Excavation at Hassop Road Roundabout, Bakewell, Derbyshire

General view of the site under excavation

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Excavation at Hassop Road Roundabout, Bakewell, Derbyshire

ARS Ltd Report 2012/58

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2012 Archaeological Research Services Ltd undertook an excavation at the field immediately to the southwest of the A6020/B600 roundabout, between Hassop and Bakewell, Derbyshire. The fieldwork was part of the 'De-coding the Bakewell Crosses' project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund.

According to local legend an old crossroads within the field may have been the site of a free-standing cross, potentially even the early medieval High Cross shaft presently located in Bakewell churchyard. The excavation aimed principally to establish potential locations where a cross base might have been positioned as well as to characterise the extent, date, form and function of the site.

The excavation revealed substantial remains of former roads, including a junction which appears depicted on cartographic records dating from the early 17th century onwards running from Bakewell to Hasssop and branching off to the west towards Ashford. The remains of these former roads appear to have derived from the post-medieval period onwards, although some vestiges may have originated from earlier dates. Indeed, the majority of network of highways and byways that existed until the motor car revolutionised transport was largely complete by the end of the Middle Ages.

The remnants of the 'Y'-shaped junction consisted of metalled surfaces flanked by large kerbstones. A series of wheel ruts, aligned parallel with the kerbstones, were discernable on the metalled surface of the road running towards Ashford. Earlier phases of construction amongst the roads were identified as the roads were re-laid and repaired well into the 19th century. The earliest construction consisted of a hollow way which appears to have been modified into a packhorse way/s. Further construction included infilling the hollow ways to create road surfaces built at a standard width for wagons and carts for the transportation of valuable goods. These were subsequently improved with later and often wider re-surfacing.

Remnants of a wall bounding the western branch was also identified which might have been constructed around the 18th century as a boundary for the road branching west towards Ashford. Further development included the truncation of the later road towards Ashford in 1816 and the final abandonment of the entire cross-road in the 1860s following the construction of the railway through the field and the diversion of the former roads.

Despite the survival of the ancient roads, no clear evidence of the location of a possible cross shaft was recognised. However, a possible structure composed of large stones over smaller limestone rubble was identified adjacent to the junction. This was not fully investigated due to time restriction and thus its characterisation remains unknown, although a connection with a cross shaft base remains a possibility.

A small number of residual flint artefacts of the later Mesolithic period were retrieved from the excavation as well as other miscellaneous artefacts, including a substantial assemblage of pottery sherds. The pottery assemblage was highly diverse in character and would appear to indicate activity on or close to the site from the Roman period onwards. Additional finds included clay pipe, glass and metal objects ranging from the 17th century onwards; as well as animal bones. Of particular interest was the presence of Roman ceramics as well as medieval ceramics, suggesting a presence in this locale extending much further back in time than originally thought and no doubt attesting to the strategic importance of this natural routeway.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 As part of the 'De-coding the Bakewell Crosses' project funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, an archaeological excavation was undertaken in July 2012 at the field immediately to the southwest of the A6020/B6001 roundabout, between Bakewell and Hassop, Derbyshire (NGR: SK 21707 70660, Fig. 1).

1.2 The excavation was directed and undertaken by professional staff from Archaeological Research Services Ltd with the assistance of 91 pupils from Bakewell Methodist Junior School, 13 pupils from Lady Manner's Comprehensive School, Bakewell, and around 50 volunteers. In addition, several university students participated together with work experience pupils from Lady Manners School, Swanwick Hall School and Bakewell Methodist Junior School. A total of 207 members of the public visited the site and associated environs during scheduled visits led by 8 volunteers.

1.3 The excavations followed on from the previous phases of work which included an archaeological excavation at the High Cross in Bakewell Churchyard (Mora-Ottomano 2012a), a detailed earthwork survey of the field where the excavation concerned took place (Mora-Ottomano 2012b) and a geophysical survey of the aforementioned field (Flintoft 2012). According to local legend, an old crossroads within the field may have been the site of a free-standing cross, potentially even the early medieval High Cross shaft presently located in Bakewell churchyard. The earthwork survey established the presence of three linear features with banks and lynchets to either side, forming a 'Y'-shaped junction which appears depicted on cartographic records dating from the early 17th century onwards. The geophysical survey also suggested the presence of the crossroads as well as additional features. Thus the aims of the project were to:

- Establish potential locations where a cross base might have been positioned.
- Characterise the extent, date, form and function of the site.
- Determine the chronology of the site and its sequencing.
- Establish the condition of preservation of the archaeological remains.
- Encourage participation and train local groups in archaeological investigation and field skills, with particular emphasis on including people who have never been involved with archaeological heritage before.
- Raise public awareness, understanding and enjoyment of a local important site.

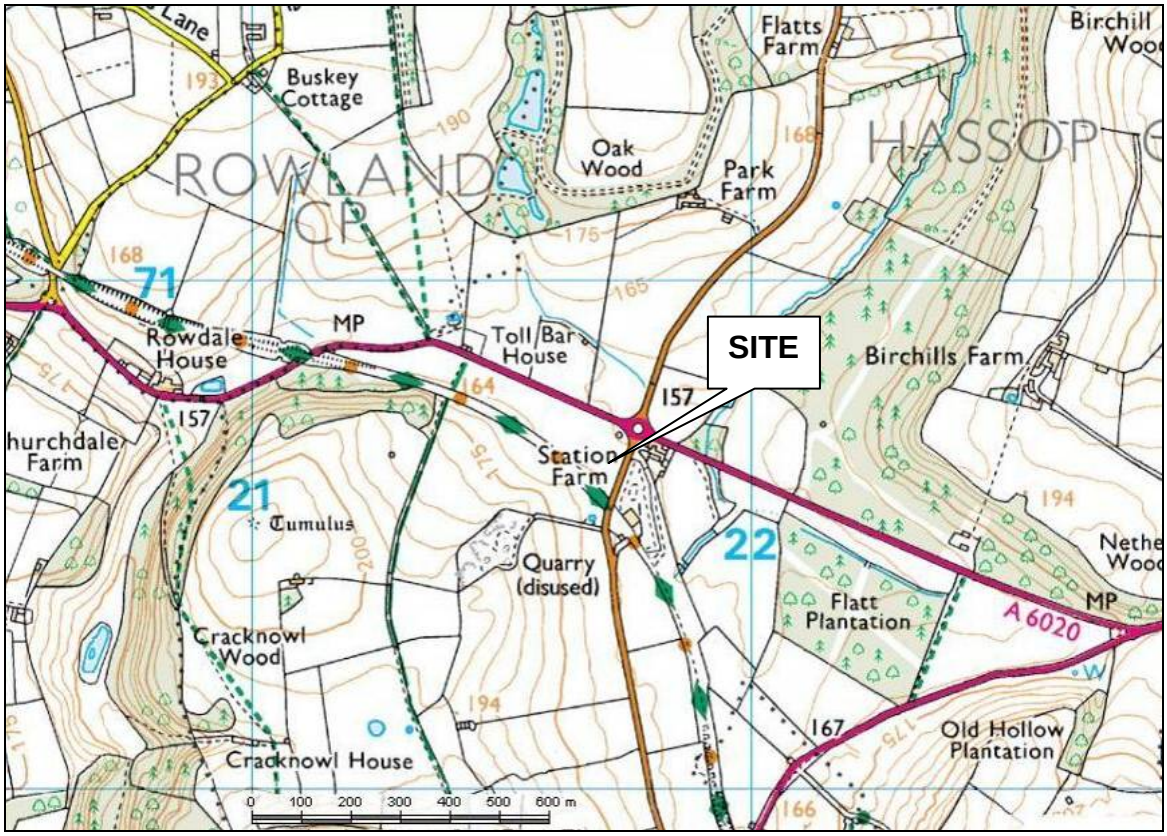

Figure 1: General site location.
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2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Excavation

2.1.1 The archaeological excavation was carried out in compliance with the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct (IfA 2008a) and Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations (IfA 2008b). The excavation area measured 25 x 25 metres and its location aimed to target the crossroads identified from geophysical survey and cartographic records (Fig. 2). The topsoil was excavated by a mechanical digger in successive level spits under continuous archaeological supervision. A toothless ditching bucket was used during the excavation in order to recognise the uppermost archaeological horizon.

2.1.2 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated by hand using trowels and small tools. Excavation of archaeological features were undertaken as far as was required to characterise them, identify sequences and, where possible, to establish their date.

2.1.3 A full record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) was made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions. Accurate scale plans and section drawings were drawn as appropriate.

2.1.4 A photographic record of all contexts was taken in digital format and monochrome print and included a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs was kept.

2.1.5 The exposed areas were mapped digitally and individual sections of excavated archaeological features recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). Spot heights and those of individual features were recorded relative to Ordnance Datum (AOD).

2.1.6 The excavation was surveyed using a Total Station and tape measurement, supplemented by detailed site descriptive text with additional photography. A matrix of survey control points was established using a Total Station. Traditional tape-and-offset methods to measure points were used in order to increase the opportunities for community involvement, as well as for the accuracy it offers.

2.2 Post-excavation analysis, publication and dissemination

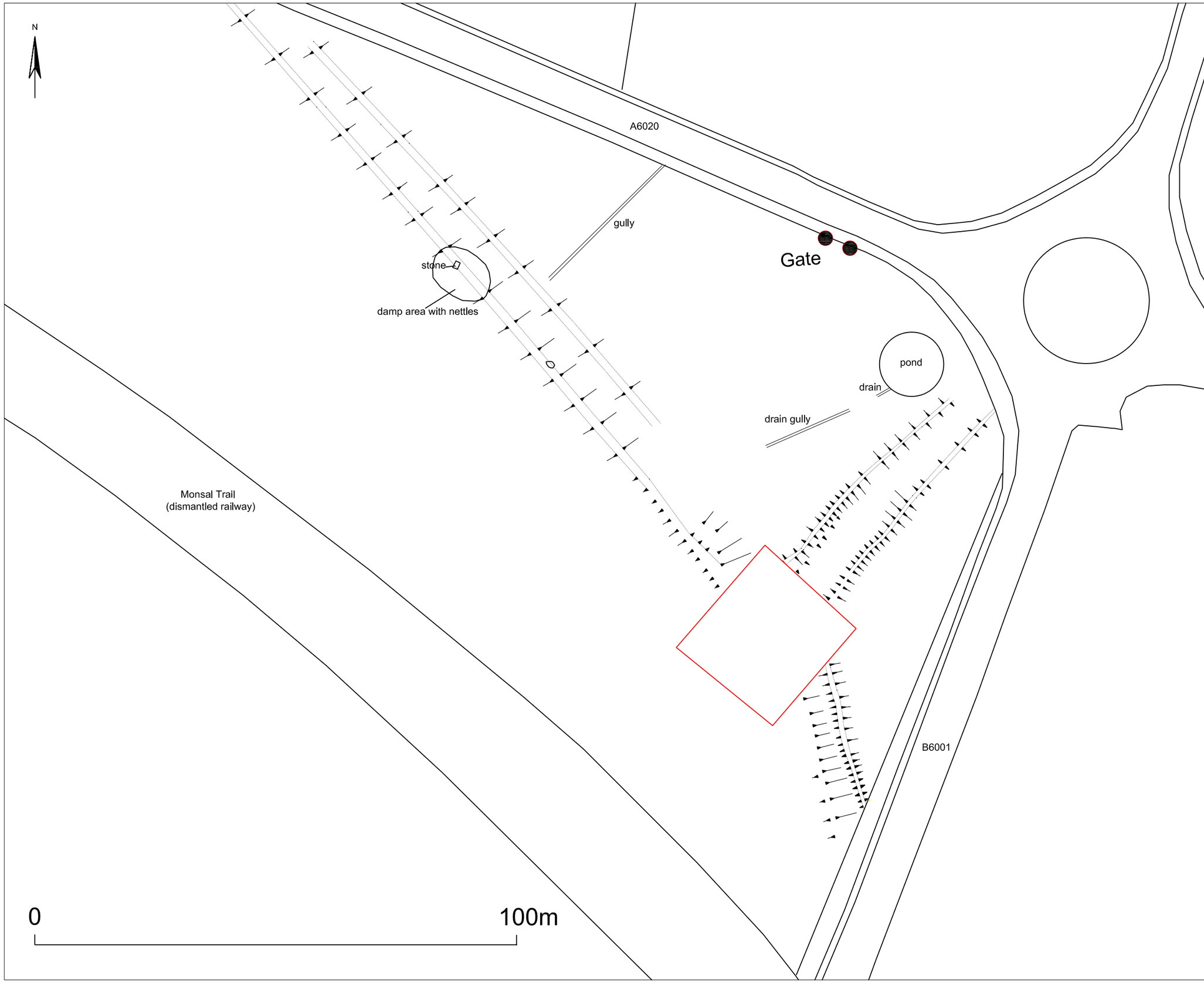
2.2.1 Post excavation work comprised the following:

- Checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork.
- Production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate.
- Cataloguing of photographic archive.
- Cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation were sent to an appropriate Conservation Laboratory. Finds were identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

2.2.2 A report detailing the finds of the excavation was prepared on the completion of site works and consisted of:

- A title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address.
- Full contents listing.
- A non-technical summary of the findings of the excavation.
- A description of the archaeological background with reference to previous fieldwork.
- A description of the topography and geology of the area.
- A description of the methodologies used during the works.
- An interpretive account of the results of the works.
- Plans, section and photographs, as required, to illustrate the main text.
- A discussion of the results considering the site in its regional perspective.
- Specialist reports on the artefactual/ecofactual remains from the site.

2.2.3 The archive and finds will be deposited with The Old House Museum, Bakewell once all post-excavation work is completed and the final report produced. Data files relating to the excavation will be provided in hard copy and in an electronic format, both for the recipients of this report, and also as part of the final project archive. Copies of the final report will be deposited with the Peak District National Park Cultural Heritage team, and the final archive will also include an online OASIS form.



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Site Code: HRR'12
Drawing Ref:
Date: 07 September 2012
Drawn: AMO
Scale: 1:750@A3

Figure 2:

Modern OS map with surveyed earthworks and site location

Notes:

3 RESULTS

3.1 The archaeological excavation was led by Alvaro Mora-Ottomano and assisted by Kate Mapplethorpe of A.R.S. Ltd and Sarah Gates of the University of Sheffield. The excavation work was undertaken by volunteers. Detailed plans and sections of the excavated areas as well as a summary of the records are presented in Appendix I. The excavation was undertaken through the wettest July on record and thus it was carried out in somewhat challenging and restricted conditions.

3.2 The topsoil (101) was stripped by a mechanical digger and the uppermost archaeological horizon was then cleaned using hand tools (Fig. 3). The majority of the upper archaeological horizon consisted predominantly of medium cobble stones which appear to form remnants of earlier track-ways and/or roads. Indeed, a possible surface (105) was revealed towards the south-eastern corner of the site, composed mainly of medium sub-angular limestone cobbles and a lesser amount of pebbles; although it also contains a few larger angular stones (Fig. 4). The stones were scattered in an irregular manner and the possible surface is very patchy. The stones overlay a layer of subsoil (102) consisting of medium reddish brown hard silty clay, although a section through an area of higher density material identified a possible sub-base (106) with comparable characteristics to the subsoil layer. This possible surface might have been the remains of a former track-way; however the limited extent of this context and its patchy preservation makes it difficult to ascertain its precise nature.

3.3 Immediately to the north of context (105), the remains of a well-preserved road (104) were uncovered within the south-eastern quadrant of the site (Fig. 5). An additional road (110) was also identified branching off from it (Fig. 6). Road (104) ran NNW/SSE although it was truncated approximately half-way along (Fig. 7). The metalled surface was composed of sub-angular limestone cobles and pebbles flanked by larger angular kerbstones giving a total width of *c.* 3 metres. The metalled surface included traces of former wheel ruts running parallel to the kerbstones (Fig. 8). These details were carefully planned using 1 x 1 metre planning frames along the site grid lines (Fig. 9).

3.4 A section across the metalled surface (104) and adjoining contexts was excavated establishing a thickness of approximately 200mm. It overlay a sub-base (107) comparable to the subsoil. These contexts were deposited within a shallow construction trench [120] with flat base which would have provided a regular surface and width (Fig. 10).

3.5 Around the south-western quadrant of the site further stone remains were uncovered beneath the topsoil which appeared to be the foundations of a dry-stone wall (108) (Fig. 11). It consisted of a series of medium to large sub-angular stones aligned parallel to the truncated road (104) and may have extended towards the south-eastern corner of the site adjoining the possible stone surface (105) aforementioned (Fig. 12). The remains were then excavated within a boxed section establishing that the wall foundation cuts the sub-soil and contains orthostat outer sides and large basal stones with internal rubble infill (Fig. 13). This type of construction may date between the late 18th and the early 19th century (e.g. Barnatt and Smith 2004: 86). Based on the observed alignment it is possible that the wall might have served as a boundary for the metalled road (104).

3.6 An additional metalled surface (110) was identified branching off from the main road (104). This surface also appears to be the remnants of a former road aligned NW/SE and curved slightly towards the north (Fig. 14). The construction of this metalled surface was comparable to road (104), although only the south-western kerbstones were extant (Fig. 15).

It was observed that the sub-base (112) of this road, a clayey deposit, overlay an earlier metalled surface (113) built with very compacted and smaller limestone chips (Fig. 16).

3.7 A section was also excavated across this sequence of roads to establish their relationship and constructional form (Fig. 17). The upper road (110), composed of sub-angular limestones, was laid within a matrix (107), comparable to the sub-soil, which in turn overlay a thin sub-base deposit of clay (112) similar to the natural sub-stratum identified within the north-eastern quadrant of the site. The thickness of the metalled road was approximately 150mm. The clayey sub-base (112) overlay an earlier metalled surface (113) which, although it was only partially identified, was constructed with sub-angular limestone with a thickness of 300mm over a clayey thin sub-base (121). These deposits filled a flat-based ditch/trench [124] which might have originated as a hollow way but was subsequently remodelled as a regular purposely dug-out trench with its associated deposits, providing a suitable surface with regular width for wagons and carts. The actual date of the original hollow way is unknown; however its stratigraphic position indicates that it predated the remaining track-ways and roads. Thus this feature could have originated during the early medieval times or even Roman period.

3.8 An additional single track-way (115) was also present amongst the network of roads running almost parallel to metalled road (110) (Fig. 18). This track-way was also constructed with medium sub-angular limestone cobbles which were rather worn and flat. The metalled surface was laid over a clayey sub-base (116) filling a shallow trench [117]. The trench might have originally started as a hollow way. This surface might have been an earlier packhorse way as determined by the parallel sides yielding an overall width of 1.50 metres.

3.9 Within the north-western quadrant of the site, further masonry structures were uncovered including a drain and another possible road (Fig. 19). The excavation around this area was challenging as the ground was lower here than in the southern half of the trench and thus accumulated a large amount of rain water that lay standing throughout most of the excavation. Nevertheless, the volunteers successfully uncovered a large section of a road (109), running east to west towards Ashford, with an associated stone-lined drain (118) along the northern edge of the road (Figs 20 – 24). The upper surface of the road appeared to be slightly disturbed. The metalled surface measured approximately 3.50 metres in width. A section through the surface revealed that the stoney layer was laid within a clayey matrix/sub-base (114) which in turn filled a flat-based trench [125] with gentle, concave sides, and a maximum depth of 350mm.

3.10 The drain was located along the northern edge of the road. It was well preserved as it contained large capping stones which had protected the stone-lined channel (Fig. 24). The road appeared to curve slightly towards the intersection of further roads to the east which would have facilitated the circulation of wheeled vehicles.

3.11 Within the north-eastern quadrant a concentration of large angular limestone blocks (119) was identified overlying the sub-soil layer (Fig. 25). Subsequent excavation took place in order to ascertain the nature of this feature. A boxed section though its NW/SE axis was excavated revealing further large limestone blocks within the sub-soil and a large density of additional smaller limestone towards the south-eastern area. The cluster of small stones bore a high resemblance to some form of man-made foundation, albeit one that was heavily disturbed (Fig. 26). Unfortunately the excavation did not succeed in recognising any clear characteristics of this feature and therefore its purpose remains unknown. However, the disturbed man-made foundation could represent the remains of a raised platform or mound in which a marker, such as a cross, could have been located. The position of this feature is

also very relevant as any marker, sited onto the putative platform, would have clearly been viewed approaching the cross-road from any of the surviving track-ways leading to Bakewell, Rowdale and the Hassop valley.

3.12 Despite the heavy and continuous rain, the entire road surfaces were cleaned carefully showing the extent of the surviving network of roads on the site and their very good condition of preservation (Fig. 27).

Figure 3: General view of the site with volunteers cleaning the uppermost archaeological horizon, looking south.

Figure 4: Volunteers revealing the extent of surface (105), looking southeast.

Figure 5: Initial cleaning of road surface (104), looking southeast.

Figure 6: General view of roads (104) and (110), looking northwest.

Figure 7: Road (104) truncated towards the west, looking southeast (scale 2m).

Figure 8: Detail of kerbstones and parallel wheel rut along road surface (104), looking southeast (scale 300mm).

Figure 9: Detailed planning of road surface (104), looking northeast.

Figure 10: Southeast facing section through roads (104) and (110), looking west (scale 2m).

Figure 11: School students uncovering the upper horizon of foundation wall (108).

Figure 12: General view of foundation wall (108), looking southeast (scale 2 x 1m).

Figure 13: Southeast facing section through foundation wall (108), looking west (scale 300mm).

Figure 14: Volunteers exposing the extent of road surface (110), looking north.

Figure 15: Detail of road surface (110), looking south (scale 1m).

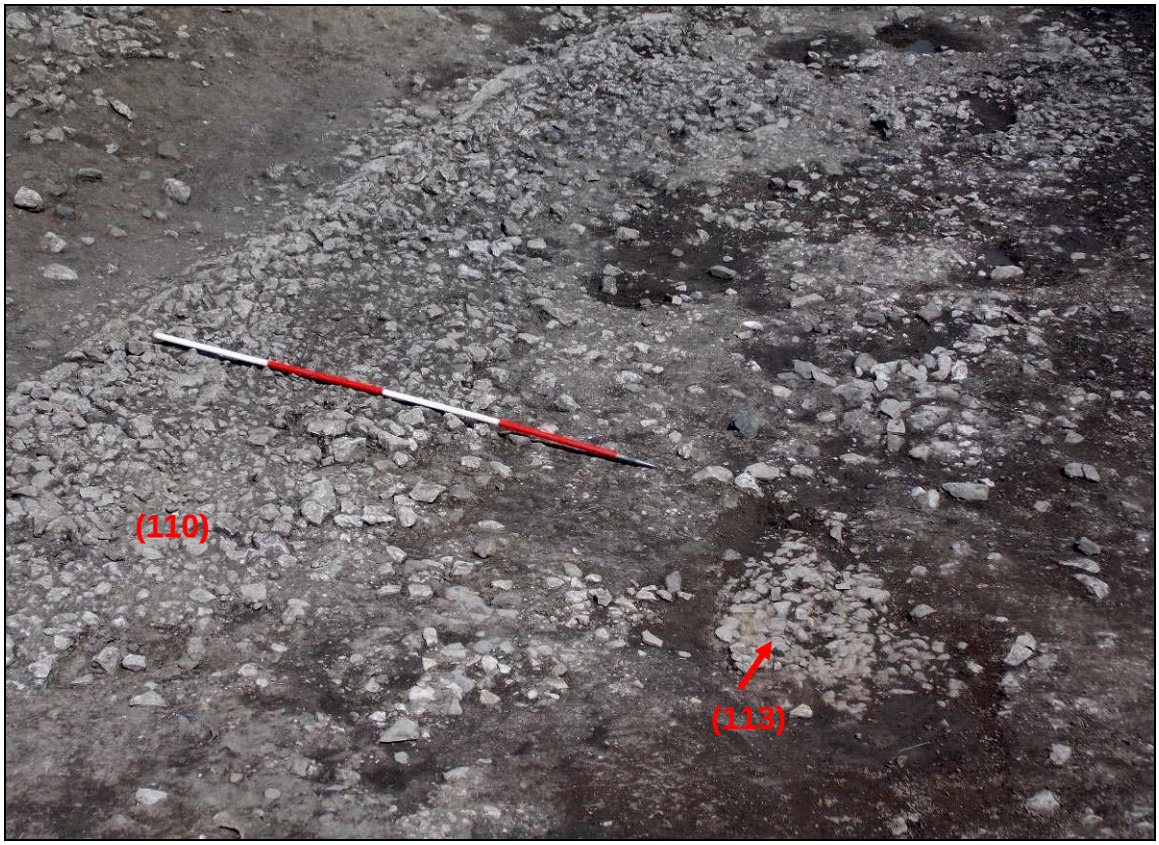

Figure 16: Road surface (110) and lower surface (113), looking north (scale 2m).

Figure 17: Southeast facing section through road surfaces (110) and (113) (scale 2m).

Figure 18: Track-way (115), looking northeast (scale 1m).

Figure 19: School students revealing drain (118) and possible road surface (109), looking northeast.

Figure 20: School students excavating the remains of a possible road surface (109), looking north.

Figure 21: Detail of road surface (109) bounded by drain (118), looking northwest (scale 2m).

Figure 22: General view of road surface (109), looking northeast (scale 2m).

Figure 23: Stone capping of drain (118) marking the edge of road surface (109), looking southeast (scale 2m).

Figure 24: Detail of stone-lined drain (118), looking southwest (scale 300mm).

Figure 25: School students uncovering a possible structure (119) to the northeast of the site.

Figure 26: Boxed section across structure (119), looking northwest (scale 1m).

Figure 27: General view of the site, looking west (scale 2m).

4 CARTOGRAPHIC REGRESSION ANALYSIS

4.1 The remains of former roads uncovered at the field adjacent to the Hassop Road Roundabout appear to have derived from the post-medieval period onwards, although some vestiges may have originated from earlier dates (e.g. Radley 1963). A cartographic regression analysis of relevant available maps was undertaken by Ann Hall of Great Longstone Local History Group with the help of volunteers prior to the excavation. This analysis followed up a preliminary desk-based assessment produced by A. Hall and A. Taylor (2012). The results are incorporated here as it provides a comprehensive chronological development of the former network of roads within and around the site.

4.2 The earliest cartographic record is the 1616 'platt' issued by William Senior, who was commissioned by the Earl of Cavendish to survey all his manorial holdings including field names, acreages and tenants. Despite being rather sketchy, this map clearly shows a series of roads including the 'Y'-shaped junction identified during the excavation (Fig. 28). It is noteworthy that the enclosed field immediately to the west of the junction is labelled as 'Roger Newtons rowland yate free 10 – 0 – 20'. The term *yate* derives from the Norse *gata* or gate meaning route-way, indicating that the adjacent intersection of track-ways might have formed a principal road system.

4.3 The 1767 map issued by Burdett depicts the roads with the 'Y'-shaped junction. The east – west road to Rowdale is illustrated with dashed lines which may indicate that this was a minor road such as a packhorse way (Fig. 29). The road from Bakewell to Hassop is depicted with a gentle curve at the intersection with the minor track-way to Rowdale, which bears high resemblance with the remains of road (110) uncovered during the excavation. This route was re-laid in 1759 as part of the turnpike route from Grindleford to Newhaven (Radley and Penny 1972; Barnatt 1999/2000).

4.4 The 1801 map issued by Cary depicts comparable features to the preceding map, confirming that the east – west road to Rowdale was then a secondary type of road as it appears depicted as a narrower branch. The curved bend, forming the 'Y'-shaped junction is also clearly illustrated (Fig. 30).

4.5 The 1810 Longstone and Wardlow Parliamentary Enclosure Plan also shows a series of roads including the 'Y'-shaped junction. There is an additional southeast – northwest road located slightly to the north of the site forming a further junction with the road towards Hassop which matched the position of the present roundabout (Fig. 31). It is apparent that some road lines are somehow straighter than preceding editions. Indeed, the zigzag meandering effect depicted in the preceding maps, is no longer shown on neither the 'Y'-shaped junction nor the southern section of the road from Bakewell to Hassop. However, other curved sections of roads (for instance the western area of the road to Rowdale) are still present amongst the network of roads depicted on this map. These subtle changes may have been the result of re-building and improving the existing road which might have involved realigning sections of the former roads and/or track-ways. Indeed, the turnpike era in the Peak District saw roads widened, metalled and occasionally diverted from their old courses (Dodd and Dodd 1974: 120; Radley and Penny 1972, 96). This is particularly common in limestone areas of the Peak District because when the turnpike roads were introduced many ancient ways were retained as they were frequently used by the lead mining industry (Radley 1963, 46).

4.6 The Stopping up highway map issued in 1816 (Derbyshire Record Office Q/SB9/85) is an extract of the roads concerned within and around the site (Fig. 32). It is noteworthy that

the western branch of the 'Y'-shaped junction running towards Rowdale (referred to as 'From Ashford') appears highlighted in red colour with a note indicating 'The piece of old la[ne?] dotted with red [illegible] to be stop[p]ed up'. This section of the road might have therefore been dismantled. The result of the proposed dismantling was clearly identified during the excavation which revealed a clear truncation of the western branch (road surface 104) at the intersection with the road from Bakewell to Hassop. This map also shows the additional road forming a further junction matching the position of the present roundabout which is labelled as 'New Road to Chatsworth'.

4.7 The Stopping up of highway map issued in 1817 (Derbyshire Record Office Q/SB9/88) is another extract of the roads concerned, confirming that the western branch had been dismantled (Fig. 33). Therefore, the new lay-out of the road from Bakewell to Hassop consisted of a sharp dog-leg bend rather than the former 'Y'-shaped junction. The new road to Chatsworth had been slightly extended in a straight line towards the west. The extension proposed the dismantling of the meandering section immediately to the north which was formerly the continuation of the already closed western branch of the 'Y'-shaped junction.

4.8 The 1820 map issued by Burdett illustrates the altered roads following the proposal of the preceding map thus creating an almost regular cross-road (Fig. 34). The dog-leg turn is still depicted as well as an additional dead-end lane slightly south of it which appears to have led into a quarry.

4.9 The 1831 map of Devonshire holdings issued by Unwin shows that the dog-leg sector, running towards the location of the present roundabout, had been removed and superseded by a straight section of road which corresponded with the current course of the B6001 road from Bakewell to Hassop roundabout (Fig. 35). Thus, the present Rowdale field was slightly extended towards the east between 1820 and 1831.

4.10 The 1847 Great Longstone and Holme Tithe map depicts comparable features to the preceding map, confirming that the new straight sector of road had replaced the former dog-leg bend (Fig. 36). The field where the former 'Y'-shaped junction was located is labelled as 'Heathcote Close Occ Rd'. The last two abbreviations of the label may indicate that the field had been previously occupied by a road. The dead-end lane is shown to lead into a quarry.

4.11 The W H Barlow Midland Railway Plans and Sections (courtesy of Lawrence Knighton) issued in 1860 shows the cross-road and the lane to the quarry as well as a proposed course of the railway line to be built across Heathcote Close field (Fig. 37).

4.12 The Midland Railway map issued in 1863 illustrates the newly built railway line across Heathcote Close field which is labelled as the 'Manchester Branch' (Fig. 38). No signs of former roads is depicted or suggested in any form from this map onwards. The railway line runs under the Bakewell road which is depicted with a slight bank as it would have been raised to accommodate a bridge over the railway line. A dew pond is also shown within the northeast corner of the field matching the location of the present pond. Hassop Station and Inn are located to the east of the cross-road.

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Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
Drawn by: KM
Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 28:
1616 Senior's map

Key:
Area of excavation

Notes:

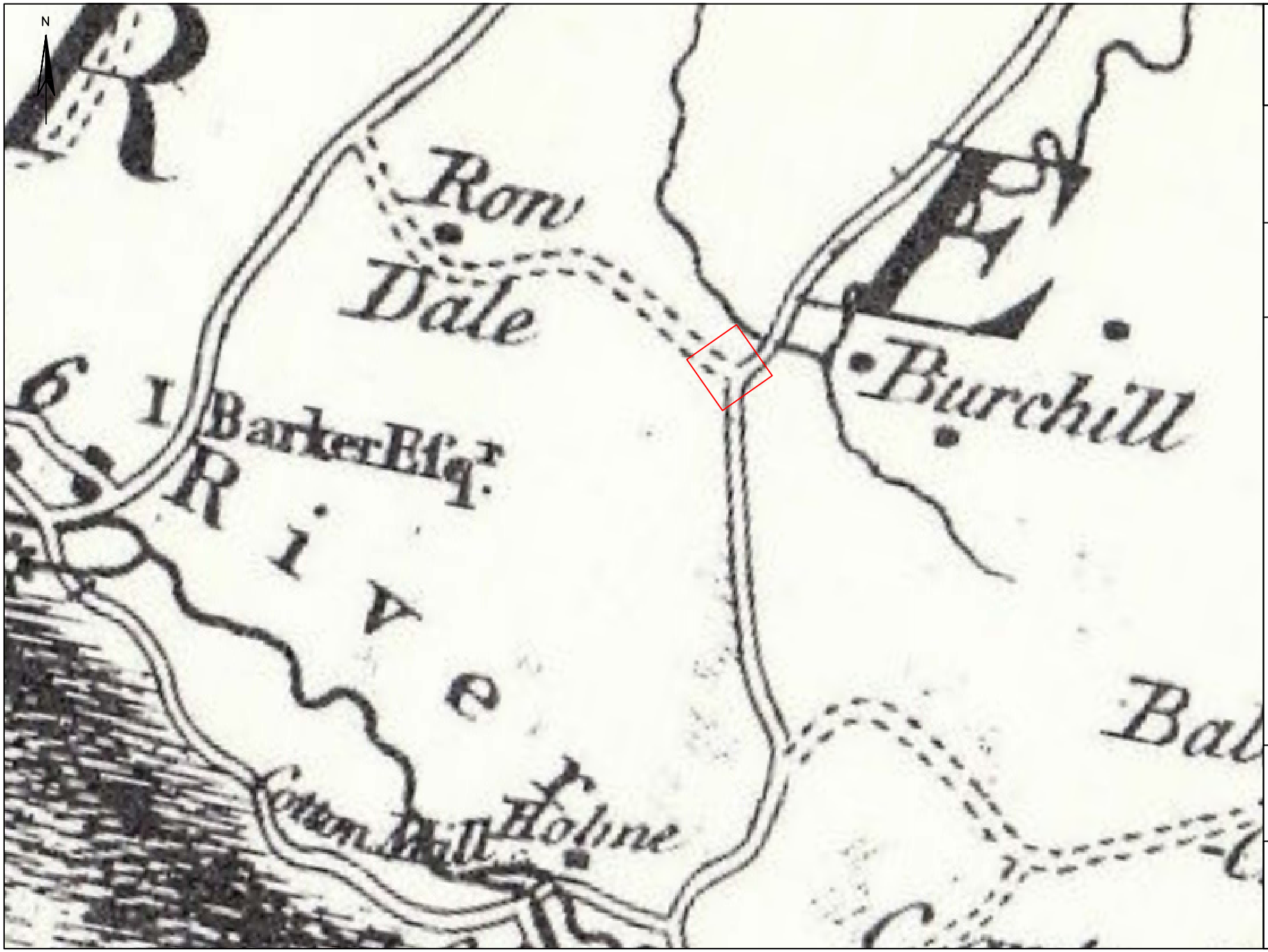

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Figure 29:
1767 Burdett's map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

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Figure 30:
1801 Cary's map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

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Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
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Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 31:
1810 Holme enclosure map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
Drawn by: KM
Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 32:
1816 Highway's map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
Drawn by: KM
Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 33:
1817 Highway's map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Angel House
Portland Square
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
Drawn by: KM
Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 34:
1820 Burdett's map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

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Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
Drawn by: KM
Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 35:
1831 Unwin's map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

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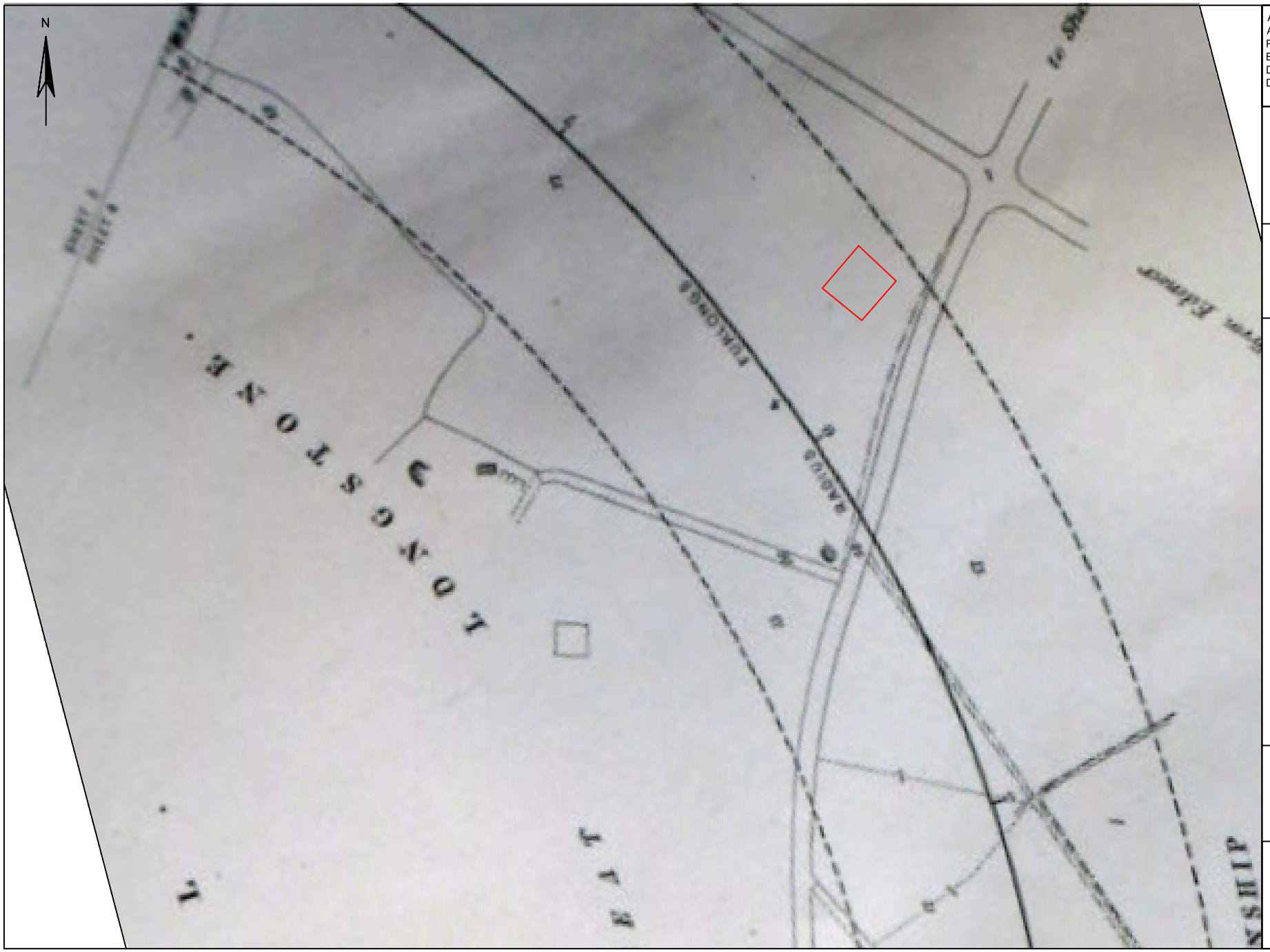
Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
Drawn by: KM
Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 36:
1847 Tithe's map

Key:
Exacavation area

Notes:



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DE45 1HB

Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
Drawn by: KM
Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 37:
1860 Railway map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

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Bakewell
Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 29/08/2012
Drawn by: KM
Scale: 1:2500 at A4

Figure 38:
1863 Railway map

Key:

Excavation area

Notes:

5 FINDS ASSESSMENT

5.1 Pottery

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD and R.S. Leary

Introduction

5.1.1 The pottery from the excavations at the Hassop Road Roundabout, Bakewell, Derbyshire was examined by one of the authors (CGC) in September 2012. Material of Roman date was extracted and sent to the second author (RSL) for a separate report which forms part of the present report. The entire assemblage (tabulated in Appendix I) consisted of 302 fragments of pottery representing a maximum of 315 vessels and weighed 1709 grams. The assemblage also included a small number of fragments of ceramic building material and other items which have are also included in Appendix I.

The Roman pottery (R.S. Leary)

5.1.2 Sixteen sherds of pottery from two contexts were submitted for identification. Two sherds of Mancetter-Hartshill white ware (Tomber and Dore 1998; MAH WH) were recovered from context 102. Both were in the finer later fabric with red-fired ceramic trituration grits dating after *c.* AD130/40. One abraded bodysherd (6g) was not diagnostic but a rim sherd (37g, EVES 0.09) came from an unreeded hammerhead mortarium probably of third century date.

5.1.3 Context 101 yielded twelve sherds from a Derbyshire ware jar (122g), a grey ware sherd and a sherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated open vessel. The Derbyshire ware included a small scrap perhaps from the base of a cupped rim. The cupped-rim jar form is one of the most common forms in the Derbyshire ware repertoire (Kay 1962) but unfortunately was current from *c.* AD140 until as late as the mid-fourth century. The small grey ware sherd was medium quartz tempered and may be an incomplete rim or neck sherd from a vessel with an everting rim. The colour coated sherd was from the base of a dish or bowl of fourth century date with plain base (Perrin 1999, 102-105).

5.1.4 It was not possible to draw firm conclusions about the nature of a site from a mere sixteen sherds. However the group comprises two specialised food preparation vessels (the mortaria), a vessel suitable for storage (the Derbyshire water jar), perhaps a jar for cooking (the grey ware vessel) and a serving dish or bowl (the Nene Valley vessel). The chronological emphasis is late-third and fourth century and the wares and vessels indicate trade with at least three different sources in the Midlands – the Mancetter-Hartshill kilns near Coventry, the Derbyshire ware kilns near Belper and the Nene Valley kilns near Peterborough.

The medieval and later pottery (C.G. Cumberpatch)

5.1.5 The earliest sherd to be identified in the post-Roman assemblage was a small fragment of Derbyshire Medieval Gritty ware (context 105). For reasons discussed elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004), the dating of this type of pottery is extremely difficult but it seems to belong to the early post-Conquest period although a pre-Conquest date cannot be entirely ruled out. Its association with a sherd of 18th century Late Blackware suggests that it was residual in a later context.

5.1.6 Other sherds of medieval pottery were present in contexts 101, 102 and 105. None of these could be identified to a specific known type, in large part because of the generally rather poor state of our understanding of the medieval pottery of Derbyshire (when compared with South and West Yorkshire and counties to the south and southwest; see Cumberpatch 2004 for further discussion of this point). The generic names applied to these sherds (Oxidised Sandy ware, Oxidised Gritty ware and Gritty ware) describe their characteristics while the date ranges cited in Appendix I are based on the characteristics of the individual sherds and general parallels with similar but better documented wares from elsewhere. With the exception of the single sherd from context 107, all appear to be residual in later contexts and while they indicate medieval activity in the general vicinity of the site cannot be said to offer many clues about its precise date or character.

5.1.7 The bulk of the assemblage belonged to the post-medieval and early modern periods with diagnostic types for both periods, and particularly the latter, being present in some abundance. The post-medieval ware (*c.* 1450 – *c.* 1720) consisted principally of a large group of Midland Purple type wares from contexts 101 and 102 although it is possible that some of the unidentified oxidised earthenwares also date to this period, as indicated in the data table. The Redwares (contexts 101 and 102) probably span the two periods (emphasising the difficulty of relating changes in pottery styles to wider social and political changes) but the evidence from Yorkshire suggests that they were rapidly replaced in the 18th century by Brown Glazed and Yellow Glazed Coarsewares. A small number of sherds of Yellow ware were noted in context 101 and probably date to the later 16th or 17th centuries. At present there is little evidence that the production of Yellow wares continued into the 18th century other than in their coarseware form. Two sherds of 17th century Blackware were present in context 101 and three in context 102. Such wares were manufactured in both south Derbyshire (notably at Ticknall) and Staffordshire as well widely elsewhere and the origin of these sherds is uncertain although Spavold and Brown have documented the sale of Ticknall wares in Bakewell amongst many other market centres (2005: Chapter 7).

5.1.8 The precise dating of Slipware from Derbyshire presents some difficulties as although manufacture of the type was well established in Staffordshire in the 17th century it does not seem to have been produced in Yorkshire until the early 18th century. To date no studies of the sources of slipware finds from Derbyshire have been carried out although recent work suggests that the products of different potteries can be distinguished petrographically (White 2012). As a result a broad 17th to 18th century date has been suggested for these sherds.

5.1.9 The 18th century wares included small numbers of sherds of Slip Coated ware, Late Blackware and Mottled ware as well as Creamware, the co-occurrence of vernacular and formal tableware types being a characteristic of 18th century sites of all types. The presence of the vernacular tablewares attests to the robust nature of the local pottery industry and the continuing popularity of traditional wares alongside the newer and more fashionable products of the emerging factory-based industry during the 18th century. As with the earlier wares, it is not yet possible to suggest sources for these wares although Yorkshire and Staffordshire are both possibilities together with more local production within Derbyshire.

5.1.10 Lacking a makers stamp, it was impossible to identify the origin of the Creamware sherds from context 101 but the evidence from many sites in Derbyshire suggests that the type spread rapidly throughout the county, perhaps attesting to both the desire and the ability (in financial terms) of the inhabitants to gain access to fashionable consumer goods during the mid to late 18th and early 19th centuries.

5.1.11 Mid to late 19th century and later wares were present in only small quantities. Sherds of Sponged ware and Whiteware (context 101) represent the tableware component while fragments of stoneware included part of a jam or marmalade jar (context 101) and a probable bottle or flagon (context 102).

Conclusion

5.1.12 Although small in size, the pottery assemblage was highly diverse in character and would appear to indicate activity on or close to the site from the Roman period onwards. This having been said, the fact that the major features excavated were road surfaces may imply that at least some of the pottery reached the site as part of material used to create the road surfaces themselves (although the quantity is rather small for this explanation) or, alternatively, may have been used by the builders of the road themselves. The latter explanation has been offered to account for quantities of 18th century pottery found close to the line of the turnpike road leading into Castleton (Merrony pers comm., Stafford 2012) and may also be applicable here.

5.2 Lithics

Dr Clive Waddington MIfA

Introduction

5.2.1 A total of 12 lithics were retrieved from the Hassop Road Roundabout excavation, of which nine were retrieved from the unstratified topsoil (101) and three from the sub-base of the various historic roads. The pieces from the stratified deposits could potentially be residual from earlier activity on the site or, as is perhaps more likely, they have been imported along with the road sub-base material. The material from the overlying topsoil is considered more likely to have arrived on the site as a result of soil accumulation across the site given that it is located on a gentle-medium slope. If this were the case then this lithic material is unlikely to have come from far away, possibly just a few metres or tens of metres from their original position. Table 1 is a catalogue showing the breakdown of lithic types by context. All finds were located according to the context in which they were found and each find was bagged and given a unique find number. Measurements are given for complete pieces only in accordance with lithic recording conventions (Saville 1980). Although the assemblage of lithic material is small, those that can be ascribed to a period are all typical of the later Mesolithic period.

Chronology

5.2.2 Most of the assemblage sits comfortably in the later Mesolithic lithic tradition (*c.*8400-4000 cal BC), as evidenced by the concern for blade production, and the occurrence of three scrapers, a microblade that may have been utilized as a microlith, together with four edge-trimmed blades and flake. Two pieces could potentially be of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date but given the continuities of blade forms between the two periods it is not possible to be certain.

Distribution

5.2.3 The lithics were fairly evenly distributed across the site with no obvious pattern observable.

Raw Material

5.2.4 Ten of the 12 pieces recovered from the excavation were flint whilst the other two pieces were of local chert, one of which was of high quality dark grey chert. The four flints that had areas of cortex surviving on them are evidently flint from secondary geological contexts (i.e. from tills, gravels or recycled from previously chipped pieces that have re-corticated) and none can be definitely ascribed to a primary nodular source. Chert can be found in the immediate vicinity of the site as it occurs naturally in the Carboniferous Limestone upon which the site is located. The nearest sources of secondary flint probably lie in the tills and sand and gravel deposits of the Trent Valley, 35km to the south. Any flint found on the site has, therefore, to have been imported and this indicates that material was being brought to the site over a considerable distance during the Mesolithic. The main colours of the flint are dark grey (5), brown-grey (2), translucent (2) and light brown (1). The range of colours is likely to reflect a variety of different sources, even though there can be much variation in flint colour within a single nodule. Much of the flint was of high purity with very few pieces being speckled.

Flaking and Manufacture

5.2.5 The assemblage displays evidence for the use of both hard and soft hammer working, with most of the edge-trimming and retouch being unifacial and, in the cases of scrapers [3] and [10], abrupt. The manufacturing tradition for Mesolithic material relies on a blade-based technology, that includes slender blades where possible, but also thicker stubby blades when the raw material dictates. The blades typically have a triangular section and the production and use of microblades is featured within the assemblage.

Types

5.2.6 A range of tool types is present in the lithic assemblage and these are summarised in Table 1 below. Full lithic records, including selected illustrations of are included in Appendix I.

5.2.7 The presence of processing tools, such as the various retouched and utilised pieces and the scraper, indicate a wide range of processing activities, which are usually taken as an indicator of settlement sites (Schofield 1991; 1994). The presence of the scraper might imply that hide working was an important activity. The presence of a microblade, indicates that the use and maintenance of hunting weapons may have taken place on the site, suggesting that hunting, and perhaps fishing, might have been an important activity in the areas around the site.

Type	Unstratified 101	106 Sub-base of road 105	107 Sub-base of road 104	112 Lower sub-base of 104	Total
Flakes	1				1
Blades	1				1
Core	1				1
Edge-trimmed blade	2		1		3
Edge-trimmed flake	1				1
Scrapers	3				3
Microblade		1			1
Utilised blade	1				1
Total	**10**	**1**	**1**		**12**

Table 1: Summary of lithic types by context.

Discussion

5.2.8 Rowdale field (where the excavation of Hassop Road Roundabout too place) forms a natural low-level communication route east-west between the valleys of the Wye and the Derwent and is likely to have been of strategic interest for groups inhabiting the area from earliest times. The lithic evidence suggests the area close to the current roundabout formed a focus for Mesolithic activity, which included the use of locally available and imported lithic raw materials. Little is known in any detail regarding the Mesolithic exploitation of this part of the Peak District, however, the presence of later Mesolithic material in the assemblage indicates that hunter-gatherer groups were using this part of the landscape sometime in the 8th – 5th millennia cal BC. The wide range of artefact types for such a small assemblage is notable, with only one each of a core, flake and blade, the rest of the assemblage having been utilized as tools of some sort. This high proportion of tertiary pieces hints at processing activities usually associated with residential sites rather than extraction or butchery sites.

5.3 Miscellaneous small finds

Mike Wood

Introduction

5.3.1 A small collection of glass, clay pipes, stone, clinker and metal objects was recovered from archaeological work at Hassop Road Roundabout. This included 112 pieces of glass, 87 metal objects, 29 fragments of clay pipe, 1 whetstone and 6 pieces of clinker. The material was derived from surfaces, an infilled drain, sub-soil and topsoil.

Methodology

5.3.2 The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. None of the metalwork was x-rayed prior to reporting. Reference was made to published guides where possible (Oswald 1975, Higgins and Pavey 1994). A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1 to 5.

Context	Deposit	Form	Date	No	Wt (g)	Comments
101	topsoil	off-cut	undated	1	22.3	off-cut of iron strip
101	topsoil	pen-knife	late 19th-20th	1	63.5	composite folding pen knife with decorated bone handle sides
101	topsoil	chain links	post-medieval to modern	1	94.4	2 links of chain
101	topsoil	horse shoe nails	post-medieval to modern	38	92.6	
101	topsoil	bolts	20th century	2	25.3	
101	topsoil	hook	post-medieval to modern	1	32.6	
101	topsoil	horseshoe	post-medieval to modern	1	31.5	very small, likely for a small pony
101	topsoil	wrought nails	post-medieval to modern	19	127.6	
101	topsoil	corroded lumps	undated	14	144.1	
101	topsoil	strip	undated	1	1.4	
101	topsoil	ox shoe?	post-medieval	2	158.1	2 curved corroded fragments
101	topsoil	rod	undated	1	66.8	bent and corroded
101	topsoil	hook	modern	1	1.78	small hook on a crudely tapered arm
101	topsoil	toy	20th	1	0.7	Half of a silver effect toy ball.
102	sub-soil	nail	undated	1	7.2	very corroded
105	metalled surface	door nail	post-medieval	1	102.19	large square headed nail likely used in a door or wooden construction
114	sub base of surface 109	horseshoe nail	18-20th c	1	5.15	clenches are missing
				87	977.22	

Table 2: Metal.

Context	Deposit	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouth pieces	Weight (g)	Stem Bore	Comments
101	topsoil	1687-1712	9			21.4	6/64"	stems
101	topsoil	1682-1757	11			22.3	5/64"	includes one crudely formed, tapered heel probably 1680-1710
101	topsoil	1767-1782	5			6.79	4/64"	stems
101	topsoil	1660-1680		1		8	5/64"	similar to Oswald 1969, 13
101	topsoil			1		1.5		fragments
101	topsoil	1640-1670		1		7.1	5/64"	similar to Oswald 1969,

Context	Deposit	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouth pieces	Weight (g)	Stem Bore	Comments
								12
111	sub-base of surface	undated		1		1		fragment
			25		4	68.09		

Table 3: Clay tobacco pipe.

Context	Deposit	Form	Colour	Date	Shds	Wt (g)	Comments
118	infill of drain	chemist bottle	aqua	late 19th-early 20th	1	9	tooled finish
105	metalled surface	beer bottle	brown	19th-20th	6	17.58	fragments
102	sub-soil	window glass	clear	20th	2	0.34	fragments
102	sub-soil	bottle	green	19th-20th	6	20.36	bottle fragments
102	sub-soil	wine bottle	green	1770-1780	6	199.45	includes a highly pronounced kick base fragment and a distinctive bottle neck
101	topsoil	wine bottle	green	1780-1790	11	26.88	
101	topsoil	window glass	clear	20th	1	1.3	
101	topsoil	chemist bottle	aqua	19th-20th	1	1.8	
101	topsoil	head light	clear	20th	1	0.65	
101	topsoil	misc	clear	19th-20th	3	7.7	chips and lumps
101	topsoil	wine bottle	green	late 18th-19th	7	239.3	heavily patinated. The kick suggests late 18th onwards
101	topsoil	phial	clear	19th-20th	1	1.06	
101	topsoil	wine bottle	green	18th-19th	66	276.34	fragments
					112	801.76	

Table 4: Glass.

Context	Deposit	Form	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
101	topsoil	rectangular whetstone	post med-modern	1	23	likely an agricultural hone made from local gritstone

Table 5: Stone.

Context	Deposit	Form	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
101	topsoil	clinker	undated	6	4	

Table 6: Clinker.

Discussion

5.3.3 The miscellaneous finds from Hassop Road Roundabout comprise a mixed assemblage of domestic material alongside agricultural artefacts spanning the late 17th century to modern era. With the majority of finds being recovered from topsoil, sub-soil or surfaces, there is little in the way of stratified material and the date range is perhaps unsurprising.

5.3.4 Of note within the assemblage is a possible post-medieval ox shoe, a very small pony shoe and several horse shoe nails. The presence of a stone hone, typically used for sharpening a scythe or sickle during harvesting reinforces the impression of an agricultural assemblage. During harvest scythes would need sharpening approximately every 15 minutes so hones were carried by most workers and subject to casual loss.

5.3.5 The clay tobacco pipes span the late 17th to late 18th century, although the most securely dated examples are typical of the late 17th century. Pipes were becoming increasingly popular at this time and would likely have been used by farm workers during their breaks. As short-lived items, pipes were easily broken and promptly discarded.

5.3.6 The glass assemblage is again of mixed date including three wine bottles of late 18th century date alongside 19th and 20th material including fragments of beer bottles, window glass and vehicle headlamp glass.

5.4 Animal bone

Chris Shimwell

5.4.1 This report summarises data recorded in two tables (Appendix I). Animal bones were recovered from seven different contexts:

- 101 – Topsoil
- 102 – Sub-soil
- 104 – Metalled surface flanked by kerbstones running SE/NW truncated towards the west
- 105 – Possible metalled surface immediately south of 104
- 107 – Sub-base of level 104
- 112 – Lower sub-base of earlier road surface (110) below 104
- 116 – Sub-base of a curved narrow track-way (115)

5.4.2 Preservation ranged from good to poor with most of the larger specimens falling into the good/moderate category.

5.4.3 The number of identified skeletal parts (NISP) was 248 with 90% of these being recovered from the topsoil. Of these 90 were small pieces (3mm-25mm) and unidentified as to species. All these derived from the topsoil. Thirty three samples were identified as Leporidae (Rabbit and/or Hare) and these were also confined to the topsoil. Most of these are considered to be rabbit and in the absence of evidence of burrowing in the site probably derived from deaths due to Myxamatosis and thus relatively modern – 20th century.

5.4.4 The other samples represent domestic animals (cattle, horse, sheep and dog) (France 2011). The only identified bovine sample was a very well-preserved scapula from the topsoil which had been butchered and sawn with a modern meat saw. Similarly there was an ovine tibia which has been sawn in mid shaft by a modern saw. These bones appear to have been deposited on site by the action of carnivores (dog/fox) and derived from previous human consumption.

5.4.5 Because of the relatively small size of the individual samples recovered most of those considered to be bovine or equine are described as being from Large Mammals. Similarly although 26 samples were identified as Ovine/Caprine – most probably sheep – a larger number were described as being from smaller mammals (sheep, goat or dog). No pig bones were found on site.

5.4.6 The sheep bone fragments of skull were identified along with four molars, part of a mandible and two vertebrae, one of which was probably a first cervical vertebra and showed evidence of butchery probably associated with head removal. Most of the sheep long bones had unfused epiphyses indicating that they were sub-adults at death (<36-42 months). This may indicate that slaughter for human consumption might have taken place, although natural death is also probable. Sheep ribs were also recovered and the collection probably indicates the presence of a number of individuals (Silver 1969).

5.4.7 Also in the topsoil six teeth from a Canine type mammal (probably dog) were recovered. These consisted of 1 molar, 2 canines and 3 incisor teeth. A number of ribs and long bones classed as being from a small mammal are almost certainly dog and the collection points to the presence of one dog on site.

5.4.8 Two equine molar teeth were recovered from the topsoil along with four fragments of skull from a large mammal and part of a scapula. Three pieces of skull from a large mammal were found in contexts 104 and 105 yielding four more pieces of skull, part of a mandible of a large mammal and two equine incisor teeth.

5.4.9 Contexts 107 and 112 produced fragments of long bones from a large mammal. Many of these samples were root etched. These fragments appear to form part of a single horse which probably died at the side of the metalled surface described as context 104. The wear on the incisor teeth indicate that the horse was approximately 5 years old at death (Miller and Robertson 1959).

5.4.10 A single avian carpometacarpus was found in the topsoil, probably from a domestic chicken.

6 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 The presence of flint tools of Late Mesolithic date retrieved from the excavation at Hassop Road Roundabout represents significant information regarding the occupation of the Peak District by prehistoric hunter-gatherers. Their settlements in the Peak District are mostly known by scatters of stone tools and waste from their production. Sites in close proximity comprise Lismore Fields near Buxton, and the Ashford area including Fin Cop hillfort (Hart 1984, 32; Waddington 2010).

6.2 The presence of Romano-British pottery in this area of the Peak District is of particular significance as the Roman evidence is limited here. Derbyshire appears to be

traversed in every direction by Roman roads. The Roman army probably first entered the Peak District shortly before Agricola's push north into Brigantian territory in the late 70s AD. The forts at Navio (Brough on Noe) and Ardotalia in the Hope valley and Melandra (Glossop) attest to the Roman presence in this area, although permanent occupation did not take place until the 80s AD (Barnatt and Smith 2004: 46 – 48). A possible third fort at Buxton has been assumed on the basis of the military roads network but no evidence of its existence has been found (*ibid.* 48), and a station around the Bakewell area has also been speculated upon but never confirmed.

6.3 Other Roman military sites in close proximity to the Peak District include Parwich between Buxton and Ashbourne, and Pentrich between Little-Chester (Derby) and Chesterfield (Lysons and Lysons 1817, 203 – 218). Although by the first half of the second century the forts in the Peak District were abandoned, Navio appears to have been rebuilt around this time and its *vicus* (civilian settlement) continued to be occupied until the mid-fourth century (Barnatt and Smith 2004: 46 – 48). There was a second important urban site at the spa centre of Aquae Arnementiae (Buxton).

6.4 Although Romano-British rural settlements in the Peak District are somewhat elusive, the identified sites comprise nucleated hamlets or farmsteads with several circular or rectangular buildings, together with associated yards, garden plots and lanes. Surrounding these are fields defined by banks. The best known example of such a settlement is Roystone Grange, near Ballidon (*ibid.* 50 – 51) and Rainster Rocks in the parish of Brassington (Dool 1976: 17 – 22). However, well-preserved earthworks also occur at several other sites, including those on Chee Tor near Blackwell, at North Lees near Hathersage, and at Bank Top near Hartington (*ibid.* 50 – 51; Bevan 2005). Hart's (1981) survey identifies 38 Romano-British settlements recorded in the White Peak area; although Bevan's (2005) survey established a larger number of settlements. Generally these are small and widely dispersed but favoured areas are the Dove and Wye valleys and the Brassington area (Dool 1976: 100; Bevan 2005). The presence of lead ores within the limestone plateau may have been a critical factor in the location of these settlements; although agriculture also appears to have played a significant part in their location (Barnatt and Smith 2004, 52).

6.5 The location of these settlements might have also been determined by the valley systems as the use of barges is a well established form of river transport during the Roman period (Lane 1986, 64). The rivers Trent, Derwent and Idle would have been suitable for that purpose in Derbyshire (*ibid.* 57 – 61). In addition, tributary rivers such as the Wye, which joins the Derwent at Rowsley, would have also been navigable before reaching rugged terrain difficult to pass through. Thus the river Wye would have possibly been navigable up to the area around Bakewell passing along Haddon where an inscribed roman altar was dug up in the 17th century in the grounds of Haddon Hall (Lane 1986, 40).

6.6 Although the pottery assemblage retrieved from the excavation at Hassop Road Roundabout is small in size, it comprises two specialised food preparation vessels (the mortaria), a vessel suitable for storage (the Derbyshire water jar), perhaps a jar for cooking (the grey ware vessel) and a serving dish or bowl (the Nene Valley vessel). The chronological emphasis is late-third and fourth century and the wares and vessels indicate trade with at least three different sources in the Midlands – the Mancetter-Hartshill kilns near Coventry, the Derbyshire ware kilns near Belper and the Nene Valley kilns near Peterborough. The pottery assemblage was highly diverse in character and would appear to indicate activity on or close to the site from the Roman period. It is worth noting that the geophysical survey undertaken within the entire field south-west of the Hassop Road Roundabout identified at least two well-defined roughly rectilinear enclosures to the west of the excavated track-ways (Flintoft

2012). The larger enclosure appears to include ephemeral internal features and a high-contrast anomaly possibly indicating industrial activity (*ibid.*). These form of enclosures may date from late prehistoric periods through to the Medial Ages, and thus could be of Romano-British origin.

6.7 The remnants of roads uncovered during the excavation at Hassop Road Roundabout appears depicted on recently found cartographic records dating from the early 17th century onwards running from Bakewell to Hasssop and branching off to the west towards Ashford. The remains of these former roads appear to have derived from the post-medieval period onwards, although the hollow ways and packhorse road could have much earlier origins, perhaps even as early as Roman times. Indeed, the majority of the network of highways and byways that existed until the motor car revolutionised transport was largely complete by the end of the Middle Ages (Hey 1979) and this could account for the presence of medieval pottery sherds found on the site. It is possible that the road might have even earlier origins given the presence of Roman ceramics, and if this is the case then use of this routeway through Rowdale in Anglo-Saxon times can also be postulated.

6.8 The remnants of the 'Y'-shaped junction consisted of metalled surfaces flanked by large kerbstones. A series of wheel ruts, aligned parallel with the kerbstones, were discernable on the metalled surface of the road running towards Ashford. Earlier phases of construction amongst the roads were identified as the roads were re-laid and repaired well into the 19th century. The earliest construction appears to have consisted of a packhorse way. Further construction included hollow ways which were dug out in order to provide a regular surface and a standard width for wagons and carts for the transportation of valuable goods. These were subsequently improved with later and often wider re-surfacing.

6.9 Remnants of a wall bounding the western branch was also identified which might have been constructed around the 18th century as a boundary for the road branching west towards Ashford. Further development included the truncation of the later road towards Ashford in 1816 and the final abandonment of the entire cross-road in the 1860s following the construction of the railway through the field and the diversion of the former roads.

6.10 Despite the survival of the ancient roads, no clear evidence of the location of a possible cross shaft was recognised. However, a possible structure composed of large stones over smaller limestone rubble was identified adjacent to the junction. This was not fully investigated due to time restrictions and thus its characteristics and purpose remains unknown, although a connection with a cross shaft base remains a possibility.

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9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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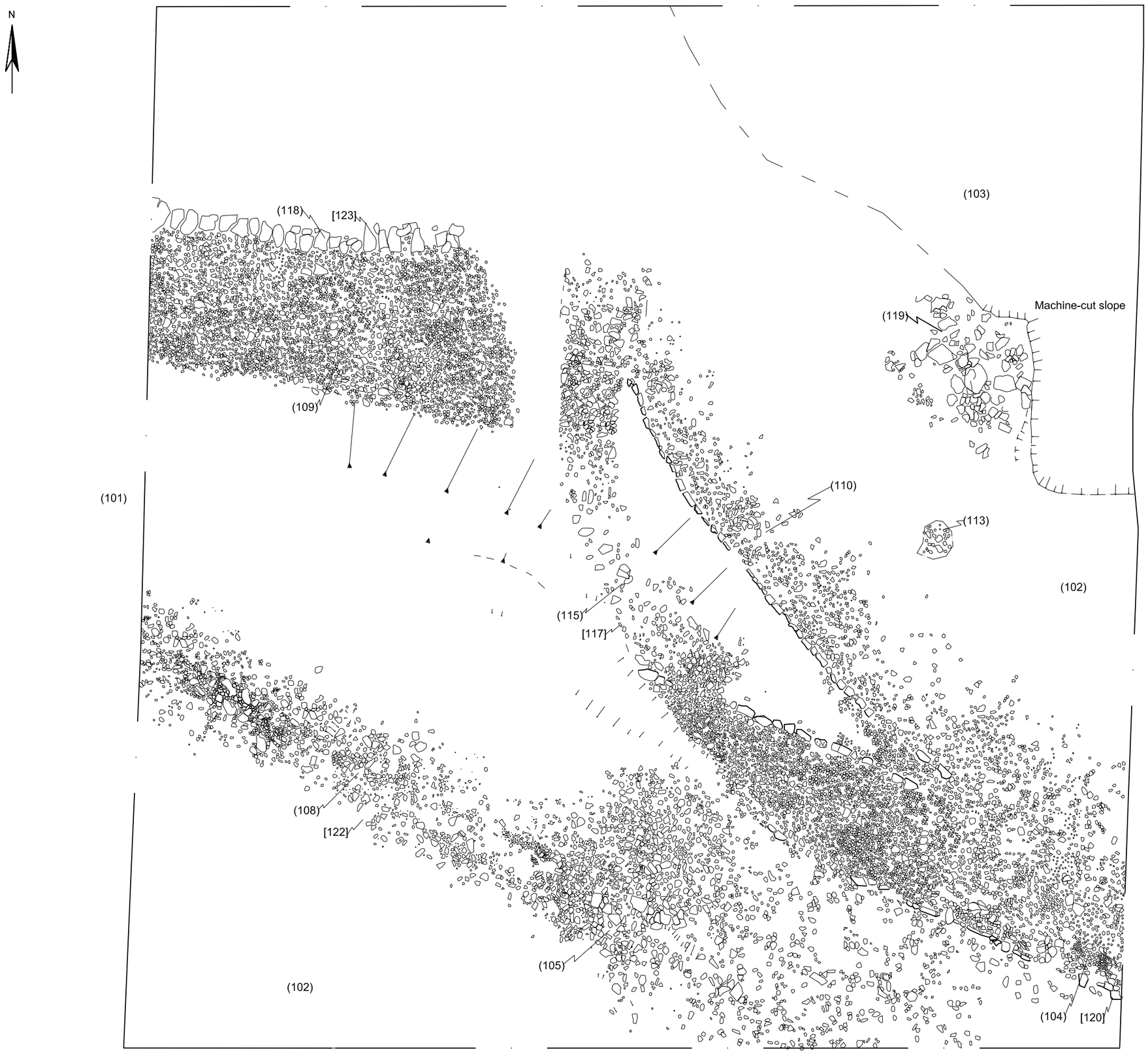
APPENDIX I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDS

Context Number	Description	Interpretation
101	Dark greyish brown silty clay containing frequent inclusions of rounded pebbles	Topsoil
102	Medium reddish-brown hard silty clay containing infrequent inclusions of small stones	Sub-soil
103	Medium brownish-red undisturbed clay	Natural sub-stratum
104	Metalled surface, patchy in places, truncated by (105). Consists of small angular stones with a small amount of larger stones scattered through the deposit	Road surface
105	Metalled surface, patchy in places consisting of small sub-angular stones with a small amount of rounded pebbles and some larger stones. The stones are not laid down systematically and appear to be randomly placed	Possible stone surface
106	Medium reddish brown silty clay, similar to the sub-soil. Situated below (105)	Sub-base for possible stone surface (105)
107	Medium reddish brown silty clay, similar to the sub-soil. Situated below (104)	Sub-base for road surface (104)
108	Deposit of medium-large sub-angular stones aligned with road surface (104) running E-W	Dry-stone wall foundation
109	E-W linear stone surface at north-west of the site	Road surface
110	Metalled surface curving to the north, truncated by (104)	Road surface
111	Medium reddish-brown silty clay similar to the sub-soil. Situated below (110)	Sub-base/matrix for (110)
112	Dark reddish brown silty clay. Situated below (111), overlying (113)	Lower sub-base for (110)
113	Thin metalled surface situated below (110)	Road surface
114	Clayey deposit	Sub-base for (109)
115	Slightly curved narrow stone surface	Track-way
116	Clayey deposit	Sub-base for (115)
117	Cut for (115)	Road foundation trench
118	Linear feature capped with large stones running E-W	Stone-lined drain
119	Deposit of large stones, disturbed	Feature of unknown provenance
120	Cut for road (104)	Road foundation trench
121	Clayey deposit	Sub-base for (113)
122	Cut of (108)	Road foundation trench
123	Cut of (118)	Drain ditch
124	Cut of (113)	Road foundation trench
125	Cut of (109)	Road foundation trench



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Derbyshire
DE45 1HB

Site Code: HRR '12
Date: 30 August 2012
Drawn: KM
Scale: 1:100 at A3

Figure :
Plan of excavated area prior to the excavation of sections

Key:

Notes:

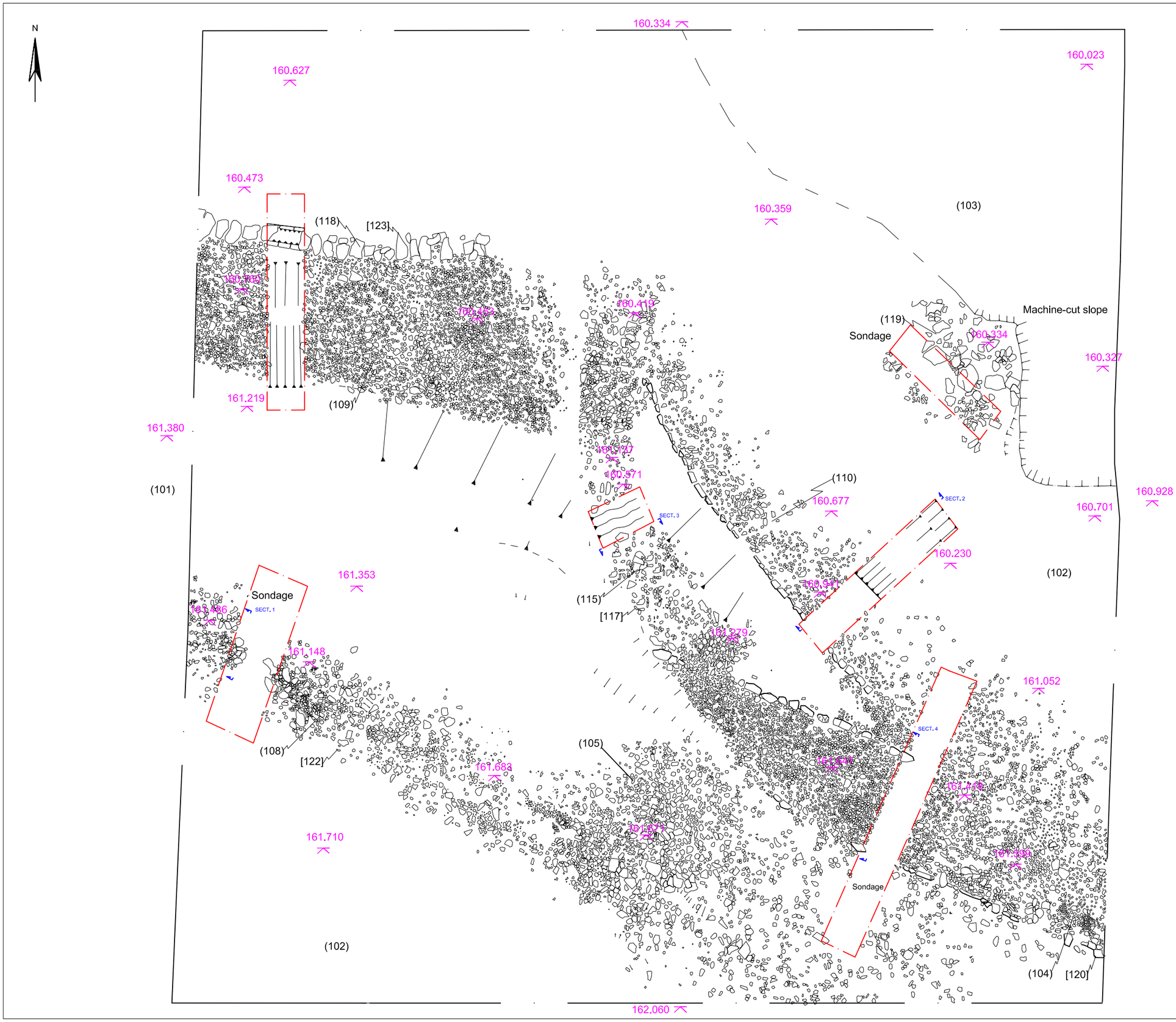

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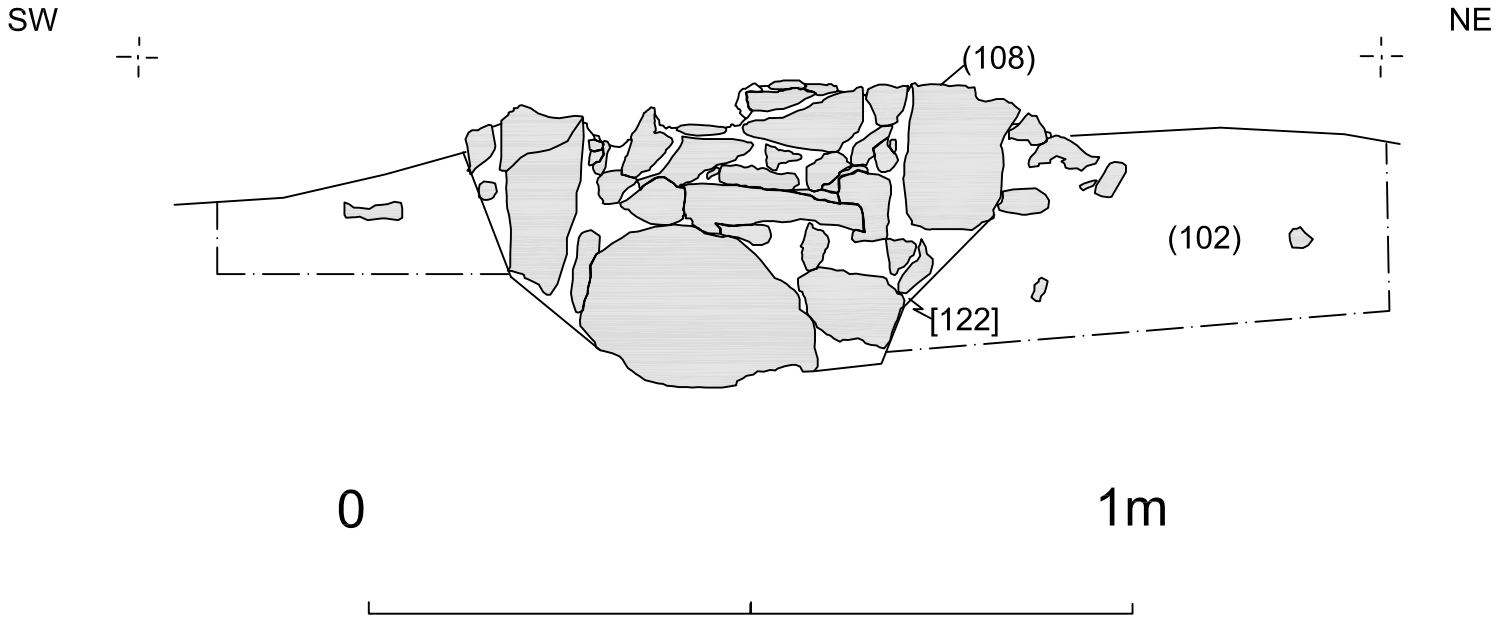
Figure :

Plan of the excavated trench

Excavated sections

Notes:

Section 1
South-east facing section of (108)



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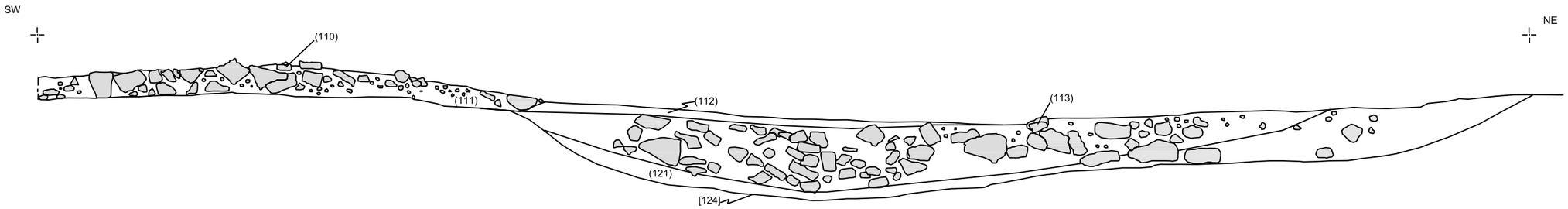
Section 1

Key:

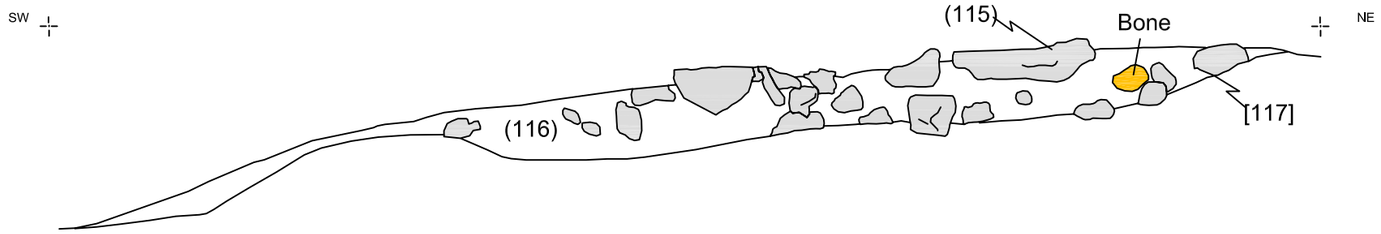
Stone

Notes:

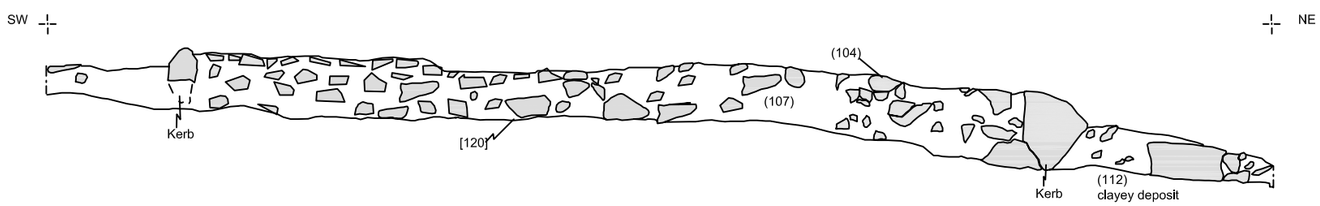
Section 2
South-east facing section of (110)



Section 3
North-west facing section across road (115) showing (116) and cut [117]



Section 4
South-east facing section of (104)



0 1m

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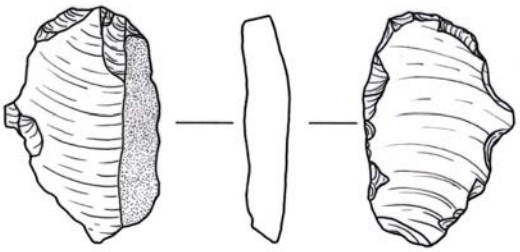
Scale: 1:20

Sections 2, 3 and 4

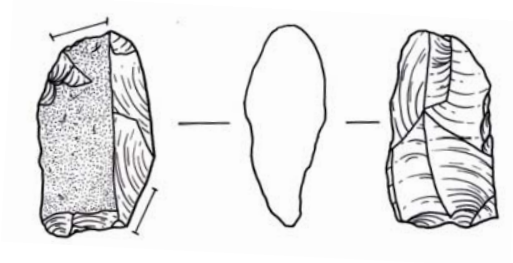
Key:

Stone

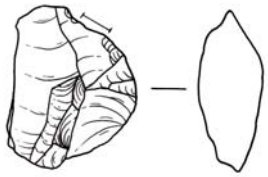
Notes:



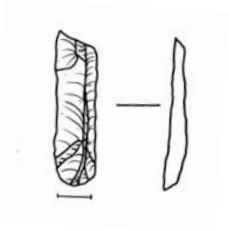
Small Find 3
End Scraper



Small Find 11
End Scraper



Small Find 10
Tiny Scraper



Small Find 2
Obliquely Snapped Microblade

Selected lithic finds from Hassop Road Roundabout

Hassop Lithics Catalogue												
SF No.	**Context**	**Material**	**Colour**	**Provenance**	**Type: General**	**Type: Specific**	**Core RS**	**Period**	**L (mm)**	**W**	**T**	**Notes**
1	112	flint	translucent	secondary	flake		prim					broken flake with cortex on dorsal side that has, in part, formed as a result of recortication
2	106	flint	dark grey		microblade		ter	mes	19.5	5	1.5	Slender microblade with obliquely snapped end - may be a microlith but no retouch present. Late Mesolithic cate
3	101	flint	dark grey	secondary	scraper	end	ter	mes?	30	20	5.5	End scraper with abrupt retouch at distal end and with edge trimming along its convex long side
4	101	flint	dark grey	secondary	utilised blade		ter		30.5	5.5	5	Blade chipped from an already retouched piece and subsequently evidence for utilisation along one of the fresh edges
5	107	flint	light brown		edge-trimmed blade		ter		27	8	6	Edge-trimmed irregular blade
6	101	flint	dark grey		edge-trimmed blade		ter	mes/neo				Snapped edge-trimmed blade made on high quality flint
7	101	flint	dark grey		edge-trimmed flake		ter		25	26.5	8	Recycled flint
8	101	flint	translucent		edge-trimmed blade		ter	mes				Broken edge-trimmed blade
9	101	chert	light and dark grey		blade		sec	mes/neo				Broken chert blade with possible evidence for edge-trimming
10	101	flint	brown-grey		scraper	tiny	ter	mes	15	21	9	Tiny scraper formed by abrupt retouch of an irregular blade
11	101	flint	brown-grey	secondary	scraper	end	ter	mes	26	15	8.5	Small end scraper made on an irregular cortical blade
12	101	chert	dark grey		core	platform	sec	mes/neo	47	27		Single platform blade core made from high quality chert with evidence for parallel-sided blade removals including also a hinge fracture

	POTTERY CATALOGUE								
Context	**Type**	**No**	**Wt**	**ENV**	**Part**	**Form**	**Decoration**	**Date range**	**Notes**
101	Blackware	1	12	1	Base	Cup/tyg	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	
101	Blackware	1	4	1	Handle	Cup/tyg	Black glaze int & ext	C17th	
101	Brown Glazed Coarseware	1	139	1	Rim	Pancheon	Brown glaze int only	C18th – C19th	Angular clubbed rim
101	Colour-coated ware	1	16	1	Base	Dish/jar	U/Dec	C4th	
101	Creamware	35	40	35	BS/Flake	?Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	Flakes & flaked sherds
101	Creamware	2	2	2	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
101	Creamware	1	1	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 – c.1820	
101	Derbyshire ware	12	122	12	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC2nd - MC4th	Includes a cupped-rimmed jar
101	Gritty ware	2	8	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Medieval	Hard, quartz tempered gritty ware
101	Late Blackware	1	98	1	Base	Mug/tankard	Black glaze int & partially ext above an impressed line	C18th – C19th	
101	Late Blackware	4	20	3	Base & BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C18th	Red fabric
101	Midlands Purple type ware	8	79	8	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C16th – C17th	Very hard, dense purple fabric
101	Midlands Purple type ware	1	25	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Grooves on neck	C16th – C17th	Everted rim; very hard, dense purple fabric
101	Midlands Purple type ware	1	26	1	Flat base	Hollow ware	Thin purple glaze int	C16th – C17th	Very hard, dense purple fabric
101	Midlands Purple type ware	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C16th – C17th	Very hard, dense purple fabric
101	Midlands Purple type ware	6	150	6	Flat base	Hollow ware	Purple/brown glaze int only	C16th – C17th	Very hard, dense purple fabric
101	Midlands Purple type ware	9	43	9	BS	Hollow ware	Purple/brown glaze int only	C16th – C17th	Very hard, dense purple fabric
101	Mottled ware	1	3	1	Rim	Cup/mug	Everted rim; mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
101	Mottled ware	5	17	5	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	

101	Mottled ware	1	4	1	Footed base	Hollow ware	Mottled glaze int & partially ext	C18th	
101	Oxidised earthenware	55	56	55	Flakes	U/ID	U/Dec	C17th – C18th	Fine red earthenware; surfaces flaked & abraded
101	Oxidised Gritty ware	5	40	5	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	Abundant quartz up to 1mm in a very soft oxidised fabric
101	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	6	3	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	?Late Medieval	Very soft, abraded orange fabric
101	Redware type	4	26	4	Rim	Dish	Clear glaze int; hammerhead rim	C17th – EC18th	
101	Redware type	13	31	13	BS	Dish	Clear glaze int only	C17th – EC18th	
101	Redware type	1	6	1	BS	Dish/bowl	Clear glaze int only	C17th – EC18th	Very soft red fabric; heavily abraded
101	Roman Greyware	1	8	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	Roman	
101	Slip Coated ware	8	23	8	BS	Dish/bowl	Red slip under clear glaze int only	LC17th – C18th	Fine buff fabric w/ fine black grit
101	Slip Coated ware	8	32	8	BS	Dish	Red slip int under clear glaze only	C18th	
101	Slipware	4	17	2	Rim	Dish/bowl	Black wavy slip line int on red slip int; hammerhead rim	C17th – EC18th	
101	Slipware	4	17	4	Base	Dish/bowl	Black linear slip pattern int on red slip int	C17th – EC18th	
101	Slipware	1	11	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Red slip under clear glaze int only	C17th – EC18th	
101	Slipware	12	41	12	BS	Dish/bowl	Dark brown & white curvilinear slip designs int on red slip	C17th – EC18th	
101	Slipware	2	53	23	BS	Dish/bowl	Curvilinear white slip designs int	C17th – EC18th	
101	Slipware	1	y8	1	Rim	Dish/bowl	Curvilinear white slip design int; hammerhead rim	C17th – EC18th	
101	Slipware	17	30	15	BS	Dish	Embossed pattern int w/ dark slip detailing	LC17th – C18th	Press-moulded dish
101	Slipware	2	10	2	Rim	Dish	Wavy lobate rim; Brown slip dots on white slip int	LC17th – C18th	
101	Slipware	2	5	2	BS	Dish	Brown slip dots on white slip int	LC17th – C18th	
101	Slipware	1	7	1	BS	Dish	Embossed linear pattern w/ dark slip detailing	LC17th – C18th	Press-moulded dish
101	Slipware	2	3	2	BS	Dish	White slip int only	LC17th – C18th	
101	Slipware	4	14	4	BS	Dish	White slip int; incised to make a curvilinear red design	LC17th – C18th	
101	Sponged ware	2	85	1	Recessed base	Hollow ware	Blue sponging ext	c.1830+	
101	Stoneware	1	4	1	BS	Jam jar	Narrow fluting ext	MC19th - EC20th	
101	Unglazed Red Earthenware	3	28	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C18th – C19th	
101	Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	M – LC19th	
101	Yellow ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown slip discs & dots ext	LC16th – C17th	Thin white fabric
101	Yellow ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	LC16th – C17th	
102	Blackware	3	39	3	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int only	C17th	
102	Brown Glazed Coarseware	5	78	3	BS	Bowl/pancheon	Brown glaze int only	LC17th – C18th	
102	Gritty ware	1	33	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C13th – C14th	Abundant, well-sorted quartz grit; tall, everted neck w/ clubbed rim
102	Mancetter-Hartshill whiteware	1	37	1	Rim	?Mortarium	Hammerhead rim	C3rd	
102	Mancetter-Hartshill whiteware	1	5	1	BS	?Mortarium	U/Dec	Roman	
102	Midlands Purple type ware	1	22	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	C16th – C17th	Profiled rim; ?lid-seated
102	Mottled ware	1	11	1	BS & handle	Mug/tankard	Rilled band ext	C18th	
102	Oxidised earthenware	4	2	4	BS	Flakes	U/ID	LC17th – EC18th	
102	Oxidised Gritty ware	3	13	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Very heavily abraded
102	Redware	4	6	4	Rim & BS	Dish	Clear slip int only	C17th – EC18th	
102	Slip Coated ware	4	14	4	BS	U/ID	Thin red slip under clear glaze	C18th	
102	Slipware	9	23	9	BS	Dish	Curvilinear white slip decoration int	C17th – EC18th	
102	Slipware	2	10	2	BS	Dish	Dark brown trailed slip decoration int	C17th – EC18th	
102	Slipware	4	15	4	BS	Dish	Dark brown & white trailed curvilinear slip pattern int	C17th – C18th	
102	Slipware	1	6	1	Rim	Dish	White wavy trailed slip line int	C17th – EC18th	
102	Slipware	1	2	1	BS	Dish	Brown & white trailed slip int	C17th – EC18th	
102	Stoneware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Grooves ext; pale green int & ext	C19th	
105	Derbys. Med Gritty ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th – C12th	See Cumberpatch 2004 for discussion
105	Late Blackware	1	3	1	BS	?Bowl	Black glaze int only	C18th	
107	Oxidised Gritty ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	Very heavily abraded fragment
	Total	**302**	**1709**	**315**					

Context	101	102	104	105	107	112	116	TOTAL
Preservation								
Good	16			3				19
Mod/Good	39	2						41
Moderate	55		3	4	2	3	2	69
Poor	119							119
TOTAL	229	2	3	7	2	3	2	248
	BONE PRESERVATION BY CONTEXT							

Context	101	102	104	105	107	112	116	TOTAL
Taxa								
Bovine	2							2
Ovine/Cap	24	2						26
Equine	2			7				9
Canine	6							6
Leporidae	33							33
Avian	1							1
Lge mammal	13		3		2	3	2	23
Sm Mammal	58							58
Unidentified	90							90
TOTAL	229	2	3	7	2	3	2	248
Figures represent "Number of Identified Skeletal Parts" (NISP). Large mammal =Horse or Bovine, Small mammal=sheep/goat/pig/dog						Horse or Bovine. Small mammal= Sheep,Goat,Dog. Unidentified = small fragments 3mm-25mm.		
	BONE ASSEMBLAGE BY TAXA/CONTEXT							

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Project details

Project name	Hassop Road Roundabout -- Archaeological excavation
Short description of the project	excavation revealing former roads including a juntion depicted on early 17th century maps.
Project dates	Start: 01-07-2012 End: 20-07-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Type of project	Research project
Site status	National Park
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC Late Mesolithic
Investigation type	'"Part Excavation"'
Prompt	Research

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES BAKEWELL hassop road roundabout
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 2170 7066 53 -1 53 13 56 N 001 40 29 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Project director/manager	Jim Brightman
Project supervisor	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Old House Museum, Bakewell
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Old House Museum, Bakewell
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Old House Museum, Bakewell
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Excavation at Hassop Road Roundabout, Bakewell, Derbyshire.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mora-Ottomano, A.
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bakewell

Entered by	Alvaro Mora-Ottomano (alvaro@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	24 February 2014

OASIS: