

**An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
of Peveril Croft, The Stones, Castleton,
Derbyshire**



Archaeological Research Services Ltd
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Oldfield Design Ltd to undertake an archaeological desk based assessment of a proposed re-development of Peveril Croft, The Stones, Castleton, Derbyshire. The proposed development comprises the demolition and replacement of Peveril Croft dwelling with an additional courtyard and patio area to the rear and separate garage/outbuilding to the north.

This assessment has identified a moderate potential for Medieval remains and activity associated with the Medieval settlement of Castleton. A low potential for all other periods has been identified. Although situated within the historic core of Castleton, the study site is considered to be beyond the main focus of Medieval settlement activity. It is uncertain whether the southwestern route of the former town defences crosses the study site. Cartographic evidence demonstrates that the study site remained undeveloped throughout the Post-Medieval period. Quarry activity is present across the western extent of the study site during the 19th and 20th century. Peveril Croft was constructed in the later half of the 20th century and any archaeological deposits situated within the former quarry and footprint of the present building are likely to have been removed or truncated.

It has been established that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the study site. Current evidence does not suggest that archaeological sites of national importance meriting preservation in situ will be present within the area of proposed development and the presence of other sites of sufficient importance to merit in situ preservation also appears highly unlikely. It is therefore considered that there is no archaeological reason to preclude the proposed area from development. The setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Grade I listed building of Peveril Castle and three Grade II listed buildings situated within 50m of the study site will need to be considered prior to development. However, the presence of the current Peveril Croft dwelling has set a precedent for development in this area. The study site is also situated within Castleton Conservation Area; Conservation Area Consent will therefore need to be obtained for the proposed development.

The proposed development and associated infrastructure may impact on archaeological deposits present within the area of proposed development which have not already been truncated or removed. Pre-determination investigation may be requested by the Local Planning Authority to inform an appropriate archaeological mitigation for the proposed development.

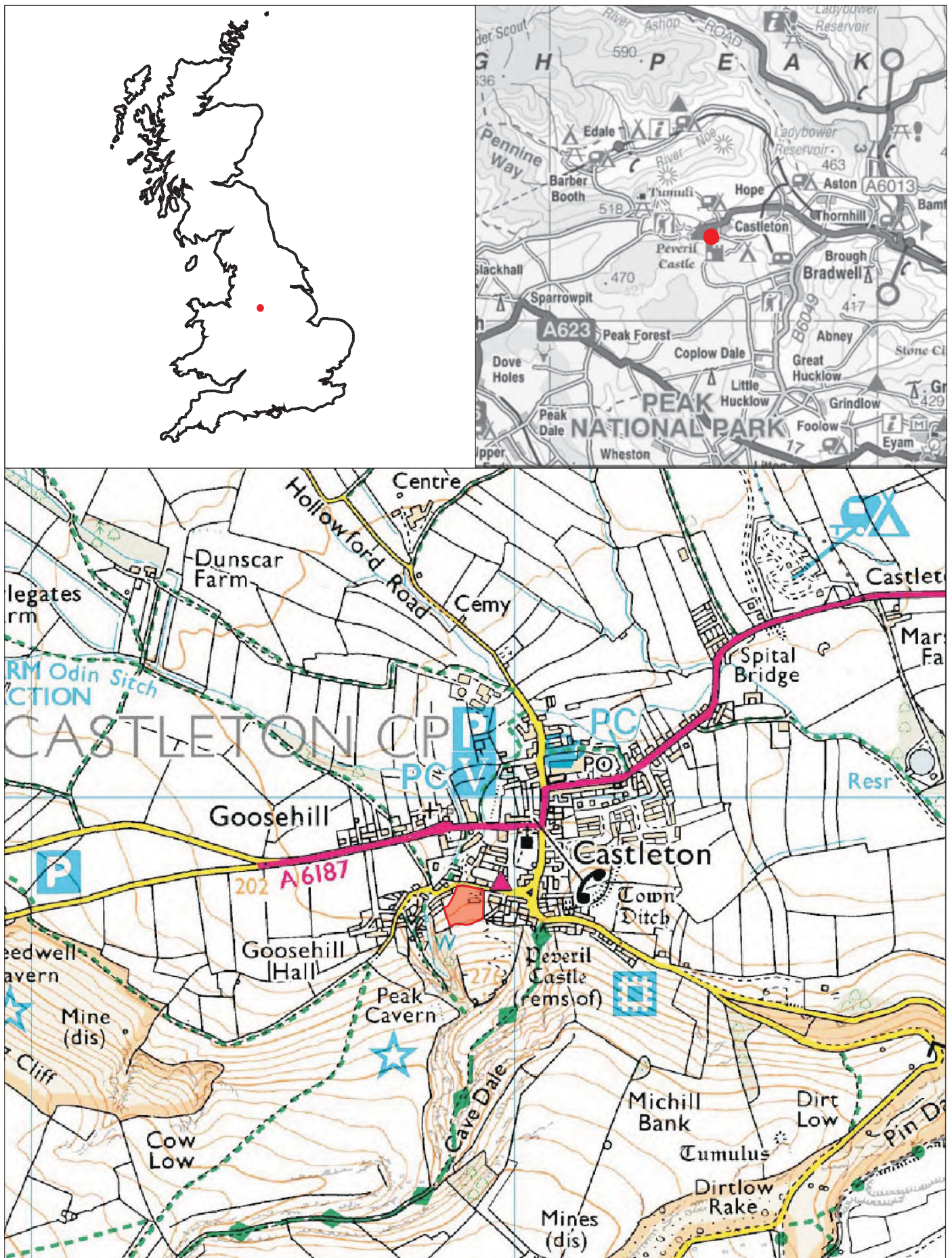
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Scope of work

- 1.1.1. This Desk-Based Assessment has been researched and prepared by Hannah Smalley of Archaeological Research Services Ltd, commissioned by Oldfield Design Ltd, on behalf of Mr S. Ward. The assessment aims to assess the archaeological potential and implications of the proposed development of Peveril Croft, The Stones, Castleton, Derbyshire, hereafter referred to as the study site.
- 1.1.2. The study site is centred at NGR 414896, 382778 and is approximately 0.5ha in extent and comprises Peveril Croft and its associated parcel of land (currently an area of rough grassland) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.3. The Desk-Based Assessment has been carried out in accordance with government guidance on archaeology and planning (PPG 16), in line with 'The Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments' (Institute for Archaeologists 2008) and a brief produced by the Peak District National Park Authority.

1.2. Location and topography

- 1.2.1. The study site is situated in the parish of Castleton, Derbyshire, 16km northeast of Buxton. The study site is bound to the east, west and south by field boundaries and The Stones road to the north. The Scheduled Ancient Monument of Peveril Castle lies to the immediate south of the study site; the Scheduled area abuts the southern site boundary. The study site is situated within the Peak District National Park and Castleton Conservation Area.
- 1.2.2. The solid geology of the central and southern parts of the study site is Dinantian Rock (undifferentiated), comprising Limestone with subordinate Sandstone and Argillaceous Rocks. The solid geology across the north of the study site is Bowland High Group and Craven Group, comprising Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. Castleton village is situated on the shale and clay floor of the Hope Valley.
- 1.2.3. The topography of the study site inclines upwards towards the natural promontory of Peveril Castle to the south of the site. The southern extent of the study site lies approximately 67m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD), the land drops northwards to approximately 48m AOD to the roadside edge of The Stones road. Former quarry activity is present in the southwest of the study site.
- 1.2.4. The nearest watercourse is Peakshole Water, a stream situated 45m west of the study site boundary. The current route of Peakshole Water has been canalised and its route is likely to have differed to that of the Medieval period (Stroud 2002:19).



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Site Code: [Lode Mill](#)
 Drawing Ref: [Report Fig. 1](#)
 Date: December 2009
 Drawn: HS
 Scale: *Not to Scale - Illustrative Only*

Key:

 Site location



This drawing © A.R.S. Ltd
 Ordnance Survey data
 if applicable
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Figure 1: Site Location

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1. The information within this report has been gathered from a number of sources, both primary and secondary, in accordance with the project brief and the Institute for Archaeologists Standards and Guidance. The scope of the historic environment and cultural heritage interests included in the desk-based assessment were as follows:

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments and Listed Buildings within 1km of the study site
- Non-designated archaeological sites and finds within 1km of the study site
- Other heritage designations including Conservation Areas
- Historic landscape features and character
- Aerial photographs

2.2. *Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and National Monuments Record (NMR)*
The SMR held at Derbyshire County Council and NMR held at Swindon were consulted in order to obtain information on the location of all designated sites and areas of historic interest, as well as findspots, monuments, listed buildings and conservation areas. A list of these sites can be found in Appendix I and II. Short reports on previous archaeological investigations close to the study area were also consulted in order to help assess the level of preservation and potential for archaeological remains to survive within the study area.

2.3. *Aerial Photographs*
A 1km radius cover search of all aerial photographs held by the NMR was requested, of which, a number of aerial photographs were reviewed of the study site.

2.4. *Archives Service*
The Derbyshire Record Office (Matlock) and the Local Studies Library were consulted in order to study historic documents specific to the study area. Historic maps of the area were studied, along with records relating to the use and development of buildings within the study area. A review of the information held by the Peak District National Park Authority was also undertaken.

2.5. *Web sources*
A number of web sources were consulted for this investigation. Those that provided information relevant to the study area are listed below:

Magic Maps: <http://www.magic.gov.uk/>
Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/>
British Geological Survey: <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm>
British History Online: www.britishhistoryonline.co.uk
A Vision of Britain: www.vision.port.ac.uk

2.6. A study site visit was undertaken on 21st January 2010.

3. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

The Derbyshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), National Monuments Record (NMR) and published/unpublished sources have shown that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Historic Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields are situated within the study site. However, the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Peveril Castle is situated immediately adjacent to the study site; the southern study site boundary represents the northern limit of the Scheduled area of the castle. Two further Scheduled Ancient Monuments are situated within 160m of the study site; these relate to the surviving sections of the Medieval town defences (comprising a bank and ditch), the defences are believed to have been connected with the foundation of Castleton borough in 1196. The southwestern corner of the town defences may pass through the study site, although the precise location and route of the defences in this area is uncertain and is discussed later (see paragraph 3.5). Three Grade II listed buildings are situated within 50m of the study site (Castleton Hall, the Former Stables to Castleton Hall and Castleton Close Cottage). The remains of Peveril Castle are also Grade I listed. The study site lies within Castleton Conservation Area and within the Peak District National Park.

3.1. Previous Archaeological Work

3.1.1. Very little archaeological work has been carried out in Castleton; no previous archaeological fieldwork has been conducted within the study site. A number of watching briefs have been carried out in Castleton (Stroud 2002, Trent & Peak Archaeological Trust 1993). A watching brief was conducted in 1993 on the hill slope to the north of the castle prior to the construction of a new ticket office/shop and two other watching briefs were undertaken within the castle grounds prior to the erection of information boards (Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust 1993). No archaeological deposits were encountered during these investigations. However, it was noted that there are several indications of lead mining in the field to the north of the castle. Small scale industrial activity may therefore be present within the study site.

3.2. Prehistoric

- 3.2.1. The Prehistoric period of British history encompasses the Palaeolithic or Old Stone Age (c.650, 000BC – c. 10,500BC), the Mesolithic or Middle Stone Age (c.10, 500BC – c. 4000BC), the Neolithic or New Stone Age (c. 4000BC – c. 2500BC), the Bronze Age (c. 2500BC – 700BC), and the Iron Age (c. 700BC – AD43) and ends with the arrival of the Romans in Britain.
- 3.2.2. Known Prehistoric activity, dating from the Neolithic through to the Iron Age is present across the local landscape and to the south of the study site, mainly on the high limestone plateau (Stroud 2002; 3). Currently, there is almost a complete absence of evidence for Prehistoric activity in the valley of Castleton. Any archaeological remains present in this area are more likely to have been destroyed by later Medieval and Post-Medieval agricultural activity.
- 3.2.3. Identified Neolithic activity is limited to isolated findspots, such as the polished stone axes (SMR 3306, NMR 309637) discovered to the south of the study site,

close to Peveril Castle. Flint findspots attributed to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods are also present c.140m and 250m south of the study site (SMR 3354, SMR 3301). No definitive settlement activity has been identified within the search area.

- 3.2.4. Evidence of Bronze Age settlement activity is present 140m to the south of the study site at Cave Dale (NMR 309623), over 900m to the south at Pindale palisaded, hilltop enclosure (SMR 3335, NMR 309533, SAM 31306) and possible late Bronze Age activity at the Iron Age hillfort of Mam Tor situated 2.5km northwest of Castleton. Further evidence of Bronze Age activity in the area is represented by burial mounds 600-700m to the south of the study site and Bronze Age axeheads (NMR 309655, SMR 3313).
- 3.2.5. Iron Age occupation continues within the area of Castleton at the hilltop palisaded enclosure at Pinfold (SMR 3335, NMR 309533, SAM 31306), at possible Iron Age enclosure sites over 500m west of the study site (SMR 3323, NMR 309661) and at the Iron Age hillfort of Mam Tor over 2.5km to the northwest. There is very little conclusive evidence of Iron Age activity in the close vicinity of Castleton (Stroud 2002). It is uncertain whether three undated enclosures situated 160m west of the study site (SMR 3349) are of Iron Age date.
- 3.2.6. The SMR and NMR results identify a number of Prehistoric findspots and settlement activity dating from the Neolithic to Iron Age within the search area, demonstrating that the area was utilised during this period. However, no evidence of occupation or activity is present within the study site itself. The study site may have been utilised as pasture or remained an area of woodland during this period. Prehistoric activity within the study site may be limited to that of stray finds. A low potential for Prehistoric remains is therefore considered for the study site.

3.3. Romano-British

- 3.3.1. The Romano-British period runs from AD43 to AD410, from Claudius' invasion until the final withdrawal of Roman troops to protect the Western Roman Empire in mainland Europe. The north of Britain was under Roman control by the end of the 70's AD and by AD122 the northern boundary of the Roman Empire had been established by the building of Hadrian's Wall. The Roman period is characterized in the archaeological record by the arrival of a wide variety of imported material culture, increased agriculture, monumental stone buildings, roads and military structures markedly different to the earth and timber construction of the late prehistoric period.
- 3.3.2. Areas of Iron Age settlement activity in the local landscape may have continued into the early Romano-British period. Roman material recovered from Castleton has all come from within or close to Peveril Castle (Stroud 2002; 4). During the Roman period, the Castleton area was mined for lead (*ibid*). Although no workings of Roman date have been identified with any certainty, this is likely to be due to extensive activity by later mining (*ibid*). A Roman lead pig (SMR 3338) was discovered in the area to the south of the study site (precise location unknown); however there is some doubt whether the find was recovered from Castleton altogether (*ibid*). Two Roman findspots are present to the south of the

study site in the vicinity of Peveril Castle (SMR 3350 – stone head, SMR 3321/NMR 309626 – coins) representing further evidence of Roman activity in the area. An enclosure/hut situated on high ground over 350m south of the study site (precise location unknown) is also attributed to the Roman period (SMR 3322).

- 3.3.3. However, there is no recorded Romano-British activity within the study site or evidence of settlement in the immediate area. Castleton itself is situated 3.2km west of the Roman fort and settlement of Brough (*Navio*) and 2km north of the Roman road of Batham Gate. Therefore, in view of the above and absence of evidence close to the study site, a low potential for Romano-British activity is identified for the study site.

3.4. Early Medieval

- 3.4.1. The Early Medieval period began when the Romans withdrew from Britain. It is also known as the Anglo-Saxon period and is sometimes still referred to as the Dark Ages. The period covers the re-imposition of native British kingdoms along the old tribal boundaries of pre-Roman Britain and the invasions of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from northern Europe and Scandinavia. The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms founded by the invaders were in turn invaded by the Danes in the latter part of the Early Medieval period, and the Early Medieval comes to a close with the Norman Conquest and the defeat of the last Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson, at the Battle of Hastings. The Early Medieval period saw the reintroduction of Christianity and the founding of the earliest churches date from this period.
- 3.4.2. The study site itself contains no SMR records relating to the Anglo-Saxon or Early Medieval period. The SMR and NMR 1km search radius results contain only one record relating to this period. An Anglo-Saxon coin and lead dies (possibly of a later date) were discovered at Peveril Castle 120m south of the study site (NMR 309626). The Domesday Survey states that the Manor of Castleton (described as “Terra Castellii of William Peverel, in Peche fers”) belonged to Gundeberne and Hundine during the reign of Edward the Confessor, highlighting the presence of some settlement in the area of Castleton. This settlement may have consisted of little more than a couple of farmsteads (Stroud 2002; 5) and no evidence of this settlement has been identified. However, there is some evidence to suggest that St Edmunds Church, situated c.120m to the northeast, may have late Saxon origins (Peak District National Park 2010).
- 3.4.3. The study site is situated away from any known Early Medieval settlement and no known activity is present within the study site or surrounding area. The study site at this time may have been situated within an area of woodland at the lower slopes of a natural promontory. A low potential is considered for Early Medieval activity present within the study site.

3.5. Medieval

- 3.5.1. The Medieval period runs from the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the accession of William I to the dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII in 1539. In this period it is common to see the emergence in rural areas of a more familiar landscape and many of the place names and street layouts that are still there today. The majority of the Medieval period saw 'single field' agriculture, leaving a distinctive archaeological trace visible from aerial photographs and quite often on the ground.
- 3.5.2. Following the Conquest, William Peveril (son of William I) constructed Peveril Castle between 1066 and 1086. The castle itself is situated just over 100m to the south of the study site however the boundary of the designated Scheduled Ancient Monument abuts the study site's southern boundary. Castleton is mentioned as 'Terra Castelli in Peche fers' in the Domesday Survey in 1086 where 'Arnbiorn and Hundingr held the land of William Peveril's castle in Castleton' (Williams and Martin 1992). The castle (also referred to as Peak Castle) was initially constructed of timber and then later remodeled in stone in the late 11th to early 12th century (SAM 13268). The castle keep was constructed in 1176, overlaying the site of the original west gate. It is presumed that the outer castle defenses fell out of use at this time or may have been abandoned before this date. The castle fell into disuse during the early 15th century and was never adapted for domestic use. The keep was used as a courthouse during the 17th century.
- 3.5.3. The settlement of Castleton, in the form in which it survives today, was deliberately planned and fortified approximately 100 years after the construction of Peveril Castle. Centred on St Edmunds Church and the market place, a grid like street pattern was constructed (SMR 3324). The Stone routeway may have been present at this time connecting Castleton with Goose Hill and is considered to be an ancient trackway leading to the outer bailey of Peveril Castle. Although the study site is situated within the historic settlement of Castleton, it lies over 100m from the Norman church and is situated beyond the initial grid based development of the town as seen in early mapping of the area (see section 4). Recent test pits excavated by Cambridge University have identified a spatially restricted pattern of Medieval settlement activity compared to that of the 18th century (Cumberpatch 2008 and 2009). This provides further evidence that the study site, although situated within a Medieval component of Castleton (Stroud 2002; Figure 2), is situated beyond the Medieval settlement core.
- 3.5.4. Castleton borough was founded in 1196 after Henry II acquired Peveril Castle. It is believed that the town defences were constructed (SAM 29937) at this time. The town's defensive bank and outer ditch signified the town's limits and the size or intended size of the settlement. The town ditch and bank are now a Scheduled Ancient Monument that survives in two areas of Castleton, the southeastern and northwestern sections; elsewhere the earthwork defences have been levelled, in-filled and encroached on by later development. The original course and width of the bank and ditch that form Castleton's defences in uncertain, particularly on the southwest side, in the region of the study site. It has been suggested that the route of the defences may run through the northern section of the study site.

- 3.5.5. However, it is also possible that the town defences did not comprise a continuous length of bank and ditch, but incorporated the natural boundaries of the castle promontory. Bray's 1783 account of the towns defences clearly states that some destruction of the bank and ditch had taken place at this time, but describes the entrenchment as forming a 'semicircle' beginning at the 'lower end of the valley, called the Cave' (possibly Cave Dale), and 'ending at the great cavern' (possibly Peak Cavern). Where the defences have been destroyed in the northern and eastern parts, the likely route of the defences can be traced by later field or property boundaries that respect the original route of the bank and ditch. This is not the case in the southwest region of the town (Appendix 1). This may provide supporting evidence that the town ditch and bank terminated at Cave Dale and Peak Cavern. The canalised course of Peakshole Water may have obscured or occupied the route of the defensive ditch in the western area (Appendix 1).
- 3.5.6. A review of aerial photographs and the forthcoming NMP (National Mapping Programme) results for the Castleton area identified no earthworks or cropmarks of archaeological origin within the study site (Brightman and Waddington).
- 3.5.7. The study site is situated to the immediate north of the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Peveril Castle. The lower slopes of the natural promontory of the castle grounds are unlikely to have been an area of settlement because of the uneven nature of the ground. The area would have provided access to the castle from the town and contains several indications of lead mining (Trent and Peak Archaeological Trust 2003). The study site may have been an area of common ground for grazing or subject to small scale industrial activities or lead mining. It is also uncertain whether the remains of the town defences are situated within the study site.
- 3.5.8. There is a moderate potential for Medieval remains relating to the settlement of Castleton in the study site. The study site may have been subject to agricultural or small scale industrial activity but is likely to have been situated beyond the main focus of settlement. Settlement activity, if any, is likely to have been concentrated along the roadside of The Stones. The remains of Peveril Castle are a Grade I listed building as well as a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The setting of this SAM should be considered prior to development. The setting of a Scheduled Ancient Monument is considered to be of national importance but the presence of the existing building of Peveril Croft has set a precedence of development in this area.

3.6. Post-Medieval and Modern

- 3.6.1. The Post-Medieval and Modern periods extend from the end of the Medieval period up to the present day. In rural areas, enclosure continued to shape the landscape and was enforced by Parliament in a series of Enclosure Acts during the 18th and 19th centuries. The movement toward 'Enclosure' of land not only set out the landscape of large enclosed fields that can be seen today but also provided a number of maps and charts showing the Enclosures which are of use in tracing the evolution of a landscape.

- 3.6.2. During the Post-Medieval period the settlement of Castleton expanded. The Hearth Tax records of 1664 suggest a population of 693-770; the population remained fairly static in the late 17th and early 18th centuries and then increased through the second half of the 18th century (Stroud 2002). The majority of the present buildings along The Stones date to the 18th and 19th century, with Castleton Hall possibly containing an earlier core (Peak District Nation Park 2010; 15). Pottery assemblages from the recent test pits carried out across Castleton points to widespread activity from the 18th century to the present day (Cumberpatch 2008 and 2009). From the 16th century onwards lead mining grew rapidly in the Castleton area (Stroud 2002). Former lead mines are present on the hills surrounding Castleton to the south and west (SMR 33103, SMR 3362, SAM 29966, SAM 29965, SAM 30956, NMR 1462220, NMR 1506974, NMR 105824). Lead mining was at its height from 1750 to 1850 with most mines closed by 1900.
- 3.6.3. Although the settlement of Castleton expands throughout the Post-Medieval period and properties are constructed along The Stones, the study site itself remains an area of agricultural land and is not subject to development until the 20th century. The field parcel in which the study site is situated is known as 'How Croft' on the 19th century Estate and Tithe map and is recorded as grassland. During the late 19th century, the southwestern corner of the study site is subject to quarrying. The area of quarrying is clearly delineated by a tree lined boundary and a sharp change in topography (see Figure 2). Any previous archaeological deposits present within this area are likely to have been removed or truncated. The quarry spoil/waste may be situated across the immediate area and could possibly obscure/bury earlier deposits.
- 3.6.4. The study site is considered to have a low potential for Post-Medieval deposits, activity is likely to have been limited to agriculture, which is supported by the nearby Pinfold (SMR 3374), the area is likely to have been used as pasture. The modern quarrying activity, landscaping and the construction of the existing property of Peveril Croft may have obscured, removed or truncated any previous archaeological deposits present within the study site. The setting of the Grade II listed buildings of Castleton Hall, the Former Stables to Castleton Hall, Castle Close Cottage may need to be taken into consideration prior to development.

4 MAP REGRESSION

The following section discusses the developments specifically within the study area. The information has been taken from primary sources such as maps, plans and trade directories.

- 4.1. *1675 Castleton Common (Figure 3)*
This map shows a schematic plan of the settlement of Castleton and is similar to an earlier map dated 1639. Although the castle and church are both shown, it is of insufficient accuracy and scale for the study site to be located. The later 1691 map of the wastes and commons of Castleton does not cover the area of the study site.

- 4.2. *Map of the Township of Castleton, 1775 (Figure 4)*
This map shows the historic core of Castleton. No properties are shown along The Stones fronting the position of the study site. The study site itself is not mapped. The town defences are also not depicted.
- 4.3. *Burdett's map of Derbyshire, 1791 (Figure 5)*
Burdett's map shows the main street formation and settlement limits of Castleton and the route of Peakshole Water to the west. The study site is situated to the south of The Stones and north of the castle. The scale is insufficient to determine whether any of the buildings present along The Stones are situated within the study site.
- 4.4. *Castleton Estate map, 1819 (Figure 6)*
This estate map provides the earliest detailed mapping of the study site. The study site comprises an area of agricultural land. No structures or buildings are present along the frontage of The Stones within the study site.
- 4.5. *Castleton Tithe map, 1841 (Figure 7)*
No change can be seen on the on the 1841 Tithe map from the previous Estate map. The study site remains within an area of undeveloped agricultural land.
- 4.6. *Ordnance Survey map, 1880 (Figure 8)*
Little change can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map. A small enclosure, possibly associated with later quarry activity, is seen in the western extent of the study site. The rest of the study site remains unchanged.
- 4.7. *Ordnance Survey map, 1898 (Figure 9)*
By 1898, a quarry is well established in the western extent of the study site, an associated trackway crosses the site and exits in the northeast corner of the study site. A field boundary has been established along the eastern site boundary.
- 4.8. *Ordnance Survey map, 1921-22 (Figure 10)*
By 1921-22, the quarry has expanded. No other changes are visible within the study site.

By 1938, the quarry appears to fall out of use and by 1975 Peveril Croft has been constructed. The study site remains unchanged up to the present day.

5 SITE VISIT

- 5.1 A site visit was undertaken on the 21st January 2010.
- 5.2 The survey area comprises the single storey dwelling of Peveril Croft and its associated land parcel (Figure 12). The study site is situated along the southern side of The Stones. The road itself slopes downwards to the west. The ground level of the study site is situated between 1-3m higher than that of the road level (Figure 13).
- 5.3 The northern site boundary comprises a section of dry stone walling, wire fencing and metal gates. The southern, western and eastern site boundaries are all of

dry stone wall construction. To the rear of the current dwelling, a metal fence divides the eastern extent of the site from the remaining area of rough grassland and demarcates a small orchard/tree plantation (Figure 14). The former quarry, situated in the southwestern area of the site, is surrounded by metal fencing, thick vegetation and trees. Three structures are present within the base of the former quarry (Figure 15) and a number of sheds/workshops are present along the western site boundary between the entrance of the quarry and the apex of the former driveway (Figure 16).

- 5.4 It is clear that areas of landscaping have occurred during the formation of the access driveway (Figure 17), the construction of Peveril Croft (Figure 18) and the excavation of two ponds to the front and west of the dwelling (Figure 19). To the rear of the dwelling, it is evident that Peveril Croft was cut into the natural slope of the study site (Figure 20). The only potential earthwork visible within the study site. A low mound and area of former ground disturbance is visible to the rear of the dwelling (Figures 21 and 12). However, this ground disturbance may be of modern origin, possibly associated with former activity at Peveril Croft or the nearby quarry site.
- 5.5 There is a considerable drop in ground level from the northern edge of the study site to The Stone road level. Therefore, it appears unlikely that any former structures were situated along the frontage of The Stones within the study site.
- 5.6 Peveril Castle is clearly visible from the study site and can be viewed over the roof line of the current dwelling from The Stones (Figure 22). The view of the current dwelling from The Stones is partially blocked by the vegetation and trees present across the northern section of the study site. The listed Former Stables of Castleton Hall are clearly visible from the study site (Figure 23), however the views to and from the adjacent listed Castleton Hall and Castle Close Cottage are partially blocked by trees.

6. OVERVIEW AND DISCUSSION

- 6.1. No SMR or NMR records are present within the study site itself. Although Prehistoric activity is known in the Castleton area, no such evidence is present within or in close proximity to the study site. The Domesday survey suggests the presence of a settlement prior to the planned Medieval town of Castleton. However, no further information or structural remains have been identified in the area. Although the study site is situated within the historic core of Castleton, cartographic evidence suggests that the site is situated beyond the main focus of Medieval settlement activity. It is uncertain whether the southwestern route of the town defences cross the study site. The study site may have remained an area of agricultural land or subject to small scale industrial activity during the Medieval period. The topography of the study site suggests it is unlikely that the area was subject to structural development. A review of aerial photographs of the study site and the forthcoming NMP (National Mapping Programme) results for Castleton (Brightman and Waddington) have identified no evidence of earthworks or cropmarks of archaeological origin within the study site. The study site appears to have remained undeveloped throughout the Post-Medieval period. During the 19th and 20th century, the western extent of the site is subject to quarrying and the current dwelling of Peveril Croft was constructed in the later

half of the 20th century. Any archaeological deposits present within the study site are unlikely to be of national importance.

7. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

- 7.1. This assessment has identified a moderate potential for Medieval remains and activity associated with the Medieval settlement of Castleton within the study site, the potential for archaeological deposits encountered to be of national importance is considered to be low. A low potential for the discovery of archaeological remains all other periods within the study site has been identified.
- 7.2. The 19th century quarry and construction and landscaping of Peveril Croft is likely to have removed or truncated earlier archaeological deposits present within the footprint of the quarry, the present building and associated features.
- 7.3. The study site is situated adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument and Grade I listed building of Peveril Castle and within 50m of three Grade II listed buildings. The study site is situated within the Castleton Conservation Area, the Castleton Conservation Area Appraisal considers the northern and southern field/properties boundaries of the study site are important streetscape features. The proposed development will need to take in consideration the setting of the Scheduled Ancient Monument, listed buildings and Conservation Area.

8. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

- 8.1. The proposed development comprises the demolition and replacement of Peveril Croft dwelling (Figure 11). The replacement dwelling will comprise a single T-shaped single storey building with courtyard and patio area to the rear and a garage/outbuilding to the north. The majority of the proposed replacement dwelling is situated within the footprint of the former 1970s development.
- 8.2. No further details were available regarding the proposed development. However it is clear that the proposed development may impact on archaeological remains through earthmoving operations such as topsoil stripping, cutting foundations, landscaping and the construction of associated infrastructure, in areas that have not been subject to earlier development or ground disturbance.
- 8.3. It has been established that no Scheduled Ancient Monuments lie within the study site itself. The setting of the nearby Scheduled Ancient Monument of Peveril Castle and three Grade II listed buildings situated in close proximity to the study site will need to be considered prior to development. However, the presence of the existing Peveril Croft has established precedence for development in this area, as such, it is not believed that the proposed development will adversely affect the setting of the SAM. The study site is situated within Castleton Conservation Area; Conservation Area Consent will need to be sought for the proposed development.
- 8.4. Current evidence does not suggest that archaeological sites of national importance meriting preservation in situ will be present within the area of proposed development and the presence of other sites of sufficient importance

to merit in situ preservation also appears highly unlikely. It is therefore considered that there is no archaeological reason to preclude the proposed area from development. However, appropriate mitigation measures may be requested by the Local Planning Authority to establish the presence/absence and record any archaeological deposits encountered during any below ground development. Pre-determination archaeological evaluation may be required to establish the presence or absence of archaeological deposits within the proposed development area. The results of the evaluation may inform further mitigation work. If required, such works may form part of a condition of planning consent.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 9.1. The proposed development may impact on archaeological deposits associated with the Medieval town of Castleton, in particular in areas that have not been subject to earlier development or ground disturbance. Pre-determination investigation may be requested by the Local Planning Authority to inform an appropriate archaeological mitigation for the proposed development. Such mitigation work, if required, may form part of a condition of planning consent.

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11. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

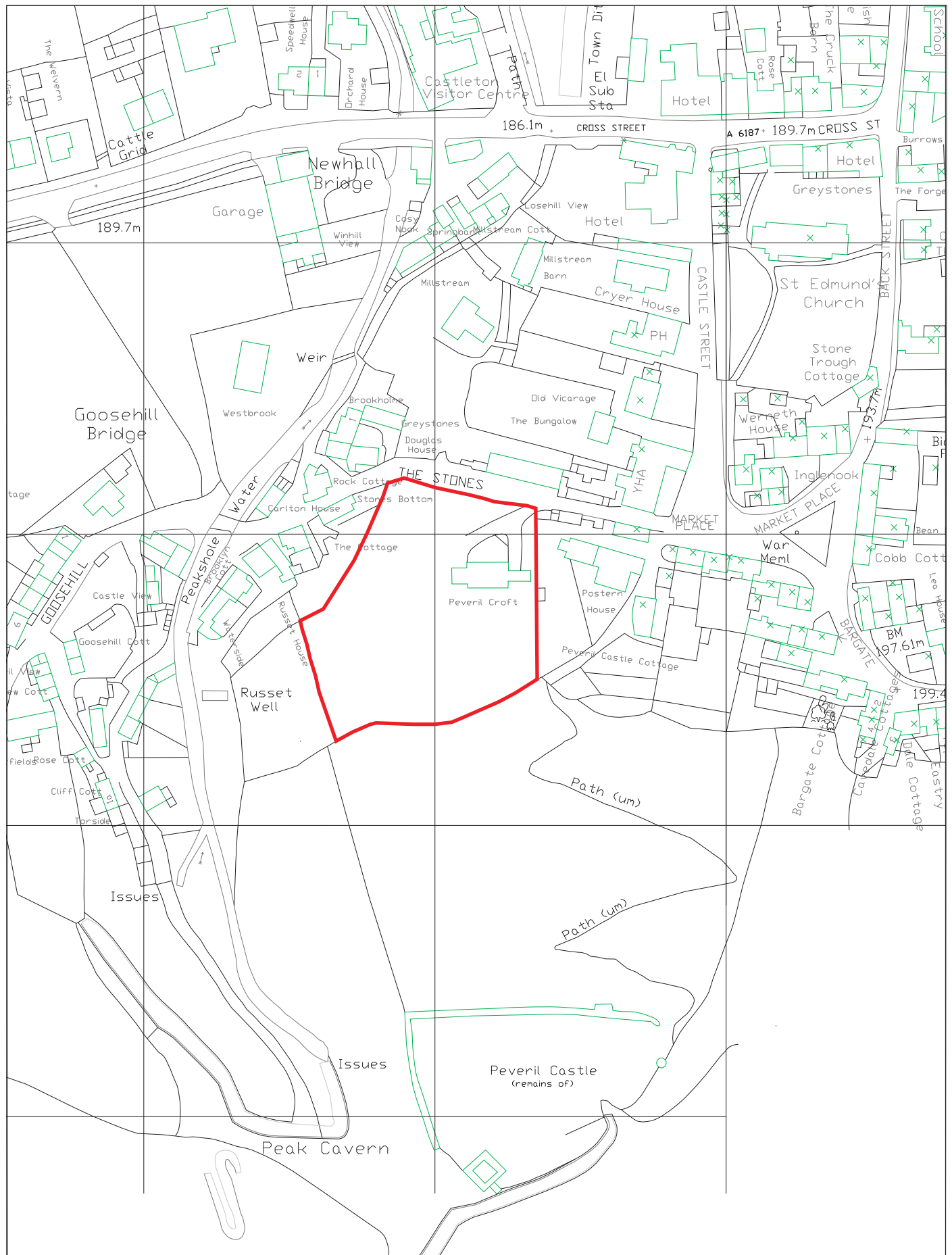
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12. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1. Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank Oldfield Design Ltd and Mr S. Ward for commissioning the assessment. Thanks are also expressed to Sarah Whiteley at the Peak District National Park Authority, Nichola Manning at Derbyshire County Council and all those at the consulted archives.

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- 1691 Wastes and Commons of Castleton (DRO)
- 1675 Castleton Commons (Manchester Central Library Archives)
- 1775 Map of the Township of Castleton (Sheffield Archives)
- 1819 Castleton Estate map (DRO)
- 1841 Castleton Tithe map (DRO)
- 1880 Ordnance Survey 1:2500
- 1898 Ordnance Survey 1:2500
- 1921-22 Ordnance Survey 1:2500
- 1938 Ordnance Survey 1:2500
- 1975 Ordnance Survey 1:2500



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 Scale: Not to Scale - Illustrative Only

Key:

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Figure 2: Detailed site location



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Figure 3: Map of Castleton Common, 1675



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 Scale: *Not to Scale - Illustrative Only*

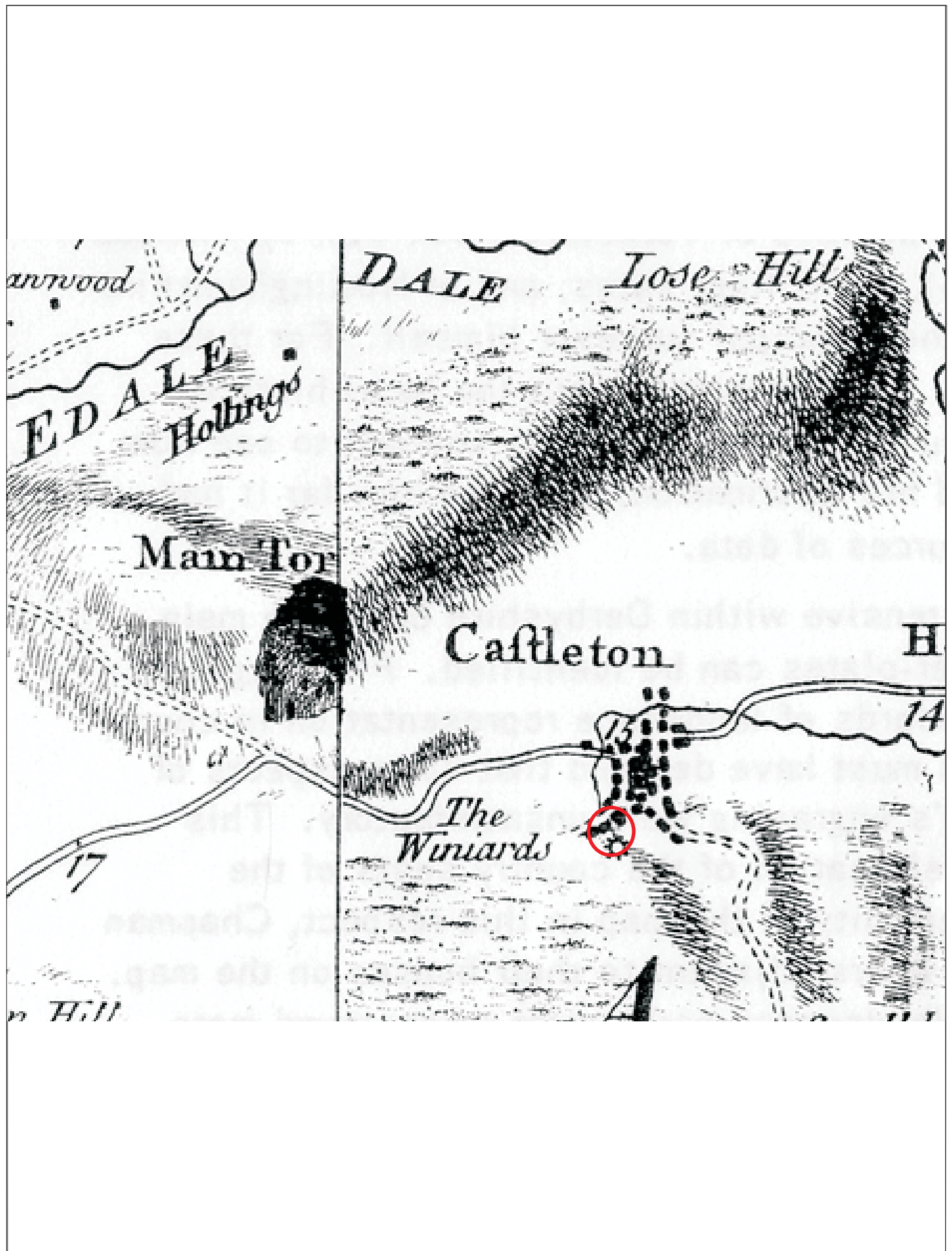
Key:

○ Approximate site location



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Figure 4: Map of the Township of Castleton, 1775




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Figure 5: Burdett's map of Derbyshire, 1791



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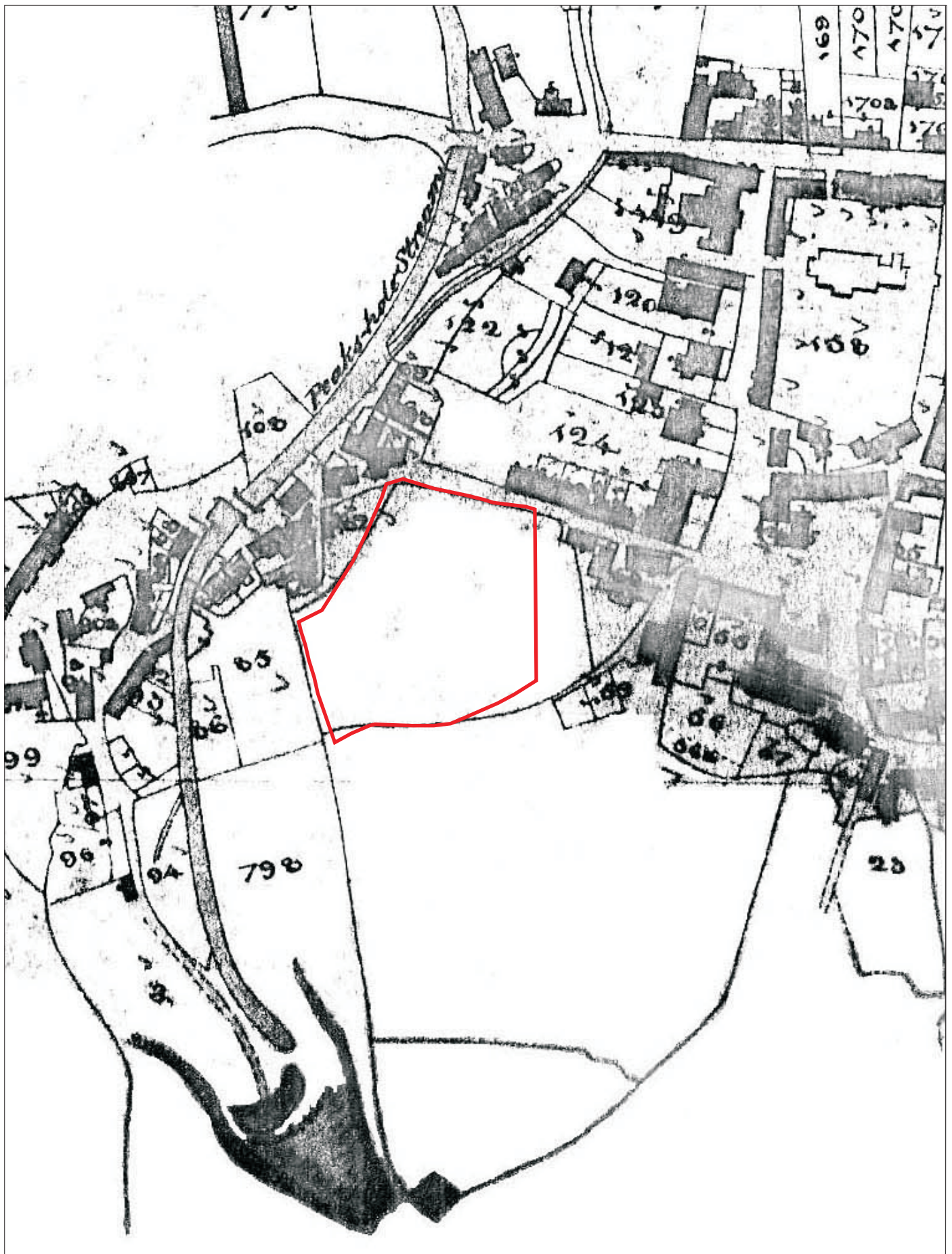
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Figure 6: Castleton Estate map, 1819



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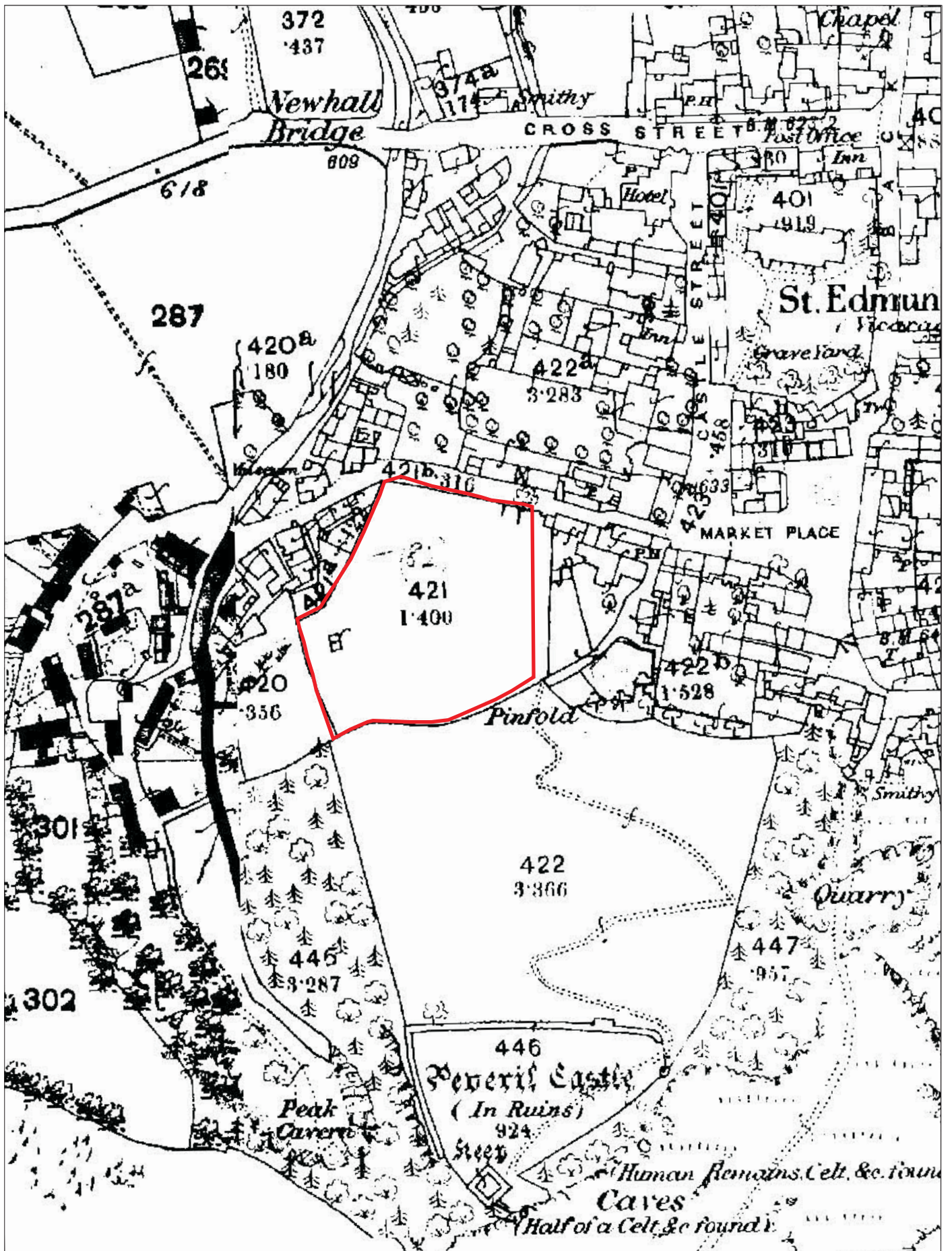
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Figure 7: Castleton Tithe map, 1841



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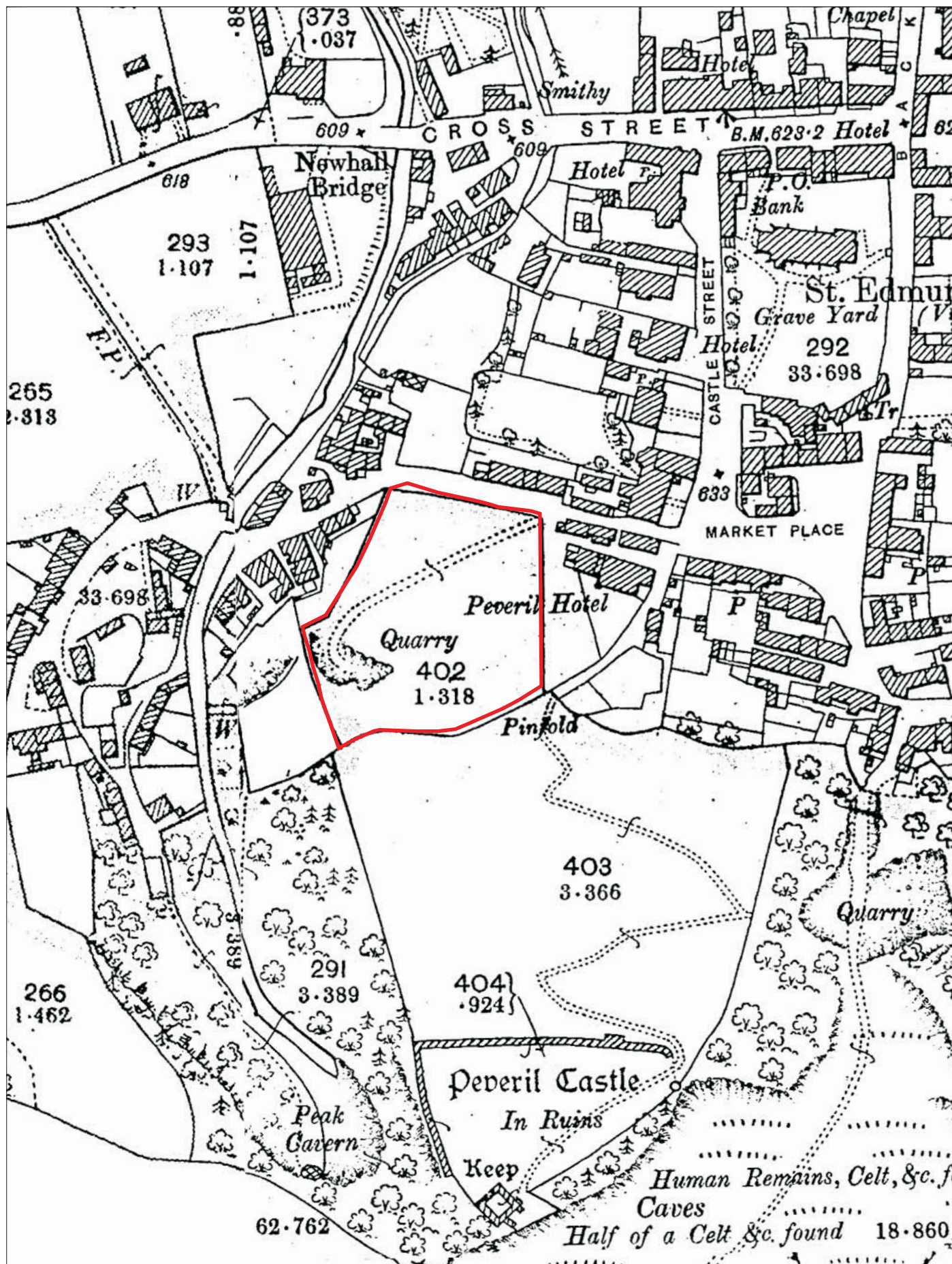
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Figure 8: 1880 Ordnance Survey map



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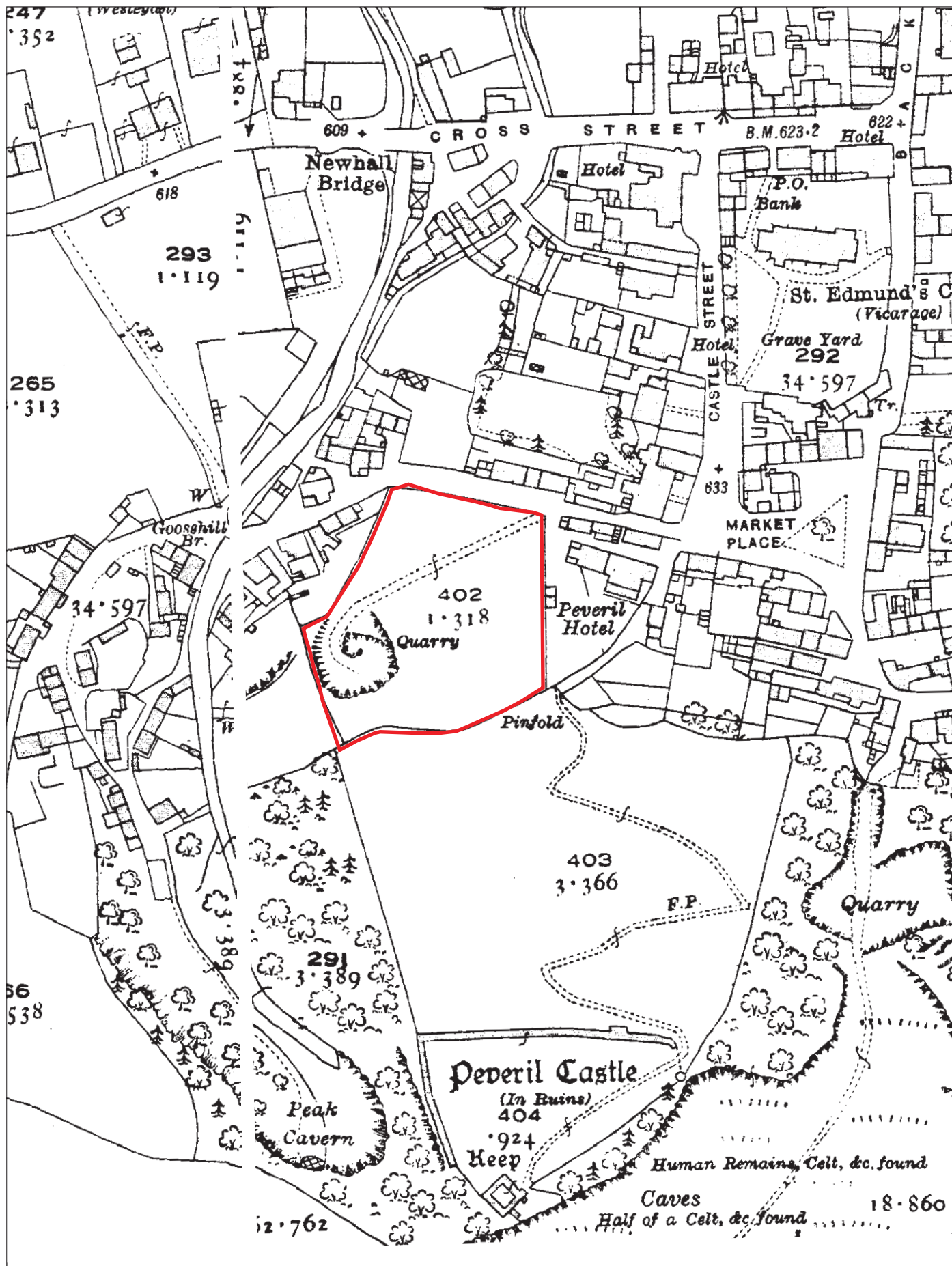
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Figure 9: 1898 Ordnance Survey map



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Figure 10: 1921-22 Ordnance Survey map



SITE PLAN

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Figure 11: Proposed development



Figure 12: Looking north over the study site from the southern site boundary



Figure 13: Looking east along The Stones and the northern limit of the study site



Figure 14: From the rear of Peveril Croft, looking southeast towards a small orchard



Figure 15: Looking south towards the main structure situated within the base of the former quarry



Figure 16: Derelect sheds/former workshops at the entrance of the former quarry



Figure 17: Looking northeast along the driveway to the gates in the northeast corner of the study site



Figure 18: Looking south towards Peveril Croft from the northeast corner of the study site



Figure 19: Looking east across the pond situated to the front of Peveril Croft



Figure 20: Looking east across the rear of Peveril Croft



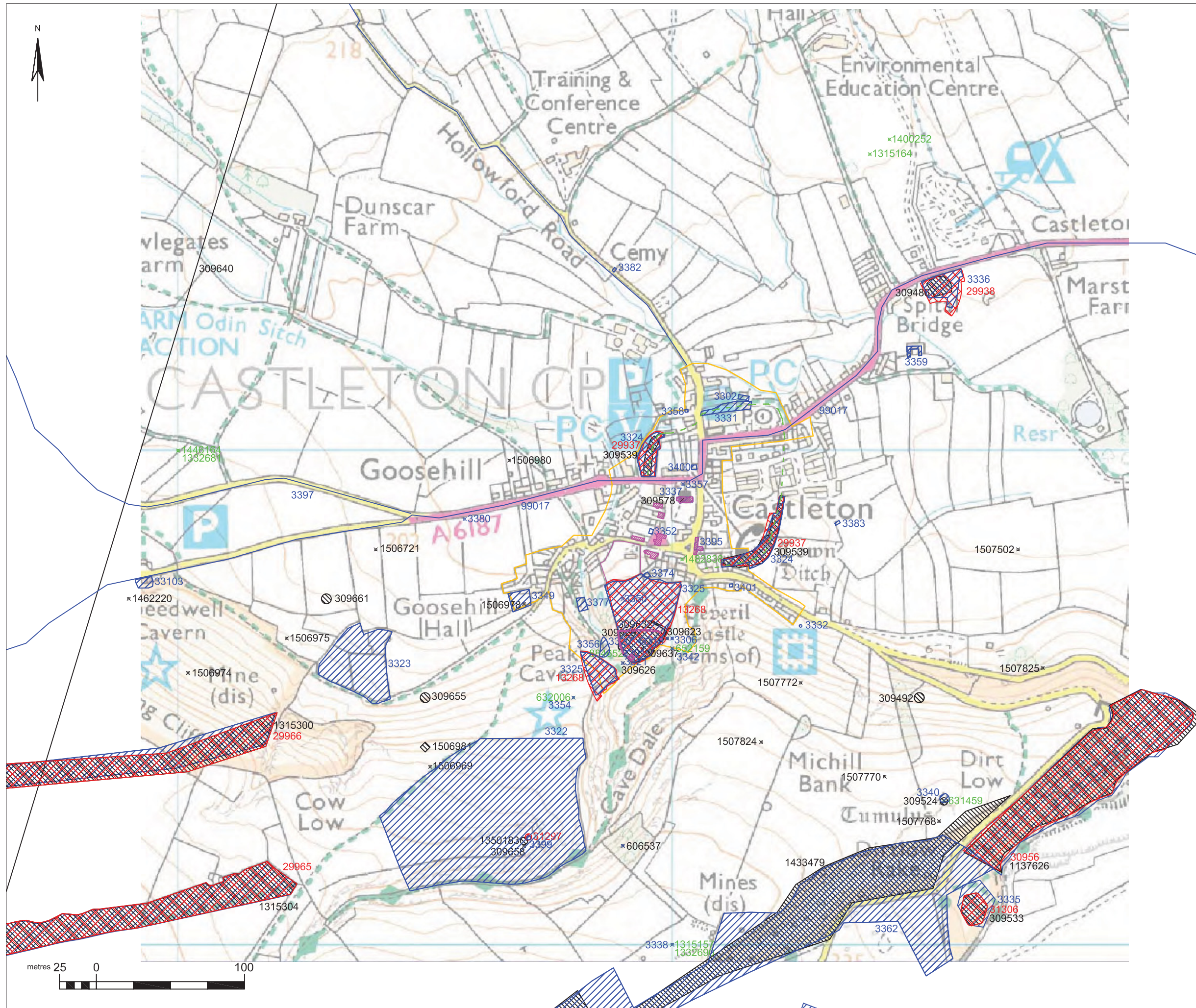
Figure 21: Looking southwest towards Peveril Castle and over the area of disturbed ground situated to the rear of Peveril Croft



Figure 22: Looking south towards Peveril Castle over the roof line of Peveril Croft from The Stones



Figure 23: From the front of Peveril Croft, looking north towards the listed Former Stables of Castleton Hall



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Site Code: Peveril Croft
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Title:
 NMR and SMR search results

- Key:
- Study site
 - Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - NMR monument record
 - x NMR event record
 - Listed building
 - SMR record
 - Castleton Conservation Area
 - Possible route of Town Ditch

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APPENDIX I: HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT REGISTER

POINT RECORD

MONUID	RECORDTYPE	PREFREF	NAME	MONTYPE	SUMMARY
MDR2234	MON	3307	Cave Dale Cave	SETTLEMENT, CAVE	
MDR2235	FS	3321	Castleton, Roman Coins	FINDSPOT	
MDR2236	FS	3320	Coins of Aethelred II	FINDSPOT	
MDR2252	FS	3312	Cave Dale, Leaf-shaped arrowhead	FINDSPOT	
MDR2254	MON	3308	Creep Hole Cave	Creep Hole Cave	
MDR2255	FS	3301	Castleton, Flint and Chert Polished axe, Cave Dale,	FINDSPOT	Neolithic polished stone axe found c.1875. Precise location of findspot is unknown.
MDR2257	FS	3306	Castleton	FINDSPOT	
MDR2269	FS	3350	Peveril Castle, Stone Head	FINDSPOT	
MDR2273	FS	3354	Cave Dale, Flint Scraper	FINDSPOT	
MDR2315	FS	3338	Castleton, Roman lead pig	FINDSPOT	
MDR2404	FS	3342	Castleton, Flat Axe	FINDSPOT	
MDR8844	MON	3380	Cast-iron milepost, 81m south-west of Wing Cottage, Castleton	MILEPOST	Grade II listed cast-iron milepost, dating from the early 19th century.
MDR2244	FS	3313	Looped socketed axe, Castleton	FINDSPOT	Bronze Age bronze axe found in or before 1956; now in Derby Museum. Precise location of findspot is unknown.
MDR2405	BLD	3357	Tollhouse, Castleton	TOLL HOUSE	A former toll house dating to the 17th century that is now used as a shop.

POLYGON RECORD

MONUID	RECORDTYPE	PREFREF	NAME	MONTYPE	SUMMARY
MDR8969	MON	3397	Modification to the Sparrowpit Gate turnpike road, Rushup	TOLL ROAD	Bypass made in c. 1812 of the original Chapel-en-le-Frith to Sheffield toll road of 1758

MDR10618	MON	99017	Edge, Castleton Sparrowpit Gate Road, Sheffield to Chapel-en-le- Frith	TOLL ROAD	Early turnpike road (1758)
MDR2274	MON	3355	Trackway, Castleton to Edale Mill, via Hollins Cross	TRACKWAY	A trackway used by cotton workers from Castleton to Edale Mill. The exact route is not certain.

REGION RECORD

MONUID	RECORDTYPE	PREFREF	NAME	MONTYPE	SUMMARY
MDR2262	MON	3331	Castleton, Corn-Mill	WHEEL PIT, MILL POND, CORN MILL	
MDR2346	BLD	3337	St Edmund's Church, Castleton	CHURCH	Early 12th century church with 14th, 18th and 19th century additions and restoration.
MDR8163	BLD	3395	Bean Hill Farm, Castleton	FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDING	Grade II listed, early 19th century farmhouse and outbuildings.
MDR8881	BLD	3382	Hay Barn, Castleton	HAY BARN	Hay barn with adjusted roof
MDR8882	BLD	3383	Dutch barn, 200m north of The Old Needle Factory, Castleton	HAY BARN	20th century barn with adjustable roof.
MDR2268	MON	3349	Enclosures, Goosehill Hall, Castleton	ENCLOSURE	
MDR2245	MON	3322	Enclosure, Upper Cave Dale, Castleton	ENCLOSURE, HUT BANK (EARTHWORK), CIRCULAR ENCLOSURE	Undated enclosure, possibly a hut. Unlocated during field survey in 1965 and in 1992. Precise location of enclosure is unknown.
MDR2246	MON	3323	Enclosure, Castleton		Circular enclosure or oval earthen bank, possibly Iron Age in date.

MDR2260	MON	3324	Town Ditch, 25m east of Castleton Visitor Centre, Castleton	BANK (EARTHWORK), DITCH	Earthwork remains of medieval town defenses; now a scheduled monument.
MDR2406	BLD	3358	House adjoining The Ramblers Rest, Back Street, Castleton	HOUSE	Post medieval house that adjoins the Ramblers Rest Tea Shop.
MDR2407	MON	3359	Spital Buildings, Spital bridge, Castleton	COTTON MILL, MILL POND, WATER WHEEL, WATERMILL, STABLE, WORKHOUSE, FARM BUILDING	Grade II listed water mill, late 18th century in date. Now farm buildings, partially derelict.
MDR2407	MON	3359	Spital Buildings, Spital bridge, Castleton	COTTON MILL, MILL POND, WATER WHEEL, WATERMILL, STABLE, WORKHOUSE, FARM BUILDING	Grade II listed water mill, late 18th century in date. Now farm buildings, partially derelict.
MDR8837	MON	3399	Bowl barrow, 500m south-west of Peveril Castle, Castleton	BOWL BARROW	Bronze Age or ?Anglian bowl barrow apparently unexcavated; scheduled monument.
MDR8160	MON	3374	Pinfold, Castleton	POUND	Well preserved pinfold recorded on the 1880 Ordnance Survey map.
MDR2271	MON	3352	Vicarage, 76m south-west of St Edmund's Church, Castleton	VICARAGE	Structural evidence of the 17th century section of the building.
MDR2237	MON	3325	Peveril Castle, Castleton	CASTLE, BANK (EARTHWORK), DITCH, PRISON	Castle first documented in 1086 and reaching its height in the 13th century. In the 14th century it was used as a prison, but by the 17th century the castle was in ruins.
MDR2237	MON	3325	Peveril Castle, Castleton	CASTLE, BANK (EARTHWORK), DITCH, PRISON	Castle first documented in 1086 and reaching its height in the 13th century. In the 14th century it was used as a prison, but by the 17th century the castle was in ruins.

MDR2260	MON	3324	Town Ditch, 25m east of Castleton Visitor Centre, Castleton	BANK (EARTHWORK), DITCH	Earthwork remains of medieval town defenses; now a scheduled monument.
MDR2301	MON	3377	Peakshole Sough, 102m east of Goosehill Hall, Castleton	DRAINAGE LEVEL, WOODEN ROAD	Underground remains of a post medieval gated sough with a rare timber plankway.
MDR2316	MON	3336	Medieval Hospital, 530m South East of Losehill Hall, Castleton	HOSPITAL	Earthwork and buried remains of a medieval hospital founded in the 12th century; now a scheduled monument.
MDR2328	mon	3340	Round Barrow, Dirt Low, 188m north of Pindale Romano-British settlement, Castleton	CREMATION, INHUMATION, ROUND BARROW	Mutilated Bronze Age round barrow excavated in 1873.
MDR2277	MON	3362	Dirtlow Rake, 770m south-east of Goosehill Hall, Castleton	LEAD MINE, MINE SHAFT, RAKE, COE, CRUSHING CIRCLE, HORSE WHIM	Largely reworked lead rake which retains an intact area with shafts, a coe, a crushing circle and a gin circle. Documented as active in 1538.
MDR11893	BLD	3400	Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Back Street, Castleton	WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL	A former 19th century Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Back Street, Castleton.
MDR11894	BLD	3401	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bargate, Castleton	PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHAPEL	A former 19th century Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bargate, Castleton which is now a private residence.
MDR11997	BLD	3302	Saw Mill, Mill Lane, Castleton	SAW MILL	An early saw mill located next to the corn mill in Castleton.
MDR2275	MON	3356	Rope Walk, Peak Cavern, 188m north-west of Goosehill Hall, Castleton	ROPEWALK	Eight to nine longitudinal terraces used as separate ropewalks at the entrance to the cavern. In use from the ?16th century, or the 18th century, until the 1970s.
MDR12003	MON	33103	Speedwell Mine, Authur's Way, Castleton	CAVE, LEAD MINE	An 18th century lead mine and show cave.
MDR2399	MON	3332	Pinfold, Bargate, Castleton	POUND	Remains of a circular pinfold to the south of Bargate.

Historic Landscape Assessment information

Area 1:

Land use: Ancient enclosure – fossilised strip system

Extra notes: The earliest map showing all the field boundaries in this area is the 1819 Plan of the Township of Castleton, although the land was 'enclosed' prior to the 1639 plan of Wastes and Commons, insofar as it was not depicted as part of the wastes and commons at that time.

Area 2:

Land use: Enclosure of unknown date - with irregular fields

Extra notes: The earliest map evidence of field boundaries is from the Plan of the Township of Castleton of 1819.

Area 3:

Land use: Daleside/Steep Slope Enclosure

Extra notes: Part of the wastes and commons in 1639 and 1675 (maps of Wastes & Commons). Enclosed by private agreement in 1691 (Private Enclosure map), at which time this was part of a larger enclosed area.

Area 4:

Land use: Post-1650 Encl - Regular: Piecemeal/Award, no details

Extra notes: Part of the wastes and commons on maps of 1639 and 1675. Enclosed by private agreement in 1691. The map of that date shows this area divided into numerous narrow strips, but it is not clear whether these were ever laid out.

Area 5:

Land use: Post-1650 Encl - Regular: Piecemeal/Award, no details

Extra notes: Part of the wastes and commons on maps of 1639 and 1675. Enclosed by private agreement in 1691, at which time this was part of a larger enclosed area with a single internal boundary. Current enclosure boundaries were present by 1819 Plan of the Township of Castleton.

Area 6:

Land use: Industrial

Extra notes: Part of the wastes and commons on maps of 1639 and 1675. Enclosed by private agreement in 1691, at which time this was part of a larger enclosed area. The earliest map to show the enclosure boundaries which mark the lead rake is dated 1819 Plan of the Township of Castleton.

Area 7:

Land use: Post-1650 Encl - Regular: Piecemeal/Award, no details

Extra notes: Part of the wastes and commons of Castleton in 1639 and 1675. Enclosed by private agreement in 1691 (Private Enclosure map), at which time this was part of a larger enclosed area. Boundaries appear to have been rebuilt after 1st ed. 25" OS map of 1880.

Area 8:

Land use: Post-1650 Encl - Private Enclosure Award

Extra notes: Part of the wastes and commons of Castleton in 1639 and 1675. Enclosed by private agreement in 1691 (Private Enclosure map). It is not certain whether all the field boundaries shown for this area on the map of that date were ever laid out.

Area 9:

Land use: Daleside/Steep Slope Enclosure

Extra notes: Part of the wastes and commons in 1639 and 1675. The earliest map evidence of current boundaries is 1819.

Area 10:

Land use: Enclosure of unknown date - with irregular fields

Extra notes: The earliest map to show the enclosure boundaries in this area is the Plan of the Township of Castleton of 1819, although the land was 'enclosed' before the map of the Wastes & Commons.

Area 11:

Land use: Post-1650 Encl - Regular: Piecemeal/Award, no details

Extra notes: Part of the wastes and commons on maps of the Wastes & Commons of 1639 and 1675. Enclosed by private agreement in 1691 (Private Enclosure map), although this area is shown as only having one internal boundary. Current boundaries are shown on the Plan of the Township of Castleton of 1819.

Area 12:

Land use: Ancient Enclosure - Fossilised Strip System

Extra notes: The earliest map to show the enclosure boundaries in this area is 1819, although the land was 'enclosed' before 1639 insofar as it was not part of the wastes and commons at that time. Field boundaries suggest fossilised medieval strips.

Area 13:

Land use: Managed Plantations/Woodland

Extra notes: The earliest map to show the enclosure boundaries in this area is 1819, although the land was 'enclosed' before 1639 insofar as it was not part of the wastes and commons at that time. This area of woodland appears to have developed after 1880.

APPENDIX II: NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD

EVENT RECORD

ACT_UID	NAME	ACTIVITY_T	DESCRIPTION	Easting	Northing
652159	PEVERIL CASTLE	EXC		415000	382600
1400252	LAND AT LOSEHILL HALL	WAT		415440	383630
632006	CREEP HOLE	EXC		414800	382500
1482838	CASTLETON MARKET PLACE	WAT	An archaeological inspection was carried out during resurfacing work. 19th century stone surfacing was noted to survive beneath the turf, and medieval deposits may survive below this.	415020	382780
1332690	ROWTER FARM, CASTLETON & WOODSIDE FARM, OXLOW END, PEAK FORE	MAN		415000	382000
1332681	DUNSCAR FARM, CASTLETON	MAN		414000	383000
631453	CAVE DALE CAVE	EXC		414990	382620
1315157	LAND AT CASTLETON FURLONG	MAN		415000	382000
631459	DIRT LOW, SIGGETT BARROW	EXC		415550	382290
642514	PEVERIL CASTLE	EXC		414900	382600
1315164	LOSEHILL HALL PARKLAND AND GARDENS	MAN		415400	383600
884652	PEVERIL CASTLE	WAT		414900	382600
1446164	BEANHILL FARM, CASTLETON	MAN		414000	383000

MONUMENT LINE RECORD

HOB_UID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	Easting	Northing
309640		Forest Wall - modern on line of Md wall	413770	382495

MONUMENT POINT RECORD

HOB_UID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	Easting	Northing
1507502		Medieval and medieval/post medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Castleton. Some of the features appear to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 2005 photography (accessed 08-OCT-2009).	415700	382800
309623	CAVE DALE CAVE	A small cave located just under the keep of Peveril Castle was excavated in the late 1870s. Finds included a bronze axe, some potsherds, flint implement, a piece of jet, a bone comb, and human and animal bones. A nearby cave called the Creep Hole was als	414990	382620
309658		Alleged stone enclosure. Not located.	414700	382200
1506978		A possible medieval bank and platform are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features do not appear to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography accessed 29-SEP-2009.	414700	382690
1507772		A series of post medieval field boundaries are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features appear to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography (accessed 16-OCT-2009).	415260	382530

1506969		Post medieval lead rakes are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features are partially extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography accessed 29-SEP-2009.	414510	382360
606537		NE arrowhead.	414900	382200
1506980		Probable medieval field boundaries are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features appear to be partially extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography accessed 29-SEP-2009.	414670	382980
309626		Roman coins found between the castle and Peak Cavern.	414900	382570
1506975		An area of post medieval quarrying is visible as earthworks on air photographs. The feature is partially extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography accessed 29-SEP-2009.	414220	382620
309629		A stycas of Aethelred II was found on Castle Hill in the early C19th. Also found were lead dies which may have circulated in place of legal coins.	414920	382620
1507770		Potential medieval lynchets are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features appear to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography (accessed 16-OCT-2009).	415430	382340
1506974		Post medieval lead workings, rakes, shafts and spoil heaps are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features are partially extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography accessed 29-SEP-2009.	414020	382550
1462220	SPEEDWELL CAVE	Lead mine shaft sunk in the 1770s and now operated as a show cave.	413900	382700

1507825		A post medieval quarry is visible as earthworks on air photographs. Although largely under tree cover, some of the area remains extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography (accessed 19-OCT-2009).	415750	382560
309637		Part of Neolithic polished axe, probably belonging to petrological Group VI, was found in 1936 during excavations at Peveril Castle. It was found 9 feet from the south wall of the great hall. Two flint scrapers and a chert scraper have also been found in	414940	382600
1507824		An area of post medieval lead rakes is visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features appear to be largely extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography (accessed 19-OCT-2009).	415180	382410
1506721		Medieval ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on air photographs in the parish of Castleton. The features are partially extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography accessed 25-SEP-2009.	414400	382800
309578	ST EDMUNDS CHURCH	Norman and later. Plan of nave, chancel, North vestry, C14th West tower. The South porch is of 1831 when the Mediaeval aisles were also demolished.	415020	382900
1507768		A post medieval lime kiln is visible as earthworks on air photographs. The feature is located in an area of disturbed ground which is probably small scale limestone quarrying. The feature appears to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM 2006 photograp	415540	382250

MONUMENT POLYGON RECORD

HOB_UID	NAME	DESCRIPTION	Easting	Northing
309661		An incomplete circular enclosure of possible Iron Age date is visible as an earthwork on air photographs. The feature appears to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography accessed 29-SEP-2009.	414300	382700
1315300	FAUCET RAKE LEAD MINES	The earthwork, buried, standing and rock cut remains of Faucet Rake, a post-medieval lead mining complex which includes a number of important surface features. Faucet Rake has been worked from at least 1680 but was at its peak of production between 1750	412630	382190
309524		Dirt Low Bronze Age round barrow is visible as an earthwork on air photographs. The feature does not appear to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography (accessed 08-OCT-2009).	415550	382290
309533		The remains of a palisaded hilltop enclosure of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age date. The enclosure is defined by a stony bank. The form and location of the site suggest that it was used for corralling stock and may also have contained a small settleme	415610	382072
309655		A looped socketed axe found near Peak Castle is in Derby Museum.	414500	382500
309539		The earthwork remains of the medieval town defences of Castleton are visible on air photographs. The features appear to be extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography (accessed 08-OCT-2009). The monument lies in two areas towards the outer limits	415127	382850
1137626		Lead side vein workings and shafts at Pin Dale. The side veins represent a form of opencut lead mining. The side veins are a series of narrow slits some only 0.4m wide cut by hand from the surface of the limestone crag into lead bearing veins. These vary	415846	382356

309485		A Roman lead pig is said to have been found near Castleton.	415500	382500
309492		A pestle-type macehead, possibly of jasper, was found near Castleton. Now in Sheffield Museum.	415500	382500
309632	PEVERIL CASTLE	Also known as Peveril, or Castleton Castle. The ruins of a medieval keep castle predominantly dating from the 11th to the 14th century. Among the first of the Norman castles to be built in England after the Conquest and granted to William Peveril, who wa	414934	382611
1350183		An intact bowl barrow located 500 metres south west of Peveril Castle north of Cave Dale. May have been constructed either during the Bronze Age or in the 7th century. Scheduled. The Bronze Age barrow is visible as an earthwork on air photographs. The fe	414700	382210
1433479	DIRTLOW RAKE	Post Medieval lead mining remains, comprising linear groups of shafts and other extractive pits, are visible as earthworks on aerial photographs.	415165	381995
309486	THE HOSPITAL OF THE CASTLE OF PEAK	The earthwork and buried remains of Castleton medieval hospital situated on the south side of Castleton Road. The hospital, known as 'The Hospital of the Castle of Peak', was founded in the early 12th century by the Peverel family and was dedicated to S	415542	383333
1506981		A series of medieval/post medieval sinuous intermittent trackways are visible as earthworks on air photographs. The features appear to be largely extant on the latest EARTH.GOOGLE.COM photography accessed 29-SEP-2009.	414500	382400
1315304	NEW RAKE LEAD MINES	The earthwork, buried, standing and rock cut remains of New Rake, a post-medieval lead mining complex which includes the site of Hurdlow Stile Mine. Workings on New Rake, formerly known as Hurdlow and New Rakes, have been documented in Ore Accounts and	413771	382042

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT

MONUMENT_NUMBER	NAME	Easting	Northing
29937	TOWN DEFENCES 270M NORTH AND 350M NORTH EAST OF PEVERIL CASTLE	415178	382814
13268	PEVERIL CASTLE ELEVENTH TO FOURTEENTH CENTURY TOWER KEEP CASTLE	414850	382549
30956	PIN DALE LEAD SIDE VEINS	415839	382351
31297	ROUND BARROW 500M SOUTH WEST OF PEVERIL CASTLE	414709	382218
31306	PALISADED HILLTOP ENCLOSURE 230M SSE OF DIRT LOW	415610	382072
29965	NEW RAKE LEAD MINES 600M SOUTH EAST OF ROWTER FARM	413771	382042
29937	TOWN DEFENCES 270M NORTH AND 350M NORTH EAST OF PEVERIL CASTLE	414955	382993
29938	MEDIEVAL HOSPITAL 530M SOUTH EAST OF LOSEHILL HALL	415553	383326
13268	PEVERIL CASTLE ELEVENTH TO FOURTEENTH CENTURY TOWER KEEP CASTLE	414940	382670
29966	FAUCET RAKE LEAD MINES 870M SOUTH WEST AND 930M SOUTH EAST OF OXLOW HOUSE	413445	382327

LISTED BUILDING (WITHIN 500M RADIUS OF STUDY SITE)

LB_UID	NAME	STREET_NAME	GRADE	EASTING	NORTHING
82498	RANGE OF OUTBUILDINGS TO WEST OF BEAN HALL FARMHOUSE	MARKET PLACE	II	415051	382809
82485	GOOSEHILL HALL	BUXTON ROAD	II	414720	382720
82489	CRYER HOUSE	CASTLE STREET	II	414972	382888
82481	SCHOOL AND ATTACHED WALLS AND RAILINGS	BACK STREET	II	415075	382974
82480	SUNDIAL IN ST EDMUND'S CHURCHYARD 15 YARDS SOUTH OF CHURCH	BACK STREET	II	415032	382873
82500	FORMER STABLES AT CASTLETON HALL	THE STONES	II	414931	382824
82562	K6 TELEPHONE KIOSK	CASTLE STREET	II	414996	382927
82488	THE GEORGE	CASTLE STREET	II	414968	382868
82479	CHURCH OF ST EDMUND	BACK STREET	II*	415028	382901
82499	CASTLE CLOSE COTTAGE	MARKET PLACE	II	415029	382791
82494	TOLL BAR COTTAGE AND SHOP AND ATTACHED WALL AND RAILINGS	CROSS STREET	II	415022	382932
82497	BEAN HILL FARMHOUSE	MARKET PLACE	II	415058	382802
82484	MILEPOST AT OS 146 828	BUXTON ROAD	II	414600	382800
82491	CASTLETON HALL	CASTLE STREET	II	414971	382829
82486	BARN AT GOOSEHILL HALL	BUXTON ROAD	II	414678	382730
82495	LOOE COTTAGE	HOW LANE	II	415183	383024
82487	GATE PIERS AT GOOSEHILL HALL	BUXTON ROAD	II	414717	382750
82490	CASTLE HOTEL	CASTLE STREET	II	414977	382924
82553	PEVERIL CASTLE CURTAIN WALLS AND FRAGMENTARY FOUNDATIONS	MARKET PLACE	I	414921	382615

APPENDIX III: SPECIFICATION

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP STUDY AND WALKOVER SURVEY PEAK DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY CULTURAL HERITAGE TEAM

Site : Peveril Croft, Castleton

Planning application number (if applicable): P4373

Location: SK14918279

Date: 11 January 2010

Agent: Oldfield Design

Background:

Oldfield Design has approached the Peak District National Park Authority as their client has a proposal for the construction of a new domestic dwelling at Peveril Croft, Castleton. As part of an archaeological evaluation which is to be submitted with the planning application, a desk-top study has initially to be undertaken. The results of this will provide a strategy for any further archaeological work that will be required to be undertaken prior to the submission of an application.

Archaeological background

The site is within the historic core of Castleton and abutts the Scheduled area of Peveril Castle. Peveril Castle was built by William Peveril between 1066 and 1086 and passed back to the Crown in 1155 when William's son was dispossessed for poisoning the earl of Chester. The castle may have originally been of timber construction, possibly being remodelled in stone in the late 11th or early 12th century. The keep was not built until 1176 and it overlay the site of the west gate, which left only one gate to the castle in the northern curtain wall after this date. Presumably the outer castle defences fell out of use at this time or had been abandoned previously. The castle as a whole fell out of use after the 14th century. The proposed development site also overlies the line of the medieval town defences of Castleton. The monument survives at two locations within the town as a bank and ditch and is thought to be connected with the foundation of the borough in 1196 after Henry II acquired the castle from the original owners, the Peverels. The defences signified the town's limits and the size, or intended size, of the settlement. Within the town defences Castleton was laid out to a formal grid with the church erected in its centre and a market place immediately to the south. Two sections of the defences survive today, one to the north-west of the town centre and one to the south-east, both of which are scheduled monuments. Peveril Croft is situated over the southwestern corner of the projected line of these defences.

SCOPE OF DESK-BASED STUDY:

In order to put the site in context an area comprising a 1 km radius surrounding the proposed development site should be studied. The following sources should be investigated:

Sources to be consulted, in order to complete the assessment (constraints on source availability should be noted)

- Derbyshire Historic Environment Record(s).
- Historic Landscape Character information held by the Peak District National Park Archaeology Service.
- Plans and maps of the site and its environs, including medieval and early modern pictorial and surveyed maps and including pre- and post-war Ordnance Surveys.
- Place name evidence.
- Aerial photographs.

- Historical documents and photographs held in relevant museums, libraries and archives.
- Relevant archaeological archives held in local museums.
- Appropriate archaeological and historical journals and books.
- Trade and Business Directories.
- Listed Building records (where appropriate).
- Geological/soil surveys
- Engineers test-pitting data
- Records of previous mineral extraction

Report presentation:

- A report will be produced that assembles and summarises the available evidence.
- The results will be synthesised, put in context, and the character of the archaeology present be discussed.
- The report will comment on the quality and reliability of the evidence and indicate whether it might need to be supplemented by site evaluation.
- The report will be suitably illustrated with clear plans, and sections where appropriate.
- All maps examined should be reproduced (if possible) with the site outline marked on them.
- All sources referred to should be included in the bibliography, even if the results were negative; N.B. references should always include page numbers, where appropriate.

The report will be made available to the Peak District National Park Authority Cultural Heritage team and the Derbyshire County Council Archaeology Service, for incorporation in the County Sites and Monuments Record. As well as a printed copy of the report, copies of the electronic files should be provided in the following formats:

- 1 copy in Word for Windows or compatible format.
- 1 copy of illustrations in tifs at 600dpi or as jpeg files.

OASIS

The Derbyshire Historic Environment Record is part of the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>. If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the Peak District National Park Authority.

Contractors are advised to contact the Derbyshire SMR prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application or being otherwise submitted to the Derbyshire SMR in response to a statutory duty or requirement the SMR may place the information on a website. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the Derbyshire SMR.

Sarah Whiteley

Senior Conservation Archaeologist

Date: 11 January 2010