Heathfield Nook Road
Harpur Hill

Archaeological Investigations

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage, on behalf of Barratt Homes, to undertake an archaeological test pitting survey, evaluation and mitigation on a 5.4 ha parcel of land located off Heathfield Nook Road, Harpur Hill, Derbyshire, SK17 9PP, centred on NGR 407144 370461.

The proposed development consists of a residential development. A planning application (HPK/2014/0403) submitted to High Peak Borough Council, was granted, subject to conditions, some of which relate to archaeological investigation.

Thirty-six test pits were dug on a 2 x 2 m grid within a 10 x 10 m area. Each measured 0.25 x 0.25 m, with a maximum depth of 0.3 m. The 10 x 10 m test pitting area was centred on a flint artefact previously recovered. Three trial trenches, each measuring 10 x 2 m, were also excavated. Two were arranged in a T shape centred on silt deposit previously identified; the third targeted further flint identified by the test pit survey. The third trench was later extended to create a 10 x 10 m mitigation area designed to clarify the origin of the flint identified during test pitting and evaluation.

Of the 36 excavated test pits, five contained archaeological finds, with a slight concentration in the northern part of the sampled area. However, no features were noted. Trenches 1 and 2 intercepted a limestone quarry pit, seemingly backfilled in or shortly after the late 19th/early 20th century, whereas trench 3 contained no evidence of an archaeological nature, with no further remains encountered when it was extended to form the 10 x 10 m mitigation area (trench 4).

A small quantity of finds was recovered; apart from five struck flints, all finds were either of presumed or demonstrable modern date. A bulk sediment sample was taken from the quarry pit, but was found to contain little environmental evidence.

The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Buxton Art Gallery and Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. An OASIS form has been initiated for the project (wessexar1-319047) and will be completed as part of the archiving process.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank CgMs Heritage, for commissioning the archaeological investigations on behalf of Barratt Homes, in particular Pete Owen. Wessex Archaeology is also grateful for the advice of Steve Baker, who monitored the project for High Peak Borough Council, and to Barratt Homes for their cooperation and help on site.

The fieldwork was directed by Stuart Pierson, with the assistance of Amy Derrick. The environmental sample was processed by Liz Chambers and Fiona Eaglesham, the flot sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. This report was written by Stuart Pierson and edited by Patrick Daniel. The project was managed by Richard O'Neill on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

Heathfield Nook Road, Harpur Hill

Archaeological Investigations

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Heritage, on behalf of Barratt Homes, to undertake an archaeological test pitting survey, evaluation and mitigation on a 5.4 ha parcel of land located off Heathfield Nook Road, Harpur Hill, Derbyshire, SK17 9PP, centred on NGR 407144 370461 (hereafter 'the Site'; **Fig. 1**).

1.1.2 The proposed development consists of a residential development at land at Heathfield Nook Road, Harper Hill, Buxton. A planning application (HPK/2014/0403) submitted to High Peak Borough Council, was granted, subject to conditions, some of which relate to archaeological investigation. Condition 12 states:

No development shall take place on the site to south of Burlow Road (Site B) as shown on plan ref HAR225/1-001 Rev B until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and until any prestart element has been completed in accordance with the approved scheme. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions and in particular:

- *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording;*
- *The programme for post-investigation assessment;*
- *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording;*
- *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation;*
- *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation, and,*
- *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works.*

No part of the development hereby approved shall be occupied in any phase until the site investigation and post investigation assessment for that phase has been implemented in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation and the provision to be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition have been secured.

1.1.3 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) that detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed in order to undertake the evaluation (CgMs 2018). Steve Baker, Development Control Archaeologist for Derbyshire County Council, approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

1.1.4 The archaeological investigations detailed in this report were preceded by a desk-based assessment, walkover survey, and shovel pit survey (APS 2014a–b).

1.1.5 The archaeological investigations comprised:

- thirty-six test pits dug on a 2 x 2 m grid within a 10 x 10 m area centred on a flint artefact previously recovered during the shovel pit survey;
- three trial trenches measuring 10 x 2 m, two arranged in a T shape centred on silt deposit previously identified, and the third targeting a further flint identified by the 36-test pit survey;
- a 10 x 10 m mitigation area, which was opened to clarify the origin of the flint identified during test pitting and shovel pit survey.

1.2 Scope of the report

1.2.1 The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed description of the results of the investigations, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the investigations have been met.

1.2.2 The presented results will provide further information on the archaeological resource that may be impacted by the proposed development.

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The Site is located to the south of Harpur Hill, Derbyshire and to the west of Hillhead Lane. The Site is bounded by housing to the north and surrounded by pasture to the east, south and west. The Site is bounded by drystone walls.

1.3.2 Existing ground levels fall steeply from outside the Site boundary in the south to lower lying ground in the north, forming a shallow valley with gentle inclines to the east and west.

1.3.3 The underlying geology is mapped as Limestone of the Bee Low Formation. No superficial deposits are recorded. (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological potential of the Site was examined prior to outline consent being granted through programmes of archaeological desk-based study (Archaeological Project Services 2014a), and partial evaluation through excavation of shovel test-pits (Archaeological Project Services 2014b).

2.2 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

Desk-based assessment (2014)

2.2.1 The following section reproduces text from the desk-based assessment ('DBA': APS 2014a). The DBA concluded that prehistoric finds are dispersed throughout the assessment area and may attest to casual loss or transient human activity, rather than indicating settlement, although the Mesolithic finds to the north may indicate some

prolonged use of the hilltop. Barrows are also evident throughout the assessment area, though none have been recorded at the Site. Potential for prehistoric remains is, therefore, considered moderate to high.

2.2.2 There are two Roman sites: a scatter of pottery to the south-east of the Site that may indicate a settlement of the period, and the route of a possible Roman road to the north-east. Potential is considered low for Roman activity at the Site itself.

2.2.3 Two Saxon burial mounds are located to the west of the Site. No accompanying settlement is known so potential is also considered to be low.

2.2.4 No medieval remains are recorded within the assessment area and it is possible that the Site was open moorland or waste during this period. Therefore, potential for medieval remains is low. A walkover survey identified no surface indications of archaeological interest (APS 2014a).

Shovel pit survey (2014)

2.2.5 Archaeological Project Services carried out a shovel pit survey to retrieve any artefacts present within the topsoil or subsoil (APS 2014b). A total of 127 shovel pits were excavated, distributed evenly on a 20 m grid over the Site.

2.2.6 In one test pit, the shovel pit survey identified a thin layer of soft black silt 2 cm thick located approximately 20 cm below ground level at the interface between topsoil and subsoil. The evaluation report stated that there was no obvious interpretation for this deposit, but its position above the subsoil was suggestive of a relatively late, possibly post-medieval, date. In a second test pit, a single worked fragment of flint of possible Final Upper Palaeolithic date was recovered from the topsoil.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (CgMs 2018) were to:

- test the veracity of the previous geophysical & test-pit surveys;
- determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of the any archaeological remains that are present;
- assess the artefactual and environmental potential of any archaeological deposits encountered;
- inform the formulation of further measures to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Derbyshire HER.

3.2 General objectives

3.2.1 In order to achieve the above aims, the general objectives of the evaluation were to:

- determine the presence or absence of archaeological features, deposits, structures, artefacts or ecofacts within the specified area;

- establish, within the constraints of the evaluation, the extent, character, date, condition and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
- place any identified archaeological remains within a wider historical and archaeological context in order to assess their significance; and
- make available information about the archaeological resource within the Site by reporting on the results of the evaluation.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (CgMs 2018) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The trench locations were set out using a Leica GNSS 'GPS' connected to Leica's SmartNet service, in the approximate positions to those proposed in the WSI, although trench 3 was located in relation to flint artefacts found within the test pitting survey (Fig. 1).

4.2.2 Three trial trenches, each measuring 10 m in length and 2 m wide, were excavated in level spits using a 360º excavator equipped with a toothless bucket, under the constant supervision and instruction of the monitoring archaeologist. Machine excavation proceeded until either the archaeological horizon or the natural geology was exposed.

4.2.3 Where necessary, the base of the trench/surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. A sample of archaeological features and deposits identified was hand-excavated, sufficient to address the aims of the evaluation.

4.2.4 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. Where found, artefacts were collected and bagged by context. All artefacts from excavated contexts were retained.

4.2.5 The test pits, trenches and mitigation area were completed to the satisfaction of the client and the Derbyshire County Archaeologist, and were backfilled using excavated materials in the order in which they were excavated, and left level on completion. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

Recording

4.2.6 All exposed archaeological deposits and features were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. A complete drawn record of excavated features and deposits was made including both plans and sections drawn to appropriate scales (generally 1:20 or 1:50 for plans and 1:10 for sections), and tied to the Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid. The Ordnance Datum (OD: Newlyn) heights of all principal features were calculated, and levels added to plans and section drawings.

4.2.7 The Leica GNSS GPS surveyed the location of archaeological features. All survey data is recorded in OS National Grid coordinates and heights above OD (Newlyn), as defined by OSGM15 and OSTN15, with a three-dimensional accuracy of at least 50 mm.

4.2.8 A full photographic record was made using digital cameras equipped with an image sensor of not less than 10 megapixels. Digital images have been subject to managed quality control and curation processes, which has embedded appropriate metadata within the image and will ensure long term accessibility of the image set.

4.3 Artefactual and environmental strategies

4.3.1 Appropriate strategies for the recovery, processing and assessment of artefacts and environmental samples were in line with those detailed in the WSI (CgMs 2018). The treatment of artefacts and environmental remains was in general accordance with: *Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b) and *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 Steve Baker monitored the investigations on behalf of High Peak Borough Council. Any variations to the WSI, if required to better address the project aims, were agreed in advance with both the CgMs and Steve Baker.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Of the 36 excavated test pits, five contained archaeological material and no features, with a slight concentration in the northern area. Trenches 1 and 2 exposed a limestone quarry pit, whereas trench 3 contained no evidence of an archaeological nature, with no further remains encountered when it was extended to form trench 4, the 10 x 10 m mitigation area.

5.1.2 The following section presents the results of the evaluation and discusses the archaeological features and deposits encountered within each investigation.

5.1.3 Detailed descriptions of individual contexts are provided in the trench summary tables (**Appendix 1**). **Figure 1** shows the Site location and location of investigations. **Figure 2** provides detail of the concentration of features in the Site.

5.2 Test pit survey

5.2.1 The excavation of the test pits did not exceed 0.25 m on average, the deepest reached 0.3 m below the ground surface (Pl. 1–4). Each recorded a topsoil and natural layer with, in some cases, a thin subsoil in the east of the test pit area. The topsoil was a friable pale to mid-grey sandy silt with rare sub angular stones and frequent rooting. The subsoil, where present, was a mid-grey brown silty sand with orange flecks, a moderate compaction and rare sub angular stones. The natural substrate was a highly compact orange yellow silty loam.

5.2.2 Test pits 10, 11 and 23 contained worked flint and were broadly in the north-east of the survey area (Fig. 3). The flint was found in the interface between the natural and the topsoil. Test pit 1 contained a piece of slag within the topsoil, lying an equal distance between the natural substrate and the ground surface. Test pit 34 contained one piece of 19th/20th-century pot, found again at an equal distance from the substrate and the surface.

5.2.3 Due to the presence of the flint in test pits 10, 11 and 23, trench 3 was excavated over their location to prospect for further archaeological remains.

5.3 Trenches

5.3.1 Trenches 1 and 2 were arranged in a 'T'-shape to investigate a previously found black silt layer (APS 2014b). The trenches revealed a quarry pit (10004 = 20004) that measured over 10m in diameter and at least 2 m deep, cutting through the subsoil and underlying bedrock (Fig. 2; Pl. 5–6). The black silt layer (10006 and 20006) was present on the sides and base of the quarry pit, and comprised as a dark organic layer that originated after the quarry put fell into disuse. Following this, 19th or 20th-century waste was used to level the quarry pit in at least two tipping events (10007, 10008 and 20008). A bulk sediment sample taken from the quarry pit was found to contain a small number of terrestrial molluscs but no charred plant remains other than a small amount of fine wood charcoal. Overall the environmental evidence from the feature is of little significance.

5.3.2 Trench 3 contained no archaeological features (Fig. 3). Features of natural origin were checked and recorded in case they contained flint or other artefacts, but they proved to be archaeologically sterile.

5.4 Mitigation area

5.4.1 Trench 3 was extended to form trench 4, a 10 x 10 m mitigation area (Fig. 3). No archaeological features were identified within it; features of natural origin were present and also proved to be archaeologically sterile when investigated. Two pieces of flint were recovered from the topsoil in the central area of the strip whilst machining. This part of the trench was carefully investigated for any ephemeral features, but also proved to be blank.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A small quantity of finds was recovered from the Site. Apart from five struck flints, all finds are either of presumed or demonstrable modern date. Finds derived from five of the 36 test pits (TPs 1, 10, 11, 23 and 34), from two of the trenches (trenches 1 and 2), and from the mitigation area (trench 4). Finds from test pits, and from the mitigation area, came exclusively from topsoil contexts, while all finds from trenches 1 and 2 were recovered from quarry pit 10004/20004 (which produced most of the finds from the Site).

6.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and the results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1 All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Animal Bone	Flint (No.)	Glass	Pottery	Other Finds
101					2 slag
1001		1			
1101		1			
2301		1			
3401				1/3	
10008	25/2076		5/282	17/691	1 shell
20007	8/595		3/231	9/433	3 CBM; 1 iron
40001		2	1/43	2/4	

Total	*33/2671*	*5*	*9/556*	*29/1131*	

6.2 Flint

6.2.1 A very limited quantity of worked lithics were retrieved from the topsoil in test pits 10, 11 and 23, and trench 4, consisting of five flint artefacts. The flint was of good quality and varied in colour from opaque mottled grey, to semi-translucent brown grey and dark brown flint which derived from non-local secondary drift deposits and thus would have been brought to the Site by anthropogenic actions. The precise location of the sources(s) has not been identified. Although the lithics were retrieved from the topsoil, the overall condition is good despite clear signs of post-depositional damage. A summary of the lithics follows below arranged by test pit/trench:

- TP 10: one chunky piece of flint consisting of a possible core fragment with apparent post-depositional damage.
- TP 11: one spall-like curved bladelet with partial cortical coverage of the secondary knapping reduction sequence of a nodular core with a single platform which was prepared as indicated by the trimmed butt. Partial wear traces are discernible along the dorsal edge adjacent to the butt as well as the pointed end, which could have been used as a drill or piercer.
- TP 23: one chunky blade-like piece of worked brown flint in fresh condition although with post-depositional damage. It includes cortical coverage of the secondary knapping reduction sequence of a nodular core possibly with a single platform that was prepared as indicated by the punctiform butt. The blade is almost the whole portion, although its distal end is absent.
- Trench 4: two lithics were retrieved from the mitigation excavation area consisting of a possible core rejuvenation flake (core tablet) with some post-depositional damage and later thermal alteration caused by burning. Also, a large broken flake with a curved thin edge encompassing clear wear traces.

6.2.2 The limited lithic assemblage is predominantly composed of debitage; however, it includes two artefacts with signs of having been utilised. These blanks might have been employed in several occasions for the execution of some particular tasks.

6.2.3 Although no diagnostic datable lithic artefacts were present within the assemblage; these artefacts are considered likely to belong broadly to the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, although the bladelet may fall into the leptolithic category representative of the Mesolithic techno-complexes in general. It is assumed that this limited assemblage constitutes a small fraction of the tools and debitage used and discarded in the wider vicinity of the Site during the later prehistoric periods.

6.3 Pottery

6.3.1 The small pottery assemblage amounts to 29 sherds, weighing 1131 g. The whole assemblage dates to the 19th or 20th century, and probably to the late 19th/early 20th century. The assemblage includes both kitchen wares (kitchen bowls and containers, in stonewares and refined eathenwares), and tablewares (plates, saucer and jug in refined earthenwares). Backstamps on the refined wares belong to John Tams of the Crown Pottery, Longton (on a large transfer-printed rectangular serving dish; pottery in operation from *c*. 1875) and John Edwards of King Street, Fenton (on a saucer with brown-banded rim and hand painted decoration; mark dated 1880–1900) (Godden 1964, 231, 609).

6.4 Glass

6.4.1 The glass consists entirely of containers (bottles and jars), although this small assemblage (9 fragments, weighing 556 g) is too fragmentary to determine specific vessel form. One kicked base in green glass belongs to a wine bottle; other vessels could have contained beverages, foodstuffs or other household goods. All are machine-made and of 19th–/20th-century date and, as for the pottery, could probably be accommodated within a range of late 19th/early 20th century.

6.5 Animal bone

6.5.1 Animal bone was recovered from two contexts (10008, 20007), but all fragments are horse. Bones include skull fragments, mandibles and maxilla (from context 10008), and radius, metacarpals, first phalange and calcaneum (from context 20007).

6.6 Other finds

6.6.1 Other finds comprise two small brick fragments and a piece of mortar; one oyster shell (right valve, ie, preparation waste), two pieces of slag (clinker from some unspecified pyrotechnical activity), an iron horseshoe. None of these are particularly closely datable, although a broad post-medieval/modern date can be given for the horseshoe and brick fragments.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A bulk sediment sample taken from quarry pit in trench 1 was processed and assessed for the presence of environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The purpose of this assessment is to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide archaeobotanical data valuable for wider research frameworks.

7.2.2 The 35-litre bulk sediment sample was processed by standard flotation methods on a Syraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse residue fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted with the naked eye and the finer fractions (>5.6-2 mm) with the help of magnification instruments. The flot was scanned using a stereo incident light microscopy (Leica MS5 microscope) at magnifications of up to x40 for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains, such as earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence of other environmental remains such as molluscs and animal bone, was recorded.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flot was small (Table 2) and there were bioturbation indicators (roots, modern seeds, earthworm cocoons and mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia) that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement. No charred plant remains other than a small amount of fine wood charcoal was preserved. A small number of terrestrial molluscs were present.

Table 2 Environmental remains

Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other
1	35	10	20%, A**, E, F	-	-	-	<1	Mature	Moll-t

Key: Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (A** = 100+), F = mycorrhyzal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 The little environmental evidence present in the sampled feature is of little significance and consistent with its interpretation as a quarry pit.

7.5 Further potential

7.5.1 The assemblage recovered have little potential, require no further analysis and is recommended for discard.

8 CONCLUSIONS

8.1 General

8.1.1 The project aims as defined in the WSI (CgMs 2018) have been met. The fieldwork reported on here has contributed to previous surveys in helping to elucidate the character and significance of the Site's archaeological component.

8.1.2 The results of trenches 1 and 2 have helped to characterise the silt layer found in the previous work (APS 2014b) as a relatively recent organic layer found filling a quarry pit of late 19th/early 20th date. The feature's proposed backfill date is based on its artefactual assemblage. Land use in this area could be characterised as having moved from quarrying, through waste disposal, to stock grazing on level pasture.

8.1.3 Trench 3 and its further extension into trench 4 identified several flint finds all within the topsoil, where they were found alongside 19th/20th-century pot and glass. With no surviving corresponding archaeological features, the lithic finds may represent chance loss, or have been redeposited from their original contexts by natural soil movement or disturbance etc. Their presence adds to the evidence presented in the DBA of activity across the wider area in prehistory, but with as yet, no clear evidence of a local settlement core.

8.1.4 Evidence from historic mapping shows the expansion of limestone extraction in the local area, from the numerous small 'old limekiln' sites on the First Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey edition, to the large industrialised quarries on subsequent mapping. It is possible that the quarry pit encountered in trenches 2 and 3 relates to relatively early and/or opportunistic use of lime for burning or building, perhaps carried out as a by-employment to supplement local farming practices.

8.2 Recommendations

8.2.1 The stratigraphy of the Site and the artefactual and environmental assemblages are well understood and require no further analysis. The results of the fieldwork have little potential

to contribute to the pursuit of any published research agenda (eg, English Heritage 2010; Knight *et al*. 2012). As such, no further work is required on the project archive.

8.2.2 The project results do not merit publication beyond inclusion in a 'Recent Fieldwork in Derbyshire' summary in a forthcoming edition of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal*. It is also recommended that a copy of this report is supplied to the Derbyshire HER and uploaded to the OASIS system (see below and **Appendix 2**).

9 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

9.1.1 The archive resulting from the evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Buxton Art Gallery and Museum has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the museum will only be carried out with the full written agreement of the landowner to transfer title of all finds to the museum.

9.2 Preparation of the archive

9.2.1 The archive, which includes paper records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by Buxton Art Gallery and Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; CIfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

9.2.2 All archive elements are marked with the **site/accession code**, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive currently comprises the following:

- 1 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts and ecofacts, ordered by material type;
- 1 file/document case of paper records and A3/A4 graphics;

9.3 Selection policy

9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows national guidelines on selection and retention (SMA 1993; Brown 2011, section 4), with the aim of retaining only those artefacts or ecofacts that are considered to have potential for future study, or which fulfil other museum collection criteria. The selection policy will be agreed with the museum, and will be fully documented in the project archive.

9.3.2 In this instance, given the small quantities of material involved, its nature, date range and provenance (largely comprising commonly occurring and well-documented types of relatively recent origin), retention for long-term curation is not proposed, with the exception of the worked flint.

9.4 Security copy

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

9.5 OASIS

9.5.1 An OASIS online record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated (wessexar1-319047), with key fields and a .pdf version of the final report submitted. Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the OASIS record will be integrated into the relevant local and national records and published through the Archaeology Data Service ArchSearch catalogue.

10 COPYRIGHT

10.1 Archive and report copyright

10.1.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative/digital archive relating to the project will be retained by Wessex Archaeology under the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with all rights reserved. The client will be licenced to use each report for the purposes that it was produced in relation to the project as described in the specification. The museum, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use conforms to the *Copyright and Related Rights Regulations* 2003. In some instances, certain regional museums may require absolute transfer of copyright, rather than a licence; this should be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.

10.1.2 Information relating to the project will be deposited with the Historic Environment Record (HER) where it can be freely copied without reference to Wessex Archaeology for the purposes of archaeological research or development control within the planning process.

10.2 Third party data copyright

10.2.1 This document and the project archive may contain material that is non-Wessex Archaeology copyright (eg, Ordnance Survey, British Geological Survey, Crown Copyright), or the intellectual property of third parties, which Wessex Archaeology are able to provide for limited reproduction under the terms of our own copyright licences, but for which copyright itself is non-transferable by Wessex Archaeology. Users remain bound by the conditions of the *Copyright, Designs and Patents Act* 1988 with regard to multiple copying and electronic dissemination of such material.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Trench summaries

NGR coordinates and OD heights taken at centre of each trench; depth bgl = below ground level

Trench 1	***10 m x 2 m***		**NGR 407215.65, 370434.75**	***339.58 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
10001	Topsoil		Pasture: Mid grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting	0.00–0.20
10002	Natural		Natural: Pale yellow sandy loam very compact.	0.20–0.50
10003	Natural		Natural: Limestone bedrock.	0.5+
10004	Quarry Pit		Quarry pit cleanly cut into 1002 and 1003. Filled with 10005, 10006, 10007 and 10008. Same as 20004 with same fills except 10007. Base not excavated due to 1.2m limit reached.	0.2-1.2+
10005	Deliberate backfill	10004	Earliest deliberate backfill of 10004. Mid brown orange silty clay. Contains <3% sub-angular unsorted stones <1cm in size. Some mixing of interface with 10006	0.95+
10006	Secondary fill	10004	Secondary fill of 10004. Dark greyish brown silty sandy loam with orange hues. Contains <3% sub-angular stones <2cm in size. Moderately compact, some mixing with 10005 and 10007.	0.7-0.95
10007	Deliberate backfill	10004	Deliberate backfill of 10004. Mid brown orange silty gravelly sand. Contains 20% sub-angular to sub-rounded unsorted stones of 1-4cm in size. Highly mixed with 10002 and 10008 possibly a levelling layer.	0.5-0.7
10008	Deliberate backfill	10004	Deliberate backfill of 10004. Pale brown grey silty gravelly sand. Contains 70% gravel, 20% limestone 5-20cms in size.	0.2-0.5

Trench 2	***10 m x 2 m***		**NGR 407209.71 370432.73**	***340.13 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
20001	Topsoil		Pasture: Mid greyish brown sandy silt, heavy rooting and rare sub-angular unsorted stones	0.00–0.21
20002	Natural		Natural: Light greyish yellow sandy loam, firm with rare sub-angular and sub-rounded unsorted stones	0.21-0.5
20003	Natural		Limestone Bedrock	0.5+
20004	Quarry Pit		Quarry pit cleanly cut into 20002 and 20003. Same as 10004. Filled with 20005, 20006 and 20007. Base not excavated due to 1.2m limit reached.	0.21-1.2+
20005	Deliberate backfill	20004	Deliberate backfill of 20004. Mid brown orange silty clay. Contains 1% sub-angular stones <1cm in size. Initial backfilling of quarry.	0.4-1.2+
20006	Secondary fill	20004	Secondary fill of 20004. Dark brown silty sandy loam with orange mottling. Contains <2% sub-angular stones <1cm in size. Moderately compact with some mixing of interface with 20005.	0.7-1.2
20007	Deliberate backfill	20004	Deliberate backfill of 20004. Pale brown grey silty sand with abundant gravel and 20% limestone 5-25cm in size. Highly mixed fill, loose and friable when excavated.	0.28-1.15

Trench 3	***10 m x 2 m***		**NGR 407136.94, 370452.30**	***339.58 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
30001	Topsoil		Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with heavy rooting	0.00–0.3

30002	Natural		Natural: Light greyish yellow mottle sandy loam, firm with sub-rounded unsorted stones and high compaction.	0.3+
30003	Geology	30004	Geological feature with irregular sides, base and depth with a high compaction.	0.3-0.36
30004	Secondary fill	30003	Secondary fill of 30003. Pale grey sandy silt with a sterile and consistent fill.	0.3-0.36
30005	Geology	30006	Geological feature with irregular sides, base and depth with a high compaction.	0.3-0.45
30006	Secondary fill	30005	Secondary fill of 30005. Pale grey sandy silt with a sterile and consistent fill.	0.3-0.45
30007	Geology	30008	Geological feature with irregular sides, base and depth with a high compaction.	0.3-0.5
30008	Secondary fill	30007	Secondary fill of 30007. Pale grey sandy silt with a sterile and consistent fill.	0.3-0.5

Trench 4	***10 m x 2 m***		**NGR 407136.31, 370450.74**	***339.58 m OD***
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
40001	Topsoil		Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with heavy rooting	0.00–0.2
40002	Subsoil		Mid grey orange compact sandy silt manganese staining	0.2–0.3
40003	Natural		Natural: Light greyish yellow mottle sandy loam, firm with sub-rounded unsorted stones and high compaction.	0.3+

Appendix 2: OASIS form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-319047

Project details

Project name	Heathfield Nook Road Harpur Hill Buxton
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology undertook an archaeological test pitting survey, evaluation and mitigation on a 5.4 ha parcel of land located off Heathfield Nook Road, Harpur Hill, Derbyshire, SK17 9PP. Thirty-six test pits were dug on a 2 x 2 m grid within a 10 x 10 m area. Each measured 0.25 x 0.25 m, with a maximum depth of 0.3 m. The 10 x 10 m test pitting area was centred on a flint artefact previously recovered. Three trial trenches, each measuring 10 x 2 m, were also excavated. Two were arranged in a T shape centred on silt deposit previously identified; the third targeted further flint identified by the test pit survey. The third trench was later extended to create a 10 x 10 m mitigation area designed to clarify the origin of the flint identified during test pitting and evaluation. Of the 36 excavated test pits, five contained archaeological finds. However, no features were noted. Trenches 1 and 2 intercepted a limestone quarry pit, seemingly backfilled in or shortly after the late 19th/early 20th century, whereas trench 3 contained no evidence of an archaeological nature, with no further remains encountered when it was extended to form the 10 x 10 m mitigation area. A small quantity of finds was recovered; apart from five struck flints, all finds were either of presumed or demonstrable modern date. A bulk sediment sample was taken from the quarry pit but was found to contain little environmental evidence.
Project dates	Start: 24-07-2018 End: 03-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HPK/2014/0403 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	200170 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"""Targeted Trenches""","""Test Pits"""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England

Site location	DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK BUXTON Heathfield Nook Road, Harper Hill, Buxton
Postcode	SK17 9PR
Study area	146 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 07144 70461 53.230858135352 -1.89296643306 53 13 51 N 001 53 34 W Point
Lat/Long Datum (other)	NGR SK 068 713
Height OD / Depth	Min: 338.97m Max: 340.3m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	CgMs Heritage
Project design originator	CgMS Heritage
Project director/manager	Richard O'Neill
Project supervisor	Stuart Pierson
Type of sponsor/funding body	consultants
Name of sponsor/funding body	CgMs Heritage

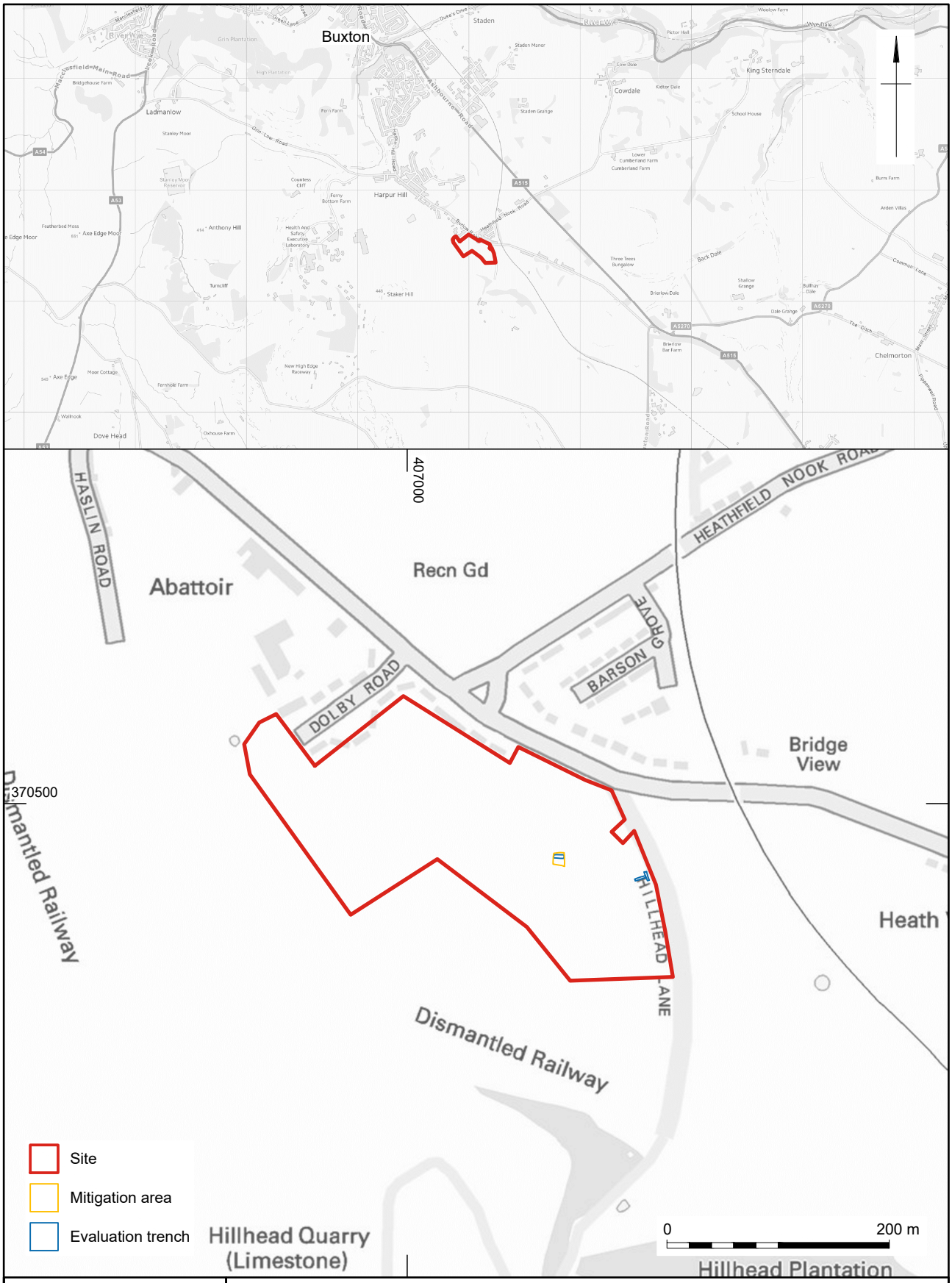
Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Buxton Museum
Physical Archive ID	TBC
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Buxton Museum
Digital Archive ID	TBC
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Buxton Museum
Paper Archive ID	TBC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Report","Section"

Project

bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Heathfield Nook Road, Harpur Hill: Archaeological Investigations
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P.
Other bibliographic details	200170.1
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	c. 30 page A4 comb-bound report with colour plates and figures.
Entered by	Jess Irwin (j.irwin@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	17 September 2018



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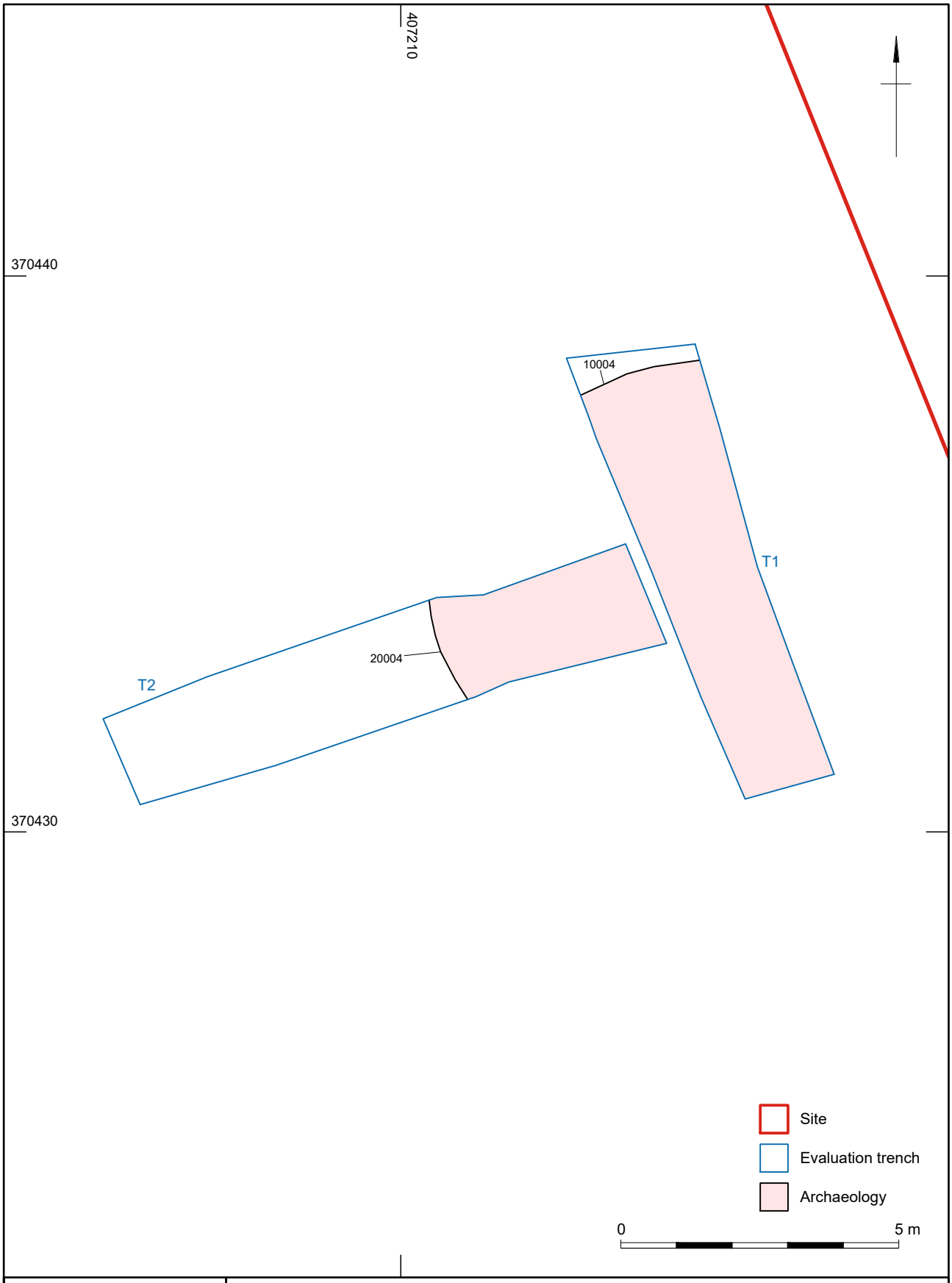
Site location

Figure 1



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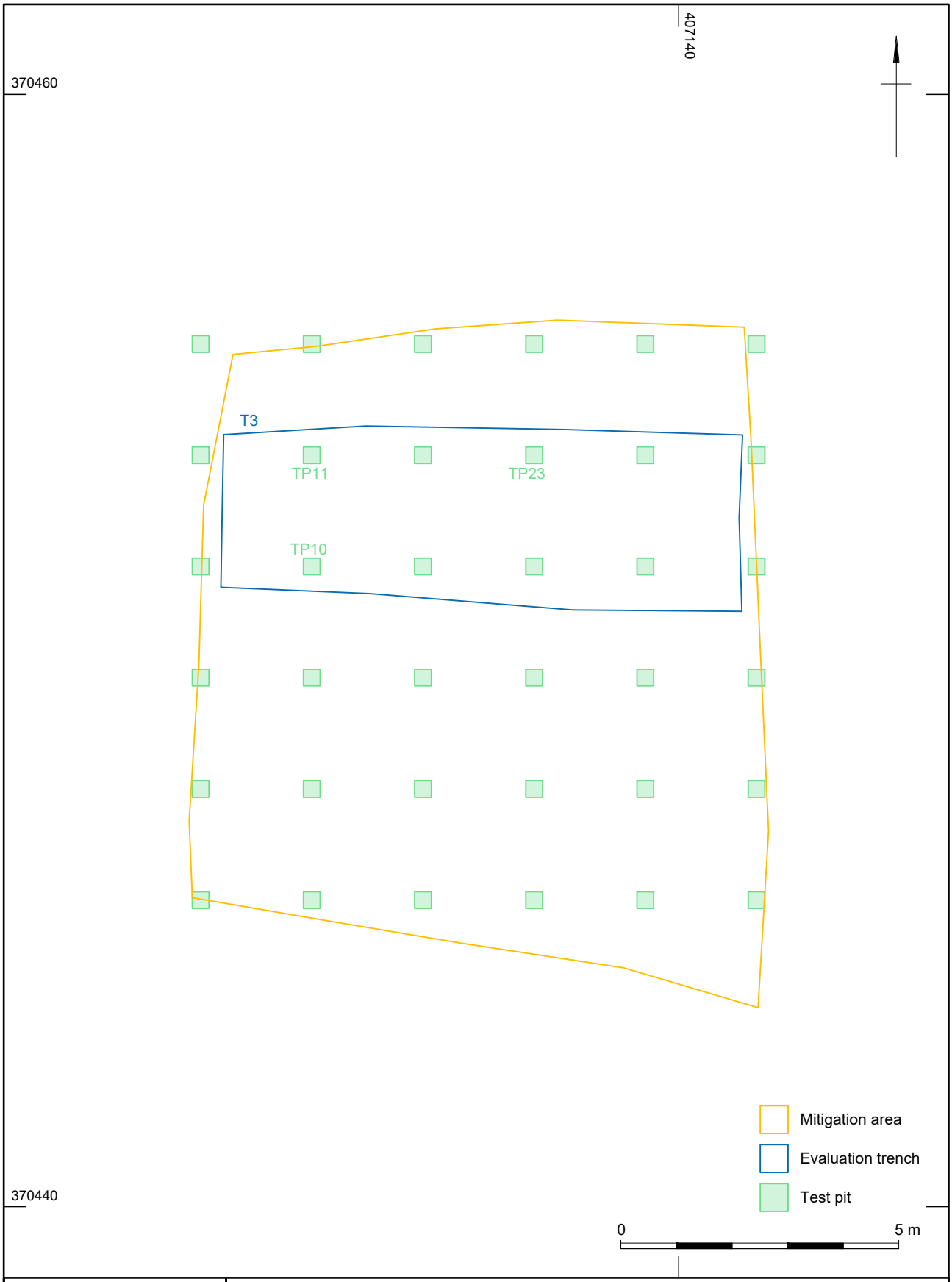
Trenches 1 and 2

Figure 2



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Test pits, with Trench 3 and mitigation area

Figure 3

Plate 1: Test pit 1 from the east

Plate 2: Test pit 10 from the east

Date:	10/09/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\200170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excavation\2018_09_07		

Plate 3: Test pit 11 from the east

Plate 4: Test pit 23 from the east

Date:	10/09/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\200170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excavation\2018_09_07		

Plate 5: Trench 3 quarry pit 30005 from the north

Plate 6: Trench 3 quarry pit 30005 section from the south

Date:	10/09/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\200170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excavation\2018_09_07		

Plate 7: View of open area excavation from the south-west

Date:	10/09/2018	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	IA
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\200170\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Excavation\2018_09_07		

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