Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

Planning Ref: HPK/2018/0191 & HPK/2018/0272
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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd on behalf of Pendragon Estates Development Ltd. to carry out a strip, map and record exercise on land off Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire. A 10 x 15 m area was excavated with an 8-tonne machine to examine the area around Trench 7, dug during a previous evaluation carried out by CFA Archaeology in 2018. The excavation was carried out to investigate the proposed course of a Roman road, believed to pass through the area on a north-west to south-east alignment. The CFA Archaeology evaluation had identified a ditch on that alignment, which matched a field boundary visible on Ordnance Survey maps but did not expose a Roman road.

During the strip, map and record exercise no evidence of a Roman road was observed. The continuation of the field boundary seen during the CFA Archaeology evaluation was noted. A modern recut within the field boundary was also recorded. A soil sample taken from the earlier ditch was found to coal/clinker, slag and hammerscale, with evidence for later disturbance recorded. Radiocarbon dating from two charcoal samples recovered from the fill of this earlier ditch returned early Neolithic dates. The presence of the metal working waste suggests these radio carbon dates represent residual material present within the deposit and do not date the infilling of the ditch. The presence of coal/clinker suggest the ditch is not prehistoric.

The archive resulting from this work is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Buxton Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be determined.

Acknowledgements

Wessex Archaeology would like to thank Ecus Ltd for commissioning the strip, map and record exercise.

The fieldwork was directed by Jon Whitmore, with the assistance of Ged Callaghan. This report was written by Jon Whitmore and edited by John Winfer and Patrick Daniel. The project was managed by John Winfer on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

The environmental sample was processed by Liz Foulston and Jenna Jackson. The flot was sorted by Nicki Mulhall and assessed by Inés López-Dóriga. The environmental report was written by Liz Chambers, Inés López-Dóriga and Samantha Rogerson. The Radiocarbon Dating section was written by Inés López-Dóriga.

Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire

Archaeological strip, map and record

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project and planning background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Ecus Ltd, on behalf of Pendragon Estates Ltd, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record exercise on a 10 x 15 m parcel of land located off Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire, centred on NGR 401152 394098 (Fig. 1). The site is currently the subject of two planning applications (Ref: HPK/2018/0191 and HPK/2018/0272) relating to a residential development.

1.1.2 The site had previously been the subject of a desk-based assessment (Ecus 2017), two geophysical surveys (ASWYAS 2011a and b) and an archaeological evaluation (CFA Archaeology 2018). The desk-based assessment reported the possible route of a Roman road (Derbys HER ref. 99028) crossing the development area on a north-west to south-east alignment (Fig. 2). The geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation did not find any evidence consistent with the presence of a Roman road, although a north-west to south-east running ditch was recorded in Trench 7 of the CFA Archaeology evaluation, in the same broad location as the proposed road.

1.1.3 The purpose of the strip, map and record exercise was to seek, in the area around Trench 7 of the CFA Archaeology evaluation, definitive evidence of the presence of the putative Roman road.

1.1.4 All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI), which detailed the aims, methodologies and standards to be employed to undertake the works (Ecus 2019). Steve Baker, Planning Archaeologists at Derbyshire County Council approved the WSI, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority (LPA), prior to fieldwork commencing.

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 works, to interpret the results within a local, regional or wider archaeological context and assess whether the aims of the works have been met.

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

1.3 Location, topography and geology

1.3.1 The site is located on the southern side of the A626 (Glossop Road) on the southern edge of Gamesley, 2.5 km west of Glossop within the High Peak Borough of Derbyshire (Fig. 1). The wider development area measures 3.9 ha and comprises an irregular shaped arable field and the site of a former warehouse. The area for archaeological investigation comprised an area of 150 m^2 on the south west corner of the former warehouse boundary

1.3.2 The site is at a height of 169 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The underlying geology is mapped as Huddersfield White Rock across most of the site with mudstone and siltstone known as Rossendale Formation recorded along the southern boundary. A superficial deposit comprising Devensian Till is recorded across the whole site (British Geological Survey online viewer).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following is taken from the WSI for the project (Ecus 2019).

2.2 Archaeological and historical context

2.2.1 Approximately 900 m north of the site a Mesolithic flint and chert scatter was found on the gravel hill overlooking the River Etherow, which was later occupied by the Roman fort of Melandra. The topography of the gravel hill creates an easily defensible position with long vistas over the surrounding lower areas. Additional lithic finds of worked flint dating from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age were found along the line of the railway to the south of the site.

2.2.2 To the north of the site on the northern side of Gamesley, Melandra Castle Roman Fort (Scheduled Monument, NHLE: 1004595), known as Ardotalia in Latin, was an Agricolan earthen-wooden fort later rebuilt in stone and abandoned in the first half of the 2nd century.

2.2.3 Excavations in the late 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s identified a civilian settlement adjacent to the fort, with an almost complete plan of a supposed mansio and a bathhouse within the fort defences. Several roads linking the fort to other Romano-British settlements are recorded within the study area.

2.2.4 Approaching the fort from the east is the road between a fort at Brough and Melandra. The route has been well traced, but in some places, it has been destroyed by erosion, landslips, forestry work, and peat accumulation.

2.2.5 Two alternative approaches to Melandra have been proposed. These are: one leading to/from the east entrance, and one leading to/from the south entrance (Derbys HER ref. 99028) that connected the fort to the settlement/fort at Buxton (Aqua Arnemetiae).

2.2.6 In some places, the course of this road is still visible as earthworks and sections have been excavated across it. The proposed route of the road is recorded crossing the development area to the west of the excavation area on a north-west to south-east alignment (Fig. 2).

2.2.7 In 1967 a group of cremation burials was found close to an excavated section of Roman road south of the Roman fort. A further Romano-British record returned by the Derbyshire HER in the study area relates to a stone coffin found to the north-east of the Roman fort in 1841.

2.3 Previous investigations related to the proposed development

2.3.1 Two geophysical surveys had been carried out by West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (ASWYAS 2011a and b). No anomalies associated with the proposed route of the Roman road were identified during these surveys preceding the site evaluation.

2.3.2 An evaluation was carried out at the site by CFA Archaeology in 2018 (CFA Archaeology 2018). Trench 7 of the evaluation contained two features: a ditch and a silty deposit close to the proposed alignment of the road. These were not interpreted as indicative of the road surviving within the site. The ditch was thought to represent a field boundary shown on Ordnance Survey mapping from the late 19th century to the 1960s, although no dating evidence was retrieved. These features were the focus of the targeted for the strip, map and record exercise discussed in this report.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aim of the strip, map and record programme as set out in the WSI, was to establish if the two features identified in Trench 7 during the previous evaluation (CFA Archaeology 2018) and any new evidence uncovered, relate to the projected Roman road.

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 To achieve the above aims, the objectives of the excavation, as set out in the WSI were:

- to open the stripped area to slightly overlap the previous evaluation Trench 7 so that the two features can be identified and followed;
- to preserve by record all features exposed within the stripped area;
- to establish a definitive interpretation of the two features previously identified and any additional features exposed;
- to undertake specialist assessments of any artefacts and ecofacts that may contribute to the principal aim;
- to produce an ordered project archive; and
- to produce a definitive grey literature and publication report.

4 METHODS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 All works were undertaken in accordance with the detailed methods set out within the WSI (Ecus 2019) and in general compliance with the standards outlined in CIfA guidance (CIfA 2014a). The methods employed in the excavation and recording are summarised below.

4.2 Fieldwork methods

General

4.2.1 The excavation area was set out using a Leica GNSS connected to Leica's SmartNet service, in the approximate position as that proposed in the WSI.

4.2.2 The 10 x 15 m strip, map and record area was excavated in level spits using an 8 tonne 360º excavator equipped with a 1.5 m 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 Spoil derived from both machine stripping and hand-excavated archaeological deposits was visually scanned for the purposes of finds retrieval. No artefacts of a pre-modern date were recovered. Modern finds (19th century or later) were recorded on site and not retained.

4.2.4 Where necessary, the surface of archaeological deposits were cleaned by hand. Two 1-m slots were excavated by hand in the identified features. One of the excavated slots was dug against the northern limit of excavation, providing a relationship with the topsoil and subsoil as well as between the two features (Plate 1).

Recording

4.2.5 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) height of the ditch was also recorded.

4.2.6 The GNSS 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.

4.2.7 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 (Ecus 2019).

4.4 Monitoring

4.4.1 The Planning Archaeologist, on behalf of the LPA, monitored the works.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Soil sequence and natural deposits

5.2.1 The natural substrate consisted of light brownish yellow clay with patches of light whitish grey sand, overlain by a mid-yellowish-brown clay subsoil containing infrequent angular stones. The subsoil was not observed in all areas of the excavation area. Towards the southern edge of the area the natural substrate was only covered by the topsoil, which consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay and contained frequent modern finds.

5.3 Undated and Modern

5.3.1 A relict boundary comprising two intercutting ditches was exposed. The easternmost ditch of the pair (106=110; 1.5 m+ wide by 0.39–0.8 m deep) was recut to the west by ditch (104=108; 1.05–1.65 m wide by 0.16–0.6 m deep). No finds were recovered from the earlier feature during fieldwork; its recut contained modern material (thin clear glass, plastic, pottery, metal and slag) (Plate 6). Whilst fieldwork was underway, the local farmer informed the field team that he had dug the later ditch.

5.3.2 The boundary had a north-west to south-east alignment and matches the course and position of a field boundary shown on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 2).

5.3.3 No other remains were recorded; no evidence of the proposed Roman road was visible.

5.3.4 The presence of the ditch and lack of evidence for the road corroborates the results of the earlier evaluation (CFA Archaeology 2018), although no parallel with the 'silty deposit' was observed, apart from the intermittent subsoil.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 The finds encountered during the excavation were modern and therefore were not retained, in accordance with the WSI. Photographs were taken of a selection of complete glass bottles found within the topsoil and metal and glass finds from the modern ditch (Plates 5–6).

6.1.2 Coal/clinker, slag and hammerscale were recorded during the processing of a sample from the earlier ditch.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 A bulk sediment sample was taken from the earlier ditch and was processed for the recovery and assessment of the environmental evidence.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The sampling strategy, as put forward in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Ecus 2019, 6), states that "...should the two features first identified in evaluation Trench 7 be exposed and contain deposits which appear to contain charred remains they should be sampled as bulk soil samples." Environmental sampling was carried out accordingly.

7.2.2 The purpose of the assessment was to determine the potential of the environmental remains preserved at the site to address project aims and to provide data valuable for wider research frameworks. The nature of this assessment follows recommendations set up by Historic England (Campbell *et al*. 2011).

7.2.3 The sample was 38 litres in volume and was pre-soaked in a solution of water and hydrogen peroxide to help break up the clayey sediment. The sample was processed by standard flotation methods on a Siraf-type flotation tank; the flot retained on a 0.25 mm mesh, the residue fractionated into 5.6 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) was sorted by eye and discarded. The environmental material extracted from the residue was added to the flot. The fine residue fraction and the flot were 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 earthworm eggs and insects, which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions prevailed on site. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 The flot from the bulk sediment sample is fairly small (Appendix 2). There is a high number of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of some stratigraphic movement and the high possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements.

7.3.2 A small quantity of mineral coated wood charcoal was noted and comprises both roundwood and mature examples. No other environmental evidence is preserved in the bulk sediment samples, however, the flot contains the remains of examples of industrial debris (coal/clinker, slag and hammerscale).

7.4 Discussion and recommendations

7.4.1 The paucity of charred plant remains in the bulk sediment sample correlates with the interpretation of feature (106) as a boundary ditch. Analysis of wood charcoal could provide information on the species composition, management and exploitation of local woodland resources. Only fragments greater than 2mm (and primarily those greater than 4mm) are examined, as fragments <2mm generally lack sufficient anatomical detail and thus cannot be conclusively identified. Identification can also be hampered by mineral and iron coating of the charcoal. Thus, given the small number, size and preservation of the surviving charcoal from the single bulk sediment sample, analysis is not recommended.

8 RADIOCARBON DATING

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Two radiocarbon dating samples were submitted with the aim of obtaining a better understanding of the chronology of the site, in particular, whether the sampled ditch is of post-medieval origin. Although the reliability of the results is low on account of the nature of the deposit (a boundary ditch fill) and the inconsistency in the pair of measurements, they suggest that the feature was infilled with prehistoric residual material but do not date the cutting of the ditch.

8.2 Methods

8.2.1 Two radiocarbon samples from roundwood charcoal of unidentified taxa were submitted to the 14CHRONO Centre, Queen's University, Belfast. The macrofossil samples were treated with AAA, and the measurement corrected using AMS δ13C values. The calibrated age ranges were calculated with OxCal 4.2.3 (Bronk-Ramsey and Lee 2013) using the IntCal13 curve (Reimer et al. 2013). All radiocarbon dates are quoted as uncalibrated years before present (BP), followed by the lab code and the calibrated date-range (cal. BC) at the 2σ (95.4%) confidence, with the end points rounded out to the nearest 10 years. The ranges in plain type in the radiocarbon tables have been calculated according to the maximum intercept method (Stuiver and Reimer 1986). Reporting of the radiocarbon dating results follows international conventions (Bayliss and Marshall 2015; Millard 2014).

8.3 Results

8.3.1 The samples were successfully measured and the measurements both fall in the Early Neolithic (Table 1), although there is at least more than one hundred years different between the formation of the samples.

Table 1: Radiocarbon dating results

Lab. Ref	Sample reference	Material	Date BP	calibration (2 sig. 95.4%)
UBA-41270	217250_[106]_(107) <102> I	Wood charcoal: Roundwood fragment	4931±32	3770-3650 cal. BC
UBA-41271	217250_[106]_(107) <102> II	Wood charcoal: Roundwood fragment	4648±32	3520-3360 cal. BC

8.4 Discussion

8.4.1 Ditches, due to their nature as "negative" features, are notably difficult elements to date in archaeological sites due to the impossibility of obtaining sample material possessing a direct relationship with the activity aimed to be dated (see Waterbolk 1971): as it is only possible to date infilling material, which is necessarily residual (unless intrusive), any radiocarbon date can only provide a terminus post-quem (TPQ) for the construction and use of the feature. The time gap between the formation of the sediment infilling a feature and the cutting of the feature can be estimated via looking into formation processes and assessing the speed of infilling. Another option is to obtain a pair of radiocarbon measurements and assess their consistency via the function Combine in Oxcal. The combination, should the samples be consistent, would produce a more precise calibrated result and would allow to verify the assumption of the remains having resulted of a single episode of activity. In this case, the results proved to be inconsistent, as they failed at 5% the X2 test in OxCal which would allow to combine the measurements. This inconsistency indicates that the samples do not originate in a single episode of activity and have probably undergone different formation processes, being eventually deposited in a ditch, with an Early Neolithic terminus post-quem. For this reason, it is not possible to state that the ditch was cut in any particular period after the Early Neolithic.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1.1 The strip, map and record exercise recorded a relict field boundary previously exposed in the evaluation trenching (CFA Archaeology 2018). During the present work this was seen to have been recut in recent years. The boundary matches the course and position of a field boundary shown on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 2). A soil sample taken from the earlier ditch was found to contain coal/clinker, slag and hammerscale, with evidence for later disturbance noted. The presence of coal/clinker suggests that the ditch was not cut during the prehistoric period.

9.1.2 No evidence of the Roman road was recorded.

9.1.3 Two samples of roundwood charcoal from the fill of the original ditch were sent for radiocarbon dating. Both pieces of charcoal returned early Neolithic dates. The dated charcoal appears to represent residual material and does not help in the dating of the ditch other than giving us an earliest date for its cutting.

9.1.4 The boundary was clearly a feature of the 19th-century landscape. It is possible that the alignment of the boundary betrays the influence of the Roman road on the subsequent template of local land division, although this cannot be confirmed from the current evidence.

10 ARCHIVE STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 Museum

10.1.1 The archive resulting from this work is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield. Buxton Museum and Art Gallery has agreed in principle to accept the archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be determined.

10.2 Preparation of the archive

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

10.2.2 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 file of paper records and A4 graphics.

10.3 Security copy

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

10.4 Archaeology Data Service

10.4.1 Should Buxton Museum and Art Gallery not wish to accept the archive it will be scanned and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service website (ADS).

10.5 OASIS

10.5.1 An OASIS online record (http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main) has been initiated (wessexar1-353043), with key fields completed. A .pdf version of the final report will be submitted upon completion of the project. 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.

11 COPYRIGHT

11.1 Archive and report copyright

11.1.1 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.

11.1.2 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.

11.2 Third party data copyright

11.2.1 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: Context register

depth bgl = below ground level

Area 1	***10 m x 15 m***			
Context	***Interpretation***	***Fill of***	***Description***	***Depth bgl (m)***
101	Topsoil		Dark greyish brown silty clay with common inclusions of modern objects including glass bottles and plastic	0.00–0.23
102	Subsoil		Mid yellow brown sandy clay with sparse of angular stones	0.23–0.40
103	Natural		Light brownish yellow clay with patches of light whitish grey sand.	0.40
104	Cut		Ditch: shallow gently sloping modern drainage ditch	0.60
105	Backfill	104	Deliberate backfill. Dark blackish brown sandy silt.	0.60
106	Cut		Boundary ditch: rounded base with moderately sloping sides.	0.80
107	Fill	106	Naturally accumulated disuse fill. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.	0.80
108	Cut		Ditch: shallow gently sloping modern drainage ditch. Same as 104	0.16
109	Fill	108	Deliberate backfill. Dark blackish brown silty clay. Same as 105	0.16
110	Cut		Boundary ditch: rounded base with moderately sloping sides	0.39
111	Fill	110	Dark greyish brown clay. Naturally accumulating primary disuse fill	0.13
112	Fill	110	Mid greyish brown clay Naturally accumulating disuse fill	0.25

Appendix 2: Assessment of the environmental evidence and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (l)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal >2mm (ml)	Charcoal	Other
106	107	102	38	45	40%, A***, E, I	-	-	-	-	-	5	Mature, roundwood	Coal/clinker, slag, hammerscale

Key: Scale of abundance: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = 30-10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), E = earthworm eggs, I = insects

Appendix 3: OASIS form

11.3 OASIS ID: wessexar1-353043

Project details

Project name	Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology carried out a strip, map and record exercise on land off Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire. A 10 x 15 m area was excavated with an 8-tonne machine to examine the area around Trench 7 dug during an evaluation carried out by CFA Archaeology in 2018. The excavation was carried out to investigate the proposed course of a Roman road, believed to pass through the area on a north-west to south-east alignment. The CFA Archaeology evaluation had identified a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, which matched a field boundary visible on Ordnance Survey maps, but did not expose the Roman road. During the strip, map and record exercise no evidence of a Roman road was observed. The continuation of the field boundary seen during the CFA Archaeology evaluation was noted. A modern recut within the field boundary was also recorded. Radio carbon dating carried out on samples taken from the earlier ditch returned two dates from the early Neolithic period. This date is thought to represent intrusive material within the fill of the ditch and not to date the ditch itself.
Project dates	Start: 28-05-2019 End: 29-05-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	217250 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE HIGH PEAK BUXTON Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire

Postcode	SK13 6TD
Study area	150 Square metres
Site coordinates	0 0 4011152 00 00 N 394098 00 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 168m Max: 169m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	ECUS ltd
Project design originator	ECUS
Project director/manager	John Winfer
Project supervisor	Jon Whitmore

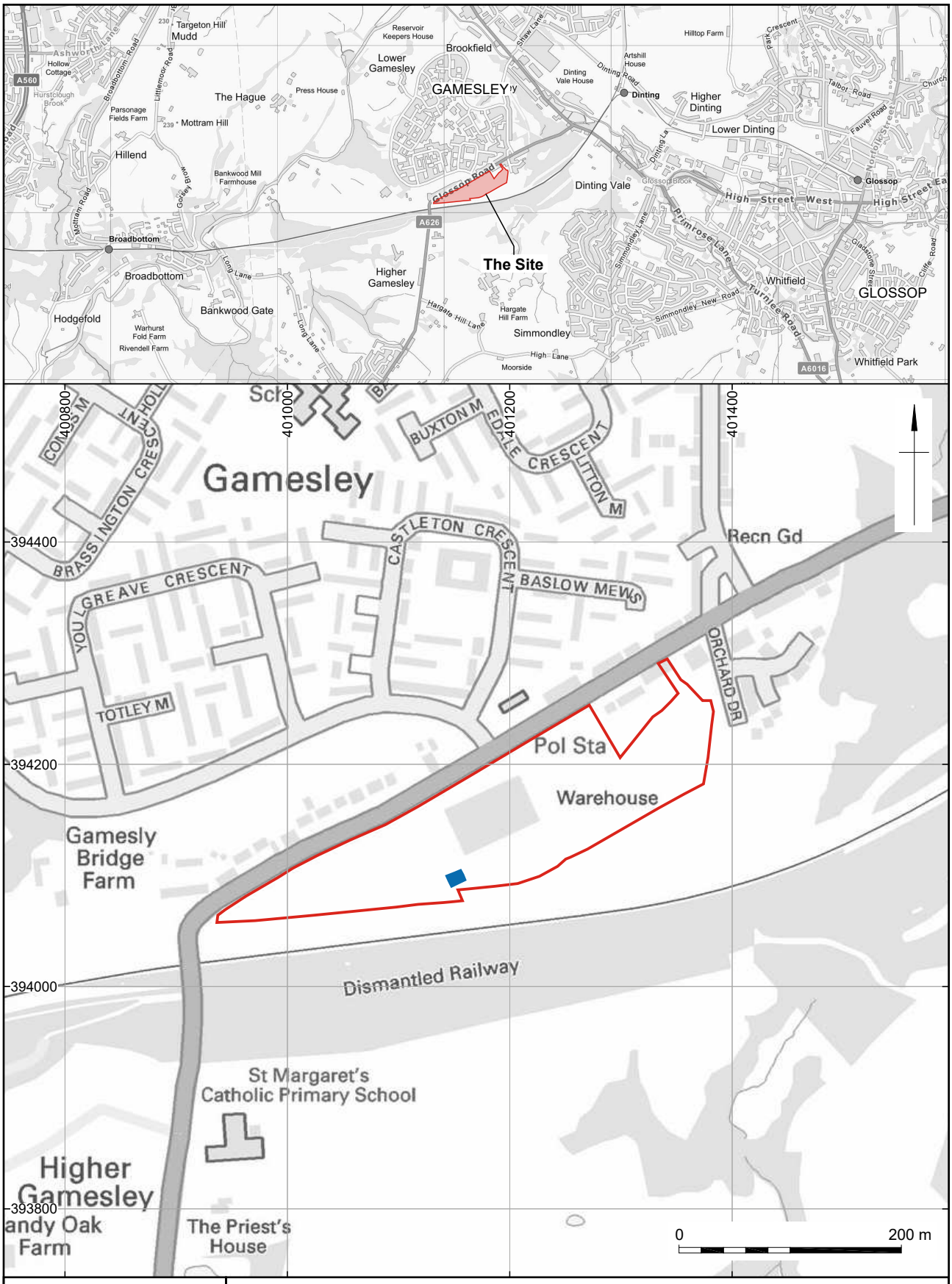
Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	ADS
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Digital Archive notes	Kept at Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield until deposition
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	None
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Miscellaneous Material","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Glossop Road, Gamesley, Derbyshire: Archaeological Strip, Map and Record
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Whitmore, J.,
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Daniel, P.

Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	27 A4 pages including figures and plates
Entered by	john winfer (j.winfer@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	4 October 2019

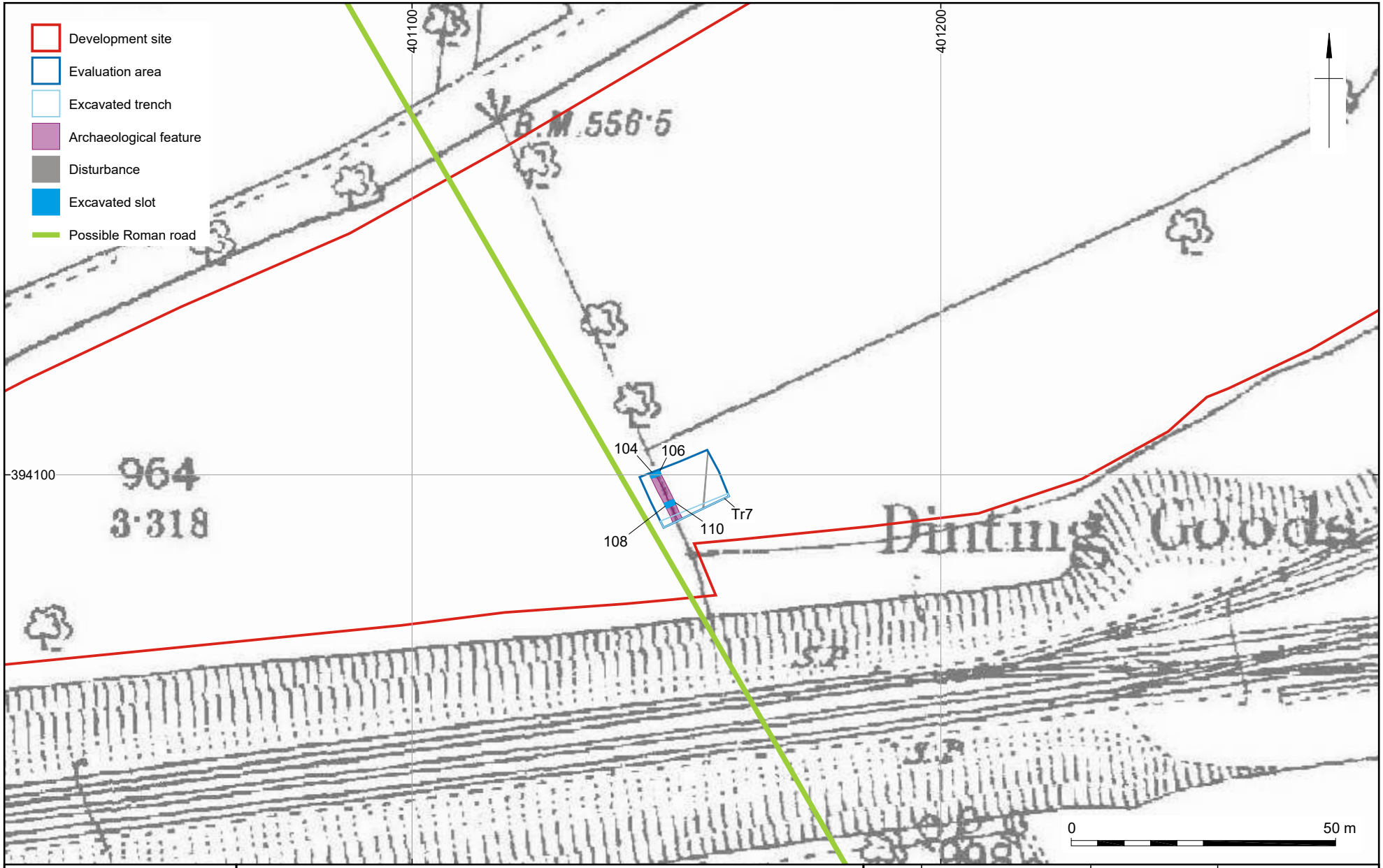


Development site Excavated area

Date:	17/09/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Main graphic - 1:5000 @ A4	Illustrator:	JD
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\217250_Gamesley\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_06_05		

Site location

Figure 1



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Scale:	1:1000 @A4	Illustrator:	JD
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\217250_Gamesley\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_06_05		

Excavation results and possible route of Roman road overlain on 1880-7 Ordnance Survey Map

Figure 2

Plate 1: South-east facing section of ditches 104 and 106

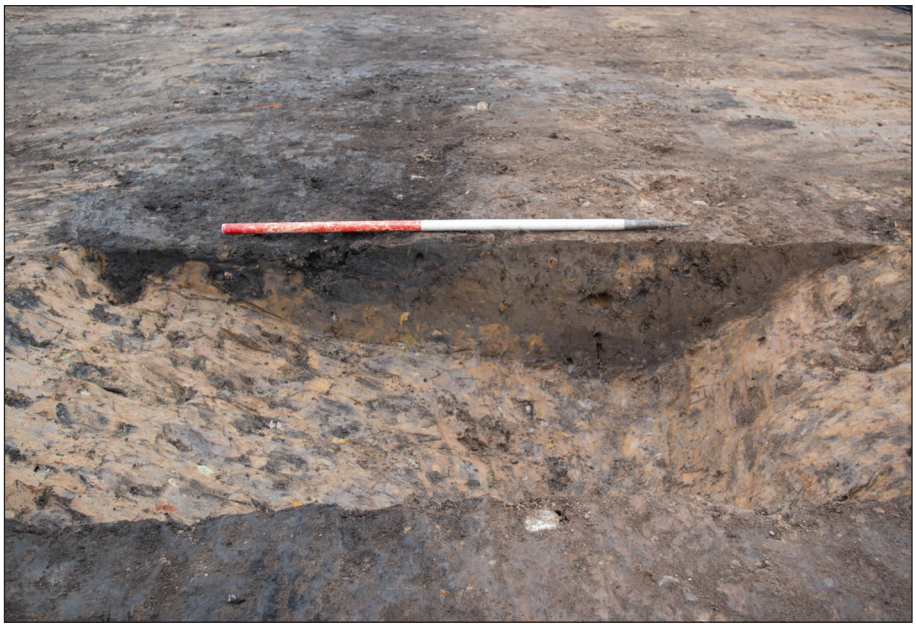

Plate 2: South-east facing section of ditches 108 and 110

Date:	17/09/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	JD
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\217250_Gamesley\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_06_05		

Plate 3: Working shot of excavation

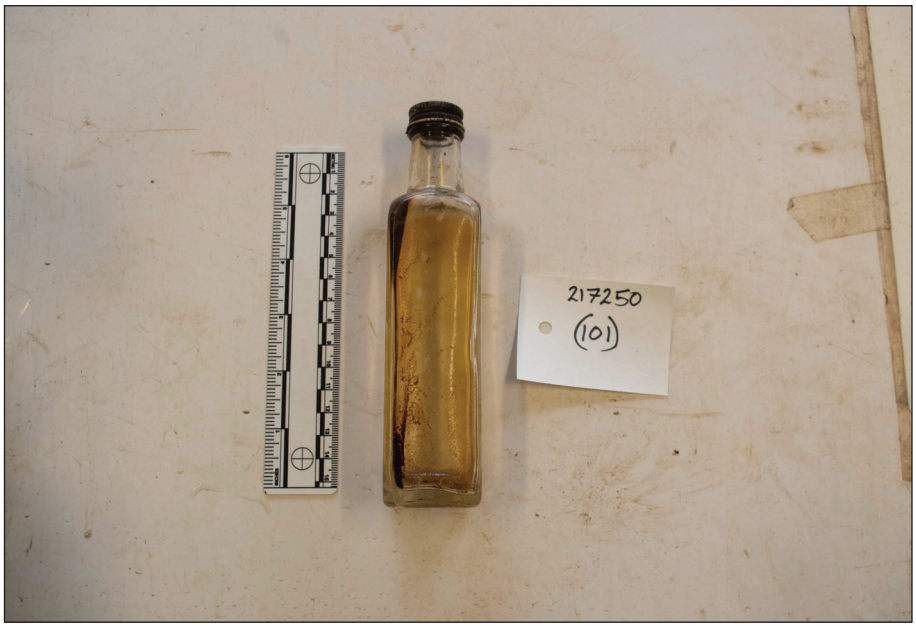

Plate 4: Glass bottle with lid, from topsoil strip

Date:	17/09/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	JD
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\217250_Gamesley\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_06_05		

Plate 5: Glass bottle from topsoil strip

Plate 6: Broken glass from modern backfill 105

Date:	17/09/2019	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Not to scale	Illustrator:	JD
Path:	S:\PROJECTS\217250_Gamesley\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2019_06_05		

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