

**NEW SEWAGE TREATMENT WORKS,
HASSOP, DERBYSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

Planning Ref.: NP/DDD/0712/0769
Planning Authority: Peak District National Park
Museum Acc. No.: DERSB 2012.31
NGR: SK 2239 7222
PCAS Site code: DHVM 12
PCAS Ref. No.: 963

Report prepared for

NMC Nomenca

on behalf of Severn Trent Water

by

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Summary

- *Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by NMC Nomenca, on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to undertake a scheme of Archaeological monitoring and recording during groundworks for a new sewage treatment plant at Home Farm and associated pipe trenching throughout the village of Hassop, within the Peak District National Park, Derbyshire.*
- *This work was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to the approved planning application and in consultation with the Senior Conservation Officer for the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA). Four specific areas of trenching around the village and the location of the new treatment plant were subject to monitoring and recording.*
- *Trenching south of Hassop Hall identified a concentration of truncated structural remains and evidence of landscaping possibly associated with clearance and the construction of the present Hall and its surrounding parkland from the late 17th century.*
- *Prosaic structural remains such as drainage and stone surfacing were also recorded around the Hall and an extant stone-walled pen was recorded prior to partial demolition at Home Farm. No other archaeological remains were identified at Home Farm or to the east of the village.*

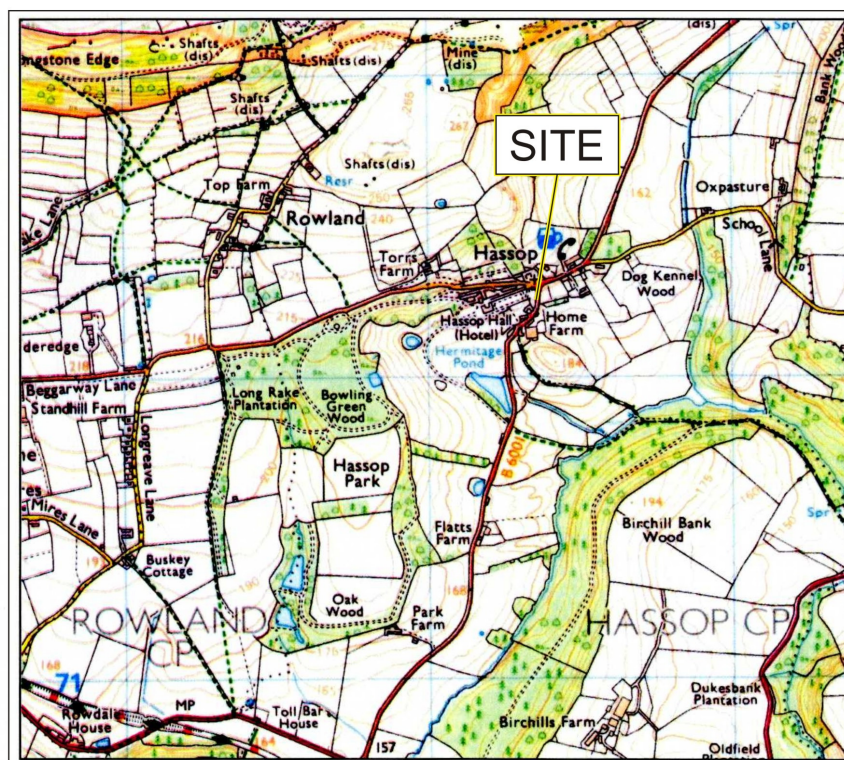


Fig. 1 Site location map. Scale 1:25 000
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1.0 Introduction

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd (PCAS) was commissioned by NMC Nomenca, on behalf of Severn Trent Water, to undertake a scheme of archaeological monitoring and recording at Home Farm and throughout the village of Hassop in the Peak District National Park, centred on NGR SK 2239 7222. Site works were undertaken between the 27th November 2012 and 21st February 2013.

The programme of archaeological work was undertaken following consultation with the Senior Conservation Officer for the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) and in accordance with an approved Specification for an Archaeological Scheme of Work (PCAS 2012).

2.0 Site Location and description (see Figs. 1 & 2)

The village of Hassop lies within the Derbyshire Dales District of Derbyshire, within the Peak District National Park, c. 4 km to the north of Bakewell. Home Farm is located on the southeast side of the village, adjacent to the B 6001 which bisects the village. It is centred on NGR SK 2239 7222.

The monitored areas included three around Home Farm:

- Monitored Area 1 consisted of a drystone pen within the farmyard itself adjacent to the B 6001
- Monitored Area 3 consisted of a corner of a grassed field adjacent to the farm and flanked by a belt of trees to the north
- Monitored Area 0 consisted of a low lying grassed field to the east of the farm and village.

The two other areas monitored were located within the grounds of Hassop Hall:

- Monitored Area 2 covered an existing access track, a small area of woodland and open parkland to the south of Hassop Hall
- Monitored Area 4 covered the entrance to the former stables to the northeast of the Hall.

Topographically, the village occupies an open southeast facing slope where the land falls to the valley of the Rymas Brook (a tributary of the River Derwent) to the south. To the northwest the land rises in a series of steep slopes towards Longstone Moor. The village is situated between the 160m and 175m AOD contours.

The British Geological Survey records no drift geology at this location. The solid geology of the area is characterised as sandstones, mudstones and shales belonging to the Millstone grit group of the Namurian Age (<http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/>). During the course of the monitoring works, deep soils were observed at Home Farm and south of Hassop Hall.

3.0 Planning background

Planning Application NP/HPK/0412/0381 was approved on 26th September 2012 subject to conditions, including archaeological condition No. 8: *No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation, the details of which shall have first been submitted to and approved in writing by the National Park Authority.*

Subsequently the Senior Conservation Officer for the PDNPA advised the program of works outlined in the approved Specification for an Archaeological Scheme of Work (PCAS 2012).

4.0 Archaeological and historical background

An archaeological desk-based assessment (Wessex 2012) has already been produced for this scheme and indicates that the site has a moderate potential to contain prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval archaeology. Its conclusions were referred to within the planning documentation and are summarised:

The submitted archaeological statement indicates that the site does not contain any scheduled monuments, listed buildings, or registered parks or gardens / battlefields. Two archaeological surveys have taken place within the study area of the report by the PDNPA, these were farm surveys of Home Farm and Hassop Estate. The submitted statement concludes that the proposal will involve the removal of topsoil and excavation for the construction of the STW and sewer pipe and that this has the potential to impact upon the post-medieval boundary banks within the site as well as previously unknown archaeological deposits.

The statement notes that there is potential on site for remains from the prehistoric period to be uncovered during excavations and that these would be have regional importance. Additionally remains of medieval agricultural activities may be encountered within the site and would be negatively impacted by the proposed development; these remains would have regional importance. The post-medieval remains within the site are considered to be of local importance and these may be negatively impacted by the proposed development.

Consultation with the PNDPA Senior Conservation Officer has shown that the Bakewell/Hassop road (B6001) originated as the Grindleford Bridge to Newhaven turnpike road, running via Calver and Bakewell, and was authorised by an Act of 1759. Disturbance to this may reveal evidence of its original construction in the 18th century.

The sewage treatment works and associated pipework will also impact upon a former field system which is now reflected in a series of earthwork banks and lynchets.

5.0 Aims and objectives

The primary aim of the archaeological monitoring and recording was to ensure the preservation by record of any archaeological features or deposits, and their subsequent assessment, analysis, interpretation, publication, dissemination and archiving. The specific aims of the project were:

- To identify and record all archaeological deposits, features and artefacts exposed by the development works;
- To determine their form and function;
- To recover stratified dating evidence;
- To establish the sequence of any archaeological remains identified;
- To interpret any archaeological remains in the context of known archaeological remains in the vicinity and in the context of local and regional research agendas.

This was achieved by completing the scheme in accordance with the methodology set out in the Specification (PCAS 2012), summarised below.

6.0 Methodology

Five areas were monitored (Figure 2), comprising:

- Monitoring of the topsoil strip between MHF 4a and MHF 1/STUB (Monitored Area 0)
- Groundworks in the area of the stone-walled pen/garden between MHF 14 and MHF 16 (Monitored Area 1)
- Groundworks in the area to the south of Hassop Hall between MHF 13 and MHF 13a (Monitored Area 2)
- Groundworks on the central compound/new treatment works in the centre of the sewerage system Area RBC (Monitored Area 3)
- Groundworks in the entrance to Hassop Hall stables between MHF 11 and MHF 16a, including the area to the west (Monitored Area 4)

Groundworks in the specified areas were monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Topsoil stripping was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bucket, but some ground conditions required the use of a toothed bucket during pipe trench excavations. All monitored areas were accurately plotted on a site plan.

Features and deposits were hand cleaned and recorded on standard PCAS trench recording sheets; the progress of the groundworks was noted on a standard PCAS site diary sheet. Sample sections were drawn at intervals at a scale of 1:20, and plotted on base plans drawn at a scale of 1:200/1:500 as appropriate. A colour slide and digital photographic record was maintained; a selection from which is reproduced as Appendix 1.

Groundworks were monitored on eighteen days between 27th November 2012 – 21st February 2013, by S. Savage, M. Walker and M. Rowe. Weather conditions at the time of monitoring were varied, including rain, snow and fog, with occasional brighter spells.

7.0 Results (see Figs. 2-5 and Photo Nos. 1-13)

Characteristically a similar stratigraphic sequence was observed within all five of the monitored areas. The solid limestone geology was overlain by a band of dark grey platy shale, which in turn was covered by subsoil and topsoil. Variations to this pattern are identified with the text below.

Sub-surface archaeological remains were identified in Monitored Areas 2 and 4. These remain undated, but probably relate to post-medieval activity in the vicinity of Hassop Hall.

Monitored Area 0 (Fig. 3 – Section 0.1 & 0.2 and Photo Nos. 1&2)

The monitored groundworks in Area 0 comprised the initial topsoil strip followed by the excavation of a pipe trench between MHF 4a and MHF 1/STUB, which extended north-east from the central compound. A simple stratigraphy was observed and recorded along this length; dark brown silt-loam topsoil (001) over subsoil (002). Two natural substrate layers were recorded; dark grey platy shale (003) was observed overlying the solid limestone bedrock.

No archaeological finds or features were observed within this area.

Monitored Area 1 (Fig. 4 and Photo Nos. 3-5)

Monitoring in the area of the stone-walled pen included the topsoil strip and excavation of the pipe trench; it also involved the demolition of part of the wall.

The natural substrate layers identified in this area corresponded with those found in Monitored Area 0: solid natural limestone bedrock (113) overlain by dark grey platy shale (114). This was covered with a third natural layer, a mid brown silty clay with moderate small limestone inclusions (112).

Above the natural geology three subsoil deposits were observed, filling a natural hollow. The earliest resembled a weathered natural (111), a narrow band overlain by light brown sandy clay up to 0.24m thick (110). This in turn was covered by a slightly darker brown sandy clay, with small stone inclusions (109), which was observed across the whole area.

The drystone wall of the pen itself was recorded as structure (100). Built of unworked limestone blocks, a cross section of this wall recorded only shallow footings. In places the wall had been stabilised using modern cement. The topsoil layer developing within the footing for the wall, (102), was up to 0.30m of dark brown silty loam.

A modern path was recorded at the Existing Ground Level (EGL), comprising cut [105] and construction fabrics redeposited soil (106) and stone surface (107). A second path was identified in section following the demolition of wall (100); overlying plastic sheeting was a hardcore layer with associated bedding material (103/104), clearly a modern path skirting the pen. A build up of topsoil (101) disguised this path from view in plan.

Monitored Area 2 (Fig. 5 and Photo Nos. 6-10)

This area was located at the west end of the scheme, in an area of landscaped parkland. The excavated pipe trench was c. 0.60m wide, with the trench depth rising from c.1.40m below existing ground level.

The earliest layer recorded was at the western end of the trench: natural yellow-brown clay overlying shale fragments in a dark grey silt matrix (218). Throughout the remainder of the trench, a red-brown silty subsoil (204) which overlay the natural was the earliest context recorded.

In the central section of the monitored area, a series of features were identified. A north-south stone wall footing (216) was observed towards the western end of the section, contained within a clearly defined construction trench [215] cut through the subsoil (204). The upper courses of this had been robbed out and deliberately backfilled with what appeared to be demolition debris (217).

To the east of this, a c.4.50m wide band of natural limestone fragments (214) lay in the upper limits of the subsoil (204). This formed a layer or potential surface, interpreted as a rough track.

A second subsoil deposit was recorded in a small area to the east of this track. Subsoil (207) overlay (204), and consisted of dark brown silty loam. The edges of this horizon were very diffuse, and could only be tentatively identified in some sections.

Three stone linear features were identified east of this surface. Two concentrations of unbounded limestone were recorded in section - the remains of linear features on similar NNW-SSE alignments. The easternmost of these (209), potentially lay within a very obscure construction, cut through a buried subsoil layer (207), above which a narrow band of gritty sand (208) lay. The other concentration of limestone (212) lay c. 3.50m to the west of this, where the change between the surrounding layers was diffuse. This feature had no clear construction, but was 'cut' through a very obscure element of (207). Both of these features were covered by redeposited shale and soil (213).

The third stone feature was the limestone wall footing (205) contained within a poorly defined trench [206], again cut through subsoil (207). This footing was constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks, bonded with a lime mortar; the lowest three courses survived. A diffuse change to the topsoil (219) covered subsoil (207).

West of this, a fourth linear feature was identified. The small patch of subsoil (207) did not extend this far along the pipe trench, therefore the vertical sides of this feature were observed cutting through (204). Interpreted as the robber trench for a fourth wall, it was filled with a mix of lime mortar, gritty sand and occasional small limestone fragments within a brown silty matrix (211). This was similar to the backfill of robbed wall [215], and is also interpreted as a deliberate backfill of demolition material.

The upper layers in the central and eastern stretches of Monitored Area 2 consisted of patches of a gritty sand (208), redeposited material of silty loam with small shale fragments and sandy lens' (213), and topsoil (219). Pottery recovered from the latter and from redeposited layer (213) date to the 18th century onwards. These horizons are understood to have been deposited as part of a post-medieval re-landscaping of the parkland. Context (208) may have been laid as a uniform layer across this area (now surviving only intermittently), or be part of a system of sandy gravel pathways rather than simply a redeposited spread of dumped debris.

The stratigraphy recorded in the eastern c.30m of this stretch of pipe trench differed from that discussed above. The subsoil (204) was still present but was sealed by a deep topsoil (202), which increased in depth to over 1.20m. At existing ground level was an existing track consisting of a single course of pitched sandstone or granite blocks (201). The gaps between these stones were infilled with accumulated soils and gravel (200).

Late 20th century contexts recorded are a concrete slab which overlay track (201)/(200), and a redeposited layer (220) which was only apparent at the west end of the pipe trench.

Monitored Area 3 (Fig. 3 – Section 3.1 and Photo Nos. 11&12)

This area consisted of the new treatment works. Monitored groundworks included the topsoil strip and deeper excavation of the pipe trench and associated manholes. Deep excavations on the western side of this area were not accessible, therefore normal cleaning and recording methods could not be employed.

The natural stratigraphy identified in this area was consistent with the others; solid limestone at depth, overlain by dark grey platy shale (303). Two subsoil layers were identified: a yellowish brown clay-silt (302) interpreted as natural hill-wash covered by a reddish brown silt (301), a second layer of material deposited at the base of the

slope. Modern dark brown loam topsoil (300) up to 0.30m thick covered the entire area.

No archaeological features or artefacts were recovered from this area.

Monitored Area 4 (Fig 3 – Section 4.1 and Photo No. 13)

This area lay at the entrance to Hassop Hall stables, between MHF 16a and MHF 11. Groundworks consisted of a relatively short stretch of pipe trench.

The earliest layer identified was dark grey platy shale natural substrate (402) overlain by a redeposited mixed shale and soil (401); identified as a possible natural hill-wash.

A stone drain was noted towards the southern end of the pipe trench. The vertical side of its construction cut [403] severed through the mixed hill-wash. The drain itself was made from roughly shaped limestone blocks 404, laid directly onto the natural shale. It was filled with mid grey-brown silt (405), which presumably accumulated during the use of the drain.

The area was covered with modern tarmac and hardcore bedding layers (400). The top of the stone drain had been removed, probably during the construction of this modern surface.

8.0 Discussion and conclusion

No significant archaeological horizons were identified in Monitored Areas 0 and 3, only natural geology underlying sub- and top- soil horizons.

Monitored Area 1 in the area of the drystone wall animal pen also identified no significant sub-surface archaeology. A modern path and the wall itself were recorded.

The truncated base of a limestone built drain, laid directly onto the natural geology, was the only feature identified at the entrance to Hassop Hall stables, in Monitored Area 4. This drain remains undated, however the top of this feature was potentially destroyed when the modern tarmac drive surface was laid.

A concentration of archaeological remains was identified in the central section of Monitored Area 2, south of Hassop Hall. Evidence of at least three, potentially five, limestone walls was recorded, structures which had generally been robbed out or demolished to a level beneath the modern horizons. The proximity of these features to Hassop Hall may indicate that they are features of the formal gardens. Hassop Hall has undergone several phases of post-medieval construction and landscaping to the surrounding parkland; the demolition of these features is arguably part of one of these phases. The presence of the recorded footings may indicate the survival of further features in the area relating to the early post-medieval gardens and landscaping.

No definite evidence of the 18th century road or former field system, as identified in the desk-based assessment, were noted during these works. This may be due in part to post medieval landscaping. The monitored areas, while in the vicinity of the road, did not actually extent to the roadside, thus the road construction methods were not encountered.

9.0 Effectiveness of methodology

The methodology employed was entirely sufficient to allow the investigation and recording of any archaeological remains and deposits exposed during the topsoil stripping and within the pipe trenches evaluation trenches.

10.0 Site archive

The documentary and physical archive for this scheme is currently in the possession of Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. This will be deposited at Buxton Museum and Art Gallery within six months of completion of the full report under Museum Accession No. DERSB 2012.31.

11.0 Bibliography

Ordnance Survey, 2002, 1:25000 Explorer map, sheet OL24. PCAS Licence No. 100049278.

Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd. 2012 *Specification for a Scheme of Archaeological Works: New Sewage Treatment Works at Home Farm, Hassop Village, Bakewell, Derbyshire.*

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 2: Context descriptions

Monitored Area 0:

Context No.	Type	Description
001	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt-loam. <0.3m thick.
002	Layer	Subsoil. Dark brown silt with occasional small fragments of shale. <0.2m thick.
003	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark grey platy shale.
004	Layer	Natural substrate. Solid limestone.

Monitored Area 1:

Context No.	Type	Description
100	Structure	Trapezoid walled enclosure (animal pen) with entrance to the northwest. Constructed of natural, un-worked limestone blocks, mostly laid dry but with some mortar patches/repairs. Capping stones cemented into place. Wall c. 1.4m high and c. 0.55m wide.
101	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt-loam. <0.2m thick.
102	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silt-loam. <0.3m thick.
103	Surfacing	Hardcore surfacing consisting of re-deposited natural chalk rubble, associated with modern material. South of enclosure 100.
104	Layer	Re-deposited mid brown silty clay, associated with the hadrcore surfacing 103.
105	Cut	Construction cut for path/drain 107, c. 1.1m wide. Only observed at the limit of excavation.
106	Fill of 105	Re-deposited soil within 105. Only observed at the limit of excavation.
107	Structure	Natural, un-worked stone fragments, possibly forming a hard surface path or soak-away. Only observed at the limit of excavation.
108	Surfacing	Gravel surface of existing farm track, abutting the enclosure 100.
109	Layer	Subsoil. Mid brown silty clay with moderate small stone fragments. <0.3m thick.
110	Layer	Subsoil. Light brown sandy clay. <0.24m thick.
111	Layer	Subsoil – weathered natural. Mid grey clayey sandy silt with moderate limestone fragments.
112	Layer	Natural substrate. Mid brown silty clay with moderate limestone small fragments.
113	Layer	Natural substrate. Solid limestone.
114	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark grey platy shale.

Monitored Area 2:

Context No.	Type	Description
200	Surfacing	Existing track, consisting of accumulated soil and gravel (stone chippings), infilling 201. <0.2m thick.
201	Surfacing	Single course of pitched stone forming existing track, consisting of natural, roughly cut grey sandstone or granite, only surviving in patches and infilled with gravel 200. <0.3m thick.
202	Layer	Deep topsoil. Dark brown silty loam with occasional small stone fragments and animal bone fragments, possibly indicating some dumping or re-working (cultivation/hillwash) of this layer. <1.2m thick.
203	Surfacing	Concrete slab located in entrance to track, overlying pitched stones of 201, possibly replacing earlier 'threshold' to park entrance. <0.15m thick.
204	Layer	Subsoil. Mid red-brown silt, with a diffuse horizon with 202 and becoming increasingly lighter in colour at depth. >0.8m thick.
205	Structure	Stone built wall footing, aligned c. N-S. Well constructed of roughly hewn limestone blocks bonded with an off white lime mortar, faced on both sides with a rubble core. Survives to three courses with the lowest one being slightly wider than the rest, c. 0.94m wide and c. 0.48m high.
206	Cut	Construction cut for footing 205, not clearly visible. Aligned c. N-S with a flat base and vertical sides.

207	Layer	Subsoil. Dark brown silty loam, very similar to 202, but with occasional small stone fragments. Very diffuse horizon. <0.5m thick.
208	Layer/surface?	Re-deposited material, consisting of light-mid yellow brown coarse, gritty sand/gravel apparently laid as a uniform horizon extending (surviving) intermittently across the monitored area to the west, possibly forming gravel path or just redeposited material spread over a wide area. < 0.1m thick.
209	Deposit	Concentration of unbonded natural limestone fragments aligned c. NNW-SSE. Possibly the remains of a robbed out wall footing (although no mortar was identified) or possibly a stone filled drain/soak-away. No clear construction cut was identified although the alignment of the stones was clear, c. 0.5m wide.
210	Cut	Construction/robber cut with a flat base and vertical sides, aligned c. N-S. <1.16m wide and c. 0.5m deep.
211	Fill of 210	Mix of white gritty lime mortar fragments, light-mid yellow-brown coarse gritty sand and occasional small stone fragments within a mid brown silt matrix. Possible material infilling after robbing out of a stone wall footing. <1.16m wide and c. 0.5m deep.
212	Deposit	Concentration of unbonded natural limestone fragments aligned c. NNW-SSE. Similar to 209, although less well defined, c. 0.5m wide.
213	Layer	Redeposited material, consisting of dark silty loam with frequent small shale fragments and occasional sandy lenses, becoming increasingly deeper with more shale to the west. <1.1m thick.
214	Layer/surface?	Concentration of small-moderate sized natural limestone fragments within a c. 4.5m wide band, poorly defined edges. Possibly dumped material or remains of a rough stone track. <0.25m thick.
215	Cut	Construction cut with a flat base and vertical sides, aligned c. N-S. <1.05m wide and c. 0.75m deep.
216	Structure	Stone built wall footing, aligned c. N-S. Well constructed of unbonded roughly hewn limestone blocks, faced on both sides with a rubble core. Survives to three courses with robbing out debris 217 directly overlying, <1.05m wide and c. 0.5m high.
217	Deposit	Redeposited material, overlying stone footing 216, consisting of a mix of light-mid orange-brown gritty sand with off white mortar flecks, < 0.55m thick.
218	Layer	Natural substrate. Light yellow-brown silty clay over dark grey-brown small, fine shale fragments in a dark grey silt matrix. Only seen at the western end of Monitored Area 2.
219	Layer	Topsoil, covering re-deposited material 213, consisting of a dark brown silty loam. Probably also re-deposited. < 0.2m thick.
220	Deposit	Re-deposited material, consisting of a mixed deposit of mid red-brown clayey silt and darker brown silt with frequent small stone fragments < 0.1m thick.

Monitored Area 3:

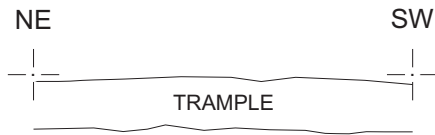
Context No.	Type	Description
300	Layer	Topsoil. Dark brown silty loam with occasional small stone fragments. < 0.3m thick.
301	Layer	Subsoil – possible hillwash. Mid slightly reddish brown silt with occasional small-moderate stone fragments. <0.6m thick.
302	Layer	Lower subsoil – possible hillwash. Light-mid yellow-brown clayey silt.
303	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark grey platy shale.

Monitored Area 4:

Context No.	Type	Description
400	Surface	Modern tarmac and rubble bedding. < 0.3m thick
401	Layer	Redeposited material, consisting of dark grey silt and shale fragments. < 0.3m thick.
402	Layer	Natural substrate. Dark grey/yellow-grey platy shale.
403	Cut	Construction cut for drain 404, aligned c. E-W with vertical sides and irregular base, following the natural seams within the shale. < 0.4m

		wide and < 0.6m wide.
404	Construction	Stone built drain, constructed from rough hewn limestone block laid dry directly onto the natural shale. < 0.4m wide and < 0.6m wide.
405	Infill in 404	Silting within drain 404. Mid grey-brown silt. < 0.4m deep.

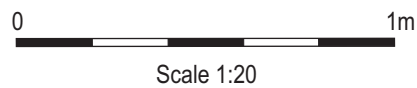
SECTION 0.1



(002)



(003)



SECTION 0.2



(003)



(004)



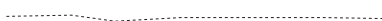
SECTION 3.1



(300)



(301)



(302)

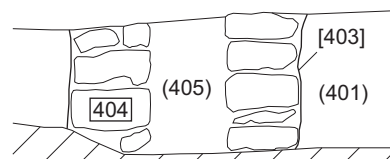


(303)

SECTION 4.1



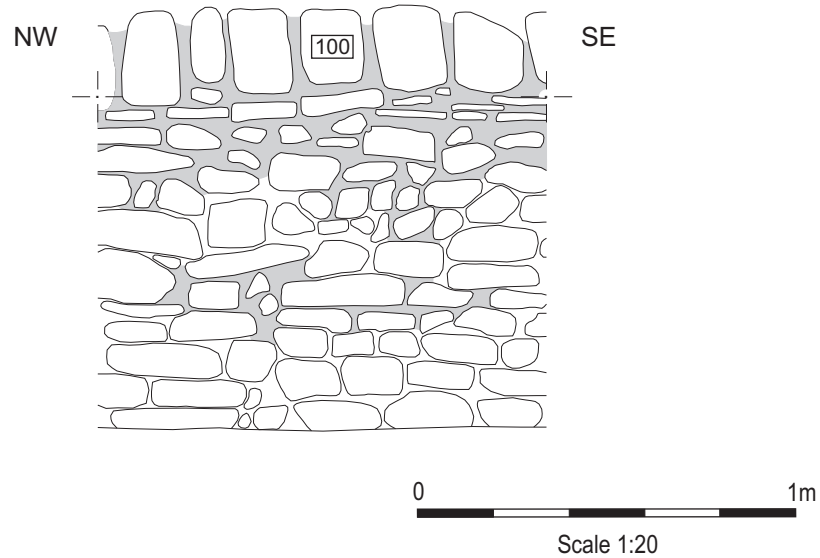
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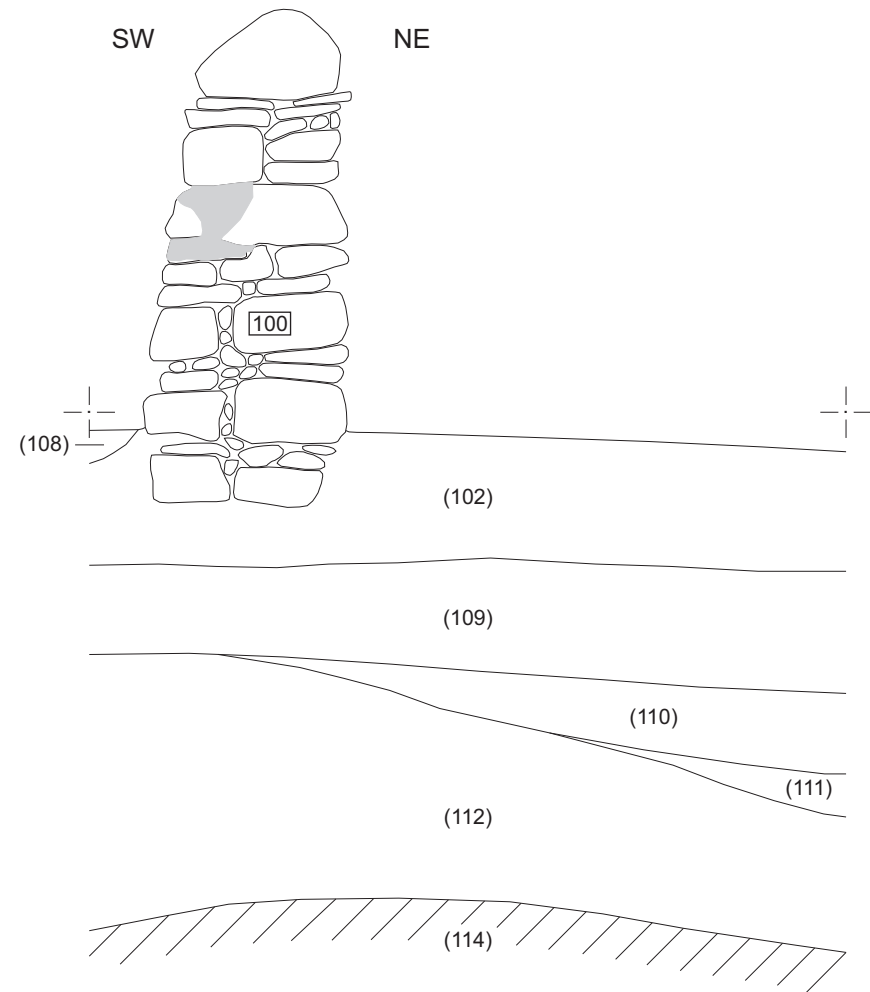
(402)

Fig.3 Sample sections 0.1, 0.2, 3.1 and Stone built drain 404.
Scale 1:20

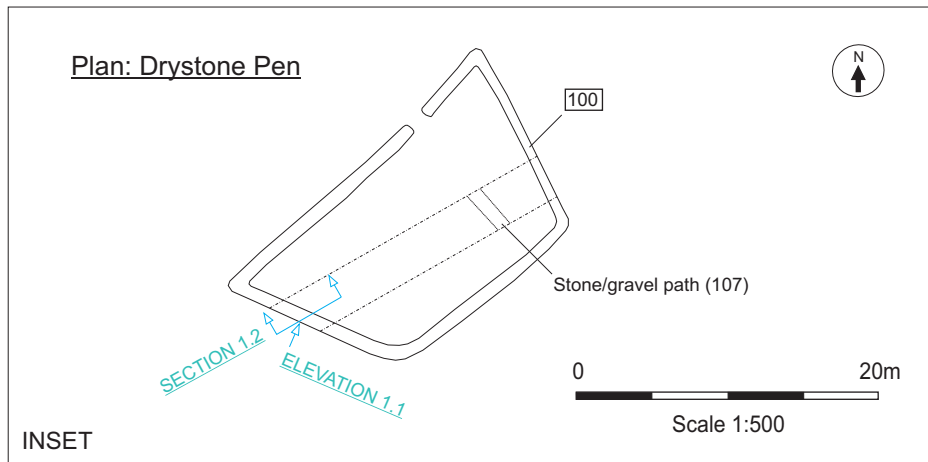
ELEVATION 1.1



SECTION 1.2



Plan: Drystone Pen



KEY: ■ = CEMENT

Fig.4 Elevation 1.1 and Section 1.2 with Plan of the Drystone Pen in inset.

Scales: Elevation and Section: 1:20 and Plan: 1:500

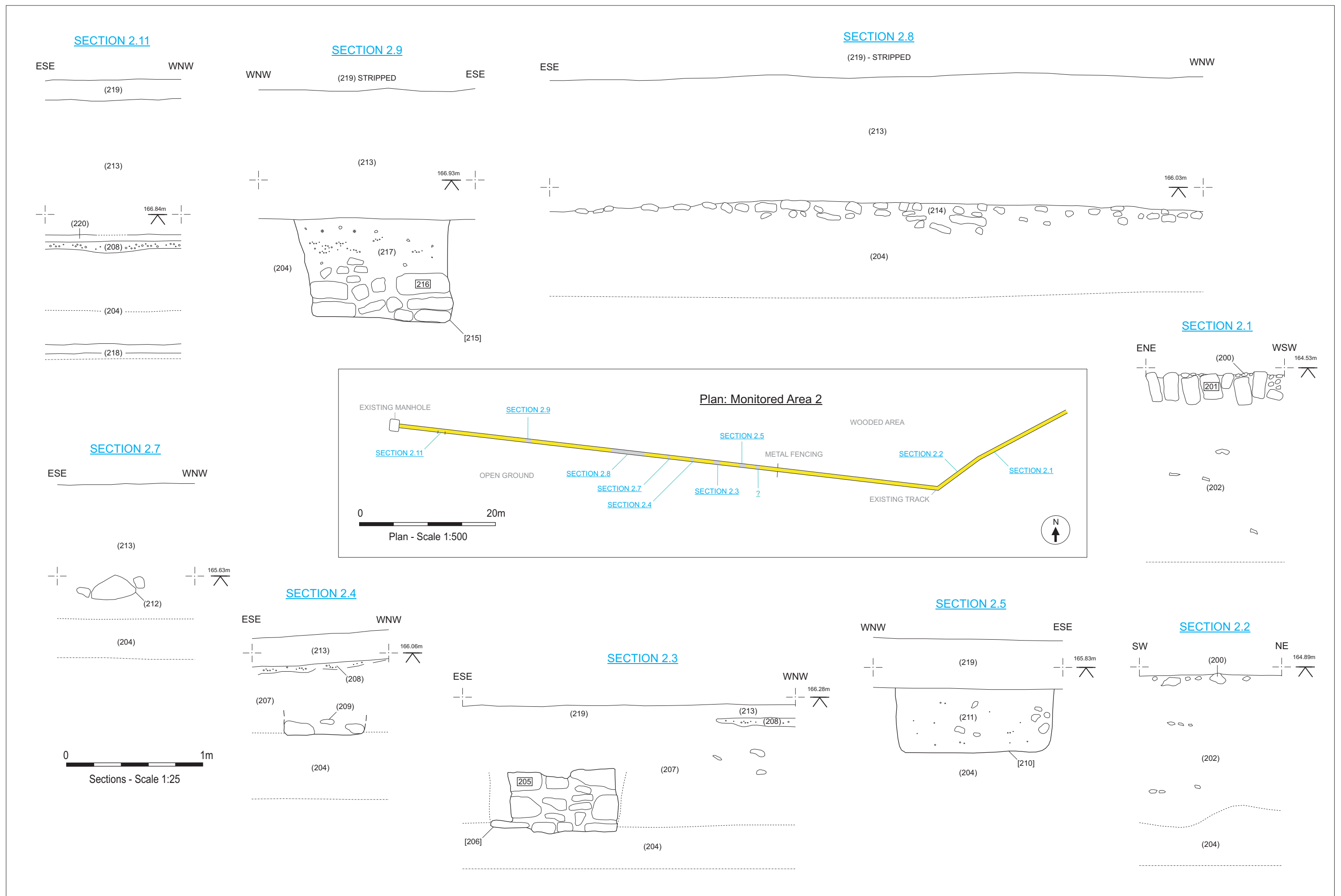


Fig. 5 Recorded sections from Monitored Area 2. Scales: Sections: 1:25 and Plan: 1:500

Appendix 1: Photographs



Plate 1: General shot of Monitored Area 0. Looking NE.



Plate 2: Sample section Monitored Area 0.
Section 0.1



Plate 3: General shot of Monitored Area 1: drystone wall pen.



Plate 4: Elevation of drystone wall of pen 100. Figure 1.1.



Plate 5: Section through drystone wall (pre-ex). Figure 1.2.



Plate 6: Topsoil stripping in Monitored Area 2, with Hassop Hall in background.



Plate 7: Representative section in Monitored Area 2. Figure 2.1.



Plate 8: Wall footing [210]. Figure 2.5.



Plate 9: Surface (214). Figure 2.8.



Plate 10: Wall footing [215]. Figure 2.9.



Plate 11: Topsoil stripping in Monitored Area 3.



Plate 12: Representative section Monitored Area 3. Figure 3.1



Plate 13: Stone built drain [403]. Figure 4.1.

Appendix 3: Finds catalogue

Home Farm, Hassop, Bakewell, Derbyshire (DHVM12)

Pottery Catalogue:

Context	Quantity	Weight (grams)	Description	Date
213	1	43g	Base of Black glazed earthenware jar	Post Medieval
219	1	21g	Base sherd Midlands Yellow ware	C18 th /19 th
219	1	1g	Cup handle, Creamware	C18 th /19 th

Glass Catalogue:

Context	No	Weight (grams)	Description	Date
213	8	635g	Neck of bottle, 3 base fragments and 4 body sherds. Dark olive green glass	Post Medieval
213A	1	30g	Neck of bottle. Dark olive green glass	Post Medieval

CBM Catalogue:

Context	No	Weight (grams)	Description	Date
213	1	1188g	Half brick	Post Medieval

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OASIS ID: preconst3-163210

Project details

Project name	Monitoring and Recording at Hassop, Derbyshire
Short description of the project	Monitoring and recording completed during excavations for a new sewerage pipeline at Hassop village, Derbyshire. · Trenching south of Hassop Hall identified a concentration of truncated structural remains and evidence of landscaping possibly associated with clearance and the construction of the present Hall and its surrounding parkland from the late 17th century. · Prosaic structural remains such as drainage and stone surfacing were also recorded around the Hall and an extant stone-walled pen was recorded prior to partial demolition at Home Farm. No other archaeological remains were identified at Home Farm or to the east of the village.
Project dates	Start: 27-11-2012 End: 21-02-2013
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DHVM 12 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DERSB 2012.31 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	DERBYSHIRE DERBYSHIRE DALES HASSOP Land at Hassop, Derbyshire (New Sewage Treatment Works)
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SK 2239 7222 53 -1 53 14 46 N 001 39 51 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeological Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Will Munford
Project supervisor	S. Savage, M. Rowe, M. Walker
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
Physical Archive ID	DERSB 2012.31
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
Digital Archive ID	DERSB 2012.31
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Buxton Museum and Art Gallery
Paper Archive ID	DERSB 2012.31
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", ' Research', ' General Notes', "Unpublished Text"
Entered by	Alison Lane (alison@pre-construct.co.uk)
Entered on	1 November 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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