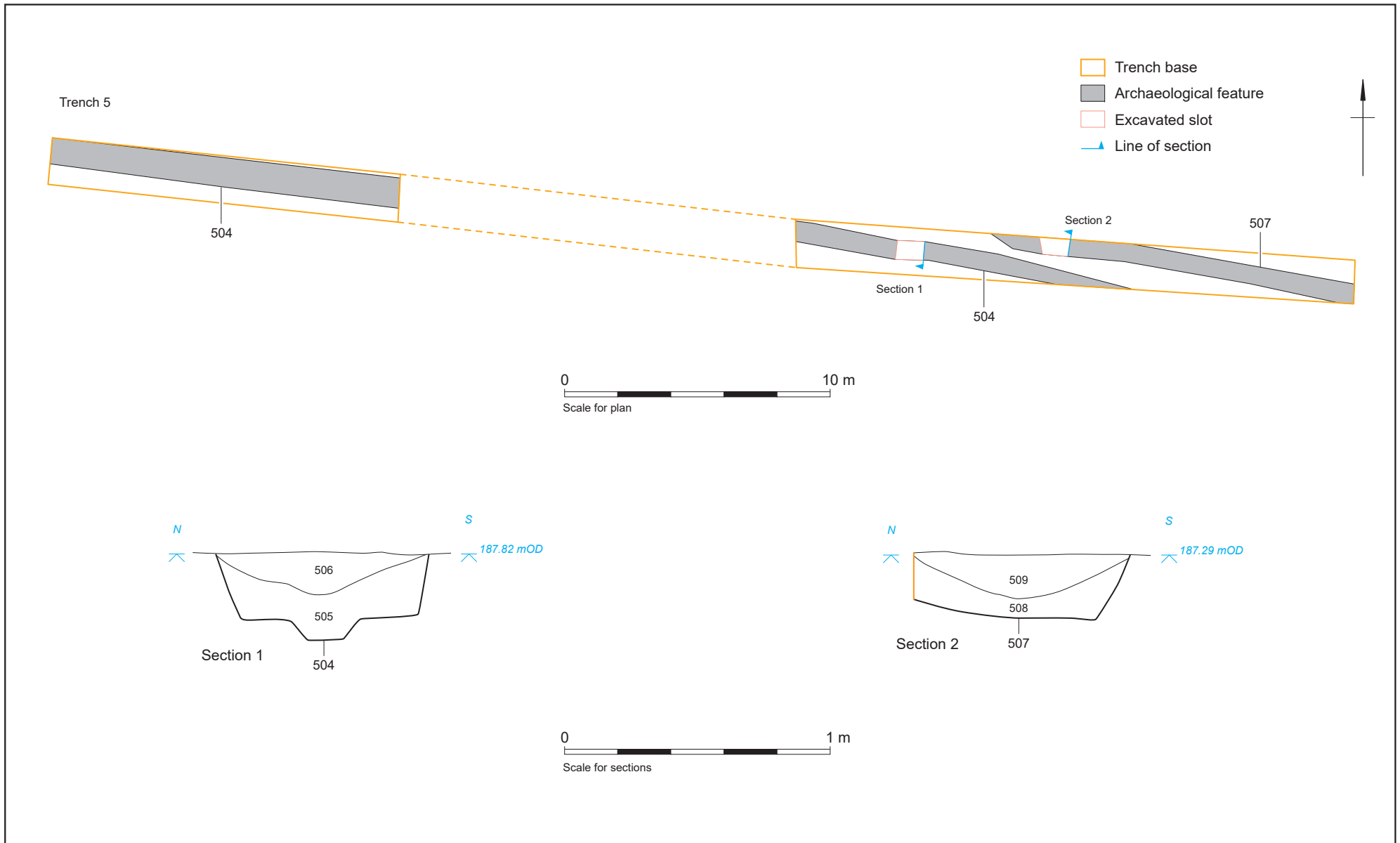
Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN02/OSGM02)  
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Scale:	1:250000, 1:10000 & 1:2000 @ A3	Illustrator:	RG
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\116250\2017_03_27\116250_RGedit.dwg		



Site and trench locations

Figure 1

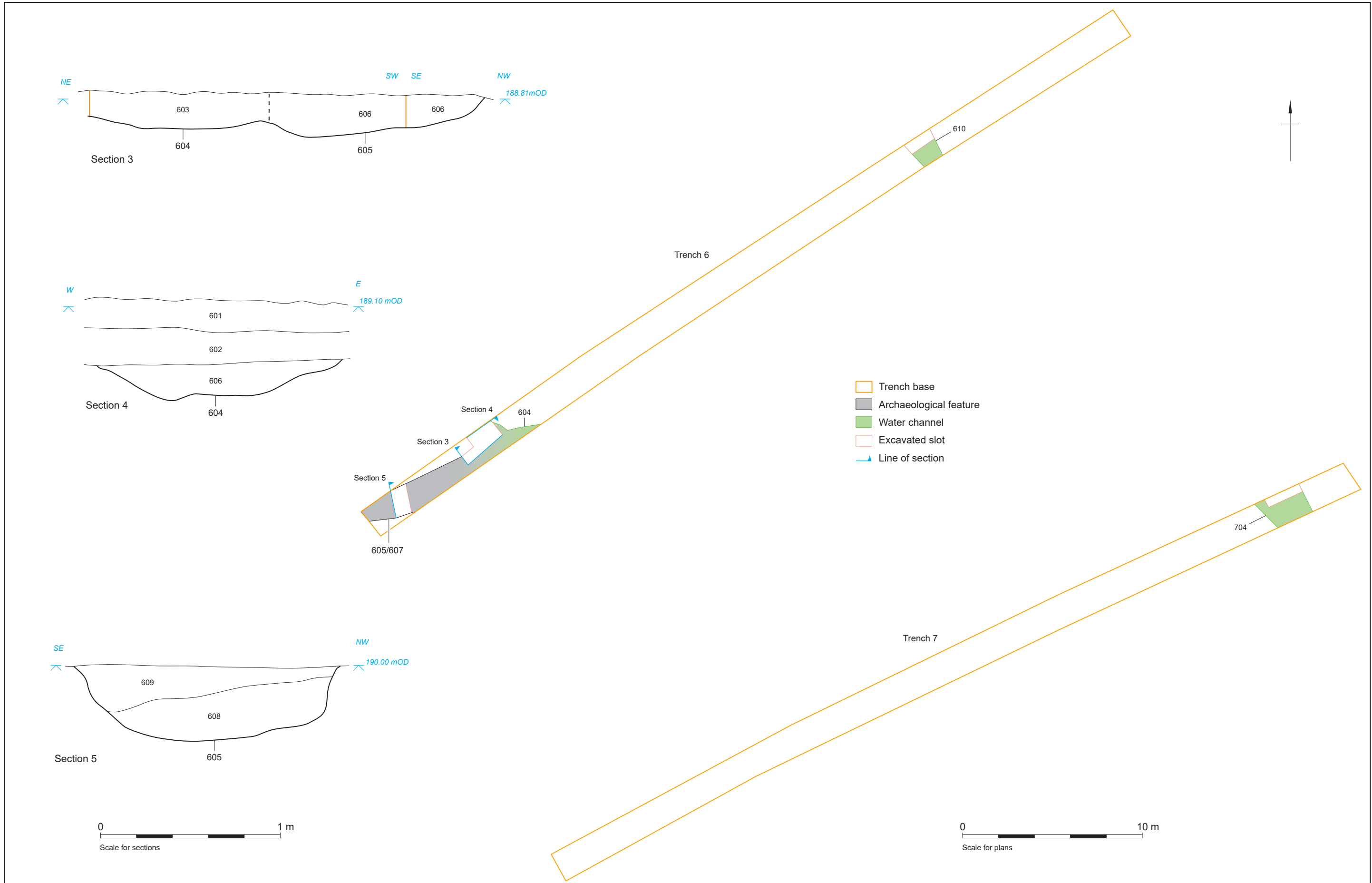



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		Path: Y:\PROJECTS\116250\2017_03_27\116250_fig02.ai	

Plan and sections of trench 5

Figure 2



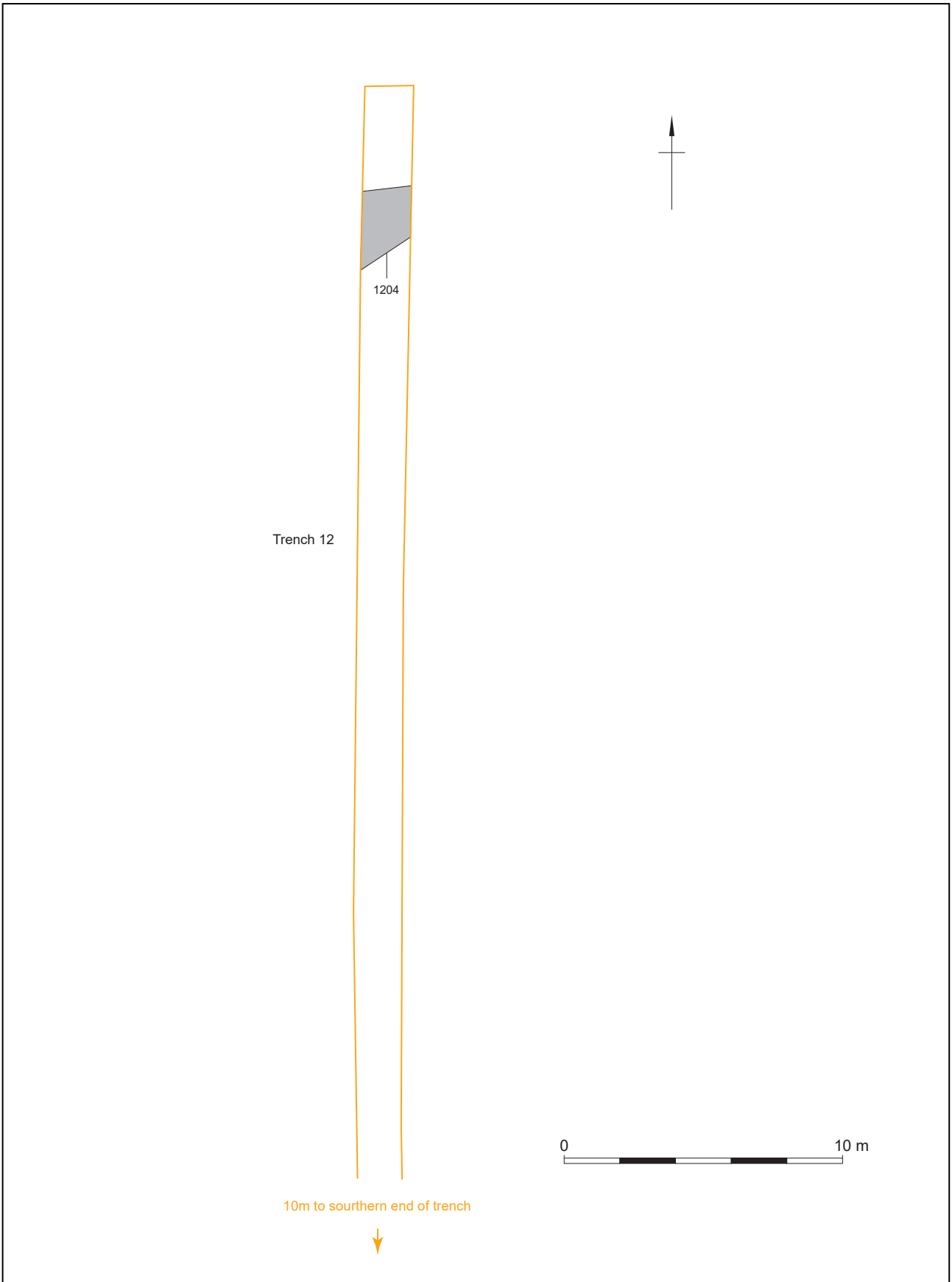



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	Path: Y:\PROJECTS\116250\2017_03_27\116250_fig03.ai			

Plan and sections of trenches 6 and 7

Figure 3

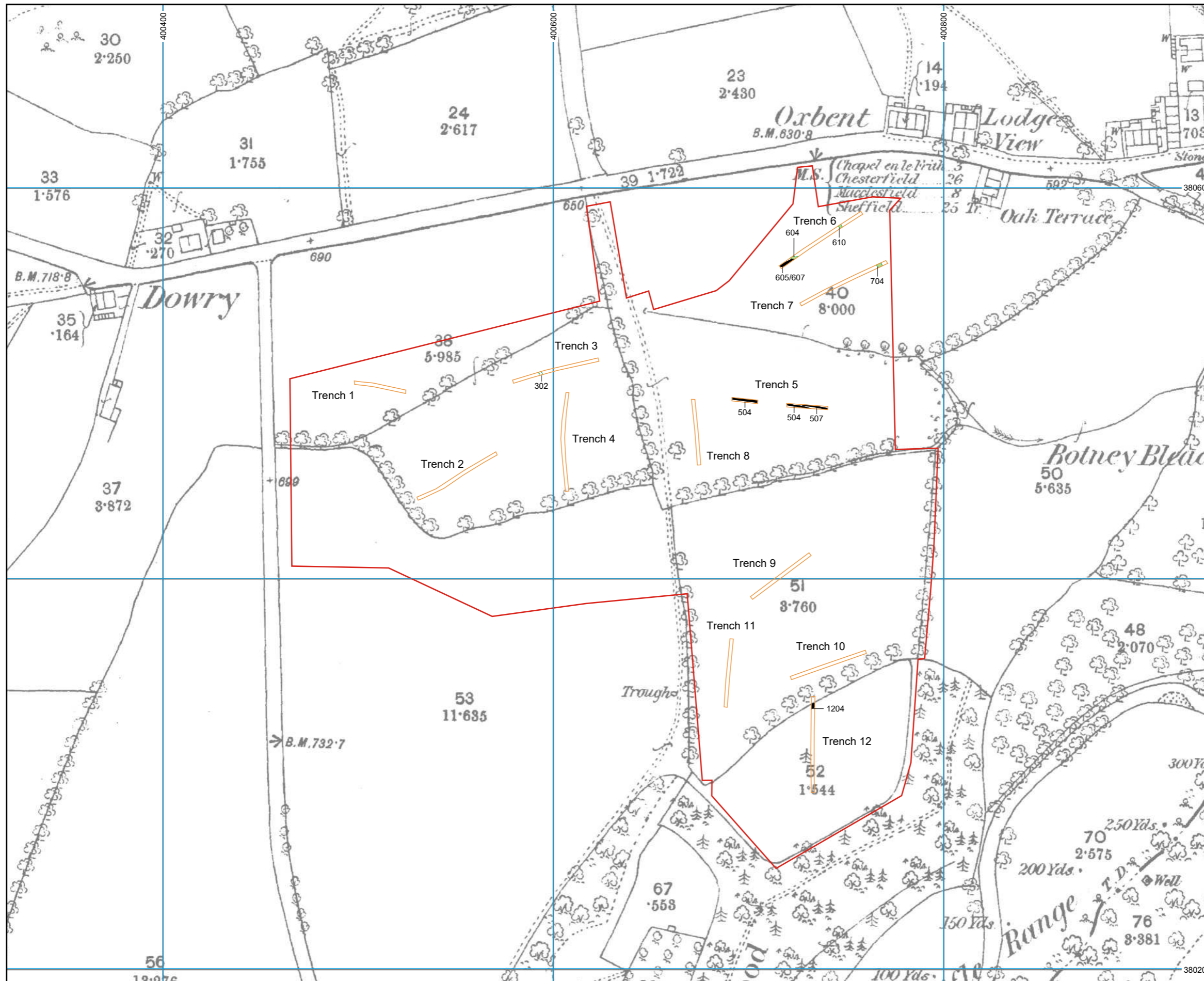
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Plan of trench 12

Figure 4



- ▭ Site outline
- ▭ Excavated trench
- Archaeological feature
- Geological feature



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Date:	12/04/2017
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Trenches overlain on 1885 Ordnance Survey map

Figure 5





Plate 1: General shot of the Site. View facing east from Linglongs Road



Plate 2: General shot of the Site. View facing southwest


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Plate 3: General shot of typical overburden. View facing west along trench 3



Plate 4: General shot of water channel 610. View facing southwest along trench 6


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Plate 5: Pre-excavation shot of ditches 504 and 507. View facing east along trench 5

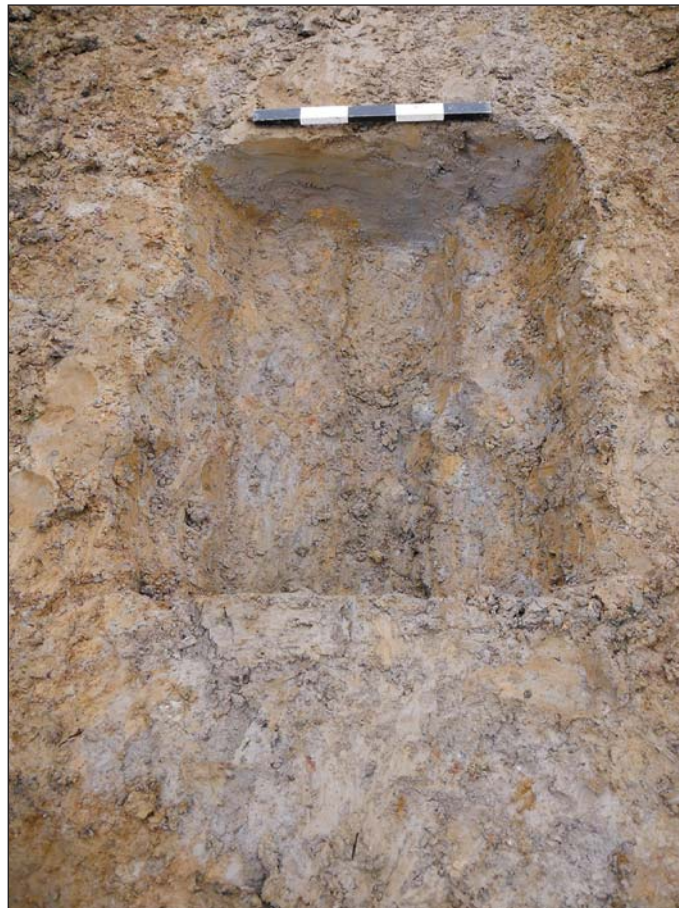


Plate 6: Detail shot of section through ditch 504


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Plate 7: Detail shot of section through ditch 507



Plate 8: Pre-excavation shot of ditch 607 cutting through water channel 604.  
View facing northeast along trench 6


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Plate 9: Detail shot of section through ditch 607



Plate 10: Pre-excavation shot of ditch 1204

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