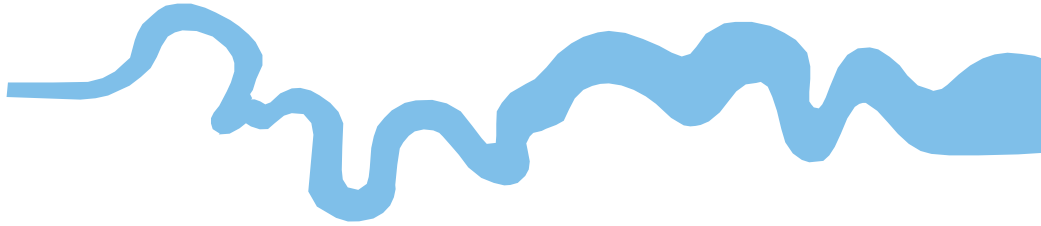


T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

**Hulmes Vale Farm, Tideswell Moor,
Derbyshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Garreth Davey

Site Code HVF 18/68

(SK 1395 7909)

Hulmes Vale Farm, Tideswell Moor, Derbyshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

For Mr J. Turnock

by Garreth Davey

TVAS Normid.

HVF 18/68

May 2018

Summary

Site name: Hulmes Vale Farm, Tideswell Moor, Derbyshire

Grid reference: SK 1395 7909

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 8th May 2018

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Garreth Davey

Site code: HVF 18/68

Summary of results: No deposits nor artefacts of archaeological interest were identified in the evaluation trenches and the site is considered to have no archaeological potential.

Location of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited with OASIS/ADS in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 25.05.18 Steve Preston ✓ 24.05.18

Hulmes Vale Farm, Tideswell Moor, Derbyshire An Archaeological Evaluation

By Garreth Davey

Report 18/68

Introduction

This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out at Hulmes Vale Farm, Tideswell Moor, Derbyshire (SK 1395 7909) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Ms Helen Martin-Bacon of Commercial Archaeology Limited 1 Dairyhouse Lane, Dilhorne Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST10 2PW on behalf of Mr J Turnock.

Planning permission (NP/DDD/1017/1107) has been granted by Peak District National Parks Authority for the construction of an agricultural building and associated infrastructure. The consent is subject to conditions (2, 3, 4) which require the provision of an archaeological investigation. It was determined that this should take the form, initially, of field evaluation by means of trial trenching, based on the results of which an appropriate mitigation strategy could be formulated if required. The field investigation was carried out to a specification (Martin-Bacon 2018) approved by Ms Natalie Ward, Peak District National Park Authority Senior Conservation Archaeologist.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Garreth Davey on 8th May 2018 and the site code is HVF 18/68. The archive is presently held at TVAS Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited with OASIS/ADS in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located approximately 12km north-east of Buxton, in the Peak District National Park, Derbyshire (Fig. 1). The site is a field directly south of Hulmes Vale Farm (Fig. 2) centred at NGR SK 1395 7909, and lies at an average height of approximately 390m above Ordnance Datum, sloping down from east to west. It is currently used for agriculture and is surrounded by further agricultural land on all sides. The soils of the site are recorded as freely draining, slightly acid but base-rich loamy soils (UKSO 2018) and the underlying geology is recorded as igneous bedrock of the Upper Miller's Dale Lava Member with overlying superficial deposits of Head (clay, silt, sand and gravel) (BGS 2018).

Archaeological Background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in the internal consultation response from the Peak District National Park Authority Senior Conservation Archaeologist for the planning application (2017). In summary the site lies within an area of archaeological potential for prehistoric and Roman remains, with evidence for later mining activity also possible. Approximately 200m north of the site is a sub-circular, ditch and bank enclosure dated to the later prehistoric period (MPDF3491). Some 250m north of the site Batham Gate Roman Road, the Roman route from the Buxton (*Aquae Arnemetiae*) to the fort at Brough (*Navio*) is a Scheduled Monument. It is considered the best preserved section of Roman road in Derbyshire and is formed of a well metalled, cambered terraced way approximately 8m wide and 0.4m high.

Immediately east of the site a cropmark enclosure has been identified in aerial photography of 1972, and lead mining activity is recorded 50m south, 160m north and 270m to the east. Recent aerial photography identified irregular earthwork features possibly formed of ploughed lead mining spoil, on the site itself.

Methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to characterise any archaeological features and deposits which may survive within the development site and in the event that archaeological remains are encountered, interpret and fully characterise any phases of archaeological activity.

The general aims were to:

- determine the presence or absence of buried archaeological remains within the development site;
- determine the character, date, extent and distribution of archaeological remains and their potential significance in accordance with NPPF (DCLG 2012);
- determine levels of disturbance to any archaeological deposits from later activity;
- determine the likely impact on archaeological deposits posed by construction activity and,
- inform upon appropriate mitigation measures should significant archaeological remains which require further investigation and/or preservation in situ be uncovered.

Specific objectives would relate to the following:

- To identify and record any upstanding and/or below earthworks associated with historic lead mining activity;
- To identify any archaeological features which may pre-date the post-medieval period;
- To identify archaeological features and deposits associated with known cropmark features in the immediate vicinity of the application site;
- To define the date, nature, extent and potential significance of archaeological remains across the site both associated with lead mining and with any evidence relating to any other activity of any period;
- To consider relevant regional research themes and how any archaeological remains exposed during the trial trenching may contribute to them;
- To ensure dissemination of the results of the fieldwork through an appropriate level of reporting including potentially in period relevant journals and/or journals dealing with specific historic activities, for example, industrial processes associated with lead mining.

The archaeological evaluation was also to be carried out within the context of the East Midlands Research Framework. The proposed development site had the potential to contain multi-period archaeological remains, in particular, of pre-historic and Roman date. In addition, there is the potential for remains associated with historic lead mining.

The following research themes were considered at both the fieldwork and reporting stage of the archaeological evaluation:

the nature and date of any prehistoric remains present within the development area and how do they relate to identified sites within the area during the late Bronze Age through to the late Iron Age;
can any such remains contribute to our understanding of settlement during these periods in the area in terms of settlement patterns, ritual activity, settlement hierarchies, development of field and boundary systems;
the nature of material culture during these periods for example how ceramic evidence may contribute to our understanding of chronology, functionality of sites and trade patterns;
association between the nearby Batham Gate Roman Road and any archaeological features and deposits of Roman date within the development site;
evidence of continuity of settlement use/type from the Late Iron Age through to the Roman period;
the impact of the Roman invasion on rural settlement and landscape in the region for example its effect on intensification of agriculture and material culture;
the nature, date and extent of any remains arising from historic lead mining activity in the region, in particular whether shafts, spoil mounds and other associated remains are present within the development site and whether they can contribute to understanding the chronology, development and spatial relationships of wider lead mining activity in the area, in particular any relationship between lead mineral vein potentially associated with Intake Dale Mile and Shuttle Rake located approximately 270m to the east.

It was proposed to dig seven trenches, each 10m long and 1.8m wide. Topsoil and other overburden were to be removed using a 360⁰-type machine fitted with toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, or where the archaeological potential was uncertain, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools, and sufficient of the archaeological features and deposits exposed were to be excavated or sampled by hand to satisfy the aims of the brief, without compromising the integrity of any features that might warrant preservation *in situ* or that might be better investigated under conditions pertaining to full excavation. All spoil heaps were to be monitored for finds.

Results

In total nine trenches were excavated to provide a good overall coverage of the development area and its immediate surroundings. The trenches were 1.8m wide, and measured between 10.2m and 16.6m long and were between 0.30m and 0.46m deep. A complete list of trenches detailing lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

The stratigraphy was consistent across the site and each of the trenches contained a soft dark loam topsoil directly onto the natural geology, a yellow clayey sand with some gravel banding and occasional ironstone inclusions (Head). No deposits of archaeological interest were present in any of the trenches.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2; Pl. 5)

Trench 1 was 14m and 0.3m deep. The stratigraphy was formed of a soft loam topsoil onto a yellow clayey sand. Trench 1 had a natural gravel band at the northern end. A sondage to 1m was dug at the southern extent of the trench to confirm the interpretation of the sand as the natural geology.

Trench 2-8 (Fig 2 and 3; Pls 1-4, 6-8)

Trenches 2 to 8 were between 10.2m and 16.6m long, 1.8m wide and between 0.32m and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy of the trenches was formed of a soft loam topsoil onto a yellow clayey sand (Fig. 3). Trench 5 had some ironstone inclusions within the natural geology.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2; Pl. 9)

Trench 9 was 12.3m long, and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy, as with the other trenches was a soft loam topsoil onto a yellow clayey sand. Trench 9 had a natural gravel band band at the southern end, similar to that in Trench 1.

Finds

No finds of archaeological interest were recovered during the works.

Conclusion

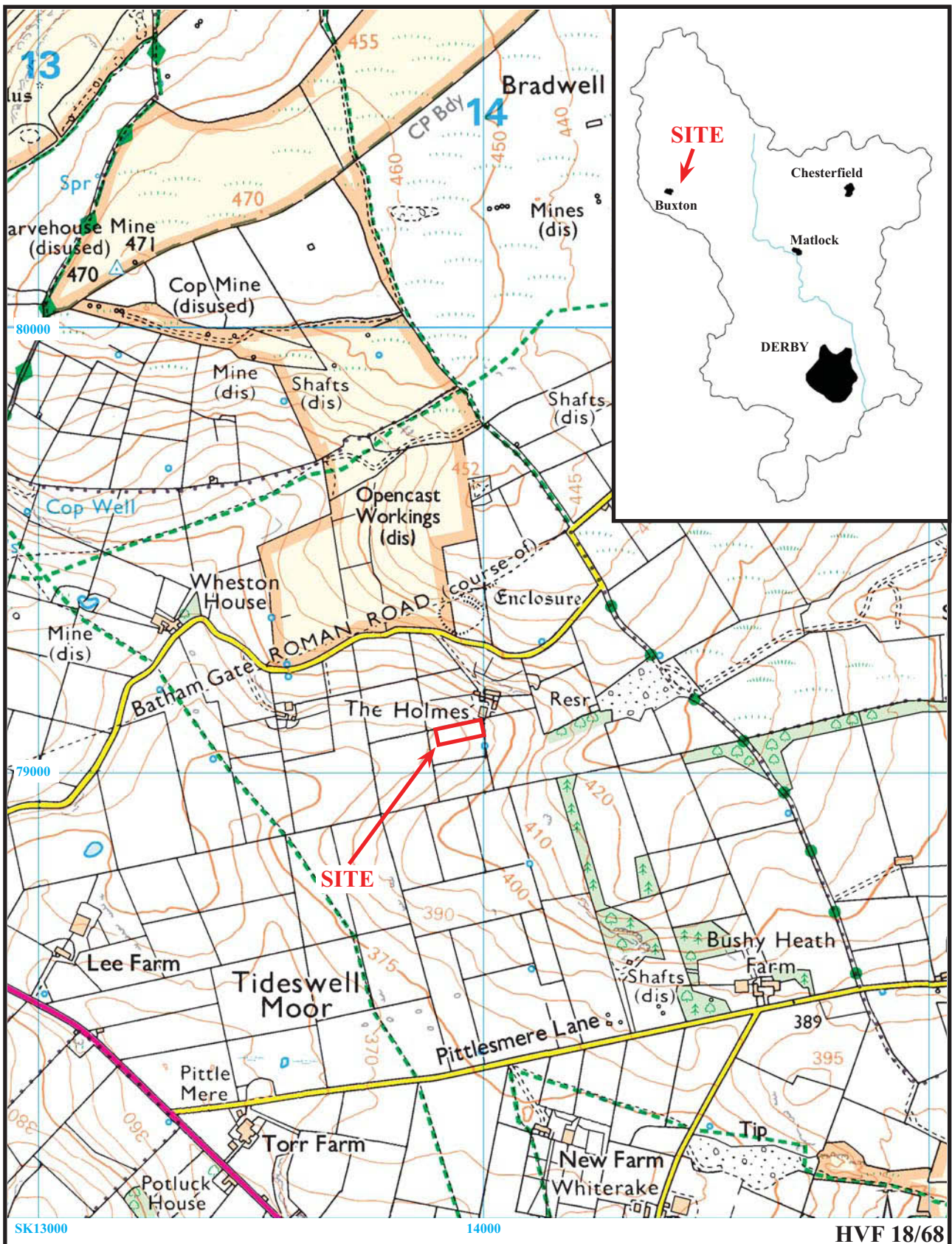
Nine trenches were excavated. In this case no artefacts nor deposits of archaeological interest were identified and the site is considered to have no archaeological potential.

References

BGS 2017, *British Geological Survey*, <http://www.bgs.ac.uk>
NPPF, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*, Dept Communities and Local Government, London
Martin-Bacon, H, 2018, 'Hulmes Vale Farm, Tideswell Moor, Peak District. Written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching', Commercial Archaeology Ltd, Stoke-on-Trent
UKSO, 2018, <https://www.ukso.org/mapViewer.html> (accessed April 2018)

APPENDIX 1: Trench details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1	14.0	1.8	0.30	0-0.30m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.30m+ yellow clayey sand natural with a gravel band at the northern extent. [PI. 5]
2	14.4	1.8	0.44	0-0.44m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.44m+ yellow clayey sand natural [PI. 1]
3	10.2	1.8	0.32	0-0.32m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.32m+ yellow clayey sand natural. [PI. 6]
4	12.6	1.8	0.38	0-0.38m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.38m+ yellow clayey sand natural [PI. 2]
5	12.2	1.8	0.46	0-0.46m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.46m+ yellow clayey sand natural. [PI. 7]
6	14.0	1.8	0.33	0-0.33m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.33m+ yellow clayey sand natural [PI. 3]
7	16.6	1.8	0.42	0-0.42m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.42m+ yellow clayey sand natural. [PI. 8]
8	12.4	1.8	0.36	0-0.36m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.36m+ yellow clayey sand natural [PI. 4]
9	12.3	1.8	0.46	0-0.46m soft loose dark brown loam topsoil, 0.46m+ yellow clayey sand natural with a gravel band at the southern extent. [PI. 9]



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**Hulmes Vale Farm,
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Figure 1. Location of site within Tideswell Moor and Derbyshire.

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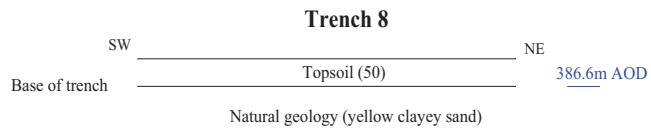
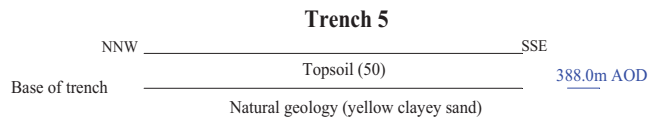
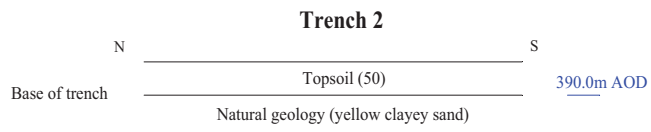




**Hulmes Vale Farm, Tideswell Moor,
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Figure 2. Detailed site map and location of trenches





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Figure 3. Representative trench sections





Plate 1. Trench 2, looking south,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 2. Trench 4, looking south,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 3. Trench 6, looking west,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 4. Trench 8, looking west,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.

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**Hulmes Vale Farm,
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Plates 1 to 4.**





Plate 5. Trench 1, looking north,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 6. Trench 3, looking south east,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 7. Trench 5, looking north,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 8. Trench 7, looking west,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.



Plate 9. Trench 9, looking south,
Scales: 0.3m, 1m and 2m.

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Plates 5 to 9.**

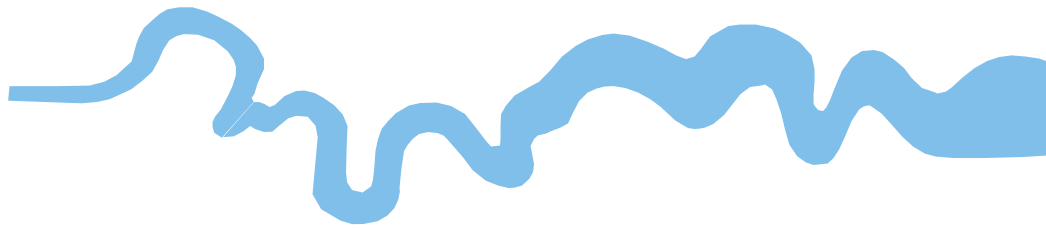
T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS

TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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