



LONG LANE, CHAPEL-EN-LE- FRITH, DERBYSHIRE

PHASE 2

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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SUMMARY

An area off Long Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire (SK 055 797) is proposed for a housing development by Seddon Homes Ltd. There are no entries from the Historic Environment Record within the study area but there are significant numbers of prehistoric monuments in the environs. On this basis, it was recommended by the Development Control Archaeologist, Derbyshire County Council, that a programme of archaeological investigation of the site be undertaken as a planning condition in advance of the proposed development. This entailed a programme of geophysical survey to examine the underlying archaeological potential followed by a programme of archaeological evaluation to include the excavation of trial trenching across 3% of the study area. OA North was commissioned to undertake this programme of work in March 2015, with the geophysical survey completed in May of that year and the subject of a separate report. Following on from the geophysical survey, an archaeological evaluation was conducted between the fifteenth and nineteenth of June 2015 and the following document presents the results of that invasive exploration.

Seventeen evaluation trenches were opened with a JCB excavator across three fields revealing a network of field drains dating to the post-medieval/ Industrial period. Four ditches were also recorded relating to the drainage of the field and appear to be of the same date. The most significant feature was a raised metalled track-way which was identified towards the southern end of the proposed development site and could be identified above ground as a low linear earthwork extending southwards from Long Lane to the railway line bounding the south-eastern side of the site. The track can be dated by associated artefacts to the mid-nineteenth century and showed evidence of heavy or prolonged use in the presence of two parallel lines of sunken wheel ruts. Given its well-engineered form and layout and that it was probably of mid-nineteenth century date, it can be conjectured that the road served to facilitate the construction of the railway. The roadway is of local interest because of its putative relationship with the railway, and it can be suggested that it is of Local Borough significance.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Amanda Oakden of Seddon Homes Ltd for commissioning the project, and we would also like to thank Steve Baker, Development Control Officer, Environmental Services, Derbyshire County Council for advice at the outset of the project.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Phelps and Hannah Leighton. The report was compiled by Andy Phelps and the drawings produced by Mark Tidmarsh. The project was managed by Jamie Quartermaine, who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF PROJECT

- 1.1.1 In 2013 Seddon Homes submitted a planning proposal to Derbyshire County Council to erect up to 105 houses across three fields to the west of Long Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire (SK 055 797, Fig 1). Although there are no entries from the Historic Environment Record within the study area there are significant numbers of prehistoric monuments in the environs; there is the possibility that the valleys that extend through the peak between Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith may have been important routeways during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in the context of seasonal movement. On this basis, it was recommended by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, that a programme of archaeological investigation of the site be undertaken as a planning condition in advance of the proposed development. This would entail a programme of geophysical survey to examine the underlying archaeological potential and a programme of archaeological evaluation, which would entail excavating trial trenching across 3% of the study area (3.9ha), and which would target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. OA North submitted a project design for the work (*Appendix 1*), which was approved by Environmental Services, Derbyshire County Council.
- 1.1.2 The geophysical survey was undertaken in March 2015 (OA North 2015; *Section 1.5*), and this revealed an ancient farming landscape, with irregular fields, edged by mature hedgerows. In the light of the geophysical survey report, Seddon Homes commissioned OA North to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation across the area. The works were completed to an approved project design in consultation with Derbyshire County Council (*Appendix 1*) and included the excavation of 19, 30m x 1.8m trenches equivalent to a 3% sample of the proposed development area (though in the event two of the proposed trenches could not be excavated because of an area of stripped ground and a compound in Field 1). The trenches were arranged systematically to cover the extent of the proposed impact areas.
- 1.1.3 This report sets out the results of the trenching in the form of a short document, outlining the findings and assessing the impact of the proposed development.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site covers an area of three agricultural fields of approximately 4.0ha, defined to the east side by Long Lane, and to the west by a railway embankment which sweeps round to the define the south-western boundary of the site (NGR SK 055 797) (Fig 1). The northern boundary is defined by a single track road with Marsh Green Farm to its north. The site lies approximately 1.5km to the south-west of Chapel-en-le-Frith town centre. The northern and eastern boundaries comprise dry stone walling. The site is divided by a wooden fence with the pasture to the south being further subdivided by tree lined ditches. The south-eastern part of the study area is occupied by a strip of recent woodland plantation.
- 1.2.2 The survey area was mostly level and laid down to rough pasture (Plate 1); clear ridge and furrow plough scars were evident in the southern field. The northern field was saturated and boggy and its northernmost corner had been mechanically

stripped prior to the survey, the eastern end of the northern field had been covered by a spread of excavated earth brought in from elsewhere. The centre of the field lies at a height of 238m above Ordnance Datum.



Plate 1: The general rough pasture terrain of the northern field

1.3 GEOLOGY

- 1.3.1 The solid geology consists of Carboniferous Period mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Millstone Grit Group (Geology of Britain 2014). The drift geology comprises Quaternary Period glacio-lacustrine deposits of clay and silt in the northern half of the site with deposits of till in the southern half (*ibid*). The soils within the site are classified as slowly permeable, seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (www.landis.org.uk).

1.4 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 1.4.1 The study area (Fig 1) comprises a series of small fields, which have slightly irregular shapes, and which includes curved boundaries; the lines of these boundaries are as they were depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map (1879) (Plate 2). The irregular form of these field boundaries would suggest that the field system is of some antiquity and has developed over time. There are five fields within the area, each of which are presently under pasture (Plate 3). The fields are divided by hedgerows containing mature deciduous trees and are an indication that the boundaries have some antiquity. The central two fields and the southern field have remains of north/south-orientated broad ridge and furrow, which is probably a product of oxen ploughing and may be a survival of medieval ploughing. The northernmost field presently has a triangular shape, and the OS first edition map shows that these fields butt against the boundaries of Long Lane, which extends diagonally across the landscape. The area to the north-east of the fields and

Long Lane is presently occupied by a housing estate. The southernmost field also has a triangular shape, and was truncated by the establishment of the Manchester Branch of the Midland Railway, which was opened in 1867 (Wright 2014; Williams 1874). Beyond the ridge and furrow there are few indications of any other archaeological earthworks or surface indications of archaeological sites within the area. The field system and broad ridge and furrow are an indication that this is an historic landscape that has been under pastoral use for a considerable period.

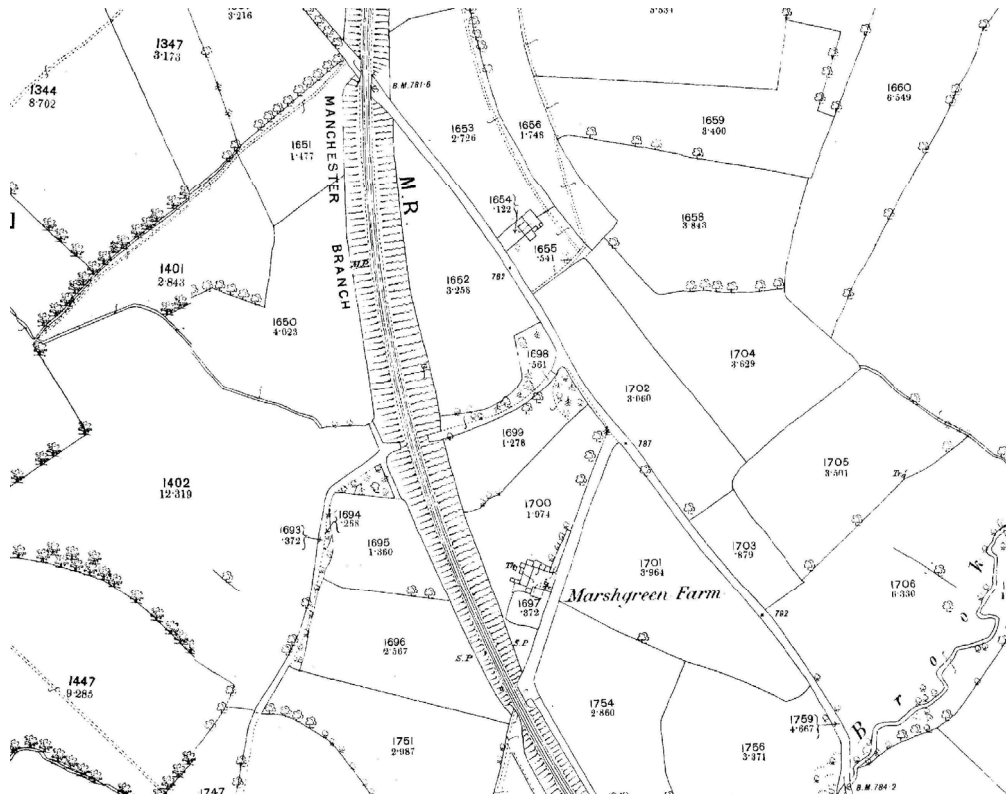


Plate 2: The Ordnance Survey first edition 1: 2500 map (1879)



Plate 3: A Google Earth aerial image of the study area

1.5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

- 1.5.1 An evaluation was completed on land to the west of the northern end of Long Lane in 2013 ahead of a similar housing scheme (OA North 2014), revealing several drainage features, a possible farm track and field boundary and earthworks hypothesised as relating to a road used in the construction of the railway. All were dated to the post-medieval/ modern period. A geophysical survey was undertaken on the site currently proposed for development by OA North in March 2015 (OA North 2015), ahead of the present evaluation. The geophysical survey was undertaken in March 2015 (OA North 2015), revealing an ancient farming landscape, with irregular fields, edged by mature hedgerows. Although the land is presently under pasture, it has in the past been subject to former ploughing evidenced by broad ridge and furrow, which may be a survival of medieval arable farming. There were faint positive magnetic responses evident in the southern half

of the study area, which were potentially indications of former field boundaries. One of them appears to coincide with the northern limit of an area of ridge and furrow, and there is a possible continuation of the feature up to an extant field boundary (*ibid*). Where possible, the present archaeological evaluation has examined the geophysical anomalies.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 In response to a verbal brief issued by Steve Baker (26th Feb 2015), Development Control Archaeologist at Derbyshire County Council, OA North submitted a project design (*Appendix 1*) outlining the proposed fieldwork. The project design was approved by Steve Baker and adhered to in full, with the work consistent with the relevant CifA and English Heritage guidelines (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2008a, 2008b, 2014; English Heritage 2006).

2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 2.2.1 A programme of trial trenching was implemented which entailed the excavation of nineteen 30m x 1.8m trenches equal to 3% of the proposed impact area (3.9ha) for the development; however, two of the trenches could not be excavated because of the location of a compound and because of the presence of an area of stripped ground in Field 1. In a limited number of instances the trenches had to be moved slightly to avoid impacting upon adjacent trees or areas of boggy ground. The evaluation was intended to establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and then test their date, nature, complexity, depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.2.2 The topsoil was removed in 100mm thick spits using a JCB wheeled excavator (fitted with a toothless ditching bucket) under constant archaeological supervision to the surface of the first significant archaeological deposit or to the level of the natural subsoil. This deposit was cleaned by hand, using either hoes or shovel scraping, and inspected for archaeological features. All features of archaeological interest were investigated and recorded. All trenches were excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand. The investigation of intact archaeological deposits was exclusively manual, and while small pits and postholes were fully excavated, larger features were half-sectioned, and linear features were subject to no more than a 10% sample.
- 2.2.3 All information identified in the course of the site works was recorded stratigraphically, using a system, adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology Service of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections, colour slides and monochrome contacts) to identify and illustrate individual features. Results of all the field investigations were recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets; where the trench did not reveal any features, the trench was recorded using a single trench record sheet. The site archive includes both a photographic record and accurate large-scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:50, 1:20 and 1:10). Trenches were located by use of a differential Global Positioning System (dGPS), and altitude information was established with respect to Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 2.2.4 ***Finds and Palaeoenvironmental Sampling:*** all artefacts were handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines (CIFA 2014)) in order to minimise deterioration. No deposits were encountered suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project design (*Appendix 1*), and in accordance with current CIfA and English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2006). The paper and digital archive will be deposited with the Derbyshire HER on completion of the project.

3. FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Seventeen 30m x 1.8m trenches were excavated across three fields during the course of the investigations (Fig 2), and were arranged systematically to cover the extent of the proposed impact area (3.9ha). A summary of the results for each area is presented below, with a context list provided in *Appendix 1* and a finds list in *Appendix 2*.

3.2 RESULTS

3.2.1 Each of the trenches was covered by a dark-brown silt topsoil between 0.14m and 0.30m thick with very occasional sub-angular stones up to 20mm in size. In the majority of cases this was underlain by a layer of light-grey-brown subsoil between 25mm and 50mm thick. The depth of natural deposits also varied, but were typically encountered at about 0.30m from the present ground surface. These consisted of a light orangey-brown clay with patches of light-grey gleying.

3.2.2 Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 5, 7, 15 and 17, although upon excavation the majority of these were identified as post-medieval or later drainage ditches. Additionally, a narrow linear feature in Trench 1 was dismissed as a plough scar, while Trench 17, at the southern end of the site, revealed the most significant archaeological remains with a substantial raised and metalled track of probable nineteenth century date. In addition, a network of narrow, stone-filled field drains of modern date were found to cross the area. Those features excavated were recorded in full, while only the locations of the modern field drains are noted.

Trench No	Dimensions (as excavated)	Depth	Archaeology present?
1	30m x 1.8m	0.30m	Yes
2	30m x 1.8m	0.39m	Yes
3	30m x 1.8m	0.34m	No
4	30m x 1.8m	0.23m	No
5	30m x 1.8m	0.28m	Yes
6	30m x 1.8m	0.29m	No
7	30m x 1.8m	0.29m	Yes
8	30m x 1.8m	0.27m	No
9	30m x 1.8m	0.32m	No
10	30m x 1.8m	0.30m	No
11	30m x 1.8m	0.33m	No
12	30m x 1.8m	0.29m	No
13	30m x 1.8m	0.30m	No
14	30m x 1.8m	0.34m	No

15	30m x 1.8m	0.30m	Yes
16	30m x 1.8m	0.28m	No
17	30m x 1.8m	0.36m	Yes

Table 1: Summary of trenches

3.3 TRENCH 1

- 3.3.1 Trench 1 was located at the western end of Field 3 (Fig 2) and was aligned broadly east/west. Natural deposits, **101**, were encountered at a depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface and were covered by a light-grey-brown silt subsoil, **102**, which was 0.15m thick with very occasional, sub-angular stones up to 20mm in size (Plate 4). A single narrow linear feature, **103**, on a north-east/south-west alignment, was identified towards the western end of the trench and which cut the subsoil. It was filled with a light-grey-brown silt, **104**, with occasional lumps of re-deposited natural clay; its excavation revealed it to be just 0.24m wide and 0.13m deep with a convex 'V'-shaped profile that was consistent with that left by a plough share. A layer of topsoil, **105**, lay above the subsoil to a depth of 0.15m.



Plate 4: Trench 1, facing east

3.4 TRENCH 2

3.4.1 Trench 2 (Fig 3) lay near the eastern boundary of Field 1, with which it shared its north-west/south-east alignment. Its excavation revealed natural clay deposits, **203**, at a depth of 0.39m below the present ground surface (Plate 5). A sondage, excavated at the north-western end of the trench, demonstrated the continuation of this deposit to a depth of at least 0.72m without change. A layer of subsoil, **204**, covered the base of the trench to a depth of 0.09m and a drain, **201**, had been cut through it at the south-western end of trench (Plate 6). The drain was 0.91m wide, 0.23m deep and extended across the width of the trench on a north-east/south-west alignment. It had moderately- sloping concave sides and a flat base that was covered with overlapping flat stones (Fig 4). The drain had been filled with a mixed orangey-brown silt clay, **202**. Topsoil **205** covered the trench to an average depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface.



Plate 5: Trench 2, facing north-west



Plate 6: Stone-lined drain **201** at the south-eastern end of the trench, 1m scale

3.5 TRENCH 3

- 3.5.1 The original position and alignment of Trench 3 was adjusted slightly in order to avoid an area of boggy ground. It lay towards the western boundary of Field 1 and was excavated upon a north-east/south-west alignment. Natural clay, **301**, was encountered at a depth of 0.34m below the surface and lay beneath a layer of subsoil, **302**, that was 0.16m thick (Plate 7). Topsoil **303** covered the trench to a depth of 0.18m below the ground surface. The trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 7: Trench 3, facing south-west

3.6 TRENCH 4

- 3.6.1 Trench 4 was located towards the centre of Field 1 upon a north-east/south-west alignment. Natural clay deposits, **401**, were encountered at just 0.23m below the present ground surface and were covered by a thin layer of intermittent subsoil, **402**, to a maximum thickness of 0.09m (Plate 8). Topsoil **403** covered the trench to a maximum depth of 0.14m. The trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 8: Trench 4, facing north-east

3.7 TRENCH 5

- 3.7.1 Trench 5 lay at the south-eastern end of Field 1 and was aligned north-west/south-east. Natural sub-soils, **503**, were reached at depth of 0.28m beneath the ground surface, and a sondage was excavated at the south-eastern end of the trench demonstrating its continuation for at least another 0.52m (Fig 3; Plate 9). At the opposite end of the trench, a linear feature, **501**, was identified on an east/west alignment and which cut the natural clay (Fig 4; Plate 10). Its excavation revealed it to have a width of 0.80m and a depth of 0.18m, with gently sloping sides of about 30 degrees and a flat base. It was filled with a mid-brown silty clay, **502**, with frequent stone inclusions but which contained no dating evidence. A layer of topsoil, **504**, covered the trench to a maximum depth of 0.28m.



Plate 9: Trench 5, facing south-east



Plate 10: The south-west-facing section of ditch **501**, 1m scale

3.8 TRENCH 6

- 3.8.1 Trench 6 lay at the northern corner of Field 2 and was aligned north-east/south-west. Its excavation revealed a natural clay, **601**, at a depth of 0.29m below the present ground surface overlain by a deposit of subsoil, **602**, which was 0.10m thick (Plate 11). A field drain crossed the centre of the trench from north to south with another, on an identical alignment, at the southern end of the trench. A third field drain, with a north-west/south-east alignment, crossed the north-eastern end of the trench. All three drains had a width of 0.30m, and were back filled with a re-deposited clay natural and they could be seen to cut the subsoil. A layer of topsoil, **603**, which was 0.19m thick, sealed all the deposits beneath. The trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 11: Trench 6, facing north-east

3.9 TRENCH 7

- 3.9.1 Trench 7 (Fig 3) was located at the centre of the northern half of Field 2 on a north-west/south-east alignment. Deposits of undisturbed natural clay, **703**, were encountered at a depth of 0.29m below the present ground surface with a layer of subsoil, **704**, that was 0.14m thick, lying above it (Plate 12). A ditch, **701**, which was 0.50m wide, extended across the width of the trench on a north-east/south-west

alignment and was recorded at the south-eastern end of the trench (Plate 13). Upon excavation the ditch was found to cut the subsoil and was filled with a mixed mid-grey clay silt with lumps of redeposited natural clay, **702** (Fig 3). It had moderate-sloping, slightly convex, sides but the base was not investigated due to the height of the water table. A narrow field drain was identified at the northern end of the trench, on a north-west/south-east alignment. A layer of topsoil, **705**, was 0.15m thick and sealed all deposits beneath.



Plate 12: Trench 7, facing south-east



Plate 13: West-facing section of ditch **701**, 1m scale

3.10 TRENCH 8

3.10.1 Trench 8 was positioned in the eastern corner of Field 2 and had a north-west to south-east alignment. Its excavation revealed undisturbed natural clays, **801**, at a depth of 0.27m beneath the present ground surface, and was covered by a layer of subsoil, **802**, that was up to 0.12m thick (Plate 14). This subsoil layer was itself overlain by a deposit of topsoil, **803**, typically 0.15m thick. A narrow field drain was revealed at the south-western end of the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment with a second and third drain towards the centre and at the north-eastern end. The latter two drains shared a north-west/south-east alignment but were otherwise identical to the first and all three were cut through the subsoil. The trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 14: Trench 8, facing north-east

3.11 TRENCH 9

3.11.1 Trench 9 lay at the western side of Field 2, extending north-eastwards from the western boundary. Natural clays, **901**, were encountered at 0.32m below the present ground surface and were overlain by a deposit of subsoil, **902**, that was 0.16m thick (Plate 15). This in turn was sealed by a layer of topsoil, **903**, that was 0.16m thick. Two narrow field drains were recorded, one at the south-western end of the trench and another towards the centre, both on a broadly north/south alignment. The trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 15: Trench 9, facing west

3.12 TRENCH 10

3.12.1 Trench 10 was located upon a north-west/south-east alignment near the eastern boundary of Field 2. Excavation revealed natural clay deposits, **1001**, at a depth of 0.30m below the present ground surface (Plate 16). This layer was covered by a layer of subsoil, **1002**, which was 0.10m thick and which was in turn sealed by a layer of topsoil, **1003**, that was 0.20m thick. Two field drains were noted at the north-western end of the trench with a north-east/south-west alignment and a third was recorded at the opposite end of the trench on the same alignment. The trench contained no archaeological features.



Plate 16: Trench 10, facing south-east

3.13 TRENCH 11

3.13.1 Trench 11 lay near the northern corner of Field 3 and was aligned north-east to south-west. Natural clays **1101** were recorded at a depth of 0.33m beneath the present ground surface and were covered by a deposit of subsoil, **1102**, which was 0.12m thick (Plate 17). A layer of topsoil, **1103**, was 0.21m thick and covered the subsoil deposit. A field drain on a broadly north/south alignment lay at the south-western end of the trench with another on the same alignment towards the north-eastern end of the trench. A third, on a north-west/south-east alignment, was noted near the centre of the trench. No archaeological features were recorded.



Plate 17: Trench 11, facing east

3.14 TRENCH 12

- 3.14.1 Trench 12 was aligned north-west to south-east and was located near the northern boundary of Field 3. Its excavation revealed natural clays, **1201**, at a depth of 0.29m below the present ground surface, and was overlain by subsoil **1202**, to a depth of 0.10m (Plate 18). Topsoil, **1203**, was 0.19m thick and sealed the subsoil beneath. The trench contained no archaeological features but a field drain was recorded at each end on a north-east/south-west alignment.



Plate 18: Trench 12, facing south

3.15 TRENCH 13

3.15.1 Trench 13 lay towards the centre of Field 2 upon a south-west to north-east alignment, but was shifted slightly further to the east from its originally intended location to avoid tree roots. Natural clay deposits, **1301**, were recorded 0.30m below the present ground surface and were sealed by a thin layer of subsoil, **1302**, which was 0.08m thick (Plate 19). A layer of topsoil, **1303**, was 0.22m thick and covered the subsoil deposit. Field drains, upon a broadly north/south alignment, lay at the north-eastern and south-western ends of the trench. No archaeological features were recorded.



Plate 19: Trench 13, facing west

3.16 TRENCH 14

- 3.16.1 Trench 14 was located towards the southern end of Field 3 and was aligned north-west/south-east. Natural clays, **1401**, were recorded at a depth of 0.34m below the present ground surface and were sealed by a layer of subsoil, **1402**, that was 0.10m thick (Plate 20). The subsoil was covered by a layer of topsoil, **1403**, which was 0.14m thick. No archaeological features were revealed but there was a field drain at the south-western end of the trench and another towards the opposite end, both were on a broadly north/south alignment.



Plate 20: Trench 14, facing north

3.17 TRENCH 15

3.17.1 Trench 15 (Fig 3) lay in the southern corner of Field 2 on a north-west to south-east alignment. Its excavation revealed natural clays, **1509**, at a depth of 0.30m beneath the present ground surface and was overlain by a layer of subsoil, **1508**, that was 0.11m thick (Fig 3; Plate 21). Two ditches were encountered towards the north-western end, less than half a metre apart and both were aligned north/south.

3.17.2 The first ditch, **1501**, clearly cut through the subsoil, had steep concave sides, a flat base and reached a maximum depth of 0.59m (Plate 22; Fig 4). It extended beyond the limits of excavation to both the north and south and had a width of 0.88m. Its lower third was filled with a mid-grey silt clay with patches of orange clay throughout, **1504**, indicative of redeposited natural and was up to 0.25m thick (Plate 23). Above this lay a greyish-blue silty clay, **1503**, that was up to 0.15m thick. This in turn lay beneath a mottled orange and brown clay **1502**, which was 0.28m thick, and which filled the upper third of the ditch. None of the fills included any dating material.

3.17.3 The second ditch, **1505**, also cut through the subsoil but had a moderate, slightly concave sloping sides and a flat base (Fig 4); it had a width of 1.08m and a maximum depth of 0.33m. At the base of the cut was a series of overlapping flat stones, of roughly rectangular shape, and these had been covered by a redeposited

mid-brown-orange natural clay backfill, mixed with patches of grey-brown clay silt, **1506**. This deposit filled the entirety of the ditch and contained two fragments of pottery.

- 3.17.4 A narrow field drain lay at the extreme north-western end of the trench, also on a north/south alignment, and five more field drains of identical character were recorded at intervals of approximately every 6m across the length of the trench. These too could be seen to cut the subsoil and were sealed beneath a layer of topsoil, **1507**, that was up to 0.28m thick.



Plate 21: Trench 15, facing south-east



Plate 22: The north-facing section of ditch **1501**, 0.5m scale



Plate 23: The south-facing section of ditch **1505**, 0.5m scale

3.18 TRENCH 16

3.18.1 Trench 16 lay in the south-eastern corner of Field 2 and was excavated along a north/south alignment. Natural clay, **1601**, was encountered at a depth of 0.28m below the ground surface and was covered by a layer of subsoil, **1602**, which was 0.10m thick (Plate 24). Two field drains had been cut through the subsoil, one at the northern end of the trench on an east/west alignment and another to the south, extending north-eastwards from the southern end of the trench. The latter had been truncated at its southern end by the cut of a 0.25m ceramic water pipe which crossed the trench north-east/south-west at its southern end. A layer of topsoil, **1603**, 0.14m thick, sealed the drains and the subsoil beneath it. No archaeological features were recorded.



Plate 24: Trench 16, facing north

3.19 TRENCH 17

3.19.1 Trench 17 (Fig 3) lay at the eastern end of Field 3 and was shifted slightly to the west to avoid an area of marsh that would have flooded the trench. It was laid out on a north-east/south-west alignment and incorporated a raised linear bank at its north-eastern end which was visible above ground as an earthwork. Its excavation revealed natural clay deposits, **1705**, at a depth of 0.36m beneath the present ground surface, and was overlain by a mixed mid-grey-brown natural subsoil interface

deposit, **1704** (Plate 25). At the centre of the north-eastern half of the trench, this subsoil interface deposit had been cut away down to natural by a construction cut, **1707**, which was 6.60m in width and had a length that extended beyond the full width of the trench. Within this cut had been placed a layer of firm mid-yellow-brown silt clay, **1706**, which formed a base, that was 0.10m thick, upon which was constructed a raised track, **1701** (Plate 26; Fig 5). The raised track comprised a series of rectangular stone sets within a dark to mid-brown clay silt matrix, **1701**, that was 0.18m thick, 6.60m wide and had a gentle camber at each edge. Both **1706** and **1701** extended beyond the width of the trench on a north/south alignment. Two parallel lines of crushed, and sunken, stones ran along the length of the track, indicative of wheel ruts and which were consistent with heavy or extended use.

- 3.19.2 A sondage 0.80m wide was excavated into the easternmost edge of the track, revealing its construction and a fragment of calcinated bone was retrieved from deposit **1701** (Plate 27). Immediately above track **1701** lay a dark-brown silt subsoil, **1703**, which had a maximum thickness of 0.29m. This deposit extended across the full width of the trench, with the exception of the raised centre of the track, and its excavation yielded several fragments of eighteenth to nineteenth century pottery and clay pipe.
- 3.19.3 Towards the centre of the trench were two narrow field drains, both cutting the subsoil **1703**. The south-westernmost of the two shared its north/south alignment with the track, while that further to the north-east was aligned north-west/south-east. A layer of topsoil, **1702**, was 0.23m thick and covered the drains, the subsoil and the centre of the metallated track.



Plate 25: Trench 17, facing south-west



Plate 26: Raised track, **1701**, facing west, 2m scale and 1m scale



Plate 27: The north-facing section of sondage through track **1701**

3.20 FINDS

- 3.20.1 Seven fragments of small, but relatively unabraded, pottery and clay tobacco pipe, and one fragment of burnt bone, were recovered in the course of the evaluation, from Trenches 15 and 17. The size of the assemblage, compared with the number of trenches excavated, gives a strong indication that there was no significant activity, or at least of waste deposition, on the site. Indeed it might be taken to suggest that the site has been unimproved pasture for some considerable period.
- 3.20.2 Three joining fragments from ditch **1505** (fill **1506**) are from a hand-thrown Staffordshire-type slip-decorated dish; although it was most probably of earlier eighteenth-century date, it could date to the late seventeenth-century. Eighteenth-century press-moulded pottery was recovered during an early phase of the works (OA North 2014), giving the impression of some, albeit disparate, activity at this time.
- 3.20.3 Elsewhere, metalled trackway **1701** produced a single small fragment of calcined bone, which cannot clarify the dating of this particular feature. Layer **1703**, above this, produced one small fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, and three of eighteenth and nineteenth-century pottery, providing a probable *terminus post quem* for the construction of the trackway around the mid-nineteenth century. The narrow bore of the tobacco pipe stem might also point towards a late date for the finds from this context.

3.20.4 *Finds Catalogue:*

Context	Material	Category	Quantity	Description	Date
1506	Ceramic	vessel	3	Two joining fragments hand-thrown slip-decorated plate or dish. Staffordshire-type product	Late seventeenth to early eighteenth century?
1701	Bone	animal?	1	Small fragment calcined bone	Not closely dateable.
1703	Ceramic	tobacco pipe	1	Small fragment narrow-bore stem	Not closely dateable
1703	Ceramic	vessel	1	Small fragment blue-bodied earthenware. Moulded vessel	Mid-late nineteenth century or later
1703	Ceramic	vessel	1	Flat, plain rim of refined white earthenware plate	Early nineteenth century or later
1703	Ceramic	vessel	1	Body fragment thin Nottingham-type brown stoneware ?cup	Probably eighteenth century

4. CONCLUSION

4.1 DISCUSSION

- 4.1.1 Seventeen evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated across three fields revealing a network of field drains dating to the post-medieval/industrial periods. Four ditches were also recorded relating to the drainage of the field and appear to be of the same broad date. The most significant feature was a raised metalled track-way, which was identified towards the southern end of the proposed development site and could be identified above ground as a low-linear earthwork. The LiDAR survey (Fig 6) shows that it extended in a very straight and evidently engineered course from Long Lane directly towards the railway, and there is no clear indication that it continued on the other side. The track can be dated by associated artefacts to the mid-nineteenth century and showed evidence of heavy or prolonged use in the presence of two parallel lines of sunken wheel ruts. Given its well engineered form and layout, and that it was probably of mid-nineteenth century date, it can be conjectured that the road served to facilitate the construction of the railway. The ridge and furrow, visible on the ground as subtle linear earthworks and again on the LiDAR survey image, clearly predates the overlying track-way. The relatively broad form of the ridge and furrow may indicate a medieval date; however, it lacks the characteristic reverse 'S' curved profile this is most usually associated with ox-drawn ploughing.
- 4.1.2 **Significance:** the roadway is of local interest because of its putative relationship with the railway, and it can be suggested that it is of Local Borough significance. It has now been recorded by the geophysical survey, the LiDAR earthwork survey, and a section through it has been obtained as a result of the archaeological evaluation, and which has generated finds sufficient to provide outline dating. The ridge and furrow is of low local interest for its contribution to our understanding of the development of agricultural practice in the area. Further excavation is unlikely to return significant additional information.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 An area off Long Lane, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Derbyshire (SK 055 797) is proposed for a housing development by Seddon. There are no entries from the Historic Environment Record within the study area but there are significant numbers of prehistoric monuments in the environs. The valleys that extend through the peak between Buxton and Chapel-en-le-Frith appear to have been important routeways during the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in the context of seasonal movement. This is marked by the presence of significant monuments, such as the Dove Holes henge monument and numerous Bronze Age burial monuments on the high ground on either side; a notable example of the latter is the Cow Low bowl barrow. Recent investigations in the dry limestone valley at Waterswallows Lane, Buxton have identified extensive Mesolithic and early Neolithic evidence, including rare evidence for an early Neolithic longhouse. On this basis it is recommended by Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist, Derbyshire County Council, that a programme of archaeological investigation of the site be undertaken as a planning condition in advance of the proposed development. This would entail a programme of geophysical survey which is non-destructive and is an effective preliminary technique; however, it may not be able to identify smaller, more ephemeral remains and would not be able to identify artefacts which are a good indicator of prehistoric activity. In addition it is required that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken, which would entail trial trenching across 3% of the study area.

1.1.2 These archaeological investigations are required as a condition of planning to advise on archaeological significance as required by National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) para 128. This is the initial phase of a scheme of work and if significant archaeology is found there will be a further requirement for mitigation and a separate written Scheme of Investigation address this. The present project specification provides for a methodology to undertake this initial process of archaeological investigation within the extent of the study area which is approximately 3.9ha.

2. METHODS

2.1 INTRODUCTION

2.1.1 It is proposed to initially undertake a programme of geophysical survey across the site, which has the potential to identify below ground archaeological remains, and while this can demonstrate the existence of substantial archaeological features of all periods; however, insubstantial, transient prehistoric sites may not have left a substantial magnetic signature and would not necessarily be identified by this survey. If archaeological features are identified by the survey then it is proposed to target these with evaluation trenching.

2.2 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

2.2.1 **Magnetic Survey:** a magnetometer, survey is usually the first choice for a geophysical survey owing to its ability to be carried out relatively quickly (due to recent improvements in commercially available instruments), and is therefore more cost effective. Consequently, magnetometry is a very efficient technique and is recommended in the first instance by the English Heritage Guidelines (2008) for such investigations.

2.2.2 Magnetometry easily locates 'positively magnetic' material such as iron-based features and objects, or those subjected to firing such as kilns, hearths, and even the buried remains of brick walls. Therefore, this technique is suitable for the detection of features associated with industrial activity. This technique can also be widely used to locate the more subtle magnetic features associated with settlement and funerary remains, such as boundary or enclosure ditches and pits or postholes, which have been gradually infilled with more humic material. The breakdown of organic matter through microbiotic activity leads to the humic material becoming rich in magnetic iron oxides when compared with the subsoil, allowing the features to be identified. Conversely, earthwork or embankment remains can also be identified with magnetometry as a 'negative' feature due to the action in creating the earthwork of upturning the relatively low magnetic subsoil

on to the more magnetic topsoil. This technique is classed as a passive technique as it relies on measuring the physical attributes, or the magnetic field, of features that exist in the absence of a measuring device, such as a kiln or ferrous object (Schmidt 2002, 6).

- 2.2.3 **Method Statement:** a detailed magnetic survey would be carried out using a Bartington Grad601-2 gradiometer which has an internal data logger. Data would be collected in zig-zag mode over the same 30m by 30m grids, the magnetic data being collected at 0.25m intervals on profiles 1m apart (3600 readings per grid).
- 2.2.4 The survey grid would be staked out and surveyed using either a survey grade GPS system or total station to Ordnance Survey co-ordinates to at least 0.05m accuracy. Bamboo canes would be placed at grid node points and survey ropes and canes would be used to mark out the survey traverses.
- 2.2.5 All data would be downloaded immediately following collection using specialist survey software (Archeosurveyor) and would be minimally processed where applicable. Raster images would be exported, usually in .png or .jpg format for presentation and dissemination. These images would then be imported into CAD software and overlain on a geo-referenced base plan. An interpretation of the anomalies would be presented in CAD and a non-technical summary and discussion of the results would be included in a report which would accompany the interpretation.
- 2.2.6 The survey would be carried out in accordance with English Heritage guidelines, 'Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation', 2008 and Institute for Archaeologists standards, 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey', 2010.

2.3 EVALUATION

- 2.3.1 The programme of trial trenching would establish the presence or absence of any previously unsuspected archaeological deposits and, if established, would then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. In this way, it is possible to adequately sample the threatened available area.
- 2.3.2 **Trench configuration:** while the wider development area is 6.1ha in extent, the area that is proposed to be impacted by the development is 3.9ha. The evaluation is required to examine 3% of the impact area, and this would equate to the excavation of 19 trenches which are each 30m x 2m in extent. These would be arranged to systematically cover the extent of the impact areas.
- 2.3.3 **Methods:** the programme of trenching would establish the presence or absence of any archaeological deposits or structures and, if established, would then test their date, nature, depth and quality of preservation. The trenches would be excavated by a combination of mechanised and manual techniques; the topsoil would be removed by mechanical excavator, fitted with a 2.0m wide toothless bucket. Archaeological excavation would be to the top of significant archaeological remains, although a sondage would be taken to natural deposits or to the maximum safe working depth. The uppermost levels of overburden would then be removed using the same machine to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work would be supervised closely by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil from the excavation would be stored adjacent to the trench, and would be backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works. Machine excavation would then be used to define carefully the extent of any surviving foundations, floors, and other remains. Thereafter, structural remains would be cleaned to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. It should be noted that no archaeological deposits will be entirely removed from the site. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m, then the trenches would be widened sufficiently to allow the sides to be stepped in. One long section of each trench would be manually cleaned to enable close examination and recording. Sensitive deposits would be manually excavated, which would enable an assessment of the nature, date, survival and depth of deposits and features. The trench would be excavated in a stratigraphical manner, whether by machine or by hand.
- 2.3.4 **Context Recording:** all contexts will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details would be incorporated into a Harris matrix. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* would be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts would be cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.
- 2.3.5 **Photography:** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts would be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation would be generated. Photography would be undertaken using 35mm cameras on

archivable black and white print film as well as digital photography using a 13megapixel digital camera. All frames would include a visible, graduated metric scale. Photographs records would be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

2.3.6 **Planning:** the precise location of all archaeological structures encountered would be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data logger. This process would generate scaled plans within AutoCAD, which would then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings would be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required. Sections will be manually drafted as appropriate at a scale of 1:10. All information would be tied in to control left from the earlier 1989 survey, if possible.

2.3.7 **Reinstatement:** it is assumed that there will be a basic requirement for the backfilling of trenches: excavated material will be backfilled so that the topsoil is laid on the top, and the ground will be roughly graded.

2.4 Finds

2.4.1 **Finds policy:** finds recovery and sampling programmes would be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines). Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation would follow professional guidelines (UKIC). All finds would be treated in accordance with OA North standard practice, which is cognisant of IFA and UKIC Guidelines. In general this would mean that (where appropriate or safe to do so) finds are washed, dried, marked, bagged and packed in stable conditions.

2.4.2 **Faunal remains:** if there is found to be the potential for discovery of bones of fish and small mammals, a sieving programme would be carried out. These would be assessed as appropriate by a specialist in faunal remains, and subject to the results, there may be a requirement for more detailed analysis. A contingency has been included for the assessment of such faunal remains for analysis.

2.4.3 Human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they would, if possible, be left *in situ* covered and protected. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Home Office permission would be sought, and the removal of such remains would be carried out with due care and sensitivity as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.

2.4.4 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation would be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

2.5 REPORT

2.5.1 **Digital Presentation:** the survey data would be collated within a CAD environment and would combine the geophysics, topographic and survey data. A digital copy of the archive can be provided in shape file format alongside the final report. Digital photography would be provided, and would be appropriately indexed.

2.5.2 **Reporting:** the report would include the results of the survey, and evaluation would present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme, and would include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports would consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. The report could also include sections on the following:

- A concise, non-technical summary of the results;
- Archaeological background
- Methodology
- Survey Results, presenting the geophysics data
- Results of the evaluation trenching;
- Summary of finds assemblages, coupled with any specialist reports, and a list of, and dates for, finds recovered and a description and interpretation of the deposits identified;
- Outline of the landscape development and an assessment of the archaeological significance;
- An interpretation of the findings and any management recommendations arising;
- A site location plan related to the Ordnance Survey national grid;

- Plans and sections of the site at an appropriate scale showing the location and position of deposits, together with the position of each feature of architectural or archaeological interest;
 - Copies of plans, photographs, and other illustrations as appropriate, with individual descriptions;
 - Index to the archive
 - Bibliography
 - Copies of the project brief and project design
- 2.5.3 The report would incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, landscape survey mapping, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping would be based upon the CAD base. The report would be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape.
- 2.5.4 **Editing and submission:** the report would be subject to the OA North's stringent editing procedure and then a draft would be submitted to the client for consultation. Following acceptance of the report ten bound copies of the report would and a PDF copy would be submitted.
- 2.5.5 **Output:** two hard and one digital copies and of the full report would be submitted to the client, and a bound copy of the report would be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record. Each report would be illustrated by a selection of prints and maps.
- 2.5.6 **Publication:** a summary report of the results should be submitted to a regional journal, and information from the project should be fed into the OASIS project (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigation).
- 2.6 ARCHIVE**
- 2.6.1 **Archive:** the results of all archaeological work carried out during fieldwork would form the basis for a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) 2006). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. It would include summary processing and analysis of all features, finds, or palaeoenvironmental data recovered during fieldwork to the appropriate level. OA North conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. This archive would be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format and a synthesis would be submitted to the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (the index to the archive and a copy of the report). The ordered archive will be prepared according to the Museums in Derbyshire guidelines '*Procedures for the Transfer of Archaeological Archives* (2003) and the addendum (Interim Guidance Note June 2014), and will ensure that entire the archive is retained together. The original record archive of projects (paper, magnetic and plastic media) along with the material archive (artefacts, ecofacts, and samples) will be deposited with Buxton Museum. The Derbyshire Development Control Officer will be notified once the archive is deposited with the museum.
- 2.6.2 The contacts for the museum are:
Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
Terrace Road
Buxton
Derbyshire
SK17 6DA
Tel: 01298 24658
Buxton.museum@derbyshire.gov.uk
- 3. OTHER MATTERS**
- 3.1 ACCESS**
- 3.1.1 It is assumed that there will be unrestricted pedestrian and vehicular access to the study area for the duration of the project.
- 3.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY**
- 3.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the

provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual, as well as the OA Health and Safety Statement. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and would anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project.

3.3 INSURANCE

- 3.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event.

3.4 PROJECT MONITORING

- 3.4.1 OA North would inform the client of all significant developments, and any potential departures from the agreed programme would be discussed and agreed with them prior to implementation. The project would be monitored on behalf of the local planning authority by Steve Baker, Derbyshire Development Control Officer (01629 539773; steve.baker@derbyshire.gov.uk). He would be informed in advance of the dates for the proposed fieldwork and would be notified in the event of significant findings.

4. WORK TIMETABLE

- 4.1 The phases of work would comprise:

4.1.1 *Geophysical Survey*

Two days would be required for the field survey

4.1.2 *Evaluation Trenching*

Five days would be required to complete this element

4.1.3 *Archive and Reporting*

15 days would be required to complete this element.

- 4.1.4 The project can be undertaken at short notice, subject to the requirements of the client.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Trench No	Context No.	Description
1	101	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.30m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till..
1	102	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.15m thick, Subsoil.
1	103	Cut of plough scar, aligned north-east/south-west. 0.24m wide and 0.13m deep with a convex V shaped profile, filled with 104 .
1	104	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, with occasional lumps of re-deposited natural clay 0.24m wide and 0.13m thick, the only fill of plough scar 103 .
1	105	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.15m thick, topsoil.
2	201	Cut of probable drain, aligned north-east/south-west, sides moderate slope, concave, 1.09m wide, 0.17m+ deep, extends beyond limit of excavation, and the base was not obtained, filled with 202 .
2	202	Orangey-brown mixed clay silt, moderate compaction, occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.17m+ thick, flat overlapping stones at base of deposit, fill of 201 .
2	203	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.39m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
2	204	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.09m thick, Subsoil.
2	205	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.30m thick, topsoil.
3	301	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.34m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
3	302	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.16m thick, Subsoil..
3	303	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.18m thick, topsoil.
4	401	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.23m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
4	402	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-

		angular stones <20mm, 0.10m thick, Subsoil..
4	403	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.14m thick, topsoil.
5	501	Cut of linear feature 501 aligned east/west. 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep, gently sloping sides of 30 degrees and a flat base, filled with 502 .
5	502	Mid-brown silty clay, soft compaction, frequent sub-angular stone inclusions, 0.18m thick, fill of 501
5	503	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.28m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
5	504	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.28m thick, topsoil.
6	601	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.29m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
6	602	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.10m thick, Subsoil..
6	603	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.19m thick, topsoil.
7	701	Cut of ditch, aligned north-east/south-west, 0.5m wide and 0.28m deep, extending across the width of the trench. Moderate sloping slightly convex sides, base not obtained due to the height of the water table. Filled with 702 .
7	702	Mid-grey-brown clay silt with lumps of redeposited natural clay, moderate compaction, 0.28m thick, fill of 701 .
7	703	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.29m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
7	704	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.14m thick, Subsoil.
7	705	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.15m thick, topsoil.
8	801	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.27m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
8	802	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.12m thick, Subsoil.
8	803	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.15m thick, topsoil..
9	901	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.32m

		below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
9	902	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.16m thick, Subsoil.
9	903	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.16m thick, topsoil.
10	1001	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.30m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
10	1002	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.10m thick, Subsoil.
10	1003	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.20m thick, topsoil.
11	1101	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.33m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
11	1102	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.12m thick, Subsoil.
11	1103	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.21m thick, topsoil.
12	1201	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.29m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
12	1202	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.10m thick, Subsoil.
12	1203	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.19m thick, topsoil.
13	1301	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.30m below present ground surface. Natural glacial till.
13	1302	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.08m thick, Subsoil.
13	1303	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.22m thick, topsoil.
14	1401	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.34m below present ground surface. Natural glacial till.
14	1402	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.10m thick, Subsoil.
14	1403	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.14m thick, topsoil.
15	1501	Cut of ditch, aligned north-south, steep concave sides, flat base, maximum depth of 0.59m, width of 0.88m. Extended beyond limit

		of excavation to both north and south. Filled with 1502 , 1503 and 1504 .
15	1502	Mottled orange and-brown silt clay, occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, moderate compaction up to 0.28m thick, fill of 1501 .
15	1503	Greyish blue silty clay, occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, moderate compaction up to 0.15m thick, fill of 1501 .
15	1504	Mid-grey silt clay with patches of orange clay throughout, moderate compaction, occasional sub-angular stones <15mm, 0.25m thick, fill of 1501 .
15	1505	Cut of ditch, aligned north/south, moderate slightly concave sloping sides, flat base. 1.08m wide, 0.33m deep. At the base of the cut lay a series of overlapping flat stones. Filled with 1506 .
15	1506	Mid-brown-orange clay, mixed with patches of grey-brown clay silt, moderate compaction, 0.33m thick, fill of 1505 .
15	1507	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.28m thick, topsoil.
15	1508	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.11m thick, Subsoil.
15	1509	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.30m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
16	1601	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.28m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.
16	1602	Light-grey-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.10m thick, Subsoil.
16	1603	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.14m thick, topsoil.
17	1701	Raised track comprising a series of rectangular stone sets within a dark to mid-brown clay silt matrix 1701 , 0.18m thick, 6.60m wide with a gentle camber on each edge. Extends beyond limit of excavation to north and south.
17	1702	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.23m thick, topsoil.
17	1703	Dark-brown silt, moderate compaction, very occasional sub-angular stones <20mm, 0.29m thick, Subsoil.
17	1704	Mid-grey-brown natural/subsoil interface, moderate compaction, 0.17m thick.
17	1705	Mid-yellow-orange clay, with patches of light-grey gleying, 0.36m below present ground surface, Natural glacial till.

17	1706	Mid-yellow-brown silt clay, firm compaction, forming a layer at the base of 1707 0.10m thick.
17	1707	Construction cut for raised trackway, 6.6m wide, 1.80m + long, 0.21m deep, flat base, sharp vertical sides.

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

Figure 3: Plans of Trenches 2, 5, 7, 15 and 17

Figure 4: Cross-sections through features **1505**, **1501**, **501**, **701** and **201**

Figure 5: Cross-section through track **1701**

Figure 6: Trench Locations superimposed on LiDAR topography

PLATES

Plate 1: The general rough pasture terrain of the northern field

Plate 2: The Ordnance Survey first edition 1: 2500 map (1879)

Plate 3: A Google Earth aerial image of the study area

Plate 4: Trench 1, facing east

Plate 5: Trench 2, facing north-west

Plate 6: Stone-lined drain **201** at the south-eastern end of the trench, 1m scale

Plate 7: Trench 3, facing south-west

Plate 8: Trench 4, facing north-east

Plate 9: Trench 5, facing south-east

Plate 10: The south-west-facing section of ditch **501**, 1m scale

Plate 11: Trench 6, facing north-east

Plate 12: Trench 7, facing south-east

Plate 13: West-facing section of ditch **701**, 1m scale

Plate 14: Trench 8, facing north-east

Plate 15: Trench 9, facing west

Plate 16: Trench 10, facing south-east

Plate 17: Trench 11, facing east

Plate 18: Trench 12, facing south

Plate 19: Trench 13, facing west

Plate 20: Trench 14, facing north

Plate 21: Trench 15, facing south-east

Plate 22: The north-facing section of ditch **1501**, 0.5m scale

Plate 23: The south-facing section of ditch **1505**, 0.5m scale

Plate 24: Trench 16, facing north

Plate 25: Trench 17, facing south-west

Plate 26: Raised track, **1701**, facing west, 2m scale and 1m scale

Plate 27: The north-facing section of sondage through track **1701**