



Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Castleton, Derbyshire, 2008 and 2009

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(Front cover images: view south up Castle Street towards Pevensey Castle, 2008 students on a trek up Mam Tor and test pit excavations at CAS/08/2 – copyright ACA & Mike Murray)



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1 Summary

A total of 10 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated in the town of Castleton in Derbyshire within the Peak District National Park in 2008 and 2009. The test pitting was organised as the main part of a larger landscape study that was being undertaken by Peterborough students and organised jointly between Stanground College, Peterborough and Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA).

This report focuses on the results of the test pitting where no prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon finds were excavated from any of the test pits, although a known late Saxon settlement had already been established as it was recorded in the Domesday Book. Peveril castle was constructed soon after the Norman Conquest and a planned town was constructed below it. The new town may have remained small given the few sherds of high medieval pottery that were excavated and would have severely contracted when the castle was abandoned during the 14th century as no late medieval pottery sherds were recorded at all.

From the tax records and the pottery excavated from the test pit the town grew again into the post medieval, despite there still being no record of any markets and the closure of the hospital. Mining and perhaps agriculture would have continued to bring people to the area to look for work. The peak of activity however as noted through the test pitting was from the 18th century and later which coincide with the improved transport links to the Hope Valley, turnpike roads and the railway which led to an influx of visitors; the majority to visit the vast cave network around the town.

2 Introduction

A series of 10 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated in Castleton in Derbyshire on three days over a two-year period. A single days digging was undertaken on the 20th August 2008 and a two-day digging event also took place on the 29th – 30th July 2009. The majority of the pits were excavated in residential gardens, but a few were also dug on common grass land and the village green. Excavations were undertaken by school children from Stanground College (now the Stanground Academy) and St Peter's Catholic Secondary School, both in Peterborough as part of a Historic Landscape Study developed in association with staff at Stanground College and Access Cambridge Archaeology. The Peterborough students were then mixed with local school students from Hope Valley College for the excavation part of the course only. The digging was supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology, based in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge.

2.1 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/>) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting.

2.2 The Higher Education Field Academy

The Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme aims to raise the aspirations, enthusiasm and attainment of 14-17 year-olds with regard to higher education by making a valuable contribution to current academic research at the University of Cambridge. The three-day learning-extension course has been run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) since 2005, aimed at UK students in state school years 9, 10 and 12. HEFA was developed as a collaboration between ACA, AimHigher and the Assessment Research Division at Cambridge Assessment.

On HEFA, participants spend two days running their own small (1m²) archaeological excavation within living villages, just like thousands did in TV's Big Dig in 2003 and Michael Wood's Great British Story in 2012, with the aim of applying and developing a wide range of learning skills, boosting their academic confidence and giving them a taste of life and learning at university level. They make new discoveries for and about themselves, and in the process contribute to the university's CORS research into the development of rural communities and settlements in the past. The third day is spent in the University of Cambridge analysing the

excavation results in discussive learning sessions which aim to engage and challenge participants, prepare them to produce a written analysis for assessment as well as provide an inspirational and positive experience of higher education. After the field academy, learners receive detailed individual feedback on their data collection, personal, learning and thinking skills developed during the fieldwork as well as their reporting and research skills exhibited in the written assignment, which will support applications to further and higher education.

2.3 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003; Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971), but until recently attention was focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements which are today deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation. Very few regions have seen any systematic research-driven primary investigation aimed at CORS, and most of that which has taken place has not involved excavation, including those of a survey based nature (Roberts 1987; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000; Roberts and Wrathmell 2003). However, recent attempts to redress this bias in favour of the majority of medieval rural settlements which are still inhabited have opened up new areas for debate which are beginning to call into question established theories about the development of rural settlement in the historic period (Aston & Gerrard 1999; Jones & Page 2007). However, despite these recent advances, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation including excavation remains very small. In order to begin to resolve this problem, Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 30 CORS, most in eastern England and beyond. This will help allow the evidence upon which knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, to be more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of sites which are currently deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2012 and 2013).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pits excavations in Castleton were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants by providing the opportunity to acquire, develop, refine and demonstrate new skills, experience and confidence.
- Increase learners' capacity to succeed in applying to and studying at university by providing activities which enable them to reinforce generic skills in team-working, problem solving, communication, presentation and planning.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Castleton and its environs.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Castleton were as follows:

- To provide the opportunity for participants to learn and develop cognitive, practical, personal and technical skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.
- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Castleton through test-pitting carried out by school students in properties throughout the village.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Castleton were as follows:

- Raise the educational aspirations of participants.
- Provide an educational and vocational challenge allowing participants to develop transferable skills for life and learning in school and for higher education.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the village of Castleton

4 Methodology

The test pits excavated in the course of the Castleton excavation followed the standard procedure outlined below, used successfully by ACA in the excavation by members of the public of over 2000 test pits in eastern England since 2005.

- Test pits were 1m square. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in the written handbook.
- A pro-forma recording system was used by excavating members of the public to record their test pit excavation. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- Cut features, if encountered were excavated sequentially in the normal way.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.
- Each spit/context was photographed and planned before excavation at 1:10. The bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.
- A register was kept by each test pit excavation team detailing photographs taken including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Test pits were then backfilled and the turf replaced neatly to restore the site

On-site finds identification and retention

- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA and archaeological volunteers also visit all the test pits regularly. They provide advice and check that the excavation is being carried out and recorded to the required standard. Pottery and most other finds are provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

Test pit closing and backfilling

- A member of the archaeological team inspected each test pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are retained by the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HERs, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds are returned to owners after analysis is complete if they are requested; otherwise they are curated by the University of Cambridge.

Recording

- The test pit recording system used by excavating members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- It is used in conjunction with the live presentation and written handbook also developed and delivered by ACA.
- This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 670 test pits since 2005.
- The site codes utilised for each year are CAS/08 for 2008 and CAS/09 for 2009.

Finds processing and recording

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Test pit excavations may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All other finds from contexts pre-dating 1800 have been retained.
- All finds pre-dating 1900 have been retained

Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds which are not considered to warrant any further analysis have been discarded after they have been photographed and their weight and number by type has been recorded,: Slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- 20th century window and vessel glass has been discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- 19th and 20th century CBM have been discarded after counting and weighing. One sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM was kept with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.

- Most fragments of 20th century metal whose use can be identified has been discarded and the same is true for any unidentifiable object of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails have also been discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- 20th century tile (floor, roof and wall) have been discarded after counting and weighing, with a sample of each type of pre-modern tile retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing. Any decorated examples have been retained unless these have been recovered in very large quantities in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was weighed and counted but was also discarded.

Legal ownership of finds

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- NB: Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- Any requests by owners for the final return of finds to them will be agreed. Finds will be returned after recording, analysis and reporting is complete, accompanied by a letter inviting them to treat the finds with care, retain them in association with identifying documentation and to consider donating them to ACA/University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology should they ever change their minds about wishing to have possession of them.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to the University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will be stated in the site archive.
- If the landowners are willing, Castleton Historical Society would like to archive the finds in their accredited Museum storage OR to engage in discussion with a larger local museum (Buxton or Sheffield) to archive the finds on its behalf.

Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which are not discarded or returned to owners are retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds are stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint have been bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, are stored in small boxes protected by padding and if necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects are curated with silica gel packets if necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the same context have been bagged/boxed together, and bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year will be kept together. All bags and boxes used for storage will be clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name code and year of excavation code), test pit number and context number.

5 Geology and Topography

Castleton sits along the boundary between the gritstone Dark Peak, which surrounds the village on three sides to the north, east and west consisting of broad flat shale valleys and high gritstone moorland, with the drier limestone White Peak to the south of rolling farmland and steep sided dales¹. Castleton village sits on the floor of Hope Valley on a mix of shale and clay². Mam Tor overlooking the village to the North West sits at 517m OD, whilst the village of Castleton sits at between c.180m and 190m OD.

A large proportion of Castleton village today is classified as a conservation area, which encompasses Peveril Castle in the south and the settlement around Goosehill to the south west, before following the river to the north east around the visitor centre and joining the route along the town ditch. In the far north of the village the extent of the conservation area again follows the course of Peakshole Water around the northern edge of Trickett Close before following the north-south section of Mill Lane to cross over How Lane to incorporate the rear garden boundaries of the properties fronting the southern edge of How Lane as the conservation area heads eastwards again towards the town centre. The boundary then turns south to incorporate the school but excluding Burrows fold and Peveril Road in the east. The boundary then turns east to join the eastern extent of the town ditch and follows its course south to then incorporate all the properties on Bargate, before heading westwards again to the castle.

¹ <http://www.visitpeakdistrict.com/see/peak-experience-geology-hope.aspx> (Accessed February 2011)

² www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/factsheet10-castleton.pdf (Accessed February 2011)

6 Location

The village of Castleton is situated in North West Derbyshire, but also quite centrally within the Peak District National Park. Derbyshire is located in the north midlands and is bounded by Leicestershire to the south, Staffordshire to the south west, Cheshire and Lancashire to the North West, Yorkshire to the north east and Nottinghamshire to the east. Within the Peak District National Park, Castleton is situated towards the western end of Hope Valley, c.17km south west of Sheffield and c.15km north east of Buxton, on the Peakshole Water, which is a tributary of the River Noe. The village is centred on NGR SK 151829.

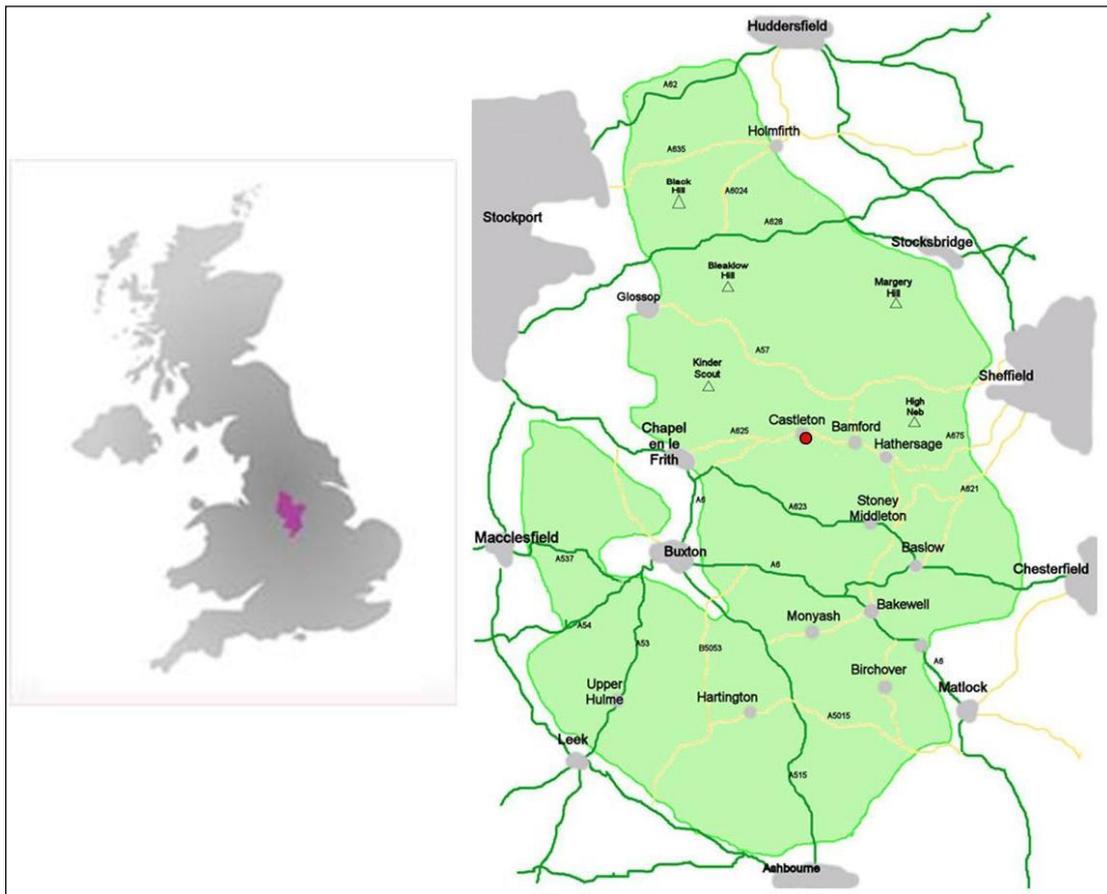


Figure 1: Location map of the Peak District National Park within the UK and the location of Castleton (in red) within the park

Castleton is situated on the main road of the A6187 through Hope Valley, which was also a major trading route between Sheffield and Manchester, originally part of the packhorse route that transported salt between Cheshire and Sheffield³, which was also later turnpiked in the mid-18th century that also greatly improved access through the village⁴.

The majority of the houses of Castleton are still orientated around the basic grid like pattern that the village was originally designed around, which include the church and market place at its centre. Most of the houses are constructed from local limestone and gritstone with gritstone slate roofs that also reflect the position of the village between two distinct geological regions⁵.

³ www.castleton.co.uk/history.aspx (Accessed February 2011)

⁴ www.yeoldnagshead.co.uk/castleton-history.c31.html (Accessed February 2011)

⁵ www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/castleton-conservation-area-appraisal.pdf (Accessed February 2011)

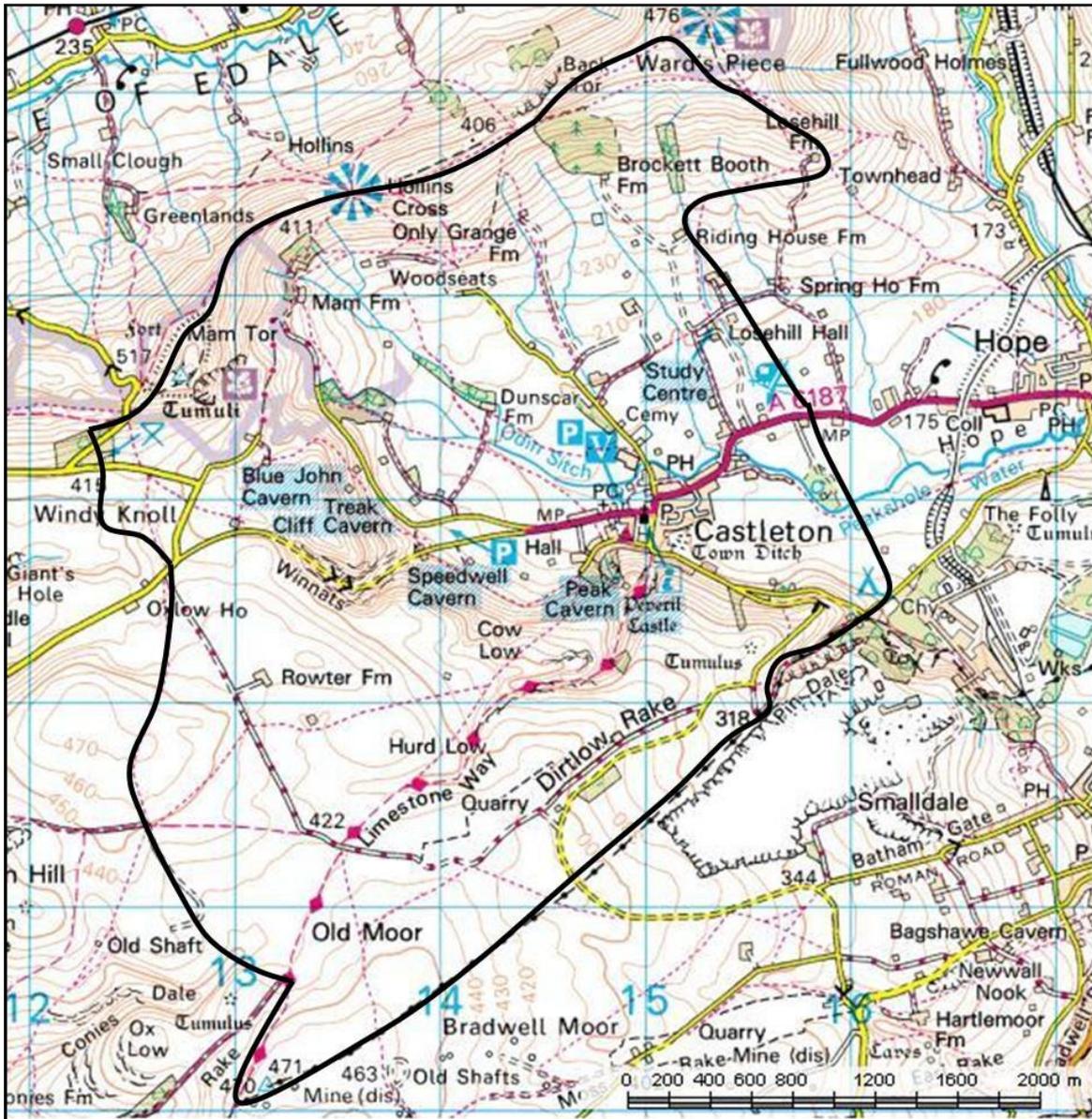


Figure 2: Outline extent of Castleton Parish © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 20,000

Castleton is today known as the ‘Gem of the Peak’ and boasts a wide range of amenities to cater for the large number of tourists and walkers the area attracts. There are a number of B&B’s, pubs, tea shops and café’s with also several outdoor shops, a youth hostel, tourist information centre, post office church, castle and bus station. The modern population of Castleton was calculated at 649 on the 2001 National Census that dropped to 642 on the 2011 census⁶.

The conservation area of Castleton (figure 3) covers the majority of the town, although excluding the areas of late 19th and 20th century development along How Lane, Weaving Avenue, Peveril Road and Peveril Close in the east and Buxton Road in the west. Peakshole Water is the northern extent of the area extending south to the high ground around Peveril Castle.

⁶<https://www.citypopulation.de/php/uk-england-eastmidlands.php?cityid=E34000383> (Accessed February 2017)

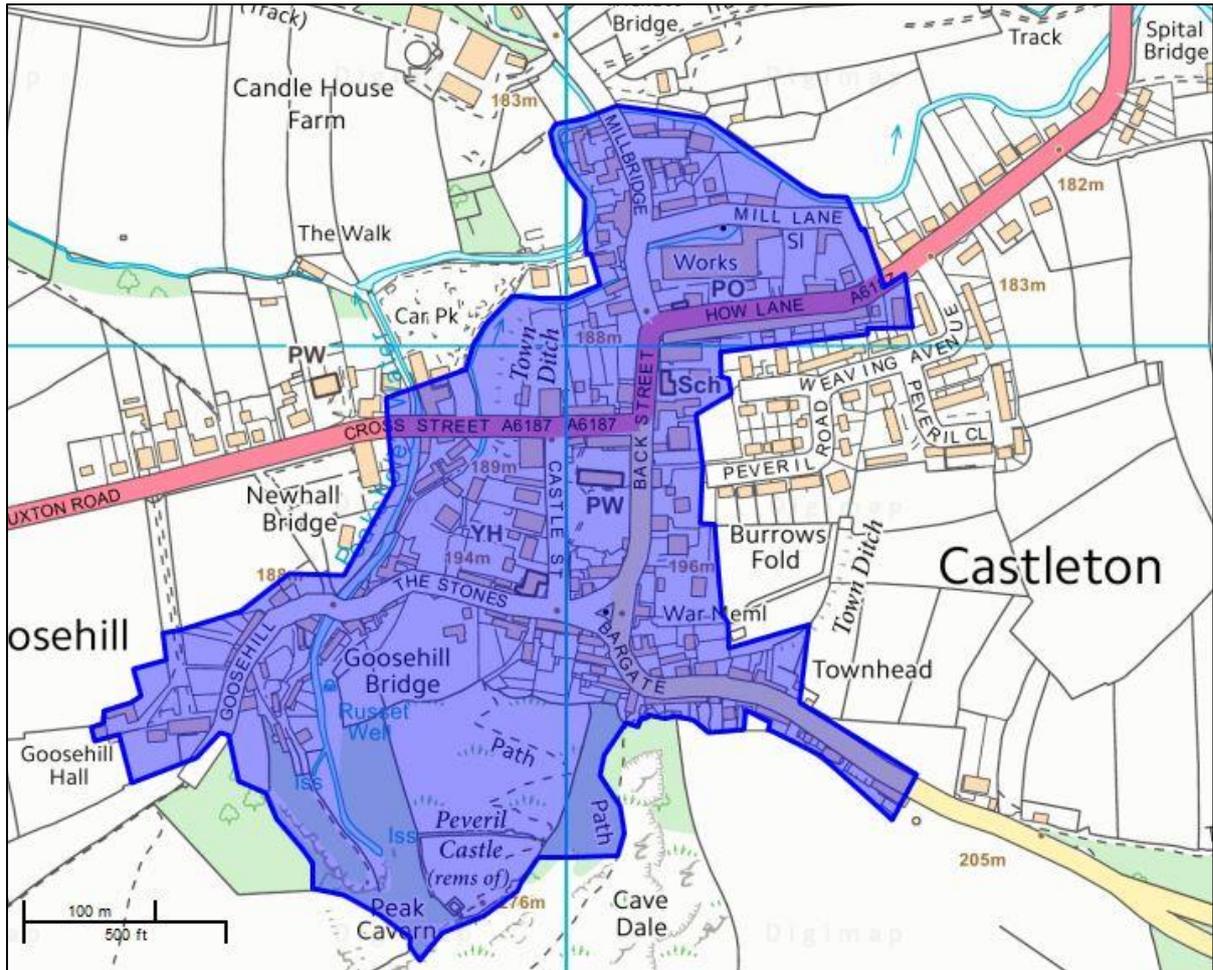


Figure 3: Extent of the Conservation Area in Castleton © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Prehistoric

The peaks and valleys of the land around Castleton and through the Peak District have yielded evidence for prehistoric activity from the Neolithic through to the Later Iron Age in the form of barrows, enclosures, stone circles and hill forts. The majority of these however are situated on the high ground with virtually no prehistoric finds recorded from the valley itself, which may potentially be due to medieval and later occupation and farming that may have destroyed it (Stroud 2002).

The largest and most dominant of these to exist in the Castleton area is a large hill fort, Mam Tor (HER 3319), which sits just to the north of town of Castleton at the western edge of the Hope Valley and is known as 'the Shivering Mountain' mainly because of the continuing erosion of the cliff faces. The hillfort is mainly Iron Age in date although it most probably has origins in the Bronze Age,⁷ and has been identified as one of a small group within the Peak District. It has a double-inturned entrance in the north and a semi-inturned entrance to the south. Many of the original defences have been destroyed by landslides but during excavations by Manchester University in the 1960's phases of construction for the defences were recorded. The first was a timber palisade, the second an earlier rampart and the third the current rampart and ditch. The internal features include a series of hut platforms with evidence for hearths, postholes, stakeholes, storage pits and gullies. Lithics have also been recovered from the hillfort, with a Neolithic polished stone axe, suggesting occupation on site prior to the construction of the hillfort. A socketed Bronze axe has also been recovered from within one of the hut platforms dating to the Late Bronze Age and may be contemporary with the initial phases of the hillfort construction. Other finds also identified consist of large quantities of pottery, four whetstones and fragments of shale bracelets.

A couple of barrows have also been recorded close to Mam Tor, potentially contemporary, but also situated quite prominently in the landscape. One is a Bronze Age bowl barrow (HER 3316) and the other a Bronze Age round barrow (HER 3317).

Further barrows have also been recorded around Castleton, a round barrow (HER 3340) situated on the road between Castleton and Tideswell was excavated and found to contain cremation Collared Urns close to the centre with a plain urn containing a cremation with animal bones, an adult and child inhumations with grave goods of a bronze ring, a quartz and fossiliferous limestone pebble and a jet bead from the centre of the mound and on the edges were placed cremated bone, a cremation in a Collared Urn and an inhumation and a cremation with a quartz hammerstone and a backed flint knife. A Bronze Age bowl barrow (HER 3399) has also been recorded to the south west of Peveril Castle, close to the end of a ridge top in another prominent position. A possible barrow (HER 3398), situated to the north east of Rowter Farm and overlooking both Winnats Pass and Mam Tor, was identified when disturbed during building work. No excavation has taken place but it may date to the Bronze Age or could also be a post medieval quarry spoil heap.

A large network of caves exists in and around Castleton and many of those that have been able to be excavated, particularly during many cave explorations during the 19th century, have revealed the presence of prehistoric artefacts as well human remains. Neolithic finds have been recorded from Treak Cliff Cavern (HER 3303), consisting of a small polished and re-chipped Neolithic Celt and a worn out deer antler pick, which were also recovered with the remains of three inhumations.

A number of finds dating from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age have been recovered from a small cave in Cave Dale (HER 3307), situated to the east and below the keep of Peveril Castle. These consist of a bronze Celt, a piece of jet, pottery, charcoal, a bone comb,

⁷ <http://www.peakdistrictinformation.com/visits/mamtor.php> (Accessed October 2012)

worked flints and both human and animal bones. A Neolithic polished stone axe (HER 3306) and a leaf shaped arrow head (HER 3312) were also found in Cave Dale with a Bronze Age flint scraper (HER 3354). Creep Hole cave (HER 3308) has yielded a Bronze Age perforated axe hammer and a number of animal bones.

Possible prehistoric enclosures have also been recorded around Castleton on the HER. An eight sided palisaded enclosure exists to the south east of Dirt Low (HER 3335), situated on the hilltop and using natural rock outcrops as part of its design and construction. Internal features include building platforms, enclosures, walls, gateways and cairns and could be as early as Late Bronze Age in date, although a tentative Roman date has also been applied to it. A slightly oval banked enclosure (HER 3323) has been identified to the south east of Speedwell mine, to the west of Castleton and is thought to be at least Iron Age in date, although no excavations have so far taken place.

Single spot finds are also present on the HER, including a Neolithic stone axe found to the south west of Speedwell mine (HER 3305), a Bronze Age stone mace head (HER 3341) and a Bronze Age flat bronze axe (HER 3342) that was recovered from the east of Peveril Castle.

7.2 Romano-British

Lead mining during the Roman period is known to have been prevalent in the Peak District, although none of the mines around Castleton can be specifically dated to have Roman origins, given the extensive damage by later mining. One of these is Odin Mine (HER 3327) to the north west of Knowlegates Farm that was documented to have been worked from the 13th century and could have feasibly had Roman origins. Likely in association with this frequency of lead mining, a number of lead pigs have been found through Derbyshire, although only a single lead pig of uncertain type (HER 3338) has been recorded from Castleton, although its exact location is now unknown. The majority have generally been found to the south around Matlock and Carsington (Stroud 2002, Barnatt 1999).

Other single Roman finds have been recorded from the village itself, mainly around the castle. These include a Roman coin hoard, containing a single gold coin (HER 3321) that were found less than 50m to the south east of Peak Cavern, between that and the castle and a likely Romano-British stone head (HER 3350) was also found loose within the castle grounds.

The known Romano-British settlements of the area are focused away from Castleton, with the Roman fort of *Navio* at Brough, situated to the south east of Hope and on the River Noe and 2km north of the Roman road of Batham Gate (Smalley 2010). It is possible that there were scattered Roman farmsteads through the Hope Valley, potentially in relation to the mining of the area, but the possible Roman settlements and enclosures that have been noted on the HER, are all situated on the high ground. The Palisaded enclosure at Dirt Low (HER 3335), already noted to potentially date from the Late Bronze Age, may also indicate that there was occupation through the Roman period as well. A second settlement is known at Dirtlow Rake (HER 3323) and is recorded as a stony bank oval enclosure with evidence for a small building, which could have potentially been occupied by the Roman miners themselves. The site has actually also been damaged by later lead mining. A further possible Roman enclosure is known to the south of Goosehill Hall (HER 3322) and exists in the form of the earthworks of a probable hut on the north side of Upper Cave Dale.

7.3 Anglo Saxon

A Domesday Book entry exists for Castleton as *Pechesers*, meaning 'Peaks Arse', and relating to Peak Cavern, which suggests that there was a settlement here during the Late Saxon period at least, although it may have been in the form of small farmsteads (Stroud 2002). Material evidence dating from Anglo Saxon period that has so far been identified from Castleton, consists of coins of *Aethelred II* (979-1016), which were found with three lead dies (that may have been circulated in place of legal coins at a later date to the coins). These were found just downhill from the castle in the early 19th century (HER 3320).

In 2012 disarticulated human bones were found in a test pit in the Goosehill area of the village during an HLF-funded local community project supervised by Sheffield University, and dated to between 720-920 AD (Stafford, *Pers. Comm.*). Further remains of a similar date range have since been found, adding credibility to the idea of a pre-Norman settlement with associated burial area that pre-dated Castleton⁸.

A linear earthwork had been identified in the late 18th century to the south east of Mam Tor, just to the north west of Castleton, as a bank and ditch, which given its position in the landscape was likely used as a barrier to the plateau (HER 3393). Its form has been compared to the Grey Ditch, a bank and ditch that lies to the south east of Castleton and covers a distance of c1.6km, albeit intermittently. It has been suggested that it was constructed to bar the Roman Road of Batham Gate and all approaches into the valley sometime between the 5th and 7th centuries. The earthwork at Mam Tor may be an extension of this, although it has suffered much damage from both landslides and quarrying (Stroud 2002).

7.4 Medieval

As already mentioned the settlement of *Pechesers* was recorded in the Domesday Book. But after the Norman Conquest the town was re-planned to the gridded layout still seen today, with the church at its centre and the market place to the south, and the entire settlement was enclosed by a large bank and ditch earthwork, known as the Town Ditch, which would also have been defensive in nature (HER 3324). The first recorded reference to this new fortified settlement was in 1196 in the Pipe Rolls as *de cremento burgi de Alto Peck*, which was later recorded as *Villata de Pecco* or 'Town of the Peak' in 1210. The first documented reference to the modern name of Castleton (Castle Town) was in 1275, most probably taking its name from the Castle situated overlooking the town (*Ibid*).

The castle (HER 3325) was built by William Peveril on the summit over Peak Cavern between 1066 and 1086 and may have been built in stone from the outset given no evidence of earlier earthworks or a timber enclosure on the site (Eales 2015). It was one of the first castles in the country to have been built after the conquest and the only castle in Derbyshire mentioned in the Domesday Book⁹, and was known as Peak Castle but is now referred to as Peveril Castle. Its location was probably influenced by proximity to lead mining and access routes out of the High Peak. The castle was taken back from the Peveril family by the crown in 1155, and the fortifications were subsequently strengthened with a keep also added (*Ibid*). It continued to be repaired and improved by successive monarchs until Edward I, when its full status and importance was established, but went into decline into the 14th century as the castle was never adapted for domestic use, although the keep continued to be used through the 16th century as a courthouse (Smalley 2010, Morley 1990). William Peveril also held a number of manors in Derbyshire, including that of Castleton, until they were forfeited by the crown in the mid-12th century, along with the castle.

⁸ <https://chstitial.files.wordpress.com/2016/11/archaeology-overview-2016.pdf> (Accessed February 2017)

⁹ http://www.castleton.co.uk/peveril_castle.aspx (Accessed October 2012)

As Castleton was referred to as a borough in the later 12th century, it seems probable that the town had a market by 1196, but a market was granted to Simon Peche in 1222/3 to be held on a Wednesday and in 1245 this was changed to a Thursday market (Stroud 2002). A fair was recorded in June 1254, although a specific number of fairs that were not held due to war were also noted from 1215¹⁰. There are no records of any fairs or markets taking place during the later medieval period, particularly during the 14th and 15th centuries, perhaps in relation to the decline of the castle (*Ibid*).

While there was no record of a church in Castleton at the time of the Domesday Survey, the current church, dedicated to St Edmund (HER 3337) was built in the early 12th century, most probably by William Peveril, with the tower added in the 14th century. Repairs and alterations were also undertaken during the 19th century (*Ibid*).

A hospital (HER 3336) in Castleton was reportedly founded by the wife of William Peveril in the early 12th century and was known as 'The Hospital of the Castle of Peak', situated between Castleton and Hope, and was dedicated to St Mary. The last warden was recorded as being George Savage between the years 1536-1542, after which the hospital was dissolved¹¹. This medieval hospital has been the subject of an HLF-funded local community project with Sheffield University since 2007¹².

Records of lead mining in the area, recorded through the medieval period, are also stated on the HER; some of which have probable origins in the Roman period. Odin Mine, to the north west of Knowlegates Farm (HER 3327) is documented to have been mined from the 13th century and Dirtlow Rake to the south east of Goosehill Hall (HER 3362) was recorded as one of the most important and largest lead veins in the area and was active in 1538.

From the once heavily forested land around Castleton, prior to the 12th century, land clearance and agriculture were more evident as the need for good agricultural land was high. The earthworks of a small rectangular enclosure have been noted to the south west of Only Grange Farm (HER 3345) and sits amidst likely medieval ridge and furrow and suggesting a likely small farmstead. A water powered corn mill (HER 3331) was also recorded in Castleton from the 13th century and may have been on the same site as a post medieval structure that was situated on Mill Lane in the north of the town.

7.5 Post medieval and later

Not much is known about Castleton during the early post medieval period; the hospital (HER 3336) was closed in the mid-16th century and there are no records for fairs or markets during this time. The tax records however, do suggest that there was a population growth as the settlement expanded, dating from the 16th century, which also continued to rise until the mid-19th century, when the population halved (Stroud 2002).

Access through the Hope Valley was improved when the turnpike road was built from Sheffield to Sparrowpit in 1759, passing through Castleton and following the line of the medieval routeway and the old salt route through Winnats Pass. It was an early link between Sheffield and Manchester which enabled a stagecoach service to stop at Castleton twice a day. The road was further improved and diverted in 1812 to around Mam Tor, but since a

¹⁰ <http://www.history.ac.uk/cmh/gaz/gazweb2.html> (Accessed November 2012)

¹¹ <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=40135> (Accessed November 2012)

¹² <https://castletonhistorical.co.uk/hospital-of-st-mary-at-the-peak/> (Accessed February 2017)

landslide in 1979, the road has since been re-directed along the original route through Winnats Pass¹³.

These Turnpike Acts led to an increase in trade through Castleton, and the first inn was recorded in the town in 1577 (Clarke 2009). Tourism was also on the rise, with Peak Cavern the main attraction in the area; by the 17th century it was part of the 'Seven Wonders of the Peak'. Other caverns were also opened to the public during the 19th century, including Blue John and Speedwell (Stroud 2002). Ropewalk terraces have been recorded from the entrance of Peak Cavern (HER 3356) and were in use to guide tourists, particularly during the 18th and 19th centuries. The Hope Valley Railway Line, connecting Sheffield and Manchester passed through Hope and Edale, but not Castleton and was opened by the Midland Railway in 1894¹⁴, which also enabled more tourists' access to the Peak District, although it was not made a National Park until 1951, the first in Britain¹⁵.

During the 19th century two chapels were built in the village, a Wesleyan Methodist Chapel situated on Back Street (HER 33100) was built in 1809 but had gone out of use at the start of the 20th century. A primitive Methodist Chapel was also sited on Bargate (HER 33101) and was built in 1833, only to be replaced in 1910 by a chapel on How Lane. A rise in endowments for education was also seen during the post medieval in Castleton. The first school is recorded in 1687 and the residents of Goosehill Hall were recorded as giving the village 'The Schoolhouse' in 1721. During the 19th century a number of buildings in the village, including barns, were in use as school rooms, until 1862, when the current school house was built on Back Street (Clarke 2009).

Mining became more important during the post medieval, as many of the mines that had been mined previously were expanded, as well as new mines opened as the demand for lead rose, particularly in relation to the Industrial Revolution. Mines known to be in use at this time and recorded on the HER include Odin Mine (HER 3327), New Rake Mine (HER 3367), Holland Twine Mine (HER 3371), Hazard Mine (HER 3370), Old Tor Mine (HER 3378), Speedwell Mine (HER 33103) and Treak Cliff Mine (HER 33105). The remains of a timber plank way gated sough (HER 3377) was also identified within Peak Cavern, and was in use through the post medieval to drain water from the mine, as they were expanded.

A number of mills were also present in the village, an 18th century water powered cotton mill (HER 3359) was sited on the Spital Bridge in between Castleton and Hope, also the water powered corn mill of Mill Lane (HER 3331) that may have had medieval origins, but was certainly in use during the post medieval period. Adjacent to the corn mill on Mill Lane was a saw mill (HER 33102) that was thought to have built around 1600.

A single post medieval find spot is also recorded on the HER, where a Gold Guinea of James II, dated to 1686 (HER 3361) was found at Only Grange Farm. The notes associated with the coin was that it is also of the rarer 'first bust' variety.

¹³ http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/202775/castleton-conservation-area-appraisal.pdf (Accessed November 2012)

¹⁴ http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/79233/factsheet10-castleton.pdf (Accessed November 2012)

¹⁵ http://www.peakdistrict.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/79241/factsheet1-peakdistrictnationalpark.pdf (Accessed November 2012)

7.6 Undated

A number of earthworks and enclosures have been recorded on the HER but remain undated as no archaeological work has been undertaken on them. A photograph of a possible enclosure is recorded to the south of Dirtlow Rake (HER 3351), although the earthworks may not be man-made. Rectangular earthwork enclosures have been noted at Woodseats Farm (HER 3347) and to the east of Brockett Booth Farm (HER 3348). A series of three enclosures have all been recorded at Goosehill Hall (HER 3349), although their exact locations are now unknown.

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Castleton

The approximate locations of the 10 test pits excavated in Castleton in 2008 and 2009 can be seen in figure 4 below. The numbers of test pits for each year breaks down as: six test pits excavated in 2008 and four in 2009. The data from each test pit is set out below in numerical order and by year of excavation. Most excavation was in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm. An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Castleton and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9).

Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 13). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

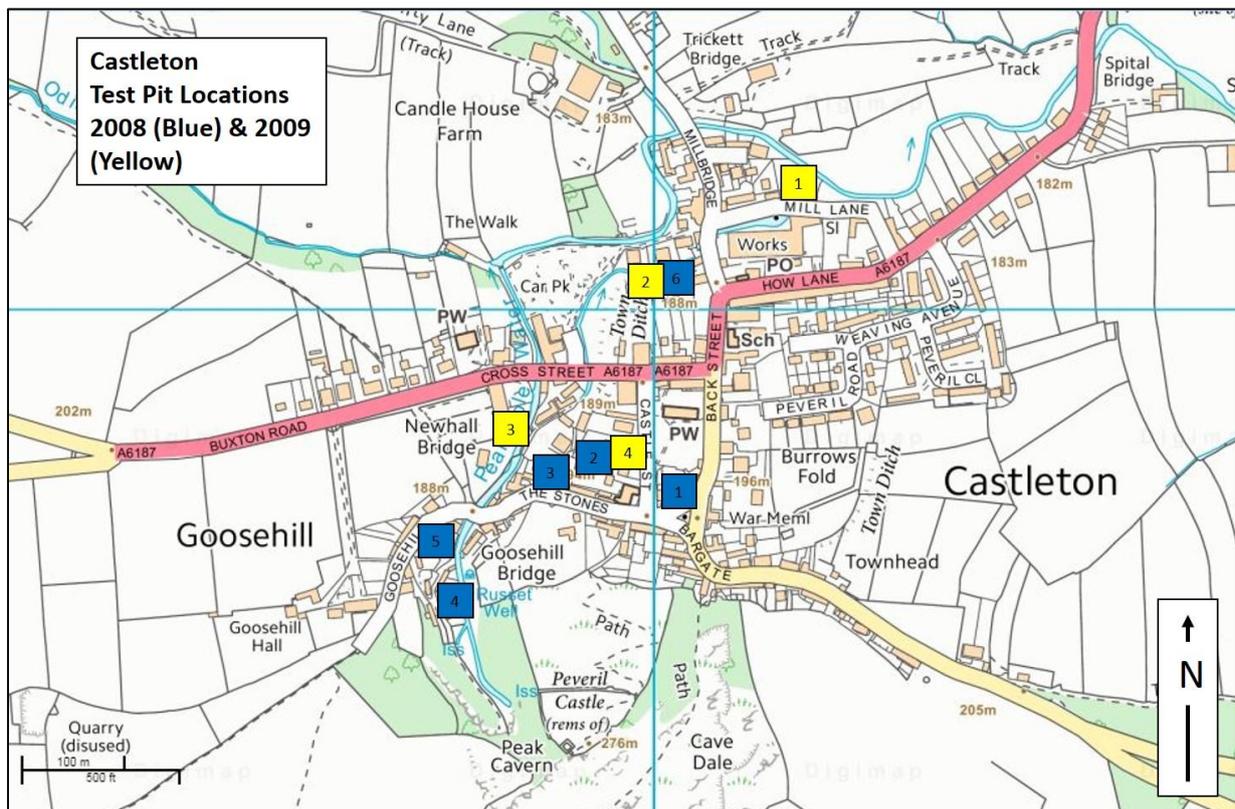


Figure 4: The two years of test pitting in Castleton (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

8.1 2008 excavations

The 2008 excavations in Castleton were dug on the 20th August where six 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated by 20 HEFA participants from St Peters Catholic Secondary School and Stanground College in Peterborough and a local school, Hope Valley College (school names correct at the time of participation).

The test pits were scattered through the village where residents in Castleton offered their gardens as well as Castleton Parish Council who allowed two test pits on two public greens.

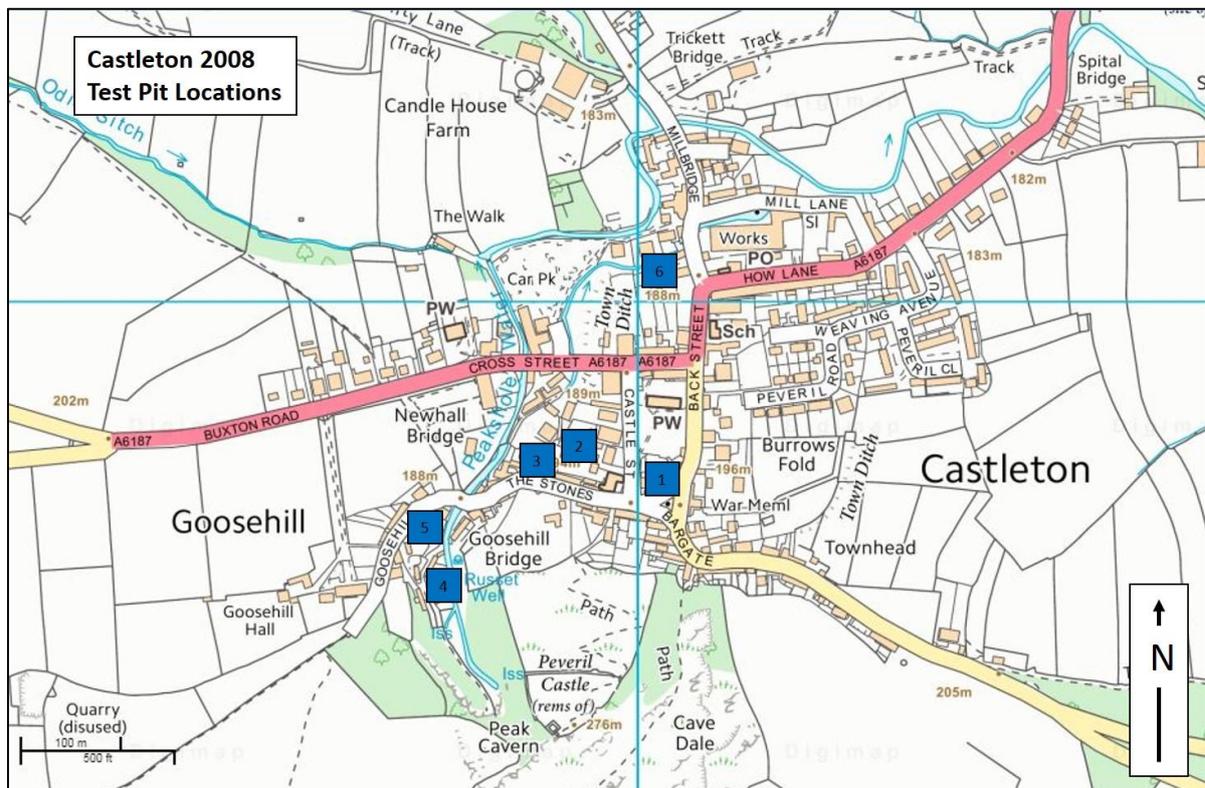


Figure 5: Location map of the 2008 test pits in Castleton (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (CAS/08/1)

Test pit one was excavated in a small area of grassed common land just north of the Market Square and south of the church in the centre of the village. (Common Land, Market Place, Castleton. SK 415027 382819).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, with a small sondage in the northern half of the test pit to 0.71m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

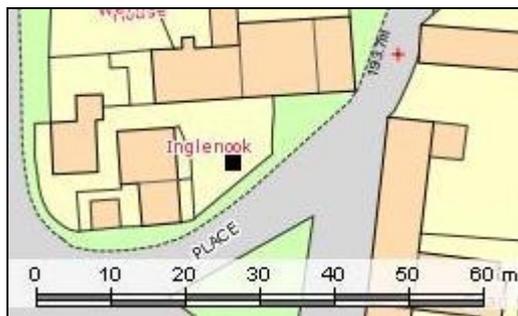


Figure 6: Location map of CAS/08/1

A small amount of pottery was excavated from the upper two contexts of CAS/08/1 which all dates to the 18th century. These consist of vernacular tablewares of Slip Coat wares, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, Mottled ware and Slipware and formal tablewares of White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware, Pearlware and Whiteware.

TP	Context	18 th C		Date
		No	Wt	
1	1	9	18	1700-1800
1	2	28	20	1700-1800

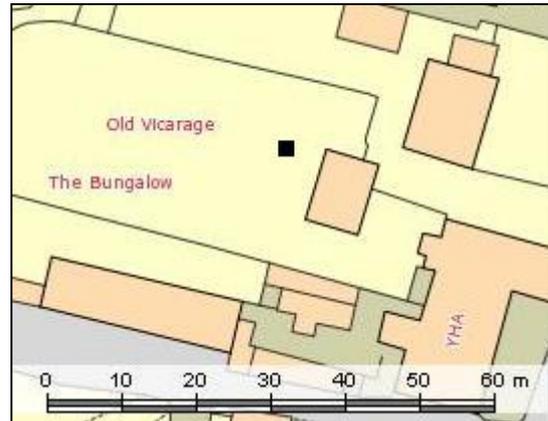
Table 1: Pottery excavated from CAS/08/1

CAS/08/1 was sited on a small area of grassed common land that was originally part of the market place which covered a large area directly south of the church. It is interesting that only 18th century and no later pottery was excavated in the top soil and above a small cobbled surface, identified at 0.15m below the surface. Given that only 18th century pottery was excavated from above the feature, it must date to pre-1700 and may have been part of a larger road surface over the market place. A small number of finds were also recovered and consist of small fragments of CBM, coal, animal bone with fragments of limestone and clay pipe. Only a small fragment of animal bone was excavated under the cobbled surface and no finds were recovered from the sondage. Further excavations are needed to determine if there is any evidence for earlier activity on site.

Test Pit two (CAS/08/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a small enclosed grassed rear garden and activity area of a Youth Hostel within a Grade II listed building of Castleton Hall (dating to the 18th century) and set immediately south of the Castle entrance in the centre of the village. (YHA, Castle Street, Castleton. SK 414949 382842).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.



Only five sherds of pottery were excavated from CAS/08/2, with a single sherd of early medieval Burley Hill Type 1 found in context four. Post medieval pottery types of Slipware Type 1, Slip coated ware and Brown Glazed Coarseware were all excavated from context three and date to the 17th and early 18th centuries.

Figure 7: Location map of CAS/08/2

TP	Context	Burley Hill		Slipware-1		Slip Coated		BGCW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	3			2	18	1	16	1	17	1600-1800
2	4	1	3							1200-1300

Table 2: Pottery excavated from CAS/08/2

The Youth Hostel in Castleton used to occupy the Grade II listed building of Castleton Hall, which can be dated to the 13th century, although most of the building, together with the vicarage and barn mainly date to the improvements and expansion undertaken during the 18th century. The small sherd of medieval pottery that was excavated from context four indicates activity on site during the 13th and 14th century, but has also been greatly disturbed by the later 18th century activity. The finds consist of scrap iron, iron nails, animal bone, CBM fragments, glass, coal and clay pipe that were recovered from the upper three contexts. The lower contexts revealed animal bones, glass, iron nails, coal and CBM also, that do not suggest that context four is an undisturbed medieval layer.

Test Pit three (CAS/08/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the upper most part of a stepped terraced garden behind a modern house and next to the boundary wall with the Youth Hostel to the east. (Millstream Close, Castleton. SK 414927 38272).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which an orange clay natural was reached. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from CAS/08/3 with a single sherd of medieval oxidised sandy ware that was found in context three with a range of 19th century pottery recovered from context two with a residual sherd of 18th century pottery.

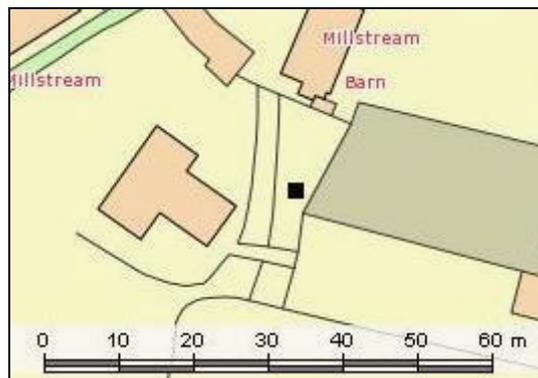


Figure 8: Location map of CAS/08/3

TP	Context	Ox Sandy		URE		L.Blackware		Whiteware		TP Whiteware		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	2			5	6	1	9	1	1	1	2	1700-1900
3	3	1	1									1100-1300

Table 3: Pottery excavated from CAS/08/3

The boundary division between the Youth Hostel and Millstream Close has shifted, so that now the location of CAS/08/3 is just outside the current YHA boundary. The single sherd of medieval pottery may be slightly earlier than the sherd excavated from CAS/08/2, but again suggests activity in the medieval period contemporary to the occupation of Castleton Hall. The rest of the pottery dates to the 18th and 19th century with a greater increase of activity after the major renovations of the Youth Hostel and prior to when the current house was built. The finds consist of large amounts of animal bone with small fragments of coal and local limestone and also suggest there has been little disturbance on site, most likely due to the clayey nature of the top soil and natural.

Test Pit four (CAS/08/4)

Test pit four was excavated in a small enclosed rear garden of a likely 18th century end of terrace cottage, which backs onto a stream leading from Peak Cavern in the south and through the village. (The Fawn, Peak Cavern Walk, Castleton. SK 414805 382725).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.66m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

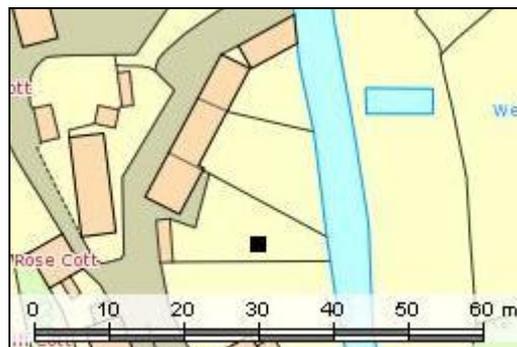


Figure 9: Location map of CAS/08/4

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from CAS/08/4 dates to the 18th and 19th century, with some sherds also likely to be later 19th and early 20th century in date. The 18th century vernacular tablewares are represented by Mottled ware, Slip Coated ware, Slipware and Late Blackwares with formal tablewares represented by a single sherd of Creamware. A possible later 17th century sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware was also recovered from context one and a late 19th century sherd of porcelain had the Peveril Coat of arms and was found from context four.

TP	Context	17 th C		18 th C		19 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	1	1	5	19	30	47	1650-1900
4	2			9	24	32	65	1700-1900
4	3			8	18	23	25	1700-1900
4	4			2	3	7	11	1700-1900
4	6			1	8			1700-1800

Table 4: Pottery excavated from CAS/08/4

The pottery and finds that were excavated from CAS/08/4 suggest there was little or no activity on site prior to the cottages being built in the 18th century. The presence of a large amount of limestone rubble with fragments of probable floor tile were excavated from the base of the test pit at context six. It is possible that these are the remains of an earlier structure close to the stream, although the only sherd of pottery recovered dates to the 18th century, but may be intrusive given the amount of later disturbance present across the garden. The rest of the finds consist of animal bone, coal, iron nails, glass, CBM fragments with a modern hair clip, the handle from a probable letter opener from a local paper and clay pipe fragments.

Test Pit five (CAS/08/5)

Test pit five was excavated on Goosehill Green in the far south west of the village. The test pit was sited in the southern half of the Green on a relatively flatter area of grass off the peak of the hill. (Goosehill Green, Goosehill, Castleton. SK 414788 382782).

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.75m. Natural was not recorded but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

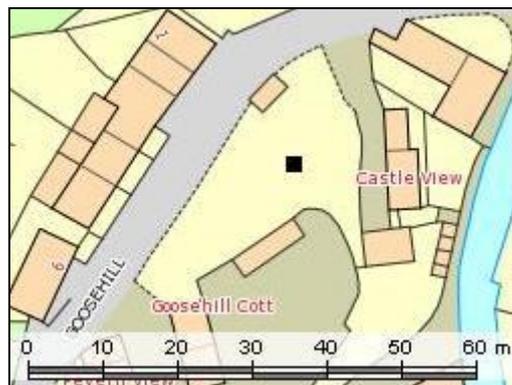


Figure 10: Location map of CAS/08/5

Very large amounts of pottery were excavated from CAS/08/5 and from all eight contexts. These consist of a range of 18th and 19th century wares that suggest a dump of material accumulating over a couple of hundred years.

TP	Context	18 th C		19 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2	6	89	11	38	1700-1900
5	3	1	55	20	181	1700-1900
5	4	4	151	72	378	1700-1900
5	5	16	313	342	1579	1700-1900
5	6	14	390	173	790	1700-1900
5	7	21	264	55	270	1700-1900
5	8	11	59			1700-1820

Table 5: Pottery excavated from CAS/08/5

The finds from CAS/08/5 suggest that Goosehill green was the site of a rubbish dump that most probably started in the 18th century, although further excavations would be needed to determine if earlier pottery is present at a greater depth. A patch of burning was also identified just under the top soil and suggests the site was still very much in use in the early 20th century as a penny was excavated from context two to date to 1937. Large amounts of glass and animal bone were excavated through the test pit with scrap iron, rubber tubing, iron nails, oyster and cockle shell, clay pipe, slate, coal, small complete clear glass bottles, CBM and fragments of limestone that all generally diminished the greater the depth of the test pit.

Test Pit six (CAS/08/6)

Test pit six was excavated on a small area of grassed terraced garden, set back from the main road and houses and overlooking the town ditch to the north. (Cruck Barn, Cross Street, Castleton. SK 414500 383018).

Test pit six was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which an orange sandy clay natural was reached. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

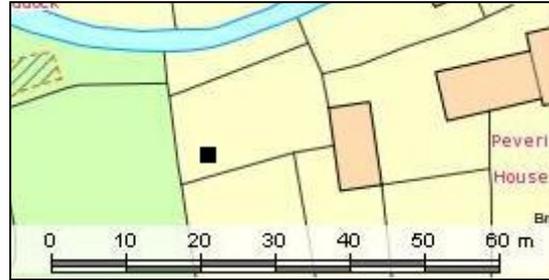


Figure 11: Location map of CAS/08/6

A relatively small amount of pottery was excavated from CAS/08/6 that was also predominately 18th and 19th century in date and mixed through the upper four contexts of the test pit. A single sherd of medieval pottery was also excavated from context four, which may be residual.

TP	Context	Med		18 th C		19 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1			1	1	10	17	1700-1900
6	2			7	16	7	8	1700-1900
6	3					9	48	1800-1900
6	4	1	3	2	7	10	30	1100-1900

Table 6: Pottery excavated from CAS/08/6

CAS/08/6 was set on terraced areas of land that overlooked the location of the original town ditch and the northern extent of the medieval town. The single sherd of medieval pottery excavated from context four suggests that there was activity on site during the medieval period but it was probably open fields at that time. There was no evidence for any activity until the 18th century, perhaps when landscaping over the area was undertaken, but still remained as small fields or gardens. Small amounts of finds were also recovered and consist of CBM fragments, coal, slate, glass, animal bone with clay pipe and were found through the six contexts of the test pit.

8.2 2009 excavations

The 2009 excavations in Castleton were over the 29th-30th July where four 1m² archaeological test pits were excavated by 13 HEFA participants from Stanground College in Peterborough and a local school, Hope Valley College (school names correct at the time of participation).

The test pits were scattered through the village where residents in Castleton offered their gardens and to fill in the gaps from the previous year's test pitting.

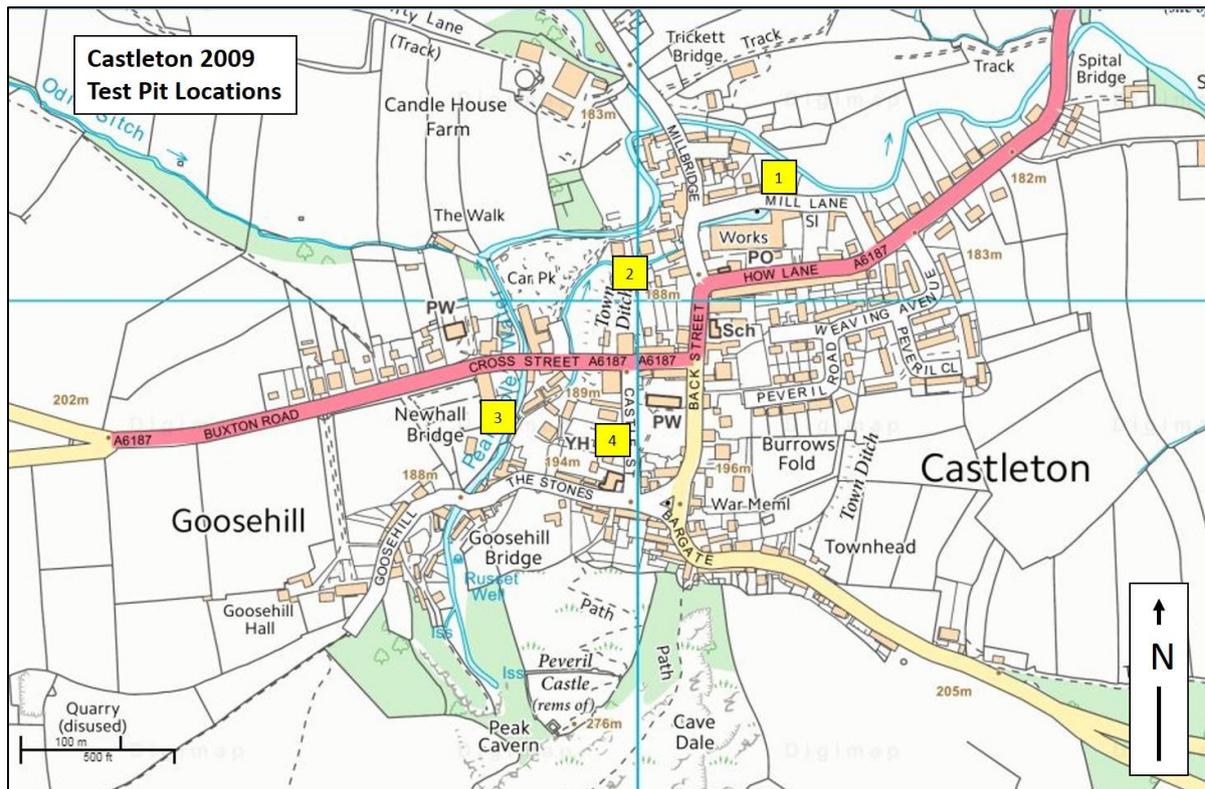


Figure 12: Location map of the 2009 test pits in Castleton (NB test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service, 1: 5,000

Test Pit one (CAS/09/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the corner of a grassed area to the east of the car park in the far north of the village (Cambions car park, Mill Lane, Castleton. SK 415151 383124).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from CAS/09/1 dates to the post medieval period with 18th century pottery recovered from the middle of the pit, and 19th and 20th century wares identified from the upper half only. Two sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered and were mixed through the lower contexts of test pit one.

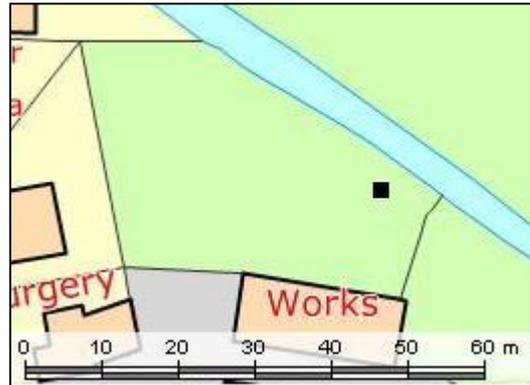


Figure 13: Location map of CAS/09/1

TP	Context	Med		18 th C		19 th		20 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2					7	11	1	3	1800-1950
1	3					3	17			1800-1900
1	4			3	5	4	2			1700-1900
1	5			1	3					1700-1800
1	7	1	3							1100-1200
1	8			1	1					1700-1800
1	10	1	2							1100-1200

Table 7: Pottery excavated from CAS/09/1

CAS/09/1 was sited just north of the town ditch but limited medieval activity was identified in the lower levels of the test pit, so perhaps the site was grassland or fields next to the stream. There appears to be no other evidence for activity on site until the 18th century when the land was probably used as gardens or allotments for the cottages just to the west, until the land was taken over by Cambions. A range of finds were also excavated with the most disturbance to context six and consist of a plastic lid for a can, a clear plastic bag, bread tag, glass, tile, CBM, coal, mortar, a plastic button, gun cartridge, scrap metal and clay pipe. Contexts seven, eight and ten contained only coal and snail shell fragments.

Test Pit two (CAS/09/2)

Test pit two was excavated in a grassed area behind the Bull's Head car park and sits just inside the Town Ditch in the centre of the village. (The Bull's Head, Cross Street, Castleton. SK 414981 383021).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.9m in the south and west of the test pit and to 1.4m in the north and east of the pit. Natural was not recorded at this depth but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

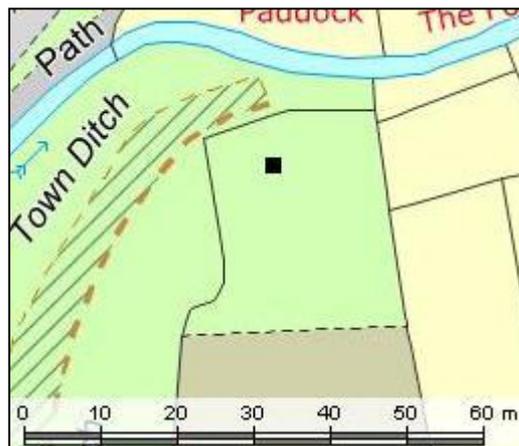


Figure 14: Location map of CAS/09/2

A single sherd of medieval pottery was excavated from CAS/09/2 in context 14. The rest of the pottery dates to the 18th century and later with numerous sherds mixed through the upper 11 contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	Med		18 th C		19 th		20 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	3					4	27			1800-1900
2	4			1	2					1700-1800
2	5					1	6			1800-1900
2	6					2	8	1	2	1700-1950
2	7			1	10			2	4	1700-1950
2	8					5	23			1800-1900
2	9			3	8	5	5			1700-1900
2	10			2	7	2	6			1700-1900
2	11			1	8	3	20			1700-1800
2	14	1	2							1100-1200

Table 8: Pottery excavated from CAS/09/2

A brick wall or path surface with concrete foundations were identified around the edges in context seven of CAS/09/2, at which point the test pit was extended to the west by another metre to allow more room for excavation. The feature is most probably 18th or 19th century in date and may have been part of an outbuilding or garden feature associated with building before it was a pub. A lot of modern rubbish and hard-core were excavated above the feature and included finds such as rope, a tent peg, plastic, silver foil, a plastic wrapper, metal bottle cap, CBM, tile, iron nails, glass, coal, modern pink tile, orange twine, slate, polystyrene, slate, laces, metal wire and clay pipe. An undisturbed medieval layer was excavated at context 14 with a small piece of pottery sitting on a likely cobbled surface that may have been a walk way along the town ditch.

In 2012 a trench was excavated adjacent to this test pit site and was found to contain modern rubbish and building waste to a depth of c.1.6m. At 1.7m the base of the trench was noted to be a scatter of possibly natural limestone and so excavations were halted here and the trench was recorded and backfilled (Stafford, *Pers. Comm.*)

Test Pit three (CAS/09/3)

Test pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of an early 20th century cottage set in the west of the village. (Castleton Garage, Cross Street, Castleton. SK 414866 382889).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.6m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Two sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from context four of CAS/09/3. The majority of the pottery recovered dates to the 19th century, with a single sherd of 17th century pottery also identified from the upper half of the test pit.

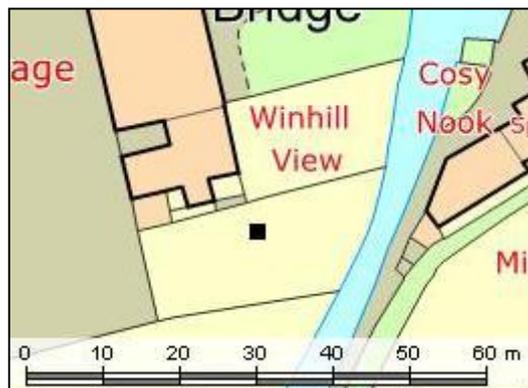


Figure 15: Location map of CAS/09/3

TP	Context	Med		17 th C		19 th		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1					15	16	1800-1950
3	2			1	13	15	28	1600-1900
3	3					3	44	1800-1900
3	4	2	5					1100-1300

Table 9: Pottery excavated from CAS/09/3

Part of a flat stone paved area was excavated just under the turf in CAS/09/3 that was probably just an earlier patio area associated with the current house. Much like CAS/09/1, CAS/09/3 is set just outside the town ditch and a small amount of medieval pottery was identified suggesting limited activity on site during that time. There appears to have been very little occupation on site until the 17th century, when the site may have still been open fields, until more intense occupation in the 19th century before the current house was built in the early 20th century. A range of finds were also excavated and include concrete, CBM, mortar, coal, glass, scrap iron, iron nails, slate, and tile with animal bone and clay pipe. A number of pieces of slag were also identified which suggests metal working on or near site. A human tooth, a molar, was also excavated.

Test Pit four (CAS/09/4)

Test pit four was excavated in the enclosed front garden of a mainly 19th century cottage (although it may have 17th century origins) set immediately to the south west of the church in the centre of the village. (The Old Vicarage, Castle Street, Castleton. SK 414983 382852).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled



Figure 16: Location map of CAS/09/4

All the pottery from CAS/09/4 dates to either the 18th or 19th century and were also both mixed through the upper six contexts of the test pit.

TP	Context	18 th C		19 th		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			5	24	1800-1900
4	2	6	7	24	49	1740-1900
4	3	7	6	16	50	1740-1900
4	4	1	1	2	2	1700-1900
4	5	3	37	3	37	1780-1900
4	6	8	16			1700-1800

Table 10: Pottery excavated from CAS/09/4

A number of flat stone tiles were excavated in the corner at the bottom of the test pit that may have been either a path or part of some demolition rubble, but not enough is visible in the test pit and further excavation will be needed. All the pottery dates to either the 18th or the 19th century, relating to the use of the land after the house was built, but further excavation is needed to search for any earlier deposits which are probable given the location of CAS/09/4 opposite the church in the centre of the village. All the finds correlate with the pottery that was identified and consist of coal, glass, CBM, a one penny coin dated to 1977, tile, iron nails, a marble, mortar, slate, plaster and clay pipe.

9 Discussion

Even though only a very small number of test pits were excavated over the two years in Castleton, a number of inferences can be made about the history and development of the settlement and its relationship to the wider landscape with its position along the Hope Valley.

There was no evidence for any prehistoric or Roman activity from the test pits which tallies with what is already known from the local HER of the area that any prehistoric settlement in particular was focused along the high ground. Although some Roman lead mining is known from the area there has again been very little Romano-British finds recorded from the parish. Settlement at this time may have been along the valley with perhaps isolated settlements or farmsteads, although no evidence for these has yet been identified.

Castleton was recorded in the Domesday Book as '*Pechesers*', which was a reference to Peak Cavern, indicating that there would have been a small settlement during the later Anglo-Saxon period at least. As no late Saxon finds were excavated from the test pitting, it is possible that the location of the original settlement was not where the village of Castleton was later built, or that as so few test pits were dug that the evidence was just missed in this instance. The results from the more recent test pit excavations in the Goosehill area that uncovered human remains dating to the Late Anglo Saxon period, means the focus of the pre-Norman settlement was likely in this area.

The building of the castle soon after the Norman Conquest in 1066 meant that Castleton was one of the first 'batch' of Norman castles in the country, around which a planned settlement was then built, with a church, market place and hospital, all surrounded by a ditch; a layout that can still be seen today.

A total of eight sherds of medieval pottery were excavated from six of the 10 test pits; although only accounting for 0.7% of all the pottery found, they were all recorded from the western half of the town and not far from the town ditch (it should also be noted that no test pits were excavated from the eastern half of the settlement). It seems from the excavations that despite the thorough planning of the settlement it remained small, the numbers of sherds of high medieval pottery recorded are not indicative of intense settlement, but perhaps from manuring of fields or gardens and given their proximity to the town ditch the sites may have been outlying from the core of the town settlement. A larger amount of high medieval pottery would have been excavated if it was a denser settlement.

No pottery was recorded from any of the test pits to date to the later medieval period. This may be directly related to the decline of the castle as it went out of use during the 14th century (it was never adapted for domestic use). There is no documentary evidence for fairs or markets through the 14th and 15th centuries either, which with the lack of pottery of this date, the settlement may have been almost entirely abandoned at this time. The presence of the Black Death that swept through the country during the 14th century may also have played a part in the changes of settlement patterns at that time, although evidence is lacking to support this notion.

In the subsequent HLF-funded test pitting project in Castle and the neighbouring village of Hope, medieval pottery sherds were again poorly represented. Cumberpatch (2012) commented that the assemblage was more typical of medieval agriculture than that of a settlement and that the evidence pointed to little use of pottery in Castleton and Hope during the medieval period.

Mining continued in the area through the medieval period which may have contributed to some form of settlement in the valley never being entirely abandoned. Enough of the town

must have been in use or preserved in some way so that the same layout was again utilised during the post medieval expansion of the town. The church was in use throughout this period also, even after the dissolution and it was endowed to the Bishop of Chester, which again meant that the settlement continued in some form.

The post medieval pottery excavated from the test pits accounts for 16.74% of all the pottery found with a total of 189 sherds recovered from half of the test pits excavated, although any pottery dating to the early post medieval period was not recovered, up to about 1700. The types of pottery that were found, were all domestic and made locally in Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Staffordshire with cheaper tablewares found as well as more formal tablewares, both of which suggest that the inhabitants of Castleton, particularly during the 18th and 19th centuries, had good access to the trends of the day, through markets etc. The 19th and 20th century pottery (82.55% of all the pottery excavated) has been recorded as 'unremarkable' (Cumberpatch 2009, appendix 13.1, page 45). There was no evidence for any high status wares or any imports, either because there was no access to that trade market in the town or that there was just not the demand. Nine out of the 10 test pits excavated yielded pottery of the 19th century and later with over 900 sherds recovered.

This increase in pottery and so also therefore the population of the town through the later post medieval is likely directly related to the improved access to Hope Valley with turnpiked roads and the railway up to neighbouring Hope village. It was probably due to activity at this time with new buildings and perhaps better road layouts that the original medieval topography of the village may have been changed, including the ploughing over and infilling of the town ditch. Mining was still very much prevalent through the post medieval, which would have also brought people to the area looking for work, as old mines were expanded and new mines being opened. Tourism would have also increased with the 'easier' access to the valley leading to the development of the town as it is seen today.

10 Conclusion

The test pitting in Castleton has yielded a number of results adding to the development and occupation of the town from its planned stages after Peveril Castle was built in the 11th and 12th centuries until it went into decline from the 14th century onwards. The presence of both mining and agriculture in the valley meant that the settlement continued to exist although on a much smaller scale, from which no material culture was identified from the test pitting to date between 1300 and 1700 AD. With the 18th century and later came improved road networks and the railway which helped with access to the town and would have also aided in a population rise at that time.

11 Acknowledgements

The test pitting and landscape survey course was derived jointly between ACA; Dan Auckett, Carenza Lewis and Catherine Collins (nee Ranson) with staff at Stanground College in Peterborough and in particular Mike Murray. Additional supervision was provided by Robert Gardner-Sharp, Paul Blinkhorn, Natalie White, Fiona Breckenridge and Chris Cumberpatch, who also identified the pottery. Our base for the excavation days were Castleton Methodist Church.

Our thanks must also go to Hope Valley College who provided the grounds and facilities for camping both years and to members of Castleton Historical Society who helped find the locations for the test pits. Particular thanks also must go to Angela Stafford who was our local coordinator in the village and also contributed to the final version of this report.

Thank you also to all the residents of Castleton who allowed a test pit excavation on their property and to all the 17 students from Peterborough and St Peters Catholic Secondary School and Stanground College who took part in the excavations and landscape survey and the 16 students from Hope Valley College who took part in the test pit excavations only.

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13 Appendices

13.1 2008 Pottery Report – C.G. Cumberpatch

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from six test pits excavated in Castleton, Derbyshire as part of a Higher Education Field Academy project (HEFA) was examined by the author in September 2008. The initial results are set out in the spreadsheet to accompany this brief report and should be referred to alongside the notes below. Due to space it is not included in this report but can be viewed by contacting ACA directly.

Results

Test Pit 1

Test pit 1 produced a small but homogenous assemblage of pottery dating to the 18th century. It included two of the three principle groups of 18th century wares, formal tableware (Creamware) and vernacular tableware (Slip Coated wares, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware, Mottled ware and Slipware). Only the utilitarian ware category was absent. The distinction between the formal and vernacular tableware categories relates both to their appearance and to the organisation of their manufacture. The formal tablewares, fine stonewares and refined earthenwares, were produced in factories using waged labour, imported clay and other raw materials while the vernacular tablewares were produced by ‘country potters’ working in small-scale, family run potteries using local clays. Although it is not possible to determine where the pots were manufactured from the evidence of this assemblage, it is known that country potteries were widespread in South and West Yorkshire and most probably elsewhere. The earliest production of the formal tablewares (White Salt Glazed Stoneware, Creamware, Pearlware and Whiteware) appears to have been in Staffordshire but it spread rapidly to other parts of the country. Derbyshire and Yorkshire both had thriving pottery industries in the 18th and 19th centuries but it is generally impossible identify the place of manufacture unless a maker’s mark survives.

		18 th C		
TP	Context	No	Wt	Date
1	1	9	18	1700-1800
1	2	28	20	1700-1800

Table 11: The pottery excavated from CAS/08/1

Test Pit 2

Although Test Pit 2 produced only five sherds of pottery, these were of considerable interest because of their relatively early date. The single abraded sherd of medieval pottery from Spit 4 appears to be an example of the Burley Hill Type 1 fabric; dark grey to black and containing moderate to abundant quantities of fine quartz grit (Cumberpatch 2002-2003, 2004a). The date range of the Burley Hill wares is unknown for reasons outlined elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2002-2003, 2004b) but probably lies within the 13th and 14th centuries.

The 17th and early 18th century wares from Spit 3 are typical of the period and were manufactured widely in Yorkshire and other counties although definite evidence for production in north Derbyshire has yet to be identified. The Brown Glazed Coarseware vessel is likely to be of 18th rather than 19th century date although this type of pottery is extremely difficult to date accurately.

TP	Context	Burley Hill		Slipware-1		Slip Coated		BGCW		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	3			2	18	1	16	1	17	1600-1800
2	4	1	3							1200-1300

Table 12: The pottery excavated from CAS/08/2

Test Pit 3

Like the first two test pits, Test Pit 3 produced only a small pottery assemblage and this was considerably more mixed in character than those from Test Pits 1 and 2. Spit 2 appears to be of 19th century date but includes a sherd of residual 18th century pottery. The medieval sherd from Spit 3 is a typically ambiguous sherd of oxidised sandy ware of which there are several types in Derbyshire (Cumberpatch 2004a, 2004b), few of which are well dated.

TP	Context	Ox Sandy		URE		L.Blackware		Whiteware		TP Whiteware		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	2			5	6	1	9	1	1	1	2	1700-1900
3	3	1	1									1100-1300

Table 13: The pottery excavated from CAS/08/3

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 produced a larger and much more mixed group of material than did Test Pits 1 to 3. All of the spits produced mixed groups of 18th and 19th century wares with some sherds which may be of later 19th or early 20th century date. Notable items included the sherd of Tin Glazed Earthenware (Spit 1) which may be of later 17th century date and the sherd from a crested china souvenir bearing the Peveril coat of arms (Blinkhorn, *pers comm.*).

Eighteenth century vernacular tablewares were represented by the Mottled wares, Slip Coated ware, Slipware and Late Blackwares but it is notable that Type 1 Slipwares, present in Test Pits 1 and 2 were absent from Test Pit 4 perhaps indicating that the later 17th / early 18th century horizon visible elsewhere was not represented in this test pit. The 18th to early 19th century formal tableware group was represented by a single sherd of Creamware from Spit 4 and the contrast between the quantities of the vernacular and formal tablewares may be of significance although further work would be required to assess this suggestion.

The range of 19th century wares was typically wide and included many of the wares common in the assemblages of this date excavated in Sheffield. None of these were particularly distinctive and all are typical of 19th century domestic assemblages.

TP	Context	17 th C		18 th C		19 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1	1	1	5	19	30	47	1650-1900
4	2			9	24	32	65	1700-1900
4	3			8	18	23	25	1700-1900
4	4			2	3	7	11	1700-1900
4	6			1	8			1700-1800

Table 14: The pottery excavated from CAS/08/4

Test Pit 5

Test pit 5 produced the largest group of pottery from any of the Test Pits and it was evident during the excavation that the pit was located on top of a substantial dump of domestic refuse. While the majority of the pottery was of mid to later 19th century date, it is notable that earlier pottery occurred throughout the spits but was present in greater quantities in Spit 8 and, to a lesser extent, in Spit 7. This would seem to indicate that the dump is stratified, at least to some degree, and that further, deeper excavation might indicate when the area first began to be used as a rubbish dump. The range of wares from the upper spits was typical of the types found commonly on 19th century sites in the region (notably Sheffield where extensive excavation has given us a good idea of the range of wares in widespread use) and there was little to set it apart from contemporary urban assemblages.

One marked sherd was present in the group from Spit 6. This carried a maker's mark identifying the plate as a product of the firm of J.T. Hudden based in Longton, Staffordshire between 1859 and 1885.

TP	Context	18 th C		19 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
5	2	6	89	11	38	1700-1900
5	3	1	55	20	181	1700-1900
5	4	4	151	72	378	1700-1900
5	5	16	313	342	1579	1700-1900
5	6	14	390	173	790	1700-1900
5	7	21	264	55	270	1700-1900
5	8	11	59			1700-1820

Table 15: The pottery excavated from CAS/08/5

Test Pit 6

Test Pit 6 produced a small, mixed group of pottery, predominantly of 18th and 19th century date. The assemblage included a sherd of medieval pottery from Spit 4 although this was associated with later pottery and glass and so is likely to be residual in character. Eighteenth century wares (including a sherd of White Salt Glazed Stoneware) were present in small quantities throughout the sequence, suggesting considerable mixing of the deposits over time.



TP	Context	Med		18 th C		19 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
6	1			1	1	10	17	1700-1900
6	2			7	16	7	8	1700-1900
6	3					9	48	1800-1900
6	4	1	3	2	7	10	30	1100-1900

Table 16: The pottery excavated from CAS/08/6

Conclusion

Although medieval pottery was scarce in the assemblages from the six test pits, the remainder of the material was not without interest. The presence of formal tablewares of 18th century date (White Salt Glazed Stoneware and Creamware) indicates that the inhabitants were able to obtain fashionable contemporary tablewares. The small quantities of Pearlware in the assemblage is unusual but it is possible that the poor condition of many of the sherds listed as Whiteware could have resulted in an under representation of this class of ware which can be difficult to distinguish from Whiteware even under good conditions.

The scarcity of medieval pottery in a village with indisputable medieval origins is somewhat unexpected although exploratory excavations in Bradbourne in central Derbyshire produced analogous results. Explanations might include a shift in the focus of settlement or extensive reshaping of the topography in the 17th or 18th centuries. Further work will be required to resolve the issue.

13.2 2009 Pottery Report – C.G. Cumberpatch

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from four test pits excavated in Castleton, Derbyshire in July 2009 as part of a Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) project was examined by the author in September 2009. The results are summarised in tables 17 - 20 and on the spreadsheet which forms part of the project archive that can be accessed by contacting ACA directly.

Test Pit 1 – Cambions Car Park, Mill Lane

TP	Context	Med		18 th C		19 th		20 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1	2					7	11	1	3	1800-1950
1	3					3	17			1800-1900
1	4			3	5	4	2			1700-1900
1	5			1	3					1700-1800
1	7	1	3							1100-1200
1	8			1	1					1700-1800
1	10	1	2							1100-1200

Table 17: The pottery excavated from CAS/09/1

Test Pit 1, located to the rear of the car park of the Cambion factory and adjacent to the artificial course of the mill stream, produced a mixed assemblage of pottery which was dominated by pottery of later 19th and 20th century date but which also included sherds of medieval pottery and 18th century wares. The data are summarised in Table 1.

The earliest sherds from the test pit were two small fragments of shell tempered ware recovered from spits C7 and C10. Both sherds had suffered considerably from chemical erosion in the form of mildly acidic ground water which had dissolved the shell temper leaving the sherds pitted and vesicular. Both sherds were examined by Ms J. Young who suggested that the sherd from spit C7 was of late Saxon or early post-Conquest date while that from spit C10 was no later in date than the 12th century. The condition of the sherds precluded a definite identification to type or a closer dating. Even without this degree of precision, the dating is of considerable interest and is consistent with the early date of a sherd from Test Pit 2, described below.

Spits C4 and C8 produced sherds of 18th century Slipware and Slip Coated ware, both types of vernacular tableware which are typical of 18th century assemblages. Vernacular tablewares were produced by 'country potters' working in small-scale, family run potteries using local clays who combined potting with small-scale farming. Although it is not possible to determine where the pots were manufactured from the evidence of this assemblage, it is known that country potteries were widespread in South and West Yorkshire and were prolific in their production. As yet it is unclear whether such potteries were also present in north Derbyshire.

Two sherds of Brown Glazed Fineware were found in spit C5 and these were most probably also of 18th century date although this type of pottery was also produced in the early 19th century.

The majority of the sherds from the test pit were of mid to late 19th and later 19th to early 20th century date, as described in Table 1. The Unglazed Red Earthenwares appeared to

be fragments of flowerpot while the transfer printed (TP) Whitewares and Bone China were typical of the cheaper kinds of tableware which are found in large quantities on sites of later 19th and early 20th century date. None of the transfer printed designs were identifiable and in the absence of maker's marks it was not possible to identify the origin of the pottery. While Staffordshire is the obvious candidate, Yorkshire also had a thriving pottery industry until the late 19th century.

Test Pit 2 – The Bull's Head, Cross Street

TP	Context	Med		18 th C		19 th		20 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
2	3					4	27			1800-1900
2	4			1	2					1700-1800
2	5					1	6			1800-1900
2	6					2	8	1	2	1700-1950
2	7			1	10			2	4	1700-1950
2	8					5	23			1800-1900
2	9			3	8	5	5			1700-1900
2	10			2	7	2	6			1700-1900
2	11			1	8	3	20			1700-1800
2	14	1	2							1100-1200

Table 18: The pottery excavated from CAS/09/2

Test Pit 2, located to the rear of the Bull's Head public house, was the deepest of the test pits and one which was considered to have considerable potential because of its location adjacent to the medieval town ditch. The upper part of the pit cut through a thick layer of what appeared to be demolition rubble dating to the later 20th century. This included plastic bags and food wrappers as well as wall and floor tiles and ceramic building material. Much of this material was discarded after a brief examination as its date and the circumstances of its origin were clear and it was deemed to contribute little to the overall aims of the project. There was also considered to be a minor danger of biological contamination from some of the non-ceramic material.

Spits C3, C4, C5, C6, C7, C8, C9, C10 and C11 all produced pottery of 18th and 19th century date with fragments of 20th century tile in spits C6 and C7 and later 19th to 20th century Unglazed Red Earthenware in spits C3, C5 and C8. The range of 18th century wares included vernacular tablewares (Late Blackware, Slip Coated ware) and Brown Glazed Fineware, together with a sherd of Creamware (spit C9) dating to between c.1740 and c.1820. Nineteenth century wares included a relatively wide range of types including Whiteware, Bone China, Banded ware, Blue Bodied ware, Cane Coloured ware and stoneware. Such a diverse assemblage is to be expected given the strength of the 19th century pottery industry, its emphasis on the marketing of its goods and, in the local context, the results from Test Pit 5 in 2008 which, located on the site of a rubbish dump, produced a broad range of 19th century wares.

Without doubt, the most interesting sherd from Test Pit 2 was a piece of an unidentified splash glazed Sandy ware from the lowest spit (C14) immediately above a cobbled stone surface. Although the sherd was not identifiable as a specific type, splash glazing as a technique belongs, in this area at least, to the earlier part of the medieval period (later 11th to early 13th century) and as such would seem to indicate a medieval date for the levels reached by the test pit. Having said that, the evidence from elsewhere points to a degree of residuality in the assemblage and in view of this the presence of the sherd should perhaps be considered to be indicative of a medieval date rather than conclusive. It remains, nevertheless, of considerable interest in the local context.

Test Pit 3 – Castleton Garage, Cross Street

TP	Context	Med		17 th C		19 th		20 th C		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3	1					15	16			1800-1950
3	2			1	13	15	28			1600-1900
3	3					3	44			1800-1900
3	4	2	5							1100-1300

Table 19: The pottery excavated from CAS/09/3

Test Pit 3 produced the smallest assemblage of pottery from any of the test pits but in spite of this it was not without interest. The uppermost spit (C1) produced sherds of typical later 19th to early 20th tableware, similar to those from the upper levels of other test pits.

Spit C2 produced a mixed group which included a sherd of 17th or early 18th century Slipware, part of a dish in a Redware fabric decorated with trailed white slip around the rim. This type of slipware appears to predate the press-moulded slipware dishes of the type found in Test Pit 1 (spit C4) and is common in 17th century assemblages in the region. The sherd was associated with pottery of mid to late 19th century date and as such has to be seen as residual but is indicative of activity in the vicinity of the test pit during the 17th or early 18th century.

Spit C3 produced a small group of 19th century sherds similar to those from spit C1.

The lowest spit, C4, produced two sherds of medieval pottery. Although not identifiable to specific types (a not uncommon in situation Derbyshire where locally produced wares have yet to be fully classified and dated; Cumberpatch 2004), they were both buff to white in colour and contained quartz grains and in one case fine red iron-rich grit consistent with clay originating from the Coal Measures deposits found the east of the Peak District. A definite date cannot be ascribed to these sherds but they seem unlikely to be as early as those from Test Pits 1 and 3, described above.

Test Pit 4 – The Old Vicarage, Castle Street

TP	Context	18 th C		19 th		Date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	
4	1			5	24	1800-1900
4	2	6	7	24	49	1740-1900
4	3	7	6	16	50	1740-1900
4	4	1	1	2	2	1700-1900
4	5	3	37	3	37	1780-1900
4	6	8	16			1700-1800

Table 20: The pottery excavated from CAS/09/4

Test Pit 4 produced a sizeable assemblage of pottery which included a significant quantity of 18th century material alongside later wares. In this regard it resembles the assemblages from Test Pits 1 and 4, excavated in 2008.

The 18th century pottery included examples of both the vernacular tableware group (Late Blackware, Slipware, Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware and possibly Mottled ware) and later 18th and early 19th century formal tableware (Creamware and Pearlware) alongside the utilitarian wares Brown Glazed Coarseware and Brown Glazed Fineware. The former of these is generally difficult to date with any accuracy, hence the broad date ranges attributed to the

individual sherds. As elsewhere, the majority of sherds of Unglazed Red Earthenware appear to be parts of flowerpots of a relatively recent date.

The 19th and early 20th century wares were unremarkable and broadly resembled the types found elsewhere in Castleton. Tablewares and utilitarian kitchenwares (Brown Salt Glazed stoneware and Brown Glazed Coarseware) predominated. Although they originated in the 18th century, the character of the Brown Salt Glazed Stonewares changed significantly in the 19th century when brown tablewares were largely replaced by whitewares of various kinds. The production of domestic stonewares shifted to kitchenwares, a move that was in part a response to the demand for vessels which could be used with the newly invented coal fired domestic kitchen range, an innovation that facilitated home cooking and particularly oven cooking for which robust, heat-resistant vessels were required. Stonewares were ideally suited to this purpose and potteries such as those in Chesterfield responded with production on a massive scale (Walter 1999).

Discussion

The discussion of the pottery assemblage from the first HEFA project in Castleton in 2008 drew attention to the limited amount of medieval pottery present in the assemblages from the six test pits and the fact that the greater part of the assemblage was of 18th century or later date. A very similar pattern was observable in the assemblages from the four test pits excavated in 2009. The pattern of pottery deposition clearly points to widespread activity from the 18th century to the present day but a more restricted pattern of medieval activity. It is also notable that later medieval (13th to mid-15th century) and particularly post-medieval (c.1450 – c.1700) activity was not represented in any of the test pits discussed here. Given that a total of ten test pits have now been excavated in the village, together with an inconclusive programme of limited excavation on the presumed site of the medieval hospital (Merrony, *pers. comm.*), it seems that there is a real pattern emerging which requires explanation.

Medieval pottery was recovered from two distinct types of context; residual in association with later material and alone from the lowest levels reached by the test pits (a depth constrained, in the case of pits 1 and 2 by size of the pits and considerations of safety, not by the depth of the bedrock beneath the cultural layers). Test Pit 3 did reach the bedrock and the medieval sherds came from the layers immediately above it. That small quantities of residual medieval pottery should be found in the upper layers of the soil is unsurprising although more might have been expected if the village was densely occupied in the medieval period. Of considerably more interest is the small quantity of earlier medieval pottery which was found at the base of Test Pits 1 and 2. The situation in Test Pit 1 was slightly more complicated than that in Test Pit 2 with a small sherd of 18th century pottery from a spit between those containing the early medieval wares. This might indicate that both sherds were residual in character but equally, given the very small size of the 18th century sherd and the homogeneity of the soil (the pit was located in the area of a former orchard with a soft, worm-rich soil), the possibility that the 18th century sherd was intrusive cannot be ruled out. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that at the lowest levels reached by the test pit, pottery of early medieval and possibly late Saxon date was present.

Test Pit 2 is even more intriguing as the single sherd of medieval pottery, also of an early date, was associated with an apparently anthropogenic stone surface. The depth at which this feature was identified precluded anything more than a brief investigation and the recovery of the sherd from the small area exposed must be accounted as a highly fortunate occurrence. The association of the sherd with the stone surface suggests that the latter is an earlier medieval feature but further work on a larger scale will be required before its precise character and its relationship to the town ditch can be resolved.



It is to be hoped that future work in Castleton will include more extensive excavation in selected areas as well as a continuation of the programme of test pitting across the village with a view to determining how far what appears to be a regular pattern of activity can be further documented and explained.

13.3 Other Finds – Catherine Collins

13.3.1 2008 excavations

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 = 5g, greyish yellow small brick fragment x1 = 39g			coal =4g	
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 2g, red CBM fragments x6 = 15g		iron nails x1 = 3g	coal x2 =12g, lumps of flat sandstone x11 =149g	
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 2g		small iron nails x2 = 5g	coal x3 = 14g, local limestone x2 =23g	

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1		clear window glass x2 = 6g			part of a modern silver plastic wrapper = <1g, grey plastic tube with rubber 'rod' through it = 5g
C. 2		clear window glass x1 = 3g, degraded green bottle glass x1 = 8g	iron nails x13 = 101g, lumps of iron x3 = 38g	coal x7 = 19g	white thin plastic (use unknown) = 2g, concrete x1= 42g
C.3	clay pipe stem x2 = 4g		metal button? = 4g, iron nails x3 = 20g, slag? x1 = 7g	coal x1 = 3g	dark red plastic x1= 0g, concrete x1 = 5g
C.4			iron nails x1 = 6g	coal x2 = 6g	

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2		clear window glass x1= 0g, clear container glass x1 = 0g	coin 'one shilling' dated to 1964 = 6g, slag x1 =3g	coal x10 = 26g, local limestone x3 = 105g, flat limestone (tile?) x8 = 22g, sandstone x2 = 88g, clunch x3 =13g	



C. 3	red CBM fragments x6 = 25g			flat limestone (tile?) x6 = 46g, local limestone x10 = 37g, clunch x3 = 28g, coal x6 = 15g,	
C.4				flat rounded edge limestone tile? = 39g, coal x3 = 12g, local limestone x6 = 21g	
C.6				worn fragment of stone file (floor?) = 13g, local limestone x3 = 13g	

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	dirty yellow CBM fragments x1 = 9g, red CBM fragments x7 = 13g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	clear container glass x5= 17g, orange bottle glass x1 = 5g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g, clear window glass x8 = 8g	green plastic coated wire = 1g, metal button = 0g, iron nails x3 = 15g	coal x2 = 4g, flat stone tile? fragments x1 = 29g	bone? button = 1g, white plastic x1 = <1g, green plastic x1 = <1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x2 = 5g, modern red brick fragment x1 = 29g, red CBM fragments x3 = 36g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = <1g	clear window glass x8 = 13g, clear container glass x6 = 13g, green bottle glass x3 = 6g	modern thin small metal strip folded over into a ring = <1g, unidentified metal strip x1 = <1g, iron nails x1 = 6g	coal x29 = 90g, flat sandstone (tile?) x1 = 30g, clunch x7 = 81g, chalk x3 = 35g	clear plastic button = 0g
C.3	clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 2g, clay pipe stem x5 = 10g	clear window glass x6 = 10g, clear container glass x4 = 17g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x4 = 27g, scrap iron x12 = 43g	coal x41 = 64g, clunch x7 = 22g	black plastic x1 = 2g
C.4		clear container glass x1 = 0g	iron nails x1 = 7g, metal handle from letter opener from a local newspaper = 5g	coal x2 = 3g	yellow plastic tube = <1g, slate x1 = <1g
C.5	red CBM fragments x1 = 3g	clear container glass x1 = 1g	lumps of iron x3 = 10g, metal hair clip = 1g	coal x6 = 8g	white plastic = <1g
C.6	red flat tile fragments x2 = 357g, red CBM fragments x1 = 8g	green bottle glass x1 = 2g		wedge shaped local stone (tile?) = 597g, coal x22 = 24g	white Perspex x1 = 0g

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 2	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	small complete clear glass tube = 5g	coin 'one penny' dated to 1937 = 9g, silver foil x3 = <1g, iron nails x5 = 20g, metal screws x3 = 17g, modern nails x1 = 9g, metal bottle caps x9 = 32g, lumps of scrap iron x4 = 51g, metal spring x1 = 25g, metal brackets x3 = 68g, oval thin metal plate to go around a keyhole = 4g, circular metal disc with square hole in centre = 6g		large rubber ring = 218g, black plastic object (use unknown) = 30g
C. 3	clay pipe stem x1 = 2g, red CBM fragments x3 = 119g, modern drain tile x1 = 28g, red CBM fragments x1 = 95g	base orange bottle = 87g, small clear complete glass bottle = 41g, clear window glass x1 = 0g, clear container glass x21 = 135g, light green bottle glass x1 = 2g	long straight metal rod = 109g, metal hinges x2 = 121g, iron nails x4 = 11g, scrap metal x7 = 209g	coal x11 = 55g, flat stone tile x3 = 482g	oyster shell x1 = 17g, slate x1 = 32g, cockle shells x7 = 20g, white and pink plastic x1 = <1g
C.4	flat red tile fragments x1 = 99g, red CBM fragments x5 = 216g, black glazed slightly curved (tile?) fragment x1 = 93g, clay pipe bowl x1 = 19g	clear container glass x16 = 102g	metal rod with hook at one end = 16g, metal spring = 18g, metal bracket x1 = 37g	flat stone tile x9 = 150g, thick stone tile x1 = 158g, sandstone x3 = 70g, coal x1 = 3g, clunch x1 = 7g	slate x5 = 496g, cockle shells x2 = 10g
C.5	red CBM fragments x10 = 66g, clay pipe stem x4 = 8g, modern brick fragments x1 = 110g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 48g (not handmade), dark grey/red brick fragment x1 = 637g	clear container glass x 96 = 1016g (including bases and necks), clear window glass x5 = 23g, green bottle glass x1 = 7g	iron nails x2 = 65g, lump iron x1 = 65g, flat grey stone tile x2 = 208g, sandstone x1 = 47g		cockle shell x2 = 3g, mussel shell x7 = 9g
C.6	clay pipe bowl fragments x2 = 4g, red CBM fragments x15 = 114g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 54g, clay pipe stem x3 = 6g	clear container glass x24 = 168g, green bottle glass x5 = 13g, clear window glass x4 = 24g	metal decorative disc (pink on top) = 2g, metal handle for spoon = 12g	clunch x2 = 11g, coal x3 = 29g	mussel shell x3 = 6g, cockle shell x1 = 4g, slate x2 = 10g
C.7	clay pipe stem x2 = 4g, red CBM fragments x5 = 15g, clay pipe bowl fragment x1 = 3g	clear container glass x2 = 19g		coal x11 = 55g	
C.8		clear window glass x1 = <1g		coal x5 = 14g	

Test Pit 6	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 = 17g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	purple rim of a glass x1 = 1g, clear container glass x1 = <1g		coal x3 = 5g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x8 = 24g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear container glass x2 = 3g, clear window glass x2 = <1g		coal x6 = 20g	oyster shell x2 = 0g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 5g, flat red roof tile (with hole) x1 = 25g			coal =5g	slate =4g
C.4	red CBM fragments x6 = 26g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass x1 = 6g., clear container glass x1 = 6g		coal x6 =53g	
C.5	red CBM =<1g			coal x11 =28g	
C.6	red CBM =1g			coal =8g	

13.3.2 2009 excavations

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 = 7g	clear window glass x1 =2g		flat dirty yellow stone tile fragment x1 = 79g, coal x4 =26g	white plastic lid for can = 4g, clear plastic bag = <1g, red plastic bread tag = <1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x5 = 7g	clear window glass x4 = 10g, clear container glass x3 = 34g, green bottle glass x1 = 1g	end gun cartridge = 2g	coal x12 = 25g	plastic button = <1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x3 = 2g	clear window glass x2 = 2g, clear glass blob = 3g		coal x17 = 26g, stone with mortar = 65g	mortar x2 = 58g
C.4		clear window glass x1 = 2g, clear container glass x2 = 6g		coal x12 = 18g	mortar =2g
C.5	clay pipe stem x1 = 1g, red CBM fragments x1 = <1g		small folded piece metal (use known) = 4g	coal x6 = 14g	



C.6			small washer? = 2g	coal x12 = 13g, grey stone tile? x1 = 16g	clear plastic bag/wrapper = <1g, mortar? x1 = 109g
C.8				coal x9 =17g	
C.9				coal x4 =5g	
C.10				coal x3 =<1g	snail shell fragment =<1g

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x21 = 430g, flat red tile fragments x1 = 54g	clear container glass x1 =2g, clear window glass x1 = 6g	metal bottle cap = 4g, iron nails x2 = 4g, silver foil x3 = 4g	coal x3 = 4g	rope = 20g, tent peg =19g, red and white stripe plastic straw = <1g, melted plastic x10 = 49g, plastic wrapper = 1g, white plastic wrapper = 2g, green wrapper = <1g, melted plastic x6 = 9g, plaster x1 =8g
C. 2	modern pink tile x4 = 33g, red CBM fragments x4 = 59g	clear window glass x6 = 38g	modern nails x3 = 11g	coal x8 = 27g, flat grey stone tile x3 = 129g	green material carpet edge = 10g, part of rope = 4g, plastic wrapper x5 = 1g
C.3	red CBM fragments x13 = 400g, modern pink tile x14 = 133g		metal ring pull = <1g, iron nails x5 = 14g, silver foil =2g	coal x7 = 28g, grey stone tile x2 =60g	melted blue plastic x10 = 50g, breeze block x3 =51g
C.4	modern pink tile x1 =10g	clear window glass x1 = 4g	iron nails x2 = 18g, scrap iron x1 = 11g	coal x6 = 7g,	orange twine = 1g, white plastic = <1g, slate x3 = 39g, plastic wrapper = <1g
C.5		clear container glass x1 = 19g, clear window glass x2 = 3g, slightly pink container glass x1 = 2g	iron nails x1 = 4g, metal rube = 24g, modern nails x3 = 27g, large flat disc with mesh material and hole in centre (use unknown) = 275g		rope = 7g, slate x1 = 11g, polystyrene =3g, red plastic = <1g, blue melted plastic = <1g
C.6	flat red tile fragments x3 = 57g, red CBM fragments x2 = 17g	clear window glass x2 = 5g, clear container glass x5 = 51g, green bottle glass x1 =2g	iron nails x2 = 13g, silver ring pull = 0g, modern screw x2 = 11g, foil =<1g	coal x6 = 26g, flat stone tile x3 = 75g	slate x7 = 89g, yellow plastic peg = 5g, white plastic sellotape tube = 3g, blue pen cap = <1g, foam? = 2g, partial crisp wrapper =<1g, blue crisp wrapper = <1g



C.7	curved red tile fragment x1 = 34g, dirty yellow CBM fragments x2 = 58g	clear window glass x3 = 7g, clear container glass x2 = 22g, green bottle glass x2 = 10g	metal wire x2 = 13g, black metal? tube = 8g, iron nails x3 = 10g	lump marble = 292g, coal x2 = 2g	slate x5 = 18g, laces = 2g, white painted wood? = 9g, red plastic = <1g
C.8	clay pipe stem x2 = 3g, red CBM fragments x2=5g	clear container glass x7 = 22g, green bottle glass x1 = 2g	thick metal wire = 74g, folded thin narrow strip of metal = 6g	coal x1 = 1g	orange twine = 2g, slate x2 = 12g, orange plastic x2 = 1g, red plastic = <1g
C.9	modern red brick = 2000g plus (225x108x75mm)	clear container glass x1 = 2g, green bottle glass x1=5g, clear window glass x11 =11g	metal wire = 13g, iron nail x1 = 7g	coal x2 = 3g	
C.10		clear window glass x3 =5g	scrap iron x2 =<1g		
C.11	clay pipe stem =1g	clear window glass =<1g			
C.12		clear window glass =1g			

Test Pit 2a	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 8		clear container glass x8 = 28g, clear window glass x2 = 5g	iron nails x1 = 3g	coal x10 =17g	clear plastic wrapper = <1g, concrete =21g

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x5 = 24g	clear container glass x2 = 2g	slag? x4 = 11g, modern nails x1 = 2g, scrap iron x3 =2g	coal x12 = 22g	concrete x1 =45g, mortar x2 = 1g
C. 2	red CBM fragments x8 = 24g	clear container glass x2 =3g, clear window glass x1 =2g	iron nails x4 = 33g, slag? x2 = 7g	coal x43 = 113g, flat dirty yellow stone tile? fragments x3 = 65g	concrete x3 = 128g, slate x5 = 15g
C.3	red CBM fragments x9 = 69g, clay pipe stem x2 = 5g, clay pipe bowl = 7g	clear window glass x1 = <1g	slag x1 =23g, iron nails x6 =25g	coal x19 = 36g	mortar? x3 = 19g
C.4	red CBM fragments x13 = 26g, clay pipe stem x1 = 4g	green bottle glass x1 = <1g	scrap iron x4 =63g	coal x19 = 34g	
C.5				coal x4 =5g	



Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal- working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM fragments x4 = 17g, clay pipe stem x1 = <1g	purple rim of a glass x1 = 1g, clear container glass x1 = <1g		coal x3 = 5g	
C. 2	red CBM fragments x8 = 24g, clay pipe stem x1 = 1g	dark green bottle glass x1 = 5g, clear container glass x2 = 3g, clear window glass x2 = <1g		coal x6 = 20g	oyster shell x2 = 0g
C.3	red CBM fragments x2 = 5g, flat red roof tile (with hole) x1 = 25g			coal =5g	slate =4g
C.4	red CBM fragments x6 = 26g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear container glass x1 = 6g., clear container glass x1 = 6g		coal x6 =53g	
C.5	red CBM =<1g			coal x11 =28g	
C.6	red CBM =1g			coal =8g	

13.4 Maps

Much of the value of the test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements are derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Castleton in 2008 and 2009 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available online at <http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/derbyshire/castleton> and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

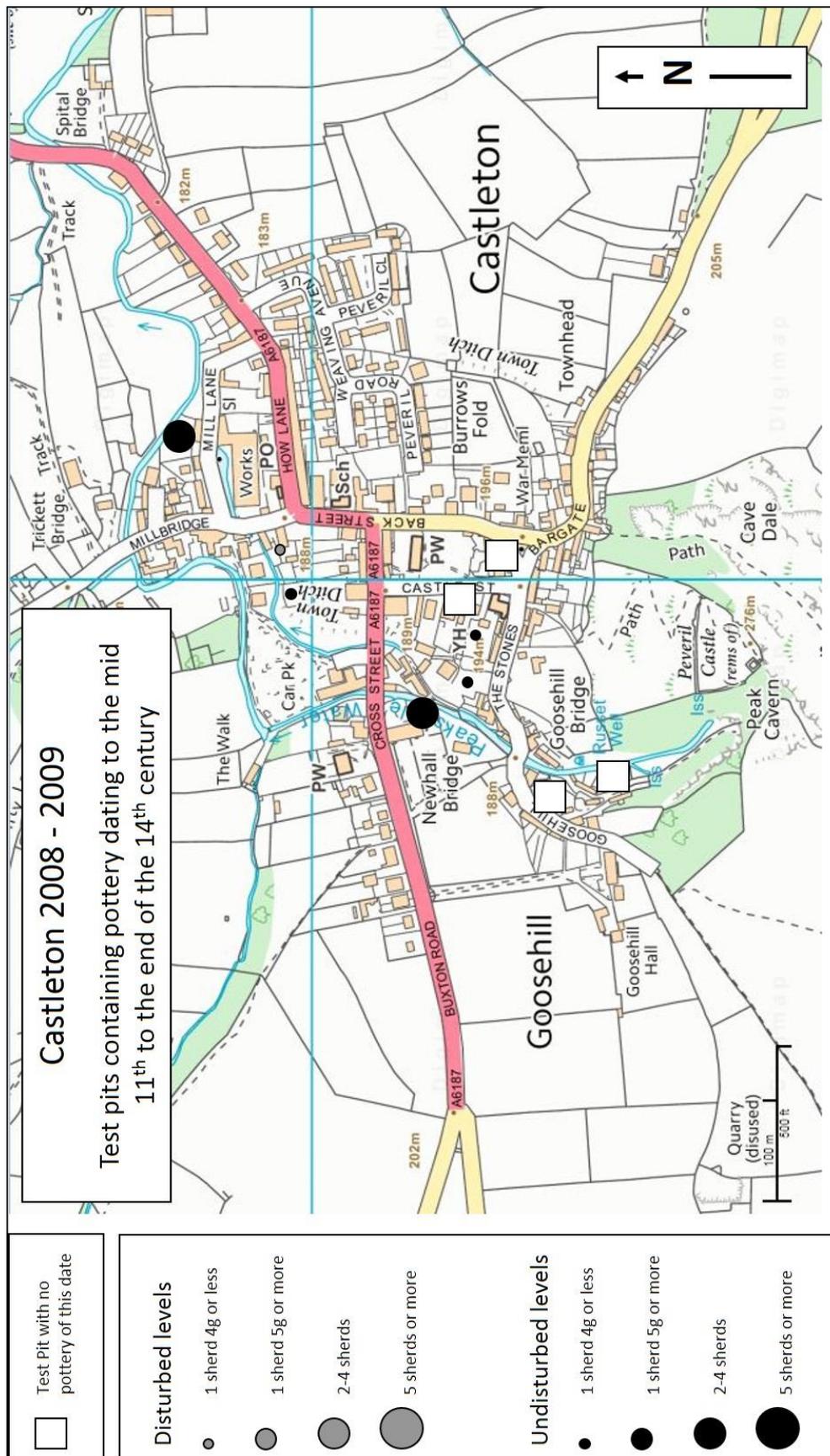


Figure 17: High medieval pottery distribution map from the Castleton test pts © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

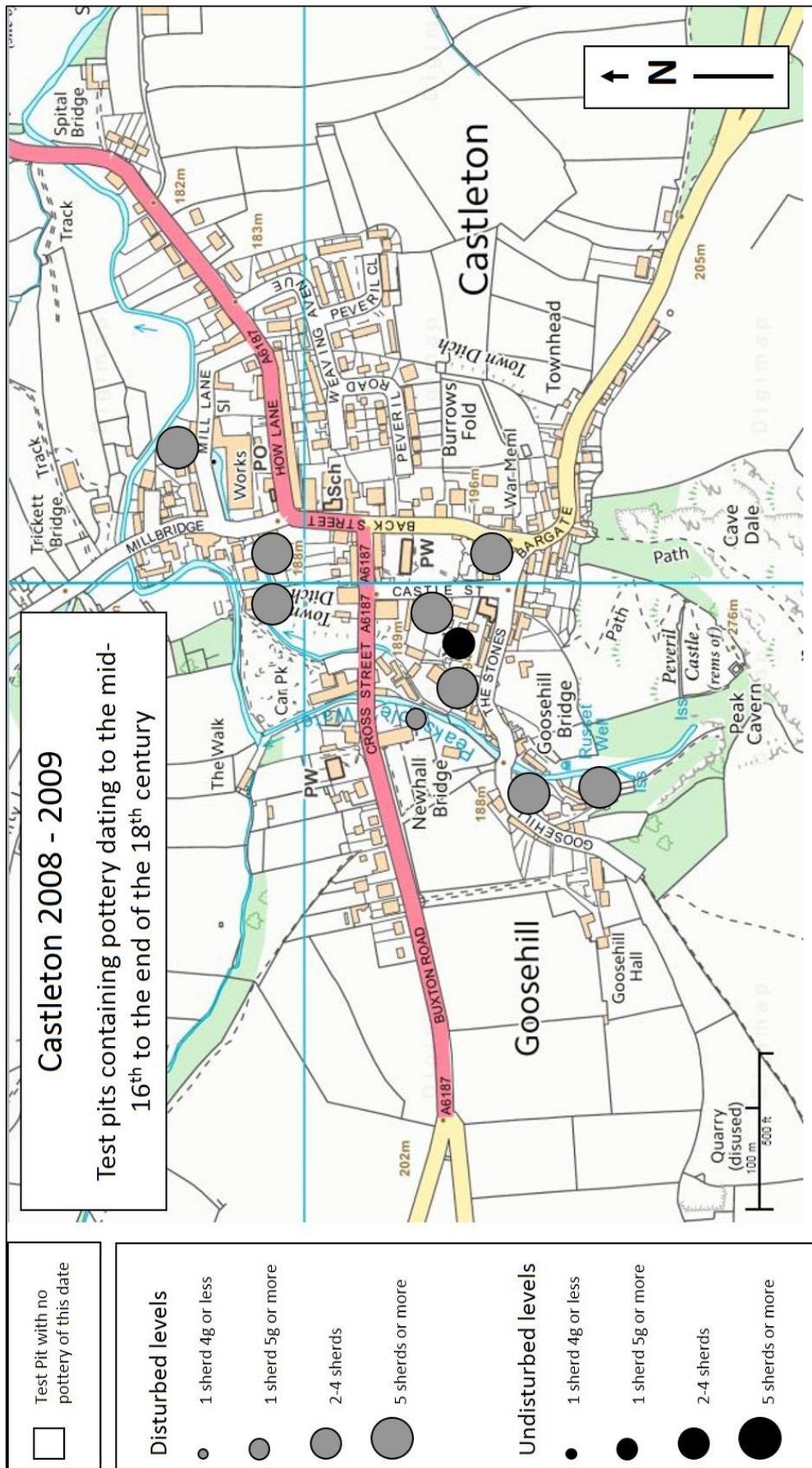


Figure 18: Post medieval pottery distribution map from the Castleton test pts © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

