ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire

ARS Report N°: 2023/141
OASIS ID: archaeol5-519202

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Prepared on behalf of:	Wain Homes (North West) Ltd
Date of compilation:	6 October 2023
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Approved for issue by:	Cindy Nelson-Viljoen
Planning Reference:	HPK/2022/0456
Local Authority:	High Peak Borough Council
Site central NGR:	SK 03493 94059
OASIS ID:	archaeol5-519202

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Name:	Glossop, Derbyshire
Site Code:	DV23
Planning Authority:	High Peak Borough Council
Planning Reference:	HPK/2022/0456
Hard Geology:	Mudstone and siltstone of the Marsden Formation which is sedimentary bedrock formed between 321.5 and 320 million years ago during the Carboniferous period.
Superficial Geology:	Underlying mudstone and siltstone overlain by superficial deposit of Devensian – Diamicton Till
Soil Type:	Soilscape 17, slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils
NGR:	SK 03493 94059
Date of Fieldwork:	26/09/2023 to 03/10/2023
Date of Report:	30 October 2023

Archaeological Research Services (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Wain Homes (North West) Ltd to conduct an evaluation at Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire. This evaluation was carried out in support of a planning application for a residential development and took place between September 26th to October 3rd 2023, in compliance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

During the evaluation, six trenches measuring from 10 to 25 meters in length and 2 meters in width were excavated using a mechanical excavator. One trench was hand excavated in a series of five pits measuring 1 x 2m. The trenches were spread across two fields to target a conjectured route of a Roman road and associated ditches connecting to Roman fort of *Ardotalia* (Melandra Castle), in addition to clarifying anomalies identified during an earlier geophysical survey.

One trench revealed features of interest, specifically a later 19th to earlier 20th century cobbled road surface. No evidence of a Roman road and associated ditches were uncovered, and no archaeological material was encountered.

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Scope of Work

1.1.1 A planning application no. HPK/2022/0456 was submitted by Wain Homes (North West) Ltd (the Client) to High Peak Borough Council for a residential development comprising 92 residential dwellings including areas of public open space, landscaping and associated works at Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire (Figure 1).

1.1.2 Geophysical surveys (Figure 2 and 3) undertaken by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) in February to March 2023 and July to August 2023 noted the presence on site of a probable medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow, probable tipping, modern disturbance and discarded ferrous materials (Durkin & Cheetham, 2023 and Durkin & Čakanić, 2023). No clear archaeological remains of significance were noted.

1.1.3 In consultation with the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist, as advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), a program of evolution trenching was designed to target anomalies identified during the survey, and to confirm the absence or presence of a conjectured Roman road.

1.1.4 ARS Ltd was commissioned by the Client to undertake the evaluation at Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire. The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared for the works (Bissell and Danter, 2023; Appendix III), and took place between September 26th to October 3rd 2023.

1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The proposed development area (PDA), indicated by a red outline in Figure 1, is located at Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire, centred at NGR SK 03493 94059. The PDA comprises a total of *c.*3.2 hectares, bounded by woodland on its east and west sides and by existing residential properties to its north and south. A track, running north-west to south-east, services a number of dwellings, crosses the PDA in the north and separates the main area of the PDA from a small parcel of land to the north-east.

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the site consists of mudstone and siltstone of the Marsden Formation which is sedimentary bedrock formed between 321.5 and 320 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The solid geology is overlain by a superficial deposit of Devensian – Diamicton Till which is a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 million years ago during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey 2023).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are characterised by the Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute as *Soilscape* 17, which are slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield University 2023).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site is set out in section 1.4 of the WSI (Appendix III) and summarised below.

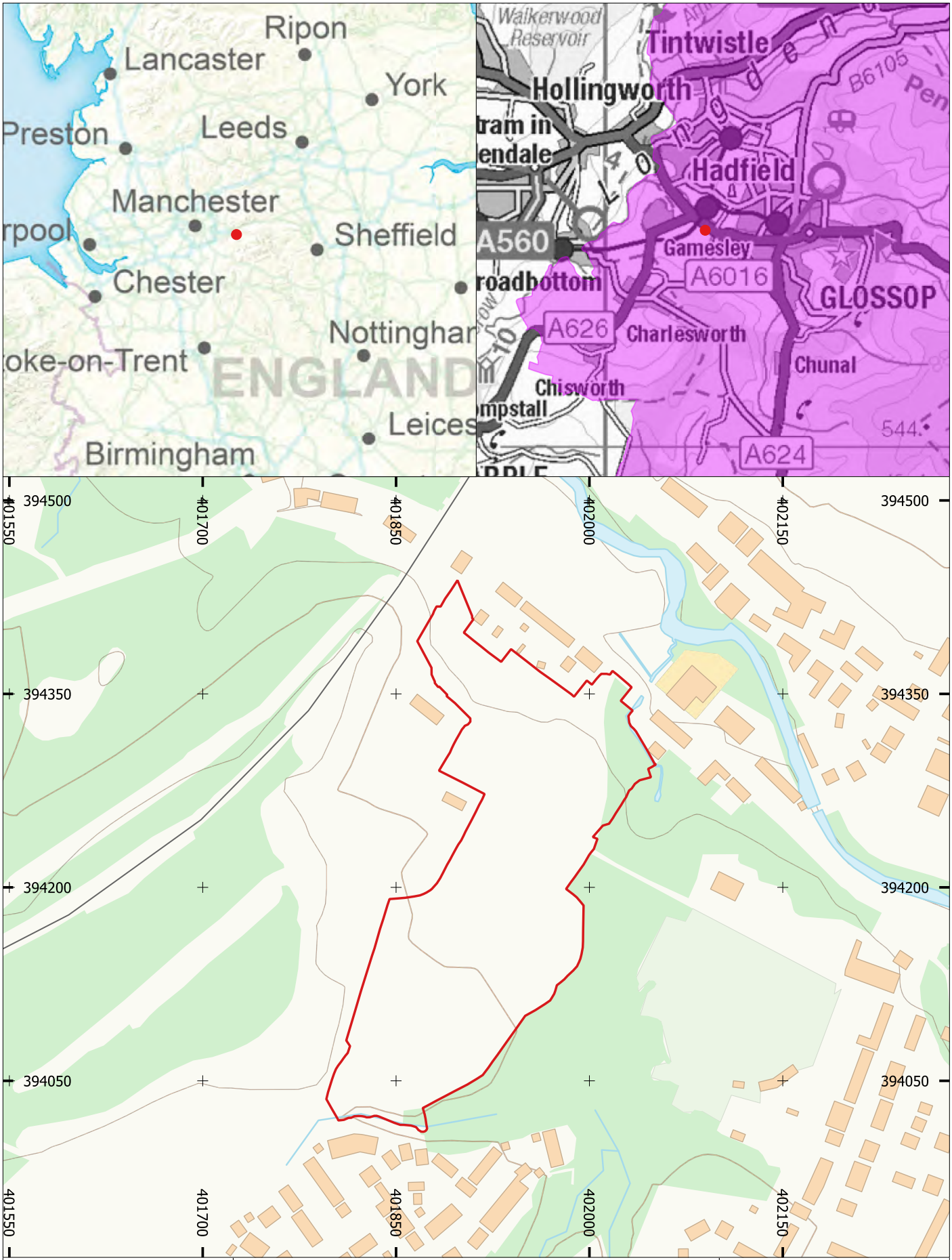
1.4.2 A short distance to the northwest of the PDA, lies the Roman fort of Ardotalia (Melandra Castle) and associated *mansio* to its east (NHLE 1004595). The connectivity of this area

during the Romano-British period is demonstrated by two Roman Roads, Buxton (Aquae Arnemetiae) to Melandra (Ardotalia) and Brough (Navio) to High Moor (via Glossop).

1.4.3 Derbyshire HER records the possible alignment of the Roman road to Navio running through the northern part of the PDA on a southeast-northwest trajectory (HER MDR 11569). An alternative route has also been postulated, with this latter route (NRHE 1326350) documented by the NRHE as running on the same southeast-northwest trajectory *c.*105m to the north of the route suggested by the Derbyshire HER.

1.4.4 No definitive evidence for a Roman road was obtained during geophysical survey (Durkin & Čakanić 2023). However, the examination of the individual profiles, does reveal within a stony layer extending to a depth of around 0.4 m. This area coincides with an area of intense magnetic anomalies observed in the magnetometry results suggesting made-ground or modern dumping. The overall size and orientation of this deposit as seen by GPR is not consistent with what is expected of a buried Roman road although this can be only established with certainty by evaluation excavation.

1.4.5 A map regression of the PDA has revealed that the area was previously subdivided into four fields in 1872. The field system layout remained the same until 1971, when the former field boundaries were no longer depicted. Results from geophysical survey revealed evidence of probable medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow (Durkin & Čakanić 2023, 7). This demonstrates agricultural activity within the PDA, corresponding with the field system identified in the historical map regression.



Site name: Dinting Vale
Date: September 2023
Drawn by: RB
Scale: Varies

Dinting Vale Glossop Site Boundary

High Peak District

N

Figure 1:
Site location

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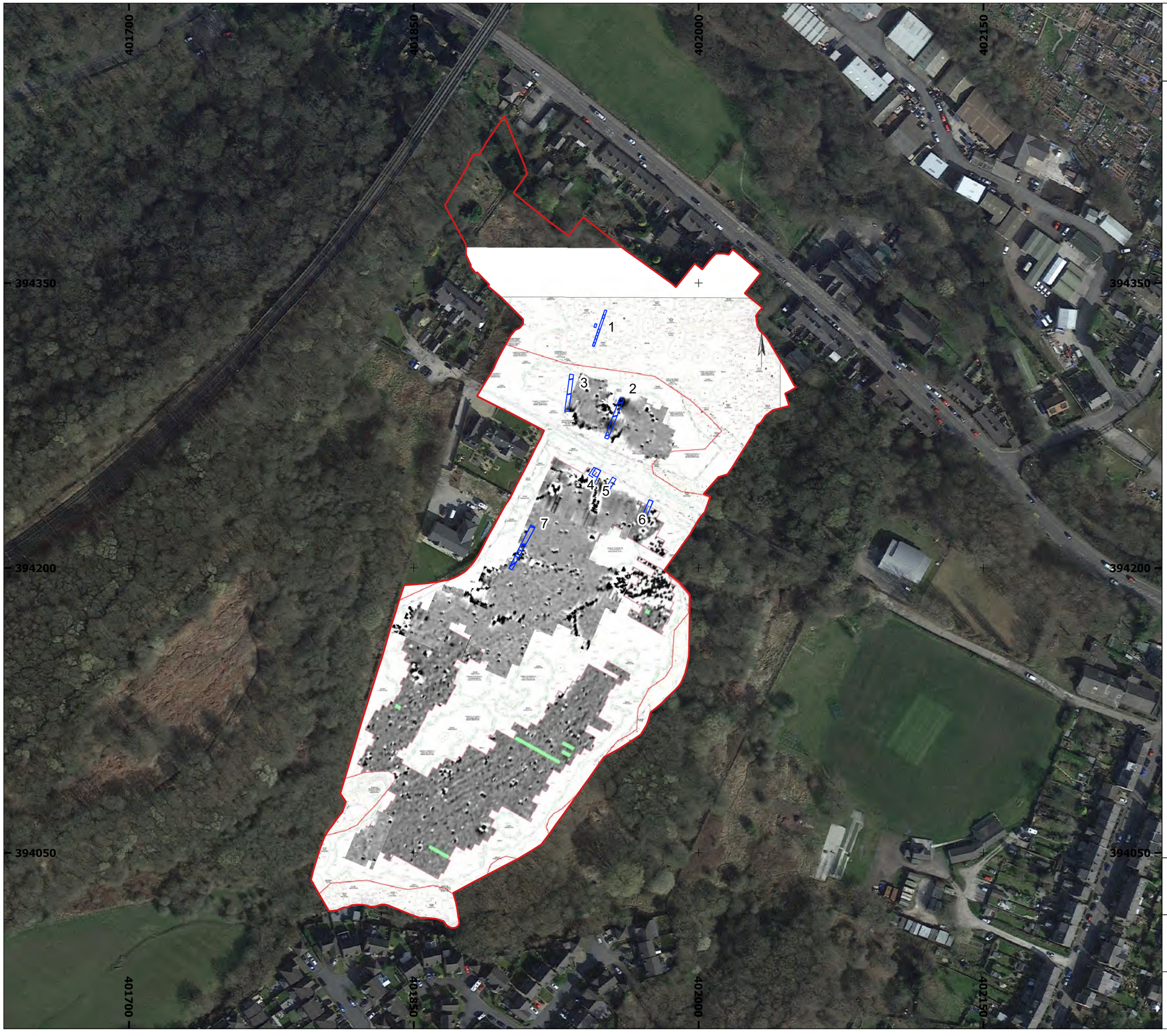

Figure 2: Location plan of trenches overlaying geophysical anomolies

Dinting Vale Glossop Site Boundary
Trench Locations

0 20 40 60 80 m

N

Site name: Dinting Vale
Date: September 2023
Drawn by: RB
Scale: 1:2000 @ A3

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Figure 3: Location of trenches overlaying identified geophysical anomalies

- Dinting Vale Glossop Site Boundary
- Ferrous Object
- Magentic Disturbance
- Possible Archaeology
- Trench Locations

0 10 20 30 40 m

N

Site name: Dinting Vale
Date: September 2023
Drawn by: RB
Scale: 1:750 @ A3

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2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Evaluation Aims and Objectives

2.1.1 The aim of archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development, and where possible to establish their significance.

2.1.2 The objectives of the evaluation are outlined in detail in the WSI (Appendix III) and summarised below:

- record evidence for the absence/presence, location and extent of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- identify, where possible, the broad date and sequence of the remains;
- establish the integrity and condition of preservation of any remains present;
- assess potential for recovery of artefactual and/or environmental remains;
- assess any palaeoenvironmental or other ecofactual potential of deposits; and,
- where possible establish the significance of any archaeological remains.

2.2 Relevant Research Aims and Objectives

2.2.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research topics identified in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment* (Knight *et al.* 2023; Historic England 2023) for the Romano-British period, most notably the following:

- 5.2.4: How did the supply needs of Roman military garrisons and armies along the northern frontier affect the economy and transport infrastructure?

- 5.7.1: Can the chronology of road construction and links between road building and campaigns of conquest be clarified?

- 5.7.2: How were roads, rivers and artificial waterways integrated?

- 5.7.3: To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement?

- 5.7.4: How may roads and waterways have impacted upon established communities and how many roads have influenced urban morphology?

2.3 Project Objectives

2.3.1 The objectives of evaluation were as follows:

- Evaluate the PDA via evaluation trenching for the presence of archaeological remains.
- Establish the character extent and function where possible, of any archaeological remains present.
- Identify, sample and fully record archaeological deposits and features within the evaluation trenches.
- Establish the condition of preservation of any archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental deposits present.
- Obtain, dating and phasing or archaeological deposits where possible.
- Establish the significance, where possible, of any archaeological remains present.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The methodology for the excavation is set out in detail in the WSI (Appendix III, Section 3).

3.2 Coverage

3.2.1 The original location of the trenches (see Appendix III, Figure 2, page 8) were spread across two fields to target a proposed route of a Roman road and associated ditches connecting to Roman fort of Ardotalia (Melandra Castle). In addition to clarifying anomalies identified during an earlier the geophysical survey.

Trench	Rationale for location
1	Hand dug test pits to test for presence of Roman Road on scarpe
2	30m by 2m to test for Roman Road and associated ditches
3	20m by 2m to target Roman Road and associated ditches
4	10m by 2m to target roadside ditches
5	10m by 2m to target roadside ditches
6	Located to target stone feature
7	Located to target anomalies identified during geophysical survey

3.2.2 Due to site constraints, including excessive vegetation, priority habitats, and utilities, the trenches were repositioned on site in consultation with the Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist. The locations of the trenches are depicted in Figures 2 to 4. The machine-excavated trenches measured from 10 to 25 meters in length and 2 meters in width. The hand-excavated trench was dug in a series of five pits measuring 1 x 2m.

Trench	Measurement	Rationale for location
1	20 x 1m – excavated by hand in 5 pits measuring 1 x 2m	Test for presence/absence of Roman road on scarpe
2	22 x 2m	Test for Roman road and associated ditches and anomalies identified in the geophysical survey
3	20 x 2m	Target Roman road and associated ditches
4	10 x 2m – extended 5 x 2m to the east	Target roadside ditches and anomalies identified in the geophysical survey
5	10 x 2m	Target roadside ditches
6	10 x 2m	Target stone feature(s)
7	25 x 2m	Target anomalies identified during geophysical survey

3.2.3 Topsoil, subsoil, and non-archaeological overburden were removed in level spits down to the first archaeological horizon or, where absent, the natural substrate. Trenches 2 to 7 were machine excavated using a 9-tonne, 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Trench 1 was excavated by hand. The depth of the excavations ranged from 0.20 to 0.35 meters below ground level.

3.2.4 Each trench was cleaned and investigated by hand to expose any features. The trenches and features were drawn and recorded at an appropriate scale, and their coordinates were tied into the Ordnance Survey Grid. Digital photographs of the features were taken using a Canon EOS4000 D camera with an 18-megapixel resolution.

3.3 Professional Standards

3.3.1 The archaeological fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2021) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA2020a).

3.4 Health and Safety

3.4.1 All works were undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.

3.4.2 A risk assessment (RA No. 112/23/B) was produced before commencement of the work and was adhered to throughout the course of the fieldwork.

4 Results

4.1 Site Taphonomy and Condition of Preservation

4.1.1 The site comprises a mix of trees, pasture grassland and dense vegetation and scrub. The land slopes gently from south to north and at an elevation of *c.*150m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

4.1.2 The southern extent of the PDA revealed a waterlogged depression area, highlighted by geophysical anomalies. These anomalies are likely associated with tipping, recent disturbances, and the disposal of ferrous materials.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Out of the seven trenches excavated, only trench 4 yielded features of interest, notably a cobbled road surface likely dating from the 19th/20th century. Field drains were discovered in trenches 2 through 7, with further investigation of the drains conducted in trench 7. No archaeological material or evidence of a Roman road were uncovered.

Trench 1

4.2.2 Trench 1 (Figures 4-9) was excavated as series of five test pits, each measuring 1m wide, 2m long and approximately 0.25m deep. These pits were situated in an area with dense vegetation and shared a brown loam topsoil overlaying a dark yellow clay natural substrate.

4.2.3 Pit 1, situated furthest to the south, showed signs of modern disturbance, indicated by the presence of frogged bricks and slag within the topsoil. Pit 2, 3 and 4 were excavated along the steep embankment slope in broadly alignment with Pit 1. Pit 5 was positioned to west to avoid potential damage to tree roots.

Figure 4. Pit 1, looking northeast, scale 1m

Figure 5. Trench 1, illustrating alignment of pit 2 to 5. Looking northeast, scale 1m

Figure 6. Pit 3 and 4, looking southwest, scale 1m

Figure 7. Pit 4, looking southwest, scale 1m

Figure 8. Pit 5, looking southwest, scale 1m

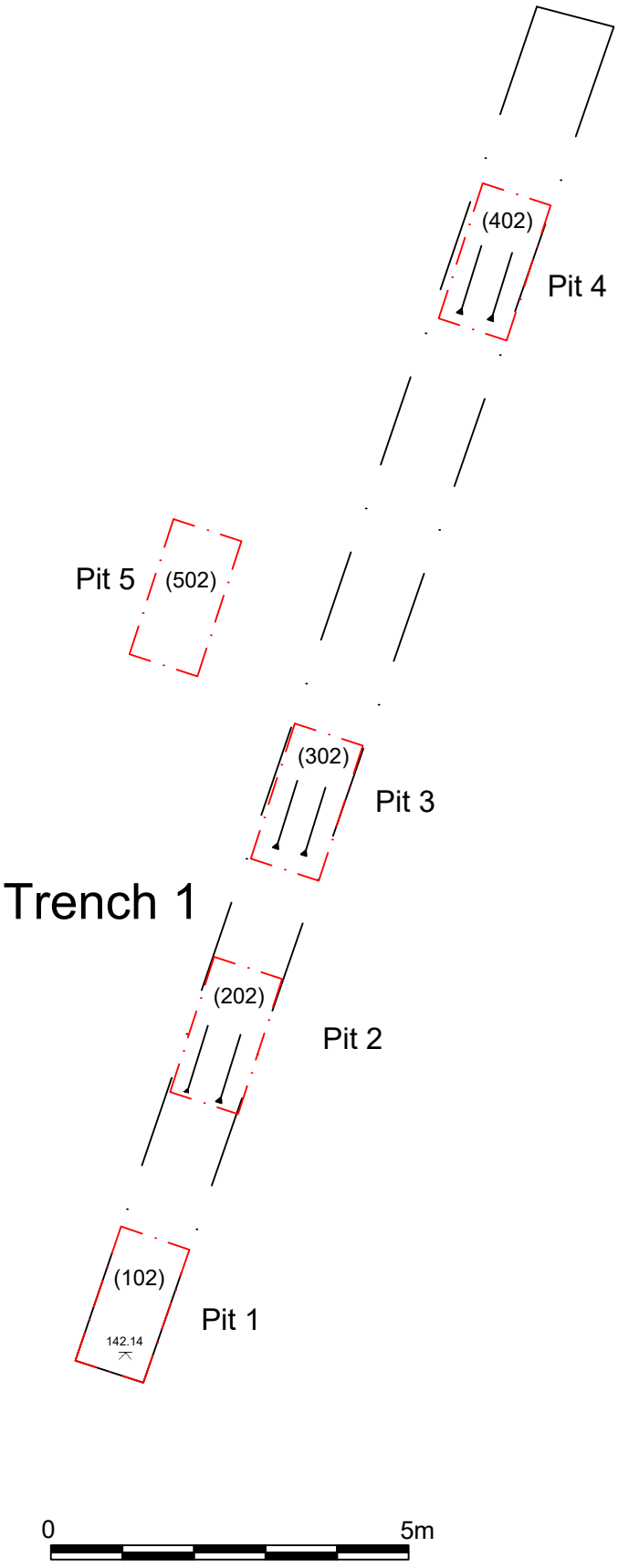

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Figure 9: Plan of trench 1 and pits 1-5.

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Trench 2

4.2.4 Trench 2 (Figure 10 and 12) was located in the northern field of the PDA and measured 22m in length, 2m wide and 0.20m deep. The topsoil (2001) was a dark brown loam covering a yellow clay natural substrate (2002). Three field drains running WSW to ENE were observed in the trench.

4.2.5 No evidence of a Roman road and associated ditches was identified. The ferrous and magnetic disturbances observed in the geophysical survey (anomalies 8 and 9, as shown in Figure 3) are likely associated with the fence posts and wiring used as a boundary fence to enclose a horse pen on the northwest extent of the field, in addition to the large modern metal container and trailer discarded on site.

Figure 10. Trench 2, looking north, scale 1m.

Trench 3

4.2.6 Trench 3 (Figure 11 and 12) was located in the northern field of the PDA, west of Trench 2, and measured 20m long, 2m wide and 0.18m deep. The topsoil (3001) was a dark brown loam overlaying a yellow clay natural (3002).

4.2.7 No archaeological material was encountered. Similar to Trench 2, the ferrous and magnetic disturbance depicted in Figure 3 are likely associated with the boundary fence and discarded waste.

Figure 11. Trench 3, looking northeast, scale 1m

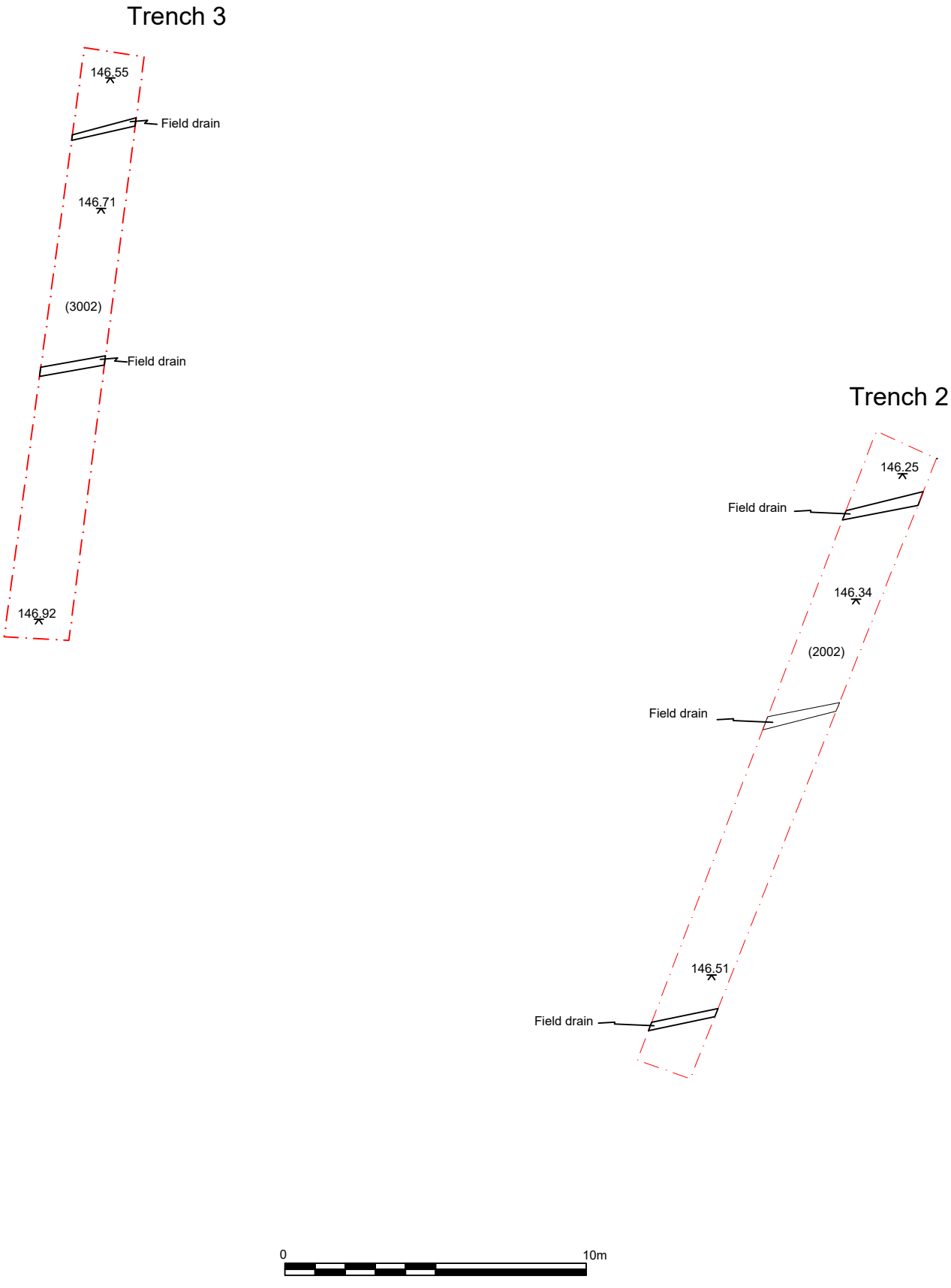

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Figure 12: plan of trenches 2 and 3.

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Trench 4

4.2.8 Trench 4 (Figure 13 to 15, and 24) was located in the southern field of the PDA and measured 10m long, 2m wide and 0.34m deep, and was extend 2m to the west and 5m to the west to expose the cobbled surface.

4.2.9 A dark brown loam topsoil (4001) mixed with gravel covered a cobbled surface (4002), oriented northeast to southwest. The cobbled surface covered an area 4m by 3m, and contained 23 rows of rectangular sandstone/gritstones, each measuring approximately 0.21 x 0.14m, and 0.12m high. Two large sill stones were uncovered to the east, one of which had two rectangular shaped indentations.

4.2.10 The cobbled surface (4002) was atop a levelling deposit (4003), which contained a mixture of materials, including clinker, metal fragments, slag, and handmade and frogged bricks. The levelling deposit (4003) overlay a yellow clay natural (4004). The initials "*BC*" imbedded in the frogged brick is consistent with the Bradford Colliery brick production, established by Edward Williams in 1874 in Bradford, Manchester. The fireclay workings were abandoned in 1905 and the kiln fell into disuse, remaining extant until the 1940s before being demolished (Redhead *et al.* 2011).

4.2.11 The cobbled surface shares similarities with other cobbled surfaces in the south-eastern part of the current track that divides the northern part of the field from the southern part, and also to cobbled surfaced observed on tracks in the surrounding area.

4.2.12 No archaeological material was uncovered during the excavation of trench 4. The ferrous anomalies depicted in Figure 3 are likely associated with the metal and clinker found within levelling deposit (4003).

Figure 13. Trench 4 with cobbled surface (4002). Looking southwest, scale 1m.

Figure 14. Trench 4, with exposed cobbled surface (4002). Looking northeast, scale 1m.

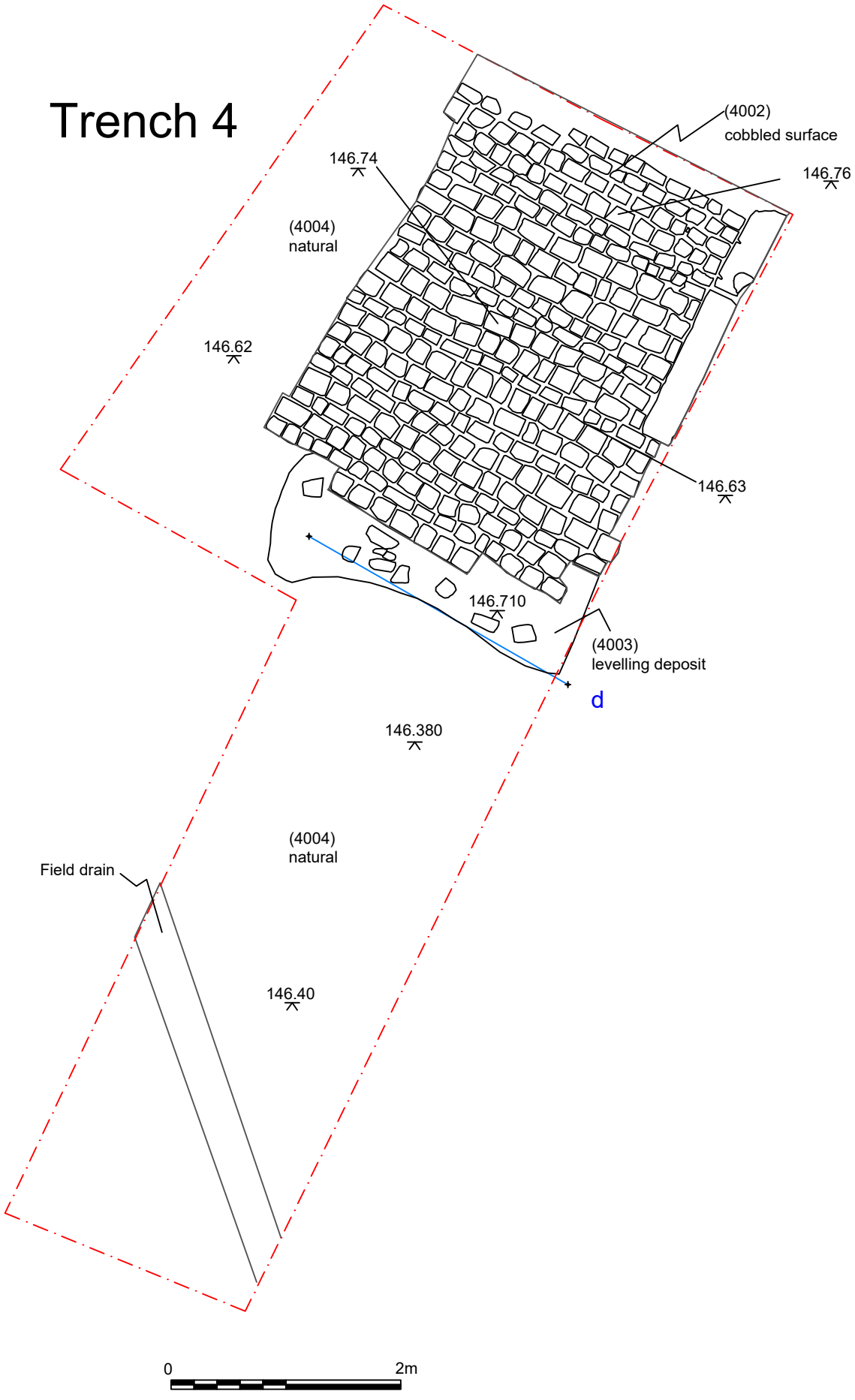

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Figure 15: Plan of trench 4.

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Trench 5

4.2.13 Trench 5 (Figure 16 and 18) was located in the southern field of the PDA and measured 10m long, 2m wide and 0.30m deep. It had a dark brown loam topsoil (5001) overlaying a yellow clay natural (5002). One field drain running west to east was observed. No archaeological material was encountered.

Figure 16. Trench 5, looking southwest, scale 1m.

Trench 6

4.2.14 Trench 6 (Figure 17 and 18) was located in the southern field of the PDA and measured 10m long, 2m wide and 0.18m deep. It had a dark brown loam topsoil (6001) overlaying a yellow clay natural (5002). The ferrous and magnetic disturbance depicted in Figure 3 is likely due to the modern waste observed in the surrounding area.

Figure 17. Trench 6, looking northeast, scale 1m.

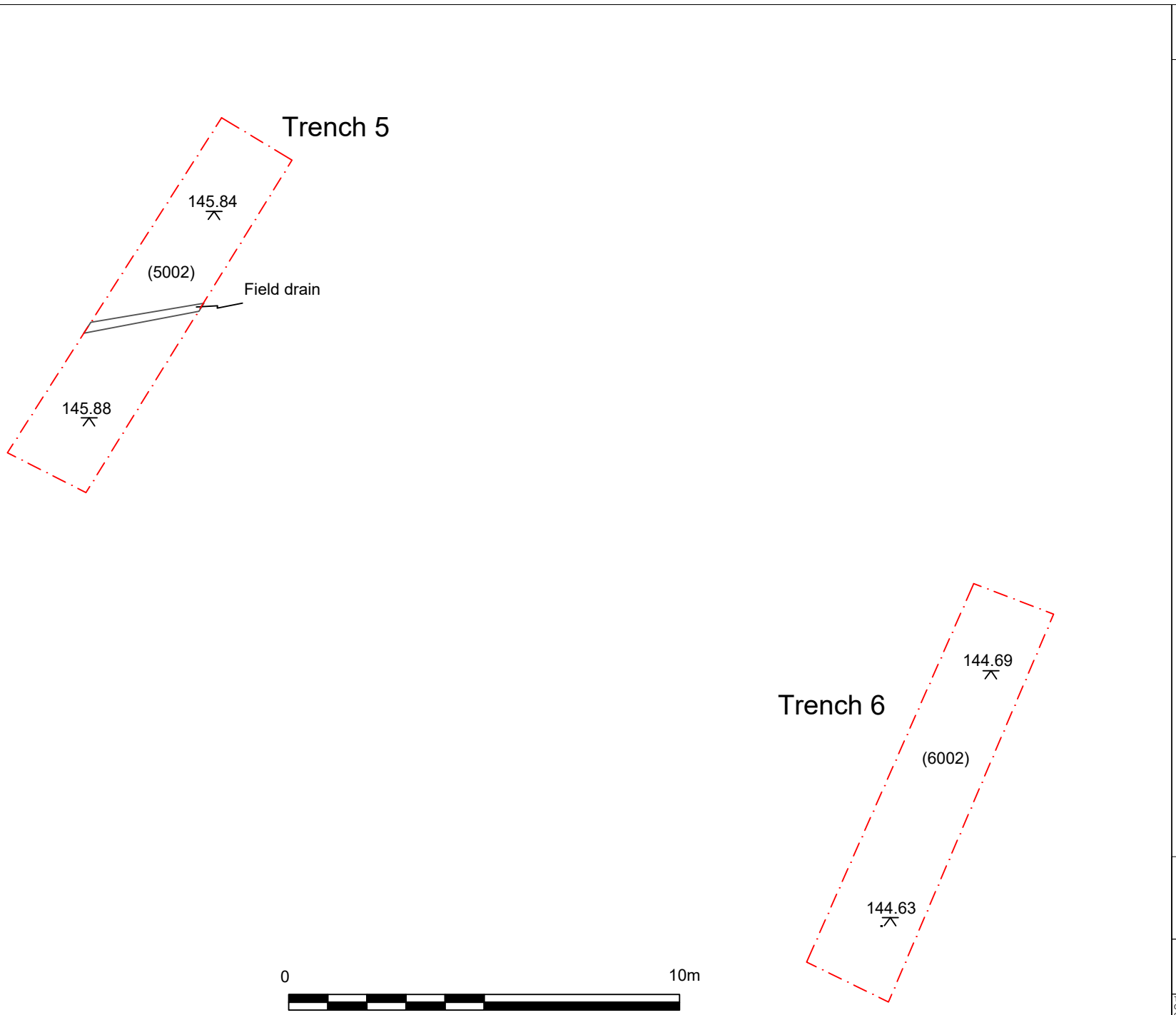

Figure 18: Plan of trenches 5 and 6

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Trench 7

4.2.15 Trench 7 (Figures 19-24) was located in the southern field of the PDA and measured 25m long, 2m wide and 0.27 deep. It had a dark brown loam topsoil (7001) overlaying a modern deposit (7003) containing brick, concrete and tarmac. Three fields drains, [7004], [7006] and [7008], were identified within the trench and investigated further.

4.2.16 Drain [7004], running west-northwest to east-southeast, had vertical sides and a tapered base (Figure 20). It was filled with a yellow clay silt (7005). Drain [7006] was identified on the southern extent of Trench 7, running southwest to northeast (Figure 21). It had a concave base and sides, and was filled with a yellow-grey clay silt deposit (7007). Drain [7008] was oriented west-southwest to east-northeast, had a concave base and sides, and was filled with a dark brown-grey clayey silt (7009).

4.2.17 No archaeological material was uncovered. The ferrous and magnetic disturbance depicted in Figure 3 is likely due to the modern waste observed in the surrounding area and within deposit (7003).

Figure 19. Trench 7, looking northeast, scale 1m.

Figure 20. Trench 7, section (a) through field drain [7004]. Looking east, scale 0.20m

Figure 21. Trench 7, section (b) through field drain [7006]. Looking northeast, scale 0.20m

Figure 22. Trench 7, section (c) through field drain [7008]. Looking east, scale 0.20m.

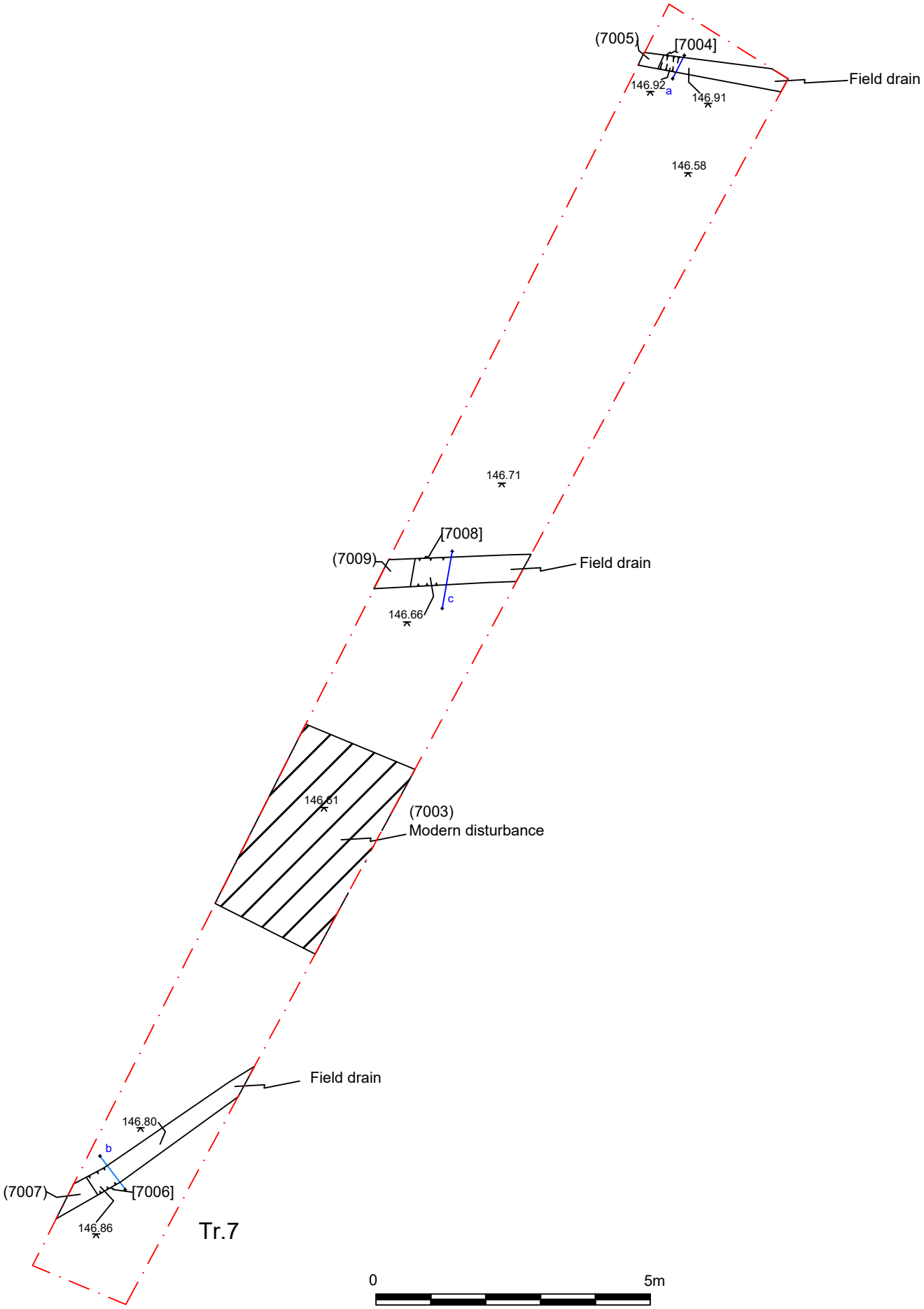

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Figure 23: Plan of trench 7.

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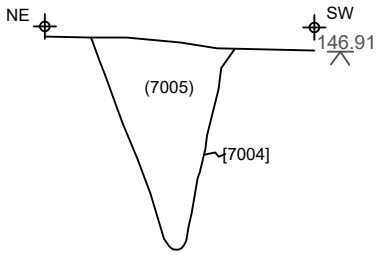
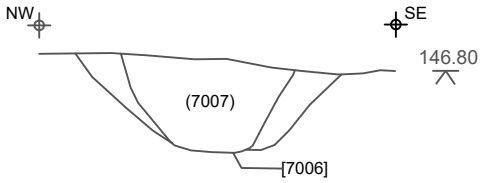
Section a

NW facing section of field drain [7004], Tr.7



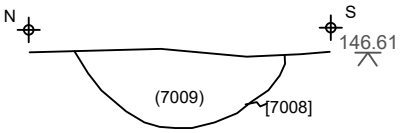
Section b

SW facing section of field drain [7006], Tr.7



Section c

W facing section of field drain [7008], Tr.7



Section d

S facing section of cobble surface (4002) and levelling deposit (4003), Tr.4

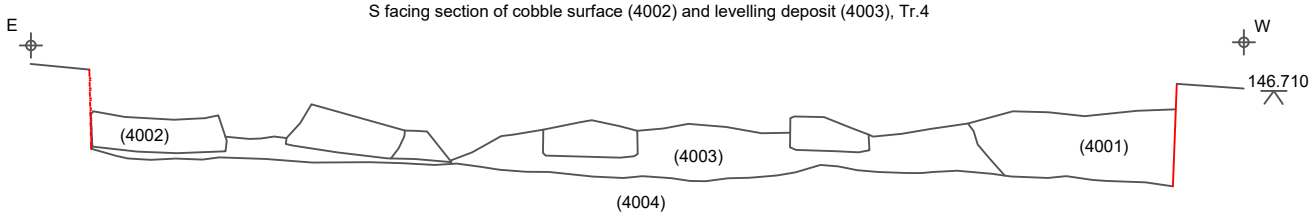


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Figure 24: Sections of features in trench 4 and 7.

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6 Discussion

6.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine the presence or absence of a possible Roman road running southeast-northwest from *Ardotalia* (Melandra Castle) Roman fort to *Navio* (Brough), passing through the northern part of the PDA, as well as to further investigate the association between identified geophysical anomalies and potential archaeological remains.

6.1.2 Out of the seven trenches excavated, only one trench, trench 4, revealed features of interest, *i.e*. a cobbled road surface dating from the later 19th to earlier 20th century. A number of field drains were encountered in trenches 2 to 7, three of which were investigated in trench 7. These drains were most likely associated with a 19th to 20th century drainage system intended to improve farming and pasture conditions in these fields.

6.1.3 This evaluation did not reveal evidence of a Roman road or associated ditches. The absence of archaeological remains may indicate that the most likely route for the Roman road from *Ardotalia* (Melandra Castle) Roman fort to *Navio* followed the existing track that runs northwest to southeast and connects to Simmondley Lane.

6.1.4 The geophysical anomalies identified during the survey and depicted on Figure 3 are likely due to modern waste observed throughout the site and within deposit (7003) of Trench 7, in addition to metal and clinker found within levelling deposit (4003) of Trench 4, the wired boundary fence, and discarded metal container and trailer located in the northern field.

6.1.5 Since no significant archaeological material was encountered, the evaluation results do not contribute to the research objectives outlined in section 2.2 of this document.

7 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright

7.1.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

7.1.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

8 Statement of Indemnity

8.1.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The paper and digital archive was prepared by ARS Ltd, consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data, in line with industry standards and best practice guidelines (SMA 1993; Brown 2011; CIfA 2020b). After consultation with Derbyshire County Council's archaeologist it was not deemed necessary to deposit the archive with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery.

9.1.2 An OASIS online record https://oasis.ac.uk/login.xhtml has been initiated and completed for this work and all parts of the OASIS online form completed for submission to the HER. This will include an uploaded PDF/A version of this report. Upon final completion of the project, a final copy of the report will be deposited with the county HER in an agreed format.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

10.1.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank Wain Homes (North West) Ltd for commissioning the work, and Derbyshire County Council Archaeological Advisor Steve Bake and Roger Hargreaves for their guidance and input on site.

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APPENDIX I: CONTEXT DESCRIPTION TABLE

Trench No.	Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Estimated Date
1	(1001)	Topsoil	Dark brown loam	20	1	0.10/0.25	Frogged brick	20th century
	(1002)	Natural	Yellow clay	20	1	+ 0.10/0.25	-	-
2	(2001)	Topsoil	Dark brown loam	22	2	0.2	-	20th /21st century
	(2002)	Natural	Yellow clay	22	2	+ 0.2	-	20th /21st century
3	(3001)	Topsoil	Dark brown loam	20	2	0.18	-	20th /21st century
	(3002)	Natural	Yellow clay	20	2	+0.18	-	20th /21st century
4	(4001)	Topsoil	Dark brown loam mixed with gravel	10	5	0.34	-	20th /21st century
	4002)	Structure	Cobble surface covered in topsoil	4	3	0.12	-	Late 19th to earlier 20th century road surface
	((4003)	deposit	Levelling deposit below (4002)	5	3	0.12	BC brick, handmade brick, metal	Late 19th to earlier 20th century road surface
	(4004)	Natural	Yellow clay	10	5	+0.34	-	-
5	(5001)	Topsoil	Dark brown loam	10	2	0.30	-	20th /21st century
	(5002)	Natural	Yellow clay	10	2	+0.30		
6	(6001)	Topsoil	Dark brown loam	10	2	0.18	-	20th /21st century
	(6002)	Natural	Yellow clay	10	2	+0.18	-	-

Trench No.	Context Number	Context Type	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds	Estimated Date
7	(7001)	Topsoil	Dark brown loam	25	2	0.27	-	20th /21st century
	(7002)	Natural	Yellow clay	25	2	+0.27	-	-
	(7003)	deposit	Modern disturbance containing brick, concrete and tarmac	3.70	2	+0.27	-	20th /21st century
	[7004]	Cut of field drain	Linear drain with sharp break of slope, vertical sides and tapered base. Filled by (7005).	2.6	0.30	0.45	-	19th/20th century
	(7005)	Fill of drain [7004]	Yellowish grey clayey silt fill. Fill of drain [7004]	2.6	0.30	0.45	-	19th/20th century
	[7006]	Cut of field drain	Linear drain with gradual break of slope, concave sides and base. Filled by (7007).	4	0.38	0.20	-	19th/20th century
	(7007)	Fill of drain [7006]	Yellowish grey clayey silt fill.	4	0.38	0.20	-	19th/20th century
	[7008]	Cut of field drain	Linear drain with gradual break of slope, concave sides and base. Filled by (7009).	2.50	0.45	0.17	-	19th/20th century
	(7009)	Fill of drain [7004]	Dark brownish clay silt fill. Fill of drain [7008]	2.50	0.45	0.17	-	19th/20th century

APPENDIX II: OASIS FORM

OASIS Summary for archaeol5-519202

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol5-519202
Project Name	Evaluation Trenching at Dinting Vale, Glossop
Sitename	Dinting Vale, Glossop
Sitecode	TBC
Project Identifier(s)	
Activity type	Test Pit, Evaluation
Planning Id	HPK/2022/0456
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project Dates	20-Sep-2023 - 29-Sep-2023
Location	Dinting Vale, Glossop NGR : SK 01908 94163 LL : 53.444229, -1.972743 12 Fig : 401908,394163
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Derbyshire Local Authority District : High Peak Parish : High Peak, unparished area
Project Methodology	Seven evaluation trenches will be excavated using machinery. A suitably experienced archaeologist will direct machine excavation. The machine works will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil, subsoil, and non-archaeological modern overburden will be removed to the surface of the first archaeological horizon, or where this is absent the natural substrate. Where excavation requires digging through hard standing or tarmac, a breaker will be used. Each trench will be machined cleanly, sufficient to identify and establish the extent of any archaeological features present. Any archaeological features will be excavated and recorded.
Project Results	One trench revealed features of interest, specifically a later 19th to earlier 20th century cobbled road surface. No evidence of a Roman road and associated ditches were uncovered, and no archaeological material was encountered.
Keywords	Cobbled Road - 20TH CENTURY - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation Wain Homes (North West) LTD
HER	Derbyshire County Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Cindy Nelson-Viljoen
HER Identifiers	
Archives	

Report generated on: 01 Nov 2023, 10:12

APPENDIX III: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire

Evaluation Trenching

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Written Scheme of Investigation for archaeological evaluation trenches at Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire

ARS LTD REPORT 2023

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Issue	Author	Checked by	Approved by	Date approved	Reason for issue
1	James Danter & Rachel Bissell	Lucie McCarthy	Lucie McCarthy	12/09/2023	Initial draft for consultation
1.1	James Danter	Lucie McCarthy	Lucie McCarthy	19/09/2023	Revised following comment from LPA
2	Rachel Bissell	Lucie McCarthy	Lucie McCarthy	27/09/2023	Revised trench locations

Prepared on behalf of: Wain Homes (North West) Ltd
Planning Reference: HPK/2022/0456
Local Authority: High Peak Borough Council
Site central NGR: SK 03493 94059
OASIS ID: 0000

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES

1 Introduction

1.1 Project and Planning Background

1.1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for evaluation trenching and test pitting that has been prepared by Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) on behalf of Wain Homes (North West) Ltd.

1.1.2 The WSI sets out a scheme of evaluation trenching and test pitting in support of a planning application for a residential development on land at Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire comprising 92 residential dwellings including areas of public open space, landscaping and associated works (Planning application no. HPK/2022/0456).

1.1.3 The site is included within the Adopted High Peak Local Plan (HPBC 2016, 149) as 'Housing Allocation No. G32: Adderley Place, Glossop, DS4', which notes the following about the site:

> *'This 6.3ha greenfield site adjoins existing housing development at Simmondley and is close to the Gamesley Sidings Wildlife site. It is largely flat but slopes steeply on the northern boundary down to the A57. The site contains the likely route of a Roman road and is therefore of archaeological interest. Access to the site is currently via an unadopted road off Simmondley Lane which serves a limited number of houses, and formerly served a tip with is part of the site and which would require remediation in any development'* (HPBC 2016, 149).

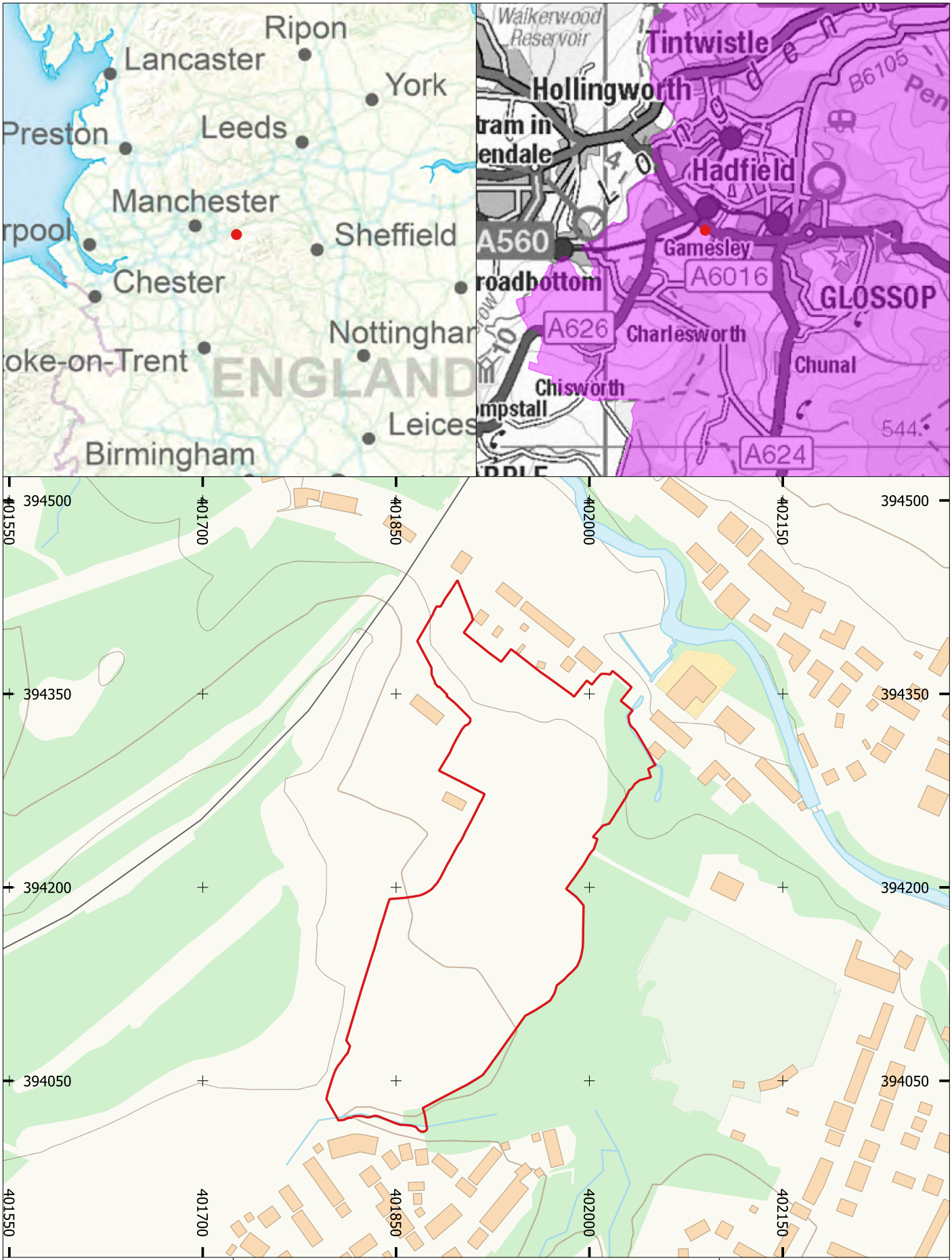
1.1.4 Previous archaeological survey undertaken on the site, includes geophysical survey which noted the presence on site of probable medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow and probable tipping, modern disturbance and discarded ferrous materials. A GPR survey was successfully undertaken across a number of areas that were considered to be the proposed route of a Roman road. No clear archaeological remains of significance were noted. While no definitive evidence for a Roman road has been obtained does reveal within a stony layer extending to a depth of around 0.4 m. This area coincides with an area of intense magnetic anomalies observed in the magnetometry results suggesting made-ground or modern dumping. The overall size and orientation of this deposit as seen by GPR is not consistent with what is expected of a buried Roman road although this can be only established with certainty by evaluation excavation. Further to this, a site walkover was undertaken alongside Lidar analysis to further assess the potential for the route of projected Roman road to run through the northernmost part of the site.The Derbyshire County Council Archaeologist has therefore requested evaluation trenching to be undertaken to confirm the presence or absence of the Roman road.

1.1.5 The proposed development area is, therefore, considered to have potential to host buried archaeological remains. An archaeological evaluation is required in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*. "…Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation" (MHCLG 2022, para 194).

1.1.6 The scope of this WSI is therefore to evaluate the impact of the development proposal by evaluation trenching.

1.1.7 Any variations to this scope of works will be by agreement of the Client and the archaeological planning advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Should discoveries be made of local or greater importance, this may lead to further requirements being issued by the LPA for

the purpose of mitigation in accordance with the NPPF (MHCLG 2022, para 205). If a further stage of work is necessary it would require a separate WSI and scope of works.



Site name: Dinting Vale
Date: September 2023
Drawn by: RB
Scale: Varies

Dinting Vale Glossop Site Boundary

High Peak District

N

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540

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Figure 1:
Site location

1.2 Site Location and Description

1.2.1 The 'red line boundary' of the proposed development area (hereafter 'PDA') is depicted by a red polygon on Figure 1 and comprises a total of *c.*3.2 hectares, bounded by woodland on its east and west side and by existing residential properties on its north and south sides. A private track, running north-west to south-east, and which services a number of dwellings, crosses the PDA in the north and separates the main area of the PDA from a small parcel of land to the north-east. The PDA comprises a mix of trees, pasture grassland and dense vegetation and scrub and consequently only *c.*1 ha. of the land contained within the PDA was suitable for magnetometry. The land within the PDA slopes gently from south to north and occupies and elevation of c. 150m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

1.2.2 The topography of the PDA is sloped with the south western corner of the site being sloped north to south from *c.*155m Ordnance Datum (aOD) to *c.*147m aOD. Along the western boundary of the PDA there is a depression that measures c.153m aOD to c.151m aOD. The centre of the site boundary is gently sloped south to north from *c.*153 aOD to *c.*146m aOD, while the northern corner of the site is steeply sloped south to north *c.*146m aOD to *c.*130m aOD. The site is centred at SK 03493 94059 (Figure 1).

1.3 Geology and Soils

1.3.1 The underlying solid geology of the site consists of mudstone and siltstone of the Marsden Formation which is sedimentary bedrock formed between 321.5 and 320 million years ago during the Carboniferous period. The solid geology is overlain by a superficial deposit of Devensian – Diamicton Till which is a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 million years ago during the Quaternary period (British Geological Survey 2023).

1.3.2 The soils of the PDA are characterised by the Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute as Soilscape 17, which are slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield University 2023).

1.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.4.1 In lieu of the production of a separate desk-based assessment report, the Derbyshire County Council (DCC) Archaeologist requested that the WSI for the geophysical survey included a more detailed archaeological and historical background to help steer the evaluation proposal. This includes an HER search of the immediate area, a literature check with particular reference to Peter Wroe's work, a basic map regression, a site visit to check out surface evidence particularly for the road line, and a review of aerials photographs.

1.4.2 This archaeological and historical background is drawn from the WSI for an earlier geophysical survey conducted within the PDA, and the results from the geophysical survey (Rigby 2021; Durkin & Čakanić 2023). The information is summarised below.

1.4.3 Within the study area and PDA, there is considerable evidence of the Romano-British period. Within the study area, a short distance to the northwest of the PDA, lies the Roman fort of *Ardotalia* (Melandra Castle) and associated *mansio* to its east (NHLE 1004595; Webster 1971; 65-70). The connectivity of this area during the Romano-British period is demonstrated by two Roman Roads, Buxton (*Aquae Arnemetiae*) to Melandra (*Ardotalia*) and Brough (*Navio*) to High Moor (via Glossop). Derbyshire HER records the possible alignment of the *Ardotalia* to *Navio* road running through the northern part of the PDA on a southeast-northwest trajectory (HER MDR 11569). An alternative route has also been postulated, with this latter route (NRHE 1326350) documented by the NRHE as running on the same southeast-northwest trajectory *c.*105m to the north of the route

suggested by the Derbyshire HER. The exact route of this Roman Road has not been confirmed through ground investigations, but it may potentially be present within the northern half of the PDA.

1.4.4 No definitive evidence for a Roman road was obtained during the geophysical survey. However, the examination of the individual profiles, does reveal within a stony layer extending to a depth of around 0.4 m. This area coincides with an area of intense magnetic anomalies observed in the magnetometry results suggesting made-ground or modern dumping. The overall size and orientation of this deposit as seen by GPR is not consistent with what is expected of a buried Roman road although this can be only established with certainty by evaluation excavation.

1.4.5 A map regression of the PDA has revealed that the area was previously subdivided into four fields in 1872. The field system layout remained the same until 1971, where the former field boundaries are no longer depicted. Results from the geophysical survey revealed evidence of probable medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow (Durkin & Čakanić 2023, 7). This demonstrates agricultural activity within the PDA, corresponding with the field system identified in the historical map regression.

2 Aims and Objectives

2.1 Evaluation Aim

2.1.1 The aim of archaeological evaluation is to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains that may be affected by the proposed development, and where possible to establish their significance.

2.2 Evaluation Objectives

2.2.1 The objectives of evaluation are to investigate the extent of the proposed development area in order to:

- record evidence for the absence/presence, location and extent of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present;
- identify, where possible, the broad date and sequence of the remains;
- establish the integrity and condition of preservation of any remains present;
- assess potential for recovery of artefactual and/or environmental remains;
- assess any palaeoenvironmental or other ecofactual potential of deposits; and,
- where possible establish the significance of any archaeological remains.

2.3 Relevant Research Aims and Objectives

2.3.1 The proposed archaeological works have the potential to identify the presence of evidence pertinent to research topics identified in *East Midlands Heritage: An Updated Research Agenda and Strategy for the Historic Environment* (Knight et al. 2012) for the Romano-British period, most notably the following:

- 5.2.4: How did the supply needs of Roman military garrisons and armies along the northern frontier affect the economy and transport infrastructure?
- 5.7.1: Can the chronology of road construction and links between road building and campaigns of conquest be clarified?
- 5.7.2: How were roads, rivers and artificial waterways integrated?
- 5.7.3: To what extent may communication routes have been influenced by Late Iron Age settlement patterns and routes of movement?
- 5.7.4: How may roads and waterways have impacted upon established communities and how many roads have influenced urban morphology?

2.3.2 The Research Agenda and Strategy further notes that we need to '*move away from simply mapping roads as part of a 'road atlas' of Roman Britain*' so that we can understand their purpose for perpetuating Roman influence over a landscape. Once a chronology, direction, and construction has been established, we can then understand their broader role in '*the rise of nucleated or urban populations*', in regard to rural social status and local economics, and to what extent were *'key Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Works on land at Dinting Vale, Glossop, Derbyshire Page | 7 places or areas in rural landscapes marginalised or changed by new landscapes of transport*' (Taylor 2021).

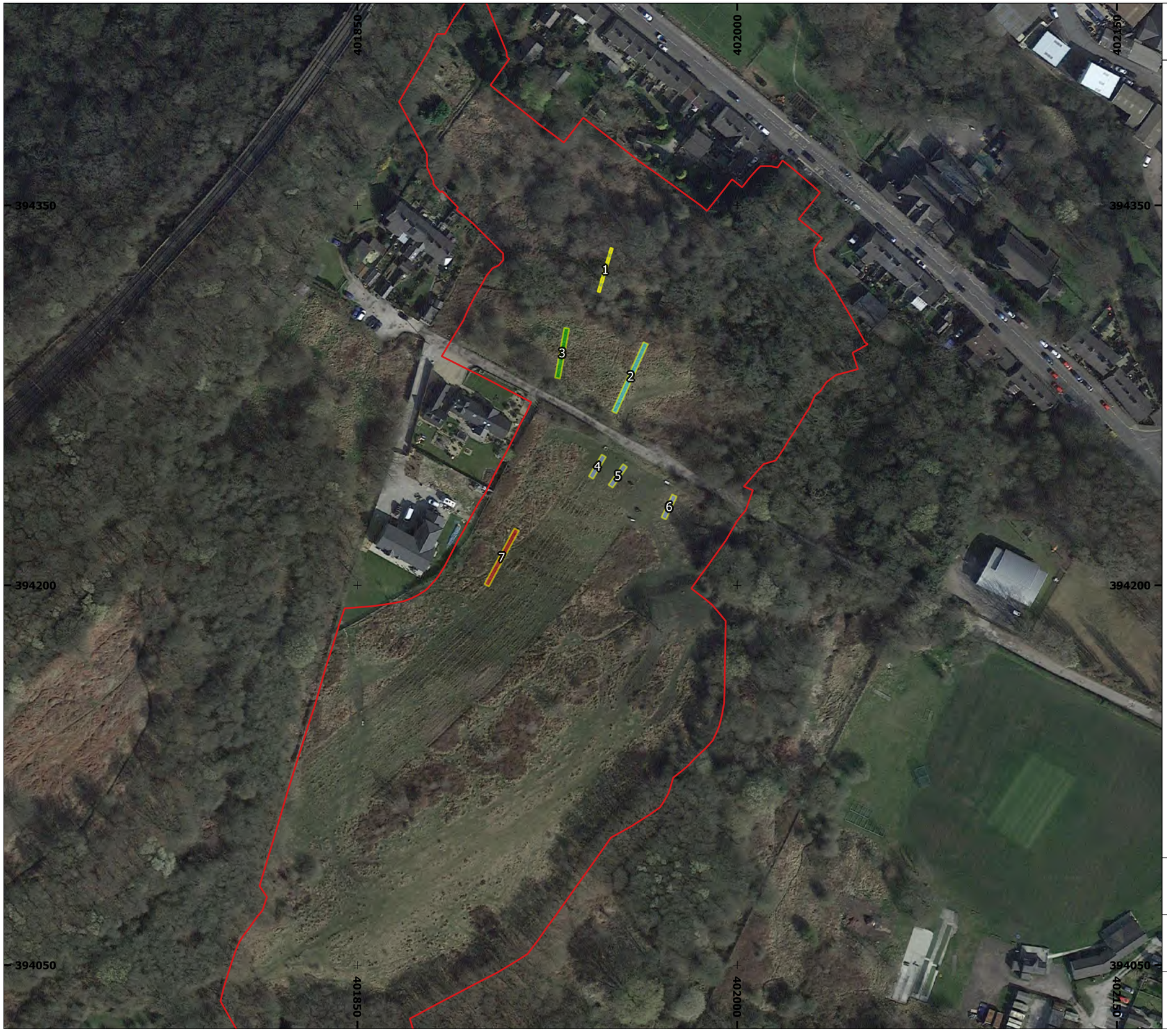

Figure 2: Trench and Test Pit Locations

Dinting Vale Glossop Site Boundary

Trench Locations

- Test Pit Full Extent:18m x 1m
- Indicative Test Pit Location: 2m x 1m
- Trench 30m x 2m
- Trench 20m x 2m
- Trench 10m x 2m
- Opened 25m x 2m

0 20 40 60 80 m

N

Site name: Dinting Vale
Date: September 2023
Drawn by: RB
Scale: 1:1500 @ A3

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3 Evaluation Strategy

3.1 Coverage

3.1.1 The evaluation trenching will comprise the excavation of six trenches and one hand dug trench/test pits. One trenches will be measuring 20m by 2m wide, one trench will be measuring 25m by 2m wide, one trench will be measuring 30m by 2m wide and three trenches will measure 10m by 2m wide. The hand dug trench will measure 18m by 1m wide and will be dug as a series of test pits. Initially dig 55% of the trench will be excavated, through the excavation of five hand-investigated test pits measuring 2m by 1m wide, as shown in Fig. 2, but with the potential to extend into the intervening areas depending on the nature and projected alignment of archaeological features which may be encountered.

3.1.2 The above locations have been agreed with the Derbyshire Wildlife Trust and are located to avoid Priority Habitats and areas of Himalayan Basalm. Should the locations not be considered acceptable from an archaeological perspective, an ecologist may need to be on site to assist with micro siting.

3.1.3 Trenches to the north of the access track, which may itself be the route of the road, are to be offset a minimum of 6m from the gas pipeline, as required by Cadent Gas.

3.1.4 The exact location of each trench may be subject to minor repositioning to avoid utilities, overhead services, drains, tree preservation orders and/or other constraints (i.e. no more than 1.0m, or allowing for exclusion). Any substantive change will be by agreement of the archaeological planning advisor. The trenches and any archaeological features within them will be planned and tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid using survey grade equipment operating to an accuracy of ±0.05m.

3.1.5 Trenches will target the projected route of the roman roads that may cross the site. The southern trench is located to target archaeological anomalies identified within the geophysical survey.

3.1.6 Additionally, further evaluation trenches and or test pits may be required by way of a contingency to answer questions which arise on site and answer specific research questions. These will be agreed on site with the Derbyshire County Council Archaeological Advisor to ensure that they are fully agreed and supported.

Trench	Rationale for location
1.	Hand dug test pits to test for presence of Roman Road on scarpe
2.	30m by 2m to test for Roman Road and associated ditches
3.	20m by 2m to target Roman Road and associated ditches
4.	10m by 2m to target roadside ditches
5.	10m by 2m to target roadside ditches
6	Located to target stone feature
7.	Located to target anomalies identified during geophysical survey

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Trenches will be accurately tied into the National Ordnance Survey Grid and located at a suitable scale. Survey data of features will be collected using survey grade equipment typically providing accuracy of ±0.05m (Historic England 2016). Digital data will be surveyed with equipment using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) corrections from a Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network. The same equipment will be used to record known points on drawn plans and sections and to take spot heights to supplement other available planning/survey techniques as applicable.

3.2.2 A suitably experienced archaeologist will direct machine excavation. The machine works will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil, subsoil, and non-archaeological modern overburden will be removed to the surface of the first archaeological horizon, or where this is absent the natural substrate. Where excavation requires digging through hard standing or tarmac, a breaker will be used. No trench will be excavated below 1.2m without stepping out the sides for safe working.

3.2.3 Each trench will be machined cleanly, sufficient to identify and establish the extent of any archaeological features present. Any modern features will be mapped in extent, profile and recorded photographically before removal to reach earlier deposits. Pre-excavation photographs will be taken of each trench and any exposed archaeology within them. No machinery will track over areas that have previously been stripped until the area has been signed off by ARS Ltd.

3.2.4 During evaluation, unexpected, complex, or undated archaeological remains may be encountered. Care will be taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record without first undertaking a full investigation. Where archaeological remains are encountered that are of greater significance, complexity or quality and preservation than anticipated (*e.g.* human burial, kiln *etc.*), then the client will be informed, and the archaeological planning advisor will be consulted. Burials are not typically excavated as part of evaluation work.

Investigation and Recording

3.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits will be sample excavated to achieve the evaluation objectives. Archaeologically sensitive horizons will be subject to limited hand excavation and/or auguring in the following ways:

- Isolated discrete features such as non-structural pits or features representing industrial activities, will be half sectioned in the first instance (50% of each feature).
- Archaeological linear features, such as ditches and gullies that are not of a structural nature will be sample excavated (minimum 10% by length of each linear). Where possible, interventions will be a minimum 1m in width.
- Postholes and stakeholes will be half-sectioned (50% of each feature).
- Where it is desirable to understand the relationship of more than one intersecting feature, and this relationship cannot be viewed in plan following hand cleaning, sections will be strategically located and stratigraphically excavated to elucidate sequence and secure accurate finds provenance.

3.2.6 Where more structured deposition occurs, this may be subject to a variation in sampling strategy and/or quantity subject to the nature of the archaeological remains and in discussion with the archaeological planning advisor (i.e. pottery middens, cereal processing waste, demolition spreads etc.).

3.2.7 Features requiring specialist attention such as burials, kilns, wells, buildings, structures, floor levels and other significant industrial or domestic features or deposits will be cleaned, planned, and photographed but will be left intact pending a more suitable method of investigation. Samples or finds will only be retrieved for assessment purposes, leaving the majority undisturbed unless otherwise agreed with the archaeological planning advisor.

3.2.8 All excavated spoil will be visually scanned to retrieve any artefacts. Artefacts will be collected by hand and retained, provided they are uncontaminated, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (CIfA 2020b; Walker 1990; Watkinson & Neal 2001). No contaminated finds or samples will be retained. Unstratified animal bones and modern material will not be collected, but noted on relevant context sheets. Selected examples of material that comprise a large quantity of a standard product, such as brick or tile, will be retained for assessment by a specialist.

3.2.9 Archaeological features will be recorded on individual trench plans at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100, appropriate to their complexity. Buildings and other significant remains (*i.e.* kiln, stone structures *etc*.) will be planned individually in greater detail. Sections or profiles through features and stratigraphic sequences will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:10, or 1:20 for long sections. All levels will be related to Ordnance Datum.

3.2.10 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the investigation will be fully recorded. Recording will follow the Company's field recording practices appropriate to the archaeology under investigation (ARS Ltd 2020). All archaeological features will be given a separate context number. Deposits will be described on *pro-forma* trench recording logs, and if stratigraphic detail is needed, on context record sheets. The information given will include details of the context, its relationships, interpretation and a checklist of associated finds and samples. Stratigraphic matrices will be compiled where archaeological sequences can be discerned.

3.2.11 Digital photographs will form the principal photographic record for report purposes and will follow the standards of Historic England where applicable (Historic England 2015a). A photographic record will be maintained by high resolution digital photography. Overall images of the site will be taken prior to excavation. Detailed images of individual features will be recorded. All photographs, except general site images or specific images for publication, will include a north arrow and suitable photographic scale.

Soil Samples

3.2.12 Deposits of clear archaeological origin, with the potential to provide paleoenvironmental evidence, industrial residues, small animal/fish bones, datable charred remains and/or micro artefacts significant to the interpretation of the site will be reviewed by the project manager and archaeological planning advisor to agree an appropriate sampling strategy. Should a sequence of superimposed deposits of note be present, column sampling may be considered.

3.2.13 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic residues will be collected by hand as a sample. Separate samples (*c*.10ml) will be collected from micro-slags (*i.e.* smithing hammer scale or glassworking spherical droplets) in accordance with best practice (Historic England 2015b; 2018).

3.2.14 Sampling methods will typically follow guidelines issued by Historic England (Campbell *et al*. 2011) and will be targeted in order to assess the quality of organic preservation that may be present.

3.2.15 Typically, bulk environmental samples will be collected from contexts that have potential for further analysis. Bulk sample sizes will be 40 litres per context or the entire excavated portion of smaller features if less than 40 litres and collected and stored in sealable buckets.

3.2.16 Samples of charred material may be collected for radiocarbon dating if required by the archaeological planning advisor, where there is an absence of datable artefacts. They may also be sought from organic material in bulk environmental samples. Material would only be chosen from deposits of clear archaeological origin with minimal residual probability and no indication of intrusive activity.

3.2.17 The application of specialist sampling techniques such as column sampling, geoarchaeological sampling, or samples for scientific dating purposes will be considered where appropriate. If such a variation is required by the LPA, advice from the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) may be sought. Close attention will be paid to retrieve samples that have the potential to contribute to the proposed mitigation objectives.

Human Remains

3.2.18 If any human remains are encountered, they will be investigated sufficient to confirm identification and then left *in situ*. They will not be exposed, disturbed, cleaned, or recorded in detail. The client, local Coroner and the archaeological planning advisor will be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains by the Project Manager.

3.2.19 If removal is deemed necessary and appropriate on the requirement of the LPA it will be completed following the issue of the relevant Ministry of Justice license in accordance with the relevant legislation and according to the conditions set out therein. Any exhumation will be undertaken following current best practice guidelines (APABE/Historic England 2017; Mitchell and Brickley 2017).

Treasure

3.2.20 Finds coming under the definition of 'treasure' as defined by the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to the Portable Antiquities Finds Liaison Officer within 48 hours of discovery by the Project Manager and dealt with under the procedures of the Treasure Act and Code of Practice (DCMS 2008). This includes both precious metals and base metals where they are of prehistoric date. Suitable measures will be taken to ensure their security where removal cannot take place (*e.g.* they are within a human burial).

3.2.21 The archaeological planning advisor will also be notified and, if necessary, a meeting arranged to determine if further investigation in the vicinity of the find spot is required.

4 Monitoring Arrangements

4.1.1 Notice is given prior to commencement of the archaeological works upon submission of this WSI to the archaeological planning advisor. The proposed start date will be a minimum of 5 working days from submission. Work will not commence until the WSI has been approved.

4.1.2 If the start date is not known, then the archaeological planning advisor will be kept informed of progress and will be notified when a start date has been set within 5 working days, assuming that the WSI has already been approved and there have been no changes to the proposal.

4.1.3 The archaeological planning advisor for the LPA is Steven Baker, Archaeologist, Derbyshire County Council.

4.1.4 ARS Ltd will consult with the archaeological planning advisor at regular intervals throughout the course of the work. The archaeological planning advisor is invited to attend for monitoring purposes by appointment. It is expected that archaeological monitoring will take place on a regular basis for large projects.

4.1.5 The client will afford reasonable access to the archaeological planning advisor for the LPA or representative officers, for the purposes of monitoring the archaeological work.

4.1.6 A visit on completion may be needed to advise on requirement for any mitigation stage. Backfill will not proceed without the agreement or prior arrangement of the archaeological planning advisor. Trenches will not be backfilled until inspected by the archaeological planning advisor and advised on the use of the contingency. A short notice period provision will be made to fence trenches if necessary until a site visit can be scheduled.

5 Variations to the scope of works

5.1.1 If an archaeological discovery is made for which the resources allocated to the project itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard then work in the relevant area will cease until the client and local planning authority's archaeological advisor have been consulted and appropriate resource put in place to meet the necessary disbursements. On occasion this may require a new WSI or an addendum to the approved WSI.

5.1.2 Any variations to the coverage, methodology or scope of works will be made in agreement with the Client and the archaeological planning advisor.

5.1.3 Variations prior to the commencement of works will be agreed in writing by updating and resubmitting the WSI or an addendum. Variations on site will be tracked by the Project Manager as part of the course of monitoring the works.

5.1.4 Additional works that trigger contingency items or extra overs will be notified to the Client and agreed before they are implemented. Where no contingency agreement exists such works will only be implemented where they are reasonably practicable with the resources already available, or unless the Client grants further resource.

6 Timetable, staffing and resources

6.1.1 ARS Ltd is a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Registered Organisation. Registered Organisations are regularly assessed to ensure that high standards of work, processes and training are embedded in the organisation, in line with the professional *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2021) and the Chartered Institute's Standards and Guidance documents.

6.1.2 The fieldwork will be managed and conducted by a suitably qualified Project Manager and Team Leader, supported by a team of archaeological staff and assistants, as necessary.

6.1.3 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and will be briefed on the archaeological context of the area and the work required by this specification.

6.1.4 The archaeological works are scheduled to commence on 21st September 2023 and should be completed within 4 weeks. Evaluation trenches will be opened in a continuous process and archaeological investigations will commence immediately in each trench once it is safe to do so.

6.1.5 It is expected that archaeological investigation can proceed at a rate that will allow for monitoring and sign off of completed trenches promptly with minimal delay to backfill.

6.1.6 All artefact and sample processing will be undertaken swiftly following the completion of fieldwork, whilst archive consolidation and post-excavation analysis of the plans and records are brought together.

6.1.7 Information will be provided to specialists by context and site location, appropriate to the relevant assemblages.

6.1.8 Specialist analysis will be undertaken by the following individuals where needed, subject to availability and if not, other specialists will be found as appropriate:

Worked flint and prehistoric pottery:	Dr Robin Holgate
Iron Age/Roman pottery:	Dr Phil Mills, Ian Rowlandson, or Dr Jane Timby
Medieval and post-medieval pottery:	Paul Blinkhorn or Dr Chris Cumberpatch
Ceramic Building Materials:	Dr Phil Mills
Faunal remains:	Milena Grzybowska
Plant macros, charred wood, and pollen:	Maryne Baylet

6.1.9 Sufficient time will be given for adequate specialist assessment of the materials recovered, and the production of the accompanying specialist reports.

7 FINDS AND SAMPLE PROCESSING

7.1.1 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds will be conducted in accordance with the *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation, and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020b) and the *Guidelines for the preparation of archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

7.1.2 Artefact collection and discard policies will be appropriate to the contextual and stratigraphic circumstances of the material identified, its quality as a resource and the practicality of retention (*e.g.* stone gate posts would be photogrammetrically recorded and not retrieved).

7.1.3 Bulk finds worthy of retention will be washed and marked. Bone will only be marked where required by the receiving repository. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. Bulk finds will be appropriately bagged, boxed, and recorded.

7.1.4 All small finds will be recorded and appropriately packaged according to context (*e.g.* lithics in self-sealing plastic bags, ceramic in acid-free tissue paper *etc.*). Vulnerable objects will be specially packaged and textile, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems. Ceramics will be bagged by context, whereas small finds such as chipped lithics, coins *etc.* will be recorded as individual finds by context.

7.1.5 Bulk soil samples taken for environmental purposes will be sieved and scanned during processing by ARS Ltd using the flotation technique to retrieve botanical macrofossils, charcoal and mollusc remains. All the resultant residues will then be hand sorted to retrieve any other items such as bone, flint, and other finds.

7.1.6 During and after the fieldwork, all objects will be stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information. ARS Ltd undertake controlled storage, correct packaging, regular monitoring, and immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material as part of the archive process. All storage will have appropriate security provision.

7.1.7 All retained artefacts and ecofacts will be cleaned and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Buxton Museum and Art Gallery.

8 REPORTING

8.1.1 Following completion of the fieldwork, ARS Ltd will produce a report that will comprise:

- Non-technical summary
- Introduction and objectives of the fieldwork
- Aims and purpose of the project
- Methodology
- An objective summary statement of the results
- A phased stratigraphic discussion of the results, placing them in a local and regional framework and an assessment of the significance of any remains
- Appropriate supporting illustrations, including a site plan, a site location plan on an OS base map of a suitable scale, trench and section plans, feature sections and plans, a phased site plan as appropriate, photographs of work in progress on the site, and appropriate finds illustrations.
- The results of an assessment of artefacts, ecofacts and industrial residues carried out by suitable specialists, who will be furnished with relevant contextual and stratigraphic information.
- If sufficiently significant remains are recovered than an analysis of the above based upon the specialist assessment recommendations.
- In the event that significant remains are encountered, then a timetable for wider dissemination will be included in the report.
- Conclusions.
- Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices to include:
  - Specialist Reports
  - Structural and Stratigraphic details.
- Index to archive and details of archive location
- References
- Statement of intent regarding publication
- Confirmation of archive transfer arrangements
- A copy of the OASIS form.
- Within the report:
  - All plans will be clearly related to the national grid
  - All levels will be quoted relative to ordnance datum.

8.1.2 A draft report will be submitted to the archaeological planning advisor for agreement and comment before being issued as a planning document to the client.

8.1.3 One digital PDF/A copy of the final report will be deposited with the Derbyshire Historic Environment Record (HER). A copy of the report will be updated as part of the OASIS record for online access via the Archaeological Data Service.

8.2 Provisions for publication

8.2.1 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, a summary of the project with, if appropriate, selected drawings, illustrations and photographs will be prepared for publication in online, journal or monograph form as appropriate. Additional popular articles will also be produced for local and/or national magazines as appropriate. The final form of the publication is to be agreed with the DCC Archaeologist and the client dependent on the results of the fieldwork.

8.2.2 If no other publication is recommended, a brief site summary in text format will be provided for Derbyshire Archaeological Journal's annual fieldwork round-up. This will be sent at the same time as submitting the final report to the Derbyshire HER.

8.2.3 Provision will be made for updating the East Midlands Historic Environment Research Framework where the results of a fieldwork project contribute towards agenda topics. This would be done using the interactive digital resource at https://researchframeworks.org/emherf/ and noted explicitly in the conclusions of the relevant report.

9 Project Archive

9.1 Archive Selection Strategy

9.1.1 Selection of the working project archive will be guided by the aims and objectives of the project, as set out in this Written Scheme of Investigation.

9.2 Documentary Archive

9.2.1 All original documentary material created and collected during the archaeological works will be selected according to the ARS Ltd Retentions and Discard Policy for inclusion in the final archive. Any duplicates (including photocopies) of original documents will not be included in the final archive.

9.3 Digital Archive

9.3.1 All digital data created over the course of this project will be collected, stored, and selected for final deposition in line with the project's Data Management Plan.

9.3.2 The key types of digital data produced will include:

Type	Data
Text	Digital copies of the WSI and final report
Images	Site photographs, scans of site drawings, report illustrations, digital drawings
Finds data	Finds reports and tables, conservation records, images

9.3.3 Only the final copies of any digital data will be selected and deposited in the final project archive.

9.3.4 Digital data to be included in the final archive will be reviewed during the post-excavation and archiving phase of works. Digital photographs will be assessed and selected in line with Historic England guidelines (Cole and Backhouse 2015). Any data to be excluded from the archive will be removed in accordance with the ARS Ltd Retention and Discard Policy.

9.4 Material Archive

9.4.1 The selection of material finds for final deposition in the archaeological archive will be decided in line with the ARS Ltd Retention and Discard Policy during the post-excavation phase. This policy draws on guidance provided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019). Any items for deselection and disposal will be based on specialist advice and with agreement of the archaeological planning advisor.

9.4.2 In general, all digital and paper records, drawings, photographs and surveys will be retained together with their background supporting documentation. Artefacts and samples collected in the field will be from secure contexts able to inform the archaeological development of the site. No artefact assemblages will be discarded without following specialist assessment and recommendation to do so. Sieved residues will be discarded following acceptance of the report.

9.4.3 The planned deposition of artefacts will be agreed with the legal owner prior to the works taking place. All finds except treasure trove are the property of the landowner.

9.4.4 No material will be discarded without processing and recording. Deselected material may be retained as part of a handling or teaching collection, returned to the landowner, or discarded.

9.5 Archive Deposition

9.5.1 The archaeological archive will be deposited with Buxton Museum and Art Gallery. Should the archaeological works produce no archaeologically significant finds, then it is not deemed necessary to deposit an archive with the repository museum. ARS Ltd will contact the museum and the archaeological planning advisor following the quantification and assessment of the archive to confirm and finalise archiving requirements.

9.5.2 Archaeologically significant finds and project archives will be prepared for deposition by ARS Ltd. The archive will comprise the primary record and synthetic works arising from the project, including documents, plans, sections, photographs, and electronic data and an accompanying metadata statement.

9.5.3 High resolution digital photographs will typically be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) digital archive repository with the associated photographic registers and metadata. The digital archive will be prepared in line with current best practice (ADS/Digital Antiquity 2011; Archaeology Data Service 2022).

9.5.4 The archive will be deposited in line with industry standards and best practice guidelines (SMA 1993; Brown 2011; CIfA 2020b). In addition, the recommendations of the receiving repository will be adhered to. The archive will be deposited at the next available opportunity agreed with the museum after completion of the report.

9.5.5 All projects have an Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS III) registration form within the report. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Historic Environment Record (HER). This will include an uploaded PDF/A version of the entire report. Upon final completion of the project, a final copy of the report will be deposited with the county HER in an agreed format.

10 Publicity, Engagement and Copyright

10.1.1 The Client will manage any publicity. ARS Ltd will not undertake media engagement except where approved and directed by the Client.

10.1.2 Any form of public community engagement, presentations, exhibitions or otherwise lie outside the scope of this WSI. Any such opportunities will by separate agreement with the Client.

10.1.3 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary, photographic and video material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

11 Professional Standards

11.1.1 The project will be managed according to the Historic England guidance for research projects (Historic England 2015c).

11.1.2 As a Registered Organisation Archaeological Research Services Ltd follows the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of conduct* (2021). All archaeological works will follow the CIfA *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (2020a).

12 Health and Safety

12.1.1 All works will be undertaken in full compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and with the Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992.

12.1.2 A risk assessment will be produced before commencement of the work that will be updated and adhered to throughout the course of the project.

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